

පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝකිත පිටපත)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

අදිනන විමේ ප්‍රතිඥාව: මොහමඩ් ඉබ්‍රාහිම් ලෙහිමෙ උදුමාලෙහිමෙ මහතා (සොනුවිල්)

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1983 [දහසය වන වෙන් කළ දිනය]

(ශී 189-191 (ජවදේග කටයුතු); ශී 102-110

(මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන); ශී 70-72 (අධ්‍යයන);

ශී 140 (සෞචන කටයුතු හා රැකියා)

කාරක සහමෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

ප්‍රස්තාවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சர்ட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

உறுதிப்பிரமாணம்: ஜனப் குஹம்மத் இப்ரா லெப்பை உதுமா ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமும், 1983 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பதினாறாம் நாள்]:
 லெப்பை (பொத்துவில்) குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது (தலைப்புக்கள் 189-191 (உள்நாட்
 டலுவல்கள்); தலைப்புக்கள் 102-110 (நிதி, அமைப்புத்
 திட்டம்); தலைப்புக்கள் 70-72 (கல்வி); தலைப்பு 140
 (இளைஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு))

Volume 23
No. 9

Monday
4th April 1983

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

AFFIRMATION: MR. MOHAMED IBRA LEBBE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1983 [Sixteenth Allotted Day]:
 UDUMALEBBE (POTTUVIL) Considered in Committee (Heads 189-191 (Home Affairs);
 ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Heads 102-110 (Finance and Planning); Heads 70-72
 2-A 69765-3,025 (83/04) (Education); Head 140 (Youth Affairs and
 Employment))

பாராளுமன்றப் பேரவை

(தமிழ்)

அரசாங்கம்

(சட்டப் பேரவை)

பிரதான அமைச்சர்

அ. அண்ணாமலை: கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா:

1. கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா:

2. கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா:

3. கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா:

4. கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா:

5. கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு பதிலளிப்பாரா:

1983
1983

பக்கம் 2
No. 2

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(TAMIL)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Corrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

AFIRMATION: MR. MORAMED IBRA LEBBE APPROBATION BILL, 1983 (Sixteenth Allied Day)

UDUMALEBBE (POTTYUJ)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1-4 83762-2,022 (83/04)

Employment)

Education): Head 140 (Youth Affairs and

Heads 102-110 (Finance and Planning); Heads 70-72

Considered in Committee (Heads 182-191 (Home Affairs).

මාකොල මස්ලිම් අන්දරු නිවාසය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

மாக்கால முஸ்லிம் அநாதை இல்லம் (சட்டமுனைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

MAKOLA MUSLIM ORPHANAGE (INCORPORATION) BILL

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Chairman, Standing Committee "A", I present the Report of Standing Committee "A" on the Makola Muslim Orphanage (Incorporation) Bill together with the Minutes of the Proceedings.

REPORT

The Committee have considered the Makola Muslim Orphanage (Incorporation) Bill and have agreed to it without amendment.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත "ඒ" ස්ථාවර කරන සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද පරිදි 1983 මැයි 3 වන අභ්‍යන්තර සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம் நிலையற்குழு "ஏ" இனால் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட வாறு 1983 மே 3, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Bill, as reported by Standing Committee "A", to be considered upon Tuesday, 3rd May 1983.

පෙත්සම්

மனுக்கள்

PETITIONS

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනලේල)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனகல்ல)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

ඇල් පිටියේ, විජය මාවතේ, මලවිපතිරණයේ ශිල්පීන්ට මහතා විසින් එවා ඇති පෙත්සමක් මම ගැසසාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

මහජන පෙත්සම් කරන සභාවට පැවරිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

பொதுமனுக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to be referred to the Public Petitions Committee.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

කමානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 1.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Agricultural Development and Research, I want one month's time to answer that Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය කෙරුණ දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කමානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 2.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Defence, I want one month's time to answer that Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය කෙරුණ දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කමානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 3.

ගෘහ විද්‍යා අමාත්‍යවරයා (නියෝජ්‍ය යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකියා ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. காமினி அத்துக்கோறல—இளைஞர் அலுவலர்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Gamini Atukorale—Deputy Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment)

I ask for 3 weeks' time to answer the Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය කෙරුණ දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

එයාර් ලංකා සමාගම: මුදල් පාලනය

சயர் வங்கா லிமிட்டட் நிதிக்கட்டுப்பாடு

AIR LANKA LTD : CONTROL OF FUNDS

168/83

4. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) ගුවන් යානා සඳහා ආවරණ ගාලක් සහ වැඩපොළ සංකීර්ණයක් ඉදි කිරීමට ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය විසින් සීමාසහිත එයාර් ලංකා සමාගමට සියයට 11.5 ක වාර්ෂික පොළියක් මත වසර 9 කින් ගෙවා, පියවිය යුතු මන ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් දශලක්ෂ 12.8 ක ණයක් සහතික කරන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (ආ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය විසින් මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් රුපියල් කෝටි සංඛ්‍යාත මුදලක් සීමාසහිත එයාර් ලංකා සමාගමට ලබා දී හා සහතික කර දී ඇති හෙයින් එම සමාගමේ කටයුතු හා මුදල් පාලනය ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීමට එතුමා විගණකාධිපතිවරයාට නියම කරන්නේද? (ඇ) එසේ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

நிதி, அமைப்புத் திட்டமிடல் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :
(அ) எயர் லங்கா லிமிட்டெட் விமானம் தங்கும் கொட்டகையும் வேலைத்தளக் கூடலும் நிர்மாணிப்பதற்காக, 9 வருடங்களில் முதிர்ச்சியடைவதும் 11.5% வட்டியைக் கொண்டது மானமான 1 கோடி 28 இலட்சம் அமெரிக்க டாலர்களைக் கட்டுகப் பெறுவதற்கு, இலங்கை அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவாதம் வழங்கியுள்ளது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இலங்கை அரசாங்கம் தனது கருவூலத்திலிருந்து பல்நூறு கோடி ரூபாய்களை வழங்கியும் உத்தரவாதமும் செய்திருப்பதால் எயர் லங்கா லிமிட்டெட் நிதிக்கட்டுப்பாட்டையும் நடவடிக்கைகளையும் பரிசீலிக்கும்சடி. அவர் கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமையகியைப் பணிப்பாரா? (இ) இலங்கையேல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Finance and Planning : (a) Is he aware that the Government of Sri Lanka guaranteed a loan of USD 12.8 million to finance Air Lanka Limited for the construction of a Hangar and a workshop complex at 11.5 per annum interest per annum to mature in 9 years? (b) Will he direct the Auditor-General to inspect the activities and the control of funds of Air Lanka Limited as the Government of Sri Lanka has contributed and guaranteed billions of rupees from the Exchequer? (c) If not, why?

එම. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සමාජයාදාන ඇමතිතුමා)

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்—நிதி, அமைப்புத் திட்டப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar—Deputy Minister of Finance & Planning)

Sir, I m ready with the answer.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

He is the only Minister who is working.

එම. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)

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

(a) Yes. The interest rate of 11.5 per cent applied however to a part of the loan amounting to US \$ 7.072 million. The balance of US \$ 5.728 million carried an interest rate of 1/2 per cent over the London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the first 2 years and 5 per cent for the remainder of the term. (b) No. (c) Air Lanka Ltd., is a company formed under the Companies Act. The auditors are appointed by the company under the provisions of the Act.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

When the Government has guaranteed all this money on a soft basis as well as a hard basis, why is it that the Auditor-General cannot look into this and see what is happening to this money which has been given to Air Lanka?

එම. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)

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

I have already replied this question under (3). Air Lanka Ltd. is a limited liability company and the Auditor-General does not come into the picture at all. If he is to come in, then you will have to amend the Act to provide for the Auditor-General to come in.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Is the Hon. Minister aware that the Auditor-General has special power to do this when it comes to a case of money belonging to the Treasury? Where Financial Regulations permit him he has to do it and, also, according to the Constitution he has to report to Parliament and the Public Accounts committee. Will the Hon. Minister therefore adopt this procedure and direct the Auditor-General to go into these accounts?

එම. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)

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

I am not aware of this. I am not very knowledgeable in these matters. If the hon. member for Attanagalla draws my attention to the particular sections which empower the Auditor-General to act, I will follow this up.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Will the Hon. Minister call upon the Director of Finance, Treasury, and the Secretary to the Public Accounts Committee and give instructions - if he is permitted to do so - that they look into the entirety of the accounts of Air Lanka Ltd. because Air Lanka is the biggest recipient of government fund after the Mahaweli Project?

එම. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மயரிக்கார்)

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

The hon. Member was so sure about the Auditor-General's powers a few minutes ago but now he suggests the Treasury officials be summoned to consider this. I do not mind asking them but I do not know whether they have the power. Believe me, we are as anxious as the hon. Member to see that Air Lanka is a viable project.

பிசர்சன பதன் கெட்டிபத, 1983

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமும், 1983

APPROPRIATION BILL 1983

கூடுதல் பதன்கெட்டி திவெட்டுன் பதனா பதன் கெட்டி—[புதிர்மேன் மெர்சு 31]
[கூடுதல் பதன்கெட்டி இலாபகரம் திவ.]

சுழுமில் மேலும் ஆராயப் பெற்றது.—[தேர்ச்சி : 31 மார்ச்]
[சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered further in Committee.[Progress : March 31]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

189 பதன் கெட்டிபத.—பிவெட்டுன் கெட்டிபத திவெட்டுன்.

1 பதன் கெட்டி பதன்—கூடுதல் பதன்கெட்டி க கூடுதல் கெட்டி

கெட்டி—கூடுதல் பதன்கெட்டி பதன்கெட்டி, ரூ. 39,80,000

தலைப்பு 189.—கூடுதல் பதன்கெட்டி அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்
திவெட்டுன் திவெட்டுன் 1.—பொது திவெட்டுன் பதன்கெட்டி கெட்டி
கூடுதல்—கூடுதல் பதன்கெட்டி கெட்டி ரூபா 39,80,000

HEAD 189—MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Programme 1,—General Administration and Staff Services—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 3,980,000

கூடுதல் பதன்

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

We will now consider Heads 189 to 191 that come under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Time allotted is 3/4 hours from now till 12 noon.

திவெட்டுன். திவெட்டுன். கெட்டிபத இலாபகரம் (கூடுதல்)

(திவெட்டுன். கெட்டிபத. கெட்டிபத—கூடுதல் பதன்கெட்டி)

(Mr. X. M. Sellathambu—Mullaitivu)

I move,

“That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 10.”

Mr. Chairman, as the time at our disposal is very little, I propose to make my observations and criticisms on the functioning of this Ministry as briefly as possible.

The first matter I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is, that the new District of Mullaitivu was created in 1948. It is today the largest district in size in the Northern Province, with a very bad set of internal communications. Unfortunately, the purpose of creating this district has been largely lost because there is an acute shortage of senior administrative officers in the district at the moment. This Administrative District is headed by a Government Agent who is absolutely new to district administration. It is the first time that a lawyer and a quondam Judge was appointed as Government Agent. His task is made all the more difficult because although four Assistant Government Agents should be functioning in the district, two posts have been vacant for a very long time. The post of Assistant Government Agent, Manthai, has been vacant from September 1981, for a period of over 1 1/2 years. The post of

Assistant Government Agent, Puthukudiyiruppu, has been vacant since July 1982. In addition, the Kachcheri is functioning without a Headquarters Assistant Government Agent. I shall be very grateful if the Hon. Minister will take early action to fill these vacancies; otherwise, it will be absolutely impossible to administer this area effectively.

The necessity of fully manning an undeveloped, widespread area with poor communications is far greater than fully manning a developed area which is smaller in size. In a smaller area, the Assistant Government Agent in charge of a division can look after another division which is only 3 to 4 miles away; whereas, here, the Assistant Government Agent who covers the other division will have to travel several miles. Since the post of Assistant Government Agent of Puthukudiyiruppu fell vacant, the Assistant Government Agent of Mullaitivu has been looking after the Puthukudiyiruppu and Mullaitivu districts, the surface area of which is more than 800 square miles. It is more than the Administrative Districts of Jaffna and Mannar and even Vavuniya manned by one Assistant Government agent. When one of the two Assistant Government Agents goes on leave, there is only one in charge of the entire district covering 1,100 square miles. I hope this situation will be remedied without further delay.

At the same time, I have to make very serious representations against the conduct of one of the Assistant Government Agents there. As the time at my disposal is very little I do not want to go into the details. I propose to meet the Hon. Minister personally and make my representations direct to him on that matter.

When the Administrative District of Mullaitivu was carved out in 1948, five Grama Sevaka Divisions from the then Vavuniya North AGA's Division were taken over from that division and attached to the Mullaitivu District because they were part of the Mullaitivu Electorate; so much so that immediately the Mullaitivu District was created the AGA in the Vavuniya North AGA's Division with headquarters at Nedunkerny continued to be at Vavuniya because his office happened to be in that portion which came under the Vavuniya District. His work was completely halved from ten Grama Sevaka Divisions to five Grama Sevaka Divisions, and as there was no immediate possibility of appointing an AGA to take charge of this area in the Mullaitivu District, one of these Grama Sevaka Divisions was attached to the Mullaitivu AGA's Division and the other four Grama Sevaka divisions were attached to the Puthukudiyiruppu AGA's Division, making it a very vast area with very poor communications.

Now, people in Murikandy who want to meet the AGA will have to take three buses, one from Murikandy to Mankulam, another from Mankulam to Mullaitivu, and the third from Mullaitivu to Puthukudiyiruppu. They find it difficult to transact their business and get back home. They have to spend the night at Mullaitivu or somewhere else. To get over this difficulty a recommendation was made some time back that these five Grama Sevaka divisions of the old Vavuniya North AGA's Division which have now become part of the Mullaitivu district be constituted into a new AGA's division.

These five Grama Sevaka divisions which have now been tagged on to the AGA's Division of Mullaitivu and the AGA's Division of Puthukudiyiruppu have a bigger population than the five Grama Sevaka divisions which now constitute the AGA's Division of Nedunkerny in the Vavuniya District. There are many agricultural schemes. The Muththayankaddu Scheme is about six thousand acres and there subsidiary foodstuffs are being grown by the peasants as well as the educated youth.

I shall be grateful if the Hon. Minister will pay heed to the urgent necessity of creating this new AGA's division with headquarters at Ottusuddan. There is an old resthouse building which used to be occupied by the DRO there before his office was shifted to Nedunkerny. That can be used as the DRO's quarters, and the Project Manager's office at Muththayankaddu which has been closed can be immediately made use of as the AGA's office so that one cent need not be spent on buildings.

It is only a question of staff ; some of the clerical staff attached to Nedunkerny AGA's Office can certainly go into this office because there is surplus staff there. The staff there is attending to five Grama Sevaka divisions where earlier they attended to ten Grama Sevaka divisions. The opening of the office will only involve the appointment of a CAS officer. This is a very big area—it is about 1,100 square miles—and it is certainly impossible for four Assistant Government Agents to cover this district effectively.

The next matter I want to speak about is the position of the Grama Sevakas. The Grama Sevaka Service was started in 1963. They were recruited in February, and after a training of three months they took charge of their divisions in May. Now they have completed twenty years of service. When the service was started many young men who had a bright future came into it with the idea of serving their country.

In this backward District of Mullaitivu a young co-operative inspector became a Grama Sevaka. His colleagues are now senior co-operative inspectors and

one of them is Acting ACCD. The Grama Sevakas have no avenue of promotion, and this Grama Sevaka is stagnating as a Grama Sevaka.

Their grouse is that according to the promotional facilities which have been provided by the Government to various sectors in the public service a peon has the chance of becoming a Secretary. By becoming a clerk, a person, if he is bright, can get into the Administrative Service. But the brightest Grama Sevaka has to remain a Grama Sevaka.

Of course, there was a recent scheme of promotion approved by the Hon. Minister to promote one or two to a selection grade. I do not think that will satisfy the entire group of Grama Sevakas. You must at least create a graded scheme of promotion for them or, as I suggested earlier, which the Hon. Minister was prepared to take up, create an intermediate grade between the Assistant Government Agent and the Grama Sevaka, some grade to take the place of the old Koralas or Vidanarachchis, as they were called in the low country, or Udayars, as they were called in the Tamil-speaking areas. Now, these Superior Headmen, Udayars and Koralas, in addition to functioning as deputies to the then Chief Headman were also Inquirers into Sudden Deaths, Fiscal Officers and so on and so forth. With the abolition of that scheme, we now have a separate set of Writ Officers who are paid allowances and a large number of unofficial Inquirers into Sudden Deaths, the conduct of many of whom is not very desirable and has been questioned by many judges.

I would suggest that the Hon. Minister seriously considers creating a new service and about 50 per cent or even 75 per cent of the vacancies be filled by promotion from the grade of Grama Sevaka. They may be given on the basis of one Superior Grama Sevaka or Korala to each one of the old Korala's divisions. They would be able to help the AGA in many activities like food production, rural development, agricultural development so on and so forth and also maintain closer administrative supervision over the Grama Sevakas who are spread over wide areas in certain parts of the country.

ගෘහී අනුකේරල මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකියා ඇමතිතුමා)

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා කාමිනී අනුකේරල—මුහුණතේ අනුකේරල, කොළඹ වාසස්ථාන පිරිසිදු කිරීමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ)

(Mr. Gamini Atukorale—Deputy Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment)

මා සහායකයෙක්, ඉතාමත් කෙටියෙන් හෝ ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂ පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡාවට සහභාගි වීමට අවස්ථාව ලබාදීම ගැන මම ඔබතුමාට ස්තූතියක් වෙතවා.

அடுத்ததாக, தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் வாழுகின்ற பகுதிகளில் தமிழ் தெரிந்த உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர்களை நியமிப்பது மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான ஒரு விடயமாகும். அவர்கள் எந்த இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களென்றாலும் அது பிரச்சினை அல்ல. அவர்கள் எவராகவும் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அப்பகுதி மக்களோடு தமிழில் பேசி, தமிழில் கருமங்களை ஆற்றக்கூடியவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பிரச்சினை குறிப்பாக கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில்—அதுவும் மிகவும் மோசமாக அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தில்—தலை தூக்கியிருக்கிறதென்பதைக் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அறிந்திருப்பார். நான் சென்ற வாரம் அக்கரைப்பற்றுக் கிராமத்துக்குச் செல்லுகின்ற ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்தது. இன்று அந்தக் கிராமத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவர் பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதிநிதியாக இச்சபைக்கு வந்திருப்பது அக்கிராம மக்களுடைய ஒரு விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதாக இருக்குமென நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். ஆனால், அக்கரைப்பற்று உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபராகப் பணி புரிகின்றவர் தமிழே தெரியாத ஒருவர். அவரைக் காண மக்கள் செல்வதாக இருந்தால் மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர் ஒருவரை அழைத்துக் கொண்டு செல்ல வேண்டிய நிலைமை இருக்கின்றது. இது போன்ற நிலைமை இன்னும் பல மாவட்டங்களில் இருக்கின்றது. சென்ற ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் மாண்புமிகு ஜனாதிபதியவர்களோடு நாம் நடத்திய பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளில் இக் குறைபாடுகள் நீக்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கோரியதன் காரணத்தினால் அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தில் சில உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவுகளில் தமிழ் தெரிந்த உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அக்கரைப்பற்று போன்ற உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவுகளிலும் தமிழ் தெரிந்த உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் பணி புரிய உடனடியாக வழிவகைகள் செய்ய வேண்டுமென அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

மறைந்த முன்னாள் பொத்துவில் இரண்டாவது பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் கனகரத்தினம் அவர்களின் வேண்டுகோளின்படி அக்கரைப்பற்று உதவி அரசாங்க பிரிவில், ஆலையடி வேம்பு என்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு சுற்றுலா உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் அலுவலகம் நிறுவப்பட்டது. அதற்கான கட்டட வசதியைப் பெற்ற பின்பும் அந்த அலுவலகம் செயற்படாமலிருப்பது அப்பகுதி மக்களுக்கு அதிக கஷ்டத்தைக் கொடுக்கின்றது. எனவே, சுற்றுலா அலுவலகமாக விளங்குகின்ற அவ்வலுவலகத்தை ஒரு நிரந்தர உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் அலுவலகமாக ஆக்கி, அப் பகுதி மக்கள் தம் கருமங்களை எந்த விதமான துன்பமுமின்றிச் செய்வதற்கு வழிவகுக்க வேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன். இந்த விடயம் ஏற்கெனவே அமைச்சரவர்களுடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றதென்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அமைச்சரவர்கள் இதைச் செய்ய விரும்பாமலில்லை. எனினும், தேவையான உத்தியோகத்தர்களில்லை என்பது அவருடைய பதிலாக இருக்கலாம். நினைத்தவுடனே மற்றல்லா உத்தியோகத்தர்களையும் தெரிவு செய்ய முடியும்; ஆனால், மக்களோடு தொடர்பு கொண்டு பணி புரிய வேண்டிய உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் வேலைக்கு மாத்திரம் தமிழ் தெரிந்த உத்தியோகத்தர்களில் என்ற நிலை இருக்கக் கூடாது. அமைச்சரவர்கள் இவ்விடயத்தில் உறுதியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து, ஆலையடி வேம்பு உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவை ஒரு நிரந்தர உதவி அரசாங்க பிரிவாக ஆக்கி, தமிழ் தெரிந்த ஓர் உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபரும் அங்கு பணி புரிகின்ற நிலைமையை ஏற்

படுத்த வேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன். இந்நிலை கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் சில பகுதிகளில்—அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தில்—இருக்கின்றதென்பதை நானறிவேன். அந்தக் குறைபாட்டை அமைச்சரவர்கள் நீக்கி வைக்க வேண்டும்.

அடுத்து, கிராம சேவையாளர்களுடைய விடயத்தை யொட்டிய ஒரு பிரச்சினையைக் கௌரவ அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். கிராம சேவையாளர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் மாவட்டங்களிலேயே பணி புரிகின்றார்கள். அவர்களுடைய மாவட்டங்களுக்கு வெளியே அவர்கள் இடமாற்றஞ் செய்யப்படுவது கிடையாது. தமிழ் பேசும் மாவட்டங்களிற் பணி புரியும் கிராம சேவையாளர்கள் அம் மாவட்டங்களுக்கு வெளியே இடமாற்றஞ் செய்யப்பட மாட்டார்கள். இது அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். கடந்த காலத்தில் பின்பற்றப்பட்ட கொள்கையின் காரணமாக 1978 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கு முன் உத்தியோக மொழியில் தேர்ச்சி பெறவில்லையென்ற காரணத்தால் பல கிராம சேவையாளர்கள் தங்கள் வேலையை இழந்தார்கள். அதனைக் கௌரவ அமைச்சரும் நாளைச் சேர்ந்த ஜனாதிபதியவர்களுக்குச் சுட்டிகாட்டினோம். அமைச்சரவை உப குழுவொன்று அந்த விடயத்தைப் பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்காக நியமிக்கப்பட்டது. அக் குழுவினர் என்ன முடிவை எடுத்தார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. இது காலவரை தமிழ் மொழி உபயோகம் பற்றியோ, தமிழ் மொழி மூலம் சேவையிற் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட உத்தியோகத்தர்களின் நிலை பற்றியோ ஓர் இறுதி முடிவு எடுக்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. தமிழ் மொழி மூலம் சேவையிற் சேர்ந்து, தமிழ் பிரதேசங்களிற் சேவை புரிகின்ற கிராம சேவையாளர்கள் சிங்கள மொழியில் தேர்ச்சி பெறவில்லையென்ற காரணத்தால் அவர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்குவது பெரிய அநியாயம். ஆங்கில ஏகாதிபத்திய காலத்தில் எங்கள் பகுதிகளில் விதானையாராக, உடையாராக, மணியகாரராக, வன்னியாராகப் பணி புரிந்தவர்கள் தமிழ் மாத்திரம் தெரிந்தவர்களே. அவர்கள் இன்னமொரு மொழியைப் படிக்காவிட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை நீக்கம் என்ற நிலை இன்றைக்கு ஏற்பட்டது, எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஆங்கிலேய ஏகாதிபத்திய காலத்தில் இருந்ததிலும் பார்க்கத் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களுடைய நிலை தாழ்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நமக்கு உணர்த்துகின்றது. அதை அறிந்துதான் இப்பொழுது இந்த அரசாங்கம் 1978 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆக்கப்பட்ட அரசியலமைப்பில் சிங்களத்தில் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டிய தேவையுள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர்களே சிங்களத்தில் தேர்ச்சி பெற வேண்டும் என்று விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அரசியலமைப்பையும் மீறிச் சில சுற்று நிரூபங்கள் அமைப்பப்படுகின்றன. இதனால் கிராம சேவையாளர் போன்றவர்கள் இன்று பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள்; பழி வாங்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இதனை கௌரவ அமைச்சர் கவனத்துக்கெடுத்து உடனடியாகத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும் எனக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

இப்பொழுதுள்ள கிராமசேவையாளர் பிரிவுகள் எத்தனையோ ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட பிரிவுகள் என நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். இன்று சனத்தொகை மாற்றங்கள் பல ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதனால் இந்தப் பிரிவுகள் மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக எனது தொகுதியிலே தெல்லிப்பளை கிழக்கு கிராமசேவையாளர் பிரிவு என ஒரு பிரிவு இருக்கிறது. ஏறத்தாழ 20,000 மக்கள் ஒரு கிராமசேவையாளர் பிரிவிலே வசிக்கிறார்கள். இத்தகைய இடங்களையெல்லாம் பிரித்து இவற்றினுடைய எல்லைகளை நியாயமான முறையிலே வகுத்து

Leader of the Opposition. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition who can help us in this matter because the stumbling block here really is a Tamil grama sevaka officer. We are unable to function properly because we do not have a decent building for the AGA to carry on with the work. I have negotiated to buy a building for about Rs. 1 lakh. A lady, a kind widow, was prepared to reduce the price of this building and to offer it for Rs. 1 lakh.

You know, Sir, it is difficult to put up a new AGA's office, at present costs, for Rs. 1 lakh. It will cost us nearly Rs. 5 lakhs, and I do not think we can afford to put up a building for Rs. 5 lakhs. We would rather spend that money on development work.

Therefore, the only way is to purchase this building but, unfortunately, this building has been tenanted by a Tamil grama sevaka officer who is refusing to move out of the building. The moment the building is made available, we can get additional staff to run this office, and also some of the files and other things can be transferred to this office.

Therefore, I would crave the help of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to request the Tamil grama sevaka officer to move out of the building as early as possible.

Thank you.

பி. அனந்தசங்கரி கெனா (கிலினொச்சி)

(திரு. வி. ஆனந்தசங்கரி—கிளிநொச்சி)

(Mr. V. Anandasangari—Kilinochchi)

கௌரவ தலைவரவர்களே, கடந்த ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் குழு நிலை விவாதத்தின்போது கௌரவ அமைச்சருடைய மானியத்திற் பேசியநேரத்தில் கிளிநொச்சி ஒரு தனி மாவட்டம் ஆக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்ற கருத்தை நான் வெளியிட்டதை நீங்கள் மறந்திருக்க மாட்டீர்கள் என நினைக்கிறேன். அவ்வாறு என்னால் விடுக்கப்பட்ட கோரிக்கை நாட்டின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளிலும் பல்வேறு கருத்துக்களைக் கொண்டவர்களால் பல்வாறு விமர்சிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால், எனது தொகுதியைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலே எனது தொகுதியிலேயுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்தாபனமும் பொதுமக்களும் நாட்டிலுள்ள தேசியப் பத்திரிகைகளும் அக்கருத்தை வெகுவாக ஆதரித்தன. ஒரேயொரு வாராந்த ஏடுமட்டும் அக்கருத்தைத் தாக்கியதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் எம்முடைய அரசியல் வரலாற்றைக்கூட அதற்குரிய பாணியில் விமர்சிக்கத் தொடங்கியது. ஒரு ஆண்டுக்குப்பின் அந்தப் பத்திரிகை பொதுமக்கள் மத்தியில் பரப்பிய விஷக் கருத்துக்குப் பதில்கூறச் சந்தர்ப்பம் இன்றேனும் எனக்குக் கிடைத்ததையிட்டு நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

தனி மாவட்டக் கோரிக்கை திடீரென்று எனது மனதில் உதித்த ஒன்றல்ல. பல்வேறு சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் எனது தொகுதியில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்கள் அனுபவித்துவந்த பல்வேறு துன்பங்களின் மத்தியில் காலத்துக்குக் காலம் அப்பகுதியில் வாழ்ந்த மக்களும் பிரமுகர்களும், பல்வேறு ஸ்தாபனங்களும் இக்கோரிக்கையை முன்வைத்தன. அன்று கிளிநொச்சித்

தொகுதியின் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவராக இருந்த, இன்றைய ஊர்காவற்றுறைத் தொகுதிப் பிரதிநிதி எனது மதிப்புக்குரிய கா. பொ. இரத்தினம் அவர்கள் மக்களுடைய அவ்வேண்டுகோளைத் தீவிரப்படுத்த முயற்சிசெய்ததை மறந்து விடமுடியாது. தமது பல்வேறு கஷ்டங்களுக்கும் இந்த ஒன்று மட்டும்தான் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும் என்ற கருத்து சரியோ பிழையோ கிளிநொச்சி மக்களைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் அவர்களது மனதில் பதிந்துவிட்டது. இந்தக் கருத்து மிகவும் வலு அடைந்து என்னை மீண்டும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சில கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவிக்க நிர்ப்பந்தித்துள்ளது.

கௌரவ தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் எனது உரையில் கூறினேன், கிளிநொச்சி தனிமாவட்டம் ஆவதால் பல்வேறு பிரச்சினைகள் தீரவழி உண்டு என்று. எமது பாடசாலைகளை எடுத்துப்பாருங்கள், அது சம்பந்தமாக கல்வி அமைச்சின் மானிய விவாதத்தில் நான் விபரமாகப் பேசவேன். சுருக்கமாக இங்கு கூறப்போனால் எனது தொகுதியில் 75 பாடசாலைகள் உள்ளன. இவற்றில் 25 பாடசாலைகளில் ஒரு பாடசாலையில் ஓர் ஆசிரியர் மாத்திரமே கடமையாற்றுகிறார். ஐந்து பாடசாலைகளில் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று ஆசிரியர்களே கடமையாற்றுகிறார்கள். இந்த 25 பாடசாலைகளிலும் முழு மாணவர் எண்ணிக்கை 2,500 ஆகும். கல்வி கற்பிற்கும் ஆசிரியர் எண்ணிக்கை 34. அதாவது சராசரி 76 மாணவனுக்கு ஓர் ஆசிரியர் என்ற வீதப்படி. கடந்த ஆண்டு ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டபோது 76 ஆசிரியர்கள் மன்றார் தொகுதிக்கும், 65 ஆசிரியர்கள் வவனியாவுக்கும், 73 ஆசிரியர் முல்லைத்தீவுக்கும் நியமிக்கப்பட்டதை குறிப்பிட்டு எனது தொகுதி மக்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள், கிளிநொச்சி தனிமாவட்டமாக இருந்திருந்தால் 70 அல்லது 75 ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பு இருந்திருக்கும் என்று. அந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தை இழந்துவிட்டோம் என்று அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். இதுபற்றி இன்று எனது தொகுதி ஆசிரியர்களும் பல்வேறு தாபனத்தினரும் என்மீது மிகவும் கோபமாகக் கண்டனம் தெரிவித்து வருகின்றார்கள்.

எனது தொகுதியில் பிறந்து வளர்ந்தவர்களில் 132 பேர் தொண்டர் ஆசிரியர்களாகக் கடமையாற்றி அங்குள்ள ஆசிரியர் பற்றாக்குறையைப் போக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கூறுவிட்டால் நான் நியாயம் வழங்கியவனாகக் கருதப்படமாட்டேன். சர்வகலாசாலைப் புகழுக விடயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாற்கூட எனது தொகுதியை அண்டியுள்ள மன்றார், வவுனியா, முல்லைத்தீவு ஆகிய தொகுதிகளை உதாரணமாகட்ட எனக்குக் காரணம் உண்டு. முல்லைத்தீவு மாவட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டபோது கிளிநொச்சியையும் தனிமாவட்டமாக்க மொறகோட கொமிஷன் சிபார்சு செய்தது. முல்லைத்தீவு ஒரு பாக்கியம்பெற்ற மாவட்டமாக மாறியது. 1981—82 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கு மன்றாரிலிருந்து 42 மாணவர்களும், வவுனியாவில் இருந்து 33 மாணவர்களும், முல்லைத்தீவிலிருந்து 26 மாணவர்களும் சர்வகலாசாலைக்குப் போய் இருக்கிறார்கள். 1980—81 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கு மன்றாரிலிருந்து 40 பேரும், வவுனியாவில் இருந்து 27 பேரும், முல்லைத்தீவிலிருந்து 25 பேரும் சர்வகலாசாலைக்குச் சென்றிருக்கிறார்கள். கடந்த மூன்றாண்டு புள்ளிவிபரங்களை எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் இந்த அடிப்படையில் கிளிநொச்சியிலிருந்து குறைந்தது 100 பேராவது சர்வகலாசாலைக்குச் சென்றிருப்பார்கள், பல்வேறு துறைகளிலும் பயிற்சிபெற ஆகவே, இப்படி 100 பேர் எனது தொகுதியிலிருந்து சர்வகலாசாலைக்குச் சென்றிருந்தால் எனது தொகுதியில் உள்ள பட்டதாரி ஆசிரியர் பற்றாக்குறை தீர்ந்திருக்கும். இன்று முழுத்தொகுதியிலும் ஒரே ஒரு பட்ட

[2. ஊழல் தடுப்புக் கமிட்டி]

தாரி ஆசிரியர் மாத்திரமே கடமையாற்றுகிறார். எனது தொகுதி தனி மாவட்டமாக இருந்திருந்தால்

Bio-Science, Physical Science, Medicine, Engineering, Arts and Science—

இத்தனை துறைகளுக்கும், ஏறக்குறைய 100 மாணவர்கள் சர்வகலாசாலைக்குச் சென்று, எனது தொகுதியிலேயுள்ள நீண்டகால குறையைத் தீர்த்து வைத்திருப்பார்கள்.

எனது தொகுதியிலுள்ள ஆசுப்பத்திரிகை எடுத்துப் பார்த்த நாற்கூட 40 அல்லது 50 மைல்களுக்கு அப்பாலிருந்தும் மக்கள் வைத்தியம் செய்வதற்காக அந்த ஆசுப்பத்திரிக்கு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அவசர சத்திர சிகிச்சைக்குச் செல்வதனால் யாழ்ப்பாண வைத்தியசாலைக்குச் செல்லவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 70 அல்லது 72 கட்டை பிரயாணம் செய்துதான் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அவசர சிகிச்சையைப் பெறவேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வாறு பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன். எனது தொகுதியிலுள்ள பாலாவி என்ற கிராமத்தில் ஒரு நாள் காலை 9 மணியளவில் பூக்கிமருந்து அடிக்கும்பொழுது மயங்கி விழுந்த ஒரு இளைஞரைக் கிளிநொச்சி வைத்தியசாலைக் கெடுத்துச் செல்வதற்கு இரவு எட்டுமணியாகிவிட்டது. அந்த இளைஞன் ஆசுப்பத்திரிக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்ததும் அவனது உயிர் பிரிந்ததும் ஒரே நேரத்தில் நடந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகளாகும். கிளிநொச்சியிலே, எனது சொந்தச் சகோதரியைக்கூட போதிய வைத்திய வசதிகள் இல்லாத காரணத்தால், நான் இழக்க வேண்டிய துன்பமான நிலைமைக்கு நான் இரு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் தள்ளப்பட்டேன். இப்படியாக எங்களுக்குப் பல கஷ்டங்கள் உண்டு.

போக்குவரத்து வசதியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் எனது தொகுதி மக்கள் படுகின்ற துன்பத்தை விவரிக்க முடியாது. தபால், தந்தி வசதிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் மிகவும் லாவற்றக்கும் நிவாரணம் தனிமாவட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்துவது லாவற்றக்கும் நிவாரணம் தனிமாவட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்துவது தான் என்று, மக்கள் சரியாகவோ பிழையாகவோ நம்பிவிட்டார்கள். இனி அவர்களை அந்தக் கருத்திலிருந்து விடுவிப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்குமென்றே நான் எண்ணுகின்றேன். என்னுடைய கருத்தை கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்களுக்குக் கடந்த ஆண்டு பல ஆதாரங்களோடும், புள்ளிவிபரங்களோடும் நான் எடுத்துக் கூறியிருந்தேன். இனி அமைச்சரின் செயற்பாட்டுக்கு இவ்வியத்தை விடுத்து, இந்த அமைச்சோடு தொடர்புடைய இன்னும் இரண்டொரு விடயங்களைக் கூறி எனது குறிப்பை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

எனது தொகுதியிலே மூன்று உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவுகள் இருக்கின்றன, ஒன்றைக் குறிப்பாக எடுக்கப்போனால்—கிளிநொச்சி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவிலே—73,000 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மக்கள் வாழுகின்றார்கள். அது ஏறக்குறைய 350 சதுர மைல்களை உள்ளடக்கிய ஒரு பிரதேசமாகும். எனது வேண்டுகோளுக்கமைய கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்கள் கடந்த ஆண்டு ஒரு சுற்றுலா உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவை உருவாக்கி, இன்று ஏறக்குறைய 13,000 மக்கள் தம் அலுவல்களைக் கிட்டடியிற் போய்ப் பார்க்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே மேலும் எஞ்சியிருக்கின்ற 60,000 பேருக்குரிய பகுதியை இரண்டு உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரித்து, ஏற்கனவே சுற்றுலா உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரி

வாக இருக்கின்ற பகுதியை ஓர் உதவி அரசாங்க பிரிவாக்கி, கிளிநொச்சி உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர் பிரிவை மூன்று உதவி அரசாங்க அதிபர்கள் பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, கிராமசேவையாளர்கள் பிரிவுகள் சில அதிர்ச்சி தரக்கூடிய சம்பவங்கள் எனது தொகுதியிலே நடக்கின்றன. கிளிநொச்சி கிராமசேவையாளர் பகுதி 75 சதுர மைல்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு பிரதேசம். இங்கு 35,000 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மக்கள் வாழுகின்றார்கள். ஒரேயொரு கிராம சேவையாளர் பிரிவிலே 35,000 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மக்கள் வாழுகிறார்கள். தலைவரவர்களே, இப்பகுதி நான்கு அல்லது ஐந்து பகுதிகளாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு இருக்கின்ற கஷ்டங்களை நான் நன்கு அறிவேன். விசேட சேவை உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் பலர் எமது தொகுதி களில் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். உடனடியாக இந்த கிராமசேவகர் பிரிவுகளைக் கூட்ட முடியாவிட்டாலும் கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்கள் அமைச்சரவைக்கு இப்பிரச்சினையைத் தெரியப்படுத்தி வாதித்து, இந்த விசேட சேவை உத்தியோகத்தர்களையும் தமது அமைச்சின் கீழ்க் கொண்டுவந்து அவர்களை யும் கிராமசேவையாளர்களாகப் பதவி உயர்த்தி பல்வேறு தொகுதிகளிலேயிருக்கின்ற இந்த நீண்டகால கோரிக்கையை நிறைவு செய்வார் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்குண்டு இந்த நம்பிக்கையோடு இன்னுமொரு முக்கியமான விடயத்தையும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்வியம் வாடி வீடுகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டதாகும்.

வாடி வீடுகள் பல தொகுதிகளிலே இல்லாவிட்டாலும் சில முக்கியமான இடங்களிலே அவை அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதே நேரத்தில் பல வாடிவீடுகள் சரியான முறையில் இயங்காத காரணத்தினால் கடந்த சில ஆண்டுகளில் அரசாங்கம் அவற்றை முடிவிடுவதற்குச் சிந்தித்ததையும் நான் அறிவேன். 41 வாடிவீடுகள் கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்களின் கண்காணிப்பிலே இயங்கி வந்தது எமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மூன்றுபோலல்லாமல், இன்றைய வாடிவீடுகள் புதுமெருகட்டப்பட்டு இலாபகரமான முறையில் இயங்குவதையும் நான் அறிவேன். கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்களின் இணைப்புச் செயலாளர் திரு. ஜோன் அவர்களுடைய கண்காணிப்பிலே இந்த வாடிவீடுகள் இயங்குவதாக நான் அறிகிறேன். பல வாடிவீடுகளுக்குச் செல்கின்ற சந்தர்ப்பம்கூட எங்களுக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கின்றது. ஆனால், மிக நீண்டகாலமாக இவற்றில் ஒரு குறையும் இருக்கத்தான் செய்தது வாடிவீட்டுப் பொறுப்பதி காரிகளிடையே தமிழர்கள் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் பல முறைப்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தன. இன்று தமிழ்ப் பிரதேசங்களிலே இயங்குகின்ற வாடிவீடுகளிலே தமிழ்ப் பொறுப்பதி காரிகளே கடமையாற்றுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் நான் இங்கே சமர்ப்பிப்பது ஒரு புதுவிதமான கோரிக்கையாகும். எனது தொகுதியிலே, ஆணையறவிலே மிகவும் இயற்கை வளம் பொருந்திய, -வாடிக்குப் பக்கத்திலே அழகான ஒரு வாடிவீடு இருக்கின்றது. ஒரு காலத்திலே புதுமணத் தம்பதிகள் கூட தங்கள் தேன்நிலவைக் கழிப்பதற்காக—இன்பமாகத் தங்களுடைய பொழுதைப் போக்குவதற்காக—இந்த வாடிவீட்டுக்கு வருவார்கள். தலைவரவர்களுக்கும் அது தெரியும் என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். ஆனால், இன்று அந்த வாடிவீடு 24 மணித்தியாலங்களும் அவலக்குரல் கேட்கின்ற, “நான்காம் மாடி” இயங்குவது போன்ற நிலையில் இயங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. நான் இங்கே

සූර වந்த முறைப்பாடு என்னவென்றால், வாடிவிடு இருந்த அந்த இடத்தை இன்று நானாவம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டது. அதற்குப் பதிலாக பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரிடமிருந்து நிதி பெற்றே னும் அல்லது இப்பொழுது இயங்கிவருகின்ற வாடிவிகளிலிருந்து பெறுகின்ற இலாபத்தைக் கொண்டேனும்—எந்த கையோ அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் வந்து தங்குவதற்கு வசதியில்லாமல் அங்கு தவிக்கின்றார்கள் பேக்குவாத்துச் செய்கின்ற பல பொதுமக்கள் அங்கு தங்கிசெல்ல முடியாமல் அவற்றைப் படுகின்றார்கள்—கிளிநொச்சி தொகுதிக்கென இருந்த அந்த வாடிவிட்டுக்குப் பதிலாக ஒரு வாடிவிட்டை அமைத்துத் தருமாறு நான் அமைச்சரவர்களைக் கேட்டு, எனது உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (කොත්මලේ)

(திரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க—கொத்தமலை)

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ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ වදේද කටයුතු හාර දමානාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ එතරම් විග්‍රහ කිරීමට දෙයක් අපට නැතැයි මම හිතනවා. මට නම් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තිබෙන්නේ ඉතාම සුළු ප්‍රශ්න දෙකක් පමණයි. ඉන් එකක් තමයි, කොත්මලේ ග්‍රාම සේවක වසම් කැපීම් පිළිබඳ කාරණය. මම හිතන හැටියට, මේ සඳහා පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වුණා. එහිදී කොත්මලේ උප දිසාපති තුමාත් එතුමාගේ අනුමැතිය අනුව නුවරඑළියේ මහා දිසාපතිතුමාත් එය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අනුමත කර අමාත්‍යාංශ කාර්යාලයට එවා තිබෙනවා. මම මේ කාරණය කිප වතාවක්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කළා. මෙය සිදු වුණේ 1979 අවසාන භාගයේදී පමණ. තවමත් ඒ ග්‍රාම සේවක වසම් දෙක නිත්‍ය වශයෙන් කඩා වෙන් කළේ නැහැ. ගැසට් කළේ නැහැ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මා විසින් මතක් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. මෙය ඉක්මන් කරන බවට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මට වතාවක් දෙකක් හැඟීමක් දුන්නා. තව මත් එය කෙරීලා නැහැ.

ප. හ. 11

මම ඉල්ලා සිටින අනෙක් කාරණය, බැල්ටන් කියන ප්‍රදේශයට තව ග්‍රාම සේවක වසමක් අවශ්‍ය වන බවයි. ඒ හරිය, පවුල් හාර සියයක්, පන්සියයක් අලුතෙන් ගොස් පදිංචි වී සිටින, අලුතෙන් කොලනි ක්‍රමයට සකස් කළ ප්‍රදේශයක්. එය පාලනය කිරීම බෙරමාන නමැති කොටසේ අයට පුළුවන් වන්නේ නැහැ. (බාධා කිරීමක්) Belton somewhere near Wijebahukanda. අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාත් මෙය දන්නවා. එතුමාගේ ආසනයට කිව්වු වමයි මෙය තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ හරියට වෙනම ග්‍රාම සේවා කොටසකට වෙන් කරන මෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට, ග්‍රාම සේවා නිල නිවාස සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රශ්නයක් තිබෙනවා. හුහාන් ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත් වරුන්ට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ වෙනත් කෙනෙකුගේ ගෙදරක පදිංචි වීමටයි. එතැන තමාගේ කාර්යාලය දමා ගත් විට නොයෙක් විධියේ බලාපොරොත්තු—ගෙදර අයගේ, පවුලේ අයගේ බලාපොරොත්තු—යටත් වන්නට ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරී මහතාට සිදු වෙනවා. ඒ පවුලේ අය කියන විධියට කටයුතු කරන්නට ඔහුට සිදු වෙනවා. ගමේ රාජකාරිය අපක්ෂපාතව කරන්නට සිටින පුද්ගලයා ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරී මහතා නිසා, මේ අයගේ නිල නිවාස සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම්කිසි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ

තිබුණය කියන එකයි මගේ හැඟීම. යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදන්න කියා අපට කියන්නත් පුළුවනි. නමුත් මුදල් තත්ත්වය අනුව යම් දුෂ්කරතා තිබෙනවා. හැබැයි, ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලට නිල නිවාස ශීර්ෂයක් හෝ ලැබෙනවා නම් එය ලොකු දෙයක්. ග්‍රාම සේවක නිල නිවාස තුන් සියයක් දෙනවා නම් අඩු ගණනේ එයින් දෙකක්වත් කොත්මලේ ප්‍රදේශයටත් ලැබෙතොත් අපට සන්නේෂ වෙන්න පුළුවනි. හැම ආසනයටම ඒ විධියට ලැබෙතොත් හොඳයි. කිසියම් ක්‍රමානුකූල සැලැස්මක් අනුව, අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය අනුව, අවුරුදු 5 කින් හෝ මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමට කටයුතු කළොත් හොඳ බව මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරනවා.

ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්වරුන්ගේ උසස් වීම් පිළිබඳවත් කිව යුතු කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ අය බලාපොරොත්තුවන්නේ මොන තැනකට උසස් වන්නටද කියා මම දන්නේ නැහැ. කෙසේ හෝ මොවුන් හැමදාම ග්‍රාමසේවක මිඩ. හොඳ සුදුසුකම් තිබෙන අය මේ අය අතර සමහර විට ඉන්නවා. එස්. එස්. සී. සමත් අය ඉන්නවා, එච්. එස්. සී. සමත් අය ඉන්නවා, 'ඇඩ්වැන්ස් ලෙවල්' සමත් අය ඉන්නවා. මේ විධියේ උසස් තත්ත්වයන් තිබුණත් ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයා—ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරී මහත්මයා—ගෙන් බැන්ද යම්කිසි කෙනෙක් වගේ හැම දම එතැනම සිටිනවා. කිසිම උසස්වීමක් නැහැ. කලාතුරකින් තමයි උසස් වීමක් ලැබෙතත් ලැබෙන්නේ. එය ලබා ගැනීමටත් ඔවුන්ට "බොවිල් තෙක්" එකකින් පිංගන්න සිදුවී තිබෙනවා. හාණඩාගාරයේ අවහිර තිබෙන බවත් අපි දන්නවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා හොඳ දකුණ යෙක් නිසා, මේ බොවිල් තෙක් එක විකක් කඩා දමා, —මේ අයට පොඩි පියුරකින් පිංගන්න තිබෙන්නේ—පළල් කර, කාඩර් එක විකක් පළල් කිරීම කළ යුතු දෙයක් බව මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කියා සිටිනවා. එහෙම නැත්නම්, ග්‍රාමසේවක මහත්වරුන් හුඟ දෙනෙක් "ඒප්‍රස්ට්‍රේට්ට්" කිසිම උසස් වීමක් නැතිව එකම තැන අවුරුදු විස්සක් විසිපහක් රක්ෂාව කරන විට [බාධා කිරීමක්] ඒක තියෙනවා, හැම ආණ්ඩුකින්ම.

මම කියන්නේ දේශපාලන වශයෙන් නොවෙයි. මේක කළ යුතු වැඩක්. ඒ මොකද? ඒ අයත් යම්කිසි සේවයක් කරනවා. ඒ වගේම හැම පුද්ගලයෙක්ම උසස් වීමක් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ උසස් වීම් දිය යුත්තේ කෙසේද? ඒ උසස් වීම් දීමට යම්කිසි බාධා වක් තිබේ නම් ඒ බාධාව ඉවත් කළ යුත්තේ කෙසේද, කියා සොයා බලා, ඔවුන්ට උසස් වීම් දීමට යම්කිසි ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කරන ලෙස මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට, විවාහ ලේකම් බුර සම්බන්ධයෙන් යමක් කිව යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එම රාජකාරියේ යෙදී සිටින උදවිය අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ එම සේවයේ නියුතුව සිටියත් ඔවුන්ට 'පෙන්ෂන්' එකක් ලබා දීම සඳහා තවමත් කටයුතු කර නැහැ. මම හිතන්නේ 'පෙන්ෂන්බල්' කියන එකට කවුරුත් කැමතියි. රාජකාරියක් කළාට පසුව අවසානයේදී එවැනි දෙයක් ලබා ගන්න කවුරුත් කැමතියි. මේ අයට අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදලක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් මේ පිරිසත් යම්කිසි රාජකාරියක් කරනවා. දවල්, රැ. කියලා බලන්නේ නැතිව කියන වෙලාවට ඒ

[ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා]

රාජකාරියේ යෙදෙන්නට ඕනෑ මම හිතන විධියට මේ රාජකාරියේ යෙදී සිටින්නේ සිංහල අය පමණක් නොවෙයි. දෙමළ, මුස්ලිම් ආදී වශයෙන් ඉන්න රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්වරුන්ගෙන් යම්කිසි සේවයක් සිදු වෙනවා. අපේ ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා මේ සම්බන්ධ විස්තර හොඳට දන්නවා. ඒ නිසා මේ පිරිසට 'පෙන්ෂන්' එකක් ලබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු සලසා දෙන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

යම්කිසි රාජකාරියක් අවසන් කර තමන්ගේ වාසස්ථානවලට ගිය පසු යම්කිසි මුදලක් ඔස්පතා ඔවුන්ට ලැබෙන්න ඕනෑ. එහෙම තැත්නම් අර්ථ සාධක මුදලක් වැනි දෙයක් හෝ ඒ අයට ලබා දෙන්නට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

උසස්වීම් දීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මම විශේෂයෙන්ම මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. 'ගවන්මන්ට් ඒජන්ට්ස්' ල, ඇසිස්ටන්ට් ගවන්මන්ට් ඒජන්ට්ස්ල, 'ඕ. ඩී' ල වැනි අය සමහර විට අපි සමග කතා කරන විට රාජකාරිය එපා වුණු අය වශෙයි කතා කරන්නෙ. එයට හේතුව කාලයක් තිස්සේ එකම නිලයේ, එකම තත්ත්වයේ ඉන්නට ඒ අයට සිදු වීම නිසයි. උසස් වීමක් ලැබෙන්නෙ නැහැ. එසේ උසස් වීම් නොලැබෙන්නේ භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් තිබෙන අවහිර නිසයි. භාණ්ඩාගාරයට සම්බන්ධ දේවල් එක පාරටම කඩා ඉතිරිවන්න කියා අපි කියන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් යම්කිසි සැලැස්මක් අනුව මිට වඩා පළල් තත්ත්වයකට ඒ අයට උසස් වීම් දීමට කටයුතු කරනවා නම් හොඳයි. ඒ අයට උසස් වීම් නිල කියා නිලයෙන් නොලැබුණත් පඩියෙන් හෝ යම්කිසි වෙනසක් ඇති කිරීමට ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කරනවා නම් හොඳයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් හුන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සලකා බලනවා ඇතැයි කියා මා සිතනවා. [බාධා කිරීම්] ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමාගේ මාර්ගයෙන් රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන අමාත්‍යාංශයට ඒ කාරණය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවනි.

අවසාන වශයෙන් මා කියන්න කැමතියි, මා මිට ඉහත දීත් මතක් කළ කාරණයක් ගැන. එය 1983 මාර්තු 22 වෙනි දින හැන්සාඩ් වාර්තාවේ 271 වෙනි තීරුවේ මෙසේ සඳහන් වෙනවා :

"ස්වදේශ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය වැඩ වර්ජක සංඛ්‍යාව 1,765 කි. යළි සේවයට ගනු ලැබූ සංඛ්‍යාව 855 කි."

එතකොට තවත් සේවකයන් 910 දෙනෙක් තවමත් සේවයට අරගෙන නැහැ. සමහර විට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ කාරණය ගැන අමතක වෙලාද දන්නෙත් නැහැ.

I do not know whether he has forgotten to take them back. Roughly about 1,000 employees are to be taken back. Will you kindly attend to this matter and do the needful quickly because they have undergone hardships more than enough? I think you will have to take a sympathetic view of the plight of these people. they are helpless government employees who have done some service to the country. Kindly look into this matter.

Thank you.

ජේ. ඒ. ඊ. අමරතුංග මහතා (වත්තල)

(සීල. ඥ. ආ. අ. අ. ප්‍රා. ක්‍ර. සං. — වත්තල)
(Mr. J. A. E. Amaratunga—Wattala)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙම වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ කතා කරන්නට පුළුමයෙන් ගරු ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමාට මගේ ස්තූතිය පිරිනමන්නට කැමතියි, මගේ කොට්ඨාශයට නව උප දිසාපති කාර්යාලයක් ලබා දීම ගැන කලින් අපේ උප දිසාපති කාර්යාලය පවත්වා ගෙන ගියේ පෞද්ගලික ගොඩනැගිල්ලකයි. නමුත් ස්වදේශ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ලැබුණු සහයෝගය නිසා අලුත් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් අත්පත් කරගෙන සෑම පහසුකමක්ම ඇතිව එම කාර්යාලය පවත්වාගෙන යන්නට අපට පුළුවන්කමක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාටත්, එම අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නිලධාරී පිරිසටත් මගේ ආසනයේ මුළු මහත් ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම ස්තූතිය පිරිනමන්නට කැමතියි.

ඊළඟට මම කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ ආගමික උත්සවයක් ගැනයි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ උත්සවය ගැන හොඳට දන්නවා. මම කියන්නට යන්නේ මඩු වන්දනා උත්සවය ගැනයි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දන්නවා මඩු වන්දනාකාරයන් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අගෝස්තු මාසයේදී වාර්ෂිකව පවත්වන මෙම මංගල්‍ය උත්සවය දවස් තුන හතරකට එක් වර භාර පන් ලක්ෂයක් එකම තැනකට එකතු වන විශාලම ආගමික උත්සවය බව. එක් වර එකම ස්ථානයක මෙසේ විශාල ජන සංඛ්‍යාවක් එකතු වීමේදී බල පාන ප්‍රශ්න කීපයක් ගැන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී එතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නට මම කැමතියි. එනම්, පිරිසිදු ජලය ලබාගැනීමේ ප්‍රශ්නය, වැසිකිළි කැසි කිළි පහසුකම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය, ස්ථානයේ පිරිසිදු බව රැකගැනීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය ආදී වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයයි.

මෙම එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂ රජය 1977 දී බලය ලබා ගන්නට පස්සේ ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සැහෙන දුරට මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් විසඳුම් කෙරී තිබෙනවා. ඒත් ඒ අවශ්‍යතා සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ඉටු වී නැහැ. ඒ මංගල්‍යයට සහභාගි වන බැහිරිතුන් සංඛ්‍යාව අවුරුදු පතා අනුක්‍රමයෙන් වැඩි වන නිසා මේ ප්‍රශ්න තව තවත් උග්‍ර වෙමින් පවතිනවා. මම ඒ නිසා අදහස් කළා අද ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්න. මම ඉල්ලන්නේ මඩු වන්දනාකාරයන් වෙනුවෙන් මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් වැඩිපුර මුදලක් වෙන් කරන ලෙසයි.

විශේෂයෙන්ම මාර්තු, අගෝස්තු සහ ඔක්තෝබර් කාල වලදී පවත්වන මංගල්‍යවලදී එම වන්දනා ස්ථානය තබන්න කුරු ගැනීමට පුළුවන්කමක් නැති තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය වර්ෂයේදී, ඒ කියන්නේ 1982 වර්ෂයේදී මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් රු. 60,000 ක් පමණ වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. 1983 වර්ෂයේදී රුපියල් ලක්ෂයක පමණ මුදලක් ඒ ස්ථානය තබන්න කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය බව මට දැනගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා ඒ වන්දනා ස්ථානයේ තබන්න කටයුතු කිසියාකාරව කරගෙන යන්නට හැකි වන පරිදි ඒ කාර්යයට ප්‍රමුඛත්වය දී ඒ අවශ්‍ය මුදල වෙන් කර දෙන මෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මීට කලින් කවිවද්‍රව උත්සවයට අවුරුදු පහා මුදලක් වෙන් කරගෙන ගිය බව තමුන් නාත්සේ දන්තවා. නොයෙකුත් හේතූන් නිසා දැන් ඒ උත්සවය තහනම් කර තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා එම මුදලද දැන් මඩු වන්දනා ස්ථානයේ කටයුතු සඳහා වෙන් කරන්න ඇමතිතුමාට පුළුවන් වනවා ඇතැයි මම විශ්වාස කරනවා.

මෑතදී මාර්තු මංගල්‍ය උත්සවය ශාසව කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ ශාසව කිරීමේදී සැහෙන පහසුකම් රාශියක් ඒ මංගල්‍යයට සහභාගි වන අයට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන ඇමතිතුමාට විශේෂ ස්තුතිය පිරිනමන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ මොකද? මාර්තුමල පවත්වන මංගල්‍යයට සහභාගි වන්නේ විශේෂයෙන් වත්තල, ජාඇල සහ මීගමුව වැනි ප්‍රදේශ වල ජනතාව නිසයි. ඒ ශාසව කිරීමෙන් විශාල පහසුකම් රාශියක් මේ සැරේ පලමුවන වතාවට ලැබුණා. ඒ ගැන විශේෂයෙන්ම සඳහන් කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි. ඒ මොකද, ගමනාගමන පහසුකම්, අලෙවි සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පහසුකම් ආදී බොහෝ පහසුකම් ඒ වන්දනාකරුවන්ට ලැබුණ නිසයි. එම නිසා ඒ ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට විශේෂයෙන් නැවතත් ස්තුතිය පිරිනමනවා. පසුගිය අගෝස්තු මංගල්‍යයේදී ඒ භාරපත් ලක්ෂයක පමණ වන්දනාකරුවන්ට සැහෙන පරිදි මහවැලි අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ජලය ලැබුණා. ඒකෙන් විශාල පහසුවක් සැලසුණා. මා ඒ ගැන සඳහන් කරන්නේ අපේ රජයෙන් ලැබුණු සහයෝගයක් වශයෙනුයි.

ගරු අමතිතුමාත් පොරොන්දුවක් දී තිබෙනවා, පිරිසිදු ජලය සැපයීමේ මාර්ගයක් සලස්වනවාය කියා, විශේෂයෙන් ආගමික උත්සව සහ රජයේ උත්සව භාරව කටයුතු කරන ඇමතිතුමා හැටියට ගරු ස්වදේශ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මේ ගැන වැඩි සැලකිල්ල යොමු කර මේ ස්ථානයට අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් සලසා දෙන්නය කියා. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයට විදුලි බලය නැහැ. එය විශාල ප්‍රශ්නයක් වී තිබෙනවා. දැන් විදුලි බලය ලබාගන්නේ ජෙනරේටර් යන්ත්‍රයක් ක්‍රියා කරවීමෙනුයි. ඒ සඳහා දවසකට විශාල වියදමක් දරන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. එමනිසා පුළුවන්කමක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඔබතුමා විදුලි බල අමාත්‍යාංශයත් සමග මේ කාරණය සම්බන්ධව සාකච්ඡා කර ඒ ප්‍රදේශයට විදුලි බලය ලබා දෙන්නට කටයුතු සැලැස්සුවොත් එය කතෝලික බැති මතුන් වෙනුවෙන් කරන විශාල සේවයක් කියා මම හිතනවා. මේ සම්බන්ධව මම ඔබතුමාට අමුතුවෙන් මතක් කරන්නට වුවමනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ ගැන ඔබතුමා දන්නවා.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ යම් යම් කතෝලික උත්සව වලට සහභාගි වී තිබෙනවා. අතීතයේදී ඒ උත්සව සාර්ථක කර ගැනීමට එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ලැබුණු සහයෝගය ගැන කතෝලික බැතිමතුන් හැටියට අපි අපේ ස්තුතිය එතුමාට පිරිනමන අතර ඉදිරි අනාගතයේදී මා මූලින් පෙන්නුම් කළ අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරා දීමෙන් කතෝලික බැතිමතුන්ට සහනය සලස්වන්නට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාත් අමාත්‍යාංශයත් කටයුතු කරයි කියා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

සු. හා. 11.15
 ජේනුකා හේරත් මහත්මිය (නුවරඑළිය දිසා ඇමතිතුමය)

(තිරුමති රොනුකා හේරත්—තැවරේගිය මාවාට්ටු අනාමස් ආචාර්ය)

(Mrs. Renuka Herath—District Minister, Nuwara Eliya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මුළු රටම වැළඳගත් පරිපාලන තන්ත්‍රයේ ඉතාම වැදගත් අමාත්‍යාංශයක් හැටියට ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශය හඳුනවන්නට පුළුවනි. ඉතාමත්ම දක්ෂ විධියට ජනතාවගේ අවශ්‍යතාවන් ඉටු වන විධියට නිලධාරීන්ට පහසු වන විධියට මෙහි කටයුතු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම ගැන මම පලමුවෙන්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාටත්, නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාටත්, අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්තුමාටත් ඉතාමත්ම ස්තුතිවන්ත වෙනවා.

නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කය වර්ග ඝනප්‍රමි 625 ක පමණ විශාලයි. එම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රාදේශීය උප දිසාපතිවරුන් පස් දෙනෙක් සිටිනවා. මේ සම්බන්ධව නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට අමුතුවෙන් කියන්නට වුවමනාවක් තිබෙනවාය කියා මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කය මාර්ග අපහසුකම් හා වෙනත් දුෂ්කරතාවන් ඉතාමත්ම තදින් තිබෙන දිස්ත්‍රික්කයක් බව එතුමා දන්නවා. වලපනේ ප්‍රදේශය වර්ග ඝනප්‍රමි 104.5 ක් පමණ විශාලයි. එම නිසා තවත් ප්‍රාදේශීය උප දිසාපති කොට්ඨාශයක් ඇති කර දෙන ලෙස අපි 1978 සිටම ඉල්ලීමක් කළා. ඒවාගේම ග්‍රාම සේවා කොට්ඨාශ ගණන වැඩි කරන ලෙසත් ඉල්ලා සිටියා.

අවුරුදු කීපයකට පෙර වෙන් කරන ලද ග්‍රාම සේවා කොට්ඨාශයමයි, තවමත් තිබෙන්නේ. සහකාර ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරීන් පත් කරන්නට යන බවක් පස්සර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (බබ්ලිවි, එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා) කථාවේදී කියනවා මට ඇහුණා. එසේ පත් කරන්නට යන්නේ මොන ක්‍රමයක් උබද කියන්නට මම නම් දන්නේ නැහැ. වැඩි ජනගහණයක් සිටින ප්‍රදේශවල ග්‍රාම සේවා කොට්ඨාශ ගණන වැඩි කර, සහකාර ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරීන් වෙනුවට අලුතින් ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරීන් පත් කරන්නට කටයුතු කරනවා නම් හොඳයි කියා මා හිතනවා. සහකාර ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරීන්ය කියා කොටසක් අවශ්‍ය නැහැ. එතුමා එයින්, අදහස් කරන්නට ඇත්තේ, වතු සඳහා ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරීන් පත් කිරීම වෙන් නැති. වතුපාලකවරු ඒ වතු වල පාලනය ඉතාමත් දක්ෂ විධියට ගෙන යනවා. එහෙම නම් ඊට අමතරව ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරීන් පත්කිරීම අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි කියා මම නම් හිතන්නේ නැහැ. මගේ පෞද්ගලික හැඟීමේ හැටියට නම් සහකාර ග්‍රාම සේවා නිලධාරීන් අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි.

ඒ කොහොම වුණත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අවධානය නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කය කෙරෙහි යොමු කරවන්නට ඕනෑ. ප්‍රාදේශීය පාලනය සඳහා අපට තිබෙන්නේ වාහන පහක් පමණයි. ඒ වාහන පහෙන් හතරක්ම අවුරුදු පහකට වඩා පැරණි වාහන. පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේදී අබලන් වුණු වාහන හයක්ම අපි සැපයීම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට එව්වා. ඒ සඳහා අපට

[දේශීය සේවක මහත්මිය]

ආපසු ලැබුණේ වාහන තුනයි. එහෙම නම් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් විශේෂ ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. ඔය විනාශකාරී ක්‍රියා කරන ප්‍රදේශවලට වඩා නුවරඑළිය වගේ ප්‍රදේශයකට වාහන තුනක් නොවෙයි, අඩු තරමින් වාහන දෙකක්වත් ලබා දෙන ලෙස ඔප සිම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට දන්වනවා නම් හොඳයි.

ඒවාගේම අපි දන්නවා, ප්‍රාදේශීය උප දිසාපතිවරුන් සඳහා ඉන්ධන වියදම් වශයෙන් හා ගමන් වියදම් වශයෙන් මාසයකට වෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ රුපියල් පන්සියයයි. මම හිතන විධියට එය ඉතාමත්ම අඩු මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදනයක්. මේ පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කර එම මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන පිකක් වැඩි කරන ලෙස මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. හාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් මුදල් ලැබී නැහැයි කියා සමහරවිට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා එතුමාගේ පිළිතුරු කථාවේදී කියන්නට පුළුවන්. කොහොම වුණත් දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශයක උප දිසාපතිවරයකුට රුපියල් පන්සියය කින් තමන්ගේ ප්‍රදේශයේ අවශ්‍යතාවන් ඉෂ්ට කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ.

ඒවාගේම කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) කථාවත් මම අසාගෙන සිටියා. එතුමා උසස්වීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් කථා කරමින් "බොට්ල් නෙක්" එකක් ගැන කථා කළා. දැන් එතුමා මෙතැන නැහැ. ඒ වුණත් මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට ඕනෑ, ඔය "බොට්ල් නෙක්" කඩාගෙන උසස්වීම් දීම සඳහා අවුරුදු විසි තුනකට පස්සේ මේ රජය, විශේෂයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාත් නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාත් ඒක පුද්ගල කමිටුවක් පත් කර ඉන්ද්‍රජයා නිලධාරීන්ට උසස්වීම් දීමේ ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කර තිබෙන බව. ඒ විධියේ ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කිරීම ගැන විශේෂයෙන් මගේ ස්තූතිය මේ අවස්ථාවේදී පිරිනමනවා.

ඒවාගේම මේ උසස්වීම් දීම ක්‍රමානුකූල කරන ලෙස එතුමා ඉල්ලා සිටියා. ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශය උසස්වීම් දෙන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව මේ මාතෘකාව සිදු වුණු දෙයකින් මට හොඳ උදාහරණයක් දෙන්නට පුළුවන් අපේ නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රාදේශීය උප දිසාපති කෙනෙක් සිටියා. එතුමාගේ දක්ෂතාවය අනුව, විභාග සමත්වී තිබෙන ක්‍රමය අනුව දැන් එතුමා අතිරේක දිසාපති කෙනෙක් වශයෙන් පත්වීමක් ලබාගෙන තිබෙනවා. එහෙම නම් කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට මම කියන්නට ඕනෑ, 'බොට්ල් නෙක්' තිබුණේ ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලාගේ කාලයේදී බව. දැන් ඒවා නැහැ. උසස්වීම් දීමේදීත්, අතින් හැම කටයුත්තකදීත් අපේ ගරු ඇමතිවරුන්ගේ අවධානය යොමුවෙලා තිබෙනවා, සාධාරණ ලෙස ඒවා කරන්න.

ඒවාගේම අමතක කරන්න බාරි දෙයක් තමයි, ශ්‍රී පාද වන්දනා කාලය. මම හිතන්නේ ලංකාවාසී හැම දෙනෙකුම වාගේ ශ්‍රී පාද වන්දනාව සඳහා යනවා. ශ්‍රී පාද වන්දනාවේ යන අයට අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් සැලසීම සඳහාත්, හඟුරන්කෙත පෙරහැරේ කටයුතු සඳහාත් ස්වදේශ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් වෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ රුපියල් 35,000 ක මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් පමණයි.

අවුරුදු කිහිපයක සිටම මේ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය තමයි, ඒ සඳහා අපට වෙන්කර දී තිබෙන්නේ. එසේ වුවත් ශ්‍රී පාද වන්දනා කාලයේ අවශ්‍ය ශබ්ද පවිත්‍ර කිරීම් සඳහා පමණක් රුපියල් හතලිස් දාහකට වැඩි මුදලක් අපට වැය වෙනවා. විමධ්‍යගත අයවැය යටතේ ලැබෙන මුදලත් සමග අපට රුපියල් එක්ලක්ෂ දෙදාහක ප්‍රමාණයක් වියදම් වුණා, මේ ශ්‍රී පාද වන්දනා සමයේ අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා ශ්‍රී පාදය අප කවුරුත් පුද පූජා පවත්වන, වන්දනා මාන කරන පූජනීය ස්ථානයක්. ඒ ස්ථානයට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සම්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහාත්, හඟුරන්කෙත පෙරහැර සඳහාත් රුපියල් එක්ලක්ෂ පනස්දාහක පමණ මුදලක් මෙම වැය ශීර්ෂයෙන් වෙන් කර දෙන්නාය කියා මම විශේෂයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා.

විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කවුරුත් පාහේ නිතරම කතා කරනවා, සේවය අත්හැර ගිය පුද්ගලයන් ගැන. අපිත් කැමතියි, සේවය අත්හැර ගිය පුද්ගලයන්ට නැවත සේවය ලබා දෙනවා නම්, නමුත් සේවය අත්හැර ගිය පුද්ගලයන් ගැන සම්පූර්ණ වගකීම භාරගන්න ඕනෑ, විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරු, සේවය අත්හැර ගිය පුද්ගලයන් එසේ සේවය අත්හැර යාමට පෙළඹවුවේ ඒ අයමයි. අපේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්, අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාත් පැහැදිලි ලෙස ප්‍රකාශ කළා, සේවය අත්හැර යන්න එපාය කියා ; සේවයේ රැඳී සිටින්නාය, කියා. නමුත් ඒ අය එහෙම කළේ නැහැ. දැන් දේශපාලන වාසි ලබා ගන්න වුවමනා තිසා වෙන්න ඕනෑ, විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරු ඒ අයට නැවත සේවය ලබා දෙන්නාය කියා නිතර නිතර මේ ගරු සභාවේදී කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ. කෙසේවෙතත් දැනට නැවත සේවය ලබාදී සිටින අයට එසේ ලබා දී තිබෙන්නේ, විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම නිසා නොව, අපේ අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේත් ඒ වාගේම ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මැති ඇමතිවරුන්ගේත් ඉල්ලීම නිසා බව මම පැහැදිලිවම ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා.

මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී නුවරඑළිය දිසාපති කාර්යාලයේ සුළු සේවක කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය ගැනත් වචනයක් කියන්න ඕනෑ. දැනට සිටින කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය කොහෙන්ම ප්‍රමාණවත් නැහැ. උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් කියනවා නම්, ආතිපාරක්ෂක කම්කරුවන් ඉන්නේ එක්කෙනෙයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැනත් සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරන ලෙස මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. අපහසුතා රුශියක් මැද්දේ නුවරඑළිය දිසාපති, අතිරේක දිසාපති සහ ප්‍රාදේශීය උප දිසාපතිවරුන් ඇතුළු කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය දැනට කරගෙන යන සේවාව මා අගයන බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කිව යුතුයි. ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාටත්, ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාටත්, අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්තුමාටත් මගේ ස්තූතිය පිරිනමමින් මා නිහඬ වෙනවා.

වසන්ත උදයරත්න මහතා (අරනායක)
(*ශ්‍රී. වජ්‍ර ජන උදයරත්න—අරනායක*)
(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna—Aranayaka)

This is a very dear and very homely Ministry to us, Sir, with a smiling, pleasant Hon. Minister and an equally pleasant Deputy. I have just a few suggestions to make.

Aranayake is a newly carved out electorate, as the Hon. Minister knows. Born out of three electorates, Kegalla, Mawanella and Rambukkana, it has plenty of administrative difficulties. The portion which came from Kegalla, is administered by the AGA, concerned. Rambukkana comes under the Aranayake AGA, and Mawanella is still administered by the AGA, Mawanella. As a result of this I have plenty of administrative problems and difficulties. So I have suggested to the Ministry that all these three parts be amalgamated into one unit and brought under the AGA, Aranayake. This is one of the suggestions I am openly making to the Hon. Minister—that he must consider the consolidation of the entire electorate under one AGA.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member has to confine his speech to five minutes.

මසන්ත උදයරත්න මහතා

(திரு. வசந்த உதயரத்ன)

(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)

Yes, Sir, I will not take more than two minutes.

As a result of this position I have a lot of difficulties with regard to my decentralized budget activities. The people find it difficult to meet me and the AGAs concerned. So it is of paramount importance that the entire electorate be brought under one AGA.

Secondly, I have suggested to the Ministry that four more Grama Sevaka divisions be created. The areas are so wide and hilly that people find it extremely difficult to see their Grama Sevakas. I have suggested that at least four more divisions be created. I think the GA, Kegalla, has done all the field work necessary and the papers have been sent to the Ministry. With great respect I suggest to the Hon. Minister to take this matter up and to give me four more Grama Sevaka divisions.

I have one more suggestion to make, and that is whether we cannot bring the Grama Sevakas also under the national transfer scheme. I find that some of the Grama Sevakas are extremely good, but some, I must say, are incorrigible. I wish there was a possibility of changing their stations. I know some Grama Sevakas who are nothing but terrible addicts. If I could transfer a Grama Sevaka from an area where there are kitul trees to an area where there are no kitul trees, I think I would be saving him, but there is no way of doing this because they do not fall under the national transfer scheme.

The other matter that I wish to mention is about the Special Officers whom we have appointed. They have not been allocated sufficient work. As a result they idle much of the time. But they are good, efficient officers, if we can give them more functions. When I asked the kachcheri officers they said that their functions are not clarified. I very humbly ask the Hon Minister and his equally efficient Deputy to rethink this matter and allocate their functions and see that these new officers whom we have appointed as Special Officers are made full use of.

ආචාර්ය නීලන් තිරුචෙල්වම් (වඩ්දුකෝඩ්ඩයි)

(கலாநிதி நீலன் திருச்செல்வம் (வட்டுக்கோட்டை)

(Dr. Neelan Tiruchelvam—Vaddukkoddai)

May I have your indulgence to make a reference to a matter relating to my electorate in respect of which representations have already been made to the Hon. Minister, and that is with regard to the need to make Karainagar a separate AGA's division. The Hon. Minister had agreed to give this representation very serious consideration.

Karainagar is recognized even in the Delimitation Commission Report of 1976 as an area which has special needs. It is administratively now part of the AGA's division of Kayts, and the residents of Karainagar suffer a great deal of inconvenience having to ferry to Kayts and to have their matters attended to at the AGA's division in Kayts.

This unit in our electorate has three Grama Sevaka divisions—Karainagar West, Karainagar East, and Karainagar North. It has two local authorities—two village councils. In terms of whatever criteria that you might articulate, whether in terms of area or population or special social, economic and developmental needs, I think a strong case can be made for recognizing this area as a special AGA's division.

There is also one other aspect with regard to Karainagar. It is going through a process of decertification. There is sea erosion which is affecting the coastal areas of Karainagar. There is an acute water problem. It is one of the areas in the Northern Province which is going through a process of decertification which requires very urgent and immediate attention.

In addition to the traditional criteria, I think the special circumstances relating to this area would qualify for serious consideration as a separate AGA's division.

පරිපාලන කටයුතු හුඟක් අමාරු කොටියාවල මෙවැනි අතිරේක උපදිසාපති කාර්යාල ඇති කර මහජනතාවට පහසු පරිපාලන සේවයක් ලබා දීමටයි.

පොතුපිල් මැතිවරණ කොටියාවල ගිටපු ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරයා කරන ලද ඉල්ලීමක් මෙතෙක් ඉෂ්ඨ කර නැතැයි කියා විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ගරු නායකතුමා මතක් කළා. මගේ මතකයේ ඇවිටෙනම් තිරුකෝවිල් ප්‍රදේශයේ උප දිසාපති කාර්යාලයක් විවෘත කරන්න කියා එතුමා ඉල්ලීමක් කළා. 1981 වර්ෂයේදී මමම ගිනිල්ලා එම උප දිසාපති කාර්යාලය එතුමාට විවෘත කර දුන් බව මට මතකයි. අතින් කාර්යාලය විවෘත කිරීමට තිබෙන අමාරුකම් ගැන පොතුපිල් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (රංගනායකී පද්මනාදන් මහත්මිය) සඳහන් කළා. ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කළොත් එහි අතිරේක උප දිසාපති කාර්යාලයක් විවෘත කරන්න අපට පුළුවන් වෙයි. ඒ සමගම විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ නායක තුමා මතක් කළා, පුත්තලම් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ උඩප්පුව නැමැති ගම සම්බන්ධයෙන්. එම උඩප්පුව නැමැති ගමේ ජීවත්වන දුට්ඨ මහජනතාවට සිංහලෙන් වැඩ කරන්න කියා තිබෙන නිසා ලොකු කරදරයක් සිදු වෙලා තිබෙනවාලු. ඒ සම්බන්ධව එතුමාගේ අවබෝධය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන බවයි, පෙනෙන්නේ. මන්ද කියනවා නම්, අපේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 22 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ පුත්තලම් දිස්ත්‍රික්කය සිංහලෙන් පරිපාලනය කිරීමටයි තීරණය කර තිබෙන්නේ. උතුරේත්, නැගෙනහිරේත් පමණයි දුට්ඨ භාෂාවෙන් පරිපාලන කටයුතු කරන්නේ. ඒ නිසයි, පුත්තලම් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ උප්පන්න මරණ භා විවෘත ලේකම්වරුන් සිංහලෙන් රාජකාරි කටයුතු කළ යුතුයි කියන වතුලේඛය නිකුත් කරන්නට යෙදුණේ. කෙසේ වෙතත් එතුමාගේ දැන ගැනීම සඳහා මා මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපි මොනවා කළ යුතුද කියා නීතිපතිතුමාගෙන් උපදෙස් පතා තිබෙන බව.

හුඟක් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරු කපා කළා, ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ට උසස්වීම් ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කළ යුතුයි කියා මේ ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරී ක්‍රමය ඇති කර අවුරුදු 23 කට පසුව මේ ආණ්ඩුවට නැත්නම් මේ අමාත්‍යාංශයට පුළුවන වුණා ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් වෙනුවෙන් උසස්වීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කර කටයුතු කරන්නට. කුරුවිලිය දිසා ඇමතිතුමා මතක් කළ අන්දමට අපි වික්ටර් උනන්තැන්න ඒක පුද්ගල කමිටුව පත් කර එහි නිර්දේශයන් මත ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරී උසස්වීම් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කර ඒ අනුව දැන් දිසාපති වරුන් මාර්ගයෙන් දිස්ත්‍රික් මට්ටමෙන් සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා තිබෙනවා, මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙල ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට ඇති කළ සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ පිළිබඳව හුඟක් දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලින් අපට වාර්තා ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ සේවාව ඇති කර අවුරුදු 23 කට පසුව මේ විධියටත් ග්‍රාමසේවා නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ට උසස්වීම් ලබා ගත හැකි වන පරිදි කටයුතු කිරීමට අපට පුළුවන් වීම ගැන අපි සන්තෝෂ වෙන්නට ඕනෑ. සමහර විට ඉදිරි කාලයේදී තවදුරටත් මේ ගැන සලකා බලා උසස්වීම් පිළිබඳව දැනට වඩා අවස්ථාව ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන විධියේ උසස්වීම් ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කිරීමට අපට පුළුවන් වේවි.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන. අපි ආණ්ඩුව බාර ගන්නා කාලයේ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන කල්පනා කළේ බොහොම අමිහිරි විධියටයි. මෙය මහජනයාට සේවයක් ලබා ගන්නට බැරිව තිබුණු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක්, එමෙන්ම දූෂණය වූ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් හැටියටයි, කල්පනා කළේ. ඒ කොයිගැටි වෙතත් මේ පසුගිය කාලයේදී ඇතුළත අපට පුළුවන් වුණා, මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මහජනතාවගේ සේවය සඳහා කටයුතු කරන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක තත්ත්වයට පරිවර්තනය කරන්නට. එසේ පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේදී යැහොන වෙනස් වීම් ඇති වුණා. ඒ අනුව අලුත් රෙගුලාසි මත කටයුතු කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලකට අවකාශ සැලසුණ නිසා අද තමුන්නාත්සේලා සියලු දෙනාම පිළිගන්නවා රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව තිබුණාට වඩා හොඳය කියා. දැන් එහි ප්‍රමාදයන් අඩුයි; කලට වේලාවට සහතිකයක් ලබා ගැනීමේ අවස්ථාවන් සැලසී තිබෙනවා; දූෂණයන් හුඟක් අඩුයි. ඒ කටයුතු ඒ ආකාරයෙන්ම සිදු වී ගෙන යනවා. මේ අන්දමින් කටයුතු කරගෙන යාම ගැන රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල්තුමාට මා ස්තූති කරන්න ඕනෑ.

රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්වරුන්ටත් ඒ අයගේ සේවාව අවසානයේ අතින් අයට වගේ යම්කිසි සහනදැයි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක්— අර්ථසාධක අරමුදලක් ලෙස වෙන යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක්— ඇති කළ යුතුයි කියා කොන්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ඒ සම්බන්ධව අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දැනටම කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා. රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්වරුන්ට ඒ අයගේ සේවය අවසානයෙන් පසු යම්කිසි දීමනාවක් ගෙවීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ලගදීම කැබිනට් අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනිය කියා මා ගිතනවා. එය කළ යුත්තක් කියා අපි පිළිගන්නවා. ඒ අනුව අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දැනටමත් කටයුතු කර තිබෙන බව මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට ඕනෑ.

වැඩ වර්ජනය කර නැවත සේවය ලැබී නැති අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් ගැන හුඟ දෙනෙක් කපා කළා. වැඩ වර්ජය කළ සේවකයින් සම්බන්ධව අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විවින් විට තීරණ ගන්නා. ඒ අනුව අපත් කල්පනා කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා, ඒව දේශ කටයුතු හාර අමාත්‍යාංශය මොන ආකාරයටද 1800 ක් පමණ වන ඒ නිලධාරීන් නැවත සේවයට බඳවා ගන්නේ කියා. මෙයට පදනමක් ඇති කර ගන්න අපට සිද්ධ වුණා. ඒ පදනම මත දැන් අප හුඟක් දුරට කටයුතු කර, නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් හුඟ දෙනෙක් නැවත සේවයට බඳවා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. එසේ නැවත බඳවා ගැනීමට පදනම වුණේ මේකයි: ඒද සේවයට රපෝර්තු නොකළ නිලධාරී මහතුන් එසේ සේවයට රපෝර්තු නොකළේ මොන සේතුවක් නිසාද කියා සොයා බලා, වෛද්‍ය සහතික මතද, වෙනත් කාරණා මතද කියා සොයා බලා, ඒ අනුව පදනමක් සකස් කර, දැන් එයින් 800 කට වැඩි පිරිසක් නැවත සේවයට පමුණුවා තිබෙනවා. දැනට අප කරගෙන යන්නේ, ඒ නිලධාරී මහතුන් ගෙන් යම් කෙනෙකුට යැපෙන්නන් පස් දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා නම්, ඒ අනුව උප දිසාපතිතුමාගේ වාර්තාව මත දැට ඇති ඇබැරිනු ප්‍රමාණයට, ප්‍රථමයන් ඒ උදවිය නැවත සේවයට පමුණුවා ලීමයි. ඒ අනුව, මේ අවුරුද්දේ

[පර්සි සරේර මහතා]

මැද හරිය අවසන් වෙන්වන පෙර, මේ සියළු දෙනාම නැවත සේවයට පමුණුවා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවාය කියා මම හිතනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපේ ඇමතිතුමාට කතා කරන්නට වේලාව ඉතිරිව තිබේන්නේ නව විනාඩි විස්සක් පමණ තිස, මම මෙයට වඩා කතා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. අවසාන වශයෙන් මගේ යුතු කමක් ඉෂ්ට කරන්න මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශය රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන අමාත්‍යාංශයත් සමඟ සමීකර්ණ වී තිබේ. පසුගිය අවුරුදු දෙකක පමණ කාල සීමාව තුළදී ස්වදේශ කටයුතු හාර අමාත්‍යාංශය භාවිතයට පමුණු කටයුතු කරගෙන එනවා. මොනතදී ප්‍රකාශ වුණා වාගේම මුළු පරිපාලන තන්ත්‍රයම දිස්ත්‍රික් මට්ටමෙන් ඉම් අමාත්‍යාංශය හැරයේ කටයුතු කර ගෙන යනවා. මේ අවස්ථාව ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නවා, අපේ ලේකම් මහතා ප්‍රධාන කොට ඒ නිලධාරී මහතුවටත්, රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල්තුමා, ප්‍රධාන කොට ඒ නිලධාරී මහතුවටත්, ගම් ඉඩවමෙන්, ග්‍රාම සේවා මට්ටමෙන්, මහජනතාවත් සමඟ කටයුතු කරමින් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ කටයුතු ඉතාමත් කාර්යක්ෂමව ගෙන යාමට අපට ලොකු ධෛර්යයක් ලබා දුන් නිලධාරී මහතුවන් සෑම දෙනාටත් මගේ ස්තූතිය මේ අවස්ථාවේදී පිරිනමන අතර ඉදිරි කාලය තුළදී මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලාගේ බලාපොරොත්තු, මහජනතාවගේ බලාපොරොත්තු ස්ඵල කරවීමට අපට අවකාශයක් ලැබේවායි ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසන් කරනවා.

කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායගම් මහතා (ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(ති.රු. කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායගම්—உள்நாட்டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam—Minister of Home Affairs)

Mr. Chairman, several hon. Members have made very valuable suggestions with regard to my Ministry which was formed on 14th February, 1980. It was from that time that the duties of officials of the Home Ministry came to be recognized as those of a separate entity. That is very important because, unless they feel that they are a separate entity within an institution, they lose their sense of rights and privileges, and as such it is difficult to make them work according to our own estimates and ambitions unless they feel that there is some future for their endeavours.

After the setting up of the Ministry, we have had to look after our members. We have established a training scheme for members and officials of the Ministry. This is very important because apart from higher officials, we have started schemes to train even the lower strata of officials starting from the Grama Sevaka level and going up to the AGA level. We have also obtained the assistance of UNICEF to carry out this programme of training, and it has now become a

programme involving a scheme of production. This will become an income generating scheme and the Ministry has taken a meaningful step in that direction.

I would also like to mention a few words about the Registrar General's Department. It is a department which has a great deal of contact with the ordinary citizen of this country regarding the issue of birth, death and marriage certificates. Delays in the issue of certificates have been an eternal complaint and we have now taken steps to mechanize this process and delays will become minimal. Additional clerks too have been employed. We have also supplied 27 of the 37 divisions with photocopiers, so that copies of certificates could be issued without delay.

We have also taken advanced steps in ensuring that old documents like birth, marriage and death certificates which are very important in the life of a human being, are well preserved. We have received assistance from a foreign institution, the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, in the United States, and they are doing this free with no cost to our Government. They are providing us with all facilities except personnel, who are being trained here by them. We are now microfilming all old documents. Not only are we doing that, but we are also restoring them. They are filmed here and then sent to Utah. They keep one copy there and send us a copy here. This is done on a large scale in their country and they take security measures against all kinds of natural disasters like earthquakes and hurricanes. These documents are buried inside a mountain and even the machines are buried in the mountains. So that one of our copies will be in that safe place, and if anything happens here we can get another copy from there. We proceed further to train our own personnel.

With regard to the matters that have been raised during the course of the debate, the hon. Member for Mullaitivu (Mr. X. M. Sellathambu) has raised the question of the AGAs. The shortage with regard to Assistant Government Agents is very heavy in regard to the Tamil-speaking people. I can give you the figures. This has been there for a very long time and I am trying my level best to get over it. I think of late the trend in education has been towards science and engineering and Tamil students are going for medicine and engineering and not looking into the arts side. As a result very few people are getting into the Administrative Service. Now, apart from the people who are being promoted, it is very difficult to get many people through direct recruitment. You will see that the number of AGAs Divisions that are not being looked after now are: Sinhala seven, and Tamil six - Mannar, Mullaitivu, Puthukudiyiruppu, Pathiyankulam, Chenkaladi and Vellaveli. Even in my

electorate there are two. I am trying my level best to get Supra Grade Officers to man these areas so that at least the work can be done.

With regard to the AGAs divisions, I have gone before the Cabinet a number of times, but owing to financial stringency this matter has been put off, and I have been promised that in 1983 some kind of relief will be given. I am waiting for that relief. I have asked for one thousand divisions of Grama Sevakas. The need for the expansion of the Grama Sevaka divisions is very acute because of the last revision and, also because of the increase in population, it is impossible for the Grama Sevakas or the people to get relief from the Divisions in Grama Sevakas as they now exist.

The hon. Member for Nivitigala (Mr. Gamini Atukorale) wanted the amalgamation of two Grama Sevaka divisions. I will look into that matter. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition raised the question of Udappu. My hon. Friend, the Member for Galle (Dr. W. Dahanayake) has also raised this question, because the same position has arisen there also. The Registrars there, who are Muslims, have been appointed for a very long time and they have been working in the Tamil Language. Even after the 1978 Constitution they continued to work in the Tamil Language, because of this provision in Article 22 of the Constitution :

(1) The Official Language shall be the language of administration throughout Sri Lanka :

Provided that the Tamil Language shall also be used as the language of administration for the maintenance of public records and the transaction of all business by public institutions in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

So that, under this, outside the Northern and Eastern Provinces any document or anything else has to be kept, in the official language. But we have also examined the provisions of Article 22 (b) which reads as follows :

If the law recognizes his right to inspect or to obtain copies or extracts from any official register, record, publication or other document, to obtain a copy of, or an extract from such register, record, publication or other document or a translation thereof, as the case may be, in either of the National Languages :

So the Committee that has been appointed by the Cabinet examined the presumption that if a person can examine a document and get a copy, that document must be in the language of the person who is examining it, otherwise, he cannot examine it. This matter has been raised, and the Committee has written to the Attorney-General to verify, clarify and interpret this section, and I think there may be some kind of relief because it does presume that any documents that can be examined by anybody must be in the language that is spoken by him. So, that question will be solved.

But in the meantime, I have asked those people who cannot use the official language to carry on in the Tamil language till we find a solution through this or any other means.

This 'Aleyadivembu' question was raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and before that by the hon. Member for Pottuvil and her predecessor, her brother, who had vehemently agitated for this and taken all steps necessary to create an additional A.G.A. division. The hon. Member for Pottuvil had allotted one lakh of rupees, for an office and we had almost negotiated the price and the person had agreed to sell, but the occupant who is the Gramasevaka will not shift from there. I suggested transferring him, but if you transfer him, he will have somebody else in that place, so that finally you will have to take some steps to acquire it for the price that she is willing to pay - Rs. 100,000.

With regard to the Sinhala Proficiency of Grama Sevakas, there too, this Committee appointed by the Cabinet has submitted some paper to the Attorney-General to find out whether under Article 22 (5), they can be exempted. And I believe they will be exempted, because it definitely says that if their duties do not, require a knowledge of Sinhala it is not necessary for them to work in that language ; it is not necessary that they should acquire proficiency in Sinhala. The hon. Member for Kayts has always raised this question and I have said that this has been a thorn in the side of the hon. Member for Kayts. This must be settled quickly and we will find a solution to that.

With regard to the strikers, the question was raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and also by the hon. Member for Kotmale. Originally there were 1300 strikers. I quite agree that most of them are in a very pitiable circumstances. On a number of occasions we have gone before the Cabinet, but for some reason or other it had not been favourably entertained. But within the Ministry we have taken all steps we could. I have stopped giving extension of service so that vacancies can be created, and we have cleared all except about six hundred people. Every month or two I have a list of 50 to 60 vacancies.

When there are retirements, I immediately get the people who had gone on strike and take them on a priority basis, that is, if both husband and wife had gone on strike and are without jobs, I reinstate one of them. We now go on the basis of the number of children in the family. We have now exhausted the families with eight children that and and have got on to those with six children. I have got the priority list, and according to that priority list, whenever vacancies occur we take in people. I can give the assurance that we are taking in all the strikers. Only there are no

[**செ. வலீலீ. டேவனாயகலீ லீவனா**]

vacancies now. I think the last lot was from Jaffna. About fifty of them were taken in and we are trying to distribute them all over the place, where we can find vacancies.

The hon. Member for Kilinochchi, last time also raised the question of a separate district. I think his arguments are irresistible because you can see what a lot of difficulties he is going through. We will take some serious steps with regard to this and find a solution. There seems to be in Jaffna, another place, Karainagar also asking for a separate AGAs district. There are all over the Island AGAs divisions because they are very necessary for good administration.

I made an application to include 20 new AGA's Divisions, but this has also been postponed because of the financial stringencies. However, as an alternative, we are creating Additional AGA's Divisions. In its operation, it is as good as an AGA's Division, but the only thing is that there is no permanent AGA in the office every day. According to the work-load, we are prepared to see that an AGA goes to that office two or three days in the week and attends to the people who come there from long distances, incurring a lot of expenditure, for the renewal of gun licences and so on. That can be done at the Additional AGA's Office.

Once an Additional AGA's Office is created it is calculated to take over a new AGA's Division. That will be the prelude to the establishment of an AGA's Division. Therefore, wherever you want a new division to be created, I would advise you to apply for an Additional AGA's Division so that you would have top priority when the new Additional AGA's Divisions are created because they will be the first to be converted into AGA's Divisions. This, to an extent, will solve the difficulties of the people who come from long distances to get their work attended to. Today, you know, to travel by bus is also expensive. This is one method which the Ministry has evolved to solve this problem.

சனாபதீவீவீ

(**தலைவர்**)

(**The Chairman**)

Order, please ! Will you be taking much more time ?

[**செ. வலீலீ. டேவனாயகலீ லீவனா**]

(**சீரு. கே. டபீளீயு. தேவநாயகம்**)

(**Mr. K. W. Devanayagam**)

Just another five minutes.

சனாபதீவீவீ

(**தலைவர்**)

(**The Chairman**)

Very well.

[**செ. வலீலீ. டேவனாயகலீ லீவனா**]

(**சீரு. கே. டபீளீயு. தேவநாயகம்**)

(**Mr. K. W. Devanayagam**)

The Hon. District Minister for Nuwara-Eliya raised the question of facilities for pilgrims to Adam's Peak, and similarly the hon. Member for Wattala raised the question of facilities at Madhu. This year we have increased by 50 per cent the allowances that we are giving to various places. Even for Adam's Peak we have increased this amount. To Madhu Church, I think, on the last occasion, with the assistance of the Hon. Prime Minister, many facilities were introduced. I know that is not sufficient because of the large number of people who go there. There is the question of the scarcity of water. We are trying to solve this problem also.

The hon. Member for Kotmale raised the question of Grama Sevaka Divisions. This is another necessity, but in his area it has been a matter of transfer of the population. So we have to somehow devise some means of creating a Division. The Hon. Minister of Mahaweli Development is not here. In addition to Kotmale, I think, there are so many other places where we will have to create new Grama Sevaka Divisions and areas of administration. I want the Hon. Minister of Mahaweli Development to look into this matter and make arrangements in advance because after you transfer the population you cannot call upon the Home Ministry to give Grama Sevaka Divisions and AGA's Divisions. It is not possible because already there are areas that do not have it. So, special arrangements must be made with regard to these new areas where they have colonized and where population has been transferred from other areas because the administration should not come to a standstill. If we do not plan ahead and provide for all these administrative facilities the entire development will come to a standstill.

As it is, there is a shortage of AGAs and Grama Sevakas and this is a big handicap to the development work. I must say that the entire development work comes within the Home Ministry because we have to co-ordinate it. Even with regard to the District Development Councils, if you examine it, you will see that the Home Ministry is doing 75 per cent of the work at the moment. The AGA is the Secretary, the Additional Government Agents are Authorized Officers and then there is the accounting work done by the Kachcheries. So, my Ministry is burdened with a lot of work, without being told that this was our work, but somehow or other the work is being done and we have to carry on without the increase of staff, without the increase of wages and various other things. But, in spite of that, my officers are doing the work and without any grumbling they are carrying the heavy

burden that is put upon them.—(Interruption). I think he should set apart some foreign exchange for this purpose.

There have been many other requests. In general I will look into them. They are more or less alike, most of them are in regard to Grama Sevaka Divisions.

I think the hon. Member for Aranayake wanted two or three AGA Divisions to be combined into one; it is easy to combine, but it is very difficult to give new Divisions. I will look into this matter and see that something is done with regard to the amalgamation of Divisions, so that the administration will be very much easier.

There are so many other matters that I could mention, but time does not permit me to do so. I must thank all the Members who made very valuable suggestions and also for their appreciation of the little service that we are doing. I must also thank my Ministry officials, the Secretary and all the others for their co-operation, and also the staff in the Districts, the Government Agents and other officials for the co-operation they have given and for having geared themselves to do the work in regard to development which at the moment is so very urgent. I must say that the District Administration is one of the essential parts of the country's administration which is co-ordinating the entire work of development in this country.

I thank you all.

“189 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 31,80,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත් සහ සම්මත විය.

189 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් වැටීමට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“තலைப்பு 189, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 39,80,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 189, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 3,980,000 for Head 189, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 189, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

190 වන ශීර්ෂය.—දිස්ත්‍රික් පරිපාලනය

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—දිස්ත්‍රික් පරිපාලනය හා කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සේවා—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 18,81,50,000

தலைப்பு 190.—மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம்

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1—மாவட்ட நிர்வாகமும் பதவியினர் சேவைகளும்—மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 18,81,50,000

HEAD 190.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Programme 1.—District Administration and Staff Services—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 188,150,000

“190 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 18,81,50,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත් සහ සම්මත විය.

190 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් වැටීමට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“தலைப்பு 190, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 18,81,50,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 190, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 188,150,000, for Head 190, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 190, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—දිස්ත්‍රික් පරිපාලනය හා කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සේවා—මූලධන වියදම, රු. 7,00,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1—மாவட்ட நிர்வாகமும் பதவியினர் சேவைகளும்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு ரூபா 7,00,000

Programme 1.—District Administration and Staff Services—Capital Expenditure Rs. 700,000

“190 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 7,00,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත් සහ සම්මත විය.

190 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් වැටීමට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“தலைப்பு 190, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 7,00,000, அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 190, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 700,000, for Head 190, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 190, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

191 வது ஷீட்படி.—ரெகிஸ்ட்ரார் ஜெனரல்

1 வது வடிவ பட்டியல்—பொது நிர்வாகப் பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ளும்—புனரமைப்பு
வெள்ளைச் செலவு ரூ. 1,86,00,000

தலைப்பு 191.—பதிவாளர் அபிவிருத்தி
நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1—பதிவுச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுமெழுந்த செலவு,
ரூபா 1,86,00,000

HEAD 191.—REGISTRAR—GENERAL
Programme 1.—Registration Services—Recurrent
Expenditure, Rs. 18,600,000

“191 வது ஷீட்படியில் 1 வது வடிவ பட்டியல், புனரமைப்புச் செலவு
ரூ. 1,86,00,000 க்கு இடம் தரும்படி சேர்க்கப்படுமா” என
முன்கூறு விசாரணை செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

191 வது ஷீட்படியில் 1 வது வடிவ பட்டியல், புனரமைப்புச் செலவு ரூப
யில் பட்டியல் பட்டியல் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் கீழ்க்கண்ட
படி.

“தலைப்பு 191, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுமெழுந்த செலவுக்கான
ரூபா 1,86,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா
விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 191, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுமெழுந்த செலவு அட்ட
வணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 18,600,000, for Head
191, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted
in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 191, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure,
ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

நிர்வாகக் கமிட்டியினர்

(பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 2 p.m.

உடனடி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி,
உ. க. 2 வது நிர்வாகக் கமிட்டியினர் [கமிட்டி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி
உட்கூலி] உட்கூலி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி உட்கூலி.

அதன்படி, அமர்வு பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு
மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்
[திரு. நேரமன் வைத்யரத்ன] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 p.m. and then resumed, MR.
DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA) in the
Chair.

பதிவாளர்

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! We shall now take up the Votes
under the Ministry of Finance & Planning, Heads 102,
to 110. Voting will be at 4 p.m.

102 வது ஷீட்படி—இடல் கா குடி பிழைப்புக் குழுக்கள்
1 வது வடிவ பட்டியல்—பொது நிர்வாகப் பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ளும்—
புனரமைப்புச் செலவு, ரூ. 31,98,000

தலைப்பு 102.—நிதி, அமைப்புத் திட்ட அமைச்சர்
நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—பொது நிர்வாகமும் பதவியர் செலவுகளும்—
மீண்டுமெழுந்த செலவு ரூபா 31,98,000

HEAD 102.—MINISTER OF FINANCE & PLANNING
Programme 1—General Administration and Staff
Services—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 31,98,000

பி. எஸ். சூசைதாசன் மதுரை (மன்னார்)

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்—மன்னார்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan—Mannar)

I move,

“That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 10.”

In fact I would have liked to propose a bigger
reduction, but if I did so, the Hon. Minister will pass it
on to the other Ministries and it would be detrimental
to the development programmes of those Ministries.
So I have kept it at Rs. 10.—(Interruption.) That shows
the plight, the state of affairs, because the Ministry of
Finance is a very very important Ministry. It controls
the finance of the country. At least theoretically it is a
very very important Ministry although many do not
recognize that. It keeps the purse, it controls the
revenue and the expenditure of the country. Revenue is
increasing but expenditure is increasing at a terrific
rate. Therefore, it is absolutely important that it
should control the revenue of the State.

We have spoken enough on the control, especially
the Treasury control of finance. But still with the
importance of the budgetary control, the review
system, what we especially need now, since we are
banking on foreign aid and grants, especially from the
United States— I think we should follow their system
also in a way— is the pre-audit system. Budgets are
normally not prepared well or adequate care is not
taken in their preparation. That is the main reason for
the under-expenditure.

I am sure the Hon. Minister will agree with me.
Therefore, the pre-audit which is not done in this
country must be introduced at some stage or other.
Then we will know whether we have the necessary
finances, the necessary technology, the necessary
manpower, whether the locations are correct, before
we undertake a project. Political reasons apart, the
project must have an economic basis. Therefore, such
audit is absolutely necessary.

Another thing is that the Chief Accounting
Officers – in this case the Secretaries – must be a little
more aware – there must be awareness, a little more
awakening – and they should be cost-conscious. We
are talking about financial discipline. I am sorry to say
that they have to be a little more careful in future.

பி. ஜி. கி. டி. டி. மதுரை (இடல் கா குடி பிழைப்புக் குழுக்கள்
உட்கூலி)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. கி. டி. மதுரை—நிதி, அமைப்புத் திட்ட
அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Minister of Finance and
Planning)

Cannot the Public Accounts Committee bring them
to order?

பி. எஸ். சூசைதாசன் மதுரை

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

We have, from time to time. To our great surprise, I
should say, most of them answer the queries very well.
But some of them are very busy. I do not know why.

When they appear before the Committee they are not quite prepared. The former Civil Servants are very efficient.

ஈ. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Should not the Public Accounts Committee reprimand them ?

பி. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

Well, from time to time we have done that. We have asked them to go back and come prepared. We have sent them back on many occasions.

ஈ. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Cannot you punish them ?

பி. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

We can. The moment we surcharge them, It is bad for their career. We are a little sympathetic towards them. We give them some more chance. Anyway, the next time we will be a little more strict.

ஈ. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Then you are not acting with a due sense of responsibility.

பி. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

I think so. But we do not want to be hard really. Earlier, they had an excuse that they were not there at the time or they were in a different place and various things like that. As a result of the referendum most of these secretaries, wherever they are, will be there for two, three or four years. So they cannot give that excuse. I am sure they are listening to me and they will study the queries so that they will be able to answer properly when they come next time before the Committee. We take very serious notice of this and they also will have to take a serious notice of this.

ஈ. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

If I may interrupt you for one minute, I think the Member for Mannar who is the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee has, year in and year out,

brought this matter up during the Budget Debate and in Committee. I feel that the Public Accounts Committee should also assert itself, and it is high time that it brought at least one Chief Accounting Officer to book. If you bring one Chief Accounting Officer to book, it will help me greatly as the Minister of Finance to have financial control in this country.

பி. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

We will definitely take note of that. Another fact is that in some cases they are leaning too much on the Ministers. They should not do that. They should remember that Ministers are politicians.

ஈ. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

The Chief Accounting Officers have quite independent responsibilities.

பி. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

The Chief Accounting Officer is a public servant. The Minister is a politician. They should not lean too much on politicians. Of course, politicians have various things to do. They have to look after their voters in their electorates, but the public servants need not. In Tamil, the great sage Valluvar says :

“இடிப்பாரை இல்லாத எமரா மன்னன்
கெடுப்பார் இலானும் கெடும்”

which means, for the destruction of a kingdom in ancient times, the kings had their councillors. To destroy the kingdom, enemies need not come from outside. There need not be an attack from a neighbouring State. If you had a councillor or a minister who always said ‘yes’ the kingdom would be destroyed. In this case, the advisers are the Secretaries. If that type of officer always says ‘yes’ to every thing the Minister says, that is more than enough to bring down the Minister – the king. That is exactly what they said, Sir.

ஈ. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

They were not advisers. They were clowns !

பி. பி. சி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

Wherever necessary they have to say, “No, there is no provision for such expenditure,” and if the Minister still insists they must say, “There is a way of getting these things done.” They must guide them. That is why

[3 වැනි සාකච්ඡා මහල]

they are there. There are rules and regulations. They cannot just bypass them. They must always remember them, and they must advise them as to how it should be done. Therefore, what we are trying to say is that controls are there for good purposes and they are essential. If controls are not there, then we need not have this Budget; we need not come here to debate these things; Budgets are not necessary.

Another point I wish to make is about the FR and the AR themselves. As mentioned on an earlier occasion, they were compiled during colonial times by the British. If we take the figures of ten years ago, I think, our total expenditure was Rs. 5,000 million; in 1983 it is Rs. 50,000 million. It has increased tremendously. The trade has multiplied, the activities have multiplied many times in different fields. We have to catch up with that. So, the FR and AR will also have to be modified. The Hon. Minister promised that he will do something about it. If I remember right, he has set up a Committee to look into it, but I do not know what has happened. It is absolutely essential to revise it because they say that as the FR does not provide for the increase in trade and the increase in activities they have to contravene certain rules and regulations. That is only one aspect of it. Even to make provision for that, I think we have to alter the FR and the AR. The Hon. Minister gave us a brand new Inland Revenue Act. Similarly, if you revise the FR and AR, making provision for the increased activities of various departments, I think they would not have any excuses.

"A Review of Consultative Committees of Parliament" issued by the Ministry of Plan Implementation says, "The existence of a forum where Members of Parliament could continuously review the activities of the government also meant that officials tend to be more aware and sensitive to the views of the public." Of course, these Consultative Committees are very important. They are doing very well. To move fast, the Consultative Committees should be given more responsibility, they must have more meetings and they must be encouraged. They can even frame laws. Actually, they must be given more power. These Consultative Committees serve a very useful purpose and they must be encouraged. Most of these small regulations could be actually framed by these Consultative Committees. The Members are very much interested in the committee work and they could be put to real use. Therefore, I want you to look into this aspect of these Consultative Committees, and we want you to encourage them.

අ. න. 2.15

I also want to say something about Stamp Duty. The Stamp Duty Act is causing much inconvenience to lawyers and the public. As the law stands today, a

notary has to take the responsibility when he attests a deed to see that the full value of the consideration passes on the deed. Of course, the notary does not know the full value of the property, he does not know the fertility of the land, the surroundings, etc. The client will now have to go to great expense to get a valuer to give him a valuation certificate. In that way he will also be put into a great deal of inconvenience. There have been representations about the Stamp Act to His Excellency too, but we would like you to look into this matter because as the law stands today the notary does not want to put his signature on a deed. The client is now really put into great difficulty. We would like you to look into this matter and make some alteration in the Act.

I would also like to speak a few words about the Excise Department. Ours is a Buddhist country and we say that people should not drink or that they should drink less. But when we look at the revenue figures we find that we are all the time collecting more and more revenue from liquor and producing more and more liquor. We also say that smoking is harmful, and even advertisements say that smoking is bad for the health. But a look at the figures reveals that revenue collections from tobacco are going up all the time. The revenue collection on liquor in 1981 was Rs. 748 million, in 1982 Rs. 750 million and in 1983 Rs. 950 million. The duty on country made liquor (foreign liquor type) was Rs. 76 million in 1981, Rs. 90 million in 1982 and Rs. 100 million in 1983. The duty on other country liquor was Rs. 672 million in 1981, Rs. 660 million in 1982 and Rs. 850 million in 1983. With regard to tobacco, the revenue earned in 1981 was Rs. 1,122 million, in 1982 Rs. 1,350 million and in 1983 Rs. 1,500 million. So you will see that it has been increasing all the time.

I had a look at an old Gazette. There was a person - he was a Government servant - who was carrying a bottle of arrack. When he was asked why he was carrying it, he said, "This is an essential item according to the Price Control Act". We say that we should not drink and we should not smoke, but we are doing it all the time. The price of arrack is increasing all the time but that does not stop those who drink; rather, they are encouraged by it. They are mixing arrack with water. I do not drink and I do not know much about arrack; so I am not an authority on it. Adulteration is going on at a terrific rate, and that is the first problem.

With the increase in the price of arrack, kassippu manufacturers have moved in and the production of kassippu has gone up. It has gone up in my district. My district is famous for drinking. Those who used to produce arrack and toddy are now producing kassippu. The base materials for the production of kassippu are

dates, sugar and cement. This is injurious to health and something must be done. We must not increase the price of arrack that much.

There are one or two things I want to ask you. One is that you should not restrict the sale or arrack and limit it to certain places only. You must remove this sort of restriction so that more people can sell arrack. Secondly, you should not raise the price of arrack. Produce a little more so that it can be purchased at a cheaper price. That is not so injurious compared to kassippu. Thirdly, somehow this kassippu production must be stopped because it is very dangerous. I have seen a couple of kassippu brewers in my district. They do not live long. Even young boys take kassippu and they are unable to do anything. Morning, noon and night they are drunk and they are like old men. This effects their health very badly. I want you to look into this. If necessary, the law should be amended so that they can be dealt with. If you wish I can take you to the place where they manufacture this kassippu. They are doing it on a large scale. Hundreds of gallons are sold every day. So some strong action must be taken against these people. On the other hand, the Government is deprived of income and the tavern keepers who have taken it on tender are suffering because arrack sales have gone down.

மன்றியலர்சென

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

Arrack revenue has gone up.

பி. பி. சூசைதாசன்

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)
(Mr. P. S. Soosaitasan)

If the price is reduced the revenue will go up further. So, that is very important. We want you to kindly look into the question whether it is necessary that the law should be amended to stop this illegal brewing.

The Inland Revenue Department has collected enough money. They are doing very well. But they can collect much more. The Investigation Department is doing a very good job. Mr. Mitrasena, according to reports, is doing very well. I understand that petitions and various other things are sent whereby the work is sort of handicapped.

மன்றியலர்சென

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

Sent by whom ?

பி. பி. சூசைதாசன்

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)
(Mr. P. S. Soosaitasan)

I do not know, but some investigations have also stopped halfway.

பி. பி. சூசைதாசன்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I state categorically in this House that in the last six years I have not stopped a single investigation of the Inland Revenue Department. I have always encouraged them to investigate more and more. I have told them that I am not satisfied with some of their investigations, particularly in respect of some of the big people in this country who are past masters in the art of tax evasion and tax avoidance.

பி. பி. சூசைதாசன்

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)
(Mr. P. S. Soosaitasan)

So I say that the investigators must be given a free hand to investigate and thereby collect more for the Inland Revenue Department.

Coming to BTT, it is collected at one source from the manufacturers and importers. That is all right. But with regard to small traders there is a problem, for example, the pavement hawkers. I do not know whether you are able to collect BTT from these small tea boutiques and small traders who are making enough money. I do not know whether there is the necessary staff to do that. When the BTT goes up, even the price of a cup of tea goes up, but they are not paying BTT. The charges go up, but BTT is not paid. There are people in the Pettah who bring thousands of yards of cloth from a wholesale dealer in the morning, sell the whole stock and retain the money without any entry in the book. They make that money, but there is no BTT paid, no tax paid. There are things like that. The Inland Revenue Department does not have the necessary staff for that. That aspect also must be looked into. I think India has devised a certain method of catching people of this type. We must send more people to India. Let them be trained there so that they will be able to detect these cases. I think India has experts in the detection of avoidance of sales tax.

Now, some big companies come here. They form forwarding agencies with foreign collaboration and make millions of rupees, but within two years they just vanish. I wonder whether they pay their taxes. Their offices, furniture and equipment are there still but the company is not there. Even the shareholders do not get their dividends.—(Interruption).

பி. பி. சூசைதாசன்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

With hundreds of millions they vanish.

පී. එස්. සුසයිදසන් මහතා
(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)
(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

These are some of the cases which you will have to look into if you are to collect all the taxes.

Now, coming to the Customs, I think they are doing fairly well. They have got a very able man at the top. The inward and outward clearance procedures have been simplified and you do not need to fill in any forms. Therefore when you go out or come in there is no question of filling in forms. It has been simplified. Except when you go to India or when they suspect certain people, they do not examine them. That is really a step forward. They also need more staff because when goods are imported or exported the question of valuation comes in. There can be over-invoicing, there can be under-invoicing, purposely or inadvertently, which means loss of revenue to the Government. So they must check; the rates must be checked. For all this you must have trained personnel, and training takes time. I have been always fighting for the Customs. They need a good office. They are scattered all over the Island. They must be given a decent place. In fact, I have been asking for this last year, the year before, all the time. Just because they come under the Ministry of Finance it does not mean that they should be deprived of a good office. So, I would like you to at least provide a token vote for this and start with the construction of a building with about ten to fifteen million rupees so that they can have a good and decent building in time to come.

Now, coming to containerization of cargo, I do not know whether it is a good thing or a bad thing. Partly it appears to be good—it is easy for clearance—but at the same time it is a risky business also. In places like Singapore it makes it very easy for smuggling.—(Interruption). Mannar has been a good port in ancient times. It was called Mantota before it was named Mannar. Singapore is a free port. They are not worried about it. It may be all right for Singapore, but for Sri Lanka I do not know. When we examined the Principal Collector of Customs and asked some questions he said, “We are examining it”, and he gave some percentages and all that. I have a very strong feeling that we have to increase the staff at the customs and do a double check. These days all are not genuine. Money is an attraction, and therefore we have to do test checks. Of course, you cannot have a hundred per cent check. As in the case of the Customs in other countries, we will have to have test checks. So, it will be a 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent, or 30 per cent check; you cannot do a 100 per cent check. You take a risk; if you catch them, of course, they are finished. Catching is the important thing. So, container cargo is a risky business. A real smuggler, he knows what to do. I do not know. So, I cannot

comment on that. But, I have to mention that containerized cargo and importation, I am stressing on that, is a tricky business. I will leave it at that.

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(தலைவர்)
(The Chairman)

Order, please! You have taken half an hour.

අ. ටා. 2.30

පී. එස්. සුසයිදසන් මහතා
(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)
(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

I have just two or three points.

Coming to banks, I must say, the banks are doing well; they are doing extremely well. The People's Bank and the Bank of Ceylon, they must get into the rural sector; it is very important. Now, we are calling the World Bank and the A.D.B. to come and aid us. Similarly, our own banks the People's Bank and the Bank of Ceylon, must move into the villages and take up small projects. I hope in the future they will take up development projects in the rural areas.

I would like to remind the Minister about the co-operative employees who were taken over by the People's Bank. I have fought for them. Last year, the year before last, and three years ago also. The Hon. Minister promised to look into that and give me a report. Like the Saint and the Spider, I will also not give up; I will go on asking until you give me a favourable reply. I will ask next year also if you do not give me a favourable reply. I want you to kindly look into their problem, the co-operative employees taken over by the People's Bank, who are presently People's Bank employees. There are only a very few; if you give them that, they will be satisfied. Otherwise, give them retirement benefits and let them retire.

There is one other thing. In the matter of recruitment to these Banks, all our M.P.s have been fighting for places for their people. You are one of those Ministers in whom we have a lot of confidence. We must say that you never said anything against the Tamils during the last six years. I must be fair.

In regard to recruitment, originally you gave us five to the Bank of Ceylon and six to the People's Bank; but, later on something happened, and without your knowledge they have appointed 13 or 14 people. This is one of those points I raised at the Consultative Committee also. In respect of six you consulted us; 13 somehow they got into the Banks. It is surprising to me. There are lots of vacancies in the Bank. Even now

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certain difficulties. For example, it may be necessary that the people who open up gem pits should be compelled to close those pits to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and so on. But, those are things for which some other method can be devised.

Now, what has happened today? In the Gem Corporation, if you had to get a licence to gem on a private land, you have got to pay a Rs. 1,000 deposit for every pit you open. To do that, only a rich man can get a gemming licence. I want to ask the Hon. Minister—He went for some conference all over the country with the so-called gemmers; mostly mudalalies attended the conference. Whether it is only a rich man who can take gemming licences today.

And once a man has paid a deposit, he is entitled to get back the money once his licence has elapsed. I want to ask the Hon. Minister, “Do you know how difficult it is to get that money back?” It is extremely difficult to get that money back. It takes 10 to 15 visits to the Gem Corporation. A number of registered letters. I, as a Member of Parliament, Sir, have written on behalf of people asking that their monies be sent back to them. It is difficult. There is some bottleneck there which has to be eliminated. But, apart from that, my real appeal is that you look into this concept of doing away with licences for gemming on private lands. I think the Hon. Minister will profit by it. Your Government, or you, and anybody who associates himself with it will get a lot of goodwill from it. And you will be really helping a lot of people who are unemployed and whose only source of employment is gemming.

I also want to say that the Gem Corporation should try to eliminate the harassment which gemmers have to undergo at the moment. In respect of that matter I wish to say that it is not a question of additional staff, but it is a question of honesty of the staff of the Gem Corporation. And these are very sensitive areas; a lot of money is being handled. I do not want to throw allegations at people. But I want the Hon. Minister to ensure that a Corporation like the Gem Corporation which is dealing with people, who are sometimes very poor people sometimes rich people, but anyway dealing with people all the time, should be free from the taint of dishonesty and from the constant attempts to grasp at any kind of money that is going anywhere. That is all I want to say about the Gem Corporation.

Then there are one or two other matters which I would like to raise for the Hon. Minister. One matter is regarding the composition of the Monetary Board. I have raised this matter earlier. I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether it is advisable in his view to have the President of the United National Party as a member of the Monetary Board. The

existing situation is that. The President of the United National Party, Mr. Panditharatne, is one of the three members of the Monetary Board.

Now, Sir, I am told—I do not know how far this is true; I have not checked it—that he is also a finance adviser to some bank—to the Grindlays Bank. Is this a situation that can be allowed to exist? First of all, he is the President of the United National Party, secondly, he is the adviser to Grindlays Bank, while being a member of the Monetary Board.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister, in the context of another complaint which I propose to make, and that is that the quality of the Central Bank Reports and the Review of the Economy that the Central Bank puts out annually, is going down year by year. They were objective in their approach previously. Very often, when necessary, they were critical of Government, and Government departments, and corporations. They gave facts and figures in tables and tabulations which were accepted. Today it cannot be said of the Central Bank Reports and the Central Bank Review of the Economy that this is so, and I made the charge on the last occasion that we had the Budget, in 1981, that that Central Bank Report was sent back three times by the Monetary Board, the 1980 Central Bank Report. I do not know how many times the 1981 Report was sent back. But it is a wishy-washy document. It does not contain the objective over-view of the economy that earlier Central Bank Reports and Reviews contained.

So I want to ask the Hon. Minister not to allow this to become some ‘pandam’ document of the Government. The Central Bank Report and the Central Bank Review of the Economy are very valuable documents and they should serve a much more useful function than that. If you are thinking—when I say ‘you’ I do not mean you personally but whoever is in control of those institutions—if you all are thinking of making all these institutions subservient to you and echoing what you want said, then I think you are doing a very great disservice to the entire economy of this country, and to all those who are interested in finding out what is happening in regard to the economy of this country.

Then Sir, I would also like to ask the Hon. Minister of his proposed trip in the next few days to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. I understand that there was a delegation from the World Bank to this country about ten days ago. I do not know whether they are still here or whether they have gone. I do not know exactly what they were doing. But I think that the Government should keep the country informed of all that is going on.

The Hon. Minister did say something in the course of his speech while winding up the Budget Debate. But there is very disturbing news about the demand by the International Monetary Fund for a devaluation of our currency. This is

disturbing for the reason that I want to remind the Hon. Minister what happened in January and February of this year, when there was speculation about devaluation, when there were newspaper articles being published that devaluation is going to be so much and so much.

There was speculation. I asked the Hon. Minister one day as to what happened. It is a matter that will bear inquiry as to who are the people who booked foreign in advance, who are the speculators, the financiers, and how much money they made in that short period. Now that is going to happen in a much bigger way during the course of this year. Because whatever the Hon. Minister says, I am confident, that the Government will kneel at the feet of the World Bank and the IMF. They might be able to reduce the gap a little but they will devalue this country's currency. My own guess is it will go at least up to Rs. 27 or Rs. 28. During this period, between now and that time when the devaluation takes effect, some people will make a lot of money. Of course the Minister will say, "What can I do about it? There are people who are clever enough to speculate." But that is not the point. It is not a question of people with financial acumen who are speculative. This is much more serious than that. There are people with information—various things like that. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to see that that kind of thing does not take place.

There is another matter that I would like to raise with the Hon. Minister. That is about the two Insurance Corporations. I am sorry I was not able to participate in the debate on the Ministry of Trade. My own view is the Insurance Corporations should properly belong in the Ministry of Finance. It is by a curious quirk of circumstance, because Mr. Hanganaratne was the Minister of Trade at the time the Insurance Companies were nationalised, that he continued to keep the Corporations under the Ministry of Trade, and later on, in the 70-71 period, again he was the Minister of Trade, so it continued, now it continues again in the Ministry of Trade. These are institutions that generate a lot of money and I do not know whether they should not more appropriately be in the Ministry of Finance. What I would like to ask the Hon. Minister is, is he aware what has happened about a hotel called Robinson Hotel on which the Insurance Corporation has invested a lot of money? It has just become some structure. It cannot be a matter outside your perview, just because it is inside the Trade Ministry. These are matters concerning the financial stability of the country.

There is another matter. What is happening about Hilton Hotel? The Japanese government and a Japanese businessman are prepared to lend money but they want a guarantee from the Government of Sri Lanka. As far as my information goes the Government of Sri Lanka has resisted giving them a guarantee. Why should it? It has very properly resisted because it is going to be a private business and the Government of Sri Lanka need not give a guarantee. But

now I am told that sufficient pressure has been brought on the Government and the Government is going to give the guarantee necessary to make the Japanese investors happy and to come and invest in the Hilton Hotel. That is the position in regard to these matters. I think the Hon. Minister of Finance owes a duty to inform this House and the country about these things.

One more matter. That is about the cost of living allowance. The Hon. Minister by his Budget increased the salary of people earning under Rs. 1000 by Rs. 100. That he did with his right hand, and with his left hand he has frozen the Rs. 2 increase on each point in the cost of living allowance. I want to know what the position is? At the moment the increase of Rs. 100 affects only about 500,000 people because only the Government servants earning under Rs. 1000 will get that. But the Rs. 2 increase on every point in the cost of living allowance affects a lot of people and even for the last year there had been a Rs. 140 increase. Now for this year it would have been much more, because with your BTT and all these things the cost of living would have gone up. I want to find out what you are going to do. Are you going to restore that. If not, in what way are you going to compensate the Government servants who have been deprived of that money.

About BTT there is one complaint. There are lot of complaints about BTT. I complained during the Budget debate also, during the Second Reading, that BTT was not being recovered during the Presidential election period because they were going soft on the supporters of the Government. But there is one curious evasion of BTT, that is by the Air Line Agents who recover BTT from the customer and then pay to the Air Line Office by credit card. They pay by credit card and thereby evade paying BTT which they have recovered from the customer. I would like the Hon. Minister to look into that matter.

එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා (වැඩබලන පෙළුද හා නාවුක කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(*திரு. எம். எஸ். அமரசிரி—பதில் வர்த்தக, கப்பற்சுறைப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்*)

(*Mr. M. S. Amarasiri—Acting Minister of Trade & Shipping*)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මට කපා කිරීමට අවස්ථාවක් ලබා දීම ගැන තමුන් තාන්සේට ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා. මා වැඩි වේලාවක් ගත්තේ නැහැ. පොදු ව්‍යාපාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා යටතේ සි තිබෙන්නේ. පොදු ව්‍යාපාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් විශාල සේවයක් පසුගිය අවුරුදු 6 තුළ සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම රාජ්‍ය මුදල් කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳව අළුත් අදහස් ඇතිව, අළුත් වැඩ පිළිවෙල් යොදාගෙන සංස්ථාවල රාජ්‍ය මුදල් පාලනය කිරීම පිළිබඳව උපදේශක තත්ත්වයෙන් ඉතාම දක්ෂ අන්දමින් ක්‍රියා කර තිබීම නිසා, සාහෙන මුදලක් රජයට ඉතිරි කර ගන්නට හැකි වී තිබෙනවා. නව ව්‍යවස්ථාව අනුව, පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුව පිහිටුවීමෙන් පසු, පොදු ව්‍යාපාර අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමා ඇතුළු එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවට විශාල සහයෝගයක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා.

[එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා]

රාජ්‍ය මුදල් පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විසින් පාලනය කිරීම පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීමට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුව 1981 වර්ෂයේ අධ්‍යාපනික වාරිකට වක යෙදුණා. එම කමිටුව විසින් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට වාර්තාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. එම වාර්තාවේ වැදගත් යෝජනා රාශියක් අප සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. එහි සඳහන් වැදගත් යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථාවල සහායවරුන් සහ ස්ථිර ලේකම් වරුන් සැලකිලිමත් වෙහි යයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන් මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය රජයේ මුදල් වැය කිරීමේදී අපතේ යැම් සහ නාස්තිය අඩු කර පුළුවන් තරම් මුදල් කළමනාකරණය ගැන සැලකිලිමත්ව ක්‍රියා කිරීමට විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වනවා. මේ පිළිබඳව විශේෂයෙන්ම, රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථාවල ගිණුම් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම් පසුගිය අවුරුදු 6 තුළ බොහෝ දුරට සාර්ථකව කෙරී තිබෙනවා. එයට ප්‍රධාන හේතුව, මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ පොදු ව්‍යාපාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ඒ ගැන විශේෂ සහයෝගයක් දක්වා තිබීමයි. රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථාවල මුදල් කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳව පොදු ව්‍යාපාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් සෑම අමාත්‍යාංශයකටම සහයෝගය ලැබී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා විගණකාධිපතිවරයාටත් විශේෂ පහසුවක් වුණා.

අපේ රටේ මුදල් ගනුදෙනුවලදී, රාජ්‍ය මුදල් කෝර් දෙදාහක් පමණ රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථාවලින් ගනුදෙනු කෙරෙනවා. මේවායේ මුදල් කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳව දැඩි සැලකිල්ලක් තිබුණොත්, වාර්ෂිකව රුපියල් කෝටි 500 ක් පමණ ඉතිරිකර ගන්නට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. 1970-1977 කාලයේදී රාජ්‍ය මුදල් කළමනාකරණයේදී සියයට 30 ටත් 40 ටත් අතර ප්‍රමාණයක් අපතේ යැම්, නාස්තිය, දූෂණය සිදු වී තිබුණා. පසුගිය කාලය තුළ කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳව විවිධ මට්ටමේ අධීක්ෂණයන් පැවැත්වීම නිසා ඒවා බොහෝ දුරට අඩු වී තිබෙනවා. මේ පිළිබඳව විශේෂයෙන්ම, පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවත් සැහෙන සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා ක්‍රියාකර තිබෙනවා.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවේ අධ්‍යාපනික වර්තාවේ වාර්තාව මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී සහාගත කරනවා* ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කමිටුවට මෙම වර්තාව යැමට අවකාශ සලසා දීම ගැනත්, ඊට අවශ්‍ය මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබා දීම ගැනත්, එම කමිටුවේ සියළුම සාමාජිකයන් වෙනුවෙන් මා මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තූතියක් වෙනවා.

රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවේ සහායකයා වන මන්තාරම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. එස්. සුසෙසිදාසන් මහතා) මට පෙර කතා කළා. රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල මුදල් අපතේ යැම් සහ නාස්තිය ගැනත් වැය ශීර්ෂ අනුව, නියමිත ප්‍රමාණයන් විසදම් නොකිරීම ගැනත්, වැඩියෙන් වැය කිරීම් සොයා බැලීම ගැනත් එතුමා යම් යම් විවේචනයන් ඉදිරිපත් කළා.

* වැඩ කටයුතු අවසානයේ පළකර ඇති පරිශීලක බලන්න.
 நிகழ்ச்சிகளின் விவரம் தரப்பட்டுள்ள பின்னிக்ஷப் பைப் பார்ச்சு. See Appendix at end of proceedings.

රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් කාරක සභාව මේ කටයුතු ගැන දැඩි සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කියන්න කැමතියි. ඒ කටයුතු ගැන රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවත් දැඩි සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වනවා නම් අපනය සහ නාස්තිය තවදුරටත් අඩු කර ගන්න පුළුවනි. [බාධා කිරීම්]

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා
(*திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. டி. டெல்*)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)
ක්‍රියා කරන්නන් මිත්‍රා.

එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා
(*திரு. எம். எஸ். அமரசிரி*)
(Mr. M. S. Amarasiri)

මම, ඒ ක්‍රියා කිරීම දැනට කරගෙන යනවාට වඩා දියුණු කරනවා ඇතැයි අපි විශ්වාස කරනවා.

1965 - 70 කාලයේ රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවේ සාමාජිකයෙක් වශයෙන් මමත් ගියා. ඒ කාලයේ තිබුණු තත්ත්වයට වඩා අද සාමාන්‍ය දියුණුවක් දකින්න තිබෙනවා. දැන් විශේෂයෙන් වැඩිපුර කාලයක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා, ඒ කටයුතු ගැන සොයා බලන්න. ඉස්සර, රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථා ආදියේ ගිණුම් අධීක්ෂණය කළේත් රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවමයි. දැන් ඒ සඳහා තිබෙනවා, වෙනම පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කාරක සභාවක්. ඒ විධියට දැන් කාරක සභා දෙකක් තිබීම නිසා ඒ අධීක්ෂණ කටයුතු පෙරට වඩා හොඳින් කරන්න කාලය ලැබී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවක් අපේ පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කාරක සභාව වගේ එම කටයුතුවල ව්‍යාචනා වතු ඇතැයි අපි විශ්වාස කරනවා.

මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ තිබෙන බැංකු, සංඝාඨා ආදී ආයතනවල විශාල ප්‍රගතියක් දකින්න තිබෙන බව අවසාන වශයෙන් කියන්න කැමතියි. ඒ විධියට ඒවායේ කටයුතු සාර්ථකව කරගෙන යමින් ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාට සහයෝගය දී තිබීම ගැනත්, පොදු ව්‍යාපාර කාරක සභාවේ කටයුතුවලට සහාය වීම ගැනත් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්තුමා සහ පොදු ව්‍යාපාර අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමා ඇතුළු එම අංශයේ සියලුම නිලධාරී මහතන්ට අපේ කාරක සභාව වෙනුවෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ස්තූතිය පුද කරන්න කැමතියි.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)
(*திரு. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி அத்தனகல்ல*)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

I am very happy that the Hon. Minister has at long last accepted the position that the Public Accounts Committee should be given more teeth, more power for us to act in a stronger manner than we have. Therefore, I would like to make one or two requests. One is that we have been spending a lot of money from the Treasury for Air Lanka. We do not know how this Air Lanka money is to be controlled. Will the Hon. Minister please see that to the next session of the PAC the Board of Directors or the General Manager of Air Lanka is sent along with the Director of Finance and other officials of the Treasury as we would like to

know what has happened to the Rs. 2,400 million that the Treasury had given as a contribution to Air Lanka and whether that has gone into that organization or not.

ஈ. சே. சி. டி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

As Members of the PAC can you not send for them ?

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We cannot.

ஈ. சே. சி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I thought you had the power.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No. We have no power whatsoever. In the morning I asked a question and your Deputy Minister said that there are certain restraints, but I always agree with you that we have the power to send for anyone who has spent Government finance through the Treasury. I think he is competent to understand that and, therefore, if any money that belongs to the State or belonging to the Treasury has been sent or spent by any other organization, I would be grateful if he would kindly give instruction to those people who are holding such monies to come before the Public Accounts Committee.

ஈ. சே. சி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

My Secretary, the Secretary to the Treasury is a Director of Air Lanka. I think you can send for him. Surely, he is a public officer.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Thank you. Thank you very much. We will do that. I hope the Chairman will do that. I will see that the Chairman does it, because I am also a Member.

Secondly, with regard to the Inland Revenue Department he said that he does not interfere at all with regard to the files there. I would be most grateful if he could also allow the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to look into the number of files—we do not want to look at the files, because it is not fair—that he has gone through and report to you personally about

any discrepancies that are there in the audit section of the Inland Revenue Department, because I am made to understand that the audit section of the Inland Revenue Department is being eroded downwards. Therefore, I hope he will kindly request him to look into it.

ஈ. சே. சி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I must make one point clear. Under the Inland Revenue Law there is a provision for secrecy, and the Commissioner of Inland Revenue has never sent me any files. He has never done it. He is not under any obligation to do so.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I wanted him to look into the audit section, to see whether the Audit Department is now working there, and for the Auditor General to look into the matter, for him also to oversee these audit files of the audit section in the department. It is very important, Sir.

Thirdly, I asked him some questions last time when the debate was going on with regard to an IMF report. They came here, and very soon he will be going to the IMF. This is dealing with the devaluation. In this connection there was a team that came here under Mr. Chabria in 1982. On 20th June 1982 there was a report given to you. This report is in the Central Bank. The very same people came here in January. I would like the Hon. Minister to kindly let us also have a copy of that report. He was very kind to see that the World Bank reports were distributed among the Members of this House. We would also like him to give us these two reports which have been drawn up by Mr. Chabria. I am informed that they are in the Central Bank or in his Ministry.

On the question of devaluation I am one hundred per cent sure that the Minister is opposed to devaluation. He has been the one person who put a stop when the gradual devaluation was taking place—the crawling devaluation. He is the one who stepped in and said, “No more !” I know that. But I wonder devaluation is necessary at all in the future. After all, your SDR is plus 35 million, if I am correct. Your balance of payments position is very good ; I will not say, No. Being so, is it necessary to go for a devaluation ? You have been pressurized, I know.

The other day, His Excellency went to India and mentioned certain things about wiping off the debts. The idea was excellent. But I am reminded of the April-fool's joke.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(*திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. து மெல்*)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I wish it had been true.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා

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

We were all wishing that it was true not only you. You do not know what happened that day. I knew that something was coming up but not on this. I thought the Olympics being held in 1992 was the joke. But when I read further, I thought this was the real joke. It is a fantastic piece of writing, I read the whole thing but I also read what was unwritten there. Whenever a journalist writes you must read what is between the lines. On this particular day, which was Good Friday, suddenly when I went to office, I found that all the offices were open in the city of Colombo. Telexes were going up and down. A particular big-time business man who had taken loans from the ADB had also telexed the ADB to wipe off his loans. Not only that, there was a journalist, a top-rank journalist, who is in the same place, the 'SUN' who was hunting for you.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(*திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. து மெல்*)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I was in Polonnaruwa.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා

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

You were in Polonnaruwa. He could not get across to you but he got across to a press reporter there and found out this was a hoax. Even they got played out. But I would like the hon. Minister to look into it. Do not just throw this away as a piece of paper.

I do not know who this I.U.N.S. Correspondent is, but there are various names which I do not want to mention as you might get heated up just as you got heated up over a certain matter about Upali. So I do not want to say who this correspondent is because you might move in that way. But I would like to say this. This paper gives a clear indication as to what the World Bank wants us to do.

First and foremost, they are telling us we are credit-worthy now and to go to the Commercial Banks. In other words they say, "We are not giving you any more loans, go to the Commercial Banks". Secondly they say that we should be anti-communist and that we should become a buffer State. Thirdly, they are congratulating the Aid Consortium for being realistic and they want more dealings with the Plan Implementation Ministry. Just think over this matter.

Fourth they are congratulating Sri Lanka for delinking Diego Garcia from the Indian Draft. Fifth, they are supporting Sri Lanka and they are very happy that we supported the U.S. and condemned India. Sixth, they say that we should not have any more heavy industries because we are technically backward. Seventh, they recommend the land lease system for Mahaweli. Lastly, they say, keep Premadasa in trim form. The press says "Keep Mr. Premadasa in trim form", and I am sure they want to say, "Forget about the President". Otherwise I do not know the reason why they want to have this last sentence in this whole Reuter report that came here or rather the ILUS Report, which goes on to say: "Meanwhile the Secretary of State, George Schultz, has instructed the Federal Protocol office to convey his greetings, the happy news that Mr. Premadasa is expected to arrive in Los Angeles. He is visiting Los Angeles for a medical check-up". I read what was between the lines, so you can be 100 per cent sure that there are going to be certain pressures brought to bear when you next go to the World Bank and the IMF because in this piece, it is clearly boxed and stated what the I.M.F. wants. But I am very sorry that some of your officials in the Central Bank are I.M.F. prone. I say that you are a good centre forward. In Rugby you are a good hooker. You are having two flanks but unfortunately I do not think they are very good prop forwards. I think you will have to change your front line. Please have a better format.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(*திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. து மெல்*)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

You come and join us. We will then have a good front line.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා

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

Sir we are always here to help him in financial matters. I cannot understand the rationale when you say wipe out these loans. After all, these are World Bank loans which are given on a long-term credit basis. They are long gestation loans. I can understand if it is a loan coming up overnight for payment and we have no money. Certainly, by all means do a re-scheduling. But do not bring this argument just like the businessman who asked the ADB to wipe out his loans, I might ask the People's Bank or the Bank of Ceylon. "Please wipe out my loans". What do you think would happen? They might laugh at me and think that I am crazy. So, Sir, this is a bit too much. I think we are a bit over-dependent on loans. The solution to this, I think, is in our hands and let us not depend too much on loans.

There is one thing we are short of in this country at the moment and that is something which I have been telling you earlier. We must have a plan. You always said that you had a rolling plan. You had no national plan but you had a rolling plan. But what has happened ?

ஈர். சே. சி. டி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. ச. மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

A national rolling plan !

லக்ஷ்மன் சயகோடி

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

Yes, now you have a national rolling plan ! What you should really have is a nationalistic economic policy. First and foremost, the base should be national and it should be nationalistic. But we see that this Budget is foreign-oriented, we see that the officials who are so often brought for consultation are pro-I.M.F., and we see that large projects are being given a place of greater importance than the small projects in this country like the development of village tanks. Right down the line small works are forgotten. We are always banking everything on Mahaweli. The day we run short of any finance or water in the Mahaweli what is going to happen to us ? To my mind, we are going through the most difficult situation today. For instance, take Kotmale. It was to cost Rs. 9 billion but now it has shot up to Rs. 16 billion. So, from where is the Hon. Minister going to find the money ? He has to give in politically, he has to give up the non-aligned stance, he has to give in in everything. And why did he take the foolish move of supporting Britain on the Falklands issue ? It is because he has to go for a loan. We could not stand on our own feet on a thing like that. I think, therefore, we should forget about foreign loans.

We have foreign contractors here. Do you know that the State Engineering Corporation has taken certain foreign contracts in the Middle East and that they are also trying to get some contracts in Nigeria ? That is the correct step. We are competent enough to take foreign contracts but we are getting foreign contractors into our country and are allowing them to take away our money. I think you should now formulate in your Planning Ministry a nationalistic economic policy which will provide for small projects, for the development of small village tanks, textile and other ancillaries, agro-based industries and the like. I think we should get back to that.

Now, I would like to deal with the local banks.

ஈர். சே. சி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. ச. மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Can I just interrupt you for a minute ? Although this Government has placed a lot of emphasis on big projects like the Mahaweli, still, in the last five years, we have restored 2,000 small village tanks all over the country. So, I think it is not quite correct to say that we have neglected the small man.

லக்ஷ்மன் சயகோடி

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

I will come to that tomorrow.

We have so far, for the last seven years, spent Rs. 15 billion and we have got nothing in return. Do you think that is good management ? You have spent Rs. 15,000 million for the last seven years - leave aside the five years or the six years of your Mahaweli completion - and you have not yet irrigated a single acre of land ; you have not got a single unit of electricity. I will come to that tomorrow and not today. Therefore, I think we did badly that way.

Now, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the People's Bank cannot any more help the co-operatives and it had to change its policy of lending to the co-operatives because the co-operative sector is dying. It is not your fault ; it is not the fault of the People's Bank.

ஈர். சே. சி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. ச. மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Not the fault of the Ministry of Finance.

லக்ஷ்மன் சயகோடி

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

Not the fault of the Ministry of Finance. The People's Bank was set up mainly to support the co-operative sector and if the co-operative sector is dying, how can the People's Bank support it ? So, the People's Bank went into other fields and they are making money. I would like the Hon. Minister to give thought to this, because the People's Bank was established mainly with their money to develop the co-operative sector. Then the co-operative sector was strong ; but now when the co-operative sector is becoming weak, we cannot blame the People's Bank. Now, of course, they are going into other fields.

I must also warn the Hon. Finance Minister that the foreign Banks in this country are now borrowing from local Banks and are supporting imports. I know there is control of banking. I hope he will look into that. Foreign Banks are borrowing from local Banks and

[சென்னை சபையின் உரை]
they are then supporting imports. There is a new Merchant Bank that has been formed with the People's Bank and it is a very good thing. I hope the working capital for trading can be given from the new Merchant Bank. This is a new concept - providing working capital for trading. They give working capital for construction work and projects, but this is providing working capital for trading purpose. It is something like bridging finance. I hope they will be able to do something about that.

Then, Sir, I must say that the State Banks have never helped in our development process. All that they have done was to give money for big construction businesses and it was either being taken away through contractors or being dumped into huge building programmes that have come up but which are not giving a return. Secondly, they have gone into imports. I am very sorry that they have gone very little into the field of exports which is really the crux of this Government's policy. Therefore, I would like a certain format to be submitted to these foreign Banks, namely, the Ceylonization of foreign Banks.

We know, Sir, the people who should control these Banks, expatriates, should come here. We do not say that they should not come, but there should be a limit to it. I know that in all these foreign Banks, out of the six leading executives, five are foreigners and only one is Sri Lankan. I have still to see a foreign Bank with a Sri Lankan as Manager. All are foreigners except in one. I must congratulate the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. In that Bank - it is an old Bank - though it is foreign, there is one Sri Lankan, Mr. Tambiah. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider the Ceylonization of these Banks.

With these comments, I would like to conclude, because there is no time. I am very happy about one sentence uttered by the Hon. Minister: that he would give all teeth to the Public Accounts Committee to dwell into the money. I would like to say, please do not blame the Secretary, please do not blame the Chief Accounting Officers though they are the people who should be questioned. There was one instance where a Secretary came and said that the entire financial mess, the difficulty, that this particular Ministry got into was because of a Minister's directive. After that we did not want to pursue it any more. We know how to behave in the Public Accounts Committee. Sometimes though we go hard at the Secretary and ask him why they had got into difficulty, he will turn round and say that directions were given in a wrong manner by the Ministry. The Ministries even did not pay heed to your request to control all supplementary estimates. When you cannot control a Minister, do you think the Secretary can control the Minister?

Therefore, Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister to please give instructions to the Secretaries, and also instruct the Ministers that they should not put the Secretaries into difficulties. I think it is because of that that we have got into this financial mess.

That is all I have to say, Sir.

மா. பொ. ஓர்நினைவி உரை (கமிட்டி)

(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—ஊர்காவற்றுறை)

(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kayts)

தலைவரவர்களே, ஊர்காவற்றுறையிலேயுள்ள மக்கள் வங்கிக்கு ஒரு கட்டடம் அமைப்பதற்காக மக்கள் வங்கி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தது. அதற்குரிய காணி அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து பெறப்பட்டது. படங்கள் வரையப்பட்டன. மதிப்பீடு பெறப்பட்டது. இயக்குநர் சபை அங்கீகரித்தது. பணமும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. பல ஆண்டுகள் ஆகியும் இன்னும் கட்டடம் கட்டப்படவில்லை. அதை விரைவாகக் கட்டும்படி அமைச்சரிடம் வேண்டுகோள் விடுத்தேன். "புதிய கட்டடங்கள் கட்டக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு கட்டளை பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; அந்தக் குழுவுக்கு—செயலாளர் குழுவுக்கு—அதைக் கட்ட அனுமதி தருமாறு கேட்டிக்கிறோம்" எனப் பிரதி அமைச்சர் உட்பட ஏனைய உத்தியோகத்தர்களும் அறிவித்திருந்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் அறிவித்து வருடக்கணக்காக ஆகிவிட்டது. என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதை நான் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். அங்கே போதிய வசதி இல்லாமல், அங்கே வேலை செய்கின்ற ஊழியர்களும் அங்கே போகின்ற வாடிக்கையாளர்களும் மிகவும் சிரமப்படுகிறார்கள்.

வேலையில் மக்கள் வங்கிக் கிளை ஒன்றை நிறுவ 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டது. அமைச்சர் இது சம்பந்தமான கடிதக் கோவையை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால், எத்தனை முறை கட்டடங்களைப் பார்வையிடுவதற்கும், தேவையான கட்டடத்தைப் பிற இடங்களிலிருந்து எடுக்கும் பொழுதும் எவ்வளவு வாடகை கொடுக்கலாம் என்பதை மதிப்பீடு செய்வதற்கும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டன என்பதை அறியலாம். பின்னர், கட்டடம் கட்டித் தருமாறு தனியாருடன் கூட உடன்படிக்கை ஒன்றை செய்யப்பட்டது. அதன்பின், அரசியல் காரணமாக அந்த இடத்தை மாற்றும் ஒரு முயற்சி நடைபெற்றது. அவ்விடத்தில் அமைச்சர் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினருடைய கருத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டார். ஆனால், அமைச்சர் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினருடைய கருத்தை ஏற்றது. அந்த இடத்தை மாற்ற விரும்பிய உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்குப் பிடிக்கவில்லை. அதனாலே அந்த மக்கள் வங்கியை அங்கே நிறுவாமற் செய்வதற்கு அவர்கள் சில சூழ்ச்சிகள் செய்தார்கள் என்று நான் இந்த இடத்திலே கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். "குறித்த இடத்திலே வங்கியை நிறுவுமாறு நான் பணித்திருக்கிறேன். பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினருடைய எண்ணத்தின்படி செய்வேன்" என்று அமைச்சர் எனக்குச் சொன்னார். நன்றி. ஆனால் அந்தப் பணிப்பினாலே எந்தவிதமான பயனும் இல்லை. அந்த வங்கி நிறுவப்படாமற் போய்விட்டது. இதற்குக் காரணம் அங்கே உள்ள சில உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கு அமைச்சரின் தீர்ப்பு ஆத்திரத்தை உண்டாக்கியதுதான். உண்மையில் அந்த வங்கியை நிறுவுவதற்கு

குப் பலமுறை முயற்சி எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பின்னர் ஏறப்பட்ட சில பிரச்சினை காரணமாக அமைச்சர் எனக்குச் சார்பாகக் கொடுத்த தீர்ப்பினாலே தான் இது கட்டப்படாமல் வேறு சாட்டுக்கள், வேறு புதிய காரணங்கள் முனைத்தன என்பதை நான் அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து அதனை விசாரிப்பில் நிறுவித் தருமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

வட மாகாணத்திலே வங்கி எழுதுவினைஞர்களை நியமிப்பது பற்றி அமைச்சர் இப்பொழுது சொன்னார். இனிமேல் வங்கி உத்தியோகத்தர்கள், எழுதுவினைஞர்கள் உட்பட எல்லா உத்தியோகத்தர்களையும் தேர்வு நடத்தியே நியமிக்கப்போவதாக அமைச்சர் சொன்னார். அதை நாங்கள் வரவேற்கும் அதே நேரத்தில் இந்தச் சபையிலே 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஒக்ரோபர் மாதம் 8 ஆம் தேதி பாராளுமன்றத்திலே நான் கேட்ட ஒரு கேள்விக்குத் தரப்பட்ட மறுமொழியை அமைச்சருடைய கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன். மக்கள் வங்கியில் 81 வெற்றிடங்களும் இலங்கை வங்கியில் 75 இடங்களும் வட மாகாணத்திலே இருப்பதாக எனக்குப் பதில் தரப்பட்டது. அவ்விடங்களை விசாரிப்பில் நிரப்ப நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் என்றும் உறுதி கூறப்பட்டது. அதன்பின் அவ்விடங்களை நிரப்பமாறு நான் பலமுறை கூறியும் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அமைச்சர் எனக்கு ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதினார், "மக்கள் வங்கியிலே இடம் இல்லை. இலங்கை வங்கியிலேதான் இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றை சனாதிபதி அவர்கள் எடுத்த தீர்மானத்தின்படி நிரப்ப நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கின்றோம்" என்று, நான் அவரிடம் ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்; இலங்கை வங்கியில் உள்ள வெற்றிடங்கள் அப்படியே இருக்க மக்கள் வங்கியிலே இருந்த வெற்றிடங்கள் எங்கே போய்விட்டன என்று அமைச்சரைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன், இதே பாராளுமன்றத்தில் நான் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு இலங்கை வங்கியிலே இத்தனை வெற்றிடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன; மக்கள் வங்கியிலே இத்தனை இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று பதில் தரப்பட்டது. இலங்கை வங்கியிலே இடங்கள் இருக்க, மக்கள் வங்கி இடங்கள் எங்கே போய்விட்டன? அவற்றுக்கு என்ன நடந்தது? பின் கதவால் அவை நிரப்பப்பட்டனவா, நிரப்பப்படவில்லையா என்பதை நாங்கள் அறியக் கடமைப்பட்டவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம்.

அது மட்டுமல்ல இன்று ஊர்காவற்றுறை மக்கள் வங்கியிலே புதிய ஊழியர்கள் இல்லாமல் வங்கி வேலைகள் எல்லாம் செம்மையாக நடைபெறவில்லை. தேசிய தொழில் பயிலுநர் சிட்டத்தின் கீழ் பரீட்சிற்ற இளைஞர்களுக்கு மக்கள் வங்கியிலே ஒரு வைப்புக் கணக்குத் தொடங்கினால் தான் பணம் இளைஞர்களை பல நாட்கள் அலைக்கிறார்கள்; "இங்கு போதிய ஊழியர்களில்லை; நாளைக்கு வாருங்கள், நாளைக்கு வாருங்கள்" என்று கூறி அலைக்கிறார்கள். அடகு வைத்த பொருளை மீட்கச் சென்றால் அதனை முதல் நாளே மீட்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம், தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளில் மக்கள் வங்கிக் கிளைகளில் போதிய ஊழியர்களில்லாததுதான்.

ஆகையால், எனக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட மறுமொழியில் கூறப்பட்ட 81 மக்கள் வங்கி ஊழியர் வெற்றிடங்களின் நிலை

மையென்ன. அப்பதவிகள் வழங்கப்படுமா என்று அமைச்சரவர்களிடமிருந்து அறியவிரும்புகின்றேன். புதிய தேர்வு வைத்து ஊழியர்களைத் தேர்வு செய்வதற்கு முன், மக்கள் வங்கியிலும் இலங்கை வங்கியிலும் ஊழியர் வெற்றிடங்கள் எவ்வாறு நிரப்பப்பட்டன. அல்லது எவ்வாறு தேர்வு வைத்து நிரப்பப்பட போகின்றன என்பது பற்றி அமைச்சரவர்கள் எனக்கு விளக்கத் தரவேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

டி. சம்பந்தன் (திருகோணமலை)

(திரு. ஆர். சம்பந்தன்—திருகோணமலை)

(Mr. R. Sampanthan—Trincomalee)

As the Hon. Minister wants to reply to important questions raised by certain Members I only want to raise one matter in regard to my own district. I want to make a plea to the Hon. Minister on behalf of the constituents of the different banks in my district.

We find that there is an acute shortage of staff in the two banks in the Trincomalee District. I am informed that the banking business in Trincomalee has increased considerably over the past two years. The Trincomalee branch of the Bank of Ceylon comes within the Northern region, and I am informed that the Trincomalee branch had the largest volume of business next to Jaffna. There was a time when Anuradhapura had more business than Trincomalee, but that position has now changed. Despite that, Sir, it is my information that the staff in Trincomalee is acutely short and that the position is deplorable. I have observed myself in the banks that a large number of constituents, even foreigners and tourists, who go to transact business in the banks, not due to any inefficiency that prevails in the banks—the officers are working as hard as they can and are quite efficient—but due to the shortage of staff, have to undergo a lot of inconvenience.

I would like to refer the Hon. Minister to certain statistics regarding the position of staff. The number of clerks required in the Bank of Ceylon, Trincomalee District, is 94. We have 60 clerks. There is a shortage of 34. We need eight watchers. There are only two, and six more are required. We require 17 peons. The number available is 8 and the shortage is 9.

I want to compare the Trincomalee District with the Batticaloa District. It appears that recruitment in certain districts has been quite high while in certain other districts recruitment has been quite poor. The Bank of Ceylon, Batticaloa District, has 7 branches. In the Trincomalee District we have 15 branches. In the clerical grade in the Bank of Ceylon, Batticaloa—that is, junior clerks and assistant chashiers—for the main branch and seven branches there are 78. In Trincomalee for the main branch and 15 branches there are only 60—18 less. The number of branches is

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8 more, but the number of clerks is 18 less. The member of peons in Batticaloa is 19, in Trincomalee only 8. The number of watchers in Batticaloa is 14, in Trincomalee only 2. Batticaloa has one main branch and Trincomalee has two main branches. The number of branches in Batticaloa is 7, and the number of branches in Trincomalee is 15. I think this is extremely unfair.

I am not talking on behalf of only the youth who are clamouring for employment. I am talking more on behalf of the constituents - the people who want proper banking facilities, who go to the bank and have to spend many hours waiting to transact their business. A large number of tourists in Trincomalee are inconvenienced. There are a large number of new establishments in Trincomalee. Industries are being opened in Trincomalee. Sometimes there are foreigners with foreign collaboration. Such people are being inconvenienced.

I therefore appeal to the Hon. Minister to look into this matter. We cannot go on like this. I want to first appeal on behalf of the constituents that this malady must be remedied.

Recently I was told that there were two clerks who had come from Batticaloa to Trincomalee. I am told that they cannot say 'boo' to a goose. I do not know how they have come but certainly one thing is certain, that they were not chosen on merit. I am quite certain that they were not chosen on merit. I am told that they are totally incompetent compared to the clerks working in Trincomalee.

Sir, we welcome the proposal of the Hon. Minister to hold examinations and choose people on merit. We welcome that unreservedly.

We welcome the proposal of the Hon. Minister to hold examinations and to choose on merit. We welcome that suggestion unreservedly. Call for applicants with basic qualifications, let the prospective candidates from the district apply and let there be district-wise selection on merit which must be the only criterion ; recruitment should be on the basis of merit. This must be done. We do not like what has gone on for quite some time Sir. And I want to impress upon the Hon. Minister not taking into consideration merely the demands for employment by educated youth in my district, but taking into consideration the difficulties that have been caused to the constituents, not only to the local constituents but also to foreigners, the foreign investors in Trincomalee that the Finance Ministry must take early steps to fill the vacancies. I have been at the Hon. Minister, at your Secretary, at the chief persons in the banks, and they all said that they

appreciated the position and were taking action, but over the past two years nothing has happened. I want to appeal to you on behalf of the constituents of Trincomalee-I have seen it myself-please take action to recruit the required number.

There is one other matter I want to raise, and that is with regard to the rate of interest in the banks. We know that the interest rates in the banks are quite high, as much as 22, 25 or 28 per cent. I also find that BTT has been passed on to the customers. Customers have got to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent, 28 per cent and some times 30 per cent. In addition to that we find that the BTT too has been passed on to the customer by the bank, and the customer has got to pay interest, which means sometimes that the customer has got to pay as much as 28 per cent or 30 per cent interest and a further 5 1/2 per cent or 5 per cent on the interest. I think this places a rather heavy burden on the customer who has raised money for some investment, some little industry, particularly small time investors who have raised a little loan of a few lakhs of rupees to start a small industry. I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether he cannot take action to ensure that this customer being charged BTT cannot be terminated.

I thank you.

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(திரு ஆர். ஜி. ஜி. த மெல்-நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Minister of Finance and Planning)

Speakers on both sides of the House have raised some very important matters and I wish to give my comments on them.

There was a question of the functions of Notaries with regard to the new Stamp Act which was raised by my good Friend the Member for Mannar. I would certainly look into this whole question *de novo* because I think there is some inconvenience caused to persons who are not strictly competent in the field of valuation. We had to do this, because of the under-valuing, serious under valuing, in property transactions which had been going on in this country with a view to tax evasion and tax avoidance. We had to evolve a method to try to curb this tax evasion of stamp duty. On transfers of property I do not know whether the method which we had evolved is the best one. I would certainly look into *de novo* and see whether something could be done.

He also raised a question of the Public Accounts Committee of which he is the Chairman. He very kindly admitted that his own Committee had been

somewhat soft and sympathetic to the Chief Accounting Officers when they came before him. I think the Public Accounts Committee will be both doing a duty by the country and also helping me greatly as Finance Minister, if he really disciplines the Chief Accounting Officers, which he has a right and a duty to do.

I remember the old days. I have myself gone before the Public Accounts Committee as an official. Officials used to dread going before the Public Accounts Committee, because the PAC really acted with a great sense of responsibility. It reprimand heads of department and Permanent Secretaries. Even the great Sir Oliver Goonetilleke had more than 600 queries, which the PAC in that day looked into. They were not afraid of the great Sir Oliver Goonetilleke. But anyway they went into it and I must say that he had a very tough time. He did not get off very lightly. But now, I think heads of departments and Chief Accounting Officers are not brought to book sufficiently. I know that they are working under constraints, severe constraints, as my good Friend the hon. Member for Attanagalla (MR. Lakshman Jayakody) mentioned. But, still, if the PAC applies the screws and tightens them up, I am sure, the message will be passed on, and we can have greater financial discipline and financial control. So, I would earnestly request the Chairman of the PAC to take necessary action in this connection. After all, Chief Accounting Officers are not entirely beholden to Ministers. They hold their appointments from the President himself. So the Chief Accounting Officer is fairly independent of his own Minister, as some Chief Accounting Officers have shown even recently. I do not want to mention names, but there have been one or two cases of Chief Accounting Officers who have shown a great deal of independence even in recent times.

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(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The SLAS officers have been very independent, more independent than the political appointees.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Since they hold their appointments, not at the whim and pleasure of a Minister but, directly from His Excellency the President, I think you can call upon Chief Accounting Officers to exercise their functions properly, because, so far as financial control is concerned, they are, above all responsible to this House and to His Excellency the President. So far as financial control is concerned, they are not directly responsible to their individual Minister. They are responsible to parliament and to the Public Accounts Committee. So, I think you can hold them on to it.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) raised the question of gemming on private land. I must confess that I am not an expert on gemming. but I will certainly look into this whole matter because I think, as he pointed out, a great deal of inconvenience may be caused to small people. Certainly, so far as the gem trade is concerned, even though I am not an expert in it, my sympathies are with the small man and not with the big man in the gem trade. I did not hold conferences all over the country as he imagined. I only went to Ratnapura once to see how the whole thing was working. And if some big gem traders also welcomed me along with others it was not my fault. The reception was not arranged by me. I will do everything possible to help the small man and not to harass him in any way. I will certainly take this up with the Chairman of the Gem Corporation, but as you know, one of our problems is gem pits been left open without being closed after exploitation or whatever it is, and that leads to water logging, malaria and various problems. That may have been one of the reasons why this Rs. 1,000 deposit is taken. But, I am sure, we can evolve methods of refunding the deposit much more expeditiously. I will certainly look into it.

Then a matter was raised about airline agents not paying BTT. I will certainly look into it. I do not know much about that matter.

The hon. Member for Kalawana also raised the question of Mr. Panditharatne holding his appointment in the Monetary Board while still being the financial adviser to a private bank. This position is no longer correct. Mr. Panditharatne, I admit, was the adviser to Grindlays Bank before he was appointed as a member of the Monetary Board. He is no longer a member of the Advisory Board of that Bank.

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(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

While he was the member of the Monetary Board he was an adviser. When I asked a question in Parliament that position was accepted.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

But, I am informed that he is no longer a Member on the Board of Grindlays Bank. (Interruption.) Obviously, if you accept my assurance that he is no longer a Member—

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(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Is he no longer the President of the UNP also?

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(තිரு. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජ මෙල්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

He is the President of the UNP. But I must say that the Member for Kalawana has different standards for different people of different countries. Surely, in the Soviet Union, you must be a Member of the Communist Party to be the Chairman of the Planning Commission, to be Chairman of the Reserve Bank.

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(තිரு. ජරත් මුත්තේවෙලම)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

We are discussing the Sri Lanka Budget, surely.

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(තිரு. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජ මෙල්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

You can be a member of the Communist Party and still be the Chairman of the Reserve Bank in the Soviet Union; you can be the Member of the Communist Party and be the Chairman of the Reserve Bank or President of the Reserve Bank. It is so in Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. All of them are members of the Communist Party. They are all members of the Party, the Members of the Monetary Board in the Soviet Union. I am sure you will not deny that.

Then Sir, the Member also stated that the Central Bank Report was sent back three times—thrice by the Monetary Board. I am informed by my Secretary, who is the Member of the Monetary Board, that that is not correct. Last year the report was not sent back three times. If the Member for Kalawana has been so informed, that must have been some information given by some mischievous source in the Central Bank, who has some sort of grievance or grouse with the Monetary Board. It has happened. It has happened to me also.

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(තිரு. ජරත් මුත්තේවෙලම)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

May I ask you this? I accept what you say or your Secretary says about the Report not being sent back by the Monetary Board. But was it not correct that that Report was sent back for redrafting three times. Of course, you see, when it comes back, nobody knows who sent it back, whether it was the Monetary Board or the Governor of the Central Bank or some Deputy Governor. But it was sent back three times.

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(තිரு. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජ මෙල්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I would say this for the information of the hon. Member that the Central Bank Report is the responsibility of the Monetary Board. The Monetary Board has every right to

correct or amend the report. It is only a draft that is sent up to them by the officials. So, if they had made some corrections or amendments, it is well within their right to do so. But to say that it was sent back three times for correction, some sort of suggestion that the whole thing was something adopted, is completely incorrect.

Then Sir, the Member raised the question of speculation. I admit there was some speculation about the exchange rates at the end of January, 1983. But this was done mainly by not bringing in export income into the country as quickly as they should have. They were keeping the money abroad in order to get higher rate of rupee income by delaying it. There was no question of sending money out specifically in order to bring it back to make a kill. We have taken some action in this connection. All inward remittances above fifty thousand dollars are subjected to scrutiny by the Central Bank, even though sent through ordinary Banks.

With regard to people speculating in the hope of devaluation or revaluation, this is something that I cannot prevent. How can I stop people speculating? It is a form of gambling. There are some people who speculate. Some will make money, while other will loose money. This is something which I cannot prevent. But certainly if we know that certain people have made very large kills, it is up to the Inland Revenue Department to follow them up.

With regard to the question raised by the hon. Member for Kayts and Trincomalee, I have not received any replies on the subjects from my officials. I will write to both Members after I have investigated the position with regard to the lack of staff in Trincomalee and with regard to the eighty-two vacancies which you say seem to have frozen or seem to have disappeared. I will look into it. It may be that they were frozen with a view to retrenchment.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member for Attanagalla raised some must say, Sir, that most of the banks, in fact all the banks, have performed very well in the course of this year. I would just give a few figures. The People's Bank recorded a profit of Rs. 209 million in 1982, which was higher than the profit recorded in 1981 and which was also higher than the profit in 1980. The deposits registered a growth of Rs. 1027 million, an increase of 14 per cent over 1981 and the highest growth rate was recorded in savings deposits. Advances comprising import bills, export bills, loans and overdrafts recorded an increase of 18 per cent over 1981. Ten new branches were opened, bringing the total number of branches to 301. Therefore, it is not correct to say that our banks have not been able to stand up to the competition of foreign banks. They have done even better as a result of the competition from foreign banks.

Then, the People's Bank has not forgotten its original function of helping the small man and the rural sector; they have got their fingers burnt by helping the rural sector.

They had given more than Rs. 1500 million to the farmers as loans which had virtually to be waived, but they still continue to lend to the agricultural sector; loan facilities were provided through the co-operatives for cultivation, for purchase of agricultural machinery and implements—even for the cultivation of paddy, not only paddy but potatoes. Tea small-holders in the low-country in Galle, Matara, Ratnapura and Kalutara were provided finance for the purchase of fertilizer. Then cultivation loans were granted direct to the farmers by the banks and the multi-purpose co-operative societies. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 529 million from the farmers. Still 20 Fisheries Banks were in operation. These banks had 13,000 deposit accounts and a balance of Rs. 7 million. Advances of the Fisheries Bank amounted to Rs. 18 million to fishermen. They still continued to help the small man. In 1983 they had a programme for small and medium industry, the projects financed by the World Bank. Then they will also be implementing the Asian Development Bank funded rural credit dry zone projects; the disbursement credit in the Anuradhapura dry zone will also commence. The second Asian Development Bank Fisheries Project will also be operated through the People's Bank. I think the People's Bank is still continuing to help the small man while also being involved in the main aspect of commercial banking and also international banking and trade.

Then the Bank of Ceylon also had a successful year; the profit recorded was Rs. 192 million. Deposits increased to Rs. 10,000 million as against Rs. 8,000 million at the end of 1981. Advances were channelled into development in agriculture, industry and export. Paid up capital of the bank increased by Rs. 10 million and now it stands at Rs. 260 million. So, the Bank of Ceylon has also been able to stand up to foreign competition and do even better. The International Division has expanded; the Foreign Currency Banking Unit Lead-managed a Euro Dollar loan with a syndication of US Dollars 16 million for the Sri Lanka Cement Corporation along with the People's Bank. Then in the non-resident foreign currency account, the rupee equivalent today totals Rs. 542 million in the Bank of Ceylon alone. The inward remittances through the Bank of Ceylon alone was Rs. 2.2 billion. The exporters have been assisted with several attractive schemes of pre-shipment and post-shipment. Then there is integrated rural credit. Considerable progress has been made in industrial advances particularly to the export oriented industry. Priority was also given to the small scale sector under the IDA line of credit. Twentyfive new branches during the year, 47 training programmes for the staff, which trained more than 1400 Bank Employees during the course of the year. So, I think the Banks have been able to hold their own and have done fairly well.

Then, the National Savings Bank has also done remarkably well. The nett savings mobilised by the National Savings Bank during 1982 amounted to Rs. 1980 million

which was six times the annual mobilization of savings during the period 1972 to 1981. Mobile banks were started to mobilise savings in rural agricultural areas. The two mobile banking units mobilised over Rs. 20 million by the end of the year. There were special promotion campaigns in the Free Trade Zone and in factories. The National Savings Bank invested 2350 million in Government loans and Treasury Bills. The estimated profit for the year is approximately Rs. 57 million. The Bank has also been granted approval by me to invest 10 per cent of its nett savings in private sector development projects in future—the National Savings Bank.

The National Development Bank, our latest Bank has done remarkably well; there has been a significant increase in the scale of the Bank direct financing operations. The Bank approved 31 projects of financing with Rs. 371 million in direct financial assistance. This is in the field of agriculture, industry, fisheries and tourism—a number of new industries, a number of new agricultural ventures like sugar cultivation, a number of new fisheries projects. Then under the small and medium industry scheme under the IDA Loan for the development of small industries, 165 projects were approved for refinancing by the National Development Bank during the year under review. Among the various small projects, paddy milling, manufacture of metal products, saw milling are some of the areas which the National Development Bank has been financing in the small sector. The Bank anticipates that it would be in a position to maintain its volume of lending at high levels, at the high level received in 1982. It is investigating the possibility to setting up pulping units at the Paper Mills at Valachchenai and at Embilipitiya utilising part of the caustic soda chlorine to produced by the new plant to be installed at the Paranthan Chemical Corporation. It is also focussing its attention on the utilisation of some of the more commonly available minerals like silica, clay, and felspar for the manufacture of finished products or raw materials to be embodied in the manufacture of other products.

Then it is also involved in syndicated loans for large projects and consortium lending in collaboration with other Banks and the D.F.C.C. They will be arranging a suitable financial package for the seconde dry dock for the Colombo Dockyard scheme, and also two large sugar projects and a project to fabricate bus and lorry chassis in Sri Lanka. So, I think the National Development Bank has been fulfilling its main function in promoting new ventures in the field of industry, agriculture, tourism, so on and so forth.

The Customs to which several Members paid high tribute has been the largest earner of revenue in this country. It has earned Rs. 6545 million—6.5 billion rupees—last year. They have also done their best with a limited staff and with no patrol boats to check smugglings. 530 cases of smuggling have been detected and followed up by the Customs Department—that is more than one a day. And 62 cases of under valuation of goods have also been looked into. As

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you know, even important people have got caught in the Customs net and they have done their duty without any fear or favour, and I have never interfered in their work at any time.

Then the External Resources Department as usual, has mobilized all our foreign financing in sums varying from Rs. 10 million to Rs. 14 million per year. I do not want to go into the details.

The State Distilleries Corporation has also made a very good profit, an overall in Government revenue by Rs. 112 million. Excise duty Rs. 751 million; BTT Rs. 168 million; corporate tax of Rs. 23 million, amounting to a total of Rs. 943 million.

Sir, I wish all corporations will work like the corporations in your Ministry.—(Interruption) I will have no difficulty as Finance Minister.

I do not think there is anything else that I should deal with. Questions of devaluation and other matters are matters on which I should not comment at this moment because it will only increase—(Interruption) The cost of living index has gone up, I think, by 16 points after the Budget, and it is looked after completely by the salary increase. We have frozen the cost of living index for a—

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(திரு. சாரத் முத்தேடுவேகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Even the salary increase was only to people who were earning less than Rs. 1,000, but the cost of living index which you have frozen was something which everybody was entitled to. You have taken away what they were getting. Every one of them would have got Rs. 60 after your Budget by now.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I will certainly look into the grievance of the hon. Member for Kalawana, but I must remind him that for nearly 30 years, in spite of all the agitation of the Communist Party and its trade unions, no government including the Governments of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the United Front, ever bothered to index the cost of living allowance to the cost of living index. I started it last year, but I had to temporarily suspend it while giving this salary increase. So, as I have said in my Budget speech, we will look into it when the time comes.

"102 வன டீர்ஷயேகி 1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா, பனரூவெந்தன விடஹ டு. 31,98,000 ன டுடல டபலேவனயெ ஹுலுன் னல ஸுது" யன ப்ரன்ய விவன டுடன், ஸன ஸதேத வி.

102 வன டீர்ஷயேகி 1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா, பனரூவெந்தன விடஹ டபலேவனயேகி னைவன னுபெவ திநிஹ ஸுதுஹ திசெவ னரன டு.

"தலைப்பு 102, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 3,198,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 102, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 3,198,000, for Head 102, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 102, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா.—ஊதா பரிசாரண ஸ னாபீய டீர்ஷயேகி, டுடல விடஹ, டு. 50,00,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—பொது நிர்வாகமும் பதவியினர் சேவை களும்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 50,00,000

Programme 1.—General Administration and Staff Services —Capital Expenditure Rs 5,000,000

"102 வன டீர்ஷயேகி 1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா, டுடல விடஹ டு. 50,00,000 ன டுடல டபலேவனயெ ஹுலுன் னல ஸுது" யன ப்ரன்ய விவன டுடன், ஸன ஸதேத வி.

102 வன டீர்ஷயேகி 1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா, டுடல விடஹ டபலேவனயேகி னைவன னுபெவ திநிஹ ஸுதுஹ திசெவ னரன டு.

"தலைப்பு 102, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 50,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 102, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 5,000,000, for Head 102, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 102, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

103 டீர்ஷயேகி—ஊதா ஊதா ஊதா

1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா.—டுடல ப்ரன்ய திசெவ ஸ பரிசாரண, பனரூவெந்தன விடஹ, டு. 4,82,53,000

தலைப்பு 103.—பொதுத் திறைசேரி

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—நிதிக் கொள்கையும் நிர்வாகமும்—மீண்டு வருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 4,82,53,000

HEAD 103.—GENERAL TREASURY

Programme 1.—Financial Policy and Administration—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 48,253,000

"103 வன டீர்ஷயேகி 1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா, பனரூவெந்தன விடஹ டு. 4,82,53,000 ன டுடல டபலேவனயெ ஹுலுன் னல ஸுது" யன ப்ரன்ய விவன டுடன், ஸன ஸதேத வி.

103 வன டீர்ஷயேகி 1 வன லுஹ ஸபனா, பனரூவெந்தன விடஹ டபலேவனயேகி னைவன னுபெவ திநிஹ ஸுதுஹ திசெவ னரன டு.

"தலைப்பு 103, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 4,82,53,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 103, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 48,253,000, for Head 103, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 103, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 வன வடிவ செலவு.—இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் பண செலவுகள், இலட்சம் ரூபாய், ரூ. 12,00,000

1 வன வடிவ செலவு.—தேசிய ஈடுதொகை பண செலவுகள் இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல், இலட்சம் ரூபாய், ரூ. 5,00,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—நிதித் தொகையும் நிருவாகமும்—ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூபாய் 12,00,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—உண்ணாட்டரசினை நிறுவரிச் சட்டங்களின் நிருவாகம்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு ரூபாய் 5,00,000

Programme 1.—Financial Policy and Administration—Capital Expenditure Rs. 1,200,000

Programme 1.—Administration of Inland Revenue and other Tax Laws—Capital Expenditure Rs. 500,000

“103 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இலட்சம் ரூபாய் ரூ. 12,00,000 க்கு இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் க்கு இடம்” என பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு, பண செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

“104 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இலட்சம் ரூபாய் ரூ. 5,00,000 க்கு இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் க்கு இடம்” என பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு, பண செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

103 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இலட்சம் ரூபாய் ரூ. 12,00,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

104 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இலட்சம் ரூபாய் ரூ. 5,00,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“தலைப்பு 103, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபாய் 12,00,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“தலைப்பு 104, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபாய் 5,00,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 103, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 104, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 1,200,000, for Head 103, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 500,000, for Head 104, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 103, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 104, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

104 வன அட்டவணை—தேசிய ஈடுதொகை தொகுப்புகள்

105 வன அட்டவணை—தேசிய ஈடுதொகை தொகுப்புகள்

1 வன வடிவ செலவு.—தேசிய ஈடுதொகை பண செலவுகள் இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல், ரூபாய், ரூ. 4,19,36,000

1 வன வடிவ செலவு.—தேசிய ஈடுதொகை பண செலவுகள் இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல், ரூபாய், ரூ. 3,07,07,000

தலைப்பு 104.—உண்ணாட்டரசினைத் திட்டமிடல்

தலைப்பு 105.—சங்கங்கள்

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—உண்ணாட்டரசினை நிறுவரிச் சட்டங்களின் நிருவாகம்—மீண்டுவருள் செலவு, ரூபாய் 4,19,36,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—சங்கச் சட்டங்களின் நிருவாகம்—மீண்டுவருள் செலவு, ரூபாய் 3,07,07,000

HEAD 104.—DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE

HEAD 105.—CUSTOMS

Programme 1.—Administration of Inland Revenue and other Tax Laws—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 41,936,000

Programme 1.—Administration of Customs Laws—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 30,707,000

“104 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் ரூ. 4,19,36,000 க்கு இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் க்கு இடம்” என பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு, பண செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

“105 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் ரூ. 3,07,07,000 க்கு இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் க்கு இடம்” என பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு, பண செலவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

104 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் ரூ. 4,19,36,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

105 வன அட்டவணை 1 வன வடிவ செலவு, இடர் பூச்சுறுத்தல் செலவுகள் ரூ. 3,07,07,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“தலைப்பு 104, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருள் செலவுக்கான ரூபாய் 4,19,36,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“தலைப்பு 105, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருள் செலவுக்கான ரூபாய் 3,07,07,000 அட்டவணையின் கீழ் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 104, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருள் செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 105, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருள் செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 41,936,000, for Head 104, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 30,707,000, for Head 105, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 104, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 105, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 வன வுடி ஸவன.—பேலு திகி பரிபாலனச, இலவன விடதூ,
ரூ. 58,81,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—சங்கச சட்டங்களின் நிருவாகம்—ஆக்கப்
பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 58,81,000

Programme 1.—Administration of Customs Laws—
Capital Expenditure Rs. 5,881,000

“105 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, இலவன விடதூ ஸதூ
ரூ. 58,81,000 ன இடல ஸபலேலனசவ ஈதுலன் னல ஸதுச”
ஸன ஸுள்தச விஸன லீதீன், ஸன ஸலிதன விச.

105 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, இலவன விடதூ
ஸபலேலனசேகி னைவஸன் ஸுவிஸவ திநிச ஸதுசமி திஸேல னர்ந லீதீ

“தலைப்பு 105, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்
கான ரூபா 58,81,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் ஸினு
ஸிடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 105, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்ட
வணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question “That the sum of Rs. 5,881,000, for
Head 105, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 105, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure,
ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

106 வன ஈரீயசேகி.—தூச ஠தீவலச

1 வன வுடி ஸவன.—தீஸ்தீன் ஸவவி ஸன ஸுலிதூ ஸவவி தலு
னிஸன் தன் ஠ே ஈரீயுடீ ஸலுநச ஸன ஈஸன் தனச
ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ, ரூ. 2,53,000

தலைப்பு 106.—கடன் சபை

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—வழக்காடுதலிலுள்ள மாவட்ட நீதிமன்ற
உயர் நீதிமன்ற வழக்காடுபவர்கள் நிதியங்களின் முகாமைபும்
முதலிடம்—மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 2,53,000

HEAD 106.—LOAN BOARD

Programme 1.—Management and Investment of District
Court and Supreme Court Suitors Funds in
Litigation—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 253,000

“106 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ
ஸதூ ரூ. 2,53,000 ன இடல ஸபலேலனசவ ஈதுலன் னல ஸதுச”
ஸன ஸுள்தச விஸன லீதீன், ஸன ஸலிதன விச.

106 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ
ஸபலேலனசேகி னைவஸன் ஸுவிஸவ திநிச ஸதுசமி திஸேல னர்ந லீதீ

“தலைப்பு 106, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவுக்கான
ரூபா 2,53,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் ஸினு
ஸிடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 106, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு அட்ட
வணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 253,000, for
Head 106, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 106, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure,
ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

107 வன ஈரீயசேகி.—ஸுர்வ ஠தூ ஠ேஸர்வரீதனமேன் துவி

1 வன வுடி ஸவன.—ஸுர்வ திகி பரிபாலனச, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ
ரூ. 1,32,98,000

தலைப்பு 107.—உள்நாட்டுப் பொருள் வரித் திணைக்களம்

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—உள்நாட்டுப் பொருள் வரிச் சட்டங்களின்
நிருவாகம்—மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 1,32,98,000

HEAD 107.—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Programme 1.—Administration of Excise Tax Laws—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 13,298,000

“107 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ
ஸதூ ரூ. 1,32,98,000 ன இடல ஸபலேலனசவ ஈதுலன் னல ஸதுச”
ஸன ஸுள்தச விஸன லீதீன், ஸன ஸலிதன விச.

107 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ
ஸபலேலனசேகி னைவஸன் ஸுவிஸவ திநிச ஸதுசமி திஸேல னர்ந லீதீ

“தலைப்பு 107, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவுக்கான
ரூபா 1,32,98,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் ஸினு
ஸிடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 107, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு அட்ட
வணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 13,298,000, for
Head 107, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 107, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure,
ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

108 வன ஈரீயசேகி.—தன் ஠ேரூ ஠ேஸர்வரீதனமேன் துவி

1 வன வுடி ஸவன.—தன் ஠ேரூ ஠ேஸர்வ, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ,
ரூ. 88,77,000

தலைப்பு 108.—ஸிலைமதிப்புத் திணைக்களம்

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—ஸிலை மதிப்புச் சேவைகள்—மீண்டுலருஞ்
செலவு, ரூபா 88,77,000

HEAD 108.—VALUATION DEPARTMENT

Programme 1.—Valuation Services—Recurrent Expen-
diture Rs. 8,877,000

“108 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ
ஸதூ ரூ. 88,77,000 ன இடல ஸபலேலனசவ ஈதுலன் னல ஸதுச”
ஸன ஸுள்தச விஸன லீதீன், ஸன ஸலிதன விச.

108 வன ஈரீயசேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸவன, ஸுநர்வரீதன விடதூ
ஸபலேலனசேகி னைவஸன் ஸுவிஸவ திநிச ஸதுசமி திஸேல னர்ந லீதீ

“தலைப்பு 108, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவுக்கான
ரூபா 88,77,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக;; எனும் ஸினு
ஸிடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 108, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு அட்ட
வணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 8,877,000, for
Head 108, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 108, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure,
ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

109 லை டீர்செடி.—புள்ளி சுவை

1 லை வடவ வணல.—புள்ளி சுவை லா஢லட, பழ஢வரீதல விடெ஢, ரூ. 7,86,53,000

தலைப்பு 109.—புதுபடுகடள்

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—புதுபடுகடள் முகாமை—மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 7,86,53,000

HEAD 109.—PUBLIC DEBT

Programme 1.—Management of Public Debt—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 78,653,000

“109 லை டீர்செடி 1 லை வடவ வணல, பழ஢வரீதல விடெ஢ வடவ ரூ. 7,86,53,000 க டீரெ ஸெலேலலவெ டுதுகுள் கடு டுது” ஡த பூயீலல விடுவத ரீதீந், ஡லா ஡டுதல விட.

109 லை டீர்செடி 1 லை வடவ வணல, பழ஢வரீதல விடெ஢ ஸெலேலலலலலல ஡டுவவீ ஡டுவடு தீலல டுதுகடு தீலலல கடுதல ரீதீ.

“தலைப்பு 109, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 7,86,53,000 ஡டலலலலலலலல ஡டுவலலலலலலலல” ஡லும் விடு விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஡ற்றுக்குள்ளப்பட்டுது.

தலைப்பு 109, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு ஡டலலலலலலலல படுதலலலல ஡டுகடுகடு கட்டுலலலலலலலலலலலலலல.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 78,653,000, for Head 109, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 109, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 லை வடவ வணல.—புள்ளி சுவை லா஢லட, ஡டுவடு விடெ஢, ரூ. 6,14,35,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—புதுபடுகடள் முகாமை—஡டுக்கப்படுருட் செலவு, ரூபா 6,14,35,000

Programme 1—Management of Public Debt—Capital Expenditure Rs. 61,435,000

“109 லை டீர்செடி 1 லை வடவ வணல, ஡டுவடு விடெ஢ வடவ ரூ. 6,14,35,000 க ஡ீரெ ஸெலேலலலல ஡ுதுகுள் கடு டுது” ஡த பூயீலல விடுவத ரீதீந், ஡லா ஡டுதல விட.

஡டு. ஡ே. ஡ீ. ஡ு. ஡ு. ஡ு.

(நீரு. ஡ூர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

1. Programme 1—Project 1—Object Code 5—

A. (9) (i) *Customs Duty Rebates—*

Original Provision ..

Revised Provision ..

B. (9) (ii) *Miscellaneous—*

Original Provision ..

Revised Provision ..

109 லை டீர்செடி 1 லை வடவ வணல, ஡டுவடு விடெ஢ ஸெலேலலலலலல ஡டுவலலலலலலலல ஡டுவடு தீலல ஡டுவடு தீலலல கடுதல ரீதீ.

“தலைப்பு 109, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஡டுக்கப்படுருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 6,14,35,000 ஡டலலலலலலலல ஡டுவலலலலலலலல” ஡லும் விடு விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஡ற்றுக்குள்ளப்பட்டுது.

தலைப்பு 109, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஡டுக்கப்படுருட் செலவு ஡டலலலலலலலல படுதலலலல ஡டுகடுகடு கட்டுலலலலலலலலலலலலலல.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 61,435,000, for Head 109, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 109, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

110 டீர்செடி.—விடுவி ஡ேலு

1 லை வடவ வணல.—஡டுலீ ஡ுடர் ஡ல விடுலல லா஢லலலலல ஡ேலு ஡ல விடெ஢, பழ஢வரீதல விடெ஢, ரூ. 4,25,36,03,000

தலைப்பு 110.—பலலலலல ஡ேலலலல

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—நீதி ஡தலலலல விடுலல துலுலலலல ஡ேலல ஡லும் செலவு஡லும்—மீண்டுலருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 425,36,03,000

HEAD 110.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Programme 1.—Financial Assistance and Special Treasury Services and Expenses—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 4,253,603,000

஡டு. ஡ே. ஡ீ. ஡ு. ஡ு. ஡ு.

(நீரு. ஡ூர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I move some amendments under this Head.

஡லலலலலலல

(தலைலர்)

(The Chairman)

Yes.

Additional

Rs. 700 million

Rs. 820 million

+ 120 m.

Rs. 1,000 million

Rs. 1,036 million

+ 36 m.

+ 156 m.

Note: A. is on account of the anticipated higher rebates being claimed by the exporters who are now liable to a higher Customs Duty.

B. The increase is on account of an additional sum of Rs. 36 million having to be spent on foreign exchange payments to be effected from this item on miscellaneous services, consequent to the parity adjustments.

2. Programme 1—Project 1—Object Code 7—

A. (1) (b) Subsidy to the Milk Board—

Original Provision	..	..	Rs. 50 million	
Revised Provision	..	..	Rs. 25 million	— 25 m.

B. (1) (c) Price Support Scheme for Tea—

Original Provision	..	..	Rs. 64 million	
Revised Provision	..	..	Rs. 24 million	— 40 m.

C. (1) (d) Contributions to the Energy Conservation Fund—

New Items	..	..		+ 5 m.

				— 60 m.

Note: A. The Milk Board Subsidy is reduced by Rs. 25 million in view of the increased price of milk and the increased duty on imports of milk foods.

B. The Price Support Scheme for tea is being reduced considering the higher prices being fetched by tea and the new parity rate of the rupee.

C. This is a new measure introduced by me in my Budget Speech that is for the Energy Fund.

3. Programme 1—Project 3—Object Code 5—

(9) (ii) Additional salaries of Public Servants & Special Allowance to Pensioners—

(New item) + 400 m.

Note: The increased expenditure the Government will have to incur on personal emoluments is on account of the Rs. 100 salary increase given to public servants drawing less than Rs. 1,000 per month.

4. Programme 1—Project 102—Object Code (ii)—

Original Provision	..	..	Rs. 1,400 m.	
Revised Provision	..	..	Rs. 2,087 m.	+ 687 m.

9—(d) Exchange rate variation Rs. 437 m.

(e) Contributions to the Export Development Board Rs. 250 m.

Rs. 687 m.

(d) is provision to meet any hardships and gaps that capital projects may experience on account of the revised parity. The original estimates have been based on an exchange rate of Rs. 22 to one U.S. dollar.

(e) is on account of a new export incentive scheme announced in my Budget speech.

(Changes in provision under Head 109—Public Debt are covered by Special Law provision and therefore require no Committee Stage amendments).

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No Sir. I quite appreciate that he has a right to bring in an amendment. But normally it is not done in this manner. He has cut down certain subsidies and he has increased certain—

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

All these were announced in my budget speech. All are included in my Budget Speech. You debated all these as one.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, Please! Notice of all these cuts have been given.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

You are not taken by surprise.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No, Sir, we are taken by surprise, because we were never told about the cutting of the subsidies.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

All these are part and parcel of my Budget speech. You read the Budget speech.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please!

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

This is the first time that we ever heard of this being done. It has never been done in the history of a Budget Debate in any previous year.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Supplementary orders of the day, Appropriation Bill. Amendments in Committee have been circulated to every Member. Order, please!

මතු පළමන යෝජනා සහ සම්මත විය :

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

Resolved.

*That the Programme be increased by Rs. 156,000,000 in respect of Project 1, Object Code 05, "Transportation Communication, Utility and Other Services."-[Mr. R. J. G. de Mel]

*That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 60,000,000 in respect of Project 1, Object Code 07, "Grants, Contributions and Subsidies" -[Mr. R. J. G. de Mel]

*That the Programme be increased by Rs. 400,000,000 in respect of Project 3, Object Code 05, "Transportation, Communication, Utility and Other Services".-[Mr. R. J. G. de Mel]

"110 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම් සඳහා රු. 4,74,96,03,000 ක වැඩි කරන ලද මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහා සම්මත විය.

110 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සංශෝධිතකාරයෙන් උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිව්ය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 110, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான அதிகரிக்கப்பட்ட ரூபா 474,96,03,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 110, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the increased sum of Rs. 4,749,603,000, for Head 110, Programme 1 Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put, and agreed to.

Head 110, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—මුදල් ආධාර සහ විදේශ ආකර්මයන් සේවා සහ වියදම්, මුදලන වියදම, රු. 1,69,32,00,000

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—நிதி உதவியும் விசேட நிறைவேற்றச் சேவைகளும் செலவுகளும்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 169,32,00,000

Programme 1.—Financial Assistance and Special Treasury Services and Expenses—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 1,693,200,000

මතු පළමන යෝජනාව සහ සම්මත විය :

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

*That the Programme be increased by Rs. 687,000,000 in respect of Project 102, Object Code 11, "Investments Outlay".-[Mr. R. J. G. de Mel]

"110 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුදලන වියදම සඳහා රු. 2,38,02,00,000 ක වැඩි කරන ලද මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහා සම්මත විය.

110 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුදලන වියදම සංශෝධිතකාරයෙන් උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිව්ය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 110, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான அதிகரிக்கப்பட்ட ரூபா 238,02,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 110, நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the increased sum of Rs. 2,380,200,000, for Head 110, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put, and agreed to.

Head 110, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

සභාපතිතුමා

(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! The Sitting is now suspended till 4.30 p.m.

4.30 ට අනතුරුව කාමරයේ නව නිවැරදි වන ලදීත්, අ. සා. 4.30 ට නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමාගේ [එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමාරවික්‍රම මහතා] සභාපතිත්වයෙන් නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 4.30 மணிவரை இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டது, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. குழுப் பிரதிக் தவிசாளர் [திரு. எட் மண்ட் சமரவிக்ரம்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 p.m. and then resumed, with MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEES [MR. EDMUND SAMARAWICKREMA] in the Chair.

70 වන ශීර්ෂය.—අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යවරයා

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—සාමාන්‍ය පරිපාලනය සහ කෘෂි විද්‍යා විද්‍යාල සේවා—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 11,98,87,000

தலைப்பு 70.—கல்வி அமைச்சர்

நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் 1.—பொது நிர்வாகமும் பதவியினர் சேவைகளும்—மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 11,98,87,000

HEAD 70.—MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Programme 1.—General administration and Staff Services—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 119,887,000

ටී. රසලිංගම් මහතා (උඩුප්පිඩි)
(திரு. த. இராசலிங்கம்—உடுப்பிடி)
(Mr. T. Rasalingam—Uduppidy)

Mr. Chairman, I move,

"That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 10"

I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to comment on the Ministry of Education which plays a vital role in the national activities of this country.

By way of introduction, I would like to say that the Ministry of Education covers a wide range including the Examinations Department, the Project Ministry, and the Educational Publications Department. All these activities put together consume a major portion of the national income, because we have a national system of education. We have a system of compulsory elementary education, and we have also free education from the kindergarten right up to the University, which is unique to this country.

Commenting upon the work done by the Examinations Department, I do not like to say much except to mention the fact that since the recent past, the results of examinations are released by the Commissioner of Examinations in time, within a short space of time, which is really encouraging to the students. But I would like to criticize one thing. All these years we were agitating in regard to the standardization started at the University level. But recently we observed that this has come down to the Grade V scholarship examination level which affect children of the age of ten. We should not in any way try to frustrate the growing generation for the simple reason that they belong to a certain area or to a certain race. No uniformity or uniform policy is followed in the awarding of scholarships at the 5th standard level. I expect the Hon. Minister to pay full attention to it and see that we do not start frustrating the children from their childhood.

Secondly, as far as the project ministry is concerned regarding building programmes, school furniture and other equipment, the Ministry is trying its level best to provide the maximum facilities, specially in the supply of free school books which one must appreciate, even though there are some shortcomings is at a national level.

Recently the Hon. Project Minister has also endeavoured to supply furniture but to what extent he might be in a position to meet the expanding demand of the school-going population is a question to be considered. Even then the attempt has to be appreciated.

Towards the latter half of last year we as Members of Parliament also received letters from the Hon. Minister, the Project Minister of Educational Services calling for the nomination of two school buildings to be put up or to be started somewhere in January or February. But so far we have not heard anything about it from him. So I trust he will fulfil the hopes that he has given and satisfy the expectations of all the schools.

Then, Sir, I would like to discuss the problems on three levels: (1) On a national level; (2) on a regional level and (3) on an electoral level.

Normally, for discussion of Education which consumes a major part of the national income, involves so many lakhs of students and which is the basis for all the development activities of this country, more time is devoted, but this year the time at our disposal is only two hours and thirty minutes. As such, to be fair by the other Members, we have to cut short and we are expected to be brief.

In this connection, I would like to make some comments on the administrative aspect of educational activities in relation to supervision. It will be unfair on my part to proceed without saying something good about what the Hon. Minister had done recently. The Hon. Minister has confirmed the performing principals who were stagnating in service for quite a long time. Even though the performing system is peculiar only to the Ministry of Education, there were several requests—in fact, we were agitating on the Floor of this House, and trade unions and so many other forces were also clamouring—that this peculiarity be done away with, and as a first step towards doing away with this performing system, the Hon. Minister has taken action to confirm certain categories of principals.

Sir, the need to have an effective administrative supervision is a vital factor which requires consideration. Unless the amount of money that is being spent is adequately supervised, the output or outcome will not be in proportion to the expenditure that is being incurred.

While emphasizing the need for educational administration and supervision, I wish to point out that in the recent Grade I directors' promotions, the Tamil section was completely left out. This has created a substantial amount of heartburning among those people who have stagnated for more than 23 years at the C.E.Os level and who are now enjoying Grade II directors posts. Because of this stagnation and the negligence of the department for such a long time, it initiated the Sri Lanka Educational Service to cover only up to a certain time limit. But, conveniently, this is also being done away with, though it is there in name. I think, Sir, it is better if this is replaced by a three-tier system.

Then, Sir, with regard to the performing principals and the confirmation of those in the administration section, we should not forget that under the Sri Lanka Educational Service, there is always a possibility of interchangeability from school to administration and from administration to school. The Hon. Minister has taken steps to confirm the principals who were performing in their grades up to Grade V of the Sri Lanka Educational Service, but he has completely forgotten another section where a good number of officers are performing duties as Circuit Education Officers, which is equivalent to Grade V of the Sri Lanka Educational Service. Actually, Sir, the performing C.E.Os are in part with the Grade II principals who got their promotions recently. So, in a situation where the Performing Principals were confirmed in their positions and enjoyed this advantage while the people who shouldered more responsibility as administrators were handicapped and were not given a chance of getting confirmation, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister that all those who were in a performing capacity as Circuit Education Officers at several levels, general as well as special, especially handicrafts, home science and aesthetics, should be confirmed.

I would also like to suggest that there must be representation from the Tamil officers at the policy-making level of the Educational Administrative Service. It is imperative that there should be at least a Deputy Director-General's post reserved for a Tamil officer who will be there to look after the interests of the Tamils. As it is now, we note that the supervision of all these schools will have to be done by these administrators. These are all media schools, Sinhala medium schools and Tamil medium schools. Whether we like it or not, a Sinhala medium administrator will not be in a position to inspect the class-work of the Tamil school and vice versa. As such, as long as the media schools are recognized there should be more and more officers appointed to various grades in accordance with the needs of the schools.

There is also an acute shortage of teachers all over the country, and this is met with the appointment of Facilities Teachers. These Facilities Teachers are people who have been working for nine to ten years in anticipation of permanency. They feel that tomorrow will be better than today. But so far, even though they are compelled to work for a very low salary paid by the School Development Society or the Parent-Teachers Association, they are the people who do better work in the schools. So steps must be taken to see that they are made permanent. They are all people who were confirmed and appointed to this service with the approval of the department. They also have the minimum qualifications needed for teachers. So, from the point of view of qualifications they are all eligible to serve as teachers, and they have served the country for a substantial period. As such, confirmation should be given to them.

5-A 69765 (83/04)

Then, Sir, in the recent past there has been a certain amount of negligence with regard to teaching of language and appointment of language teachers, both in the Tamil and Sinhala media, with the retirement, death or emigration of teachers. Steps are not taken to replace teachers, and the expansion of the schoolgoing population is not taken into account and the cadre position not revised in relation to the needs. All these aspects must be looked into because for efficient teaching and to build up a generation in any field or area or subject language is very important and it must be imparted well. This aspect is neglected and will have to be rectified.

There is also much disparity between the rural schools and the urban schools. Particularly with regard to the supply of furniture and building facilities, the imbalances will have to be looked into.

Then there was the system of awarding Special Posts to teachers, especially the Deputy Principals, as an incentive for them to remain in the school. This has now been neglected for such a long time that Special Posts, Grade I and II, are not awarded to anybody. That system must be restored, so that efficient teachers will be encouraged to remain in service with better salary and prospects.

Then, Sir, there is unrest among the youth, and one of the causes of this youth unrest is the lack of admission opportunities to the universities. Those who are qualified and those who have got more than the minimum qualifications and who do not gain admission to the university get frustrated. There are fifty Madya Maha Vidyalayas, and I would suggest that all these fifty Madya Maha Vidyalayas be converted into affiliated university colleges, so that the demand for higher education on the part of the youth will be met. This will solve a lot of problems. Like what is happening in the neighbouring countries, we can also start the affiliated college system here. Although we have started the residential university system here, we do not have all the facilities in the universities. Since these Madya Maha Vidyalayas are spread out over the Island—this was a boon that was actually given to this country by the late Dr. Kannangara—converting them into university colleges will contribute a lot towards solving the university admission problem.

Then, Sir, as I am pressed for time, I would sum up with these two points. One is the need for libraries and an increase in the salaries that are paid to the school librarians. They are paid only Rs. 250 whereas all the other sections have had an increase in proportion to the cost of living. School librarians are given only a round figure of Rs. 250. It is not fair on the part of the Ministry to penalize the school librarians. I urge that their salaries be revised in proportion to the salaries in the other sectors.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the Educational Service Committee. This committee was set up for some purpose, but now it is neither education nor

[பி. சர்லேன் குடு]

service nor committee. Even though there are three people appointed to this committee, we cannot meet them and we do not get a chance of interviewing them. The purpose of appointing them was to deal with the questions of appointment and promotion and disciplinary matters, but yet we are unable to meet them on any day of the week. If this is the case, what is the purpose of this Educational Service Committee? Is this committee there for the purpose of delaying matters? Is it there for adopting delaying tactics?

Recently some teachers were served with interdiction notices. Thirteen of them were from Jaffna and fifty-three were from the Eastern Province. They do not know why they were served with interdiction notices. The Education Department itself does not have a scheme of transfers. These teachers say that they applied for transfers. They got transfer orders from the Ministry and on the strength of the transfer orders they went to the schools. They did not know anything beyond that. So, without any reason, about thirteen teachers from Jaffna and fifty-three teachers from the Eastern Province were interdicted and they were not even put on half-pay. I ask, is it fair for the department to have interdicted them without any notice and for no fault of theirs? If there had been any foul play in the department they should have been informed of it because they are not in any way responsible. So I request the Hon. Minister to consider their case and put them on half-pay till such time as necessary action is taken.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා

(சுழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

I cannot allow any more time. The hon. First Member for Pottuvil (Mr. Mohamed I. L. Uduma Lebbe) has to make his maiden speech and it is nothing but right that we give him that chance.

එම්. අයි. එල්. උදුමා ලේබ්බේ මහතා (පොතුවිල්)

(ஜனாப் முகம்மத் ஐ. எல். உதுமாலெப்பை—பொத்துவில்)

(Mr. M. I. L. Uduma Lebbe—Pothuvil)

Mr. Chairman, first of all, it is my bounden duty to express my very deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency President J. R. Jayewardene, the United National Party and the people of Pottuvil for nominating me as the First Member of Parliament for the Pottuvil Electorate. On behalf of the people of the Pottuvil Constituency I sincerely thank all who were involved in this.

It is a happy coincidence that my first speech in this House should be delivered when the Vote of the Ministry of Education is being discussed. I say this because I have spent 25 years in this field and it is a subject quite close to my heart.

Sir, developing countries like ours have allocated large sums of money for education, because it is now realized that money spent on education is an investment. We have seen significant changes taking place in the field of education. Those tasks of education have been successfully piloted by our youthful energetic and efficient Minister of Education, and now come to a safe harbour.

Sir, in the last few years we have seen far-reaching changes taking place in the sphere of education. The establishment of the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Educational Services have gone a long way in easing the complexed problem of education in this country. At this stage, Sir, please permit me to say that with the appointment of the Education Service Committee, the position of the teachers has been enhanced, and avenues for promotions and proper transfers have increased. Thus, the teaching profession is given due recognition now.

I understand that steps are now being taken to set up an Educational Council which would be entrusted with the task of research, drawing of curriculum, etc. This should be welcome. If we are to keep pace with the changes taking place in the world, such a body is essential.

Sir, it is a matter for regret that English language had been neglected in the past. Sri Lankans have played an important role in the world forums, because of their mastery of the English language. May I express my hope that with the steps taken by the Hon. Minister of Education, our students would be afforded an opportunity to study English and find a place under the sun. In this context, may I humbly request that applicants with simple passes too in the English language at G.C.E. (Ordinary Level) be recruited to teach English as we do have a shortage of qualified teachers. You can appoint them, have a crash programme to give them intensive training in English at institutions like Polgolla Training School.

Sir, perhaps, you are aware that principals of schools have many responsibilities. One such responsibility is to be an administrator for which no adequate training was provided. This shortcoming has now been rectified by providing training courses for principals in managerial skills and administration. This would help in the smooth functioning of schools and lead to the improvement in the quality of education. In the recent past many changes were made to improve the conditions of teachers. Without resorting to piecemeal adjustment of teachers' salaries, the Hon. Minister of Education has very wisely appointed a Salaries Commission for the teachers. It is my fervant hope that all the grievances of the teachers would be redressed and the burning question of salaries would be settled in keeping with the dignity of the profession and with a view to attracting the best and talented men and women to the profession and retaining them in service.

Sir, as recommended in the White Paper on Education, the cluster school system is being implemented on a pilot scheme in some districts. I would kindly request the Hon. Minister of Education to implement it in the Kalmunai educational district too.

I, as one who was a principal of a school, must express my sincere thanks to the Hon. Minister for confirming performing principals in their posts. I am confident that steps would be taken very soon to make permanent the other performing principals, and that priority will be given to those who have been left out from the earlier list.

I understand, Sir, that the Hon. Minister is taking a very keen interest in appointing Moulavi teachers to all Muslim schools. The Muslim parents would be ever grateful to the Hon. Minister if those appointments are made immediately. I understand, Sir, there are about 300 vacancies for Moulavi teachers, and I do hope that the Hon. Minister would fill those vacancies as early as possible.

In the field of university education, the Government has given equal opportunities to all areas. We, in Batticaloa, are beholden to this Government for establishing a university there. May I express the hope that steps would be taken soon to establish faculties of medicine and engineering in Batticaloa. In the event of your establishing an engineering faculty, the facilities available at the Hardy Technical Institute at Ampara may be taken into consideration.

Sir, I have many more requests to make regarding my electorate which is one of the largest electorates in the District. I hope the Hon. Minister of Education will give me all support in the future.

May I in conclusion, Sir, thank all hon. Members of this House for giving me a patient hearing.

අසෝක වඩිගමංගාව මහතා (ආනමඩුව)
 (திரு. அசோக வடிமங்காவ—ஆனமடுவ)
 (Mr. Asoka Wadigamangawa—Anamaduwa)

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ඉතාම දුෂ්කර පළාතක මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් හැටියට මේ වැදගත් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ වචන ස්වල්පයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම ගැන පළමු කොටම ඔබතුමාට ස්තූති වන්න වෙනවා. නමුත් අපි කපා කළ යුතු කාලය විනාඩි 5 කට සීමා කර තිබෙන නිසා මගේ අදහස් බොහොම කෙටියෙනුයි—සාරාංශයක් හැටියටයි—ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ.

ආනමඩුවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයා වශයෙන් මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය ගැන කපා කරන්න ලැබීම ගැන මම බොහොම සන්තෝෂ වන්නේ ඇයි? කාලාන්තරයක් තිස්සේ මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ කටයුතු අඛණ්ඩ වී තිබුණා. නමුත් වර්තමාන අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා ගේත්, නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේත් ආධාර-උපකාර

ලැබීම නිසා අද මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ විශාල ප්‍රගතියක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් හැටියට අපිට සලකන්න පුළුවනි, මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ 1982 අවුරුද්දේ විභාග ප්‍රතිඵල. ඒ ප්‍රතිඵල දිනා බැලුවාම අපිට ඉතාමත් සතුටු වෙන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ ප්‍රතිඵල තුළින් අපිට කියන්න පුළුවනි, අපේ කොට්ඨාශය තුළ පුද්ගල විධියේ ප්‍රගතියක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවාය කියා.

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, තමුත්තාන්සේත් දන්නා පරිදි ආනමඩුව බොහොම දුෂ්කර මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයක්. මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ තිබෙනවා, පාසල් 82 ක්. මුළු ශිෂ්‍ය සංඛ්‍යාව 24,157 යි. නමුත් ඒ පාසල් 82 සිටින 24,157 ක් වූ ශිෂ්‍යයන් සඳහා සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින්නේ ගුරුහවතුන් 624 දෙනෙක් පමණයි. මෙවැනි අපහසුකම් රාශියක් මැද්දේ ආනමඩුව මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ, 1982 අවුරුද්දේ විභාග ප්‍රතිඵල මේ තරම් උසස් තත්ත්වයකින් ලබා දීම ගැන ඒ ගුරු හවතුන්ට අපේ ස්තූතිය හිමි වෙනවා.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම විශේෂයෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ, ආනමඩුව මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ මෙන්ම පොදුවේ රට පුරාමත් පිටිසරබද පළාත්වල තිබෙන අඩු පාඩුකම් කීපයක් පිළිබඳව ගුරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නයි. මෙහිදී විශේෂයෙන්ම මිනක් කරන්න කැමතියි, ගුරු නිවාස පිළිබඳව. අපේ කොට්ඨාශයේ ගුරු හවතුන්ට තිබෙන ලොකුම අපහසුව නමයි, ගුරු නිවාස හිඟය. විමධ්‍යගත අයවැයෙන් අපට ලැබෙන මුදලත්, ඒ වගේම ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති ආධාරත් පාවිච්චි කරමින් අපි ගුරු නිවාස විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත් නිවාස කුලී අය කිරීමේ විසමතාවක් තිබෙන බව පෙන්වා දෙන්න කැමතියි.

උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් පෙන්වන්න පුළුවනි, යම්කිසි ගුරු හවතෙක් රු. 950 ක මාසික වැටුපක් ලබනවා නම්, නිවාස කුලී වෙනුවෙන්—කොයි පළාතේ වුණත්—ඔහුගේ වැටුපෙන් රු. 85.50 ක් අඩු කර ගැනීම. ගුරු නිවාසය පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ කොයේ වුණත් පඩියෙන් අය කර ගන්නේ එකම ප්‍රතිශතයකුයි. එය සාධාරණයයි කියන්න මට බැහැ. විශේෂයෙන් නගරබද නිවාසවලටත්, ගම්බද නිවාසවලටත් එකම විධියේ කුලියක් අය කිරීම අසාධාරණයි.

නගරබද ගුරු නිවාසවලට විදුලි බල, මාර්ග, ජල ආදී පහසුකම් රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ගම්බද ගුරු නිවාස වලට මේ පහසුකම් එකක්වත් නැහැ. එම නිසා, ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල තිබෙන ගුරු නිවාස සඳහා කුලී අය කර ගැනීමේදී, අහිංසක ගුරු හවතුන්ට මෙයට වඩා සහනයක් සැලසෙන පරිදි ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාට යෝජනා කරන්න කැමතියි.

ගුරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ගුරු ස්ථාන මාරුවීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපි මහත් අපහසුතාවයට පත් වෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම විශාල ගුරු හිඟයක් දුෂ්කර පළාත්වල පවතිද්දී කොට්ඨාශයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයා හෝ සමහරවිට අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් පවා නොදැනුවත්ව හිටි ගමන් ඉන්න ගුරු මහත්වරුන් මාරු වී යනවා. දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවලට පත්වීම් ලබා දීමේදී ආනමඩුව වාගේ පළාත් වලට පත්වීම් ලබාගැනීම පහසුයි. නමුත් අවුරුද්දක්

[අසේක වඩිගමන්ගේ මහතා]

විතර යන කොට ඒ පළාත ගැන සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඒ අයට අමතක වී යනවා. ඊට පසුව සැප පහසුකම් ඇති ස්ථාන සොයා ගෙන යනවා. කවුරුත් බලන්නෙ සැපවත් ජීවිතයක් ගත කරන්න බව ඇත්ත. නමුත් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය වත් විසඳුමක් බිහි කරනවා. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති තුමනි, මගේ ඉල්ලීම මේකයි: අපේ පළාත්වල ඇති ගරු පුරප්පාඩු පිරවීමේදී මේ සඳහා අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේම උගත් තරුණ තරුණියන් යොදා ගත්තොත්, අපට ප්‍රචවත් වෙයි, අපේ කොට්ඨාශවල පාසල්වල ඇති මේ ගරු අඩුපාඩුකම් සම්පූර්ණ කර ගන්න. එසේ නැතුව අද ගරු තනතුරු ලබා දෙන ආකාරයට නම් අපේ කොට්ඨාශ වල ඇති මේ ප්‍රශ්නය නිරාකරණය කර ගන්න කවදාවත් ප්‍රචවත් වෙනවාය කියා මට විශ්වාස කරන්න බැහැ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, පාසල් අධීක්ෂණය සහ උපදේශක සේවාව සඳහා සාමාන්‍යයෙන් මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ට අමතරව ඒ ඒ විෂයයන් සඳහා මාණ්ඩලික අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරී මහත්වරු පත් කර ඉන්නවා. උදාහරණයක් හැටියට කියනවා නම්, විද්‍යා අධ්‍යාපනය, කෘෂි අධ්‍යාපනය, ඉංග්‍රීසි, චිත්‍ර, නැටුම්, සංගීතය, ශාරීරික අධ්‍යාපනය, ගෘහ විද්‍යාව, හස්ත කර්මාන්තය, වාණිජ ආදී විෂයයන් සඳහා එසේ පත් කර ඉන්නවා. නමුත් අළුත් විෂය මාලාව යටතේ සමාජ විද්‍යා විෂය සඳහා කිසිදු මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරියෙක් පත් කර නැහැ. 6 වන ශ්‍රේණියේ සිට 10 වන ශ්‍රේණිය දක්වා සමාජ අධ්‍යයනය අනිවාර්ය විෂයයක්. ඒ වගේම 11 වන ශ්‍රේණියේ සිට 12 වන ශ්‍රේණිය දක්වා සමාජ විද්‍යාව විෂයයක් හැටියට කරනවා. එසේ නම් සමාජ විද්‍යාව සඳහා විශේෂ මාණ්ඩලික අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් පත් කර ගැනීම ගැන සලකා බැලීම සුදුසුය කියා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි.

ඊළඟට කාරණය මෙයයි: 1977 න් පසු ඇත ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවලට, දුර බැහැර දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවලට අධ්‍යාපනය ගෙන යාම සඳහා කුඩා පාසැල් පිහිටුවීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතියක් අපි ආරම්භ කළා. මේ කුඩා පාසැල් එකකටවත් අද වන තෙක් ඇදිහැස ආයතනය මගින් බෙදා හරින විස්කෝතු ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා මේ කුඩා පාසැලුන් ඒ පෝෂ්‍යදායක ආහාර සැපයීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතියට ඇතුළත් කරන්නට පියවර ගන්නා මෙන් මා ඉතා ගෞරවයෙන් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා.

අ. හා. 5.15

පොතු විල් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (එම්. අයි. එල්. උඩුමා ලෙබ්බේ මහතා) මතක් කළ පරිදි තමුන්නාන්සේ කාර්ය නියුතු විදුහල්පතිවරුන් ස්ථිර කරන්නට වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කළා. ඒ ගැන අපේ ස්තූතිය පුද කරන්නට කැමතියි. නමුත් ඒ සමගම මතක් කළයුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ පත්වීම් ස්ථිර කිරීම වලදී සමහර ගුරුවරුන්ට යම් අසාධාරණයක් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. හතර වන සහ පස්වන ශ්‍රේණිවල ගුරුවරු පත්වීම් ලබා තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් පවත් ගුරු වරු ලොකු විදුහල්වල එම ශ්‍රේණිවලට වඩා ලොකු විශිෂ්ඨ සේවයක් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අයට කමන ශ්‍රේණියක්වත් නැති නිසා පසුගිය වාරයේ විලසල්පති

ශ්‍රේණිය නොලැබී ගොස් තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට දැන ගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා ඉහළ විදුහලක සේවය කරනවා නම් ඒ සේවයක් කාර්ය නියුතු සේවයක් ලෙස සලකා ඒ අයටත් සුදුසු ශ්‍රේණි ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, දැනට ගුරු වැටුප් සකස් වී තිබෙන ආකාරය අනුව අවුරුදු විස්සක් පැරණි ගුරුවරයාත් පස්වන ශ්‍රේණියේ ගුරුවරයාත් 1974 දී ගුරු පුහුණුව ලැබූ ගුරුවරයාත් එකම වැටුප් තලයකයි පිහිටුවා තිබෙන්නේ. එය පැරණි ගුරුවරුන්ට සිද්ධ වී තිබෙන මහත් අසාධාරණයක්. අපේ කොට්ඨාශවල ගුරුවරුන්ගෙන් අපට මේ විධියේ දුක්ගැනවිලි ඉදිරිපත් වෙනවා. මේවා ගැන තමුන්නාන්සේගේ කාරුණික අවධානය යොමු කර යම් සාධාරණ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කරන්නට පියවර ගනිවිය කියා මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමා දැන් සභා ගර්භය තුළ සිටින නිසා පාසැල් ගොඩනැගිලි සම්බන්ධව වචනයක් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. අලුත් පාසැල් ගොඩනැගිලි ලබා දීමේදී ඒවා ආස්තමේන්තු කර තිබෙන ආකාරයට අපට පෙනී ගොස් තිබෙනවා ඒ අලුත් පාසැල් ගොඩ නැගිලි එකකටවත් වෙන් කළ කාමරයක් නැති බව. විශේෂයෙන්ම දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවල අලුත් පාසැල් ගොඩ නැගිලි ඉදි කිරීමේදී ඒ ගොඩනැගිලිවලට වෙන් කළ කාමරයක් ඇතුළත් කරනවා නම් ලොකු ප්‍රයෝජනයක් සැලසෙන බව මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට පෙන්වා දෙන්නට කැමතියි. ඒ ගැනත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

සරත් මුත්තේවටුවෙගම මහතා (කලවාන)
(සී. ඉ. ජාත් ප්‍රතිපදාධිබෙසක—කලවාන)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama—Kalawana)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මා ඉතාම කෙටියෙන් කථා කරන්නටයි, බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ. මගේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයට බලපාන කාරණයක් පළමුවෙන්ම මතු කරනවා. අයගම මහා විද්‍යාලයේත් පලාවෙල මහා විද්‍යාලයේත් උසස් පෙළ විද්‍යා පන්ති ආරම්භ කරන්නට කටයුතු යොදන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. කලවාන ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශය සැතපුම් 75 ක් පමණ දිග කොට්ඨාශයක්. එහෙ ඉන්න ශිෂ්‍ය ශිෂ්‍යාවන්ට පිට ප්‍රදේශවලට යන්නට ප්‍රචවත්කමක් නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ මහ විදුහල් දෙකේ උසස් පෙළ විද්‍යා පන්ති ආරම්භ කිරීමට කටයුතු යොදන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අනික් කාරණය මෙයයි: මා දන්නා තරමට 1980 වැඩ වර්ෂයට සහභාගි වූ රත්නපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ගුරු වරුන්ගෙන් එක්කෙනෙකුත් තවම ආපසු සේවයට බඳවා ගෙන නැහැ. ඒ උදවියට සාධාරණයක් ඉෂ්ට කරන්නට ඒ කාරණය ගැනත් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු වේ යයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාට ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ප්‍රශංසා කළ යුතු කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය අවස්ථාවේ ගුරුවරුන් බඳවා ගැනීමේදී තරඟ විභාගයක් පවත්වා කිසිම ඇඟිලි ගැසීමක් නැතිව ඒ තරඟ විභාගයේ ප්‍රති පල අනුවම ගුරුවරුන් බඳවා ගන්නා. ඒ ගැන රටේ

ලොකු ප්‍රසාදයක් තිබුණි. ඒ කාරණයෙහිදී ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ටත් යම්කිසි සැහැල්ලුවක් තියෙන්න ඇති. මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා දිගටම ඒ ප්‍රති පත්තිය තියාගන්නය කියා. විශේෂයෙන් අනාගතයේ දී තව ගුරුවරුන් 5,000 ක්ද කොහේදෝ බඳවා ගන්න යනවාය කියා ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල තිබුණි. ඒ කාණ්ඩයේ දීත් ඒ කලින් අනුගමනය කළ ප්‍රතිපත්තියම අනුගමනය කරන්නය කියා මම එතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා.

ගුරුවරුන් මාරු කිරීමේදී තවමත් නොයෙක් නොයෙක් දේශපාලන බලපෑම් තිබෙනවා. ඒක මම හිතන්නෙ හිතකර නැහැ, අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමයට. ඒ වාගේම රජය පිළිබඳවත් අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳවත් කිසිම හොඳ නමක් රටේ ඇති වන්නෙ නැහැ. මේක අලුත් දෙයක් නොවෙයි. ඉස්සර සිට එක්කාපු වෙමින් ආ දෙයක්. එම නිසා ඒක හරිසේසන්නය, ඒ විෂමතාව නැති කරන්නය කියා මම ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා.

ඊළඟට උසස් පෙළ විභාගය පිළිබඳව එක් විශේෂ කාරණයක් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. උසස් පෙළ විභාගය අගෝස්තු මාසයේ පැවැත්වීම හේතුකොටගෙන අද ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට තමන්ගේ ද්විතීයික අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා අවුරුදු 13ක් ගත කරන්න සිද්ධ වී තිබෙනවා. උසස් පෙළ පංති දෙකේ—11 සහ 12 පංති දෙකේ—අවුරුදු දෙකක් ගත කර ඊළඟ අවුරුද්දේ අගෝස්තු මාසය වන තුරු ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට බලාගෙන ඉන්න සිද්ධ වී තිබෙනවා, විභාගෙ ගන්න. මම හිතන්නෙ නැහැ, එය ඒ තරම් සතුටුදායක ක්‍රමයක් කියා. මේ විභාගය දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේදී පැවැත්වීමට සලස්වන්න පුළුවන් නම් එය මීට වඩා හොඳ ක්‍රමයක් වශයෙන් සලකන්න පුළුවන්.

ඊයේ පෙරේදා ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල දකින්න ලැබුණා, ඉස්සර පැවැත්වූ කේම්බ්‍රිජ් විභාගය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ නැවතත් පවත්වන්න කටයුතු යෙදීමට අමාත්‍යාංශය කල්පනා කරනවාය කියා. මම දන්නෙ නැහැ ඒ කාරණාව සත්‍යයක්ද කියා. නමුත් එය කරනවා නම් ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳව විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්න වෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන් ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරුන්ගේ තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්න සිද්ධ වේවි. දැන් අප නියෝජනය කරන ප්‍රදේශ වැනි ප්‍රදේශවල පාසල්වල ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරුන්ගේ ප්‍රමාණය හුඟක් දුරට අසතුටුදායකයි. ඉන්න ගුරුවරුන්ගේ ඉංග්‍රීසි දැනුමක් මම හිතන්නෙ ඒ තරම් ආබාමිබර විය හැකි එකක් නොවෙයි. ඒ නිසා, කේම්බ්‍රිජ් විභාගය පවත්වන්න යනවා නම් එහි ප්‍රයෝජනය නැරඹවල සිටින අයට පමණක්, නැත්නම් උසස් පාසල්වලට පමණක්, සීමා වීම නවත්වන්න නම් ඒක කරන්නට පුළුවන් වන්නේ ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා සිටින ගුරුවරුන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාවත්, ගුණයත් දෙකම ව්‍යාප්ත කළොත් පමණයි කිය කියන එක ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැන යම් වැඩපිළිවෙලක් ඇති කළ යුතුයි.

ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳව හැමදාම එක එක යෝජනා එනවා, සිලෝනම් විධියට පුහුණු කරන්න ඕනෑය ආදී වශයෙන්. නමුත් තවමත් ඒ කටයුත්ත කෙරී

නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ පළාත්වලට ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරුන්ගේ ආවේණික වශයෙන් එයා ඉක්මනින්ම යනවා. එසේ නොහිතීන් ඉන්න ගුරුවරුන්ට ඉංග්‍රීසි උගන්වන්න අපට සිද්ධ වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැන විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නය කියා මම ඉල්ලනවා.

අතික් කාරණය පුස්තකාල පහසුකම් පිළිබඳවයි. අද තත්ත්වය ඉතාමත් අසතුටුදායකයි. අද අපේ ලමයින්ට කියවීමේ පුරුද්දක් නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන් පිටිසර පළාත්වල ලමයින්ට කියවීමේ පුරුද්දක් ඇත්තේම නැහැ. පොත් ගන්න බැහැ. ඒ තරම් මිලයි. පුස්තකාල ඉතාමත් අසතුටුදායකයි. ඒ නිසා නොයෙක් නොයෙක් රටවලින් අපේ පාසල්වලට ලැබෙන පොත් පත් දැනට වඩා විධිමත් විධියට බෙදන්න ඕනෑ.

අඩු වශයෙන් මහා විද්‍යාල අනුබද්ධව හොඳ පුස්තකාලයක් බැගින් පිහිටුවන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ගැන විශේෂ උනන්දුවක් ගන්න ඕනෑ. දැනට තිබෙන පුස්තකාල ඒ තරම් හොඳ නැති බව මා හිතන්නෙ කවුරුත් පිළිගන්නවා. අංග සම්පූර්ණ නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒවා හොඳ පුස්තකාල බවට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න ඕනෑ. විශේෂයෙන් සාමාන්‍ය දැනුම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය භාෂා දෙක තුනේම පොත් ඒවාට සපයා දෙන්න ඕනෑ. දැනුම වැඩි දියුණු කරගන්නට පුළුවන් වන විධියට, ලමයින්ට කියවීමේ පුරුද්ද ඇති කරගන්න පුළුවන් වන විධියට පොත් පත් සහිත හොඳ පුස්තකාල ඇති කිරීම ඉතා මත් වැදගත් කරුණක් හැටියට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ලට යොමු කරන ලෙස මම නැවතත් ඉල්ලනවා.

අද, පොත් පත් මිලදී ගන්නට තරම් බැරි තත්ත්වයක මිල ඉහළ ගොස් තිබෙන නිසා මම තරුණ සේවා අමාත්‍යාංශයට යෝජනාවක් කරන්න කැමතියි. පෞද්ගලික බෙහෙත් සාප්පු සමඟ තරඟ වෙමින් ඔසුසල පවත්වාගෙන යාමෙන් බෙහෙත් මිල ඉහළ යාම වළක්වා ගැනීම වැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් පොත් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනගමනය කරන්න. තරුණ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් හෝ වෙනත් අමාත්‍යාංශයකින් හෝ පොත් සාප්පුවක් පවත්වාගෙන යන්න. එසේ තරඟයට පොත් සාප්පුවක් පවත්වාගෙන යාම ඉතාම වැදගත් පොත් මිල ඉහළ නිසා ශිෂ්‍යයෙකුට හෝ වෙනත් පුරවැසියෙකුට හෝ තමන්ගේ අභිමතය පරිදි පුංචි පුස්තකාලයක් පවත්වාගෙන යන්න බැරි තත්ත්වයක් අද තිබෙන්නෙ. අද පොත් සාප්පුවකට ගිණිත් බැලුවොත්, මිල ගණන් දක්වන විට රත් පවුම් හෝ ඩොලර් රුපියලට පරිවර්තනය කර තිබෙන්නේ පුදුම විධියට බව පෙනී යාවි. ඒ අයට ලැබෙන කොමිෂන් එක කිසිසේත් පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා, සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ඔසුසල පවත්වාගෙන යන ආකාරයටම මේ අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් පොත් සාප්පුවක් තරඟකාරී අන්දමින් පවත්වාගෙන යනොත් එය පොත්වල මිල පාලනය කිරීමට පුළුවන් හේතුවක් වෙනවා. මේක ඉතා වැදගත් කරුණක් හැටියට සලකන මෙන් මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

තවත් කරුණක් තිබෙනවා පියුටරි සම්බන්ධයෙන්.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා

(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ*)

(**The Deputy Chairman of Committees**)

Hon. member, I think you should wind up now. There are many teachers who are Members of this House and I should give them also an opportunity of speaking.

අමරාවතී පියසීලී රත්නායක මහත්මිය (වාරියපොල)

(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ—වාරියපොල*)

(**Mrs. Amarawathie Piyaseeli Ratnayake—Wariyapola**)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය වැනි වැදගත් අමාත්‍යාංශයක වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ කතා කරන්නට අවස්ථාවක් ලබා දීම ගැන මම ඔබ තුමාට ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙතවා. අප රටේ අධ්‍යාපන තත්වයේ නව නැමීමක්, නව මුහුණවරක්, අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රගතියට තුඩු දෙන විශාල වෙනසක් ඇති කරන්නට පසුගිය අවුරුදු කීපය තුළදී අපේ රජයට නැති වුණු බව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය ගැන සඳහන් කිරීමේදී විශේෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕන.

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම, ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවලට පාසල් ගොඩනැගිලිත්, ඒ වගේම විද්‍යා උපකරණත්, අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයට නොවුවත් සැහෙන ගුරු සංඛ්‍යාවක්වත් ලබා දී ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල අධ්‍යාපනය නගා සිටුවීම සඳහා මේ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් විශාල සේවයක් කළ බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී සන්නේෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට උළුවන. විශේෂයෙන්ම, ඊයේ පෙරෙයිදා පිට වුණු අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ විභාගයේ ප්‍රතිඵල දෙස බැලුවොත්, අධ්‍යාපන මණ්ඩල ගණනාවක් නියෝජනය වන කුරුණෑගල වැනි දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල ඉතාම හොඳ ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබී තිබෙන බව අපට ආරංචි මාත්‍රයෙන් දැනගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මේ ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙල නිසා බව අමතුවෙන් කියන්නට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ.

පසුගිය රජය පැවැති කාල සීමාවේදී තිබුණු බොළඳ අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය, ක්‍රමයෙන් ඉතාම සාර්ථක අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමයක් බවට දැන් පරිවර්තනය කරගෙන යන බවත් අපට පැහැදිලිව පෙනී යන බව සන්නේෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕන. මේ ඊයේ පෙරෙයිදා පටන් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය එක්තරා ක්‍රමානුකූල විශේෂ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ගෙන යන බව අපට පෙනෙනවා. ඒ පිළිබඳව අපි බෙහෙවින්ම සන්නේෂ වෙතවා.

අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ කතා කරද්දී සඳහන් කළ යුතු තවත් වැදගත් කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. අය වැය දෙවැනි වර කියවීමේ විවිධයේදීත් මම මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සුළු වශයෙන් කරුණු සඳහන් කළ බව මට මතකයි. අධ්‍යාපන පහසුකම් අංශයෙන් බැලූවොත් අධ්‍යාපන ගොඩනැගිලි වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ නගරබද විද්‍යාලවලට බව මට පෙනී යනවා. කුරුණෑගල වැනි දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලට ඒ ආධාර ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ ඉතා සුළු ප්‍රමාණයයි. කෙසේ හෝ වේවා, මේ කාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කරන හැටියට මම ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අධ්‍යාපන සේවා පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අද පවතින ගුරු හිඟය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කරුණු සඳහන් කරන්න ඕන. අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලවලින් පිට වන ගුරු වරුන් විශේෂයෙන් දුෂ්කර පළාත්වලට මාරු කර හරින බව අපි දන්නවා. කොළඹ පළාත්වල ගුරුවරුන්ය, තැන් නම් නගරබද පළාත්වල ගුරුවරුන්ය කියා අපේ පළාත්වලට සමහර විට කඩදාසියෙන් පමණක් ගුරුවරුන් මාරු කරනවා. නමුත් ප්‍රදේශයන් වශයෙන් ඒ අය ඒ විද්‍යාලවල නියෝජනය වන්නේ නැහැ. මෙය අපේ ප්‍රදේශවලට විශාල පාඩුවක් වී තිබෙනවා. ඊයේ පෙරෙයිදාත් අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ පාසල්වල ඒ තත්ත්වය උදා වුණ.

අපේ ආසනවල පාසල්වල ගුරුවරුන් මදිව සිටියදී, කියන්නත් කණගාටුයි, අන දරුවන් සිටින ගුරුවරියන් පවා ඇත ප්‍රදේශවලට මාරුකර යවා තිබෙනවා. පදනමක් වශයෙන්, පුහුණු වීමෙන් පසු ඒ ගුරුවරුන් දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවලට මාරු කර යැවීම ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවාද කියා මම දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත්, අපට පෙනෙන හැටියට, ඒ ගුරුවරුන්ගෙන් නිය ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගන්නට නොහැකි වන බව නම් පැහැදිලියි. ඒ කියන්නේ, ඒ උදවිය සමහර විට මන්ත්‍රීවරයා සොයාගෙන එනවා. ඇතැම් විට අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලයට එනවා. ඒ වගේම ඇත ප්‍රදේශවල ඉන්න නිසා හැම සති අන්තයකම ගමට එන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මේ වගේ දුෂ්කරතාවන් රාශියක් ඇතිව වැඩ කරන ගුරුවරුන්ගෙන් නියම සේවයක් ලබා ගැනීම ඉතාම අපහසුයි. ගුරුවරයාගේ පැත්තෙන් බලන විට අපට පෙනෙනවා, ගුරු වෘත්තීය ලිපි ලිපිකරු සේවය වගේ සේවයක් නොවන බව. එය මාත සික නිදහසක් ඇතිව කළ යුතු අමුතුව දෙයක් බවට පත්ව තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා සැහෙන දුරට ගුරුවරුන්ගේ අභියාචන ආදිය ගැන අවධානය යොමු කරනොත් එය ඉතාමත් වැදගත් බව මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කරනවා.

අ. හා. 5.30

ඒ සමගම මතක් කළ යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. ඉදිරියේදී ගුරු පත්වීම් ලබා දෙන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන නිසා, දිස්ත්‍රික් මට්ටමට වඩා මැති වරණ කොමසාරිස් මට්ටම ගැන සලකා බලා ඒ කොමසාරිස්වල තිබෙන අඩුපාඩුකම්වල හැටියට ගුරු පත්වීම් ලබා දුන්නොත් සැහෙන තරම් දුරට සතුටුදායක තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා.

අවුරුදු 30 ක පමණ කාලයක් තිස්සේ අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් උපාධිධාරී ගුරුවරුන්ට පශ්චාත් උපාධි අධ්‍යාපන ඩිප්ලෝමා පාඨමාලාව හැදෑරීම සඳහා නිවාඩු ලබා දීමේ ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කර එය ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ගෙන ආවා. මම හිතන විධියට අදත් ඒ ක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙතවා. ඒ ක්‍රමය ඉතාමත් සාර්ථක ක්‍රමයක් බවත් මතක් කරන්නට ඕන. මම එසේ කියන්නේ ගුරුවරයාගේ අධ්‍යාපනික තත්ත්වය—දැනීමේ මට්ටම—සහතිකයට පමණක් සීමා වන දෙයක් නොවන නිසයි. එයින් විශාල ප්‍රයෝජනයක් දරුවන්ට—ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට—ලබාගත හැකිව තිබෙනවා. ඇතැම් විට ඒ ක්‍රමය වෙනස් කර දුරස්ථ අධ්‍යාපන සේවය වැනි තැපැල් මාර්ගික ක්‍රමයකට යොමු කරන්නට කටයුතු සූදනම් කරනවා නම් එය ඒ තරම් ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වෙන්නේ නැති බව අවධාරනයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට ඕන.

ආධුනික ගුරුවරුන් වශයෙන් ගුරු සේවයට බඳවා ගන්නා අයට අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලයේදී ගුරු පුහුණු පාඨමාලාව හැදෑරීම සඳහා වර්ෂ දෙකක නිවාඩුවක් ලබා දෙනවා. ඒ වගේම මේ උපාධිධාරී ගුරුවරුන්ටත් පස්වන් උපාධි ඩිප්ලෝමා පාඨමාලාව හැදෑරීමට මෙතෙක් පවත්වා ගෙන ගිය ඒ ක්‍රමය වෙනස් නොකර ඉදිරියටත් පවත්වා ගෙන යාම සඳහා ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන හැටියට විශේෂයෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඒ සමගම මම වාරිපොල මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශය ගැනත් යමක් කියන්නට කැමතියි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම පසුගිය කාල සීමාව තුළදී අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ලැබුණු සහයෝගය නිසා ඉතාම හොඳ අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වයක් පැවැත්වෙන අධ්‍යාපන මණ්ඩලයක් බවට ඒ ප්‍රදේශය පත් කරගන්නට අපට හැකි වුණා. ගොඩනැගිලි අංශයෙන් වගේම නෙවත් නොයෙකුත් මාර්ගවලින්, විශේෂයෙන් කුඩා පාසල් දියුණු කිරීමේ ආධාර ක්‍රම මගින් අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල අධ්‍යාපනයේ වෙනසක් දකින්නට අපට පුළුවන් වුණා. ඒ වගේම කාලයක් තිස්සේ නිහඬව, කිසිම දියුණුවක් නොමැතිව තිබුණ ප්‍රදේශ නිසා මේ ප්‍රදේශ කෙරෙහි තව තවත් විශේෂ අවධානයක් යොමු කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

තමුත්තාත්සේ දන්නවා ඇති, දරුවාගේ අධ්‍යාපන කාල සීමාවත් කාලයත් සමගම ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් ගෙවී යන බව. ඒ සමගම වයස් සීමා ආදී ප්‍රශ්නත් පැනනගිනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ ප්‍රශ්න කඩිනමින් විසඳා ගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඒ සඳහා විද්‍යාගාර සහ ගුරු නිවාස වැනි ගොඩනැගිලි නොමැතිකමේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා දෙන හැටියට විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා
(*பிரதிக் தலைவர் அவர்கள்*)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman)

දැන් මිනිත්තු පහකට වඩා කතා කර තිබෙනවා. ගුරු වරුන් වශයෙන් සිටි මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් තවත් කීප දෙනෙක් ම කතා කිරීමේ බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් සිටින නිසා ඒ අයටත් අවස්ථාවක් දෙන්නට මිනෑ.

අමරාවතී පියසිලි රත්නායක මහත්මිය
(*திருமதி அமராவதி பியசீலி ரத்நாயக்க*)
(Mrs. Amarawathie Piyaseeli Ratnayake)

අද අපට පාසල් දෙකක් දෙවරු පාසල් හැටියට පවත්වාගෙන යන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ පාසල් දෙක කෙරෙහිවත් ගරු අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නේ නම් ඉතාම වැදගත් බව ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් මට මේ අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම ගැන ස්තූති වන්න වෙමින් මම මගේ කථාව මෙයින් නතර කරනවා.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(*குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்*)
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I have already given your side half an hour. I would like you to be brief.

ඒ. අමර්තලිංගම් මහතා (විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ නායක තුමා)
(*திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்—எதிர்க்கட்சி முதல்வர்*)
(Mr. A. Amirthalingam—Leader of the Opposition)

Very well, Sir. I will not try to trespass on your kindness.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to give, in point form, some of the matters I wish to bring to the notice of the House on the Votes of the Ministry of Education.

The biggest problem schools are faced with today is the shortage of teachers. I do not know what the position is in Sinhala schools but in Tamil medium schools the shortage of teachers is the biggest problem. In the Jaffna District, I think there is a shortage of nearly 2,000 teachers. When teachers who go to Training Colleges pass out, they are posted out of the Jaffna District because that is the only way they can be sent to outlying districts. The same thing is happening in the case of the Batticaloa Training College. Only 3 teachers were posted to the Batticaloa District and all the others were posted out of the district. There were only 3 teachers posted to Jaffna District—one to the islands and the other two to Kilinochchi. The net result is that the shortage of teachers in the Batticaloa and Jaffna districts gets worse every year.

Unfortunately, the normal transfer scheme, which is intended to give relief to the teachers who have worked in the outstations, in distant and uncongenial stations, for long periods of time, has not been implemented this year. I think because of the Presidential Elections and the Referendum, this scheme has not been implemented. We were told that this scheme would be carried out in May but I now understand that it will not be carried out even in May. I do request the Hon. Minister, in order to relieve the hardships of teachers who have served in the outstations for long periods and also to relieve the shortage of teachers in Batticaloa and Jaffna, to see that the scheme is implemented in May as promised.

The shortage of teachers is also very badly felt in the estate schools which were taken over. I understand that about 15 to 20 per cent of the estate schools have been closed down because there are no teachers. I think the proposal to recruit about 402 teachers for service in these schools was mooted as early as 1980 but up to date this proposal has not been implemented. Various hitches have come up and this proposal has not been implemented. I am not blaming the Hon. Minister for this but various proposals for the recruitment of teachers have not been effected and, as a result, estate schools which were taken over are understaffed and immediate action should be taken to resolve this problem.

I am one with the educated youth of the plantation areas who demand that they should be given a chance of becoming teachers in their own schools and that outsiders should not be recruited for service in these schools

[ඒ. අමුණිකෝනම් මහතා]

The recruitment and posting of these teachers should be done without any delay. I understand that the total number of teachers in these schools at present is less than 50 per cent of the number at the time of their takeover. The number of teachers in estate schools has gone down to such an extent that the educational standards have come down. Most of these schools are also under-equipped. They have been affected as a result of all this. This problem of understaffing seems to be universal. Last week I had occasion to be in the Amparai District. I went to a village called Kolavil North in the Pottuvil Electorate. It was brought to my notice that in a school with 200 children, there are only two teachers. Both of them are asthmatic patients and they hardly do any teaching. This village is populated by an under-privileged section of the population, but absolutely no teaching is being done in the school. In this school there was a principal, one Sivagnanamoorthy, who was doing good work, but under some pretext or other he had been transferred to Colombo even though he protested against it. There were some charges framed against him and he was completely exonerated but yet the transfer stands and the school and the poor children suffer. I want the Hon. Minister to give his mind to this sort of iniquity and see that these schools, particularly in the remote outlying areas like Kolavil, are adequately staffed.

Then in the matter of recruitment of teachers, there are special teachers who are being recruited to teach religion. For the Muslims there are Moulavi teachers. I think for the Buddhists there are special teachers. In the case of Hindus there are graduates who have specialised in Hindu civilization but they have been overlooked in the matter of appointment as teachers. Hindu Civilization is a subject in the Advanced Level classes. None can be better qualified to teach it in the Advanced Level classes than the graduates who have specialised in Hindu Civilization. In addition they are qualified to teach Tamil and various other subjects. So that an opportunity should be given to teachers of this grade, that is, graduates who have specialised in Hindu Civilization. In order to save time, I will table *an appeal that the Hindu Civilization Graduates' Union has sent to the University Grants Commission that they be given opportunities of employment as teachers. I think it will definitely meet a badly needed service as teachers of that particular subject.

Then, Sir, there is another category who complain that they are being overlooked in the matter of teaching appointments. They are the graduates who have specialised in Political Science. I do not know why they should be overlooked. I have with me a copy of an appeal they have sent to the Hon. Minister of Education—"Application for Placement in the teaching appointments for the Political Science graduates." They have given the subjects they have

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உரையினின்றுதியில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

* Reproduced at end of speech.

been taught and how they are qualified to be teachers. Therefore there should be no discrimination against these graduates qualified in this particular subject in the matter of appointments as teachers.

There is one matter which we have raised earlier also. That is about the teachers who have been working for 6 or 7 years on facilities fees. We congratulate the Hon. Minister for the very fine scheme of recruitment which he introduced without any room for foul play. I think he has pulled the Education Ministry out of the morass in which it was over these teachers appointments at the beginning of the term of this Government's office and he has given appointments on merit. But sufficient appointments have not been given. But this is a special case. These teachers have been volunteer teachers who have worked on facilities fees, drawing about Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 a month. Sometimes they have been working for 5, 6 or 7 years in the hope that they would be absorbed some time or other. I am aware that the Hon. Minister, in his scheme of recruitment, gave them some weightage in the marks that were given at the interview. But that is not adequate. There must be some scheme of recruitment under which deserving cases among these facilities fees teachers should be given a chance.

I do not want take very much of your time, but I wish also to draw the Hon. Minister's attention to the failure of the Ministry to give an adequate number of promotions to Tamil teachers and Education Officers. There is not one Grade I Director who is a Tamil. I think the last one was Mr. Manickavasar who retired, and even the Grade II Director who succeeded him has now retired and gone, and there is not one Tamil Director. Apart from the higher grades of Deputy Director-General and posts like that, we have come to a stage in which there is not one Grade I Director who is a Tamil officer.

In fact, Sir, in the three key sections, Department of Examinations, the Curriculum Development Centre and the Publications Department, the number of Tamil officers who are in charge of setting question papers, correcting translations and these publications is out of all proportion to the number of Tamil medium students and Tamil medium schools, which these three departments have to look after. After all, Sir, the entire policy of teaching and the scheme of examinations are in the hands of these three departments.

In the Department of Examinations there are no Tamil officers above the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Examinations. All others above that are Sinhala speaking officers. I think it is a very very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I know this is the heritage which the Hon. Minister has got. He is not to blame for it, but I think that matter has to be rectified. It is the same with the Curriculum Development Centre. Only for Tamil Language and Hinduism there

are Tamil officers in the Curriculum Development Centre. All other subjects are done by others. Even the translations are not properly supervised and checked, with the result that the Curriculum Development Centre's work is lop-sided as far as the Tamil medium is concerned. In the Publications Department usually there are two Assistant Commissioners, SLES Class II, Grade II directors, one for Sinhala and one for Tamil, but now there is no Assistant Commissioner for the Tamil medium, since 1980, after Mr. Kumarakulasingham retired. I think it is absolutely necessary that there should not be shoddy publications brought out by the Education Ministry and the publication of books and other things must be done under the supervision of persons who understand that language. So, the Hon. Minister should take steps to fill these vacancies and also to do justice to the Tamil medium teachers and officers in the matter of promotions.

I do not want to take too much time. I thank you.

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சபாபிடத்து வைக்கப்பட்ட ஆவணங்கள் :
Document tabled :

HINDU CIVILIZATION GRADUATES UNION

M. Vedanathan,
92, Palaly Road,
Thirunelvely,
Jaffna.
19.11.1982.

The Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
18, Ward Place,
Colombo 7.

Dear Sir,

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATES WHO HAVE SPECIALIZED IN HINDU CIVILIZATION

We like to bring to your kind notice that so far no job opportunities were given for the Graduates who have specialized in Hindu Civilization. This has affected the young Graduates and they are in a desperate position.

Hindu Civilization is being taught in the Advanced Level classes in various schools of the island. Nearly five thousand students are offering this subject and we can claim that this subject falls into the major group of the A/L subjects. We like to emphasize that Graduates who have specialized in Hindu Civilization should be appointed to handle this subject in A/L classes, as they are well qualified in this field and they could teach the students upto the expectation.

We are proud to say that religion has been given due place in schools in Sri Lanka. We understand that Graduates who are qualified in Buddhist Civilization and Islamic Civilization were given job opportunities whereas we regret to point out that so far no job opportunities were extended for the Graduates specialized in this subject. This problem was raised in the Parliament twice

sometime ago by the Member of Parliament for Kayts Mr. K. P. Ratnam. In reply to this Hon. Minister of Education gave an assurance that suitable action will be taken regarding this. This was reported in the National Daily Papers.

We like to remind you that during your recent visit to the Jaffna University, President of the Hindu Union of the Jaffna University presented a memorandum and in response to it you have written to the Secretary, Ministry of Education to consider these Graduates favourably. (Ref. UGC/AL/1/3/68 - dated 21st July 1982). We regret that so far no appointments were given for these Graduates. We earnestly request you to bring this to the attention of the Secretary of Ministry of Education.

Our Union has unanimously decided to inform you that job opportunities for Graduates specialized in Hindu Civilization could be given in the following fields :-

1. Hindu Civilization Graduate Teachers to teach Hindu Civilization, Hinduism, Social Sciences etc., in Govt. Schools.
2. Lecturers in Government Training Colleges to teach Hinduism/Hindu Civilization.
3. Religious Programme Producers in CBC.
4. Cultural officers in Hindu Affairs Ministry.

Further we like to point out that the Special degree Syllabus for Hindu Civilization is annexed herewith for your information please.

We shall be very much thankful to you if you would give priority for this and we trust that early steps must be taken to remedy our long felt grievances.

Thanking you.

Yours truly,
M. Vedanathan,
President Hindu Civilization Graduates Union.

අ. සා. 5.45

පී. බී. කවිරත්න මහතා, (රත්තොට)
(திரு. பி. பி. கவிரத்தன—ரத்தோட்ட)
(Mr. P. B. Kaviratne—Rattota)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීථිය යටතේ වචන ස්වල්පයක් කළා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ තිබුණු යම් යම් පුශ්‍ය ක්‍රමාණු කූලව, කල්පනාවෙන්, බුද්ධිමත්ව, ඉවසීමෙන්, ගුරු සංගම් නියෝජිතයන්ට ඇහුම්කන් දීමෙන් විසදීම ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මම ප්‍රථමකෙටම ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙන්න ඕනෑ. අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ, කාර්ය නියුතු විදුහල්පති වරුන් වශයෙන් සිටි ගුරුවරුන් ගැන පැනනැගී තිබුණු ප්‍රශ්නයට අත ගැසීමට හුඟ දෙනෙක් බියෙන් සිටියා. කොහෙමද මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට අත ගසන්නේ කියා ඒ උදවිය කල්පනා කලා. නමුත් මේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉතාම නිරී භීත පියවරක් අරගෙන සෑම ආසනයකම ගිටපු කාර්ය නියුතු විදුහල්පතිවරු උසස් කලා පමණක් නොවෙයි, ඔවුන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වයට අනුකූලව, ඔවුන් ඉගැන්වූ, විදුහල්පතිකම් දැරූ පාසල්වල තත්ත්වයට

[ම. බී. කවරත්න මහතා]

අනුකූලව, අධ්‍යාපන සේවයේ පස්වැනි ශ්‍රේණිය වැනි උසස් තනතුරු ඇතිකර දීමෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නයේදී ඇමතිතුමා ගුරු සංභතියට දැක්වූ උපහාරය ඇත්තවශයෙන් ම අපි ගෞරවයෙන් සලකන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ කාරණය ගැන මම ඊට වඩා කපා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ.

පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව කාලයේ දේශපාලන පලිගැනීම්වලට අසුවුණ ගුරුවරුන් දහස් ගණනක් නොයෙක් පෙත්සම් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණා. මේ පෙත්සම් විභග කර ඒ ගුරුවරුන් සියලු දෙනාටම වාගේ සහන සලස්වා ඒ ප්‍රශ්න නිරාකරණය කරන්නත් ගුරු ඇමතිතුමා ගත් තීරණය ප්‍රශංසා කටයුතුයි.

ගුරු නියෝජ්‍ය සහාපතිතුමනි, රත්තොට මගේ ආසනයේ ප්‍රශ්න හතකම අඩු බව සන්තෝෂයෙන් කියන්නට ඕනෑ. ගොඩනැගිලි පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. බොහොම සුළු ප්‍රශ්නයක් තමයි, තිබෙන්නේ. මගේ ආසනයේ ගුරුවරු වැඩියි; අඩුවක් නැහැ. සෑම විෂයයකටම ගුරුවරුන් සිටිනවා. ඒ කාරණාව මම ආබම්බරයෙන් කියන්නට ඕනෑ. නමුත් තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නය මෙයයි: මාතලේ දිසා ඇමතිතුමා දැන් මා ලග සිටිනවා. එතුමාගේ ආසනය දඹුල්ල. ඒ වාගේම මගේ මිත්‍ර මන්ත්‍රීතුමෙක් ලේගල ආසනයේ සිටිනවා. මාතලේ සහ රත්තොට යන ආසන දෙක සමග සංසන්දනය කරන විට මේ ආසන දෙක හුණක් අපහසුකම්වලින් පිරුණු ආසන දෙකක්. දඹුල්ල ආසනයත්, ලේගල ආසනයත්, පොළොන්නරුව ප්‍රදේශයට, මන්නේරිය ප්‍රදේශයට, කලාවැව ප්‍රදේශයට, කුරුණෑගල ප්‍රදේශයට සම්බන්ධ වෙන දුරස්ථ ආසන දෙකක්. එහෙත් මේ ආසන දෙකම මාතලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට අයිති වෙන නිසා විශ්ව විද්‍යාල වලට සිසුන් ඇතුළත් කිරීමේදී අධ්‍යාපන දියුණුව අතින් මනින්නේ එකම විධියටයි. දඹුල්ල, ලේගල ආසන දෙකේ ශිෂ්‍යයින්ටත් එක ලකුණු මට්ටමයි. මාතලේ, රත්තොට ආසන දෙකේ ශිෂ්‍යයින්ටත් එක ලකුණු මට්ටමයි. එහෙත් දඹුල්ල හා ලේගල ආසන දෙකේ වටපිටාව සැතපුම් සිය ගණනක් ඈතට විහිදෙනවා, පාසල් වලට යන පාරවල් අපහසුකම්වලින් පිරි ඉතිරි ශාස්තී තිබෙනවා. ගුරුවරුන්ගේ අඩුපාඩුකම් හුණක් තිබෙනවා. ගුරුවරු මාරු කෙරුවත්, පත් කෙරුවත් ඒ උදවිය එන්නේ නැහැ.

එමනිසා මම ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නට කැමතියි, එකම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වුණත් මේ ආසන දෙකට—දඹුල්ල, ලේගල අසන දෙකට—අධ්‍යාපන පහසුකම් වැඩි කරන්නට ඕනෑය කියන කාරණය. එක්කෝ මේ ආසන දෙක පරිපාලනය කරන්න වෙනම අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාල දෙකක් ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑ.

කොහොම වුණත් මාතලේ, රත්තොට ආසන දෙක එක්ක මේ ආසන දෙක සංසන්දනය කර විශ්ව විද්‍යාල වලට ඇතුළත් වන ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට එකම ලකුණු ප්‍රමාණයක් නියම කිරීම මාතලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මේ ආසන දෙකේ ජනතාවගේ දරුවන්ට කරන විශාල අසාධාරණයක් කියන එක මම මතක් කරනවා. එම නිසා මේ ආසන දෙක දුෂ්කර අධ්‍යාපන මණ්ඩල වශයෙන් නම්

කර මාතලේ ආසනයත්, මගේ ආසනයත් අයිති කරන වාට මම කැමතියි. ඒ ආසන දෙක දියුණු ආසන දෙකක් වශයෙන් සැලකුවත් වරදක් නැහැ. අපිත් එවිචර දියුණු නැහැ. නමුත් එහෙම කටයුතු කරලාවත් දඹුල්ල, ලේගල ආසන දෙක දුෂ්කර අධ්‍යාපන මණ්ඩල වශයෙන් සලකා, වෙනමම අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයෙක් පත් කර හෝ මේ ආසන දෙකේ අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු දියුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටීමත් මම තීන්ත වෙනවා.

එම්. හල්මි ඉෂාක් මහතා (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන)
(*ஜனாப எம். ஹலீம் இஷாக்—கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்*)

(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak—Third Colombo Central)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak a few words on the Votes of the Education Ministry. As in previous years, I wish to appeal to the Hon. Minister of Education to consider reinstating the strikers of 1980. Quite a number of them from my electorate and various parts of the country are suffering untold hardship. Some of them are dead. The families of some are on the streets. Some have taken to very menial jobs. Some of them are on pavements. I would kindly appeal to the Hon. Minister, at a time when you have decided to recruit five thousand teachers, to please consider the plight of these teachers who have been thrown out of employment in the year 1980. This is a human problem. I hope you will kindly consider this matter sympathetically and see that justice is done by reinstating these teachers. In general there is a shortage of teachers all over the country, and I think the Minister of Education has taken the correct step in deciding to recruit five thousand teachers. In addition to this I am sure you will consider the plight of the strikers, who are really on the streets.

From 1977 till today no Moulavi teachers have been appointed to Muslim schools. You are aware that they play an important role in the teaching of Islam to Muslim students. It was in the year 1956 that the S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike Government recognized the need for appointing Moulavi teachers and drew up a scheme. But from 1977 till today no Moulavi teachers have been appointed. I hope the Hon. Minister of Education will take necessary action to see that Moulavi teachers are appointed to the various schools. I am informed that there are about three to four hundred vacancies in the country. I hope you will consider this matter. The All-Ceylon Muslim Educational Conference also made representations to you. I am sure you will take necessary action in regard to appointment of Moulavi teachers for the teaching of Islam and Arabic in Muslim schools.

In the cadre there are nine Inspectors of Schools for Arabic, but very unfortunately there are only seven now. The All-Ceylon Muslim Educational Conference

has made representations to you to increase the number to fifteen. I think that number is extremely necessary for the supervision of the teaching of Arabic and Islam in the schools.

Finally, I wish to bring to your notice the representations made to the Secretary, Educational Services, and later made by me. I sent you a telegram on 17th March 1983 regarding the state of the schools in the Kalmunai Educational District, particularly the Mavadipalli Primary School in the Kalmunai Educational Circuit. In this school there were seven teachers including the principal. The Education Officer, Kalmunai, has transferred five teachers from this school, leaving only the principal and an assistant teacher. The children are not getting any education and have stopped coming to the school. I made representations to the Hon. Minister on the 18th of March by telegram. The parents and the school development society made representations to the Secretary, Education Service Commission, on 14th March 1983. This is a very serious matter where five teachers have been transferred from a school consisting of seven teachers including the principal. Can we expect any teaching to be done in this school? The chief Education Officer, Kalmunai, on representations from the school development society, has made representations to the Secretary, Education Service Commission. I will read this :

"I kindly request the Hon. Minister to take appropriate action immediately to bring back those teachers. If there is anything wrong with the teachers, if there are any charges against these teachers, an inquiry may be held into this matter, and new teachers transferred to the school, but if there are no charges, immediate action should be taken to see that these teachers are sent back to this school."

Thank you.

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

(ஜனப் எம். எல். எம். அபுசாலி—மகாவலி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

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

Thank you very much for giving me a few minutes. I will not take much time.

I want to thank the Hon. Minister not only for bringing some order into the Education Ministry but also for helping us to fill the vacancies for teachers in our schools. I think I spoke on this matter some time ago also. In remote areas, like in my Electorate, there is a difficulty still when you give appointments on the district basis. As far as the Education Service Commission is concerned, I feel they are doing a good job. They are sending teachers to our districts. Here again I must bring to the notice of the Education

Service Commission and the Hon. Minister that once they come to the districts they are invariably transferred to town areas. As such we find it very difficult to fill the vacancies in the remote areas of the Ratnapura District where transport and other facilities are very limited. In these areas the parents keep bothering and troubling us that there are no teachers in these schools. The hon. Leader of the Opposition as well as the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central referred to the lack of teachers in schools. It is the same in our areas where schools in remote areas are concerned. From the Ratnapura Education Office teachers are invariably sent to schools in towns. I, as a matter of principle, do not interfere in the transfer of teachers, but complaints keep coming to us that in certain schools in the town areas where facilities are available and where transport is no problem there are sometimes four English teachers or four science teachers when they need only one or two, while in the remote areas there are no such teachers.

Therefore, to overcome this difficulty, I suggested on the last occasion that the Ministry or the Education Service Commission should call for applications to fill particular vacancies in particular schools, especially in the remote areas. Then those who really wish to serve in that particular school will apply. Then, Sir, there are also students close to such schools who will definitely apply. Some of these teachers do not go to remote areas because they do not have a place in which to stay. The facilities are not there. For instance, teachers transferred from Kalutara, Gampaha and even Jaffna are used to a certain way of life. They have electricity, they have the television, and in the evenings they are able to go to a club if they so wish, but when they go to a remote area they have hardly a place to stay in. Hence, if applications are invited to fill vacancies in the schools in remote areas or a particular school, teachers round about the area will apply and we will be able to get over this problem of shortage of teachers in remote areas. This matter has been raised year in an year out but still no satisfactory solution has been found.

The other matter that was discussed is the question of estate schools. I totally agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the estate schools are very badly staffed, and I do not know why these 402 teachers have not been given appointments. They just keep on postponing it month after month.

We have some voluntary teachers who are paid by the organization. If you have any difficulty in finding teachers for these schools—the voluntary teachers have been working in these places for two to three years—I suggest that these voluntary teachers be confirmed because they are doing a good job.

[பி. சி. சி. அப்துல்காசிம்]

The other matter I want to take up is the question of Moulavis. In fact, the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central rightly mentioned the non-appointment of Moulavi teachers from 1977. No teachers have been appointed to Muslim schools for the purpose of teaching religion, which is a compulsory subject. To teach Islam, proficiency in the Arabic language is necessary, and there must be Moulavi teachers appointed for the purpose. These teachers, I understand, are to be employed. The Hon. Minister of Transport the other day said that 150 teachers are to be employed. But there are vacancies for about 300 such teachers. The filling of these posts is urgently necessary because I find that Muslim children are now going to Sinhala schools. They prefer to study in the Sinhala medium. I went the other day to the Kahagolla school in the Haputale Electorate. There are 80 Muslim schools in that electorate and Muslim children are studying in that Kahagolla school. But there was not a single teacher to teach Islam. Religion is compulsory for the GCE examination. Therefore some of the students take Buddhism or Christianity as a subject in order to pass the examination. I suggest that a survey be done, and even to Sinhala schools where there are Muslim children – say more than 15 or 20 – a Muslim teacher be appointed to teach them the Islam religion.

The other matter I would like to mention is about the Adult Education Officers.

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(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Hon. Deputy Minister, it is high time you wound up, because there are so many other hon. Members to speak.

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எல். எம். அபுசாலி)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally)

I will finish in two minutes. About 143 Adult Education Officers have been appointed in about 140 Electorates. These people are doing a good job of work. But they are in a fluid state; they are neither here nor there; they are seconded teachers. I do not know whether there is any future for them. But I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that they are doing a very good job of work. These Adult Education Officers are conducting several classes.

I will not talk on this subject as I am pressed for time. But I will table a memorandum* giving out the full facts about these officers who have said that they have no promotion prospects or anything like that. Their case must be looked into as early as possible.

Although I have more things to say on the question of education, I will not take any more of your time, because I will have to speak a little later also. I thank you very much for giving me these few minutes.

සහමය මත තබන ලද ලිපිපිල්ල :

சபாபிடத்து வைக்கப்பட்ட ஆவணங்கள் :

Document tabled :

ON-GOING ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AND THE ROLE OF THE ADULT EDUCATION OFFICER

1. *Introduction.*—All countries have in the recent past begun to restructure their education systems to include an out-of-school and adult education component parallel to the formal school system. It has been found that the formal school system by itself is incapable of providing the learning opportunities needed by people of all ages to improve themselves qualitatively and thereby help the country to achieve its development goals. Although Sri Lanka is ahead of the other developing countries, where formal school education is concerned the high drop-out rate and the fairly widespread incidence of non enrolment has created a situation where in the case of the majority in the population schooling is incomplete. We have yet to reach the goal of universal primary education! As will be explained later most people lack the knowledge skills and attitudes of mind necessary for correct decision making. It is in this context that out of school and adult education assumes a place of paramount importance.

Dating back from the Executive Committee of Education under the Donoughore Constitution of 1934 programmes have been developed, changed and modified to provide needs based learning experience to adults of all ages. Heads of school, apart from their normal duties, we were called upon to conduct programmes such as literacy, health, rural development, vocational training drama and sports. Although this scheme declined in importance with the improvement of the formal school system under the Kannagara reforms, during the last decade there has been a reawakening of interest in and out of school education leading to the expansion of vocational training and general education for school leavers and adults and the appointment of personnel from 1977 to organize and promote these activities at electorate and divisional level. Personnel drawn from the teaching and education services function today as Adult Education Officers on being seconded for appointment by the E.S.C. subject to the recommendation of the R.D.EE and Director Non-formal education. At present there are 143 such officers conducting programmes in 140 electorates.

During the last five years the non-formal education branch has built up a structure for out of school and adult education which is being increasingly utilised by a number of government agencies to communicate their respective messages to the people at grass roots level. This is apart from the programmes conducted regularly subject to the themes and guidelines sent to Adult Education Officers monthly from the Ministry of Education. As will be explained later the current programmes are in keeping with the principles of multi sectoral planning and integrated development. What follows is an overview of the activities of these officers and a rationale of the Adult education programmes in the context of the development goals that have been set before us.

2. *On-Going Programmes.*—Adult Education Officers generally speaking, play a very significant role in development education and public welfare as is borne out by the following programmes implemented by them during the current year.

2.1 Nutrition education programmes are conducted in over 100 A.G.A.'s divisions. A course lasts three months and comprises 24 lecture demonstrations. Financing is done by

the Ministry of Plan Implementation. Resource persons are made available by the Ministry of Health and the motivation and organization of clientele groups is done by the Ministry of Education through the Adult Education Service.

- 1.1 Education Programmes for parents of pre-grade one and grade one children conducted throughout the island in collaboration with the Peoples' Bank and the Bank of Ceylon. Apart from popularising the Endowment savings scheme for minors to ensure future security such topics as consumer education, food adulteration, use of agro-chemicals, accident prevention and practical programmes on income generation are included as a matter of course.
- 2.3 During the year every adult education officer conducted a survey in a selected urban or rural location and identified the following deprived groups :
 - (i) Illiterate & semi-literate non-school going children.
 - (ii) Destitute old people.

A sequel to the survey has been the opening of up-to 53 literacy classes for non-school going children. UNICEF has made a grant of Rs. 10 m. to expand this programme over the next six years and for the training of adult education. The old people were given assistance in various forms in collaboration with the Department of Social Services and local voluntary organizations. This was done to coincide with programmes connected with the World assembly on aging.
- 2.4 In collaboration with the regional offices of the Insurance Corporation as an incentive to savings various forms of insurance are being popularised among working people.
- 2.5 Programme for teachers on the verge of retirement have proved very popular. These programmes are conducted in co-ordination with the Pensions Branch of the Education Ministry and the Regional Departments of Education. Topics like " Health Problems of Old Age - " " Preparation for retirement etc.," are a regular feature.
- 2.6 Commencing from October this year all officers are engaged in implementing an integrated development education programme in selected urban and rural location each comprising a community of one hundred family units.
- 2.7 "Taking the UNO to the people". Under this programme done in collaboration with the UNDP and the UN Association of Sri Lanka, UN Study circles are being organized in different parts of the Island. Once a month the UNDP film van is made available to service study circles which have been organized by A.E.00 who have been provided with a regular supply of UN literature by the UNASL.
- 2.8 The sister programmes of the NFE branch under which full-time and part time vocational training centres have been started in almost every electorate in the island are supervised and popularised among young people by adult education officers who take the initiative to start new centres and courses.
3. *Programmes conducted in the Past.*—Apart from these listed above programmes conducted since 1977 based on topical and contemporary themes have become popular among adult participants. They are :
 - 3.1 Phased conversion to the Metric System in collaboration with the Metrication Board.
 - 3.2 Proportional Representation.

- 3.3 The Decentralized Budget and its impact on regional development.
- 3.4 Protection of the environment.
- 3.5 Population awareness education and family planning in collaboration with the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka & Community Development Services.
- 3.6 Consumer education and the formation of consumer societies in association with the Ministry of Trade & Shipping.
- 3.7 Health Education Programmes in association with the local Health & Medical Authorities.
- 3.8 Promotion of self employment projects with the assistance of the Industrial Development board.
- 3.9 Vocational guidance programmes in co-operation with NAB and the Labour Commissioners Department, organised at divisional level with the assistance of district Commissioner of Labour & the Labour officers.
- 3.10 Rural development and welfare programmes conducted in co-operation with Assistant Government Agents (Each electorate based adult education service is supported by a co-ordinating of Committee with the Member of Parliament or District Minister as Chairman and the AGA as Vice Chairman. (Vide Section 3 of the Annexed circular for other members of the co-ordinating committee).

4. *Inter-Agency Co-ordination.*—It will be seen from the above that co-ordination for development and welfare at ministry, district and divisional level is both a fundamental principle and a strategy of the all island adult education service.

During the five years the schemes have been in operative co-ordination has been established with almost all Ministries particular with GAs and AGAs through the Ministry of Public Administration. Appendix VII of the Circular lists the positive responses made by a number of Ministries, departments, corporations and state banks.

5. *The hand-Book of Information.*—To facilitate inter agency co-ordination every adult education officer is expected to compile a comprehensive manual of information continuing the following :

- (i) Services Co-ordinated by the A.G.A. with names and addresses of personnel involved and nature of service and beneficiaries.
- (ii) Services conducted within Division directly by other Government Agencies with particulars as in (i).
- (iii) A list of all voluntary organizations operating within the Division with the type of services rendered by each such organization.
- (iv) Geographical, historical, Socio-economic information about the electorate.

Up-to date forty such Informative hand-books have been completed. Some of a very high standard.

6. *Two Basic Assumptions.*—Adult Education Officers as expected to organize and conduct programmes with selected groups during a minimum period of 60 hours per month for a minimum of three target groups. Monitoring and evaluation is done by the NFE branch through the scrutiny of monthly reports and progress reports. Co-ordinating officers at the Regional Departments of Education assist the Ministry in this work.

[**பி. சி. சி. அலுவலர் மையம்**]

Programmes conducted are based on two incontrovertible assumption :

I. Adults make decisions that have an impact for better or for worse on their personal lives, their families, the work place, the neighbourhood, and the community in general. It is imperative therefore that they make correct decisions based on an objective understanding of the issues and the consequences. Once the decision is made they must have the skills necessary to implement them together with the correct attitudes of mind, and a value system to ensure that the decisions have a positive impact on everyone concerned. Therefore the highest priority must be given to programmes designed to educate adults to make the correct decisions.

II. Multi-sectional planning and integrated development pre-supposes co-ordination and inter-agency participation within the framework of the national development programme. *Therefore the contention that since all Agencies have their own extension service a separated Adult Education Service is redundant, is untenable.*

The content messages directed at people very often overlap and leave them confused and unresponsive. It is imperative that the agencies concerned should co-ordinate their activities if they want to achieve the expected objectives. There is no better way of doing this than through an Adult educator one of whose specialized functions is to motivate and organize the people to react positively to the multiplicity of messages directed at them from various sources. To take an analogy the adult educator is like the Principal of a school the mass of the people in the division or electorate with high diverse needs, problems and aspirations, constitute the student population and the personnel belonging to various government and non-government agencies together with gifted local individuals comprise the teaching staff. If development is to be achieved in the shortest possible time it is imperative that we develop, utilizing these resources, an educational structure parallel to and having links with the formal system of school education.

7. *Future Directions—Adult Education and the Open School.*—One of the educational innovations envisaged in the White Paper on Education is the Open School. In the geographical area covered by the proposed school cluster apart from the students the following out of school groups can be identified.

- (i) The parents of students
- (ii) Other adults in the students' households
- (iii) Children who have not enrolled in school
- (iv) Drop-outs and school leavers
- (v) Illiterate children and adults
- (vi) Other adults not connected with schools in the cluster

By means of a questionnaire administered through the cluster students by the adult education officer information could be obtained regarding i, ii and iii. With the help of the Grama Sevaka and other local extension workers the other groups could be identified and their needs assessed. Analysis of the responses will reveal the needs, problems and aptitudes of the out of school population in the cluster area. Based on these needs the A.E.OO in co-ordination with other agencies could organize the following programmes.

- (i) Literacy classes for non-school going children and adults
- (ii) Vocational courses for drop-outs and school leavers
- (iii) Programmes for adults relevant to occupational needs
- (vi) Family life education

- (v) General knowledge and information
- (vi) Development of life skills
- (vii) Conservation and protective of the environment
- (viii) Education for international understanding

8. *Conclusion.*—The formal system leaves out of reckoning the large number of persons who have been denied educational opportunities leading to gainful employment and personal fulfilment. They must be given a second chance to catch up with that they have missed. Students in the formal school and potential decision makers and the investment on their education brings results in the long run, when they reach adult level. On the contrary behavioural changes about in adults through various programmes of education will have an immediate impact. Hence the investment on adult education as an integral part of the National Education System and the improvement in the quality of the adult education will be productive of results in the short run. Regularising the status of personnel engaged in the adult education work of the Education Ministry far from being a strain in existing resources, will contribute substantially towards the achievement of development goals the development of a viable structure, complementary to the formal system to ensure continuity in the process of education.

நிசேய்ச்சு கார்ட்டிமீன்துடு

(**சூழ் உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்**)

(**The Deputy Chairman of Committees**)

Hon. Member for Trincomalee, you also can speak for three minutes.

அர். சம்பந்தன் மையம் (திரினகோமலை)

(**திரு. ஆர். சம்பந்தன்—திருகோணமலை**)

(**Mr. R. Sampanthan—Trincomalee**)

I will finish early. I must say that we do not have to level against the Ministry of Education the same type of criticism we used to level some time ago. Though one might say that there may be shortcomings as far as the Education Service Committee is concerned. I must say that free of political interference they are endeavouring to do a good job of work. I must in particular pay a compliment to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Education Service Committee who I think work very hard. I say that because I know that they work very hard. But I must say that there has been some measure of disappointment in regard to the promotions to Class V of the Educational Service and Grade III of the Principals Service made recently. I am aware that in my own District there has been a great measure of disappointment and frustration amongst certain persons because it has so happened that whilst some of the persons promoted to Class V are undoubtedly deserving, some persons promoted have been persons who have been on very long leave, who are not senior enough, much less senior than many others, who have not produced good results, who have not been responsible for any extra-curricular activities in their schools and this has caused lot of frustration. There is not due recognition in the matter of such promotions. I think that can cause disastrous effects as far as the education is concerned. On the one hand, a man who is not worthy of recognition is recognized, others think that even if they are indifferent to their work,

even if they are lethargic, they can get promotions. Secondly, persons who are promoted feel that while they work hard, while they have earned their promotions, their promotion is yet valueless when others who have not earned it have also been promoted. Thirdly, persons who have not been promoted feel completely frustrated despite their hard work, despite their genuineness and all their efforts they have been overlooked and some others have been appointed.

I do not want to go into individual cases. That is not my task. But I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister to direct some independent officials in Colombo to conduct a perfectly independent investigation into this question and to be satisfied that these persons who have been promoted are deserving of such promotions. And if we feel that anyone who should not have been promoted has been promoted, I think we should take corrective action. I make this appeal in the interest of education, because I think the worse thing that can set in is frustration. Despite hard work and genuine efforts, if you are not recognised, but somebody else is, that is not good for the Ministry, that is not good for the programme of education, that is not good for our children, and that is not good for the school. It is on that ground that I make an appeal to the Hon. Minister that promotions to Class V of the Education Service in recent times and to Grade III be fully investigated and that corrective action be taken where such action is required.

I also want to make an appeal on behalf of the teachers appointed recently who possessed what is called the Vada Ilangeith Sangeetha Sabai (North Ceylon Oriental Music Society Diploma). It is a recognized institution that has been in existence for a number of years. Music teachers have been trained at this institution for a long period of time. Persons with these qualifications have been appointed in the past. A number of them have served as volunteer teachers. I am told that this has been referred to as an adequate qualification in the 1956 Gazette. Such persons have been proved to be good teachers in the past. They have served as volunteer teachers. In the opinion of persons who are competent to judge, these persons are much more competent than those who have obtained a pass at the Advanced Level in Music; they are much better teachers. Such persons were appointed in my own District. A number of them had been volunteer teachers for a long period of time. They were experienced teachers. The Department has cancelled about 12 appointments in all. I am personally aware that some of these teachers are recognized as excellent teachers in our respective District, and I want to make an appeal to the Hon. Minister on behalf of these children that they be brought into the scheme of recruitment. I want to make an appeal on behalf of the individuals. I feel fully convinced that it is an injustice and that these children are deserving of appointments in view of their specialized training and experience, and I want to make an appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider their case and appoint them.

Certain suggestions have been made with regard to English teachers. I am aware that in regard to appointments of English teachers, there are difficulties, because you cannot find sufficient people with the requisite qualifications. I want to recommend to the Hon. Minister to consider appointing as English teachers people who have passed the G.C.E. 'O' Level Examination in the English medium. I know a number of children with the G.C.E. 'O' Level or the original Senior School Certificate Examination, who have passed in the medium, and who were appointed as English teachers. They can teach English in my view very much more satisfactorily than persons appointed with your present requirements for English.

Then, I want to disagree with my hon. Leader in regard to the question of transfers. He wanted the transfers made in May. I am aware that a number of my graduate teachers teaching, in the Advanced Level classes, subjects like Science, Mathematics, Commerce and Agriculture have applied for transfers, teachers teaching in the Advanced Level classes where children would do their exam in July and August. Now, if these teachers go on transfer in May, these classes will be completely disorganized. We are not in conflict, but I want to make an appeal to the Hon. Minister that in regard to transfer of graduate teachers, transfers should not be effected in May. Most of the graduate teachers are engaged in teaching in Advanced Level classes where students are due to sit the examination in July or August this year. If you transfer Science teachers, Mathematics teachers, Commerce teachers, Agriculture teachers in May out of the District, the entire class will collapse. Even if there is a replacement, it is not a certainty; moreover a replacement can never fill the gap and perform the task. He will never be able to cope with the class; he will not know what has been done; the whole class will be disorganized. I want to appeal to the Hon. Minister to keep these graduates until the Advanced Level Examination is over.

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(சுழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

I think it is high time for you to wind up, because there are two other Members from your Party to express their views.

ආර්. සම්පන්තන් මහතා

(சுரு. ஆர். சம்பந்தன்)

(Mr. R Sampanthan)

I am finishing up. I want to request the Hon. Minister that whenever teacher trainees go from a particular District, to ensure that these trainees are sent back to the same District.

In regard to shortages, we all have shortages. In respect of graduate teachers, I want the Hon. Minister to ensure that efforts be made to give us as many teachers as possible and that teachers be recruited on a district basis, as in the past, purely on merit and on no other consideration.

மேரில் டீ சில்லா மஹா (பொலோந்நர்ஹி டீஸா டீமீனிமு)

(திரு. மெரில் டீ சில்லா—பொலன்னறுவ மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Merrill de Silva—District Minister, Polonnaruwa)

தலைவர் அவர்களே, பொலன்னறுவ மாவட்டத்தில் 153 கிராமங்கள், 29 இனங்கள், 61,000 கிராமிகள், 3 கிராமிகள் உள்ளன. இவர்களின் மொத்த மக்கள் தொகை 61,000 க்கு மேல் உள்ளது. மாவட்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கீழ் 2,278 கிராமங்கள் உள்ளன. மாவட்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கீழ் 2,278 கிராமங்கள் உள்ளன. மாவட்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கீழ் 2,278 கிராமங்கள் உள்ளன.

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டி. டி. 6.15

கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—ஊர்காவற்றறுறை

(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kayts)

தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆசிரியர் பற்றாக்குறை பற்றி இங்கே பேசப் பட்டது. சிங்களப் பாடசாலைகளிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர் மாணவர் களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையுடன் தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர் மாணவர்கள் எண்ணிக்கையை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பொழுது முப்பது விதத்திற்கும் குறைவான ஆசிரியர்களே தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளில் இருக்கிறார்கள். 4,000 ஆசிரியர்களை நியமித்தால் மொழிய, சிங்களப் பாடசாலைகளின் ஆசிரியர்—மாணவர்கள் விதத்திற்கும் தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளில் ஆசிரியர்—மாணவர்கள் விதத்தை உயர்த்த முடியாது. இந்த வித்தியாசம் இந்த

அரசாங்க காலத்திலேதான் ஏற்பட்டது. சென்ற காலத்திலே ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பொழுது தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள் ஆறு வீதம்தான் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அதற்கு இப்பொழுதுள்ள அமைச்சர் பொறுப்பு அல்ல, முன்னைய அமைச்சர் தான் பொறுப்பு—அவர் இப்பொழுது இங்கு வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, இந்தக் குறையை நீக்கிவிட்டுத்தான் இனிமேல் விதிகாசாரப்படி ஆசிரியர்களை நியமித்தல் வேண்டும். அல்லாவிட்டால் இந்தக் குறை பெருங்குறையாக இருக்கும். இந்தப் பெருங்குறை இந்த அரசாங்க காலத்திலே ஏற்பட்ட குறை என்பதை வற்புறுத்திக் கூறவிரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்ததாக மொழியைக் கற்பிப்பதற்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் இப்பொழுது பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் சிங்களம், தமிழ் கற்பிப்பதற்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படவில்லை. பயிற்றப்படவில்லை. இந்தக் குறை மிக விரைவிலே நீக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இங்கே எனது தொகுதியிலே ஒரு கொத்தணிப் பாடசாலை முறை இயங்குகிறது. அங்கே வந்த உத்தியோகத்தர்கள், தாங்கள் தேவையான ஆசிரியர்களை உடனே தருவோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அங்கே 15 பாடசாலைகளிலே 38 ஆசிரியர்கள் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். 15 பாடசாலைகளிலே 10 பாடசாலைகளுக்கு ஆங்கில ஆசிரியர்கள் இல்லை. முன்மாதிரியாக நடத்துகின்ற அந்தக் கொத்தணிப் பாடசாலைகளிலேகூட இவ்வளவு பற்றாக்குறை இருக்கிறது. இப்பற்றாக்குறை மிக விரைவிலே தீர்க்கப்படவேண்டும்.

அனலைத்தீவிலேயுள்ள ஒரு பாடசாலையிலே 360 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு நான்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்; 90 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஒர் ஆசிரியர், இந்த நிலைமை அனலைத்தீவு வடக்கிலே நிலவுகின்றது. அனலைத்தீவு தெற்கிலேயுள்ள பாடசாலையிலும் இந்த நிலைமைதான் இருக்கின்றது. இரண்டு பாடசாலைகளிலும் நிரந்தர அதிபர்கள் இல்லை ஆனால், சென்ற ஆண்டு கல்விச் சேவைக்குழு நாங்கள் சொல்லதை—அமைச்சர் சொன்னதை ஏற்று ஆசிரிய கலாசாலைப் பயிற்சிக்குச் சென்ற பயிற்சியை முடித்த எனது தொகுதிஆசிரியர்களை எனது தொகுதிக்கு அனுப்பியபடியால் அனலைத்தீவு போன்ற தீவுகளிலே உள்ள பற்றாக்குறையை நாங்கள் ஓரளவு தீர்த்தோம். இம்முறை கல்விச் சேவை ஆணைக்குழு நாங்கள் சொன்னதைக் கேட்கவில்லை. அது என்ன முறையிலே இயங்குகிறதோ தெரியாது. அதைப்பற்றிப் பின்னர் நான் எனது உரையினின்றுதியிற் சுருக்கமாக கூறுகின்றேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளிலே முதலாந்தர அதிபர்கள் ஒருவருமில்லை, இன்றைக்கு “selection grade” தெரிவுத்தரத்திலே அதிபர் ஒருவரும் இல்லை. முன்னர் இருந்தவர்கள் இனிப்பாறிவிட்டார்கள். இது தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளைப் புறக்கணிப்பதேயல்லாமல் வேறு என்ன என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். பல பாடசாலைகளிலே, சிறப்பாகத் தெற்கிலேயுள்ள கல்லூரிகளுக்கு விளம்பரஞ்செய்து அதிபர்களை நியமிக்கின்றீர்கள் ஆனால், எங்களுடைய பகுதிகளிலே பல காலமாக நிரந்தர அதிபர்கள் இல்லை; இல்லாமல் பல பாடசாலைகள் இயங்கி வருகின்றன. அங்கும் இப்படி விளம்பரம் செய்து நியமித்தால் நல்ல அதிபர்களைப் பெறத்தக்க வாய்ப்பு இருக்கும். “கல்விச் சேவை” என்ற இந்த நூலிலே, ஐந்தாம் பக்கத்திலே,

“வகுப்பறைகள் 900 கொண்ட பாடசாலைக் கட்டடங்கள் 2150, விஞ்ஞானக் கூறும் விஞ்ஞானக் கூடங்களும் 885; ஆசிரியர் விடுதிகள் 500”

என்று இவ்விதமாகப் பல கட்டடங்களுக்கு அமைச்சினுடைய காசு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. உதாரணமாக, "விஞ்ஞானக் கூறும் விஞ்ஞானக் கடங்களும் 885" நெடுநீவிலேயுள்ள மகாவித்தியாலத்துக்கு ஒரு விஞ்ஞானக் கூடத்தைக் கொடுக்குமாறு நான் நெருக்கி நெருக்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். அது கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இம்முறையும் அது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே அது கொடுக்கப்பட இருந்தது. கல்வி அமைச்சிலேயுள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணக் கல்விப் பணிப்பாளருக்கு அறிவிக்காமையால் அது கொடுக்கப்படாமல் அந்தப் பணம் செலவு செய்யப்படாமற் போய்விட்டது. எனவே இந்த முறை நெடுநீவுக்கு அதனைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். 500 ஆசிரியர் விடுதிகள் கட்டியிருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆனால், எழுவைதீவிலே உள்ள ஓர் உயர்தர பாடசாலையிலே கற்பிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு விடுதி வசதியில்லை. அங்கே ஒரு விடுதியாவது கட்ட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது செலவு செய்யப்பட்ட பணத்திலே தமிழ் மாவட்டங்கள் ஏழுக்கு—வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களிலேயுள்ள மாவட்டங்கள் ஏழுக்கு—5 சதவீதம்கூடச் செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை என்று நான் இங்கே குற்றஞ்சாட்டுகிறேன். இந்த முறை கட்டணங்கள் எல்லாவற்றுக்கும் 8 கோடியே 60 இலட்சம் ரூபா ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவற்றிலே 5 சதவிகிதத்தையாவது நீங்கள் வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர்களா என்று கேட்கின்றேன். ஏழு மாவட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றுக்கு 28 அல்லது 29 சதவிகிதப் பணமாவது செலவழிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். மாவட்டங்களின் அடிப்படையிலாவது எங்களுக்குரிய பணத்தைக் கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்பது வகுப்புவாதமுமல்ல, இனவாதமுமல்ல, எங்களுடைய உரிமையைத்தான் கேட்கின்றோம் என்பதை நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்திலே, நாலந்தாக் கல்லூரி, ஆனந்தாக் கல்லூரி, தேவிபாலிகா வித்தியாலயம், ஜனாதிபதிக்கல்லூரி, விசாகா வித்தியாலயம், கே/அத்தன்வெல இவற்றுக்கெல்லாம் தனித்தனியாக இலட்சக்கணக்கிலே அமைச்சுப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையிலே இந்த அரசாங்கம் வடக்கு மாகாணத்திலோ கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திலோ அவ்வாறாக ஒரு கல்லூரிக்காவது ஒரு பத்து இலட்சம் ரூபாவை அமைச்சின் பணத்திலிருந்து ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறதா என்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்தப் புறக்கணிப்பை நீக்கி எங்களுடைய பங்கைத் தாருங்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். அதற்கு நீங்கள் மறுமொழி சொல்ல வேண்டும். அமைச்சு தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளை புறக்கணிக்கின்றதென்பதை நாங்கள் எந்த நேரத்திலும் எந்த மேடையிலும் நிரூபிப்பதற்கு நிலைநிறுத்துவதற்கு ஆயத்தமாக இருக்கிறோம்.

அடுத்ததாக இன்னமொரு விடயத்தை இங்கே குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கல்விச் சேவை ஆணைக் குழுவிலே கடமை செய்கின்ற தமிழ் உறுப்பினர் நல்ல முறையிலே தமது கடமையைச் செய்யவில்லை. அந்தக் கல்விச் சேவைக் குழுவைக் கலைத்துவிட்டு அதனுடைய கடமைகளை அமைச்சிடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கல்விச் சேவைக் குழுவின் செயலாளர் அங்கு இருப்பதில்லை. அங்கிருக்கின்ற தமிழ் உறுப்பினருக்கு நேரமில்லை. அவரைப்பற்றி நான் ஜனாதிபதியவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பிய கடிதத்தையும் ஆசிரியர் நியமனம் பற்றி நான் ஜனாதிபதியவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பிய தந்தியையும் அவர் எனக்கு எழுதிய மறுமொழியையும் அதன் பின்பு நான் கல்விச் சேவை

ஆணைக்குழுவுக்கு அனுப்பிய கடிதத்தையும், எனக்குப் போதிய நேரம் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் ஹன்சார்ட்டிலே சேர்க்கும்படி இங்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன்.* தமிழைப் புறக்கணிப்பதிலே கல்வி அமைச்சு எல்லா அமைச்சுக்களுக்கும் முன்னோடியாக இருக்கின்றதென்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* கல்விச் சேவைக் குழு:

சபாபிடித்து வைக்கப்பட்ட ஆவணங்கள்:

Documents tabled:

வேலகை

26.1.83

மாண்புமிகு ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்த்தன அவர்கள், சனாதிபதி, கொழும்பு, அன்புடையீர்,

கல்விச் சேவைக் குழு

கல்விச் சேவைக்குழு தமிழ் அதிபர்களுக்கு அனுப்பிய நியமனக் கடிதங்களும் அக்கடிதங்களுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட படிவங்களும் தனிச்சிங்களத்திலேயே இருக்கின்றன என எனக்கு முறையிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வீரகேசரியின் செய்தியையும் நோக்குக. இந்தப்படிவங்களின் எண் அ/சே/க/குழு/ஆ/ச/570 ஆகும். இப்படிவங்களின் ஒளிப்படப்பிரதிகள் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

சிங்களம் தெரியாதவர்களுக்கு இவ்வாறு சிங்களப்படிவங்களை அனுப்புவது தமிழைத் தேசிய மொழியாக்கியதன் பயனாக, இந்த கைய செயல்கள் இன ஐக்கியத்தை உண்டாக்குதற்கு இன்றியமையாதவை என்றும் எம் மக்கள் கேட்கின்றார்கள்.

நான் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் பலமுறை சுட்டிக்காட்டியதுபோல் (அஞ்சாட்டு 8.5.81; 5.7.82; 10.9.82) கல்விச் சேவைக் குழுவில் இருக்கும் தமிழ் உறுப்பினர் தம்முடைய கடமையைச் செம்மை யாகச் செய்யவில்லை என்பதையும், கல்விச் சேவைக்குழுவின் அலுவலகத்திலுள்ள தமிழ்ப்பகுதி தமிழ் நன்கு தெரிந்த உத்தியோகத்தரின் கீழ் இயங்க வேண்டுமென்பவையுடைய இத்தகைய குறைபாடுகள் நன்கு நிலைநாட்டுகின்றன.

இக்காரணங்களாலேயே உறுப்பினர்களும் காலத் தாழ்வும் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மாற்றக் கட்டளைகள் முதலியன உரிய காலத்தில் கிடை யாமல், சிங்களப்படிவங்களைப் பெறுதல் போன்ற இடர்ப்பாடுகளும் உண்டாகின்றன.

எனவே, போதிய நேரமும் கல்வித்துறையில் அனுபவமும் உள்ளவரும் உரிமையை நிலைநாட்டத்தக்கவருமான தமிழர் ஒருவர் இக்கல்விச் சேவைக்குழுவில் இடம் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் எனக் கலாம்.

எனினும் தமிழ்ப்பகுதிகளுக்குப் பொறுப்பாக ஒரு கல்விச் சேவைக்குழுவை நியமித்தால் மட்டுமே, தமிழ் மக்களின் நியாயமான எதிர்பார்ப்புக்களைத் திறமையாகவும் முறையாகவும் விசாரவாகவும் நிறைவேற்றலாம் என்பதையும் கட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன்.

தமிழ்க் கல்விச் சேவைக்குழுவை நியமித்தல் பற்றி நான் பாராளுமன்றத்துக்கு அனுப்பிய பிரேரணை ஒழுங்குப்புத்தகத்தில் வெளிவந்துள்ளது. அப்பிரேரணையின் பிரதிகளை உங்கள் கவனத்துக்கும் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைக்கும் இத்துடன் இணைத்துள்ளேன். நன்றி.

அன்பின்,

கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்,

பா. உ.



பார்லிமென்තු

பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

Urgent Telegram,
21.2.83.

His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene,
President, Sri Lanka,
Colombo 1.

As a result of the Education Services Committees messing up the posting of the Tamil teachers who completed training last year there is an acute shortage of teachers in the schools of my electorate especially in the islands. Hence please instruct the ESC to post all the teachers of my electorate as in the past years. The names of these teachers were given in my letter No. 8/452 dated 4th October 1982 to the Chairman.

K. P. Ratnam, MP, Kayts.



President of Sri Lanka

No. 84/1

24th Feb. 83.

My dear M.P.,

I write to acknowledge receipt of your telegram regarding the acute shortage of teachers in the schools of your electorate and to inform you that it has been referred to the Chairman, Education Service Committee, for necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

President.

Mr. K. P. Ratnam,
M.P. for Kayts.



பார்லிமென்තු

பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

EXPRESS REGD. POST

16th March, 1983.

Chairman,
Education Services Committee,
Colombo.

Dear Sir,

Posting of Teachers - Kayts Electorate

Reference letter of His Excellency the President No.84/1 dated 24th February, 1983. Please inform me of the action taken by you on my telegram referred to you by His Excellency the President of

Sri Lanka. If no action is taken by you to post the teachers whose particulars were given in my letter No. 8/452 dated 4th October 1982, I have no alternative but to take up the matter again with His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka. Hence please send me a reply at least within a week.

I am also sending herewith an appeal of Mrs. M. Vethanayaki of Delft for immediate action.

Yours faithfully,

(K. P. Ratnam)
M.P. for Kayts.

Co: (1) Secretary to His Excellency the President.
(2) Secretary, E.S.C.

நிலைப்பை காரக சபாபதி

(சுரு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

The hon. Second Member for Colombo Central, I can give you three minutes because it is a three member constituency.

பிபி பி. காதர் (மேலு கையெழுத்து)

(ஜனாப ஜாபிர் ஏ. காதர்—கொழும்பு மத்தி இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Jabir A. Cader—Second Colombo Central)

Mr. Chairman of Committees, I am glad -

பிபி. சிவசிதம்பரம் (நல்லூர்)

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—நல்லூர்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam—Nallur)

I do not think there is anybody to speak on that. I will take half an hour from that and extend this by half an hour.

நிலைப்பை காரக சபாபதி

(சுரு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Hon. Minister do you agree to that. I think that is better. Does the House agree ?

அங்கத்தினர்

(அங்கத்தினர்)

(Members)

Aye !

பிபி பி. காதர்

(ஜனாப ஜாபிர் ஏ. காதர்)

(Mr. Jabir A. Cader)

I am glad that further time has been given to discuss a very important subject like education. I am glad that the government has not reduced the vote for education despite all difficulties regarding the Budget. This proves that His Excellency the President and the Government have given top priority to providing equal opportunities to the present generation and the future generation as far as education is concerned. Sir, the young Minister is doing his best and doing a god job of work. Education is so vast a complex that there are bound to be areas which constantly require his

attention to remedy shortcomings. Our duty as Members of Parliament is to bring to his notice the difficulties we face in our electorates. I am happy to say, Sir, that whenever I meet him and tell him my difficulties, he always tells me, "Come round, and we will solve the difficulties." That is the spirit which we would like our Ministers to show. In view of that I do not want to emphasise my shortcomings because I can go straight to his office and see that these things are settled very amicably.

Now Sir, coming to the question of Colombo South Education Department, I am not very happy although Mr. Palliyakara is a very good man. The Department needs some attention and I hope the Hon. Minister will look into it and see that justice is done regarding the needs of the Muslim minority in Colombo Central where the largest number of schools are found.

Secondly, regarding teachers, I wish to point out that there are Muslim teachers who are sent to far away places from their homes, and it is difficult for a Muslim lady to get a boarding house where a Muslim family lives. I have brought this to the notice of the Minister even in my previous speeches, also but there has been no redress at all because the matter has not been attended to. I hope the Hon. Minister will look into that because great hardship caused to such female teachers who are unable to do their work, and therefore give up their jobs and return home.

Thirdly, most hon. Members are under the impression, looking at Royal College and Ananda College and all these other big schools, that there are no poor schools in Colombo which badly need facilities, teachers and furniture. I would request that some sort of privilege like the 15 per cent given to the under developed areas be given to such schools. Some of these schools are worse than the rural schools. These schools also have to be considered as under developed until they are provided with science laboratories and other needs. The rural areas are called under-developed areas because they have no facilities. I would urge the Hon. Minister to see that such schools also are considered under developed and given some concession.

I must praise the private schools because they are well run. Poor people in various areas in Colombo Central and even in your area, Mr. Deputy Chairman —

நியோசிய காரக பஸ்பதிகும
(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
No, I look after my schools well.

சீனிவாசன் காரக பஸ்பதிகும
(ஜனாப ஜாபிர ஏ. காதர்)
(Mr. Jabir A. Cader)

I would like to take you to Colombo Central because you will then realize that what I am saying is correct. I

appeal to the Hon. Minister to give consideration to under-developed schools in our areas. The under-developed schools should be given some consideration.

நியோசிய காரக பஸ்பதிகும
(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
The hon. member for Nallur.

உ.சி. சிவசிதம்பரம் பஸ்பதிகும (நல்லூர்)
(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—நல்லூர்)
(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam—Nallur)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak. There are two or three matters I want to raise in connection with the Votes of this Ministry.

The first is that the Hon. Minister has confirmed a number of performing principals and those in charge of schools but apparently there are some cases which have been overlooked. I do not know whether it was a mistake on the part of the Regional Director or somebody else, but certainly some of them have been overlooked. I think there is an Additional Secretary in the Ministry looking after these cases, but some of these have been overlooked. I would like the Hon. Minister to give a direction that those performing principals who had been so performing before the date of the Hon. Minister's order—if the Hon. Minister is satisfied that their performance has been good—be confirmed in their posts.

I would like to join the hon. Member for Trincomalee (Mr. R. Sampanthan) in requesting that teachers who have received the All Ceylon Oriental Music Society Certificate be given their appointments. I know that they were given their appointments and that they worked for two months and were then asked to leave. The hon. member for Trincomalee said that this Certificate had been recognized at one time. In 1956 applications were called for on that basis. I do ask the Hon. Minister to see that these teachers are re-appointed, if not as graduate teachers, even as certificated teachers.

There is also a salary anomaly between *Sangeetha vidvaanam* of the Annamalai University and *Sangeetha bhoosanam*.....

நியோசிய காரக பஸ்பதிகும
(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
Order, please! The Speaker will now take the Chair.

ஏனாது நியோசிய காரக பஸ்பதிகும இலங்கையின் ஓலன் டிபன் கட்டிடத்திற்கு [ஸ்பீக்கர் உ.சி. சிவசிதம்பரம் பஸ்பதிகும] இலங்கையின் பி.டி.

அதன்பிறகு, பிரதிக் குழுத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தி னின்று அகலவே, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல்ஹாஜ் எம். அப்துல் பாகீர் மாகார்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES left the Chair, and MR. SPEAKER (AL HAJ M. ABDUL BAKEER MARKAR) took the Chair.

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා

(**திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்**)

(**Mr. M. Sivasithamparam**)

Mr. Chairman, I was just saying that there was an anomaly between the salary scale for the Sangeetha Vidvaanam of the Annamalai University and the Sangeetha Bhoosanam of the Madras University. I have with me a letter from the Principal of the Tamilnadu Government Music College where they say that as far as the Tamilnadu Government is concerned, the degrees are the same. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that both the Sangeetha Vidvanam and the Sangeetha Bhoosanam are given the same salary scales.

There are also two or three matters I want to raise with the Hon. Minister for Educational Services. The construction of school buildings is now given out on contract. Prior to last year, School Development Societies were doing a marvellous job with the money we gave them out of our decentralized budget for the construction of school buildings. What happened last year in Jaffna was that these contractors did bid low but they did not do their work, with the result that money had to be re-apportioned by us in 1983. I would ask the Hon. Minister to see, where possible, that the construction of school buildings is given to the School Development Societies. They can do the job or the Rural Development Societies can. They will take some interest in the work they are doing and finish it on time. Therefore, I do urge the Hon. Minister to change his policy and give the construction of school buildings to the SDS or the RDS and they will do a good job.

The other matter I want to raise with the Hon. Minister of Educational Services is that many schools do not have lavatories. The Ministry of Planning takes up the position that funds of the decentralized budget should not be used for these purposes. They say that it is not development work. I do not understand the logic of this. I would urge the Hon. Minister to see—where they are not presently available—that lavatories are built in those schools. That is one matter which the Hon. Minister should urgently attend to, because the Ministry of Planning takes up the position that they cannot vote money from the decentralized budget for the construction of lavatories.

There are a number of other matters I want to raise with the Hon. Minister, but since time is running out I have to wind up my speech and thank you for giving me the opportunity to say a few words.

මේ. ජී. විජේරත්න බණ්ඩා මහතා (ලත්ගල)

(**திரு. ஜே. ஜி. விஜேரத்ன பண்டா—லக்ஷல்**)

(**Mr. J. G. Wijeratne Banda—Laggala**)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂයේදී විශේෂයෙන් ලත්ගල මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයට බලපාන ප්‍රශ්න කිහිපයක් ගැන කථා කරන්නට මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමිනි. ගරු රත්තොට මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. ඩී. කවීරත්න මහතා) පැහැදිලි කළ විධියට

මාතලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඉතාම දුප්කර ආසනය වශයෙන් සැලකිය හැකි ලත්ගල මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපට කණගාටු වෙන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. මෙම කොට්ඨාශයේ අංග සම්පූර්ණ එකම විද්‍යාලයක්වත් ඇත්තේ නැහැ. එයට හේතුව විශේෂයෙන්ම ගුරුවරුන් හිඟ කමයි. මොන විධියට ගුරුවරුන් පත් කර එව්වත්, ගමන් බිමන් අපහසුකම් නිසා වෙනත් පහසුකම් තැනීම නිසා, ගුරුවරුන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ සේවය කරන්නට වැඩි උනන්දුවක් දක්වන්නේ නැහැ.

ලත්ගල මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශය විශාල මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයක්. එහි ජනගහනය අඩු වුණත් පාසල් සංඛ්‍යාවේ අඩුවක් තැනි බව. මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්නට කැමතියි. මේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ අධ්‍යාපන මණ්ඩල තුනක් තිබෙනවා. අපේ විද්‍යාල ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදි කිරීමට අපට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ විමධ්‍යගත අයවැයෙන් අපට ලැබෙන මුදල්වලිනුයි. නමුත් වැඩි වන ජනගහනය අනුව පාසල්වලට අමතීන් ඇතුළු වන ශිෂ්‍යයන් සංඛ්‍යාව අනුව සලකා බලන විට, මේ ඇතුළු වන වේගයට සරිලන ප්‍රමාණයට අවශ්‍ය උපකරණ සහ ගොඩනැගිලි දාදී දේවල් අපට හදන්නට පුළුවන්ද යන ප්‍රශ්නය ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. පරණ ගොඩනැගිලි අළුත්වැඩියා කර ගන්නවත් පුළුවන් තත්ත්වයක් ඇත්තේ නැති බව විශේෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ වාගේම මේ තිබෙන සම්පත්වලින් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ගැනීමටත්—ගොඩනැගිලිවලිනුත්, උපකරණවලිනුත්—ගුරු හිඟයට පිළියමක් හැටියටත් දෙවරු පාසල් පැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය කියා යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට මම විශේෂයෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමිනි. එය ක්‍රියාත්මක කළොත් උපකරණවලිනුත් වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන අතර ඒ පාසල් ගොඩනැගිලිවලිනුත් දැනට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි. විශේෂයෙන්ම සමහර විද්‍යාලවල ගුරුවරුන් මේ ගොඩක් ඉන්නවා. නමුත් ඒ ඒ විෂයයන්වලට අවශ්‍ය ගුරුවරු ඇත්තේ නැහැ. අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය විභාගයට ගණිතය උගන්වන්නට එකම ගුරුවරයෙක් වත් නැති මහා විද්‍යාල තිබෙනවා. ඒ ළමයින් ඉස්කෝලයකට ඇතුළු වූ දා පටන් එහෙම නැත්නම් පන්තියේ ඉන්න ජනවාරි මාසයේ සිට දෙසැම්බර් මාසය තෙක් ගණිතය ඉගෙන ගන්න අවස්ථාවක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මේ ගුරුවරු තැනිකමට, විශේෂයෙන් ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරු සහ ගණිත ගුරුවරු තැනිකමට විසඳුමක් දෙන්න බැරි තත්ත්වයක් දැනට ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඉන්න ගුරුවරුන්ගෙන් වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජන ලබා ගන්න කියා මා විශේෂයෙන් යෝජනා කරනවා. ඒ ගුරුවරුන්ට වරු දෙකක් උගන්වන්න වැඩි පිළිවෙලක් යෙදවෙත්, ගුරුවරුන්ටත් වැඩි ආදායමක් ලබා ගන්න වැඩපිළිවෙලක් සකස් කර ගන්න කටයුතු කළොත් මේ ගුරු ප්‍රශ්නයට විසඳුමක් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් කියා මම විශ්වාස කරනවා.

මුදල් තිබුණත් අපට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ, අවශ්‍ය ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරුන් ලබා ගන්න. රටේ අතික් සම්පත් මොන විධියට බෙදී ගියත් අධ්‍යාපනය සමච රටේ හැම තැනම බෙදී යන්න ඕනෑ. ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරයෝ වශයෙන්

සේවය කර නියමිත වියස එලඹීමෙන් විශ්‍රාම ගොස් සිටින, තවදුරටත් සේවයට ගත හැකි ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරුන් ඉන්නවා. ඉංග්‍රීසි පිළිබඳ හොඳ දැනීමක් තිබෙන රජයේ වෙනත් සේවකයන්හුත් ඉන්නවා. ඉංග්‍රීසි විෂයය උගන්වන ගුරුවරුන් රටේ හැම පාසලකටම සමව ලබා දෙන්නට නම්, ඒ අයට යම් දීමනාවක් දී අවුරුදු දෙක තුනක කාල පරිච්ඡේදයකටත් ඒ අය ඉංග්‍රීසි විෂයය ඉගැන්වීම සඳහා යොදවන ලෙස මම තමුන්නාත්සේගේ අවධානය යොමු කරනවා.

ඊළඟට තවත් කාරණයක් මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ තමුන්නාත්සේ පසුගිය වතාවේදී විභාගයක් පවත්වා උසස් පෙළ සමත් අයට ගුරු පත්වීම් දුන්නා. ඒ අවසාන වේදී උසස් පෙළ සමත් අයට නැටුම් ගුරු පත්වීම් දෙන්න

වැඩපිළිවෙලක්ද සකස් කර තිබුණා. ගාන්ධර්ව මධ්‍යම සහ අවසාන විභාගය සමත්වූ ගුරුවරුකුයි ඒ උසස් පෙළ පත්තිවල අයට නැටුම් ඉගැන්වූයේ. නමුත් ඒ ගාන්ධර්ව විභාගය සමත් වී සිටින අයට ගුරු පත්වීම් ලබා ගැනීමට ඒ අවසානවේදී බැරි වුණා. එය අවාසනාවක්. ගාන්ධර්ව විභාගය සමත් අය උඩරට නැටුම් පිළිබඳව, සංගීතය පිළිබඳව හොඳ අවබෝධයක් ලබාගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ අයට මින් පසු විශේෂ තැනක් ලබා දෙන්නට තමුන්නාත්සේගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට තවත් කාරණයක් සඳහන් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. පුහුණුව සඳහා අවුරුදුපහා ගුරුවරුන් ගුරු විද්‍යාලවලට යවනවා, පුහුණුව සඳහා ගුරුවරයකු යවන විට ඒ ගුරුවරයා එතෙක් ඉගැන්වූ විෂයයන් ඉගැන්වීමට සුදුසු අනුප්‍රාප්ති කියකු යොදන්නේ නැති අවසාන බොහෝ විට දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා. එසේ ගිය විට ඒ ගුරුවරයා ඉගැන්වූ විෂයයන් ඉගැන්වීමට ගුරුවරයෙක් නැතිකම නිසා ඒ විෂයයන් ඉගෙන ගන්නට ක්‍රමයක් නැතිව ශිෂ්‍යයින් අතරම වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ගුරු විද්‍යාලයකට යම් ගුරුවරයෙක් යවනවා නම් ඒ නිසා ආති වන පුරප්පාඩුව පුරවන්නේ නැතිව එසේ යවන්නට එසා යයි මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. අපි විශේෂයෙන්ම අවධානය යොමු කළ යුත්තේ ගුරුවරුන් ගැන තොවෙයි, ළමයා ගැනයි. ඒ නිසා ළමයාට මුල් තැන ලැබිය යුතුයි. ළමයා නිසසි ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදිකිරීම් වැනි හැම දෙයක්ම අපි කරන්නේ. ඒ නිසා ප්‍රථමයෙන් ළමයාගේ අවශ්‍යතාවන් ඉටු කිරීම පිළිබඳව මා තමුන්නාත්සේගේ අවධානය යොමු කරනවා.

මා මූලින් කී පරිදි වැඩි වන ජනගහනයට ඔරොත්තු දෙන විධියට ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදි කර ගන්නට ඒවාට අවශ්‍ය උපකරණ ලබා ගන්නට ගුරුවරුන් ලබා ගන්නට බැරි තත්වයක් අපට උදා වී තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම නාගරික ප්‍රදේශවල දැන් ඉඩකඩම් නැති වේගෙන යනවා. එම නිසා මේ වැඩි වන ජනගහනයට හා වැඩි වන ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්නවලට විසඳුමක් හැටියට හැකි තාක් දුරට මේ පාසල් දෙවැනි පවත්වන්නට කටයුතු කරනවා නම් මේ සම්පත්වලින් අපට මීට වඩා ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නට පුළුවන්ය කියා මා තමුන්නාත්සේට මතක් කරනවා.

මා තමුන්නාත්සේට ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා කාර්ය නියුතු වී සිටි විදුහල්පතිවරුන්ට උසස්වීම් ලබාදී ඒ ගුරුවරුන්ගේ සේවය අගයීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් පසුගිය

අවුරුද්දේදී තමුන්නාත්සේ අනුගමනය කිරීම ගැන. ඒ අනුව මා එක කාරණයක් තමුන්නාත්සේට මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. විදුහල්පතිවරුන් වශයෙන් කැපවීමකින් වැඩ කළ, එමෙන්ම යම් යම් ශ්‍රේණි තිබුණු, දක්ෂ එමෙන්ම උනන්දුවෙන් වැඩ කළ ගුරුවරුන් පිරිසක් සිටිනවා. ඒ අය අද ලොකු කළකිරීමකින් සිටිනවා, තමන්ට උසස්වීමක් නොලැබුණා කියා. ඒ නිසා ශ්‍රේණි ලැබිය යුතු ඒ අන්දමට විශේෂ උනන්දුවකින් වැඩ කරන ගුරුවරුන්ටත් උසස්වීම් ලබා දීමට තමුන්නාත්සේගේ කාරුණික අවධානය යොමු කරන්නය කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගුරු සහාපතිතුමනි, රටේ සම්පත් සමසේ නොබෙදුණත් අධ්‍යාපනය හැම දුප්පත් දරුවෙකුටම නියම විධියට ලබා ගන්නට, සමසේ ලබා දෙන්නට, විශේෂයෙන්ම පහසුකම් නැති පීටසරබඳ ප්‍රදේශවලට ඒ පහසුකම් ලබා දෙන්නට, ගුරු ආමතීතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නය කියා ඉල්ලා සිටිමින් මා නිහඬ වෙනවා.

සහාපතිතුමා
(*சகிவரர்*)

(The Chairman)

මිළඟට හපුතලේ ගුරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා, කපාව විනාඩි 3 කට සීමා කරන්න හැකි වෙයිද?

වී. ජ. ම. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර මහතා (ආමතීතුමා)

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(Mr. W. J. M. Lokubandara—Minister)

ගුරු සහාපතිතුමනි, මම ඉතාම ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා ඔබතුමා මට මේ අවස්ථාව දුන්නට. අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය ගැන සලකා බලන විට අපට අමතක කරන්නට බැහැ, රටේ මහත් ආන්දෝලනයක් ඇති කළ අධ්‍යාපන ධවල පත්‍රිකාව. කවුරු මොනවා කිව්වත් අධ්‍යාපන ධවල පත්‍රිකාව කන්නන්ගර යුගයෙන් පසුව මේ රටේ සැබෑ වින්ම පවත්නා තත්ත්වයන් පිළිබඳව රටේ පවතින දේශපාලන ආර්ථික ආදී නොයෙක් පෙරළිකාර තත්ත්ව වලට පිළියමක් දීමට හොඳ හිතීන් ගත් නිර්දේශ රාශියක් රැගත් කොමිසමක ප්‍රතිඵලයක් බව අපට කියන්නට පුළුවන්. මා ඉතාමත් කණගාටු වෙනවා මේ නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට ප්‍රමාදවීම ගැන. මා ගුරු ආමතීතුමාට විශේෂයෙන් යොවන කටයුතු භාර ආමතීතුමා වශයෙන් කියනවා මේ රටේ ජනතාව කෙරෙහි හැබෑ ඇල්මක් ඇතිව විශේෂයෙන්ම යොවන යොවනියන්ට නියම නායකත්වයක් දෙන කෙනෙකු වශයෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය වෙනුවෙන් අප යොදන මුදල සැබවින්ම ජාතික ආයෝජනයක් බව සාක්ෂාත් කර ගන්නට තිබෙන ඒකායන මාර්ගය වන්නේ මේ අධ්‍යාපන ධවල පත්‍රිකාව හැකි ඉක්මනින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම නිසා ඒ ගැන එතුමාගේ කාරුණික අවධානය යොමු කරන්නය කියා.

එහි ඇති ඉතාම හොඳ නිර්දේශයක් තමයි ජාතික අධ්‍යාපන කොමිසමක් පිළිබඳ අදහස. ජාතික අධ්‍යාපන කොමිසමක් පත් කිරීමට ගුරු ආමතීතුමා මුදල් වැය වන්නේ නැහැ. එය ඒ තරම් අමාරු වැඩක් නොවෙයි. කවදාවත් අපට මේ පැලැස්තර දැමීමෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්න විසඳන්නට බැරි බව දන්නා ඔබතුමා මේ ජාතික අධ්‍යාපන

[වී. ජ. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර මහතා]

කොමිසම පත් කිරීම ප්‍රමාද වෙන් න වෙන් න ජාතික අධ්‍යාපනයක් පිළිබඳ අදහසත් ප්‍රමාද වන බව පිළිගන් නවා ඇති. එම නිසා කරුණාකර කවර මට්ටමෙන් හෝ ඕනෑම දේශපාලන දර්ශනයක් පිළිගන්නා කවර අදහසක් ඇති කෙනෙකුට හෝ අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්න යේදී—පටු දේශපාලන මත ඉක්මවන අදහස් ඇති තර මට හොඳ පුරවැසියන් වශයෙන් අප කාගේත් ජාතික හැඟීමක් ඇති නිසා මා හිතනවා ඔබතුමාට පුළුවන් වෙයි කියා—අධිකරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම් සේද අධ්‍යාපනය සම්බන්ධයෙනුත් ඒ අන්දමටම කවර දේශපාලන පෙර ලියක් වුණත් අසාධාරණයක් නොවන්නට, අනාගත පර පුරව අසාධාරණයක් නොවන්නට, මේ රටේ අනාගතය බාර ගන්නට සිටින බාල පසුපුරව අසාධාරණයක් නො වන්නට, තීරණ ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන අන්දමේ නිරීක්ෂණ කරන අන්දමේ ජාතික අධ්‍යාපන කොමිසමක් පත් කිරීමේ කාර්යය ප්‍රමාද නොකරන ලෙින් මම ඔබතුමා ගෙන් ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඒ වාගේම මට අමතක කරන්න බැහැ, ගරු සභාපති තුමනි, ඔබතුමා අසා ගෙන සිටිද්දී, අපේ ගරු ජනාධිපති තුමන් ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් මේ රටේ ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිගැනීම ගැන කළ ප්‍රකාශය. සමහර විට තමුන් නාන්සේ තුළත් බොහෝ විට වැරදි අදහසක් ඇති වෙන් න පුළුවනි, සාමාන්‍යයෙන් මා වැනි අය බොහොම හොඳට ඉංග්‍රීසි ඉගෙනගෙන, අපි අනික් අයට ඉංග්‍රීසි ඉගෙන ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව නොදෙනවාය කියා. මේ විධියේ පටු අදහසක් කවදාවත් අප තුළ නැහැ. හැමදා මත් අපි කියන්නේ, ඉංග්‍රීසිය පන්නි හැඟීම නිරූපනය කරන ආයුධයක් නොවිය යුතු බවයි. හරියට ඒකත් කලිසම වාගේ විය යුතුයි. කලිසම මේ රටේ පොදු ජනතා වට අයිති වුණා වාගේම ඉංග්‍රීසියත් එසේ විය යුතුයි. කලිසම නම් එක රැයකින් අපට ඇද ගන්න පුළුවනි. ඉංග්‍රීසිය ඒ විධියට බැරිකමයි ප්‍රශ්නය. ඒ බැරිකම අපේ ගමේ ගොඩේ කොල්ලන්ගේ දුර්වලකමක් නොවෙයි, ඔවුන්ට ඒ සඳහා වුවමනා පහසුකම් නොමැතිවීමයි. ඒක හරිද කියලයි මම අහන්නේ. ඉංග්‍රීසිය එක පැලැන්තිය කට සීමා කරගෙන සිටීමයි මේ අසාධාරණය. මේක දුරු කිරීමට හොඳ සංඥාපනයක් වෙන් න ඕනෑ, ගරු ජනාධිපති උතුමාණන් ජාතික භාෂාවක් වශයෙන් ඉංග්‍රීසිය පිළිබඳව කළ ප්‍රකාශය.

පිළිගත, දෙමළ භාෂාවට, සිංහල භාෂාවට දෙන තැනත් සමග මේ ඉංග්‍රීසියත් ජාතික වුණාම කොහොම වෙයිද කියා මම නම් දන්නේ නැහැ. පොත්තම්බලම් අරුණා වලම් තුමා, ඩී. බී. ජයතිලක තුමා වැනි ජාතික විරයන් සටන් කළේ ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව ආයුධයක් කරගෙන. එදා සුද්දන්ට ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් කිව්වේ 'අපට නිදහස දියවි' කියලයි. ඉංග්‍රීසිය ආයුධයක් හැටියට මිස ආහරණයක් වශයෙන් නොවෙයි සැලකුවේ. නිදහස ලැබූ අපටත් ඉංග්‍රීසිය ඕනෑ කරන්නේ ඒ මට්ටමෙන්. එම නිසා, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සාදන විට ජාතික භාෂාවට වඩා අන්තර් ජාතික භාෂාවක් වශයෙන් පිළිගැනීම ගැන කල්පනා කරන්නටය කියන ඉල්ලීම කරන්න කැමතියි. සිංහලයට දෙන තැන නොවෙයි ඉංග්‍රීසියට දිය යුත්තේ. ඉංග්‍රීසියට දිය යුත්තේ ද්විධ භාෂාවට දෙන තැන නොවෙයි. ඉංග්‍රීසි

යට දිය යුත්තේ සම්මත අන්තර් ජාතික භාෂාවක් වශයෙන් දිය යුතු තැනයි. ඒ වනාහි ස්වාභාවික බස නොවෙයි; ප්‍රංශ බස නොවෙයි; අන්තර් ජාතික භාෂා වක් වශයෙන් කොපමණ පිළිගෙන තිබුණත්, අප පිළි ගන්නේ රුසියන් බස නොවෙයි. සම්මත අන්තර් ජාතික භාෂාව වශයෙන් අප පිළිගන්නේ ඉංග්‍රීසිය කියන එක මම හිතන්නේ ඉතාම සාධාරණ පිළිගැනීමක්. එම නිසා අන්තර් ජාතික භාෂාවක් වශයෙන් ඉංග්‍රීසියේ ඇති විටිනාකම සලකා බලා, ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව අපේ ගමේ ගොඩේ කොල්ලන්ටත්, කෙල්ලන්ටත්, ඒ මට්ටමෙන්, ආයුධයක් වශයෙන්, කඩුවක් පාවිච්චි කරන්නා වාගේ පාවිච්චි කිරීමට වරම් ලබා දීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගන්නා ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින්න කැමතියි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අදත්, මේ මොහොතේදීත්, ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාව හොඳින් දන්නා කී දෙනෙක් මිය යනවාද කියා අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. ඉංග්‍රීසි උගතුන්, ඒ දක්ෂකම් ඇති අය විනාශ වී යනවා, නැති වී යනවා, ඒ අයගේ කුසලතා වින්ගෙන් රටට, අනාගත පරපුරට ප්‍රයෝජනයක් වෙන් නේ නැහැ. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, බේරුවල ආසනයේ අහිංසකයන් වෙනුවෙනුයි මා විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නේ.

සභාපතිතුමා
(*Chairman*)
(The Chairman)

බේරුවල ගැන මතක් කළත් මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ කාලය සීමා කරන්න වෙනවා.

වී. ජ. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර මහතා
(*திரு. டி.சி.மு. ஜே. எம். லொக்சுபண்டார*)
(Mr. W. J. M. Lokubandara)

එම නිසා මේ සීමිත කාලය තුළදී අපේ ඇමතිතුමාට මේවා ගැන විස්තර කියන්න ඕනෑ කරන්නේ නැහැ. එතුමා රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයේ අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබුවත් ගමේ ගොඩේ දුප්පත් කොල්ලාගේ හැදියාවත් දන්නා කෙනෙක්. එම නිසා මේ වන විටත් හපුතලේ ආසනයටත්, බියගමට නොදෙවැනි ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනයක් ලබා දීම පිළිබඳව විශේෂ ව්‍යාපෘතියක් අරඹන්නට එතුමා නියෝග කර තිබෙනවා, මේ ගැන එතුමාට මම ස්තූතිවන්න වෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ බැංකුවක් පිහිටුවන්නට වහාම නියෝග කරන ලෙස ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්න කැමතියි. ඉංග්‍රීසි උගන්වන්න පුළුවන් හමුදා නිලධාරී යෙක් හෝ වේවා, රජයේ සේවකයෙක් හෝ වේවා, විද්‍යාම ගිය කෙනෙක් හෝ වේවා යම්කිසි කෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා නම්, ඒ සමීපත් පික සේරම එකතු කර බැංකු වක් ඇති කර ගන්නවා වාගේ ලකුණු කරගෙන, ඒ අය ආසන මට්ටමෙන් බේදා, මොන ක්‍රමයකින් හෝ කටයුතු කරන්න පුළුවන් වුණොත් මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට විසඳුමක් ලබා ගන්න මාර්ගය සැලසෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් නිකුත් කර ඇති එක් වක්‍ර ලේඛයක් මෙහිදී අපට අමතක කරන්න බැහැ. ඇමතිතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ගන්න ඕනෑ පියවර අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. නමුත් මෙය ප්‍රාදේශීය මට්ටමෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක නොවෙන එකයි එහි

ඇති වරද, ගරු සහාපතිතුමනි, බේරුවල ආසනයටත් මෙය එවා ඇති; ඔබතුමා අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂගෙන් ඒ ගැන විමසා බලන්න. මේ වකු ලේඛය ගැන මම ගිහින් විමසා බැලුවා. අපේ ප්‍රදේශීය අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා මේවා බලන්නේ නැහැ. මම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම මෙම නිලධාරී වාදයට දෝෂාරෝපනය කරනවා. අමාත්‍යාංශය වහම මේවා ගැන සෙයා බලන්න ඕනෑ. මන්ද? මම ඔක්කෝට්ටේ අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂ කාර්යාලයට ගිහින් බැලුවා. ඒ වකු ලේඛය හැටියට, විද්‍යා, ගණිත, ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරු යම් පාසලක ගිහ නම්, ඒ වෙනුවට පැය ගණන කට මුදල් ගෙවා, ගුරුවරුන්ගේ සේවය පිටස්තරින් ලබාගන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා.

අ. හා. 6.45

ගරු සහාපතිතුමනි, අපේ ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න ඕනෑ තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒක නොකියාම බැහැ. හපුතලේ ආසනයේ, ජනානන්ද විද්‍යාලය, පොකුරු පාසලක් හැටියට සම්මත වී තිබුණා.

ඔබේ කියලා ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාත්, ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාත්, ඒ අංශයත් මට සහතික කරලා කිව්වා. එහෙත් රුවසක් තිබෙනවා, ඒක වෙනස් කරලාය කියලා. ඒක නම් කරන්න එපා. [බාධා කිරීම්] බොහොම ස්තුතියි. වෙන් වෙලා තිබුණු ගෙඩනැගිලි පිකට අස්තමේන්තු හදන්න එපාය කියලා කළුරුවිම් මහත්මයාට නියෝගයක් ආවාලු, කන්තෝරුවෙන්. කන්තෝරුවට ඒක කරන්න බැරි බව මම දන්නවා. කොහොම වුණත් දුන් පොරොන්දුව ගැන ගරු ඇමති තුමාටත්, ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාටත් මම ස්තුති වන්න වෙනවා.

අපේ අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමා ඒ විෂයය භාර ගැනීමෙන් පසුව කරන ලද සේවය ගැන වචනයක් කිව්වේ නැත්නම් මම ගුණමකුවෙක්. එම නිසා අපට කරන ලද සේවය පිළිබඳව හපුතලේ ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් මම එතුමාට ස්තුතිවන්න වෙනවා. මෙවර මහලොව වැඩ කටයුතු සාර්ථක කර ගැනීමට එතුමා කැලීන්ව දුන්න උදව්ව නිසා හපුතලේ ජනතාව කවදවත් එතුමාට අමතක කරන්නේ නැහැ, කුලියාපිටියේ ජනතාව අමතක කළත්. හපුතලේ ජනතාව හැමදම එතුමාට ආදරයෙන් සිහි කරනවා. අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමා හමු වෙන්න ගිය හැම විටකම අපේ අවශ්‍යතා සියල්ලම, හරියට දානපතියෙක් වාගේ පරිත්‍යාගශීලීව එතුමා ඉටු කර දුන්නා.

අවසාන වශයෙන් නැවතත් මේ දේ කියන්න ඕනෑ : මගේ අරමුණ මේ අවුරුදු 6 ඇතුළතදී සැලැස්මක් ඇතිව කටයුතු කර, අප ලබා දෙන ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනය තුළින් —අඩු ගණනේ ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරුන් අතුරින් හරි—ඉංග්‍රීසිය උපාධියක් වශයෙන් ගත් අය මගේ කොට්ඨාශයෙන් බිහි කරවීමයි. ඒ සඳහා මට අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සේවය, අනුග්‍රහය ලැබෙමැයි ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරන අතර ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා, ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යාපන ඇමති තුමා සහ ගරු අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමාත් යන තුන් දෙනාටම නැවතත් ස්තුති කරමින් මම හිඟ වෙනවා.

එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා (නැගෙනහිර කොළඹ— නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සහාපතිතුමා)

(සී.ඊ. ආර්. ආර්. සමරවික්‍රම—කොළඹ පුස්තකාල කළමනාකරු)

(Mr. Edmund Samarawickrema—Colombo East—Deputy Chairman of Committees)

සහාපතිතුමනි, මට කපා කරන්න කල් දී තිබෙන්නේ මිනිත්තු දෙකයි. මම මෙපණ වෙලා මූලාසනයේත් හිටියා. [බාධා කිරීම්]

මගේ කොට්ඨාශය සඳහා විමර්ශන අයවැයෙන් වෙන් වුණු මුදල්වලින් 80% ක්ම වියදම් කර තිබෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනයටයි. නැගෙනහිර කොළඹ හුණක් ඉඩම් තිබෙනවා. බටහිර කොළඹ ඉඩම් නැහැ.—ඉඩම් නම් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒවායේ ගෙවල් හදලා—එම නිසා ඉස්කෝල දියුණු කරන්න බැහැ. අවුරුදු 33 කට වරක් ලෝකයේ ජනගහණය දෙගුණ වෙනවා. අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා දැන් හිටත්ම ඒ ගැන කල්පනා කර වැඩ කරන්න ඕනෑ. එම නිසා ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ දැනට තිබෙන හිස් ඉඩම්වල ජාතික නිවාස දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ගෙවල් හදන්න විතරක් ඉඩ දෙන්න එපා. ගෙවල්වල ඉන්න දරුවන්ට අධ්‍යාපනය දෙන්න ඕනෑ නම් ඉස්කෝල අයිතෝ තිබෙන ඉඩම්, ඒ කිව්වට තිබෙන ආණ්ඩුවේ ඉඩම් පුළුවන් තරම් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට පවරා ගන්න ඕනෑ.

මහතාම ඉස්කෝලට ගිහින් බැලුවොත් පෙනෙනවා, ඒ ඉස්කෝලට පානදුරේ ඉදලාත් බස්වලින් ලමයින් එන බව. ඒ විදියට රෝයල් කොලේජී එකට එනවා; විශාල විද්‍යාලයට එනවා. ඒකට කරන්න දෙයක් නැහැ. කොහෙන් ආවත් කවුරුත් හදන්නේ තමන්ගේ ලමයි කොළඹ හොඳම ස්කෝලවලට එවන්නයි. ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක විද්‍යාලය, සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. කන්නන්ගර විද්‍යාලය, ජනාධිපති විද්‍යාලය, යනුවෙන් විද්‍යාල තුනක් තව ආණ්ඩුවෙන් විවෘත කිරීම ගැන අපේ හිටපු ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තුති කළ යුතුයි. පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ලමයි ඉස්කෝලවලට ශැව්වේ වයස අවුරුදු හතට පස්සෙයි.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(තුරුකුමාර ඉරාමා)

(A Member)

අවුරුදු 6 සි මාස 6 න්.

එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා

(සී.ඊ. ආර්. ආර්. සමරවික්‍රම)

(Mr. Edmund Samarawickrema)

තව ආණ්ඩුවෙන්, අවුරුදු 5න් ලමයි බාලාංශයට ඇතුළත් කරන්න කටයුතු කලා. ලමයි ඉස්කෝලවලට ඇතුළත් කරගන්න බැරිය කියලා, බොහොම කරදර වුණා. මා පත්වුණු තැටියේම. සියළුම ලමයි රෝයල් කොලේජී එකට යන්නයි හැදුවේ. විශාල විද්‍යාලයට යන්නයි, හැදුවේ. එම නිසා “අපි හොඳ ඉස්කෝල යක් විවෘත කරමු” යයි මා කිව්වා. ඉස්කෝලයක් විවෘත කරන විට කල්පනා කර විවෘත කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් හුණක් උදව් කර තිබෙනවා.

நினைக்கிறேன், இவ்வாறு பயிற்சி கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்தி விட்டு ஆசிரியர்களை அந்தந்தப் பாடசாலைகளில் கடமை யாற்ற விடுவதால் நிலைமை கொஞ்சம் சீர் அடையுமென்று.

எனது தொகுதிப் பாடசாலைகளின் நிலைமை ஓரளவு சீர்ப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, தொண்டர் ஆசிரியர்களால், இவர்களைப்பற்றிக் கடந்த ஆண்டும் பேசினேன். எனது தொகுதியில் 132 பேர் தொண்டர் ஆசிரியர்களாகக் கடமையாற்றுகிறார்கள். இவர்களில் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாகக் கடமையாற்றுபவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்; மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாகக் கடமையாற்றுபவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்; ஏழு ஆண்டுகளாகக் கடமையாற்றுபவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவசியம் இவர்களுடைய பட்டியலைக் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய பரிசீலனைக்கு நான் விட வேண்டும். அது உத்தம ஜனாதிபதியவர்களுக்குக் கிளிநொச்சித் தொகுதி தற்காலிக ஆசிரியர் சங்கம் அனுப்பிய மகஜரின் பிரதியை நான் இங்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க இருக்கின்றேன். அதைக் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் பரிசீலனைசெய்ய வேண்டும். இவர்கள்தாம் எனது தொகுதியிலுள்ள பாடசாலைகளை மூட்டுக்கொடுத்துப் பலகாலமாகக் காப்பாற்றி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

கிளிநொச்சித் தொகுதி ஒரு வயோதிபர் மடமொன நினைத்து இப்பொழுது அங்கு 60 வயது சென்றவர்களை ஆசிரியர்களாக அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். கிளிநொச்சித் தொகுதி ஒரு வயோதிபர் மடமல்ல. வயோதிபர் மடமொன்றில் தங்கியிருப்பது போல, 60 வயதைக் கடந்தவர்கள் அங்கு சில முக்கியமான பாடசாலைகளில் தங்கிவிட்டுப் போகிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு நியமனஞ்செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. இளைப்பாறும் ஆசிரியர்களை இளைப்பாற விட்டுவிட்டு அவ்விடங்களுக்குப் புதிதாக ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கலாமென்று நான் ஆலோசனை கூறுகின்றேன் அப்பாடசாலைகளை நடத்த முடியாவிட்டால் இ. போ. ச. வைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் நீங்கள் கைக்கொண்ட கொள்கை போல, அல்லது மற்றும் எத்தனையோ துறைகளை அந்தந்த நிருவாகங்களுக்குக் கையளித்ததுபோல, அப்பாடசாலைகளையும் மீண்டும் தனியார் கையில் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் அவற்றைத் திரும்பவும் கட்டியெழுப்பக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். அதுவும் முடியாவிட்டால், கடந்த காலத்திற் செய்ததுபோல, பாடசாலைகளுக்கு ஆசிரியர்களை, மானவ ஆசிரியர்கள் என்ற முறையில் நியமியுங்கள். கூடிய சம்பளத்தில் ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்க முடியாவிட்டால் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் இவ்வாறு செய்யலாம். அதுவும் முடியாவிட்டால், இப்பொழுது உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளிடம் சிறிய பாடசாலைகளையாகுதல் நடத்தும் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுங்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்தால் இந்நாட்டில் பாடசாலைகளை ஓரளவாவது சீரடையச் செய்ய முடியுமென நினைக்கிறேன். கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்கள் இவற்றையெல்லாம் கவனக் திறகொண்டு ஏற்ற நிவாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தலைவரவர்களே, மாண்புமிகு ஜனாதிபதியவர்களுக்கு கிளிநொச்சித் தொகுதித் தற்காலிக ஆசிரியர் சங்கம் அனுப்பிய மகஜரையும் தொண்டர் ஆசிரியர்களின் பட்டியலையும் நான் ஏற்கெனவே குறிப்பிட்ட இருபத்தைந்து பாடசாலைகளின் பட்டியலையும் இங்கு சமர்ப்பித்து* அவை ஹன்சாட்டில் இடம் பெறச்செய்ய வேண்டுமெனக்கேட்டு எனது உரையை முடிக்கின்றேன்.

*සමූහය මත තමන් ලද ලියවිලි :

சுபாபிடத்து வைக்கப்பட்ட ஆவணங்கள் :

Documents tabled :

I

KILINCHCHI ELECTORATE TEMPORARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Kilinochchi,
4th September, 1982.

His Excellency,
Hon. President of the Republic of Sri Lanka,

Honoured Sir,

TEMPORARY TEACHERS - KILINCHCHI ELECTORATE

We beg to bring to your Honour's kind notice the following facts for sympathetic consideration :-

1. There are 77 schools in the Kilinochchi electorate of which 26 schools are one-teacher schools scattered in the villages and in colonization schemes.
2. The Ministry of Education declared that this electorate is a difficult area and the teachers are reluctant to assume duties in this electorate. As such, there are shortages of about 421 in this electorate schools.
3. Realising the plight, the parents, the poor peasant, and the farmers appealed to the Regional Director of Education, Education Department, Jaffna, and with the approval, 105 teachers were appointed as Temporary Teachers with the allowance of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- per head per month.
4. We are working full time teaching like other permanent teachers, taking part in the inservice Study Circle and participating in all the extra curricular activities of the Schools.
5. There are teachers who have served for more than five years in the schools drawing the minimum allowance as wages.
6. If these teachers are not appointed, most of the schools in the rural areas would have been closed.

While presenting this issue may we also bring to your kind notice that since of late we notice a few retired teachers (above 60 years) are being appointed to various schools of this electorate. But the present Temporary teachers who are rightfully eligible are overlooked.

We pray that Your Excellency will see this deep injustice by the Temporary teachers and do the needful.

We come from poor families of the Kilinochchi Electorate with the necessary qualifications and experience. Therefore we shall be thankful if Your Honour please consider us for permanent teacher appointments in these schools.

Thanking you. Honoured Sir !

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. President.

Sgd. Secretary.

Kanesta Mahavidyalam Kilinochchi.

II

எளிநொச்சித் தொகுதியிலுள்ள தற்காலிக ஆசிரியர்களின் விபரம்

1. செல்வி பசுபதி நடேசலிங்கம்
2. செல்வி வேதநாயகி வேலாயுதம்
3. செல்வி அற்புதசோதி சதாசிவம்
4. திரு யோசெப்தாசன
5. செல்வி விஜயகுமாரி வீரசிங்கம்
6. செல்வி கலைதேவி சீவரத்தினம்
7. திருமவி ஈஸ்வரியம்மா யோகராசா
8. திருமதி கலாஞ்சினி
9. செல்வி கமலேஸ்வரி வேலாயுதம்
10. செல்வி சிறீரஞ்சினி கதிரவேலு
11. செல்வி சத்தியேஸ்வரி செதுபாண்டியர்
12. திருமதி லங்காதேவி ஈஸ்வரன்
13. திருமதி பராசக்தி
14. செல்வி ராஜினி நிக்கொலஸ்
15. செல்வி கச்சிவாதேவி
16. செல்வி பகவதி செல்வையா
17. செல்வி சபாநாயகி பெர்னாண்டோ
18. செல்வி பாசலின் ஆரோக்கியம்
19. திருமதி மகேஸ்வரி மாணிக்கவாசகர்
20. செல்வி மங்கலேஸ்வரி சிவராசசிங்கம்
21. செல்வி கெளரிதேவி கந்தையா
22. செல்வி ஜெயரூபகாந்தி
23. செல்வி ராஜலக்ஷ்மி வல்லிபுரம்
24. செல்வி ஜெயகுமி ஜெயரத்தினம்
25. செல்வி கமலநாயகி திருஜானசம்பந்தர்
26. செல்வி சந்திரா சிவசுப்பிரமணியம்
27. திருமதி ஞானசௌந்தர இராமநாதன்
28. செல்வி பரமேஸ்வரி தம்பிப்பிள்ளை
29. செல்வி ஜெகதீஸ்வரி ஏகாம்பரம்
30. செல்வி சரோஜினிதேவி மார்க்கண்டி
31. செல்வி இராஜேஸ்வரி ராஜா
32. செல்வி சிவசோதி செல்வப்பா
33. செல்வி கமலசோதி செல்வப்பா
34. திரு. சிறீஸ்தோபிள்ளை இராஜநாயகம்
35. திரு. பத்மநாதன் கதிரேசு
36. செல்வி நிர்மலா சிதம்பரநாதர்
37. செல்வி புவனேஸ்வரி இராமநாதன்
38. செல்வி தேவமலர் சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை
39. செல்வி இராஜேஸ்வரி வேலாயுதப்பிள்ளை
40. செல்வி இன்பராணி வேலுப்பிள்ளை
41. செல்வி ஞானசக்தி கிண்டையா
42. செல்வி அம்பிகாபதி அப்பாத்துரை
43. செல்வி சிவசோதி கந்தையா
44. செல்வி பி. பி. எம். டொல்சி
45. செல்வி புவதேவி கதிர்காமு
46. செல்வி நீலாம்பிகை இராமநாதர்
47. செல்வி சரோஜினிதேவி கந்தையா
48. திரு. முமாரசாமி பஞ்சலிங்கம்
49. திருமதி இரத்தினம்
50. செல்வி கமலாம்பிகை ஆறுமுகம்
51. திருமதி ராசரத்தினம் குணலோகநாயகி
52. செல்வி சரேஸ்வரி சுப்பிரமணியம்
53. செல்வி பரமேஸ்வரி கருமலிங்கம்
54. செல்வி ராஜி மரியதாஸ்
55. செல்வி ஸ்ரீமதி நியாகராசா
56. செல்வி பெல்சி யோசெபின்
57. செல்வி சாந்திமதி சதானந்தன்
58. செல்வி ஜீவநாயகி நீலி
59. செல்வி ஜனின்தா சதானந்தா
60. செல்வி ரதிராணி மகாலிங்கசிவம்
61. செல்வி குணரஞ்சிதம் சின்னத்தம்பி
62. திரு. சிவசுமார் சதம்பரப்பிள்
63. செல்வி இந்தாமதி கனவதிப்பள்ளை
64. செல்வி கலாபிரமணியம்
65. செல்வி அரியராணி அரியகுட்டி
66. செல்வி நடனபதி முரிமுருகேசு
67. செல்வி பத்மாதேவி குணசிங்கம்
68. திரு. மாணிக்கவாசகர் செல்வையா
69. திருமதி சிவானந்தசோதி சின்னப்பா
70. செல்வி பத்மாவதி கதிரவேலு
71. செல்வி மதிவதனி கனகரத்தினம்
72. செல்வி நாகரத்தினம் சிதம்பரம்
73. செல்வி சிவயோகம் மகாலிங்கம்
74. செல்வி ஜெகசோதி ஜெபரத்தினம்
75. செல்வி சிவஞானவதனி சிவராஜசிங்கம்
76. செல்வி இராஜேஸ்வரி சின்னக்குட்டி
77. செல்வி சோநிமலர் முருகர்
78. திரு. மகேந்திரன்
79. செல்வி மகேந்திரராணி மகேந்திரன்
80. செல்வி சாந்தநாயகி செல்வத்துரை
80. செல்வி கிருஷ்ணராணி கோபாலப்பிள்ளை
82. செல்வி விஜயராணி சோமசுந்தரம்
83. செல்வி தேவதி கதிரவேலு
85. செல்வி சந்திராதேவி ஆறுமுகம்
85. செல்வி சிவயோகராணி வடிவேலு
86. திரு. ரீயுத்தினன், எம். எம்.
87. திரு. எஸ். நடராசரா
88. திரு. இராசகாந்தன் இலங்கைநாதர்
89. செல்வி யோகமலர்
90. செல்வி ஜனின்தா மரியதாஸ்
91. திரு. நாகராஜா
92. செல்வி கார்மல்மேரி கைத்தாம்பிள்ளை
93. செல்வி சாந்தநாயகி காசிப்பிள்ளை
94. செல்வி இந்திராணி வர்ணகுலசிங்கம்
95. திருமதி சிவபாக்சியம் செல்வராஜா
96. செல்வி இராஜேஸ்வரி தம்பிப்பிள்ளை
97. திருமதி பராசக்தி சங்கரப்பிள்ளை
98. திரு. கந்தசாமி வேலன்
99. செல்வி சரோஜாதேவி ஆறுமுகம்
100. திரு. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம்
101. செல்வி தங்கேஸ்வரி பொன்னையா
102. திரு. மல்லையாசாமி விநாயகமூர்த்தி

103.	செல்வி வசந்தா சண்முகம்
104.	செல்வி சரஸ்வதி சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை
105.	செல்வி வசந்தாதேவி செல்வையா
106.	செல்வி காந்தநுபி கந்தையா
107.	செல்வி நாகேஸ்வரி கணபதிப்பிள்ளை
108.	செல்வி இராஜேஸ்வரி ஆறுமுகம்
109.	செல்வி சந்திராதேவி கிருஷ்ணன்
110.	செல்வி யோகலட்சுமி கந்தையா
111.	செல்வி ராணி ஞானப்பிரகாசம்
112.	செல்வி ஞானமலர் குமாசாமி
113.	செல்வி சொதிமலர் விசுவநாதன்
114.	செல்வி திலகாவதி கணகசபை
115.	செல்வி ஞானரஞ்சிதம் சுப்பிரமணியம்
116.	செல்வி தேவராணி தம்பையா
117.	செல்வி நாகேஸ்வரி வல்லிபுரம்
118.	செல்வி கோமலாம்பிகை தர்மலிங்கம்
119.	செல்வி கணகமணி வீரபாகு
120.	செல்வி பத்மாவதி கதிரவேலு
121.	செல்வி சிவயோகம்
122.	செல்வி சரஸ்வதி இராஜதிரை
123.	செல்வி விஜயராணி பசுபதி
124.	செல்வி சுசிலா அம்மா சந்தியாபிள்ளை
125.	செல்வி யோகேஸ்வரி தனபாலன்
126.	செல்வி கமலாம்பிகை சுப்பிரமணியக்
127.	செல்வி இந்திராதேவி நவரத்தினம்
128.	செல்வி குணவதி ஐயாதுரை
129.	செல்வி சுசிலாதேவி ஜெகராமலிங்கம்
130.	செல்வி சியோசியா திகிலவா
131.	செல்வி சாந்தநாயகி காசிப்பிள்ளை
132.	திரு. சிவலிங்கம் முத்துத்தம்பி

பாடசாலைகளின் பெயர்

மாணவர் ஆசிரியர் எண்ணிக்கை எண்ணிக்கை

21.	தர்மபுரம் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை இல. 1	.. 185	.. 2
22.	கறுக்காய் தீவு அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 120	.. 2
23.	கல்வெட்டித்திட்டல் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 120	.. 3
24.	இராமநாதபுரம் பிழங்கு அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 199	.. 3
25.	சிவநகர் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 165	.. 3

டி. னா. 7

தலைவர் தலைவர் குறித்து (தலைவர் குறித்து) உறுதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். (ஜனம் எம். ஏ. அப்துல் மஜீத்—மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்ட அமைச்சரும், தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்துப் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. M. A. Abdul Majeed—District Minister for Batticaloa and Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications)

I will be brief, Sir. I want to speak a few words about the Addalaichenai Muslim Training College. We have only two Training Colleges for Muslim Teachers. There are no permanent lecturers for Addalaichenai Training College, and the need is felt especially in science subjects. Most of the so-called lecturers are teachers seconded from various schools and the standard of training that has been given to them is very unsatisfactory. We have been spotlighting this matter over the years, including last year and the year before. I would request the Hon. Minister and the Ministry officials to ensure that capable, qualified and permanent lecturers are posted to this Addalaichenai Training College.

The second point is, Sir, regarding the appointments of Tamil medium graduates that were made by the Ministry for teaching Tamil Language and Social Studies. In the case of these appointments, I am sorry to state that the percentage of Muslim graduates appointed, when compared to Tamil graduates, is not adequate. I made representations to the Education Service Committee. They wanted me to make representations to the Education Ministry. I must thank the Secretary to the Ministry. I pointed out the figures and appraised him of the situation. He agreed and promised to give adequate representation and appointments in the next batch of appointments.

There is one matter which the hon. Member for Colombo Central Mr. Halim Ishak raised about the Mavadipalli School. Mavadipalli School is not a remote school, Sir. It is in the main road between Kalmunai and Sammanthurai and it is one of the most popular schools. My electorate is a rural electorate, except for Sammanthurai Town. In the colony, there are Sinhala medium schools in Ampara and Tamil medium schools in my electorate. All these teachers prefer schools in Kalmunai Town, Samanthurai Town or to be in Central Schools. The schools in my colony are worse than the Kilinochchi schools. So, we had a meeting of these principals. They insisted "At least get us into Kalmunai region." From the Primary upwards, in every category, we have a shortage of about 786 teachers.

பாடசாலைகளின் பெயர்	மாணவர் ஆசிரியர் எண்ணிக்கை	எண்ணிக்கை
1.	மாசாலை அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 108 .. 1
2.	கோயிலவயல் சி. சி. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 112 .. 1
3.	சாமிப்புலம் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 96 .. 1
4.	தர்மக்கேணி அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 82 .. 1
5.	பூநகரி-நல்லூர் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 158 .. 1
6.	செல்லியா தீவு அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 70 .. 1
7.	தம்பிராய் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 112 .. 1
8.	அத்தாய் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 54 .. 1
9.	அக்கராயன் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 117 .. 1
10.	செம்பஞ்சுன்று அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 15 .. 1
11.	கரியாலை-நாகபடுவான் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை இல II	90 .. 1
12.	கரியாலை-நாகபடுவான் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை இல III	38 .. 1
13.	சிராஞ்சி அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 105 .. 1
14.	குமனமுனை அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 66 .. 1
15.	பல்லவராயன் கட்டு அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 48 .. 1
16.	ஸ்கந்தபுரம் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை இல. I	.. 215 .. 1
17.	இக்கந்தபுரம் அ. த. க. பாடசாலை இல. II	.. 106 .. 1
18.	வளைப்பாடு குறு. கத்தோலிக்க பாடசாலை	.. 94 .. 1
19.	பொன்னுவெளி சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலை	15 .. 1
20.	வட்டக்கச்சி தெற்கு அ. த. க. பாடசாலை	.. 111 .. 2

[එම්. ඒ. අබ්දුල් මජීබ් මහතා]

In Batticaloa, where I am the District Minister, there is a shortage of about 1000 odd teachers. So ultimately the children who are in colonies will suffer. We are spending a tremendous amount of money to look after the people who are educated and their children. You find in every electorate developed areas and backward areas. As a matter of fact, you will find that such a situation prevails even in Colombo. In Colombo, there are pockets, where the education of children is probably as low and as backward as in my colony areas. These are things we should not forget. It is not the Chief Education Officer who does these transfers. He has no power. It is under the control of the Regional Director, Ampara. I believe three teachers from Sammanthurai were there. So, at the principals' meeting he requested them to come and teach at least for one year in Units 4, 5 or 6 of the colony schools. The schools are about 2 or 3 miles from Sammanthurai and the teachers agreed. That was how the transfers were done. I believe, adjustments have been made. If applications were called from Mavadipalli, there will be thousand teachers who will be wanting to go there. That is the correct position.

I would like to point out another matter. That is regarding these Moulavi teachers. The Hon. Minister. Mr. Mohamed who is in charge of Muslim Religious Affairs has made public statements. The Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs also has made public statements. Where this matter is concerned, as Muslim representatives on the Government side, we are in an embarrassing situation. The All Ceylon Islamic Teachers' Association, and the Opposition Members of Parliament went to town during the Presidential Election and the Referendum on this matter and wanted a categorical statement whether these Moulavis would be appointed or not. So that this matter can be finally closed. After 1977, no Moulavis have been appointed. I am not asking you to appoint any Dick, Tom or Harry. You conduct an examination on Allahim for the G.C.E. qualified. It is very important as far as the Muslims are concerned. I may not be even the correct spokesman to speak about religion. The others are much more pious than me. But, yet for all, Sir, to teach Islam, the basic knowledge of Arabic is also necessary. Maulavis are important, because the others cannot teach. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Hon. Minister on behalf of the community and make this humble statement. I am not aspiring to be a leader of the community but please remember I am not merely Abdul Majeed, I have been voted into Parliament by Muslim voters, for 23 years. We Muslim Members from the Eastern Province are not merely Muslims, we represent really the Muslim voters. We may be backbenchers or holding Deputy Minister's posts, but our voices must be heard, because when we speak we really speak for the community; we are voted into Parliament by Muslims.—(Interruption). I am not interested in this. That is why I was an Independent Member of Parliament for 10 years. I have never been

hankering after jobs. Therefore, tell us whether these Maulavi appointments will be made or not, so that we can close this chapter.

There is one other matter that I want to speak on as District Minister for Batticaloa, because none of the other Members from the Batticaloa District spoke on it. That is with regard to the schools damaged by the cyclone. I do not know what they did in Batticaloa. Ampara and Polonnaruwa Districts also went through the same cyclone and we went and repaired the buildings damaged by the cyclone to bring them back to the state in which they were. But where the Batticaloa District was concerned they started a process of meeting, sakachchawas, and these wanted cyclone-proof buildings. Cyclones comes once in seventy years, and it is not only the Ministry of Education that has buildings. I must tell you that, when I was the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture, we had very big buildings for the storage of paddy. Likewise, every department has buildings. And I tell you buildings of about 31 schools especially in the rural areas were damaged as a result of the cyclone, and there are not even shady trees for these children to sit under and to be taught. Such was the damage caused by the cyclone. In fact I told the Director of Education to at least make a study and group these schools, so that we can ask for a minimum number of schools. I have asked for those schools. It is not an electoral matter. As District Minister my conscience tells me to ask for it. So it would be helpful if you could at least give them semi-permanent buildings. Those schools are sited in very poor Tamil villages. So, please give them at least semi-permanent buildings where those children could sit and study, because the cyclone has not merely hit those buildings, it has even blown off all the perennial trees that stood. There is not even a margosa tree or a mango tree to provide shade for these children to sit under and be taught.

Finally, I am very happy that this Ministry is in very capable hands, and I support the view expressed by the hon. Member for Trincomalee (Mr. S. Sampanthan) that the Education Service Committee is necessary. Now, the pressure on Members for transfers is very much less. During those days, I used to say. "If you wanted to meet an MP go to Malay Street and not to 'Srivasthi' or the Parliament; you can meet any MP there." because there were transfers right through the year, but now it has been reduced very much and there is some sense in it. I must thank the Hon. Minister of Educational Services for listening to our requests and giving this limited number of furniture, toilet facilities and so on of which the hon. Member for Nallur (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam) spoke. So, I thank the Hon. Minister and also thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

රංගනයකි පත්මනාදන් මහත්මිය (පොත්තුවිල්)
 (තිරුමති රங்கநாயகி பத்மநாதன்—பொத்துவில்)
 (Mrs. Ranganayaki Pathmanathan—Pottuvil)

Thank you Mr. Chairman. Since time is limited I would like to spotlight just one pressing problem in my Electorate. It is the predicament of thirty volunteer teachers who are serving in Tamil areas in village schools.

The former and late Member of Parliament for Pottuvil had requested some of the GCE 'O' Level examination qualified teachers to serve in these backward areas, and naturally they entertained ideas of being absorbed into the teaching profession.

This lot of volunteer teachers have to be distinguished from the rest of the volunteer teachers in the Island because they have served for more than three years. They have spent their own money on travelling in buses, and sometimes when they alight from the bus they have to even walk a distance of about one mile. Besides, they have held the fort for us when there was an acute shortage of teachers.

I am aware of the Hon. Minister's problem, because the new scheme is to recruit teachers only with GCE 'Advanced' level examination qualification. But we have a precedent, because in the estate schools, I understand, the authorities concerned are recruiting teachers with the 'O' Level qualification.

Therefore, I hope the Hon. Minister will be able to relax the rule and extend the same concession to these thirty teachers in my Electorate.

I would also like to mention the case of Mr. Sivagnanamoothi, a teacher whom the Hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned on the Floor of this House. The problem of the transfer of Mr. Sivagnanamoothi is different and it was not due to the shortage of teachers in the Kolavi school. There are a number of schools which have a shortage of teachers, but Mr. Sivagnanamoothi was transferred because there was a complaint against him by the AGA, Akkaraipattu, and the Special Service Officer at Akkaraipattu. I understand that Mr. Sivagnanamoothi had launched on a campaign of vilification against these two Government officers. It is not fair for a teacher, just because he has political rights, to slander another public officer. After all he is a Government Servant who has a career before him.

Therefore, I hope the Education Ministry will take this into account and deal with the officer concerned. Thank you very much.

ආර්. එම්. ධර්මදාස බන්දා මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය පේෂකම් ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஆர். எம். தர்மதாச பண்டா—புடைவைக் கைத் தொழில் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. M. Dharmadasa Banda—Deputy Minister of Textile Industries)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මම පළමුවෙන්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ බිබිලේ ආසනයේ දරුණු ගුරු හිඟය ගැනයි. මගේ ආසනයේ පමණක් නොවෙයි අද මුළු මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේම ඉතාම දරුණු ගුරු හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. දැනට ඒ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පාසැල්වලට ගුරුවරුන් දහසක පමණ අඩුවක් තිබෙනවා. මේ ගැන මතක් කළ සෑම විටකම අළුතෙන් ගුරුවරු බඳවා ගන්නවාය කී නිසා අපි බොහෝ බලාපොරොත්තු ඇති කර ගෙන සිටියා. මේ කාරණය ගැන ඉතාම ඉක්මණින් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු වී ලබන වාරයේදී ලබන මැයි මාසයේදී පාසැල් ආරම්භ කරන විටවත් ඒ පුරප්පාඩු එක්දහසෙන් සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක්වත් පුරවන්නට එතුමා පියවර ගනිවිය කියා මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ සමහර පාසැල්වල ගුරු හිඟය ඉතාම දරුණුයි. ළමයින් හාරසියයක් ඉන්න පාසැලක ඉන්නේ ගුරුවරුන් දෙන්නයි. කොට්ඨාශයේ සෑම පාසැලකටම ගුරු හිඟය බලපානවා. ගුරු මණ්ඩලය සම්පූර්ණ වූ එකම පාසැලක්වත් නැහැ. එමනිසා අළුතෙන් ගුරුවරු බඳවා ගෙන හෝ එහෙම නැත්නම් වෙනත් ප්‍රදේශවල සිට මාරු කර යැවීමෙන් හෝ මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ගුරු හිඟය මහහරවන්නට ඉතාම ඉක්මණින් ක්‍රියා කරන මෙන් මා ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඒ සමගම, ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කළ යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, කොමිෂන් සභාව යන මේ අංශ තුනෙන්ම ඉතාම හොඳින් වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යනත් සමහර වෙලාවට නිලධාරීන් එක්කෙනෙක් දෙන්නෙක් ඉන්න පුළුවන්—එහෙම ඉන්න බව පෙනෙනවා—ඇමති මණ්ඩලය ගන්නා තීරණවලටත් ඉහළින් වැඩ කරනා. මම එය මතක් කරන්නේ කණගාටුවෙන්. ඒක ඇමති තුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කර ඉතාම ඉක්මණින් ඒ ගැන පියවරක් ගනිවිය කියා මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපේ ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටෙමින් පසු මුලින්ම ගත් පියවරක් තමයි 1970-77 කාලසීමාව තුළදී දේශපාලන කරදරවලට භාජනය වූ අයට යම් සහනයක් සැලසීම සඳහා දේශපාලන පළිගැනීම් පිළිබඳව සොයා බලා වාර්තා කිරීම සඳහා කමිටුවක් පත් කිරීම. ඒ දේශ පාලන පළිගැනීම් කමිටුවට විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කළා. මම හිතන හැටියට ඒ අයගෙන් වැඩි හටියක් ගුරුවරු. ඒකට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කළ එක ගුරුවරයෙක් ඉන්නවා මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ. 1970 දී එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩුව පැරදෙන විට ඒ ගුරුවරයා සේවය කළේ අම්පාර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මහමය ප්‍රදේශයේ පාඨශාලා පරීක්ෂකවරයකු හැටියට. 1946 ගුරු සේවයට බැඳුණු ගුරුවරයෙක්. පරීක්ෂකවරයකු වශයෙන් හිටපු ඒ ගුරුවරයා 1970 මැතිවරණය අවසාන වුණා පමණයි ඒ මණ්ඩලය තුළම ළමයි 45 දෙනෙකු පමණ ඉන්න ඉතාම

[ආර්. දැම. ධර්මස ඛණ්ඩා මහතා]

කුඩා පාසැලක උප ගුරුවරයකු හැටියට පත් කලා. පාසැලා පරීක්ෂකවරයකු වශයෙන් හිටපු මණ්ඩලය තුළම ඉතාම කුඩා පාසැලක උප ගුරුවරයකු හැටියට පත් කලා. 1970 සිට 1977 දක්වාම ඒ ගුරුවරයාට ඉන්න සිද්ධ වූණ උප ගුරුවරයෙක් හැටියට. එහෙමයි පසුගිය හත් අවුරුද්ද ඇතුළත පළිගැනීම් කර තිබෙන්නේ.

අපේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත්වූවාට පසු ඒ ගුරුවරයා දේශපාලන පළිගැනීම් කමිටුවට අභියාචනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කලා. කමිටුව පිලිගන්නා ඒක එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට වැඩ කිරීම නිසා ගුරුවරුන්ගෙන් ගන්නිත් දින පළිගැනීම් කිය කියා. ඒ අනුව කමිටුව නිර්දේශයක් කලා. 1970 දී ඒ ගුරුවරයා හිටපු පරීක්ෂක ශ්‍රේණිය දෙන්නය කියා නිර්දේශ කලා. ඒ ගුරුවරයා ඒ නිර්දේශය ලැබෙන තෙක් හිත වැටුප්වත් ඉල්ලුවේ නැහැ. ශ්‍රේණිය පමණයි ඉල්ලුවේ. ශ්‍රේණිය දෙන්න කියා නිර්දේශ කලා. ඒ නිර්දේශය අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයට යැව්වා. අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය ඒ ගුරුවරයා පිළිබඳ නිර්දේශයක් ඒ අත්දමේ තවත් ගුරුවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකු ගැන කරන ලද නිර්දේශත් ඇමති මණ්ඩලයට ඉදිරිපත් කලා. ඇමති මණ්ඩලය ඒ නිර්දේශ අනුමත කලා. ඒ ගුරුවරයාට හිමි ස්ථානය දෙන්නය කියා ඇමති මණ්ඩලයත් තීරණය කර තිබෙනවා. ඇමති මණ්ඩලය ගත් ඒ තීරණයවත් තවම අද වන තෙක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර නැහැ. මම කණගාටුවෙනවා, කවුරු හරි නිලධාරියෙක් මේක කොහේ හරි හංගා ගෙන ඉන්නවා වගෙයි මට පෙනෙන්නේ. ලියුමක් ලිව්වාම උත්තරයක් හම්බ වෙන්නෙත් නැහැ. මම ඉතාමත් කතාගාටු වෙනවා මේ කාරණය ගැන. ඒ මොකද? අපේ පක්ෂයට වැඩ කළ එකේ පළියට, පරීක්ෂකවරයෙක් හැටියට සිටි ගුරු වරයාට ඒ මණ්ඩලය තුළම උප ගුරුවරයෙකු වශයෙන් වැඩ කරන්නට සලස්වා—1970 සිට 1977 දක්වා ඒ ගුරුවරයාට දුක් විදින්න සලස්වා—අපහාසයට ලක් කර තිබූ අවස්ථාවේ 1977 දී බලයට පැමිණී අපේ රජයටත් තවමත් බැරි වුණා ඒ ගුරුවරයාට යම් සහනයක් සලස්වන්න. දැන් අවුරුදු 13 ක් ගත වී තිබෙනවා.

මේ අතවරයට ලක් වූ ගුරුවරයාගේ නම ගරු ඇමති ආමාගේ දැනගැනීම සඳහා මම කියන්නමි. එනම්, ඩී. එම්. හේමරත්න නමැති ගුරුවරයායි. මම හිතනවා දැන් ඔහු විශ්‍රාම ලබන්නත් තව අවුරුද්දකට දෙකකට වැඩිය නැතුව ඇත කියා. අඩු ගාණේ එසේ විශ්‍රාම යන කාල සීමාවේදීවත් ඔහුගේ සිතට සහනයක් සලස්සන්නය කියා මම ඉල්ලනවා. දේශපාලන කොමිටියෙන් නිර්දේශ කර තිබෙන පරිදි ඒ පරීක්ෂකවරයාට දියයුතු ශ්‍රේණිය වත් අඩුම ගණනේ දෙන්න. සල්ලිවලින් තොවෙයි, ලියුම් කාලීනක් යවන්න පමණයි තිබෙන්නේ.

මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා තවදුරටත් මේ පළිගැනීමට ඉඩ තියන්නේ නැතිව කරුණාකර ඔහුට දිය යුතු ශ්‍රේණිය දෙන්නය කියා. එහෙම ඔහුට දිය යුතු ශ්‍රේණිය දෙන්නට බැරි නම් මම ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා ඒක දෙන්න බැරිය කියා ලියුමක්වත් එවන ලෙස ඒ නිලධාරීන්ට කියන්නය කියා. එතකොට ප්‍රශ්නය එන නිත් ඉවරයි. කරුණාකර මේකට ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න. ඇමති මණ්ඩලය ගත් තීරණයවත්

ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නය කියන්න. කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයටත් වඩා බලතල තිබෙන අය එක්කෝ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නැත් නම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කොහේ හෝ අංශයක ඉන්නවා වෙන්න ඇති. මම දන්නේ නැහැ, කොහේ ඉන්නවා වාද කියා. මට හොයන්න වෙලාවක් නැහැ. මම දෝෂා රෝපණයක් කරනවා තොවෙයි. මම ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සුදුසු පරිදි ක්‍රියා කරන්නය කියලයි.

ජේනුකා හේරත් මහත්මිය (නුවරඑළිය දිසා ඇමති තුමිය)

(*திருமதி ரேணுகா ஹேரத்—சுவரேலிய மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்*)

(Mrs. Renuka Herath—District Minister, Nuwara Eliya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මම පළමුකොටම ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා ත්‍රිකුණාමලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට (ආර්. සම්පත් දත් මහතා) මේ අවස්ථාව ලබා දීමට උත්සාහ කිරීම ගැන. ඒ වාගේම ගරු සභාපතිතුමාටත් ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා මේ සුළු කාලය හෝ දීම ගැන.

අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ කපා කරන විට මම කියන්න මිනෑ, අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව අද එදාට වඩා ප්‍රගතියක් තිබෙනවාය කියා. නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ගත්තොත් මට කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ ගුරු හිඟය ගැනයි. සිංහල දෙමළ ගුරුවරුන් 1,600 ක පමණ හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ 1,600 න් 516 ක් ම හිඟ වී ඇත්තේ වලපනේ ආසනයේයි. නමුත් ඒ තරම් ගුරු හිඟයක් තිබියදීත් අපි ඉතාමත් සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා, පසුගිය දින නිකුත් වූ අපොස ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව ඉතාමත් දක්ෂ විධියට ඒ ලමුත් සමත් වී තිබීම ගැන. ඒ නිසා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි මේ තරම් දක්ෂ ලමයින් සිටින ප්‍රදේශවල ගුරු හිඟයක් නැති වන විධියට ගුරු පුරප්පාඩු සකස් කරන්නය කියා.

මේ ලඟදී ගුරු පත්වීම් වගයක් දෙන්න යනවාය කියා දැනගන්න ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගුරු පත්වීම් දීමේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි. ආසන මට්ටමෙන් ගුරු පත්වීම් දෙන්නය කියා. එසේ නැතිව මොන තරම් නීති දැම්මත්, අවුරුදු දෙකක් ඉන්නය හිච්චත් අපි දන්නවා නියම විධියට අපට ඒ ගුරුවරුන් ගෙන් සේවය ලබාගන්න බැරි බව.

ඒකට මම උදාහරණයක් දෙන්නමි. මගේ ආසනයේ සිදුහත් මහ විද්‍යාලයේ උගන්වනවා ආර්. එම්. එස්. ඩී. ඒ. ජයතිලක කියා ගුරුවරයෙක්. ඒ මහත්මයා 1982 අවුරුද්දට පමණක් දවස් 75 ක් පඩි රහිත නිවාඩු ලබාගෙන තිබෙනවා, තමන්ට අයිති දවස් 42 නිවාඩුවත් අරගෙන. මේ අවුරුද්දේ ඉකුත් වී තිබෙන මේ තුන් මාසයටම ඒ ගුරුවරයා විද්‍යාලයට ඇවිත් තිබෙන්නේ දවස් දෙකයි. මේ විධියට පිට ප්‍රදේශ වලින් ගුරුවරුන් පත් කර යැව්වාම ඒ ගුරුවරුන් හරියට සේවය කරන්නේ නැහැ, නිතරම ස්ථාන මාරුවීම් බලාපොරොත්තුව ඉන්නවා, මිසක්. එම නිසා ගරු ඇමති තුමාට කියන්න කැමතියි නීති රීති දමා ගුරුවරුන් අකමැති ප්‍රදේශවලට එවන්නේ නැතිව ආසන මට්ටමෙන් ගුරුවරුන් බඳවාගන්නා ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කරන්නය කියා.

මට දැනගන්න ලැබුණා ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරු පත්වීම් දීමේදී අපොස සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ ඉංග්‍රීසි සම්මාන තිබෙන අයට ගුරු පත්වීම් දීමට ඇමතිතුමා තීරණය කර තිබෙනවාය කියා. ඒක හුඟක් හොඳයි කියා අපට තීරණය කරන්න පුළු වන්. ඒ වාගේම මේ ලගදී උපාධිධාරී ගුරු පත්වීම් දෙන්න යනවා. මෙම උපාධි පත්වීම් දීමේදී 1981-82 වර්ෂවල උපාධි ගුරු පත්වීම් දෙන්න තීරණය කර නැහැ කියා අපට දැනගන්න ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒක ඒ තරම් හොඳ තීරණයක් නොවෙයි. ඒ උපාධි පත්වීම් දීමේදී මම ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලන්න කැමතියි, ආසන මට්ටමෙන් බලා ඒ ඒ ආසනවල 1980 දක්වා සිටින සංඛ්‍යාව ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවුවොත් 1981 දී හා 1982 දී සමත් වුණු උපාධිධාරීන්ට ගුරු පත්වීම් දීමට ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගන්නය කියා.

උසස්වීම් දීම ගැන කියන විට මම ස්තුතිවන්ත වෙනවා කායරී නියුතු විදුහල්පතිවරුන්ගේ සේවා ස්ථිර කිරීමේ උසස්වීම් දීම ගැන. නමුත් මම මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ, පස් වෙනි ශ්‍රේණියේ විශේෂ පත් වීම් තවම දී නැති බව. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වාගෙන යන බව දැනගන්න ලැබුණා, වලපනේ දෙවෙනි මණ්ඩලයේ අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරී මහත්මයා දැන් මාස ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ නැහැ. මම කියන්න කැමතියි පිරිත් කවුරුත් නොඑව, ආසනය තුළින් මේ උසස්වීම් දී පුරප්පාඩු පුර වන්නය කියා.

මාණ්ඩලික අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් කාර්ය නියුතු විධියට පත් කර තිබෙනවා. ශ්‍රේ අයගේ සේවයේ ස්ථිරතාවයක් නැහැ. මේ ගැනත් ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මහා විද්‍යාලවලට, විශේෂයෙන්ම විද්‍යාගාර තිබෙන මහා විද්‍යාලවලට, මුරකරුවන් පත් කිරීම ගැනත් ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය විශේෂයෙන් යොමු කරන ලෙස මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. දැන් සමහර මහා විද්‍යාලවල රුපියල් සියයේ දීමනාව ලබන මුරකරුවෝ සිටිනවා. ඒ අයගේ සේවය ස්ථිර කිරීම ගැන ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ කාරුණික අවධානය යොමු කරන්න ඕනෑ.

මීට පසුව ගුරුවරුන්ට උසස්වීම් දෙන වෙලාවලදී විභාගවලින් හොඳ ප්‍රතිඵල පෙන්වන, දක්ෂ ගුරුවරුන්ට උසස්වීම් දීමේදී ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කරගොත් එය ගුරු වරුන් දිරි ගැන්වීමක් වේ යයි මම හිතනවා. ඒ තුළින් ගුරුවරුන් තම සේවය අවංකව කරන්නට උත්සාහ ගනිතැයි මම විශ්වාස කරනවා.

නුවරඑළියේ අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තු කාර්යාලයේ අඩවෑඩුකම් රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. එකම උදාහරණයක් ගත්තොත්, ප්‍රාදේශීය අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමාටවත් ඉන්නට නිල නිවාසයක් නැති බව කියන්න ඕනෑ. මේ විස්තර කතා කරන්න මම බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. මම ඒවා සහගත* කරන්නට කැමතියි.

ඒ එක්කම, අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලයේ සේවක පුරප්පාඩු රාශියක් තිබෙන බව කියන්න ඕනෑ. දුරකතන ක්‍රියාකරුවෝ, කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායක, බයිසිකල් පව් වුඩකරුවෝ, රියදුරු, ඉංග්‍රීසි යතුරු ලේඛක යනාදී පුරප්පාඩු ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. මේවා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළින් සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ක්‍රියා මාර්ග ගන්න කියා මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

සුළු සේවකයන්ගේ පුරප්පාඩු ගත්තොත්, මුරකරු වන් 18 දෙනකුගේ පුරප්පාඩු තිබෙන බව කියන්න ඕනෑ. ස්ථිර කමිකරුවන් 9 දෙනකුගේත් සහන මුරකරු වන් 3 දෙනකුගේත් සනීපාරක්ෂක කමිකරුවන් 3 දෙනකුගේත් පුරප්පාඩු තිබෙනවා. 1978 සිට රැකියා බැංකුවල ලියාපදිංචි වී ශ්‍රේ වනතුරු රැකියා නොලැබුණු අය ඉන්නවා. ඒ අය ගැන දැඩි අවධානය යොමු කර ඒ තුළින් මේ පුරප්පාඩු සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමට ගුරු ඇමති තුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරයි කියා මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

සභාපතිතුමා
(*தலைவர்*)
(The Chairman)

අවසාන කරන්න. වෙලාව අවසානයයි.

රේනුකා හේරත් මහත්මිය
(*பெண்கள் ரேணுகா ஹேரத்*)
(Mrs. Renuka Herath)

ගුරු ඇමතිතුමා අපට හුඟත් දුරට පහසුකම් සලසා දී තිබෙනවා. අබලන් වී අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිබුණු විද්‍යාලය අලුත්වැඩියා කිරීමට ඒතුමාගේ කාරුණික අවධානය යොමු කර අපට මුදල් දී තිබෙනවා. ඒ එක්කම ලමයින්ගේ දියුණුව පතා පුස්තකාල පහසුකම්, පොත් බෙදා දීම්, පුස්තකාල පුහුණු පාඨමාලා, ආදිය ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. මම විශේෂයෙන්ම, වලපනේ මධ්‍ය මහා විද්‍යාලයට ගොඩනැගිලි ලබා දීම ගැන ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තූති කරන අතර නේවාසිකාගාර පහසුකම් ලබා දීම ගැනත් ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිමින් අවශ්‍ය පාසැල් ගොඩනැගිලි සම්බන්ධ විස්තර මේ අවස්ථාවේදී සභාගත කරනවා.* ගුරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාටත් අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමාටත් ලේකම් වරුන්ටත් මගේ ස්තූතිය පිරිනමනවා.

සහමේසය මත තබන ලද ලියවිලි :
சமர்ப்பிட்டு வைக்கப்பட்ட ஆவணங்கள் :
Documents tabled :

නුවරඑළිය අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලයේ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල අවශ්‍යතා හා පාසැල් සුළු සේවක අවශ්‍යතා

අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලය සඳහා :

01. දුරකථන ක්‍රියාකරුවන්	01
02. කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායක	01
03. බයිසිකල් පඬුවකරු	01
04. ඉංග්‍රීසි යතුරු ලේඛකයින්	01
05. රියදුරු	01

ගොඩනැගිලි අවශ්‍යතා :
01. ප්‍රාදේශීය අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා 100 x 20 ගොඩනැගිල්ලක්

- දැනට මෙම කාර්යාලය පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන ගොඩනැගිල්ල කුඩා කාමර වලින් සමන්විත බැවින් මහා පරිපාලනයට බාධකයක් වී ඇති බැවින් 100 x 20 ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් හැකි ඉකිමනින් තනා ගැනීමට ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍ය වී ඇත.
- 02. ප්‍රාදේශීය අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂ සඳහා නිල නිවාස 01 යි.
 - 03. ගණකාධිකාරී සඳහා නිල නිවාස 01 යි.
 - 04. මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරීන් සඳහා සාද නිවාස 03 යි.
 - 05. ලිපිකරු නිල නිවාස 05 යි.

- 06. කාර්යාලයේ ලිපිකාරියන් සඳහා සාද නිවාස 02 යි.
- 07. කාර්යාලයේ ගබඩාව සඳහා ගොඩනැගිලි 01 යි.
- 08. කාර්යාලයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ සුභසාධක කටයුතු සඳහා ගොඩනැගිලි 01 යි.
- 09. කාර්යාලයේ කැන්ටීන් සඳහා ගොඩනැගිලි 01 යි.

ව්‍යාප්ත අවශ්‍යතා :

- 01. ඩිසල් පීප් රජ 01 යි
- 02. පාසැල් උපකරණ බෙද හැරීම සඳහා බාග ලොරි 01 යි.

කාර්යාලයේ උපකරණ :

- 01. පිටපත් කිරීමේ යන්ත්‍ර 01 යි.

පාසැල් සුරැකුම්පත් අවශ්‍යතා :

- 01. ස්ථිර මුරකරුවන් 18 යි. සහන මුරකරුවන් 03 යි.
- 02. ස්ථිර කම්කරුවන් 09 යි.
- 03. සන්නිවේදන කම්කරුවන් 03 යි.

පාසැල් ලී බඩු :

දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පාසැල් ලී බඩු සඳහා රු. 12,00,000.00 යි.

නුවරඑළිය අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රදේශය සඳහා 1983-1985 වර්ෂ 3 ව පාසැල් ගොඩනැගිලි අවශ්‍යතා හා වියදම

මණ්ඩලය	මුළු වියදම	රු.	ශත
1. නුවරඑළිය (සිංහල) අවශ්‍ය ගොඩනැගිලි එකක් සඳහා යන මුළු වියදම	...	3,70,40,000	0
2. කොත්මලේ : මුළු වියදම	...	2,34,91,000	0
3. වලපනේ 1 මුළු වියදම	...	2,25,72,000	0
4. වලපනේ 11 මුළු වියදම	...	1,99,22,000	0
5. මස්කෙළිය (සිංහල) මුළු වියදම	...	2,86,47,000	0
6. හැටන් (දෙමළ) මුළු වියදම	...	9,82,60,000	0
7. මස්කෙළිය (දෙමළ) මුළු වියදම	...	1,90,90,000	0
8. නුවරඑළිය (දෙමළ) මුළු වියදම	...	1,76,49,000	0
		26,66,71,000	0

චන්ද්‍ර රත්නතුංග මහතා (මාවනැල්ල)

(திரு. சந்திர ரத்னதுங்க—மாவனல்ல) (Mr. Chandra Ranatunga—Mawanella)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මට ඉතා සුළු කාලයක් හෝ දීම ගැන තමුන් නාත්සේට ස්තූතිවන්ත වන අතර, මම විශේෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට ඕනෑ, අපේ ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා, අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ඉතාම කාර්යශූර අන්දමින් කටයුතු කරමින් ධවල පත්‍රිකාවකින් නව අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමයක් රටට හඳුන්වා දෙමින් විශාල වැඩ කොටසක් කරගෙන යෑම ගැන පළමුවෙන්ම එතුමාට අපගේ ප්‍රශංසාව පිරිනමනවා. පාසැල්වල තිබෙන අඩුපාඩු කම් ගැනත් විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු හිඟය ගැනත් සෑම මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්ම කතා කළ නිසා මම ඒ ගැන කතා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නෑහැ. ගරු හිඟය ගැන මම එක් කරුණක් කියන්න කැමතියි.

අපේ පාසැල්වල සිටින ගුරුවරුන් සමහරවිට අපට කිසිම දැන්වීමක් නැතිව, අපේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලින් වෙනත් දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලට මාරු කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි. අපේ පාසැල්වල විද්‍යාව, ගණිතය, ඉංග්‍රීසි යන විෂයයන් ඉගැන්වීම සඳහා ඉන්නේ ඉතාම අඩු ගුරු පිරිසක්. එසේ සුළු ප්‍රමාණයක් ඉන්න ගුරුවරුන් සමහර විට, ඒ විද්‍යාලවල විදුහල්පතිවරුන්ගේ හෝ ප්‍රාදේශීය අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂගේ හෝ පළාතේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ හෝ කිසිම ඇසීමක් බැලීමක් නැතිව මාරු කරනු ලබන අවස්ථා තිබෙනවා. ඒ අවස්ථා මගහරමනෙන් හොඳ බව මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න සතුටුයි.

නව කරුණක් කියන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ විද්‍යාල දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය බිම් ප්‍රමාණයක් නැති විද්‍යාල වෙනුවෙන් අවශ්‍ය බිම් ප්‍රමාණයක් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම්පත් කීපයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. මගේ ආසනයේත් විද්‍යාල හයක් සඳහා එසේ භූමි අත්පත් කර ගැනීමට දැන් අවුරුදු එකහමාරක දෙකක පමණ කාලයේ සිට ඉල්ලුම්පත් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. තවමත් ඒ බිම් අත්පත් කර ගන්නට කටයුතු කර නැති බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්න සතුටුයි. ඒ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයන් අත්පත් කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරනොත් හොඳ බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මම මතක් කරනවා.

මිලිගට මම ඉතාම කෘතඥතා පූර්වකව මතක් කර සිටිනවා, අපේ ගරු අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමා පසුගිය කාල සීමාව තුළදී අපගේ විද්‍යාලවලට දිය යුතු යම් යම් පහසුකම් දී තිබෙන බව. අපි කියන්නේ නැහැ ඒ පහසුකම් ප්‍රමාණවත් වුණය කියා. නමුත් එතුමා ඒ කාර්ය සීමාව තුළදී උපකරණ ආදිය සපයා දීමට උනන්දුවීම ගැන එතුමාට ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙන බව මතක් කරනවා. මාවනැල්ලේ මසුරපාද මහා විද්‍යාලයේ මහපොළ උත්සවය පැවැත්වෙන අවස්ථාවේදී එතුමාගෙන් මම ඉල්ලීමක් කළා, ඒ විද්‍යාලයේ යම් යම් කටයුතු කර දෙන්නය කියා. අවුරුද්ද අවසානයේදී වුණත් එතුමා ඒ කටයුතු පිස ඉටු කර දීම ගැන මගේ කෘතඥතා පූර්වක ස්තූතිය එතුමාට මා පිරිනමනවා.

වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් පිළිබඳව කවුරුත් ප්‍රකාශ කළේ තැහැයි කියා මා සිතනවා. අපගේ කොට්ඨාශවල වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් ඉන්නවා. ඒ අය අද සැහෙන සේවයක් කරමින් ඒ කොට්ඨාශ දියුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා, ඒ අය අධ්‍යාපන සේවයේ ඉදගෙනම වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් හැටියට පත් වී සිටියත් ඒ අයට අධ්‍යාපන සේවයේ අද විශේෂ පත්වීම් ලැබී නැහැ. වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන අය වෙනුවෙන් විශේෂ සේවයක් ඇති කළේ නැත්නම් ඒ අයට උසස්වීම් ලැබීමට සමහර විට අවස්ථාවක් නොලැබෙන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා මේ වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන අය ගැන කල්පනා කර බලා, ඒ අයට විශේෂ අධ්‍යාපන සේවයක් ඇති කර ඒ අයගේ උසස්වීම් සම්බන්ධව කටයුතු කිරීමේදී ඒ උසස්වීම් ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වෙන තත්ත්වයක් ඇති කළොත් හොඳයි කියා මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කරන්න සතුටුයි.

වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන් ගැන මතක් කරන විට සඳහන් කළ යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ පිරිස කොතෙකුත් මහත්සියෙන්, උනන්දුවෙන් කටයුතු කරන්නේ පාසැල් හැර ගිය, උසස් අධ්‍යාපනයක් ලබා ගැනීමට බැරි වුණ සාමාන්‍ය මහජනතාව වෙනුවෙනුයි. මේ පිරිස වෙනුවෙන් අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු කිරීමේදී යම් යම් උපකරණ ලබා ගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා. වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා පවත්වන පංතිවලට සමහර විට ටයිප් රයිටර් අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. වඩු කැරීමාන්තය උගන්වන පංති වලට ඒ සඳහා පාවිච්චි කරන උපකරණ අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. මෙතේන මේ ආකාරයෙන් අවශ්‍ය වන උපකරණ විකසපයා දීමට කටයුතු කළොත් වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වන සේවය මීටත් වඩා ක්‍රමානුකූලව, මීටත් වඩා ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වන හැටියට ඉටුකර ගන්නට අපට පුළුවන් වේවිය කියා මා විශ්වාස කරනවා.

මේ කරුණු ස්වල්පය මතක් කිරීමට අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම ගැන ගරු සභාපතිතුමාට ස්තූතියක් වෙමින්, අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට අපගේ අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයට මීටත් වඩා විශාල සේවයක් කිරීමට වාසනාව ලැබේවායි ප්‍රාර්ථනය කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

අ. හා. 7.30

මර්වින් ජේ. කූරේ මහතා (පානදුර)
 (සි.ල. ශ්‍රී. ලංකා විද්‍යාල සංගමය—පානදුර)
 (Mr. Mervyn J. Cooray—Panadura)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, වචන ස්වල්පයක් කතා කිරීමට අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම ගැන මම තමුන්තාත්සේව ස්තූතියක් වෙනවා. නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපනයේ ඵල ප්‍රයෝජන ලබාගෙන, මේ ස්ථනයට පැමිණි පුද්ගලයෙක් හැටියට මා පළමුකොටම මතක් කළ යුතු කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපනය ආරම්භ කළ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට අපේ හිස නමස්කාර කරමින්, ඒ නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු මාගැති ලෙස රටේ අනාගත පරම්පරාවට දීමට අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාත්, වර්තමාන අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමන් කරගෙන යන සේවය විශිෂ්ඨ බව පළමුවෙන්ම මතක් කරන්න ඕනැ.

ඊළඟට මා මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, මගේ ආසනයේ පාසැල් ගැන. පාසැල් 39 ක් තිබෙනවා. මධ්‍ය මහා විද්‍යාල එකකුත්, මහා විද්‍යාල 13 කුත්, කණිෂ්ඨ විද්‍යාල 20 කුත්, ප්‍රාථමික විද්‍යාල 5 කුත් තිබෙනවා. මේ විද්‍යාලවල සිටින ශිෂ්‍යන් සංඛ්‍යාව 24,000 කටත් අධිකයි. ගුරුවරුන් 1,100 කට ආසන්න ගණනක් ඉන්නවා. පානදුර ආසනය කළුතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තිබෙන කුඩාම ප්‍රදේශයක් වුවත් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වැඩිම ශිෂ්‍යන් සංඛ්‍යාවක් සහ ගුරුවරුන් සංඛ්‍යාවක් නියෝජනය කරන්නේ පානදුර ආසනයෙන් බව මතක් කරන්න ඕනැ. මගේ ආසනයේ සිංහල පුහුණු සහ විද්‍යා හා ගණිත ගුරුවරුන්ගේ හිඟයක් පවතිනවා. මම කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, මේ පිළිබඳව ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කර, අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ අධ්‍යාපන තත්ත්වය දියුණු කර ගැනීමට අපට ආධාර වෙන්තිය කියා. ගරු අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමති

තුමාගේත්, ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේත් ආධාර උඩ අපි පූර්ණ කාලීන කාර්මික ඒකකයන් පවත්වාගෙන යන බව සන්තෝෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ. ඒ වාගේම අර්ධකාලීන කාර්මික ඒකකයන් පවත්වාගෙන යනවා. ඉතා හොඳින් සංවිධානය වී කටයුතු කරන ඒ වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ගේ සේවාව අපි ඉතා අගය කොට සලකනවා. ඒ වාගේම වැඩිහිටි අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරීන්ගේ කටයුතු ගැන අපි ඉතා හොඳින් සැහිමට පත් වී සිටින බව මම මේ අවස්ථාවේ දී මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ. ඔවුන්ගේ සේවා තත්ත්වය ස්ඵර කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනවා නම් එය ඉතාමත් යහපත් කාර්යයක් හැටියට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ අවස්ථාවේ දී මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ.

සමහර අවස්ථාවලදී ගුරු හිඟය නිසා, ගුරු මාරුවීම් නිසා අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ දරුවන් ඉතාමත් දුෂ්කර අවස්ථාවකට, අපහසුතාවකට පත් වෙනවා. අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයක් නොමැතිව ගුරු මාරුවීම් කිරීමේදී අපේ දරුවන්ට අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු හරියට කරගෙන යන්නට බැරි අවස්ථාවක් උද වී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා ගුරු මාරුවක් කරනවා නම් අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු ඇතිව ඒ ගුරු මාරුව කරවිය කියා මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවල සේවය කරන ගුරුවරුන්ට දිරි ගැන්වීමේ දිමනාවක් දෙනවා නම් ඒ දිරි ගැන්වීමේ දිමනාව උඩ ගුරුවරුන් දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවල සේවය සඳහා යැවීමට අපට පුළුවන්කමක් ඇති වේවි. එම නිසා එයත් හිතේ ධාරණය කර ගන්නවා නම් යෙහෙකැයි කියා මා කාරුණිකව මතක් කරනවා. ඒ එක්කම අපේ දරුවන්ට ඉංග්‍රීසි අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා දීම සඳහා අපේ රජය මගින් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙල ගැන මම ඉතාමත් සන්තෝෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ. එය තවදුරටත් දියුණු තියුණු කර ගැනීමෙන් අපට අනාගත පරපුර හොඳින් හැඩ ගස්වා ගැනීමටත්, ඒ වාගේම ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් අපට මුහුණ පාන්නට තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නවලට මුහුණ දීමට අපේ දරුවන් පුහුණු කිරීමටත් අවස්ථාවක් ලබා දීම ගැන අපි ඉතා මත්ම ස්තූතියක් වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තවත් එක කාරණයක් ගැන පමණක් මතක් කිරීමට මට අවස්ථාව දෙන්න. කළුතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු හොඳින් සංවිධානය කරගෙන අපට අනාගත දිගෙන යන අපේ ප්‍රදේශීය අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමාට ස්ථාන මාරුවීමක් දීමට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට ආරංචියක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මම හිතන විධියට පරිපාලන කටයුතු වශයෙන් සේවා අවශ්‍යතාව අනුව කළ දෙයක් වෙන්නට පුළුවනි. කළුතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කය වෙනුවෙන් එතුමාගේ ස්ථාන මාරුව තවත්වා අපට එතුමාගේ සේවය තවදුරටත් ලබා ගැනීමට ඉඩ පුස්ථාව ලබා දෙන ලෙස කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය සමාප්ත කරනවා.

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා (ඇමතිතුමා)
 (සි.ල. බ. ප. සංගමය—අ. ප. සංගමය)
 (Mr. Lionel Jayatileke—Minister)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අධ්‍යාපන සේවා අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන කථා කරද්දී අධ්‍යාපන සේවා අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩවලට හැමදාම සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය දෙන ගරු

[ලංකා ජනතා විමුක්ති පෙරමුණ]

අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාට අපි ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙන් න ඕනෑ තමන්ගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේම වැඩක්ස කියා හිතාගෙන හැම විටම පූර්ණ සහයෝගය එතුමා අපට ලබා දෙනවා. එම නිසා නමයි, අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ඉටු විය යුතු අධ්‍යාපනික සේවාව අද ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලා කීප දෙනෙකුගෙන් පැසසුම් ලැබීමට තරම් තත්ත්වයකට කර ගෙන යාමට අපට වාසනාව ලැබුණේ.

ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශය පිහිටෙව්වේ හැම දරුවෙකුටම පාසල් පොත් ලබා දීම අරමුණු කර ගෙනයි. ඒ අතින් අපි සැහෙන දුරකට වාසනාවන්ත තත්ත්වයකට පත් වී තිබෙනවා. 1980 වර්ෂයේදී පොත් ලබා දීමට අපට තිබුණේ තුන් මාසයක් තරම් වූ කෙටි කාල සීමාවක්. ඒ වර්ෂයේදී තිස් හතර ලක්ෂයක් දරුවන්ට අඩුපාඩුවක් නැතිව පොත් ලබා දීමට අපට පුළුවන් වුණා. ඒ තත්ත්වය දිගටම පවත්වාගෙන එමින් 1982 වර්ෂයේදීත්, ඒ වගේම 1983 වන මේ වර්ෂයේදීත් කිසිම පාසලාවකින්, ඒ වගේම කිසිම දරුවකුගෙන්, කිසිම දෙමව්පියකුගෙන් වරදක් අසන්නට සිදු නොවන අන්දමට හැම පොතපතක්ම අවශ්‍ය පරිදි නිසි වේලාවට යවා ගන්නට ලැබීම ගැන අපි සතුටු වෙනවා. ශ්‍රීමත් ජනාධිපතිතුමා මේ රටේ දරුවන්ට පාසල් පොත් ලබා දීමට අති විශාල මුදලක් වැය කර කටයුතු කරන්නට අදහස් කළේ එය ඉතාමත් වටිනා ආයෝජනයක් හැටියට පිළිගෙනයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ අනාගත පරම්පරාව වෙනුවෙන් වැය කරන සෑම ගනයක්ම ආයෝජනයක්, මුදල් තැන්පත් කිරීමක් හැටියට පිළිගත යුතුමයි. වැඩි පුරම මුදලක් භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් වාර්ෂිකව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙනුවෙන් වැය කරන්නේ එම අදහස පෙර දැරී කරගෙනයි. එහි මූලික කටයුත්ත තමයි, පොත් ලබා දීම.

අපි අන්දකීමෙන් දන්නවා, පළපුරුද්දෙන් දන්නවා, පාසල් දරුවන්ට පොත් ලබා දීම සඳහා දිවයින පුරා ඇවිද්ද වෙලාවේ අප දැකගන්නා, සියයට 18 ක් සියයට 20 ක් පමණ දරුවෝ පොත් අරගෙන කොට්ටි පාසල් ගියේ නමුත් අද සියයට සියයකම පොත් ලැබී තිබෙන නිසා වෙනත් නොයෙක් සම්පත්වල අඩුපාඩුකම් එමට තිබුණත් මෙතෙක් පාසල්වලට නොගිය ළමයින් පොත් තිබෙන නිසාම අද පාසල් යනවා. එමගින් ඉතාමත් වාසනාවන්ත තත්ත්වයක් ඉගෙනීමෙහි යෙදී සිටින දරුවන්ට ලැබී තිබෙන බව අපි සතුටින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනෑ.

ඒ පොත් ලබාදීම ඒ විධියට කරගෙන යද්දී දරුවන්ගේ ආහාර වේල ලබා දීම පිළිබඳවත් අපි කටයුතු කරනවා. ආනමඩුවේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (අශෝක වහිනමංගාව මහතා) ප්‍රකාශ කළා, එතුමාගේ ආසනයේ පාසල් ගණනා වක සිසුන්ට දිවා ආහාරය ලැබෙන්නේ නැත කියා. ඒක ඇත්ත, අපි පිළිගන්නවා. රටේ තිබෙන පාසල් තවදහස් පත් සිය ගණනින් දිවා ආහාරය මෙතෙක් කල් ලබා දී තිබුණේ පාසල් 7637 කට පමණයි. ඒ අතර මේ දිවා ආහාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැන් තවත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු වී තිබෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පාසල් දරුවන්ට දිවා ආහාරය සපයා දීම පිණිස අපට විශාල වශයෙන් ආධාර ලැබුණේ 'කෙයාර්' ආයතනයෙන්. විශේෂයෙන්ම දරුවන්ට මේ පෝෂ්‍ය ආහාරය සපයා දීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලෝකයේ

නොයෙක් රටවලට කෙයාර් ආයතනය උදව් කරනවා. අපේ රටට පමණක් නොවෙයි, ලෝකයේ මේ ආධාරය ලබන අනෙක් හැම රටකටමත් මේ 'කෙයාර්' ආයතනය දන්වා තිබෙනවා, ඉදිරි අවුරුදු කිහිපය තුළ මේ දෙන ආධාර වසරින් වසර අඩු කර අවුරුදු කිහිපයකින් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නවත්වන්නට යනවා කියා, කලින් ලැබුණු ආධාරවලින් සියයට ගණනක් අඩු කරලයි අපට 1982 දී ලැබුණේ. 1983 වත් තවත් සියයට ගණනක් අඩු කරනවා. එම නිසා අපට සැහෙන ප්‍රශ්නයකට මුහුණපාන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

'කෙයාර්' ආයතනයෙන් ලැබෙන ආධාරවලට අමතරව අපේ රජයෙනුත් විශාල මුදලක් වියදම් කරනවා මේ සඳහා. 1982 දී රුපියල් හාර කෝටි පණස් දහසක මුදලක් දරුවන්ගේ දිවා ආහාරය සැපයීම සඳහා වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අර මූලික පෝෂ්‍යදායක පිටි සහ බටර් ඔයිල් සඳහා ලැබෙන ආධාර ප්‍රමාණය වර්ෂයෙන් වර්ෂය අඩු කරගෙන යන නිසා දිවා ආහාරයක් සැපයීම සැහෙන තරමක ප්‍රශ්නයක් වී තිබෙනවා. රජයෙන් වැඩිපුර මුදලක් වියදම් කළත් හැම දරුවෙකුටම දිවා ආහාරය ලබා දීම දුෂ්කර වෙනවා. ආනමඩුවේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කීව්වා වගේ ලබන වසරේ සිට, මෙතෙක් කල් දිවා ආහාරය නොලැබූ හැම පාසලකම දරුවන්ට දිවා ආහාරය ලබා දෙන්නට අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. කලින් ආහාරය ලැබූ 4 වැනි 5 වැනි පන්තිවල ළමයින්ට ආහාර දීම නතර කර ඊට පහළ පන්තිවල සිටින දරුවන්ට—හැම පාසලාවකටම—ආහාර ලබා දීමේ දීප ව්‍යාප්ත වැඩපිළිවෙළක් දැන් අපි ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා කලින් ආහාර නොලැබූ හැම පාසලාවකම දරුවන්ට ආහාර සපයන්නට අපට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ඉදිරි මාස කිහිපය තුළදී එය ආරම්භ කිරීමට අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපි විශේෂ වැඩපිළිවෙළක් ඇති කළා දරුවන්ගේ පුටු, ඩෙස්ක්ස් යනාදිය පිළිබඳව. කවු රුත් දන්නා කාරණයක් තමයි තම තමන්ගේ ආසනවල විශාල අඩුපාඩුවක් තිබෙන පුටු, ඩෙස්ක්ස්, ගුරු පුටු, ගුරු මේස, පුවි දරුවන්ගේ බාලාංශ මේස, බාලාංශ පුටු ආදී පාසල් උපකරණ. මේ ලී බඩු කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන් විසින්, බොහෝ විට රජයේ ආයතන මගින් නියමිත අන්දමට පදම් කළ ලියෙන් හරියාකාරව සාදවා නොවෙයි සපයා තිබෙන්නේ. කල් පවතින විධියට ඒවා සපයා නොදුන් නිසා අවුරුද්දක් දෙකක් ගත වී යන්නට පෙර ඒවා කඩා වැටෙන තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. අන්න ඒ නිසා ඒ භාණ්ඩවල විශාල ගිහයක් පවතිනවා. මේ නිසා අපි කල්පනා කළා කල් පවතින අන්දමේ පුටු වක් හදන්නට ඕනෑ කියා. පළමුවෙන්ම අපි යකඩ පුටු වක් හැදුවා. ඒවායින් 45,000 ක් තනවා අපි දිවයින පුරා ඒ ඒ ආසනවල බෙදා හැරියා. ඒ පුටු ඉතාම හොඳයි, අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් පවතින අන්දමට හදා තිබෙනවා කියා අපට ගුරු මහත්ම මහත්මින්ගෙන්, දරුවන්ගෙන්, ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලාගෙන් අහන්නට ලැබුණා. මගේ පෞද්ගලික ලේකම් ධර්මසේන මහත්මයාට—මේ සභාවේ ඒ නම මතක් කළත් කමක් නැහැ—මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා පෞද්ගලිකව ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙන්නට ඕනෑ. මගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි මේ යෝජනාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් සලකා බලා, මේ සැලැස්ම අනුව පුටු හැදීම ආරම්භ කළේ ඒ මහත්මයායි. දැන් මුළු දිවයින පුරාම මේ ක්‍රමය හොඳයි කියා පිළිගෙන තිබෙනවා.

අපි ඊළඟ අවුරුද්දේ පුටු හැට දාහක් හදා, අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින්, ප්‍රදේශීය කාර්යාල මගින් හැම ආසනයකටම සාමාන්‍ය ගණනක් බෙදා දුන්නා. ඒ පුටු ඉතාම හොඳයි. එම නිසා හැම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයකටම පුටු සඳහා පමණක් රුපියල් හැට දාහක් බැගින් වෙන්කර යවන්නට 1983 වර්ෂයේදී අපට පුළුවන් කම ලැබුණා. ඒ රුපියල් හැට දාහෙන් විශාල පුටු සංඛ්‍යාවක් ලබා ගන්නා පුළුවන්. දැන් ඒ ක්‍රමය අනුව යකඩයෙන් ගුරු මේස, ගුරු පුටු, ලදරු බෙස්ක්, ලමා බෙස්ක් සැලැස්මවල් අනුව හරි ගස්වා අත්හදා බැලීම සඳහා ඒවා පාසල්වලට භාර දී තිබෙනවා. ඒ පුටු හොඳ තත්ත්වයෙන් තිබෙනවා. බොහෝ කාලයක් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට පුළුවන් කියා ඒ පුටු භාර දුන් හැම පාසලකින්ම අපට දැනගැනීමට ලැබුණා. මින් පසු දැව පුටු—නතිකර ලී පුටු—හදන්නේ නැතිව, මේ විධියට යකඩ සහ ලී ටිකක් පාවිච්චි කර ඒ හැම එකක්ම හැදීමට අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශය ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය තීරණයක් ගෙන තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා මා හිතනවා, තව වසර කිහිපයක් යන විට ගුරු පුටු සහ අනිකුත් උපකරණ හිඟය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නවත්වා ගන්නට අපට පුළුවන් කමක් ලැබෙයි කියා.

දිවයිනේ විද්‍යාලවල විද්‍යා උපකරණ හිඟයක් බරපතල ලෙස තිබුණා. විද්‍යා උපකරණ නොමැතිකම සමහර පාසල් වල විද්‍යා විෂයයන් ඉගැන්වීමට ලොකු බාධාවක් ව තිබුණා. දිවයිනේ විද්‍යාභාරයක් තිබෙන හැම පාසලකට අවශ්‍ය තරම් විද්‍යා උපකරණ පසුගිය අවුරුද්ද තුළ අපි ලබා දුන්නා. එම නිසා මේ හිඟය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම මකා දමන්නට අපට පුළුවන් කමක් ලැබුණා පමණක් නොවෙයි, විද්‍යා අධ්‍යාපනයට ඒ මගින් සැහෙන සේවයක් සිදු වුණා කියා මේ සභාවේදී සංතෝෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා පුළුවන් කම ලැබී තිබෙනවා.

අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ගුරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමන් ලා අතට පත් කර තිබෙන පොතේ ගොඩනැගිලි සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් වෙන් කරන අන්දම සම්බන්ධව සඳහන් කර තිබුණත්, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ අවුරුද්ද තුළත්, පසුගිය අවුරුද්ද තුළත් අළුත් ගොඩනැගිලි සඳහා අපට භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් කිසිම මුදලක් ලැබුණේ නැහැ. ගර සභාපති තුමනි, පසුගිය අවුරුද්ද තුළ අපි කළේ, පුළුවන් තරම් ගොඩනැගිලි අළුත් කිරීම, වැසිකිළි කැසිකිළි වගේ කුඩා ගොඩනැගිලි ලබා දීම සහ වයස අවුරුදු පහ සම්පූර්ණ වන දරුවන් උදෙසා 1978 ජනවාරි මාසය වෙන්කර පෙර දිවයින පුරාම හැදූ අර්ධ ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිලි, ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිලි බවට පත් කිරීමයි. 1978 ජනවාරි මාසයේ අළුතින් පාසල්වලට ඇදීගෙන ආ වයස අවුරුදු පහ සහ හය සම්පූර්ණ වූ දරුවන් ආතුළ කීරීමට ගොඩනැගිලි 1350ක් පමණ හැදීමට සිදු වුණා. බොහොම හදිසියෙන් තුන් මාසයක් ආතුළතයි අපි ඒ ගොඩනැගිලි හැදුවේ. ඒවා ස්ථිර අඩිතාලමක් උඩ හැදූ ගොඩනැගිලි. නමුත් වහල තාවකාලිකයි පොල් අතුයි වහලට දැමීමේ. ඒවායේ ලී රවුම් ලී. ඒ හැම ගොඩනැගිල්ලක්ම දැන් ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිලි බවට පත් කර ඇති අතර, තව ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිලි ස්ථිර වහල ඇති කිරීමට ඉතිරිව ඇත්තේ සිය ගණනකට ස්වල්පයක් වැඩි සංඛ්‍යාවක් පමණයි. එම නිසා ඉදිරි මාස කිහිපය තුළ ඒ ඉතිරි ගොඩනැගිලිත් ස්ථිර ගොඩ

නැගිලිත්, ස්ථිර වහලත් සහිත ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිලි බවට පත් කිරීමේ හැකියාව අපට තිබෙන බව තමුත්තාත් සේට මතක් කරන්න ඕනා.

නල්ලුර් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මහතා) එතුමාගේ ආසනයේ ගොඩනැගිලි කොත්තොත්තු දීම පිළිබඳව අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කළා. විමර්ශන වැය මුදලින් වෙන් කළ මුදලින් පාසල් සංවර්ධන සමිතීවලට ගොඩනැගිලි හැදීමට කොත්තොත්තු නොදුන් නිසා සැහෙන ප්‍රමාදයක් ඇති වුණා කියා එතුමා කීවා. ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ගුරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ආර්. සම්පත් දත් මහතා) මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මට ගිය වසරේ පැමිණිලි කළා. නමුත් මා හිතනවා, නියමිත විධියට කොත්තොත්තු කරුවන්ගෙන් ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවා ඒ අයට භාර දීමෙන් මුදල් ඉතිරි වෙනවා මෙන්ම වැඩත් හොඳට කෙරෙන බව එතුමා දැන් පිළිගෙන තිබෙනවා කියා. තවත් අතකින් පාසල් සංවර්ධන සමිතීවලට කොත්තොත්තු දුන් විට එම ගොඩනැගිල්ල හැදීමේ කටයුතු පාලනය කිරීම පිළිබඳව විශාල වශයෙන් තමන්ගේ කාලය යොදවන්න එහි විදුහල්පතිතුමාට සිදු වෙනවා.

අ. හා. 7.45

තවත් බොහෝ තැන්වල සිදු වන දෙයක් තමයි, පාසල් සංවර්ධන සමිතී මගින් ලබා ගත් කොත්තොත්තු පාසල් සංවර්ධන සමිතී මගින් තොකිරීම. අත්දැකීම් මගින් අපි දන්නවා, පාසල් සංවර්ධන සමිතියේ කොත්තොත්තු බාර ගෙන පාසල් සංවර්ධන සමිතියේ නම පාවිච්චි කර එය වෙනත් කොත්තොත්තු කරුවෙකුට පවරනවා. ඒ මගින් සැහෙන අනුමතයා සිදු වූ අවස්ථාත් අපි දැක තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා නල්ලුර් ගුරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මහතා) ඉල්ලීම ඉටු කරන්නට නොහැකිවීම ගැන අපි කණගාටු වෙතවා. එයට තවත් හේතු වන්නේ නම් සමස්තයක් වශයෙන් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් හැම කෙනෙක්ම පිළිගෙන තිබෙනවා, ගිය වර්ෂයේ කොත්තොත්තු කරුවන්ට ටෙන්ඩර් දීමෙන් හොඳ ගොඩනැගිලි හැදුණා කියා. එමෙන්ම රජයට කෝටි ගණනක ලාභය කුත් ලැබුණා. ඒ කොත්තොත්තු අනුව ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම රජයට කෝටි එක ගමාරක පමණ මුදලක් ඉතිරි කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වුණා. ගොඩනැගිලිත් හොඳට හැදුණා. ඒ නිසා යම් අඩුපාඩුවක් තිබෙනවා, නම් ඒ ගැන මා පොද්ගලිකව සලකා බලන බව තමුත්තාත්සේට කියන්න කැමතියි.

අර සංවර්ධන අරමුදලින් කැසිකිළි, යුරිනල් ස්ටැන්ඩ් ලැට්‍රින්, හදන්නට අනුමත කරන්නේ නැත කිව්වා. තමුත්තාත්සේ ලාගේ ආසනවල කැසිකිළිවල, යුරිනල් වල අඩුපාඩු තිබෙනවා නම් කරුණාකර අපට දන්වන්න. අපි ඒ ගැන සලකා බලන්න ලැහැස්ති වී සිටිනවා.

එමෙන්ම අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ තිබෙනවා පුස්තකාල පිළිබඳව කටයුතු කරන වෙනම කොටසක්. මම බොහොම සන්තෝෂයි ගුරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තමුත්තාත්සේ ඉදිරියේ ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට, අපට මේ කටයුත්ත බාර වන විට දිවයිනේ පාසල්වල පුස්තකාල තිබුණේ 700 ක් පමණක් වුවත් අද වන විට අපි ඒ පුස්තකාල හත් සියය 3500 දක්වා වැඩි කර තිබෙන බව. අපි ඒ වැඩි කළ පුස්තකාල අංගසම්පූර්ණ ලක්ෂණ පුස්තකාල හැටියට පාසල් වල තිබෙනවා කියා මම කියන්නේ නැහැ. කලවානේ

[ලංකා ජනපති මහසා]

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තේවට්ටේ මහතා) ප්‍රකාශ කළ අදහස් අනුව කියවන පොත්පත් අද බොහොම දුර්ලභයි. ගන්නා අමාරුයි, මිලත් වැඩියි. මුළු ලෝකයේම තත්ත්වය ඒකයි. ඒ නිසා අපි කෙසේ හෝ දරුවන්ට වැඩිපුර පොත් සංඛ්‍යාවක් කියවීමේ අවස්ථාව, පාසල් 700 ක දරුවන්ට තිබුණු ඒ වාසනාව අද පාසල් 3500 ක දරුවන්ට ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. ලබන අවුරුද්දේදී ඊටත් වඩා පාසල් සංඛ්‍යාවක පුස්තකාල ඇති කරන්නට අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

එම පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන් රජයෙන් පඩි ලබන විශේෂ පුස්තකාලයාධිපතිවරුන් නොවෙයි. ආචාර්ය මහත්මයෙක් හෝ මහත්මියන් අරගෙන පුස්තකාල කටයුතු පිළිබඳව පුහුණුවක් ලබා දීමට අපේ ජාතික පුස්තකාල සේවා මණ්ඩලය මගින් කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා. දැන මට අපි ආචාර්ය මහත්ම මහත්මීන් පිරිසකට—හත් අට සියයකට— පුස්තකාල පවත්වා ගෙන යාම පිළිබඳව හොඳ පුහුණුවක් ලබා දී ඒ මගින් දරුවන්ට විශේෂ සේවාවක් වන අත්දැමට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා.

එමෙන්ම අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් පාලනය වන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජාතික ග්‍රන්ථ සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයක් ඉතාම සැලකිය යුතු වැඩ කොටසක් ඒ මගින් කරගෙන යන බව තමුන් නාත්තේ ඉදිරියේ මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න කැමතියි. ඒ සමගම යුනිසෙප් ආධාරත් ලබාගෙන අපේ රටේ තිබෙන තොදියුණු පාසල්වලට විශේෂ ආධාර ලබාදීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලකුත් අප අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙනවා. ගුවන් විදුලි යන්ත්‍ර, විදුහල්පතිවරුන්ට අවශ්‍ය බයිසිකල්, සමහර ස්ථානවල විදුහල්පතිවරුන්ට අවශ්‍ය මෝටර් සයිකල් යනාදිය පමණක් නොවෙයි, පාසල්වලට ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍ය සුළු සුළු දේවලුත් අපි අපි සපයා තිබෙනවා. සමහර පාසල්වල ජාතික කොඩි තිබුණේ නැහැ. පාසල් ගණනාවකම ජාතික කොඩි තොතිබුණු අවස්ථා තිබුණා. අප විසින් ලංකාවේ පාසල් බොහොමයකටම අවශ්‍ය ජාතික කොඩි සපයා තිබෙනවා. ගොවි උපකරණ වර්ග විශාල වශයෙන් සපයා තිබෙනවා. පොත් පත් ටික නැත්නම් ලුමිනිට දෙන විස්කෝතු ටික තබා ගන්නට අල්මාරියක් බොහෝ පාසල්වල තිබුණේ නැහැ. ඒවා අපි සපයා දී තිබෙනවා. ටයිප් රයිටර් විශාල වශයෙන් සපයා තිබෙනවා. පිටපත් කිරීමේ යන්ත්‍ර සපයා තිබෙනවා. මේ ආදී වශයෙන් අපේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයට සේවා පහසු කම් ලබාදීම සඳහා වෙන් කළ මුදල් සහයකුදු ඉතිරි නොකර සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වියදම් කර තිබෙනවා කියා මා බොහොම සන්තෝෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න කැමතියි.

මේ වර්ෂයේදී අපට ඊටත් වඩා මුදල් ලැබෙනවා. මා මූලාරම්භයේදීම කීවා වගේ විශාල ආයෝජනයක් හැටියටයි, මේ මුදල් ලැබෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා අපි විදුහල්පති තුමන්ලාගෙන් මේ ගරු සභාවේදී ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා ඒ ලබා දෙන දේවල්—පුටු, බංකු දරුවන්ට දෙන පොත් පත් ආදිය—ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට රටේ ජාතික ධනය හැටියට සලකන අනාගත පරම්පරාව නැත්නම් සිසු පරපුර මෙහෙයවන්නාය කියා. පාසල් ගොඩ නැගිල්ලක් සාදා දුන් විට ඒ පාසල් ගොඩනැගිල්ල

තමන්ගේ ගෙදර වගේ පාවිච්චි කරන්නට ඒ දරුවන් මෙහෙයවනවා නම් එය අපේ රටේ අනාගත දරු පරපුරට කරන විශාල මෙහෙයක් වෙනවා.

පාසල් පොත්පත් ගැන කතා කරන විට, මට විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ නායකතුමාගෙන්, යාපනය ප්‍රදේශයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලාගෙන් විශේෂ ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන මේ ගරු සභාවේදී සඳහන් කිරීමෙන් ප්‍රේතයක් මතු වෙන්නේ නැහැයි මම විශ්වාස කරනවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ලංකාවේ අතිකුත් ප්‍රදේශවලින් අවුරුද්දක් පාවිච්චි කර ආපසු ලැබෙන තරම් පොත් ප්‍රමාණයක් යාපනය ප්‍රදේශයෙන් අපට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා, යාපනය ප්‍රදේශයේ සියළුම මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලාගෙන් ගෞරවයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, එතුමන්ලාගේ මාර්ගයෙන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල විදුහල්පතිවරුන්ගෙන් විශේෂ ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්නාය කියා. ලංකාවේ අතිකුත් ප්‍රදේශවලින් ලැබෙන තරම් පොත් ප්‍රමාණයක් අවුරුද්ද අවසානයේ දී ආපසු ලබා දීම සඳහා සහයෝගය දක්වන්නාය කියා. මම ඒ ඉල්ලීම ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලාගෙන් කරන්නට සිද්ධ වුණේ පසුගිය අවුරුදු කීපය තුළදී යාපනය ප්‍රදේශයෙන් ආපසු ලැබුණු පොත්පත් සංඛ්‍යාව අතිකුත් ප්‍රදේශවලින් ලැබුණු පොත්පත් සංඛ්‍යාව හා සසඳා බැලීමෙන් පසුවයි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මීට වඩා කාලයක් ගැනීමට මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. මම බොහොම ස්තුතී වන්නා වෙනවා, අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්තුමාටත්, සහකාර ලේකම්තුමා ඇතුළු සියළු නිලධාරී මහතුන්ටත්, තමන්ගේ දරුවන්ගේ කියා සිතා ගෙන මේ රටේ දරුවන් උදෙසා ගත් වෙහෙස ගැන. එසේ ස්තුතී කරමින් මගේ වචන දෙක-තුන මෙයින් අවසන් කරනවා.

විරවත්ති සමරවිර මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යාපන ඇමති තුමා)
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයෙක්*)
(*Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education*)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකියා අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වේලාවන් අරගෙන අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂ පිළිබඳව සකැවීම කරන මේ මොහොතේ දී, අපට කතා කරන්න වේලාව ඉතිරිව තිබෙන්නේ ඉතාම ටිකක් වුනත් කිවයුතු කරුණු රාශියක් තිබෙන නිසා මා උත්සාහ කරනවා. ඉතාම කෙටියෙන් අවශ්‍ය කරුණු ටික පමණක් විග්‍රහ කර දෙන්න.

නල්ලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මහතා) කාර්ය නියුතු විදුහල්පතිවරුන්ගේ සේවය ස්ඵර කිරීම පිළිබඳව අදහස් දැක්වූවා. කාර්ය නියුතු විදුහල්පති වරුන්ගේ ස්ඵර කිරීම පිළිබඳ ඒ අයට අවශ්‍ය උසස්වීම් ලබා දීම පිළිබඳ කටයුතු අතපසු වී තිබෙනවානම් තවත් ඉතුරු වී තිබෙනවා නම්, ඒවා ගැනත් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අවධානය යොමු වන බව මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. සම්පත් දත් මහතා) දැනුම් දුන්නා, මැයි මාසයේදී කෙරෙන ගුරු මාරුවීම්, උපාධිධාරී ගුරු මාරු වීම් නිසා උසස් පෙළ විභාග සඳහා සුදුනම් වන දරුවන්ට කිසියම් හානියක්, පාඩුවක් සිද්ධ වෙන්නට පුළුවන් බව. කුමන හෝ අවස්ථාවකදී මාරුවීම් ලබා දීමේදී උසස් පෙළ විභාගය සඳහා සුදුනම් වන දරුවන්ට හානියක් නොවනවිධයට අමාත්‍යාංශය

වග බලා ගන්නා බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී එතුමාට මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. ඒ අතරම, ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරු පත්වීම් දීමේදී ඉංග්‍රීසි මාධ්‍යයෙන් සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ විභාගය සමත් වුණු උදවියට එම පත්වීම් ලබා දෙන්නටය කියා එතුමා ඉල්ලා සිටියා. ඒ පිළිබඳවත් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ විශේෂ අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල් වන බව මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. අවිවාදවේදී නොවී ගුරු අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලය පිළිබඳව, අවශ්‍ය ගුරු මණ්ඩලය පිළිබඳව කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ දැනටමත් දෙවන ශ්‍රේණියේ විදුහල්පතිවරයකු පත් කිරීම සඳහා අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් කටයුතු සූදානම් කර ඇති බවයි. ඒ වාගේම ඊළඟ වාරයේ ගුරු විද්‍යාලය පටන් ගන්නා අවස්ථාවේදී අවශ්‍ය ගුරු මණ්ඩලය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ලබා දීම සඳහා දැනටමත් සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා අවසානයයි. එම නිසා ලබන වාරයේදී සිට ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු වෙයි කියා බලා පොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

ගුරු සහාපතිතුමනි, පාසල් දස දහසක්, ගුරුවරුන් එක් ලක්ෂ හතළිස් දහසක් දරුවන් හතළිස් ලක්ෂයක් පමණ හා දිස්ත්‍රික්ක විසිදෙකේ විශාල සංවිධාන විසි දෙකේ පාලනය කරන ආයතනයක් පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කිරීම කෙටියෙන් කරන්න පුළුවන් යයි මා හිතන්නේ නැහැ. මේ සඳහා අපට කාලය අවශ්‍යයි. මධ්‍යස්ථව දරුවන් ගැන කල්පනා කරන උදවිය, දරුවන් පිළිබඳව ගැඹිලිව ඇති උදවිය අවශ්‍යයි. ඒ වාගේම ජාතික ධනය අවශ්‍යයි. අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයට මේ වර රුපියල් කෝටි 253 ක් ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයට අදාළව, ගුරු මන්ත්‍රී වරුන් විසින් සඳහන් කරන ලද හැම අකටයුත්තක්ම අපට මේ දෙක මුදලින් කිරීමට අප වග බලා ගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා. යම් යම් අවස්ථාවලදී නොයෙක් පාසල්වල සුළු සුළු දෝෂ, අඩුපාඩුකම්, අවශ්‍යතාවන් ඇති වෙන්නට පුළුවනි. එහෙත් අපි හැම දෙනාම අවබෝධ කර ගන්න ඕනෑ, දරුවන්ට අපේ නම්, පාසලින් අපේ නම්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් අපේ නම්, අප සාකච්ඡා කරන්නේ අපේ පුශ්‍යන් පිළිබඳව නම් මේ රටේ තිබෙන ජාතික ධනය පිළිබඳව අපට අවබෝධයක් තිබෙනවා. නම්, අමරුවෙන් හෝ මේ රට ගෙන යන්නට අප මහත් සි වනබව දන්නවා. නම්, අපි හැම දෙනාම අර්පජිස්සමෙන් යුතුව, අවබෝධයෙන් යුතුව මේ කටයුතු කළ යුතු බව.

ඒ අතරතුරදී අවශ්‍ය තරම් පුහුණු ගුරුවරුන් නැහැ කියා ගුරුවරුන් පුහුණු කිරීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයකුත් කාලයක් තිස්සේ තිබුණා. 1976 දී පුහුණුව සඳහා ගුරු විද්‍යා වලට අරගෙන තිබෙන්නේ ගුරුවරුන් 623 දෙනයි. නමුත් 1983 අවුරුද්දේ ගුරු විද්‍යාලවලට ඇතුළත් කර ගෙන තිබෙනවා, 4,753 ක්. සුදුසුකම් තිබෙන ගුරුවරුන් පුහුණු කිරීම පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය කොයි තරම් විශාල පරිවර්තනයක් සිදු කර තිබෙනවාද කියා එයින් පෙනෙන්නවා. මේ ගැන දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් අදහස් දක්වන්න අවශ්‍ය නමුත් කාල වේලා නැති නිසා වැඩිදුර කරුණු දක්වන්නේ නැහැ.

ඒ එක්කම, ගුරුවරුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් පිළිබඳව සැහෙන ප්‍රශ්නයක්, ආන්දෝලනයක් තිබෙනවා. දින පනහ ප්‍රමාණයේ පත්‍ර ගත්තමත් අපට දක්න්න ලැබෙනවා, විශ්‍රාම ගිය බොහෝ ගුරුවරුන්ට තමන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා කාලාන්තරයක් බලාගෙන ඉන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන හැටි. සමහර ගුරුවරුන් මිය යන

තුරුත් විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලැබී නැතිලු. මේ ගුරු සහාපතිතුමා වූණත් ගුරු මන්ත්‍රීවරු හුඟ දෙනෙක් සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා, විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලබා ගැනීමේදී ගුරුවරුන්ට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදු වන අපහසුතා ගැන.

එම නිසා, විශ්‍රාම ලබා යන ගුරුවරුන්ට ඉක්මනින් විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලබා දීම සඳහා මොනසම් හෝ පිටිවහලක්, රුකුලක් ලබා දෙන්න පුළුවන් දැයි කල්පනා කර, අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සියලුම නිලධාරී මහතුන්ගෙන් සහ යෝග්‍ය ඇතිව, ගුරුවරුන්ට ගුරු සේවා අත්පොතක් ලබා දීමට ගුරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ උපදේශය හා අවසරය ඇතිව දැන් කටයුතු පිළියෙල කර තිබෙනවා.

සේවයට පත් වන කොටම හැම ගුරු මහත්මයකුටම ගුරු මහත්මියකටම ගුරු සේවා අත් පොතක් ලබා දෙන්නත්, සිය සේවා කාලය තුළදී උපය, ගන්නා වැටුප් වර්ධක, ලබා ගන්නා උසස්වීම් හා මාරුවීම් ආදී හැම දෙයක් ම තමාම පෞද්ගලිකව ඒ පොතේ සටහන් කරගෙන අදාළ උසස් නිලධාරීන්ගේ නිර්දේශ ලබා ගැනීමටත් කටයුතු පිළියෙල කර තිබෙන අතර ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ නිසා, අනාගතයේදී විශ්‍රාම යන කිසිම ගුරු භාවතකුට විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලබා ගැනීමට සතියක් දෙකක්වත් ප්‍රමාද වෙයි කියා මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ විධියට, අනාගතයේදී විශ්‍රාම යන ගුරුවරුන්ට විශ්‍රාම යන මාසය තුළදීම සම්පූර්ණ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන ක්‍රමයක් අපි දැනටමත් සකස් කර තිබෙනවා.

අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ගුරු භවතුන් 1,40,000 ක් විතර ඉන්නවා. එම නිසා ප්‍රාදේශීය අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාල වල ඉන්නා එක් ලිපිකරු මහත්මයකුට ගුරුවරුන් 500 ක් 600 ක විතර ලිපි ගොනු සංඛ්‍යාවක කටයුතු කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒක ඉතාමත් අපහසු කාර්යයක්. මීට අවුරුදු 15 කට 20 කට විතර කලින් මේ රටේ ජනගහණය මේ තරම් නොවූ කාලයක, පාසල් දරුවන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව මේ තරම් විශාල නොවූ කාලයක, පාසල් විශාල ලෙස පැතිරී නොතිබුණු කාලයක තිබුණා වගේ සුළු ප්‍රශ්න නොවෙයි, දැන් තිබෙන්නේ ; ඉතාම සංකීර්ණ ප්‍රශ්නයයි. පරිසරයේ වෙනස්වීම නිසා, අලුතින් ජනපද ඇතිවීම නිසා, සුළු සුළු වැනි විනාශකාරී ආපදාවන් නිසා ඇතැම් පාසල් තිබුණු තැන්වත් අද හොයා ගන්න බැහැ. මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයන් යටතේ ලිපිගොනු අහෝසි වී තිබෙනවා ; නැති වී තිබෙනවා කලින් සඳහන් කළ පරිදි, 1,40,000 ක් තරම් වූ විශාල ගුරු සංඛ්‍යාවක් මේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ සේවය කරනවා. ඔවුන් පිළිබඳව වූ නානාවිධ කටයුතු අතරම කෙරෙන, ඇතැම් ගුරුවරුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලබා දීමේ කටයුතු ප්‍රමාද වීමට ඉහත සඳහන් කළ කරුණුත් හේතු වී තිබෙනවා.

සාමාන්‍යයෙන් අවුරුද්දකට ගුරු භවතුන් 2,000 කට 2,500 කට කිවිටු ප්‍රමාණයක් විශ්‍රාම යනවා. නමුත් මේ අවුරුද්දේ විශ්‍රාම යාමට නියමිතව සිටින්නේ ගුරු භවතුන් 1,000 කටත් අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් බව කියන්න සතුටුයි. ඔවුන්ගේ ඒ හැම කටයුත්තක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ම කඩිනමින් කටයුතු කරන්න අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

[පිරවන්නී සමරවීර මහතා]

අ. හා. 8.00

ඒ අතරතුර, පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනය ගැනත් වචනයක් කියන්න ඕනෑ. 'මේ රට බෞද්ධ රටක් වුණත් අපේ පිරවෙන්නේ විනය වී යනවාය, පිරවෙන්නේ ගැන නියම සැල කිල්ලක් දැක්වෙන්නේ නැත කියා කාලයක් තිස්සේ අපේ බෞද්ධ භික්ෂුන් වහන්සේලා සැහෙන ආන්දෝලනයක් ඇති කළා. නමුත් මේ රජය බලයට පත් වුණාට පස්සේ වර්තමාන ශ්‍රීමත් ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ නියමය හා සම්පූර්ණ අනුග්‍රහය මත පිරවෙන්නේ පනතක් ඇති කොට පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනයේ සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රතිශෝධනයක් ඇති කරන්න අපි උඹාහ ගත්තා. එම නිසා දැන් පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනය ක්‍රමානුකූල තත්ත්වයකට පත් වී තිබෙනවා. 1979 දී පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා රුපියල් 79,00,000ක් විතර හම්බ වුණා. නමුත් මේ අවුරුද්දේදී—1983 දී—පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනය වෙනුවෙන් රුපියල් 3,40,00,000 ක් ම වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.

අ. හා. 8

සභාපතිතුමා
(The Chairman)

Does the House agree to continue for a few minutes more ?

මෝත්‍රිවරු
(Members)

Aye!

පිරවන්නී සමරවීර මහතා
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera)

පිරවෙනක අධ්‍යාපනය ලබන ගිනි-පැවිදි ඕනෑම ශිෂ්‍යයකුට වාර්ෂිකව ලැබුණේ රු. 150 ක විතර මුදලක් පමණයි. නමුත් මේ රජය යටතේ වර්තමාන අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේත්, මීට කලින් හිටපු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගේත් සම්පූර්ණ අනුග්‍රහය නිසා එක ශිෂ්‍යයකුට අවුරුද්දකට රු. 750 ක විතර මුදලක් ලැබෙනවා.

ඒ වගේම, පිරවෙන්නේ ගුරුවරුන්ටත් විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් තත්ත්වය හා වෙනත් පහසුකම් ලබා දීමටත් අපි කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා. 1977 වර්ෂයේදී පිරවෙන්නේ වැටුප් ලබමින් සේවය කළේ 650 දෙනෙයි. නමුත් 1982 අවසාන වන කොට එවැනි පිරවෙන්නේ ගුරුවරුන් 2,200 ක් පමණ තිබියා. එමනිසා, පිරවෙන්නේ වල අධ්‍යාපනය ලබාදීම සඳහා ගුරුවරුන් හැටියට ලියාපදිංචි වන සංඛ්‍යාව අවුරුද්දෙන් අවුරුද්ද වැඩි වෙන බව අපට පෙනෙනවා. පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනයට අවශ්‍ය මූලික පොත් පත් තිබුණේ නැහැ. පහළ ශ්‍රේණිවලට අධ්‍යාපනය ලබන ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේලාට අවශ්‍ය දුර්ලභ ගනුයේ පාලි සංස්කෘත පොත් පිටපත් පිටපත් කොට, පිරවෙන්නේ වලට ලබා දීමට අපට පුළුවන්කම ලැබුණා. ඒ අන්දමට දිස්ත්‍රික් 22 කේම පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳව සේවාස්ථ පුහුණුවීම් පවත්වා, නොයෙක් කරුණු ගැන සමීක්ෂණය කර, පිරවෙන්නේ අධ්‍යාපනය සාර්ථක අන්දමින් කරගෙන එන්නට පුළුවන් වී තිබෙනවා.

ඒ සමගම, අධ්‍යාපන ධවල පත්‍රිකාව ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නේ නැත්තේ ඇයි? යන අදහසක් මතු වුණා. දැනටමත් සමාජයේ පුස්තකවලට තුඩු නොදුන්, ගැටළු වක් නොවුණු, පොදු වශයෙන් හැම දෙනාම පිළිගත් යෝජනා කීපයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට පියවර ගෙන තිබෙනවා. අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට වෙන්වුන ගෞතික මෙන්ම ගුරු සම්පත් ද සමාන මට්ටමකින්, හැම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකටම, හැම පළාතකටම, බෙදී යන්නට ඕනෑය යන පදනම යටතේ අප යෝජනා කළ පොකුරු පාසල්, එසේ නැතහොත් පාසල් පර්ෂද නියාමක වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට, මේ අවුරුද්ද වන විට, අප පාසල් පර්ෂද 21 ක් තෝරාගෙන තිබෙනවා. මේ පාසල් පර්ෂද නියාමක වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා ගුරු ඇමතිතුමා රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 150 ක් නැත්නම් රුපියල් එක් කෝටි පහසු ලක්ෂයක් මේ අවුරුද්දේ වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. මේ අන්දමට පාසල් දහ දහම රජකීය විද්‍යාල තත්ත්වයට ගෙන එන්නට පුළුවන් වේය කියා අප කියන්නේ නැහැ. එය බොරු සටන් පායක් පමණයි. සමහරු දරුවන් තමන්ගේ පැත්තට හරවා ගන්නට ඕනෑ නිසා එය තර්කයක් හැටියට ගන්නට පුළුවන්. සමාන මට්ටමකින්, හැම දෙනාටම සම අවස්ථාවක් ලබාදීමේ මාර්ගයක් මේ පාසල් පර්ෂද තුළින් අපට ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට පුළුවන් එක එක පාසලක් හැටියට නොවෙයි, පාසල් පර්ෂද හැටියටයි, අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය මෙම ක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. දරුවන් හාර දහසක්, පන් දහසක් ගෙන, ඒ හාර දහසට පන් දහසට අවශ්‍ය පාසල් පොත්, ගොඩනැගිලි, අවශ්‍ය බඩු භාණ්ඩ, ගුරුවරු මේ අදිය ඒකක වශයෙන් ගෙන මීට සසුව මුදල් බෙදා හැරීමටයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ.

රාජකීය විද්‍යාලයට, විශාල විද්‍යාලයට නුවර උසස් විද්‍යාලවලට පමණක් මුදල් දෙන්නේ ඇයි කියා සමහර විට තර්කයක් ඇති වෙනවා. එක ප්‍රදේශයක් මත කොටුවී බැලුවොත් ඒ විදියට අපට තර්ක කරන්නට පුළුවන්. නමුත් මේ පාසල් ජාතික පාසල් හැටියට අප ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතුයි. ලංකාවේ ඕනෑම දුස්කර ප්‍රදේශයක ඕනෑම දරුවෙකුට සුදුසුකම් තිබෙනවා නම් පස් වෙනි පන්තියේ ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයෙන් පාස් වෙලා ලංකාවේ ඕනෑම විද්‍යාලයක් තෝරා ගැනීමේ හැකියාවක් තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා මේ පාසල් දෙස ජාතික මට්ටමෙන් බැලිය යුතුයි. ඒ අංශයෙන් බලන විට, යාපනයේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පටන් අනෙක් දිස්ත්‍රික්ක දෙස බලන විට, ජාතික මට්ටමින් තෝරාගත හැකි උසස් ගණයේ පාසල් තිබෙන්නේ කිහිපයයි. එම නිසා මෙම පාසල් ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට සිදුවී තිබෙනවා. ජාතික මට්ටමෙන් ඒවාට අවශ්‍ය සම්පත් ලබා ගන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ අතරම අධ්‍යාපන ධවල පත්‍රිකාවෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ සමාන මට්ටමට, සම්පත් ගලා ගියේ නැති දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලට සම්පත් ලබාදීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරගෙන යන්නේ. ඒ නිසා තවදුරටත් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් තිබෙනවා.

ගුරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මහනුවර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මේ අවුරුද්දේ 1983 ජනවාරි වන විට පාසල් යාම සඳහා පැමිණි දරු සංඛ්‍යාව, 26,000 ක් වෙනවා. දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකින් 26,000 ක් එනකොට ඒ ළමයින්ට අවශ්‍ය ගොඩනැගිලි, ගුරුවරු හා වෙනත් සම්පත් කොපමණ මේ

සඳහා වුවමනා කරන ධන නිධාන අප අවුරුද්දක් තුළදී වෙන්කර තිබෙනවාද? වැඩිවන ජනගහනයට වුව මනා කරන විදියේ නිෂ්පාදන, ජාතික ධනය වැඩි කර ගැනීමේ ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයන් ගැන හැම පුරවැසියෙක්ම අවධානය යොමු කර තිබෙනවාද? හැම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකම දරු සංඛ්‍යාව වැඩි වෙනවා.

ගරු අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමාට තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්න දෙස බලමු. එක අවුරුද්දකදී එක දරුවෙකුට වුවමනා කරන පාසැල් ඉඩ වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය ඒ දරුවාට වුවමනා කරන රට හුණු, කඩදාසි, පොත්, පැන්සල් කොසිතරම්ද? ඒ නිසා, මේවා සංකීර්ණ ප්‍රශ්න. ඉදිරියේදී මේ ප්‍රශ්න තව දුරටත් සංකීර්ණ වන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා, දරුවන් පිළිබඳව අප සාකච්ඡා කරන විට, එක එක මතිමතාත්තර වලට හිරවන්නේ නැතිව මධ්‍යස්ථ මතධාරීව සාකච්ඡා කරන්නට හිතා. අප දෙමව්පියන් හැටියට, වැඩිහිටියන් හැටියට, දරුවන් ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන විට, අපි මේ සාකච්ඡා කරන්නේ දරුවන් පිළිබඳවයි, යන ආකල්පය ඇතිව සාකච්ඡා කළ යුතුයි, ඒ මතයේ පිහිටා ලමයින් ගැන සාකච්ඡා කළ යුතුයි.

ගරු සහාපතිතුමනි, මා වැඩිදුර කථා කරමින්, කාලය ගන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙනුවෙන් වෙන්වී තිබුණු කාලය තුළ අපේ ගරු ඇමති තුමාට පවා අවස්ථාවක් ලැබුණේ නැහැ, කථා කරන්න. මේ කාල සීමාව තුළදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ගත් වෙනස පිළිබඳව එතුමාට මගේ පෞද්ගලික ස්තුතිය පිරිනමන්නට සතුටුයි. ඒවාගේම අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමා ඇතුළු අප සියළු දෙනාටම ස්වාධීනව කිසිදු එතුමා සමග වැඩ කිරීමේ හැකියාව ලැබුණා. අප ගෙන යන වැඩ ව්‍යාපාරයට ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය වශයෙන් අප ගන්නා තීරණවලට අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ගෙන් සහෝදර මහත්වරුන්ගෙන් කාර්යාල කාර්යසහායකයන් සිට සියලු දෙනාගෙන්ම අපට ලැබෙන සහයෝගය පිළිබඳව මා ස්තුතිවන්ත වෙනවා. අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂයන් පිළිබඳව අදහස් ඉදිරිපත් කළ සියලුම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙනුවෙන් මගේ ස්තුතිය පුද කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

"70 වන ශීර්ෂයේ 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 11,98,87,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහ සම්මත විය.

70 වන ශීර්ෂය 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම් උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"තலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 11,98,87,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 119,887,000, for Head 70, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 70, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—සාමාන්‍ය පරිපාලනය සහ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සේවා මූලධන වියදම, 48,10,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—பொது நிர்வாகமும் பதவியினர் சேவைகளும்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 48,10,000

Programme 1.—General Administration and Staff Services—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 4,810,000

"70 වන ශීර්ෂය 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 48,10,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහ සම්මත විය.

70 වන ශීර්ෂය 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම් උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

'தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு ரூபா 48,10,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 4,810,000, for Head 70, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 70, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 වන වැඩ සටහන.—සාමාන්‍ය අධ්‍යාපනය, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 2,13,50,98,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2.—பொதுக் கல்வி—மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 213,50,98,000

Programme 1.—General Education—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 2,135,098,000

"70 වන ශීර්ෂය 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 2,13,50,98,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහ සම්මත විය.

70 වන ශීර්ෂය 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම් උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 213,50,98,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 2,135,098,000, for Head 70, Programme 2, Recurrent Expenditure be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 70, Programme 2, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன வடவ ஸபனக.—ஊதாநா அபிவாசன, இலமன விடடி, ரூ. 15,52,44,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2.—பொதுக் கல்வி—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு ரூபா 15,52,44,000

Programme 2.—General Education—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 155,244,000

70 வன அபிவாசனி 2 வன வடவ ஸபனக, இலமன விடடி ஸடா ரூ. 15,52,44,000 க இடல ருபலேநனசல அதுலன் கல ஸதுடி” ஸன ஸுநன விமன லேன் ஸன ஸமலத வி.

70 வன அபிவாசனி 2 வன வடவ ஸபனக, இலமன விடடி ருபலேநனசல கலமலன் ஸலமல திமிடி ஸதுடி திசலன் கரன் லே.

“ தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 15,52,44,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “ That the sum of Rs. 155,244,000, for Head 70, Programme 2, Capital Expenditure be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 70, Programme 2, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

3 வன வடவ ஸபனக.—அடி அபிவாசன ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி ரூ. 3,02,79,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 3.—ஆசிரியர் கல்வி—மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு ரூபா 3,02,79,000

Programme 3.—Teacher Education—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 30,279,000

“ 70 வன அபிவாசனி 3 வன வடவ ஸபனக, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி ஸடா ரூ. 3,02,79,000 க இடல ருபலேநனசல அதுலன் கல ஸதுடி” ஸன ஸுநன விமன லேன் ஸன ஸமலத வி.

70 வன அபிவாசனி 3 வன வடவ ஸபனக, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி ருபலேநனசல கலமலன் ஸலமல திமிடி ஸதுடி திசலன் கரன் லே.

“ தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 3, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 3,02,79,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 3, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “ That the sum of Rs. 30,279,000, for Head 70, Programme 3, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 70, Programme 3, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

3 வன வடவ ஸபனக.—அடி அபிவாசன, இலமன விடடி, ரூ. 24,87,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 3.—ஆசிரியர் கல்வி—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு ரூபா 24,87,000

Programme 3.—Teacher Education—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 2,487,000

“ 70 வன அபிவாசனி 3 வன வடவ ஸபனக, இலமன விடடி ஸடா ரூ. 24,87,000 க இடல ருபலேநனசல அதுலன் கல ஸதுடி” ஸன ஸுநன விமன லேன் ஸன ஸமலத வி.

70 வன அபிவாசனி 3 வன வடவ ஸபனக, இலமன விடடி ருபலேநனசல கலமலன் ஸலமல திமிடி ஸதுடி திசலன் கரன் லே.

“ தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 3, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு ரூபா 24,87,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 70, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 3, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “ That the sum of Rs. 2,487,000, for Head 70, Programme 3, Capital Expenditure be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 70, Programme 3, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

71 வன அபிவாசனி.—விவாசன லேலாபீதனஜுவ

1 வன வடவ ஸபனக.—விவாசன லேலாபீதன ஸ அலடி, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி, ரூ. 7,41,82,000

தலைப்பு 71—பரிசீலனைகள் திணைக்களம்

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—பரிசீலனைகளின் மதிப்பீடும் நிருவாகமும்—மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு ரூபா 7,41,82,000

HEAD 71.—DEPARTMENT OF EXAMINATIONS Programme 1.—Administration and Evaluation of Examinations—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 74,182,000

“ 71 வன அபிவாசனி 1 வன வடவ ஸபனக, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி ஸடா ரூ. 7,41,82,000 க இடல ருபலேநனசல அதுலன் கல ஸதுடி” ஸன ஸுநன விமன லேன் ஸன ஸமலத வி.

71 வன அபிவாசனி 1 வன வடவ ஸபனக, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி ருபலேநனசல கலமலன் ஸலமல திமிடி ஸதுடி திசலன் கரன் லே.

“ தலைப்பு 71, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 7,41,82,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 71, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “ That the sum of Rs. 74,182,000, for Head 71, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 71, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

72. அபிவாசனி.—அபிவாசன ஸுதரலபீதனஜுவ

1 வன வடவ ஸபனக.—ஸலுர் ஸலன் ஸ ருபலர் அபிவாசன ஸடா ஸலன் திசலாடன ஸ ஸுதரலபீதன லேலாபீதன விடடி, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி, ரூ. 14,75,000

தலைப்பு 72.—கல்வி வெளியீடுகள் திணைக்களம்

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—ஸலர் கல்விக்கான புத்தகங்கள், பாடசாலை புத்தகங்கள் வெளியிடல் உற்பத்தியின் நிருவாகம்—மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 14,75,000

HAED 72.—EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT Programme 1.—Administration of the Production and Publication of School Books and Books for Higher Education—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 1,475,000

“ 72 வன அபிவாசனி 1 வன வடவ ஸபனக, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி ஸடா ரூ. 14,75,000 க இடல ருபலேநனசல அதுலன் கல ஸதுடி” ஸன ஸுநன விமன லேன் ஸன ஸமலத வி.

72 வன அபிவாசனி 1 வன வடவ ஸபனக, ஸுதரலபீதன விடடி ருபலேநனசல கலமலன் ஸலமல திமிடி ஸதுடி திசலன் கரன் லே.

“ தலைப்பு 72, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 14,75,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 72, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “ That the sum of Rs. 1,475,000, for Head 72, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 72, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 வன வுடி ஸபனா.—யாசுடீ யேன் ஸக டுஸீ டிஹஸதனய ஸடூன
யேன் திஸ்டரடய ஸக பூஹதனய ஸபீயரடய திஸீ, இரடன யீடடூ
ரூ. 25,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—உயர் கல்விக்கான புத்தகங்கள் பாடசாலைப்
புத்தகங்கள் வெளியிடல், உற்பத்தியின் நிருவாகம்—ஆக்கப்பொருட்
செலவு ரூபா 25,000

Programme 1.—Administration of the Production and
Publication of School Books and Books for Higher
Education—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 25,000

“72 வன டீஸீயேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸபனா, இரடன யீடடூ ஸடூன
ரூ. 25,000 க இரட டுபலேஸனயெ டுதுலுத் கடு ஸூது” யன பூன்
யன யீஹன ருதீன் ஸக ஸஹீதன யீட.

72 வன டீஸீயேகி 1 வன வுடி ஸபனா, இரடன யீடடூ டுப
லேஸனயேகி ஹெபஸீன் ஸுயேபெ திஸீய ஸூதுயி திஹீன் கர்டன ருீ.

“தலைப்பு 72, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான
ரூபா 25,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா
விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 72, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்ட
வணியின் பருதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 25,000, for Head 72,
Programme 1, Capital Expenditure be inserted in the
Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 72, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure,
ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

140 வன டீஸீயே.—யேவன கடுஸூது ஸ டுதீர்னிஸ
டிஹீயஸரடய

1 வன வுடி ஸபனா.—யாஹீய ஸபீயரடய, யேவன கடுஸூது ஸ
டுதீர்னிஸ பூதீயன் திஸ, பூதரலீதன யீடடூ, ரூ. 10,87,87,000

தலைப்பு 140—இளைஞர் விவகாரம் தொழில் வாய்ப்பு
அமைச்சர்

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—பொது நிருவாகமும், இளைஞர் அலுவல்கள்
தொழில்வாய்ப்புக் கொள்கையும்—மின்னிவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா
10,87,87,000.

HEAD 140.—MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND
EMPLOYMENT

Programme 1.—General Administration, Youth
Affairs and Employment Policy—Recurrent Ex-
penditure, Rs. 108,787,000

ஸகஸதீதுஹீ
(தலைவர்)
(The Chairman)

We have about 23 minutes to conclude the
discussion on this Vote.

டிஹீயே திஹீன் திடுயேலீலஹீ ஹீயன (வடுஹீன் கடுஹீ
வடுஹீ)

(கலாநிதி நீலன் திருச்செல்வம்—வட்டுக்கோட்டை)
(Dr. Neelan Thiruchelvam—Vaddukoottai)

I move,
“That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 10.”

Sir, after a very comprehensive debate on the Votes
of the Hon. Minister of Education, the discussion on
this Vote would be somewhat of an anti-climax.
Having moved a formal cut, I note in regard to the
Capital Expenditure of the Ministry of Youth Affairs

and Employment that he has already suffered a 20 per
cent cut from what was estimated in 1982. And the
total expenditure for the Ministry is Rs. 144 million
representing approximately about a ten per cent
reduction from what was allocated in 1982, which was
Rs. 157 million.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment is
an extremely important one because of its
responsibility for the national employment scheme and
for the subject and function of employment plan.
Although there has been some overlapping in regard to
the subject and function in relation to employment
between the Ministry of Plan Implementation and the
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment, I think
this Ministry does play a very important and critical
function in projecting the employment needs and
administering the scheme of recruitment to the public
sector in respect of these needs.

Sir, one of the curious aspects of the policy of
liberalization we have had from 1977 onwards, is
perhaps that access to employment one of the most
important resources in any society, was not subject to
liberalization. On the contrary access to employment
was subject to a system of regulation through the Job
Bank Scheme which has been pointed out by a number
of Opposition speakers in the past as a scheme which
has caused serious regional disparities and inequities
in its implementation. I note from a document that has
been issued by the Ministry of Plan Implementation
in relation to the Job Bank Scheme, that the Scope of the
Scheme in its operation has been significantly reduced,
and that a final decision whether the Job Bank Scheme
should be continued or not is also under consideration.
So, I think, Sir, it is a very opportune moment for the
Ministry to undertake the fundamental reappraisals
of the system by which placement of vacancies in the
public sector is undertaken on a meritocratic basis,
where there is equality of access on the basis of merit
in regard to vacancies in public sector institutions and
Government Departments. I raise this because it is an
issue of great importance, because in a society where
the welfare packages have been substantially
dismantled. It is through access to employment that
one is able to satisfy one's basic needs, whether it is
health or food or whatever the basic needs one is
talking of. The access to employment is the
fundamental issue which leads to social justice and
equality of our society. I think the Ministry of
Employment should give consideration to a reappraisal
of the basis on which recruitment employment takes
place. In this respect, I wish also to point out to the
Hon. Minister that there are very interesting trends in
regard to unemployment which we must take into
consideration in evolving an employment strategy for
the next five years or the coming decade. Here again, I
quote from a document which was issued by the

[අධ්‍යයන ක්‍රමය කිරීමේදී වෙනස් වීම]

Ministry of Plan Implementation called the "Socio Economic Indicator of Sri Lanka". It indicates that for the whole island the unemployment rate is now 13.6. It is the highest in the urban sector and stands at 18.0, followed by the rural and estate sector and the unemployment rate for females is almost twice as high as that recorded for males at the all island level. So, I think, Sir, that the increasing trend towards urban unemployment and more specifically female unemployment calls for specific consideration when evolving an employment strategy for the next few years. I also want to refer to the National Apprenticeship Board which is one of the institutions which goes under the purview of the Minister. The National Apprenticeship Board undertakes a scheme of integrated training at the institutional level and a job training scheme. Unfortunately, Sir, the Minister and his energetic Secretary have not made available to us the performance of the National Apprenticeship Board or of the National Youth Services Council in respect of the years 1981 and 1982. But, I think, Sir, the time has come for the Minister to Commission a reappraisal again of the scheme of apprenticeship training. I think this training schemes at the moment is primarily intended to direct new entrants into the work force. What is now required Sir, in view of the vulnerability of the economy to international economic trends,—Sir, the future of our textile industry is dependent on the quotas that are imposed by industrialized countries; the future of our tourist trade is dependent on for example, the recent decision of the Government of France to devalue the franc the impose exchange control in France,—is that the National Apprenticeship Board should concentrate on training persons who are now in the job market to adjust to these changes. In other words, to engage in a kind of skilled development, so that they can adjust to the new needs of industry, the new demands of the economy. It is our capacity to adjust to these international trends that I think should receive the attention of the National Apprenticeship Board.

Then again, Sir, the National Apprenticeship Board should direct itself in respect of the groups of persons who have migrated to the Middle East and who are returning to Sri Lanka.

අ. න. 8.15

The figures for 1983 show that about 5,000 to 10,000 persons will be returning to the country, who essentially were in the construction industry, but now would have to be re-absorbed into the job market. Here again, I think the National Apprenticeship Board should devise a scheme by which they could develop their skills, adapt and modify their skills to new needs which they may have to perform, upon their return to the economy.

Then Sir, another subject of great importance is the placement of graduates.

Now the Ministry of Youth Affairs provide counselling services with regard to the placement of graduates from the University.

I believe the hon. Member of Parliament for Kalawana during the debate on the Estimate of 1981 particularly highlighted the plight of Arts Graduates, who enter the job market without the market being capable of absorbing them in a very functional way. This is a very serious problem.

I think the Ministry of Youth Affairs should go beyond merely counselling them with regard to placement, and provide them with training, provide them with financial assistance if need be. Because they can engage in at least some form of self-employment in small-scale entrepreneurship, so that this important category of persons who are extremely discontented and have no immediate prospect of being absorbed into the job market, are given immediate and prior attention of these ministers. I think the assistance to small-scale entrepreneurs which is merely of service nature at the moment is also confined to the industrial and service sector. It should be expanded to provide some financial assistance to them, so that small-scale entrepreneurs may be able to develop through the assistance of the Ministry.

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

(ஜனப் எம். எல். எம். அபுசாலி—மகாவலி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

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

Sir, I thank you for giving me a few minutes to speak on this small but important Ministry. I must at the very outset thank the Hon. Minister and his energetic Director for not only starting this department almost a new, but going from strength to strength as years go by. This Ministry has really involved the village youth in its schemes and activities and I do not have the time to cover all the aspects of work that they are engaged in. I would wish to state just one aspect of it and give my views on that. I think they have in many of their schemes, in employment and things like that, not only trained these people, but having trained them also try to help them. But, as the hon. Member for Vaddukoddai said, they are people who after work undergo training and they find it difficult to get ready employment. I hope the Ministry will take note of this and try to help these youths who are trained and Unemployed to find suitable employment.

Then with regard to the other matter, they have officers all over the district, and I would suggest that these officers be asked to step into the particular

electorates so that they can be more useful rather than travel from long distances. Because invariably you will find them not available when they are most needed.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister another aspect of it because the Department of Education also comes under him. They have youth clubs all over the villages. These are very useful and I find the youth readily taking part in these activities of these clubs and sports equipment is also provided. But in some cases there is no co-ordination between these Ministries, that is the Education Ministry, the Sports Ministry, and I think the Local Government Ministry as well. Because all four of them do the same thing. They have officers in all four departments and money is also allocated from all four departments and all four departments try to do the same thing without co-ordination. I think the Hon. Minister is in a very good position, because all these Ministries, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Youth Affairs come under him. He should contact the Ministry of Sports and the Local Government Ministry and co-ordinate these so that more useful work could be done. Clubs are formed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs, and the grounds and other facilities are provided by the Sports Ministry and then the other two ministries also have offices and spend money on this. So that, if there is some co-ordination and a survey done if necessary, more useful results could be obtained.

I do not want to take much more of your time. I would once again thank the Hon. Minister and his Director, Mr. Charitha Ratwatte for the very useful job of work that is being done.

මර්වින් ජේ. කුරේ මහතා (පානදුර)
(திரு. மேலின ஜே. குரே—பாணநதுரை)
(Mr. Mervyn J. Cooray—Panadura)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා පළමුකොටම මුළු ලංකාවේම සිටින තරුණ තරුණියන් වෙනුවෙන් යොවන කටයුතු හා රැකිරීමේ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙත මල් කළඹක් පුද කරනවා. ඊළඟට මා මගක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ, පළමුවෙන්ම ලංකාවේ දේශපාලනඥයෙක් තරුණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව හිත යෙදෙව්වා නම්, ඒ අත් කවුරුවත් නොව එදා රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිව සිටි, අද අපේ චරිතමාන ජනාධිපති, ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන උතුමාණෝ බව, 1969 දී පමණ එතුමන් විසින් මේ යොවන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශය ආරම්භ කරනු ලැබුවා.

1969 දී ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශය ආරම්භ කළත්, 1970 දී එදා තිබුණු රජය එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයෙන් ගිලිහී ගියාට පස්සේ, 1970 සිට 1977 දක්වා යොවන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශය භාරව සිටි ඇමතිවරයාත්, ඒ රජය කරවූ පිරිසත් යොවන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ වැඩ පිළිවෙල කොයි ආකාරයට, කොයි අතට යොමු කළාද කියන එක අපි මෙනෙහි කරන්නට ඕනෑ. එවන් කාල සීමාවේදී මේ කටයුතු භාරව තිබුණේ එක්තරා පෙළපත්තියකට

පමණයි. ඊනියා සමාජවාදී යයි කියා ගත් ඒ පිරිස— රුපසිංහලා කොමියුනිය—හොඳ සැප-සම්පත් විදිමින් විදේශ ගමන්වල යෙදෙමින්, තමන් අතට පත් වූ ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙල ඔවුන්ට ඩිනා හැටියට වර්ධනය කරගෙන යෑමට උත්සාහ කළා.

මේ රටේ හිමිණ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ගියෙන් මේ රටේ තරුණ තරුණියන් නොමග හිඟින් කැරලි ගසන්නට පටන් ගත්තේත් ඒ කාල සීමාවේදී බව අපි මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ රටේ තරුණ-තරුණියන් යහ මඟට යවන්නේ නැතිව, ඔවුන්ගේ හැකියාවන් දියුණු කරන්නට වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් යොදන්නේ නැතිව, ජනා වාස හෙවත් 'ජරාවාස' වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ආරම්භ කරලා, යොවන කටයුතු වැඩ පිළිවෙල සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කඩා කප්පල් කළේත් ඒ කාල සීමාවේදී. ඒ කාල සීමාවේදී සිදු වුණු සියල්ලක්ම ශූන්‍ය මම පුන-පුනා කරුණු කියන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් මම මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ, තරුණ තරුණියන් විනාශයට ලක් කළේ ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙල බව.

මේ රටේ අනාගත පරපුරේ වාසනාවකට, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂ රජයකට පුළුවන්කම ඇති වුණා, ඒ හිමිණ යුගය නැති කර, 1977 දී මේ රටේ ජනතාවට සේවය කරන්නට අවස්ථාවක් ලබා ගන්නට, කියන්නත් වාස නාවයි. අනාගත පරපුරේ වාසනාවකට, තරුණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ භාරකාරත්වය අපේම රටේ රත්තරන් තරුණය කුටු—අපේ චරිතමාන තරුණ කටයුතු භාර රනීල් වික්‍රම සිංහ මහත්මාට—ලැබුණි.

1977 ට පෙර ජාතික තරුණ සේවා සභාවේ මුළු රටේම සේවයට සිටියේ තරුණයන් 50 ත් 70 ත් අතර ප්‍රමාණයක්. නමුත් 1977 ත් පස්සේ, මේ රජයෙන් සේවා කටයුතු සඳහා පමණක් 1091 දෙනෙක් බඳවා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ වගේම, සංවර්ධන සේවය සඳහා 184 දෙනෙක් බඳවාගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ සේවා කටයුතු සඳහා මේ තරම් පිරිසක් බඳවා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වී තිබෙන්නේ යොවන කටයුතු මේ රටේ අස්සක් මුල්ලක් නැර පුවලින කර තිබෙන නිසා බව මා මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. සෑම ආසනයකටම තරුණ සේවා නිලධාරී මහත්මයෙක් පත් කර තිබෙනවා. සෑම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකටම තරුණ සේවා කටයුතු නිලධාරී මහත්මයෙක් පත් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් රජයත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාත් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ, තරුණ කටයුතු සැලසුම් කිරීම, ඒවා අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම හා ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමයි.

1977 ට පෙර තිබුණේ තරුණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව අංශ 10 ක් පමණයි. නමුත් 1977 ත් පසු අංශ 18 ක් දක්වා ඒකටයුතු පුළුල් කර තිබෙනවා. 1970 කාල සීමාව තුළ දී එක්තරා පිරිසකට පමණයි, මේ කටයුතු සීමා වී තිබුණේ. ඒ වගේම ලැබෙන ශිෂ්‍යත්ව හෝ විදේශ ගමන් සහ තරුණයින් හුවමාරු ක්‍රමය යටතේ ලැබෙන අවස්ථා ඊනියා සමාජවාදීන්ගේ කියා ගත් පිරිසකට පමණක් සීමා වුණා. නමුත් දැන් අපට ආසන්නයෙන් කියන්නට පුළුවනි, අපේ රජයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් වැඩ පිළිවෙලට පිං සිද්ධි වෙන්වන ගමේ ගොඩේ කොල්ලන්ට කෙල්ලන්ට විදේශීය ශිෂ්‍යත්ව ලැබෙන බව. ඒ වගේම තරුණ හුවමාරු ක්‍රමය යටතේ අද අපේ

[මර්චන් ජේ. කුරේ මහතා]

ගම්බද තරුණ තරුණියන්ට විදේශ රටවලට ගිහින් පුහුණුවක් ලැබීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසී තිබෙනවා. ඒක වැදගත් දෙයක්.

ඒ සමගම මතක් කරන්නට මනා ජාතික තරුණ සේවා සභාව විසින් සංවිධානය කර ඇති සංස්කෘතික අංශය ගැන. අද ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙල මේ රටේ සියලුම තරුණ තරුණියන්ගේ පැසසුමට ලක් වී තිබෙනවා. එමගින් රටේ ඉන්න තරුණ තරුණියන්ගේ විශේෂ යෙත්ම ගමේ ගොඩේ කොල්ලන්ගෙන් කෙල්ලන්ගෙන් සහස් හැකියාවන් දියුණු කරගෙන සමාජයේ කැපී පෙනෙන තරුණ පරපුරක් බිහි කිරීමට අවස්ථාව ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒක ආඩම්බරයට කරුණක්.

ඒ වාගේම තමයි ජාතික තරුණ සේවා සභාවේ ක්‍රීඩා අංශය. ඒ අංශය තුළින් ක්‍රීඩාව පිළිබඳ සෑම අංශයකින්ම තම හැකියාවන් දියුණු තියුණු කර ගැනීමට මේ රටේ තරුණ තරුණියන්ට අවස්ථාවක් ලබාදෙන අතර එය ඒ අංශයෙන් රටේ තිබෙන ලෝකම සංවිධානය බවත් අපට සතුවත් මතක් කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

මම තව කරුණක් මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි මේ නිස්කො ව්‍යාපාරය ගැන. අපේ තරුණ තරුණියන් සමුපකාර ක්‍රමයට පුරුදු පුහුණු කර ස්වයං රැකියා කර ගැනීමට ඔවුන්ට ආධාර දීමෙනුත් යොවන කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් කරන සේවාව ඉතාමත් විශිෂ්ඨයි. ඒ එක්කම තවත් අංශයක් ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවා විදේශ අංශය කියා. ඒ අංශය මගින් විශේෂ සේවාවක් සිදුවන බව මම මතක් කරන්න ඕනා.

ඒ වාගේම යෞවන සමාජ අංශයට අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වන අන්දමට අකුරටම ඉලක්කය කරා යන්නට පුළුවන්කම ලැබී තිබෙනවා. 1979-82 දක්වා කාලය තුළ ව්‍යාපෘති වශයෙන් ඇති කෙළේ යෞවන සමාජ 25 යි. නමුත් අද 1982 අවසානය දක්වා කාලය වන විට යෞවන සමාජ 1510 ක් ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවා. එතුමාගේ බලාපොරොත්තුව අනුව ලංකාවේ තිබෙන හැම ග්‍රාම සේවා කොට්ඨාශයකම යෞවන සමාජ ඇති කිරීම විශිෂ්ඨ සේවාවක් හැටියට සලකන්න පුළුවනි.

මම මතක් කරනවා, මෙතරම මහත්සියකින් මෙතරම උනන්දුවකින් එතුමා කරගෙන යන ව්‍යාපාරයට අව ප්‍රාදේශීය මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් හැටියට සහයෝගය සහ අත හිත දීම අපේ යුතුකමක් බව. මම ආඩම්බරයෙන් මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, මට මන්ත්‍රී ධුරය ලැබෙන්න දවස් තුන හතරකට කලින් මම එක්තරා යෞවන සමාජ සංවිධානයකට සහභාගි වූ අවස්ථාවේදී ඔවුන් මගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා 'මර්චන් අයිසේ තමුන්නාන්සේට මන්ත්‍රී ධුරය ලැබෙන බව අපට විශ්වාසයි, එසේ ලැබුණාම අපේ කටයුතු කරගෙන යන්න අපට ආධාරයක් ලබා දෙන්න' කියා. මම ආඩම්බරයෙන් කියන්න කැමතියි, ඒ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි මම 5000 ක් විමධ්‍යගත අයවැයෙන් ඒ සඳහා වෙන් කර දුන් බව.

මය විධියට අපේ ඇමතිතුමා කරගෙන යන මේ ව්‍යාපාරයට අත හිත දීමෙන් ප්‍රදේශයේ තරුණ තරුණියන්ගේ හැකියාවන් දියුණු කර ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම අපේ

යුතුකමක් වශයෙන් සලකා ඒ ව්‍යාපාරයට සම්පූර්ණ සහ යෝග්‍ය දෙන ලෙස කාරුණිකව සියලුම මන්ත්‍රීතුමන් ලාභෙන් ඉල්ලමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය සමාජික කරනවා.

අ. හා. 8.30

වීරසිංහ ලේලිමාරච්චි මහතා (කොළඹ දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)
(*திரு. வீரசிங்கற மல்லிமாரச்சி—கொழும்பு மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்*)
(Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchi—District Minister Colombo)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලන්න කැමතියි, ජාතික ආධුනිකත්ව මණ්ඩල වැඩ පිළිවෙල යටතේ දැනට එතුමා කරගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙල—එනම් පුහුණු වන මධ්‍යස්ථාන පෞද්ගලික ආයතන මගින් ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙල—දිස්ත්‍රික් අමාත්‍යාංශවලට යොමු කරන්නය කියා ලඝු ලේඛක ලේඛියාවක් පුහුණු කර විමේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන වශයෙන්, එයින් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ කර ගැනීමටත් පුහුණු විමේ වැඩ කර ගැනීමටත් හැකියාවක් ලැබෙනවා.

ඊළඟට මතක් කරන්නට තිබෙන අනික් කාරණය මේකයි. අද දවල් එක්තරා ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රයක 'ප්‍රී ලන්ස්' වාර්තාකාර මහත්වරුන් නිප දෙකෙක් මා මුණ ගැසී ඉල්ලා සිටියා මේ කාරණය මේ වැය ශීඝ්‍රය යටතේ මතක් කරන්නය කියා. තමුන්නාන්සේ දන්නවා 'දිවයින' පත්‍රයේ සේවය කරන වාර්තාකාර මහත්වරුන් ඇතුළු මෙහි සිටින වාර්තාකාර මහත්වරුන් බොහෝ දෙනෙක්ම වාගේ තරුණ අය බව. එම නිසා මේ උදවියගේ ආරක්ෂාව ගැනත් තරුණ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා හැටියට තමුන්නාන්සේගේ සැලකිල්ල සහ අවධානය යොමු විය යුතුව තිබෙනවා. 'දිවයින' පත්‍රයේ සේවය කරන ඒ නිදහස් වාර්තාකාර මහත්වරුන්ට පෙබරවාරි මාසයේ පඩිය ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ අප්‍රේල් මාසයේ 1 වෙනිදායි. අපි දන්නවා, පසුගිය සති දෙක තුළ මහත් ආන්දෝලනයක් තිබුණා පුවත්පත් වාර්තාකාර මහත්වරුන්ට පොලීසියෙන් පහර දීමක් ගැන. මමත් මේ ස්ථානයේදී ඒ ගැන බලවත් කනහාවුට ප්‍රකාශ කළා. 'දිවයින' වාර්තාකාර මහත්වරුන්ට පොලීසියෙන් 'ඇඟට' පහර දෙන විට ඒ ආයතනයෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ 'බඩට' පහර දෙනවා. එයින් මේ මිනිස්සු හරිම අමාරු තත්ත්වයකට වැටී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි. හැම පුවත්පත් ආයතනයකම නිදහස් වාර්තාකාරවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැනට ගන්නා ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය හා ඔවුන්ට ගෙවන වේතන සම්බන්ධ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කර ජාතික ආධුනිකත්ව මණ්ඩලය ඒ ගැන විමසීලා ලෙන් සිටිය යුතුය කියා.

රොහාන් අබේගුණසේකර මහතා (හඟුරන්කෙත)
(*திரு. ரொஹான் அபேகுணசேகர—ஹங்குரன்செத்த*)
(Mr. Rohan Abeygunasekera—Hanguranketa)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, විනාඩි දෙකකට කාලය සීමා කරන්නට සිද්ධ වී තිබෙන නිසා මම යෝජනා දෙකක් පමණක් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරනවා. මුලින්ම නිස්කෝ සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරය යටතේ තරුණ තරුණියන්ගේ ව්‍යවසාය දියුණු කරන්න යම් යම් පියවර

ගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ වගේම ජාතික අංශිකත්ව මණ්ඩලය යටතේ තරුණ තරුණියන්ට යම්කිසි වෘත්තීය පුහුණුවක් ලබා දීමට කටයුතු යොදා තිබෙනවා. මේ සේ වඩා වත් දෙකම ඉතාම වැදගත් සේ වඩා වත් දෙකක් බව අපි වටහා ගන්න ඕනා. මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් වශයෙන් අපට දැනට දකින්නට ලැබෙන එක්තරා ආනතාවයක් තමයි, වෘත්තීන් තෝරා ගන්නේ කොහොමද, වෘත්තීන් ගැන සම්පූර්ණ පුහුණුවක් ලබා ගන්නේ කොහොමද, තිබෙන සේවා අවශ්‍යතාවන් මොනවාද යනාදී කරුණු ගැන තොරතුරු සොයා දෙන්නට, ඒ පිළිබඳව තරුණ තරුණියන්ට උපදෙස් දෙන්නට එක්තරා ක්‍රමයක් නොමැතිකම. යෞවන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්තුමා ගෙන් මට දැනගන්න ලැබුණා, දැනටත් ඒ සඳහා එක්තරා වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් යොදා තිබෙනවා කියා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේද අනුග්‍රහය ඇතිව ඒ වැඩ කටයුත්ත ඉතා ඉක්මනින්ම කරනු ඇත කියා මම බලපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. තමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සම්පත්, මූල්‍ය සම්පත්, මිනිස් සම්පත් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවේ නම්, වෙනත් අමාත්‍යාංශ වලින් සම්පත් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගෙන හෝ අපේ තරුණ තරුණියන්ට උපදෙස් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා මාර්ගෝපදේශක සේවාවක් ඇති කරන්න කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට, නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට විශේෂයෙන් බලපාන තව ප්‍රශ්නයක් තිබෙනවා. අපි දන්නවා, ඒකාබද්ධ ග්‍රාමීය සංවර්ධන සැලැස්මක් කියා එකක් තිබෙනවා—ඒ ග්‍රාමීය සංවර්ධන සැලැස්ම යටතේ දැනට යෞවන කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයට සම්බන්ධ කිසිම වැඩ කටයුත්තක් කරන බවක් අපට පේන්න නැහැ. ඒ සමගම අපට පෙනෙනවා අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට වෙන් වන මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන වලින් කොටසක් යම් යම් හේතූන් නිසා අවුරුද්ද අන්තිමට ඉතිරි වන බව. ඒ නිසා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට යෝජනාවක් වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න කැමතියි, ඒ ග්‍රාමීය සංවර්ධන සැලැස්ම මෙහෙයවන ව්‍යාපෘති අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමා සමග සාකච්ඡා කර පුළුවන් නම් තරුණයන් සම්බන්ධ යම් යම් ව්‍යාපෘතිවලට එම යෝජනා ක්‍රමයෙන් මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබා දෙන්න කියා.

මගේ කතාව අවසන් කරන්නට පුළුමයෙන් තවත් එක් කාරණයක් මතක් කරන්න ඕනා. පානදුර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (මර්ටින් ජේ. කුරේ මහතා) විශේෂයෙන් ඒ ගැන සඳහන් කළා. ඒ තමා අද තරුණ සේවා සභාවේ තිබෙන තත්ත්වයත්, එදා තිබුණු තත්ත්වයත් අතර ඇති වෙනස. මට මතකයි, එදා තරුණ සේවා සභාවට ඇතුළු වුණු කෙනෙකුට දැනුණේ එය හරියටම වලච්චක් වගෙයි. ඒ සභාවේ අසුන් ගෙන සිටි යම් යම් පුද්ගලයන්ට බැගේ එක ගෙන යන්න එක් කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායකයෙක් වුවමනා වුණා. දොර අරින්න තවත් කාර්යාල කාර්ය සහායකයෙක් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගත්තා. කවුරුත් සිටියේ හයෙන්. නමුත් අද එය වලච්චක් නොවුණත්, වලච්චට උරුම කියන්න පුළුවන් පුද්ගලයන් ඒ තැන්වල අසුන් ගෙන සිටියත්, ඉතාම නිදහස්, ඒ වගේම වැඩ කිරීමට ඉතාමත් සුදුසු ස්ථානයක් බවට ඒ ස්ථානය පත්ව තිබෙන බව ඉතාම සන්තෝෂයෙන් කිව යුතුව තිබෙනවා. අද තිබෙන යොවුන් සමාජවලටත් දැන් තිබෙන ඒ ව්‍යාවරණය යටතේ දියුණු වෙන්න අවස්ථාවක්

ඇති කර තිබෙනවා කියා මම හිතනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාටත්, නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාටත්, එම අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සේවක පිරිසටත් කොයි කාගේත් සහයෝගය ලැබේ වාය කියා ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරමින් මා මගේ කතාව අවසන් කරනවා.

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

(*திரு ரணில் விசுவசிங்கம்—இளைஞர் அலுவலகம், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்*)

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

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් කතා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නෙ නැහැ. මගේ හරයේ ඇති අමාත්‍යාංශ දෙකේම වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන මේ සභාවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් බොහෝ දෙනෙක්ම අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කළා. විශේෂයෙන්ම ඒ සියල්ලක්ම සලකා බලන බවට මම පොරොන්දු වෙනවා. ඒ වගේම එයින් කෙටිසක් අපට ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නත් සිදුවේවි. මේ අවුරුද්දේත් විමර්ශන අයවැයෙන් විශාල කොටසක් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කර තිබෙන බව අපට පෙනෙනවා. ඒ පිළිබඳව මම මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සියලු දෙනාටම ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා. ඒ වගේම තරුණ සේවා සභාවේ වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහාත් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනෙක්ම විමර්ශන අයවැයෙන් මුදල් වැය කර තිබුණා. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී අතික් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් මම ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්න කැමතියි, තරුණ සේවා සභාවටත්, යෞවන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ කටයුතුවලටත් ඒ විධියට ආධාර ලබා දෙන්න කියා.

ඒ වගේම අපේ හපුතලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා—දැන් ඇමතිතුමා—(වී. ජී. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර මහතා) විශේෂ කරුණු දෙකක් සඳහන් කළා. එතුමා අපේ ධවල පත්‍රිකාව ගැන සඳහන් කළා. ධවල පත්‍රිකාවේ යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න දැන් කටයුතු පිළියෙල කරගෙන යනවා. පළමුවැනි ශ්‍රේණියේ සිට ද්විතීය අංශය අවසන් වන තෙක් වුවමනා විෂය මාලා සකස් කරනවා. ගරු පුහුණුව ගැන සැලසුම් හදාගෙන යනවා. ධවල පත්‍රිකාවේ ඇතුළත් වුණේ යෝජනා පමණයි. එම යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න වුවමනා සැලැස්ම දැන් හදාගෙන යනවා. ඒ වගේම වුවමනා පනත් සංශෝධන ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නත් අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

කොළඹ දිසා ඇමතිතුමා පත්‍ර වාර්තාකරුවන්ගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් පිළිබඳව සඳහන් කළා. ඒ ගැන රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයත්, කමිකරු අමාත්‍යාංශයත් සමග සාකච්ඡා කර තිසි පියවර ගන්නා බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම සඳහන් කරන්නට කැමතියි.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී පළමුවෙන්ම මම අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මගේ නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාටත්, අධ්‍යාපන සේවා ඇමතිතුමාටත්, යෞවන කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මගේ නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාටත් ස්තූති කරන්නට කැමතියි. විශාල වගකීමක් තිබෙන අමාත්‍යාංශ දෙකක් මට ගෙන යන්නට පුළුවන් වී තිබෙන්නේ ඒ තුන් දෙනාගෙන් මම ලැබෙන සහයෝගය නිසයි. එම අමාත්‍යාංශ සම්බන්ධ වැඩ කටයුතු ගණනාවක්—විශේෂයෙන්ම ක්ෂේත්‍ර කටයුතු—ඒ අය හාරගෙන කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ වාගේම මේ අමාත්‍යාංශවල ලේකම් මහත්වරුන්ටත්, අතිරේක

පරිශීලකයා

அனுபந்தம்

APPENDIX

PARLIAMENT
and
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Report
by the
Committee on Public Enterprises
Parliament
Sri Lanka.

To: Hon'ble Ronnie de Mel, M.P.,
Minister of Finance & Planning.

PREFACE

We, the Committee on Public Enterprises (COPE) of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, which consists of all parties, undertook a seven-week study tour of Costa Rica, France, Great Britain, India, The United States of America and Yugoslavia to -

- (1) Understand the prevailing inter-relationships of the legislature with both, the Executive and Public Corporations;
- (2) Critically discuss with concerned personnel, be they legislators, administrators or academics, the different principles and policies pertaining to these legislative inter-relationships, and clarify the nebulosities endemic in this area;
- (3) Benefit from the experience of legislative traditions, developed independently of the Westminster model, and delineate elements which could be grafted on to the Sri Lanka Parliamentary tradition;
- (4) Upgrade and enhance the capability of the Committee on Public Enterprises to relate to Sri Lankan public corporations, in a manner consistent with their autonomy and need to preserve their flexibility in decision making, but yet maintain and re-assert Parliamentary control and extract executive and public corporation accountability.

2. The study tour of this committee would not have been possible, but for the consistent support given by you, as the Minister of Finance and Planning. Your background as an historian, public servant, Parliamentarian and Cabinet Minister, has given you an unique opportunity to reflect, on the position of the legislature particularly Vis-a-vis the executive - the ideology justification and performance of public corporations - which are part of, contributory to and encompassed within, a world of bewildering change. This committee clearly understands that everything in the environment is in a state of change, whether in structure, processes or in values. If there is a constant, that constant is change itself. You Sir, were responsible for inspiring the creation of our committee and you have since then been taking an abiding interest in its functioning and development. It was you who suggested that this committee would benefit from an awareness of the functioning of

other legislative traditions, - the American, the Spanish, the French, the Yugoslavian and the Indian - and wished that beneficial elements be welded onto the Westminster model obtaining in Sri Lanka.

3. Very early on the study tour, this committee realised that while much academic research, discussion and practice had been lavished on the inter-relationships between the Executive (which definition covers both the political and bureaucratic wings) with public corporations, the inter-relationship between Parliament and public corporations was a field bereft of a study or research and was a virgin field. This committee therefore treads on unexplored territory. Our committee has tried to distil the inchoate ideas, feelings, hopes which we were made privy to, in our discussions with concerned personnel, in the several countries this committee visited. Our committee has made recommendations, keeping in mind these lessons and in the context of our unique traditions.

4. It is with pleasure that the Committee on Public Enterprises submits its report to you.

M. S. Amarasiri, M.P., (Chairman)
Deputy Minister of Trade & Shipping
(Member of the Governing Party).

P. S. Soosaitasan, M.P., (Deputy Chairman)
Chairman, Public Accounts Committee
(Member of the leading Opposition Party).

U. B. Wijekoon, M.P. (Member)
District Minister - Jaffna
(Member of the Governing Party).

Harindra Corea M.P., (Member)
Deputy Minister of Public Administration
(Member of the Governing Party).

J. L. Sirisena, M.P., (Member)
Deputy Minister of Social Services
(Member of the Governing Party).

J. A. E. Amaratunga, M.P., (Member)
(Member of the Governing Party).

Haleem Ishak, M.P. (Member)
(Member of an Opposition Party).

A. Jayatilleke, M.P., (Member)
(Member of the Governing Party).

C. Rasalingam, M.P., (Member)
(Member of the leading Opposition Party).

CHAPTER I

Credo

5. The evolution of the Parliamentary system within the Westminster tradition, was based on the sovereignty of the people expressed through Parliament. The mutation points in this

evolution—the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights 1688, the creation of the Public Accounts Committee in 1858—were based on the central tenet, that the executive operated through departments of state and that these departments of state were compelled to renew periodically their mandate from Parliament, through the medium of a fresh demand for appropriation. At this point, a review was made by Parliament as to whether these departments of state had exceeded their powers, transgressed on the privileges of the people or incurred unauthorised expenditure. Parliamentary review was therefore politically motivated. Based on these preoccupations the scrutiny of the legislature was focussed on whether—

- (1) Departments of State had exceeded their provision—which was its concern since additional taxation needed to be imposed,
- (2) Funds appropriated were disbursed with honesty and integrity—the leitmotif being that since these funds were extracted from the people by taxation waste should not be allowed.
- (3) Appropriated funds were expended within the ambit of the vote for if not, such expenditure entailed the danger that the executive was undertaking activities which had no legislative approval.

The consequence of this scrutiny was that departments of state moulded their behaviour to suit the legislative ethos of appropriation, and a formidable battery of procedures was developed to ensure an honesty and integrity in expenditure, a non incurrence of excesses and for operating within the ambit of the Vote. The performance of a department of state was therefore judged, by whether it scrupulously adhered to its procedures and not by whether it efficiently or effectively disbursed its appropriations or even by the quantity or quality of its output. This committee noted on its study tour, that in the recent past, Planning, Programming and Budgeting systems (PPBS), as developed in the United States, and the Rationalisation des Choix Budgetaires (RCB), as developed in France, had made an effort to change this pattern, but despite this change in perspective the appropriation cycle that prevailed ensured that if the appropriation was inadequate to service an activity of a department of state, then that service ceased to be available to its beneficiaries.

6. It would be germane at this point to discuss concepts of efficiency and effectiveness, since there seems to be much confusion in the use of these terms. Efficiency is an engineering relationship between inputs and outputs, an example being that the maximum energy that could be extracted from a pound of coal is 82 British thermal units. Efficiency can therefore be measured in one of two ways, either by determining the minimum level of input required to obtain a given level of output or by determining the maximum level of output that could be expected from a given level of input. Effectiveness, on the other hand, is the relationship of output to objectives. It would therefore be noted, that while departments of state are judged by adherence to procedures, a judgement as to whether an activity is efficient and/or effective would require the prior indication of its objectives, its inputs and outputs, and these being spelt out in quantifiable terms. A dimensional difference in evaluation of the two public organisational forms of government department and public corporation is based on a divide in legislative behaviour towards them. Departments of state take management decisions with an eye to the annual appropriation cycle and a concern for ensuring the application of proper procedures, to enable the approval of their votes in Parliament. Public corporations, on the other hand, being vested with autonomy and not having to seek state financing, are not subject to Parliamentary scrutiny, since they are in the market economy. Their success or failure will depend on the degree to which they respond to market wishes. Deriving from their market orientation, they require to have flexibility to

respond in a dynamic fashion to the ever changing exacting demands of the market. They cannot, if they wish to survive, behave like departments of state, where they would cease to provide a service when their appropriations are exhausted, for if a public corporation does so, it will lose its market share, inevitably placing it on a downward cycle leading to closure. In short, a department of state looks to the legislature for its financial sustenance while public corporations look to the market, and as such there is an intimate accountability to the market.

7. There is much confusion about the concepts of control and accountability similar to the confusion in the concept of efficiency and effectiveness. They are often used synonymously. This is an error. Control and accountability appertain to different though encoupled aspects of evaluation. Control is a priori, in that norms and standards are predetermined, while accountability is a posteriori, in that it is an indication of the degree to which a priori norms and standards have been achieved. Every activity, at whatever level, has its own control and accountability, though their character and intensity change. A confusing problem for the management of public corporation is that the controls and accountability relevant to the organisation, may be different and contradictory to that of the parent Ministry, to that of central agencies like the Ministry of Finance and Planning, to that of the Cabinet and even that of the legislature. The existentialist despair faced by the management of public enterprise is how to respond to this role conflict and often being unable to cope with it, there is a tendency for them to become passive.

8. The problems of a public corporation disciplined by a market, have only been partly digested by Parliament. In the Westminster model, the stereotype was the Morrisonian public corporation with its hands off relationship. The parent Ministry was supposed to give a social dimension to the public corporation, while the Board of Directors were to carry out the day to day details of management. These buoyant hopes were crystallised in the words: of United States President Roosevelt where "A Corporation was clothed with the power of Government, but possessed with the flexibility and initiatives of private enterprises".

9. This committee would argue later that since public corporations are in the market economy, the autonomy bestowed on them by the legislature should have a reality. In fact, in the initial stage of the Morrisonian public corporation, the Parliament, in one great act of self-denial, gave the Board of Directors this autonomy. But, having done so, Parliament not having fully come to terms with its own act, treats public corporations as merely a new species of a state institutional form. While acknowledging that Parliament is the instrument of sovereignty, with a right to question all activities of the state, it may have to deal with public corporations with a fresh perspective. Hitherto the means for the Parliamentary control of public corporations fell into two categories.

A. *Question Time*.—Raising questions in Parliament was one great remedial step available to a Parliamentarian against the executive, and a threat of a question in Parliament kept the executive alert and on its toes. But the principle of question time was based on the need to curb excesses of departments of state. In relation to public corporations it is argued that question time may be a constraint, for it may reduce the flexibility given to management to conduct its day to day affairs and, may pre-empt much of the time of top management for preparing answers to parliamentary questions. It may also prevent decentralisation of activities and decision making since a central control is required to ensure parliamentary accountability. Based on these arguments it is therefore concluded that the resulting effect was to render nugatory the legislative decision to vest autonomy with the Board of Directors. It will be apposite to note that shareholders in private enterprises cannot raise

questions on day to day management decisions in the same fashion as Parliamentarians, although provision is made in the Companies Ordinance for matters of importance to be raised. Considerable restrictions are imposed on this freedom.

B. *Debates.*—Parliamentarians could discuss matters pertaining to public corporations on adjournment motions, as part of a general discussion on government policies, on the occasion of budgetary transfers, on a variation of prices, and also when annual accounts and reports are laid before Parliament. The issues raised regarding question time resurface in respect of debates.

10. We are conscious that parliamentarians are passionately concerned about the behaviour and benefits derived from public corporations. In Sri Lanka, unlike in the developed world, public corporations are a conscious tool of development by a positivist state, and thereby they are part of government policy — as much as of fiscal and monetary policy.

In this sense, public corporations in Sri Lanka are different to the Morrisonian concept, which was based on public corporations as being re-distributing agencies of outputs. Parliamentarians elected by the people have a right to ensure that developmental processes entrusted to public corporations are pushed through efficiently, effectively and within the minimum time, Parliamentary intervention at question time and debate express concern about public corporations and are devices for ensuring this assurance. But, this Committee has been made aware of the argument that economic developmental process have broadened beyond the narrow scale of Parliamentary control and accountability which were appropriate to a non-interventionist state, and reflected in the Magna Carta tradition. The widening of economic activity has created new needs and new perspectives which the political process had not fully digested. The problem of parliamentary control and accountability in this new sceneric cannot be met by regurgitating old remedies. What is required is a new point of departure, and economic Magna Carta appropriate to parliamentary control of public corporation in a market economy, and ensuring public corporation accountability. While it is argued that “the balance of advantage between Parliament and the Government, in the day today working of the Constitution is now weighted in favour of the Government to a degree which rouses widespread anxiety, and is inimical to the proper working of our parliamentary democracy,” yet in the developing world, parliament has changed its character from being purely a debating political body, and is now in the forefront of economic development hand in glove with the government.

11. The cares and concern of parliamentarians revolve round coping with the developmental requirements of the country. In this framework the Executives not an antagenistic body which needed to be controlled, in the sense of being handcuffed, but a handmaidens who associate which needed to be controlled, in the sense of being egged on to more efficient and effective performance. The relationship of Parliament to the Executive needs to change from that of suspicion to collaboration, to a situation where Parliamentary review is not politically motivated, but is concerned with an objective assessment of efficient, effective and timely performance. This is the credo of our report.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS—SOME CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

12. Reference was made in para 8 of Chapter 1, to the Morrisonian concept of a public corporation. Public Corporations were introduced into Sri Lanka in the early 1950's, based on the twin

reports of Gunasena de Zoysa and the World Bank Reconnaissance Mission. This organisational form appeared to be the ideal instrument to deal with commercial activities, which were then conducted within Government Departments. It was natural that the Morrisonian public corporation be accepted as the model, since in Great Britain, particularly after 1945, this organisational form was widely used in the nationalisation programme of the Labour Government.

13. The Morrisonian Public Corporation recognised two agents, the parent Ministry and the Board of Directors of the Public Corporation, one laying down the policy, the other dealing with the day to day management details. This categorisation is too simplistic. Firstly, a 3rd partner has to be incorporated into in this relationship, that of the central agencies like the Ministry of Finance and the Cabinet. In fact despite Morrisonian non recognition, the British Treasury was always, since 1945, been a significant influence in the affairs of British public corporations. This was revealed in the discussions this committee had with the top management of a number of leading British public corporations, for it was admitted that in the prevailing climate today, the British Treasury as almost veto power over the policy of Corporations. Secondly, since public corporations are in the very ferefront of economic development and not merely ersatz private enterprises, which aspect the committee will be discussing later in this report—decision making is distributed to a number of levels and does not abruptly stop at the Board, examples being that recruitment policies may be determined at Cabinet level, pricing policies may require approval by the parent Ministry, and as regards significant investment, the Ministry of Finance may like to be consulted. In India, we noted that instutational arrangements have been made to absorb this width of decision range, incorporating the relevant and concerned institutions, for example the Public Investment Board deals with investment, the Bureau of Costs and Prices, with price increases etc. It could therefore be concluded that the two actor Morrisonian Public Corporation is a parody, for a 3rd level, that of the central agencies, has to be added to the decision making matrix.

14. Another difficulty faced by Public Corporations is that there is no capital structure. The consequence is that budgetary transfers in the form of—loans, grants, contributions—are treated in different and novel fashion in the accounts of each Public Corporation. It will be relevant to point out, that the bulk of budgetary transfers have been considered as loans. One major shortcoming, of government investment has been that while funds are provided for capital investment, yet the full working capital requirements are expected to be borrowed by the fledgeling corporation from the Bank. The result is that the public corporation has as impossible task of servicing a very high debt load. The consequence is that the Corporation reneges to pay the Business Turnover Tax collected on behalf of the Government, or its taxes and dividends, since these are diverted to meet its expending working capital requirements. This shortcoming derives from the belief of Government that its investment be limited only to fixed assets and the financing of current assets be no part of Government responsibility.

15. The balance sheet of a company is an information document, which indicates the proprietor's investment and his subsequent entitlements, the loans obtained by the company, and how they are deployed in current, fixed and intangible assets. The complementary document of the profit and loss statement, indicates how working capital in conjunction with fixed assets had been put into use to enable a reward to be made to the contributor, for the risk that the contributors have undertaken in investing in the company. These 2 documents account only for the stewardship and the management of the business, for they merely highlight the extent to which one factor of production—capital had been used, and

the reward that should legitimately accrue to that factor. If a balance sheet were to be struck to indicate the reward that another factor of production, like for example labour, should obtain, such a balance sheet will have a startlingly different format.

16. Even within this limited informational field, these 2 documents do not indicate the normative aspect, the maximum benefit that capital could have obtained, the concept of a priori control measure discussed in Para 7 of Chapter 1. The professional auditing undertaken in the private sector too is limited, for it confines itself to giving a "true and fair view" of the financial accounts, and does not audit for efficient and effective performance. Of course within this existing limited framework of information, capital contributors could determine whether the underlying asset values have increased, whether growth was sufficient or dividends adequate, but the criteria for judgement are not based on the intrinsic performance of the Company, but on external inter-form comparisons.

17. While companies have the exclusive aim of providing a satisfactory financial return to the contributors of capital, public corporations have a different purpose, of using capital for economic development. The single minded concern for maximising the return to capital is a very limited one, though a measure of reasonable return is expected from a public corporations. The economic development thrust, which manifests itself through public corporations, could be categorised into the following :-

- (a) *Income redistribution*—e.g. the Ceylon Transport Board incurred a loss, to provide cheap transport.
- (b) *Regional Development*—e.g. the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation has located one of its factories in Balangoda, though it is away from the source of raw materials, energy or market.
- (c) *Reasonable pricing*—The Ceylon Fisheries Corporation has to provide a high price for the fish producers while keeping the price for the consumers as low as possible.
- (d) *Employment creation*—Almost all Corporations are overstaffed.

It would be abundantly clear that engaging in these "non-profit" lines, would diminish the capability of Public Corporations to maximise the return to the state, or perhaps even show profits.

18. As indicated earlier, the information documents of Balance Sheets, Profits and Loss Statement, with perhaps the Cash Flow and Funds Flow Statements are monistically devoted to indicating the degree of return to one factor of production—capital. The strength and capability of the other factors of production—Labour & Management—are not indicated anywhere, though the inputs of raw materials and personnel, and assets of machinery and buildings are mentioned. In our view, the structure and framework of these documents are totally inadequate to reflect the nature and wider perspectives of a Public corporation. It is our belief that while much is expected of Public corporations, they are judged by information submitted within the narrow, even misleading, existing structure of a Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Accounts, Cash and Funds Flow Statement. An immediate effort must be made, to develop information documents which reflects the versatility of public corporations and efforts made to incorporate their varied objectives. Our committee noted that on the recommendation of the 3rd White Paper on Nationalised Industries, British Public Corporations are now developing these indicators and they are being presented in supplementary statistical appendices to their traditional accounts.

19. While Public Corporations are judged by totally inappropriate criteria, Public Corporation managers, have take to repeating like a mantaram, that Public Corporations have social

obligations and therefore they are service organisations. Their argument is that Public Corporations should not be judged by any criteria at all. This is an error in the opposite direction. While this committee accepts, that judgements based solely in terms of accounting profits or the maximum return to the state, are of limited validity, it cannot accept the polar argument that there should be no criteria at all by which Public Corporations can be judged. This committee recommends that Public Corporations be subject to control and accountability but these be extracted in dimensionally different ways than done at present. We shall be making our recommendations later in the report.

20. Every Public Corporation like its private sector counterpart, conceptually engages in a very simple activity, of transforming inputs of materials and labour lubricated by cash, into goods and services needed by the market place. it therefore has 3 functions :-

- (a) The Technical function of transformation.
- (b) The Financial function of providing a self supporting cycle.
- (c) The Economic function of satisfying governmental aims of development.

Both the technical and financial functions must be carried out efficiently and effectively. (A brief discussion of these terms, is in Para 6 of Chapter 1). The economic function of the Public Corporation, which responsibility it does not share with private enterprise, might however make it sub-optimize. The first requirement therefore would be for the objectives of a public corporation to be laid down in clear qualified terms and flowing out of this exercise the efficiency and effectiveness norms to be determined. Our committee will be making recommendations in the Chapter on "Corporate Planning", on the measures to be undertaken regarding the generation of a comprehensive and all embracing set of performance indicators. As regards non-commercial Public Corporations, this Committee would be recommending the installation of PPB/RCB systems discussed in Para 5 of Chapter 1. This will have to be a pioneering task, since even in the private sector there has been no development of performance indicators on the scale this committee wishes, reflecting their richness and variety of activities and incorporating the decision points of the parent Ministry, central agencies like the Ministry of finance, and the Cabinet.

21. We made reference in the preface to the limited academic investment in Public Corporations. Public Corporations have a long history, but lacking in academic legitimisation, a non-existent pedigree. There has not developed a systematic body of theory, concepts and hypotheses, which sustain Public Corporations. Even in the field of jurisprudence, Public Corporations have been largely ignored, as they were considered a minor sub-field of Public companies. This shortcoming is surprising, granting the prevalence of Public Corporations the world over, and their dominance in the economy. It is our hope that this lacuna will be speedily filled. This Committee which visited the International Centre for Public enterprises (ICPE), in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, noted that it is making a determined effort in this direction.

CHAPTER 3

Technology

22. The model for economic development, in the current phase of human history, was initiated by the Industrial revolution, and spread the world over in different forms and ownership patterns, though in content it had a common chord, that of the application of science and technology to human endeavour—in contradistinction to the purely manual efforts of the pre-industrial age. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Industrial revolution absorbed Newtonian mechanistic concepts, and concentrated on producing goods moved

by gears, requiring physical strength derived from wind or water power. In the 19th century the thermodynamic world of Fourier, introduced the concept of transferring heat to bodies. The coupling of gearing systems to heat bodies was the basis for the growth of factories and the inevitable urban conglomerations.

23. The changes brought about by factory modes of production, whether in industry or agriculture (A plantation is an agro-business, based on a factory mode of production) and the resultant services required to grease them, disrupted the prevailing culture, the organisation of society and the Weltanschauung of the people. This led to a luddite backlash, a yearning for a "golden past", when stable forms of social relationships appeared to prevail. But this stability had hidden underneath it, tremendous exploitation and inequalities. The mode of development and growth not envisaged to ensure a better life to all the people, therefore is predicated on the application of science and technology, science lying in an effort to understand the fundamental principles underlying the processes of nature, and technology lying in applying these principles to produce marketable goods. In the social sphere it led to the creation of large organisations. Public Corporations being instruments of development had to be, by their very being, composed of large organisations capable of generating, absorbing and attracting technology, even if it meant its transfer from abroad. True to this expectation the Sri Lanka Public Corporations have spearheaded the introduction of technology.

24. Economic development through the industrial revolution mode, lay in doing battle with nature, to wrest the maximum from her bounty. Recently however this policy has been increasingly questioned and the confrontational strategy is being modified, to enable a harmonious working with nature. Simultaneously in the social sphere, thought had been given to the creation of a new humanism, to establish a fresh relationship between man and nature and between themselves, and come to terms with the organisational forms which are required to maximise human welfare. This Committee shall deal with aspect, in the Chapter on "Personnel".

25. Public Corporations in Sri Lanka were established due to a variety of motivations. The new ventures set up with capital from government, were primarily in the industrial sector and meant to introduce industrialisation which was a conduit for a superior level of technology. The main reasons, in addition to the ideological one, for state interest in their establishment, were that these ventures had a long gestation period, a high risk element and required tremendous venture capital. These reasons would have muffled any private sector interest in investing in them. But in their creation, these industrial public corporations, with the associated service public corporations, were burdened with a backward technology in terms of contemporary world conditions, though in Sri Lanka terms the technology was advanced. The technology which was introduced was appropriate to only meeting the demand generated by a low per capita income nation like Sri Lanka. Having forced industrialisation through the public corporation route in order to stimulate economic development and growth, economic development and growth had to be made subordinate to keeping these public corporations alive. They therefore were kept artificially viable in a hot house atmosphere of monopoly and high tariffs (preventing any need to introduce efficiency by the management), low prices (preventing and possibility of earning surpluses required for reinvestment), and allowed to function at low capacity. Public Corporations which were meant to stimulate the economy to self sustaining growth, in effect ran down the economy for its sustenance.

26. The first phase in the explosion of numbers and the complexity of functioning of public corporations is over. The next phase is now before us today. The first phase was built round an inward looking economic policy of autarky. The next phase has to be

built on an outward looking economic policy, appropriate to an import-export economy of a small nation like Sri Lanka. Outward looking-policy implies facing international competition, being equipped to respond to international market wishes, with quality goods available at the right price. The technology required for the next phase is hardly available in Sri Lanka nor can its creation be funded either by the Government or the Sri Lankan private sector. Similarly the skills required to manage large organisations coping with a world market are lacking. In any case the forms of economic production using heat exchanging gearing systems are now changing to those based on the micro chip and biotechnology.

27. Within the last decade, manufacture has taken a quantum leap by applying new techniques of automated production, based on the omnipresent computer. A swarm of acronyms had been spawned to cover different capabilities, and this committee wishes to take some space in this report, to indicate what they are.

- (1) Computer-aided design (CAD). An engineer with the assistance of a stylus can keep on amending a design, which is visually presented to him in three dimensional form, thus maximising the use of cheaper materials, with less expensive configurations.
- (2) Computer-aided engineering (CAE). An engineer could draw on a soft ware library, to improve the efficiency of his design.
- (3) Computer-aided manufacture (CAM). It covers flexible manufacturing patterns, capable of dynamic response to demand.
- (4) Computer-aided time standards (CATS). It enables a better supervision over work.
- (5) Automatic test equipment (ATE). This assists in the testing of complex structures, where manual testing is impossible.
- (6) Flexible manufacturing systems (FMS). This gives the ability to automatically change the production of a variety of products.
- (7) Computer Integrated Manufacture (CIM). This integrate all the islands of computer capability mentioned above.

Therefore in the next phase of development in public corporations, all constraints inhibitive of technology absorption should be isolated and remedial measures taken, otherwise Sri Lanka will again get entrapped in a backward technology, leading to the all too familiar downward cycle of organisational and national inefficiencies.

28. It will not be possible for a small country, to fully develop an independent technology except in the products where it has a comparative advantage like tea, rubber, coconut. She will have to therefore enter into collaboration agreements. This Committee had occasion to visit the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), New York and would commend for study the different types of agreements which it has in its data bank. The UNCTC is ever willing to offer its services, free of charge. Our Committee recommends that participation at its meetings be with representation from Sri Lanka, and not by a token representation from the Resident Mission in New York. Similar direct representation in the meetings of the International Centre for public enterprise (ICPE) in Yugoslavia, have brought rich rewards to Sri Lanka. When agreements are entered into, our committee would suggest a caveat be entered by government that they should not strangle the incipient technology now developing in Sri Lanka.

29. Collaborative agreements come in different forms reflecting the economic and legal systems of different countries, but they should be tailored to meet the needs of particular public

corporations and their level of development within the sector. The taxonomy of collaborative agreements are of 2 basic types, they being agreements dealing with –

- (A) Substantive aspects.
- (B) The format.

(1) *Substantive Aspects.*

The contribution sought from the collaborator could be intangibles – like finance, machinery, materials, primary and intermediate goods, or of intangibles – like industrial property, rights, know-how (patents, trade marks, secret processes and techniques), services and technical assistance, (management, purchasing and marketing). It is possible to package several of these elements into one collaboration. The manner of payment need not necessarily be in cash, but may take the form of payments in kind, barter agreements, switch trading, and other counter trade arrangements, whether in the form of compensation trade or counter purchase.

(2) *Format of collaboration*

The forms of collaboration appropriate to public corporations are –

- (A) Joint ventures, whether they are in corporate form (like the Free Trade Zone collaboration of the Leather Corporation) or in contractual joint ventures ;
 - (B) Special contractual arrangements like risk service contracts and production sharing contracts and example being the Petroleum Corporation.
- These special contractual agreements are pertinent to the sharing of control, safeguarding against risk and for decision making.
- (C) Technology agreements (Eng. – The Tyre Corporation Agreement) management, purchase and marketing agreements.
 - (D) Sub-contracts, co-production and specialisation agreements.
 - (E) Joint tendering.
 - (F) Tripartite and Multipartite arrangements.

30. Except for the Consol Expo, all the Sri Lanka State Trading Corporations are import agencies. Attention has to be given to converting them into Trading Houses of the Japanese pattern – the Soshogasha. These Trading Houses reverse imports by reflecting back demand to their home country. They ensure local production by borrowing from banks and in their turn relending to their sponsored production agencies, thus relieving Banks of the risk. The future of Sri Lanka lies in export led growth. These Trading Houses seem ideal for this purpose, for they have been a central stimulus in the property of Japan, which lacks even the raw-materials that Sri Lanka has. Korea's recent boom has been led by the adoption of the Trading House principle, Brazil is experimenting with the possibility. The committee strongly recommends the extension of the experiment of the Export Development Board in this field, its lessons to be widely disseminated and the conversion of Trading Corporations to similar Trading Houses. It is only by such innovative changes that public corporations could contribute to Sri Lanka's development.

31. The World is rapidly changing and if Sri Lanka is to assure its citizens the benefit of development and growth, she will have to keep in tune. It is unlikely that the world will adjust to Sri Lanka's requirements. The one mutation that would ensure the progress of Sri Lanka, is that of technology, which technology should be at the

most modern level. In Costa Rica we saw an example of the application of such technology. The main export of Costa Rica is bananas. It was found that export prices were low, because the banana skin got bruised on packaging. Science was applied to producing a thicker skinned banana, which withstood bruising. A central body should be set up with a technology assessment capability, which this committee noted existed in Inida, and constantly scout for the best and most advantageous forms of collaboration, within that particular sector and at the level of management and venture capital available. This committee during its visit to France noted that a separate Ministry of Science and Technology had been created to give urgent attention to the application of technology. It wishes to add, that whatever instrument is selected, the highest priority should be given to the development of Science and Technology. The quality of life in Sri Lanka in the 21st century, would depend on urgent action being taken on this recommendation. This committee would therefore closely monitor the Research and Development funds allocated in the Budgets of Public Corporations.

CHAPTER 4

Finace

32. In the Westminster model, while Parliament approved the appropriation of funds on the recommendations of the Minister of Finance, and therefore controlled public finance, the Minister of Finance monitored its efficient disbursement. The review committees of parliament, like the Public Accounts Committee depend heavily on officials of the Ministry of Finance, to assist them in evaluating evidence from Government Departments. In fact, the Minister of Finance and Parliament are coalition partners as regards matters pertaining to the control of finance and the checking of the efficiency of its deployment. In recognition of this central role, Chapter 17 of the Constitution is devoted to finance. It is only after the Minister of Finance issues a warrant that expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund, could be incurred.

33. The consolidated fund is a residual fund, for under Section 149 of the Constitution “ the funds of the Republic not allocated by law to specific purposes shall form one Consolidated Fund “. The cash that belongs to public corporations, which is generated by the sale of their goods and services, is therefore outside the consolidated Fund and not subject to any constitutional constraints. The question then arises as to whether the Minister of Finance has any financial responsibility towards Public corporations.

34. Public corporations start life either with a grant from Parliament or from a borrowing from a financial institution, which borrowing should have the approval of the Minister of Finance. Granted the central role of the Minister of Finance in any activity of the State, recognition of which is given in the form of a separate chapter in the Constitution, it is not possible to argue that his concerns lapse once Public corporations are set up. He has under Section 8(3) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971, a right to lay down the form and manner in which the Budget of a public corporation shall be prepared and the minimum information that the Budget shall contain. This would cover information encompassing control and accountability data. As such, he continues to exercise the right to appoint the Secretary to the Ministry, as the Chief Accounting Officer, to oversee public corporations.

35. The argument has been presented that the nature of the Chief Accounting Officer's responsibilities, is different Vis-a-vis that of a Government Department and that of a public corporation.

It is stated that he has direct control over disbursement to agencies under the Ministry, while the Board of Directors, appointed under the respective Acts, need not subject itself to the

direction of the Secretary, particularly if the Corporation is financially independent. There is some point in this argument, but our committee does not agree that a Secretary cannot influence a public corporation under his Ministry. The intensity of relationship might change, but in the view of this committee, the nature of the relationship yet continues. It is in recognition of the desirability of the nature of the relationship that Section 52 (2) of the Constitution reads that—

“The Secretary of the Ministry shall, subject to the direction and control of his Minister, exercise supervision over the department of government or other institutions in charge of his Minister”.

Therefore our committee will continue to insist on the attendance of the Secretary, at our deliberations, and this committee will hold him responsible for not highlighting any deficiencies in the Public corporations under his Ministry, since he is charged with their supervision. A defence in his favour would only be, if it is possible to derive from the records in his Ministry that these deficiencies were in fact spotlighted, but the remedial measure suggested were over-ruled. This Committee noted that this was the practice in Great Britain.

36. Our Committee will now deal with the central problem faced by Public Corporations in financing their on-going activity. The remit of the Minister of Finance, when he interfaces with Public Corporations could lead to a basic contradiction. He is responsible to—

(a) provide an economic milieu which would facilitate economic development and growth. He therefore adopts a battery of fiscal and monetary policies, and in addition finances the establishment of public corporations.

(b) Ensure that a return is obtained from the national funds invested in the Public corporation. He therefore behaves very much like a shareholder of a public company.

37. The contradiction arises particularly in the application of monetary and fiscal policies, for these may be policies primarily aimed at checking inflationary pressure, but which naturally retard growth. Since Public corporations are created solely to ensure the growth of the economy, these policies affect them deleteriously. Because public corporations are a part of an macro-economic intervention apparatus, such policies lead to the creation of further inflation, despite monetary policy being meant to reduce it. An example of its operation is as follows:—

One of the purposes for the establishment of Public corporations is to ensure import substitution, using to the maximum, locally produced factors of production. But by imposing macro credit limits on working capital borrowings, production gets reduced, thereby increasing imports and fuelling inflation. Our committee discussed this particular aspect with the International Monetary Fund in Washington. We got the distinct impression that the IMF was keen to ensure stability which is a crying need of developed countries, rather than development and growth which is the need of the developing countries. Our committee of course appreciates that a balance is required. We therefore propose to invite officials concerned with Monetary Policy in the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance, to participate in our deliberations, when Corporations deleteriously affected by these policies come before our committee.

38. Upto recently public corporations had been obtaining their funds mainly from the Government Budget. Two attributes were of concern to our committee.

(a) Invariably state funds are available only for the creation of fixed assets, the full working capital having to be borrowed from the banks at commercial rates of interest. This requirement hobbles public corporations from the start, because the interest burden is too excessive to bear. In times of high interest rates and inflation this compulsion makes public corporations to function as to authorities, since they merely transfer income from the population to the Banks, to boost the profits of the Banks to unreasonable levels. (The Co-operative Wholesale establishment for example, though set up to provide essential foodstuffs to the people, paid Rs. 50 million in 1981 as interest to the Banks). This Committee strongly recommends, depending on the socio-economic status of the public corporation, that a proportion of the working capital be provided by the state. Our committee expects in its deliberations, to give attention to the proportion of equity contribution in the working capital of public corporations.

(b) Very often the gearing ratio of investment capital is infinity, since funds are provided only as debt capital, with no equity. This places a heavy burden on the public corporations for the repayment of interest and principal. Even in private companies, differing gearing ratios exist, super profit categories having the highest ratio. Paradoxically, Public Corporations which have substantial capital expenditure requirements, with long gestation periods and thereby have low profit expectations, also have similarly forbidding ratios.

39. The question of the debt-equity ratio was discussed by our Committee with the British Treasury. They were of the view that this ratio is of relevance to public companies, but not to public corporations, since the debt is in effect disguised equity, for rarely if ever, is the principal not to mention the interest repaid. There is merit in this argument, but our Committee wishes to reassert that a valid debt-equity ratio should be determined, suitably tailored to the work expectations of a public corporation.

40. The ethos of a public corporation derives from its concern with socio-economic obligations, adventitiously tacked on to its financial ones. We suggest that the liabilities side of the balance sheet be suitably broadened to reflect this concern, for example the financial burdens for ensuring regional development, which a public corporation has to bear, could be softened by providing an equivalent contribution on which the state does not expect a return. Such a contribution could be suitably isolated in the balance sheet. Similarly, if debt capital had to be provided and a part of this capital is meant to fulfil socio-economic obligations, then it should be identified differently in a manner similar to debentures of differing maturity. The purpose of a broadening of the balance sheet, is to enable an easy isolation of the elements relevant to the type of evaluation made of a Public Corporation, whether as a purely commercial activity or with wider mandates. If this were done, for example ratios which indicates unsatisfactory levels of gross output per unit of capital, might appear in a rosier light than they do now. Our committee strongly urges that the Ministry of Finance gives immediate attention to a capital restructuring of the public corporation so as to attribute the purely financial liabilities appropriate to it, and isolate the liabilities deriving from its functioning as a vehicle for socio-economic intervention of the Government.

41. The imposition of socio-economic objectives impinging on the assets side of a public corporation does not affect its operational efficiency, except for additional transport costs incurred as a result of a project being located away from its inputs of the market. The judgement of operational efficiency is affected only in one case, when the public corporation is used only for income redistribution, by means of a pricing formula less than optimal. Our Committee

was gladdened to note that Sri Lanka is the only country where explicit legal provision had been made, for a subsidy to be obtained, in the instance where Government compels a Public Corporation to function as an income distributing agency. Therefore, our committee will not accept explanations of public corporations that their performance is less than optimal because they had to meet socio-economic obligations.

42. Public corporations which upto now depended on the Treasury to provide their equity and debt funds for capital investment, have now to go to the capital market for their funds. The argument is that if public corporations function efficiently, they will not find it difficult to attract funds for capital investment, particularly from the Banking sector. The Government had recently set up the National Development Bank (NDB) to provide medium and long-term capital. However in this regard public corporations are faced with a number of problems. The NDB has preferred to concentrate on the debt end of the spectrum arguing that its balance sheet should look attractive to prospective lenders. In any case the sums provided by the NDB are inadequate to meet the gargantuan needs of the 2nd phase in the growth of public corporations, particularly if they are to gear themselves into complex technologically advanced capability. Therefore even if these public corporations are purely market oriented, since their requirements of capital are large, they would continue to draw on the budget for their substantial equity requirements. It may be pertinent to note that the British Treasury view was that their Public corporations should continue to depend on the National Loan Fund, for their debt capital and the Public Dividend Capital for their equity. Both these funds are financed by the Budget. The inevitable conclusion is that, if the Government, is reluctant to make available equity, it has to create a suitable institution to do so.

43. An area which has been completely ignored upto now, is the rehabilitation needs of public corporations. Over the years, Public corporations have been run down. During the last five years, Government policy, with exceptions, had been to aim for commercial viability of all public corporations. This policy has presented public corporations with a new set of financial problems. Even at the stage of project preparation, critical balancing investments have not been made. Public corporations now have no source for financial succour, since they are cut away from budgetary funds, and Bank funds will not be available for rehabilitation. Our committee discussed this matter with the World Bank, in Washington, who were responsive to this need of Public Corporations. Urgent attention should be given by the Ministry of Finance, to ensuring funds for rehabilitation of public corporations, so that they will later be in a position to canvass for funds from the banks or from the market.

44. Government has imposed credit ceilings in the last few years. Because of this application, it seems apparent that public corporations have been crowded out in the struggle for funds, since the needs of a buoyant economy far exceeds the availability of domestic resources. It might be noted that even if this were so, unlike in the case of British Public Corporations, it is a financial crowding out rather than a physical one, since there is no shortage of physical factors of production. Nonetheless it is important to be keep in mind that the need for investment funds of Public Corporations is of a special status since they carry socio-economic responsibilities. The evaluation of their projects need to satisfy different non-market criteria. While viability is the central concern, every effort should be made to give preference to the capital needs of public corporations. The insistence on the Darwinian principle of the survival of the quick return projects, in the context of the socio-economic concerns of public corporations, can be counter productive. This is particularly so when the current methods of discounted cash flow (DCF) and internal rate of return (IRR) are applied. These tend to be biased towards expansion projects, since the existing investment is considered a sunk cost. Bold ventures

appropriate towards technologically advanced investment are discriminated against in the very methodology of evaluation. If Sri Lanka is to arrive in the 21st century, as a technological society, these evaluation methodologies should be revamped.

45. The Ministry of Finance has a system of appointing Treasury Representatives on Boards of Directors of Public corporations, where there is provision for such appointment. Our committee noted that in India there is a similar system, but in that country the Treasury representative is more effective in pressing for efficient and effective performance of corporations since they report back to the Bureau of Public Enterprises located in the Ministry of Finance. There does not seem to be a similar system in Sri Lanka. Deriving from our experience of the examination of the Treasury representatives of some Boards, it appears to us that it will be useful if they report to you, or a person nominated by you so that they have a central direction and a focus of responsibility. Our committee suggests that afresh look be taken at the role of the Treasury representatives.

46. In a complex economic activity, many items have to be purchased from outside the public corporation. Therefore the relative cost of the bought in materials to the final cost of the product is very high. These costs could be critical in ensuring the viability of public corporations, dependent as they are on the market place for its cash flow. This means that every effort has to be made to reduce costs.

47. The purchasing procedures of public corporations are devised with considerations of public accountability in mind, and lie in giving adequate and the widest possible publicity for intended purchases, providing adequate time to respond, and the setting of the contract at the lowest possible price consistent with requirements and quality. In the meetings our committee had with Boards of Directors of Public Corporations, repeated complaints were made of the stultifying nature of purchasing procedures, compared with the alleged flexibility available in the private sector. This committee cannot agree with their representations. It is central to the ethos of a Public corporation, that transparency in purchase procedure be maintained. In the United States of America, our committee studied the procedures of the General Supply Organisation, which is the purchasing agency for the United States Government except the armed services, and it became apparent that, if procedures were suitably time tabled, there was no necessity for any delays in making them. Our committee also noted that the management of the purchasing function in the United States, was run on a professional basis, where once the technological decision to make a purchase was made the professional buyer, through a system of public tender gets the best possible price. In Sri Lanka, the purchase function is considered merely as a provider of supplies and is restricted to following pre-set rules and filling in the necessary forms. To satisfy a modern purchase function it is necessary to have professional staff, preferably numerate, with a mastery of commercial law and foreign taxation law, a familiarity with implications of currency fluctuations, and awareness of how commodity markets function, au fait with hedging techniques, and who are highly skilled negotiators. Since much of the raw materials flow through aid lines, they should have more than a passing awareness of procurement practices insisted upon by different countries and institutions. The business school which our committee recommends later on in the report will have a major responsibility in training the professional buyers required by public corporations. In addition every public corporation should have its purchase procedures systematised into a manual.

48. The repeated attention of our committee was drawn by managers in Great Britain, to the effect of inflation on the assets of their corporation and the relative inadequacy of the existing cost accounting system, to come to terms with this phenomenon. In our examination of Sri Lanka public corporations, we noted their cash

famine partly derived from their failure to revalue assets and establish a more appropriate capital structure. We noted that in Great Britain and the United States of America, there has been an ongoing debate about introducing some forms of current value account and their prevailing practice is encapsulated in SSAP 16 and FAS 33 respectively.

49. This subject however bristles with difficulties, since it requires the use of a number of indexing systems, bringing into one moment of time the past and the future etc. Our committee strongly recommends that you Sir, should set up a special unit to study, whether accounts of public corporations should allow for changes (including relative changes) in costs and prices having regard to established accounting conventions based on historic costs, and how the proposals for current value accountig could be applied to them to take account of price changes.

CHAPTER 5

Personnel

50. Personnel policy has been one of greatest failures in public Corporations. Our committee finds that personnel policy, is based on the philosophical principles of the scientific school of management, with its inanimate organisational forms, levels of hierarchy which take bureaucratic overtones, a graduation of status and authority with a primacy given to prestige rather than esteem, a supremacy of rules and regulations and a top down decision making and implementation structure. It's centre of interest is the organisation and not the individual or the group composed of individuals. What passes for personnel policy in Public corporations is merely establishments work. It is not surprising therefore, that in the information submitted for the review of the organisation, the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Accounts and Funds Flow Statement, minimal attention has been to personnel. These review documents treat personnel in the fashion familiar to the scientific school, as a factor of production, used as an input in the process of the maximisation of benefit to capital.

51. Corporations were set up for a number of objectives, and one of them was to enhance the personal worth of the employees, and in this manner, fashion out a fresh nexus. Personnel policy is not merely a question of the payment of salaries and fitting individuals into rules, but concerned with the well springs of motives and the manner in which they should be tapped to stimulate both work and the creativity in human beings. They are resources but of a human kind. Our committee cannot accept the argument that they are mere inputs in the transformation process. It is the view of our committee that they are individuals with individual role perception, who cluster in groups, and it is the interaction of these groups which lead to the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of organisational goals. These organisational goals are best attained in a system that permits the harmonisation of individual role perception, with the sociology of group behaviour, and that of organisational needs. In short, employees cannot be treated as atoms in an organisation, but as members of the social system. As a derivative, the point has to be emphasised that in human relationships, conflict is not dysfunctional but endemic in its being.

52. There is much confusion about the term participation. In every country we visited, be it Costa Rica, France, Great Britain, India or the United States, this term has had different connotations. In Yugoslavia participation has evolved into self management, which is a different state of the art. Our committee discusses participation in this report and not self management.

53. The basic thrust of participation is self seeking, to transform a potential opponent into a partner particularly in a system where, as in Public coropration, the ownership rests with a different set of actors, where management is narrow and where there is a misalignment in the interests of the individual, the group and their

perceptions, with those of the representatives of the owners (in this case the Government) and managers. The first aim of participation is to diminish or eliminate this hiatus. Employees counselling is a temporary surcease, while mediation is merely a postponement of issues. The more lasting approaches are those now followed as policy and laid down as law in the "Employees Councils Act", the efforts at building up advisory councils which give a conduit for the expression of grievances, of equity participation - which indirectly give workers the benefits of higher incomes proportionate to their involvement, all of them motivating them to higher productivity. These policies should be vigorously pursued and our committee in its deliberations will keep these issues in the forefront of its consideration. We expect to invite representatives of the department of labour to check the degree of compliance with the Employees Councils Act.

54. An aspect that may not have been pursued vigorously upto now, is the training of employees in an understanding of these concepts. Our committee has mentioned in the chapter on 'Technology' that Public corporations had been in the forefront of introducing modernising impulses to Sri Lanka in the technical field, but modern social approaches of participation etc., have not followed suit. As such the mental stereo-types, both of managers and even of employees, are those deriving from a hierarchical system. To beam the different perspectives required of participation, a constant and unremitting education and training programme should be mounted by the Ministry of Labour. It is a longterm and complex process, very often not immediately rewarding since attitudinal change is required. But such a training programme is essential and can never cease, since a change in mental perspectives can take place only over decades. It is only by such a change in attitudes that a permanent process of democratic reconstruction of conflicting interests could be introduced. In our deliberations we will inquire about the extent to which public corporations have mounted these training programmes.

55. To enable the institutionalising of participation, our Committee recommends that the Corporate Plan be fleshed out with approaches similar to that of the Management by Objectives (MBO) system widely practised in the United States. Thus a top down Corporate Planning approach will be girded by a bottom up MBO system.

56. A matter emphasised by every Parliamentary and Public Enterprise Official we met in the countries we visited, was the central importance of building up a cadre of professional managers to run Public Corporations. Public Corporations may have introduced modern technology but they have failed to introduce modern management skills. Therefore while Public Corporations mangers who should normally be concerned with the degree to which they have satisfied the multiple objectives in the Corporate Plan, were content with the mere formulation of procedure. Our Committee notes with gratification that Standing order No. 126 was introduced on your suggestion, to specifically appoint the Committee on Public Enterprises with the sole aim of meeting deficiencies in this area. In this context our Committees deeply regrets to note that Sri Lanka does not yet have a Business School of its own. Modern management has transcended the period when generalists could control events, and has evolved into a profession with synergistic skills derived from the disciplines of management accounting, mathematical economics, Boolean algebra and behavioural psychology. It was repeatedly emphasised to us, on our tour that much of the success of Indian Public corporations derive from a systematic study of Business theory and practice, which discipline has been imparted by their three leading Business Schools at Bangalore, Ahamedabad and Calcutta.

57. We noted that in India there was a system to ensure the continuity of management. Irrespective of political changes, there is relatively little change in the management of a Public corporation,

nor is the quality of its personnel affected. Even as regards the appointments to the Board of Directors, both in the case of Chairman and Directors, a separate body to recommend on nominees has been established. We met this committee and were impressed by the professional manner in which it attended to its responsibilities. It prepares a list of candidates, whose capabilities had been vetted, and which is constantly being updated. When vacancies arise recommendations about suitable candidates are made to the subject Minister. The Minister is free to reject these recommendations and appoint his own nominee, but rarely is such an action taken. Our committee was privileged to meet the top management of Bharat Heavy Electricals and Hindustan Machine Tools. They had had a lifetime of employment in these Public Corporations. It is quite evident, with the management of this quality, as to why these two organisations are multinationals, capable of competing with the best in the world. The Sri Lanka Parliamentary Select Committee on Appointments vets the suitability of Board Members after recommendations had been made, but we suggest, in the case of Chairman of Board of Directors, that the process be speeded up.

58. Our Committee reiterates that management is of the essence in the successful functioning of a Public corporation. Despite this, regrettably, in Sri Lanka, management had been considered a dispensable overhead. Our Committee urges a change in this attitude to management and recommends immediate steps be taken to build up a strong, self respecting, professional cadre of managers. It therefore suggests, similar to the Indian system, that every Public Corporation devote part of its funds to management training. We will be reviewing the extent of the investment in management training, at our meetings.

59. Our Committee has emphasised that human resource management is not merely establishment work, but an active process of motivating the personnel, consistent with their selfworth. This however does not mean that establishment practices like grading systems, increments, schemes of recruitment should be abandoned. In our discussions, with the Personnel Department of the Government of the United States, our committee became aware that rules have been systematically framed regarding grades - there are only 18 grades which cover all sectors of the government - incremental scales, schemes of recruitment and accelerated promotions for those in the inner track of performance. Very clear guidelines have been laid regarding variations to these rules, indeed even exceptions have been systematised. Our committee emphasises that each Public corporation should similarly develop salary scales, with schemes of recruitment, rates of increment, draw up guidelines regarding how exceptional worth should be rewarded and personnel manual be drafted. The expertise now available in the Salaries Review Committee could be utilized. If these recommendations are accepted, our Committee will review, with each Public Corporations, the measure of their implementation. In any case, every Public corporation should develop its individual establishments manual.

CHAPTER 6

Information

60. In modern complex organisations, information is a valuable resource, since it is an input in the achievement of the objectives of an organisation. Management and the superstructure of a Corporation, which is the parent ministry and central agencies like the Ministry of Finance and the Cabinet, are information analysing bodies, since their activities are either related to predetermining the action that has to be taken, or reviewing action already taken. (The familiar concepts of control and accountability discussed in Para 7 become relevant). In a sense their primary concern is decision making. In this context, it may be useful to distinguished between

data and information, since there is a tendency to use them as synonyms. Data is an fact, while information is processed data. Therefore data is value free and objective, while information is value loaded and may cater to individual requirements. Data and information are used in management at 5 levels, at the lowest level where tactical decisions are taken, at the middle level where operational decisions are taken, at the top level where strategic decisions are taken, at the level of the super structure where political decisions are taken and at Parliament where all actions are evaluated. The first 4 levels appertain to executive responsibility and the last to that of the legislature.

61. Granted that information is processed data and has a tendency to be value loaded, a central responsibility at each of the superstructure levels, and at the corporation, is to predetermine what is required. Our Committee has suggested that this procedure be set in motion by a Corporate Plan, but this Corporate Plan has to be further broken up into an operational plan (The Budget), and tactical plans for each of those stages appropriate to a particular level of management. At each stage data will be generated, and information for performance evaluation could be used, to compare against what has already been laid down as expectation either in Corporate Plan, in the budget or in tactical plan. It is only when such norms are developed, against which evaluation could take place, that information will lose its dysfunctional characteristics and became tunnelled into an organisational tool.

62. But our Committee should alert the executive against an opposite danger embedded in information, that of overload. Much information is generated which either cannot be digested or of little use for purpose of remedy or reformulation of plans. In this context our Committee is perturbed to note the demands made either on a regular or an ad hoc basis, by different external agencies, each with their own formats, for data and information from Public corporations. (A cobweb diagram is attached on page 35). Much of the energy of the Public corporations is invested in catering to their pressing information needs. Information demand and information supply is an industry in Sri Lanka, but it is not clear to what purpose. Our Committee noted that in India, the Administrative Reforms Commission had dealt with this selfsame problem as early as 1973, and had got issued a common format. Our Committee would urge the Ministry of Finance to undertake a similar exercise.

63. On the other hand information delayed, is information wasted. In this context our Committee would strongly support a policy of active computerisation in corporations. His Excellency the President has accepted the principle that the policy of Government is to push forward into a technological age. Computers enhance management capability but does not replace it. There is a widespread fear that computers would create unemployment. This fear is not justified. In all the countries visited by this Committee the application of computers had increased employment, albeit at a level of higher skills. Computers need not be large main frame machines, but could be mini-computers, micro-computers, personal computers, etc., which not only cater to felt needs, but also to the levels of sophistication in corporations and eventually become the breeding ground for training in computerate management. A promising development which should be used more than done now, is the distributed computer capability offered by the National Institute of Business Management (NIBM), by which remote terminals at the corporation with their own data input and printer capability are linked through telephone lines to the Central Processing Unit at the NIBM. We strongly recommended that our Committee room should be provided a link, in our Committee from in Parliament.

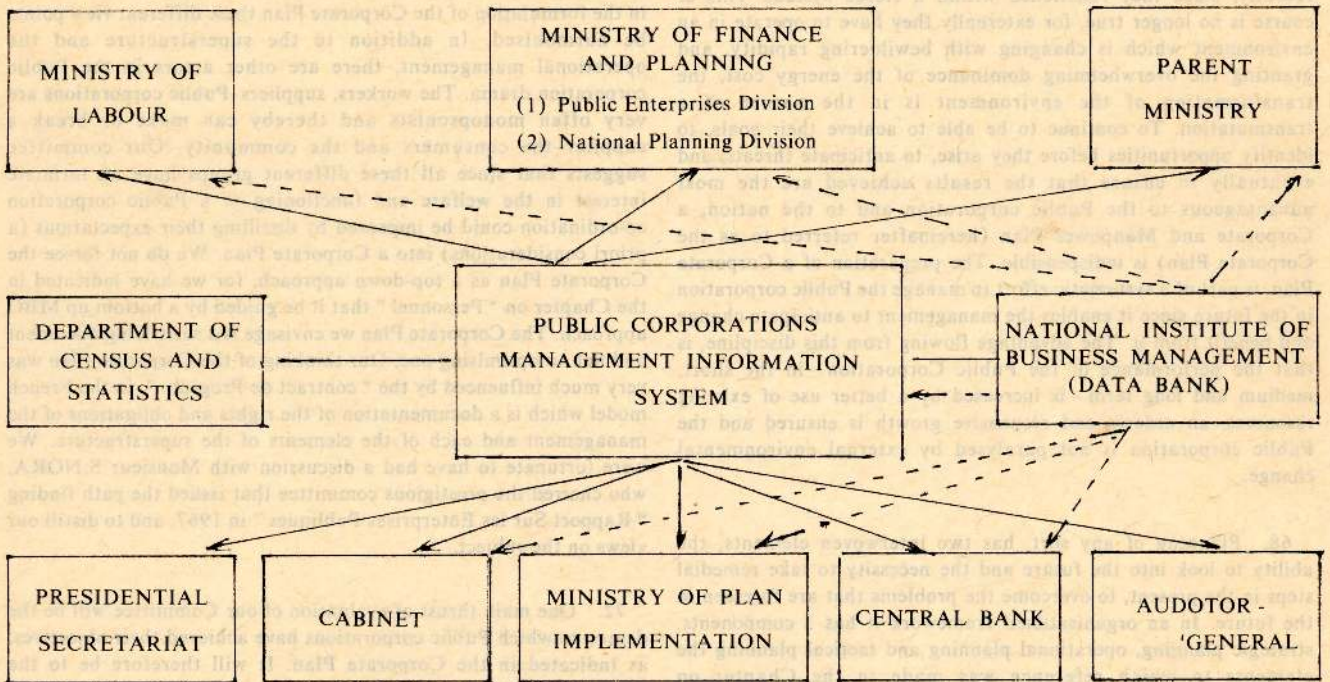
64. While in Great Britain, our Committee noted that preparations were well underway to declare 1982, as the year for Information Technology (IT). IT combined the use of computers,

micro-electronics and telecommunications, to produce, obtain, analyse and despatch information—whether in the form of pictures, words or numbers—reliably, quickly and economically. In France too, our Committee noted that the Government is actively pursuing a national computer policy of Telematics. Our Committee would strongly recommend that Government formulates a national computer policy for Sri Lanka, covering the use, the procurement and the training of skills. This recommendation should be read in conjunction with the recommendations made by our Committee in the Chapter on “Technology”.

65. Our Committee in this report, have pointed out the shortcomings of the traditional review documents, the Balance Sheets, profit and loss accounts and the Funds Flow Statements since they converge towards pinpointing the success or failure in achieving one objective, that of maximising the return to capital either in income or growth forms. Our Committee has emphasised

that Public corporations subserve multiple objectives of different actors, and are engaged in a satisfying rather than in an optimising activity. In this context it is of the essence that either new or broadened review documents be devised, to enable a valid evaluation of Public corporations to be made. Our Committee mentioned earlier in the report that in Britain, based on the recommendations of the 3rd White Paper on “Nationalised Industries”, Public corporations have started providing a wider range of performance indicators as supplementary statistical information. Steps were also well under way to introduce an accounting for human resources. We were informed that in South Korea and in Malaysia this development has been systematised into a Management Information system based on the use of the computer. We should strongly urge the Ministry of Finance, to make the recommendations to how, routine information documents of Public corporations could be made to reflect the demands of different interests, outside to that of their management.

Information flow of the Public Corporations – External Data



CHAPTER 7 Corporate Plan

66. This report, is riddled with references to the importance of preparing a Corporate Plan. On its tour the Committee noticed, that except for India and Britain, not much emphasis had been placed on insisting that Public corporations prepare Corporate Plans. It is with some degree of self-satisfaction that we mention that from inception, we had pressed Public corporations to prepare Corporate Plans. All Public corporations have done so, some with lesser expertise than others. But despite these formulations, it must be confessed that these Corporate Plans have the major fault, in that they seem to be prepared to neutralise pressure from our Committee, rather than function as documents central to their existence. Corporate Plans have not really taken root in Public corporations, for very often our Committee notices a misalignment between the expectations indicated in the Corporate Plan and their Budgets. It is for this reason that our Committee wishes to take some space to restate the ethos underpinning a Corporate Plan.

67. Public corporations, whether they are economic, welfare, infrastructure development or information processing organisations – or have some or all of these elements in them – are set up to achieve goals. In achieving them they have to operate with increasing degrees of complexity. Sri Lanka Public corporations, were not compelled to differentiate into complex organisms till recently, since they functioned within a closed system. This of course is no longer true, for externally they have to operate in an environment which is changing with bewildering rapidity, and granting the overwhelming dominance of the energy cost, the transformation of the environment is in the nature of a transmutation. To continue to be able to achieve their goals, to identify opportunities before they arise, to anticipate threats, and eventually to ensure that the results achieved are the most advantageous to the Public corporation and to the nation, a Corporate and Manpower Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Corporate Plan) is indispensable. The preparation of a Corporate Plan, is part of a systematic effort to manage the Public corporation in the future since it enables the management to anticipate change and benefit from it. The advantage flowing from this discipline, is that the performance of the Public Corporation – in the short, medium and long term – is increased by a better use of existing resources, an orderly and responsive growth is ensured and the Public corporation is not paralysed by external environmental change.

68. Planning of any sort, has two interwoven elements, the ability to look into the future and the necessity to take remedial steps in the present, to overcome the problems that are foreseen in the future. In an organisational framework it has 3 components, strategic planning, operational planning and tactical planning the elements to which reference was made in the Chapter on "Information". Strategic planning is concerned with the broad concept of the Public corporation in the future, the determination of global objectives, the provision and allocation of resources to take advantage of blossoming opportunities and thereby enabling the achievement of its objectives. While not being dogmatic about it, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive are concerned with strategic planning.

69. A distinction must be drawn between a long-term plan and a strategic plan. A long-term plan is the projection of the Public corporation into the future under *existing assumptions*, while a strategic plan is a projection into the future, based on foreseen changes. Therefore the long-term plan will be the base of the strategic plan. In view of the Committee it is the strategic plan that should be considered the Corporate Plan.

70. Our Committee now comes to the heart of its argument, that in the formulation of the Corporate Plan of a Public Corporation, it has to be dimensionally different from the formulation relevant to a private enterprise. In the view of our Committee the only distinction, other than ownership, between a Public corporation and a private enterprise, is in that in decision making. In a private enterprise, all decisions including that of recommending on a dividend, are taken by the Board of Directors. In a Public corporation there is an elasticity in decision making for there are decision making nodes at the Ministry, at Central Resources Agencies like the Ministry of Finance and at the Cabinet, they being the superstructure above the Board, and at the level of operational management. Our Committee noticed that in France and Britain, the main thrust is to eliminate this superstructure, and to make their Public corporations homologous to private enterprises. Our Committee does not agree with this policy. Public corporations belong to the people and the representatives of the people should have the right to influence the behaviour of their own institutions, stimulate them to achieve the objectives which are entrusted to them. What has been lacking in Sri Lanka, up to now, is that there had not been a systematisation of the current reality.

71. In our examination of corporations we have come across stark contrasts, in the efficiency and effectiveness expectations of the different elements of the superstructure and that of the operational management's view of its own efficiency and effectiveness. Very often they were in conflict. Our Committee therefore suggests that in the formulation of the Corporate Plan these different view points be harmonised. In addition to the superstructure and the operational management, there are other actors in the Public corporation drama. The workers, suppliers – Public corporations are very often monopsonists and thereby can make or break a supplier – the consumers and the community. Our committee suggests that since all these different groups have an intimate interest in the welfare and functioning of a Public corporation co-ordination could be improved by distilling their expectations (a priori considerations) into a Corporate Plan. We do not foresee the Corporate Plan as a top-down approach, for we have indicated in the Chapter on "Personnel" that it be guided by a bottom up MBO approach. The Corporate Plan we envisage is a satisficing document and not an optimising one. Our thinking of the Corporate Plan was very much influenced by the "contract de Program", in the French model which is a documentation of the rights and obligations of the management and each of the elements of the superstructure. We were fortunate to have had a discussion with Monsieur S.NORA, who chaired the prestigious committee that issued the path finding "Rapport Sur les Entreprises Publiques" in 1967, and to distill our views on the subject.

72. One main thrust of evaluation of our Committee will be the degree to which Public corporations have achieved their objectives, as indicated in the Corporate Plan. It will therefore be to the advantage of the management of the Public corporation to make it its main concern, the preparation of the Corporate Plan, and getting it implemented. Since it will be evaluated by us in this background, rather than in terms of unstated or varying, and often times conflicting expectations – to which it itself could not subscribe – the existentialist despair of the management of Public corporations, to which our Committee referred to earlier, should now get transformed into thrusting management. It is the Corporate Plan that will enable the management to retain its dignity while yet being accountable to Parliament. But we will not merely confine ourselves to scanning the tabulation of achievement of a Public corporation, in respect of its Corporate Plan. The efficiency effectiveness and timelines of performance as viewed from the perspective of the different actors will be the other focus of our concern. In this field too, our Committee has made considerable advances since it monitors efficient performance not only in terms of profitability and

balance sheet ratio's, but is pre-occupied with cash flow, the liquidity and the solvency of corporation. Recently it commenced an audit of efficient energy consumption. It has also made a beginning with effectiveness analysis. We noticed that in the countries that we visited this same comprehensiveness is not accorded. In Britain, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission deals with efficiency studies, when particular instances are referred to it. In India, the Committee of Public Undertakings (COPU), studies 4-5 corporations a year. The World Bank is pre-occupied with project completion and impact studies, but not with the efficient and effective performance, of the assets that they have financed. Our Committee has benefited from the discussions with those institutions and intends to expand its remit to incorporate them. The pre-occupation of our Committee, which is a microcosm of Parliament, will be check on how the policy of Government is perceived by Public corporations (their Corporate Plans) and to review their efficient, effective and timely implementation of them. This is the economic Magna Carta we referred to in our Chapter on "Credo". It is our hope that this credo will lead to a new synergism between Parliament and the Executive.

CHAPTER 8

Conclusions

73. The principles which animate the report of our Committee are indicated in the preface. While our Committee has strayed somewhat from its ambit, in that it has touched on and made recommendations on the existing structures and processes within corporations, and their relationships without it is our considered view that such changes are necessary, if Parliamentary surveillance is to be ensured without deleteriously affecting the efficient and effective behaviour of Corporations nor impinging on the prerogatives of the Executive Government. Our Committee has viewed Public Corporations, as a system, embedded in encompassing systems and incorporating within, them, sub-systems of various types. Public corporations, like all systems, have elements of input, transformation and output and, desirably, negative feedback. A system logic is that the sum is larger than the parts.

74. Our Committee during its existence has conducted its examination of Public Corporations with a preoccupation for performance, to check on the degree to which public corporations have measured upto their expectations as revealed in their own Budgets and where available in their own Corporate Plans. In its examination it has emphasised the efficiency and effectiveness considerations of different actors, by checking closely on expenditure and revenue, using both ratio and trend analysis. Its thrust was not to take a back seat and indulge in post mortems, but to be concurrently involved in ante-mortems. The benefits contributed to the public corporation by every factor of production, are closely analysed and a simultaneous study made of their impact on the performance of its assets and the eventual effect on Government, Parliament and the people. It is with some degree of satisfaction that our committee notes that the same with of coverage, depth of analysis or the broad spectrum consideration of the concerns of government, Parliament and the people, had not been undertaken in any of the countries we visited.

75. Our Committee will have draw your attention to the necessity to provide it with a Secretariat. The processing required, for the analysis of performance which we have undertaken, had been done by the Public Enterprises Division of the Treasury in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. This service had been provided uncomplainingly by that division, at tremendous sacrifice, since it does not fall within their ambit of responsibility. Our Committee will require the support of those specialised skills, if it is to radiate modernising influences into public corporations. Our Committee noted that in the United States of America, the General Accounting

Officer (GAO), provides all these specialists skill: to the Congress. Sri Lanka may not be able to afford the same numbers as the GAO, which has 18,000 professionals in its cadre. Our Committee also recognises that it will take a few years to even duplicate the level of expertise new available in the Public Enterprises Division of the Treasury, but it would commend that a beginning be made in building up a professional secretariat for our Committee.

76. A point that our Committee would urge is that there should be a penalty imposed on those managers of public corporations, who by sheer negligence and mismanagement have made the corporation to suffer. The assets vested in the managers, have been financed by the people of Sri Lanka. If a management decision has been taken because of wrong judgment, it is excusable since it is part of the business process. But time without number your committee had come across decisions taken by managers of public corporations either through sheer carelessness, indifference or cold calculation. Such decisions are in the nature of an economic crime, for managers are trustees of the people and those culpable should be penalised. The Westminster tradition is to extract a political accountability from the Minister for such failures. Our Committee would suggest that the process of judicial review, provided in the French tradition, be adopted for the managers of corporations. In our discussions in France, our Committee noted the efficacious manner in which the Cour des Comptes - The Budget Court - undertakes this responsibility and our committee commends this model. If decision makers in the local government system are subject to penalties, there is no reason why managers of public corporations too should not be similarly penalised.

CHAPTER 9

Acknowledgements

77. It will be invidious to individually acknowledge the services, kind gestures and the efforts made by all, to make the study tour of our committee the success that it was. We were received by the National Assembly of Costa-Rica and given an audience by His Excellency The President of Costa Rica. We were welcomed with pleasure by homologous parliamentary bodies in France, Great Britain, United States of America and Yugoslavia. The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) in India virtually adopted us during our stay. The Commonwealth Secretariat made excellent arrangements for our study in Great Britain and so did the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in Yugoslavia. To all of them we express our heartfelt thanks.

78. We must make special mention of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which financed the study tour. Its Administrator Mr. Bradley Morse, took special efforts to meet our committee, and it heartened us to know that he had been a distinguished Parliamentarian in the Congress of the United States of America. The UNDP representative in Sri Lanka, Mr. Y. Y. Kim, has been one of our closest collaborators, ever willing to support the development of our committee, share his experience with it and is greatly concerned with its success. Indeed Sri Lanka has a warm and dedicated friend in Mr. Kim.

79. We, the Parliamentarians who compose the Committee on Public Enterprises, wish to place on record, the whole hearted efforts, participation, expertise and encouragement given to our Committee by your Director of Public Enterprises, Mr. M. Somasundram.

80. Members of the Committee express their deep appreciation of its Chairman, Mr. M. S. Amarasiri, M.P., Deputy Minister of Trade & Shipping, who ably led us on this study tour.

CHAPTER 10

Summary of Recommendations

81. General

- (1) Convert Trading Corporations to Trading Houses (Para 30).
- (2) The Secretary to the Ministry, to be held responsible for the supervision of Public Corporations under the Ministry (Para 35).
- (3) (a) Public Corporations should consciously update their technology (Chapter 3).
- (b) Public Corporations should enter into collaboration agreements, to enable them to attract capital, advanced management and technology (Para 28).
- (c) Established a Technology assessment centre (Para 31).
- (4) Each Public Corporation to separately budget for its Research and Development (Para 31).
- (5) (a) The Committee on Public Enterprises will check on the implementation of the provisions of the Employees Councils Act (Para 53).
- (b) Employees should be trained in the concepts of participation (Para 54).
- (c) The Management by Objectives or related systems be introduced into the Corporate Plan (Para 55).
- (6) Establish a Business School (Para 56).
- (7) Active steps to be taken to ensure the continuity of management (Para 57).
- (8) Every Public Corporation should have a management training Budget (Para 58).
- (9) (a) Formulate a national computer policy, in which Public corporations should be actively encouraged to computerise (Para 64).
- (b) The distributed computer facilities at the National Institute of Business Management (NIBM) should be put to better use (Para 63).
- (c) The Committee on Public Enterprises to be given a terminal to their Committee Room, from the NIBM (Para 63).
- (10) A penalty should be imposed on managers of Public Corporations for mismanagement (Para 76).

82. Ministry of Finance

- (1) The Ministry to participate directly in the proceedings of the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations (Para 28).
- (2) The Committee on Public Enterprises will invite officials concerned with the formulation of Monetary Policy, for its Meetings (Para 37).
- (3) Part of the working capital of Corporations, to be provided by the National Budget (Para 38).
- (4) A Capital re-structure of every commercial public corporation to be undertaken (Para 40).
- (5) The Balance Sheet to be broadened, to reflect the liabilities imposed on Public Corporations, as a result of carrying out socio-economic responsibilities (Para 40).
- (6) If the National Budget cannot provide equity or rehabilitation funds, to public corporations, new institutions be set up (Paras 42 and 43).
- (7) The role of the Treasury representative in the Public Corporations, to be re-examined (Para 45).
- (8) (a) Professionalise the purchasing function (Para 47).
- (b) A purchase manual should be written for each public corporation (Para 47).
- (9) A special unit to be set up to study the application of principles of current value accounting (Para 49).
- (10) Draft a common format, in which all the information needs of agencies outside the Public Corporation are contained (Para 62).
- (11) A comprehensive set of performance indicators should be developed for each public corporation. They should be exhibited as supplementary information in the annual accounts (Para 65).
- (12) Each Corporation should draw up its Corporate and Manpower Plan (Chapter 7).
- (13) The Committee on Public Enterprises to be provided a Secretariat.

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மேலே உள்ளே அலுவலர் மூலம் ஈடுபாடு செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற தகவல்கள் சரிசெய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மேலும் உறுப்பினர்கள் மூலம் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய தகவல்களையும் சேர்த்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1983 ஏப்ரல் 18 உதிர்த்து

தொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சர் உத்திரவு

குறிப்பு

உறுப்பினர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற்கு செய்யவிரும்பும் பிழை திருத்தங்களை அறிக்கையிற்றொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சர் குறித்த பிழை திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஹன்சார்ட் பதிப்பாளியருக்கு

1983 ஏப்ரல் 18, திங்கட்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமல்

கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புவதில் 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

Monday, 18th April 1983

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

சந்தா : ஹன்சார்ட் 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 விவாசத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொரண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ன் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிந்திக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

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