



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගෙන් ලන් සන්දේශය [නි. 693]

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු [නි. 695]

විසර්ජන පනත් කටුම්භ (1969-70) [දහතුන්වන වෙන්කළ දිනය]
[නි. 709)] :

ශ්‍රී 28-38 සහ 35 කාරක සභාව විසින් සලකා බලන ලදී.

දේශීය ආදායම් පනත : සම්මතය [නි. 926]

පරිපූරක මුදල [නි. 926]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

மகாதேசாதிபதியிடமிருந்து வந்த செய்திகள் [ப. 693]

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 695]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா (1969-70) [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பதின்மூன்றாம் நாள்] : [ப. 709]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது (தலைப்புக்கள் 28-33, 35)

உள்நாட்டு இறைவரிச் சட்டம் : தீர்மானம் [ப. 926]

குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை [ப. 926]

Volume 87
No. 4

Monday
1st September 1969

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

වාර්ෂික පිරිවැටුම රු. 1,00,000 හෝ වැඩි
ආයතන හා අත්යන්ත්‍ර 50ක් හෝ වැඩි
යෙන් ඇති අත්යන්ත්‍ර වැඩපලවල් පම
ණකි. මෙම ආයතන වි. වි. හි. ස ක්‍රමයෙන්
මුදවා හැරීමට සූදානම් නැත.

අත් යන්ත්‍ර සඳහා නූල් ආනයනය

கைத்தறி பருத்திநூல் இறக்குமதி

IMPORTS OF YARN FOR HANDLOOMS

4. ને. ઇસ. જુલિએ લેસ. (ભાગર)

(திரு. பி. வை. துடாவ—மாத்தறை)

(Mr. B. Y. Tudawe—Matara)

ස්වදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) අත් යන්න ප්‍රේෂකාර්මික යනට අවශ්‍ය කපු නූල් විවිහිස ක්‍රමයෙන් නිදහස්ව මෙරටට ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට ඉඩ සලසා දෙන ලෙස අත්යන්න ප්‍රේෂකාර්මික මාන්ත ව්‍යාපෘතියන්ගේ ඉල්ලීමක් ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම ඉල්ලීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් කවර පියවරක් ගැනීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරන්නේද?

உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்குத் தேவையான பருத்தி நூலை வெ. செ. உ. பத் திரமுறையிலிருந்து அகற்றி, இங்கு இறக்கு மதி செய்வதற்கு வசதி செய்து தருமாறு கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழில் முயற்சியாளர் கள் கோரிக்கை விடுத்துள்ளார்கள் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இக்கோரிக்கை பற்றி என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க அவர் கருதியுள் ளார்?

asked the Minister of Home Affairs :
(a) Is he aware that there has been a request by handloom textile weavers that imports of the necessary yarn for handlooms be freed from the FEEC scheme? (b) What steps does he propose to take in regard to this request?

ගරු ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක
(සිව්දේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தகநாயக்க—
உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Dr. W. Dahanayake—Minister of Home Affairs)

(අ) ඔව්; අත්යන්ත්‍ර 50ක් හෝ වැඩි
යෙන් නිබන්ධ විශාල අත්යන්ත්‍ර වැඩ
පලවල් හිමිකරුවන් කීප දෙනෙකුගෙන්.
(ආ) ඩී. ඩී. ජී. ස පත් ලබාගත යුත්තේ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ.

(திரு. துடாவ)

(Mr. Tudawe)

අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නයක් අසන්නට තිබෙනවා. සමහර අත් යන්ත්‍ර පේෂ කර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථාන පවත්වාගෙන යෑමට නොහැකි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන නිසා ඒ පේෂ කර්මිකයන්ට සහනයක් සැලසීමක් වශයෙන් මෙය ඉන්ට්‍රා කර දීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද?

ගරු ආමායම් දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

ඒ ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන්නම්.

මාර්ග සෞඛ්‍ය ආයතනයන්ට සේවකයින්

மாத்தறை சுகாதார நிறுவனங்களுக்கு ஊழியர்

STAFF FOR HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN MATARA

5. නුඛාවේ මයා.

(திரு. துடாவ)

(Mr. Tudawe)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
(අ) මාතර සෞඛ්‍යසේවාධිකාරී යටතේ
ඇති සෞඛ්‍ය ආයතනයන්හි උපස්ථායක
උපස්ථායිකාවන්, චිත්තලී සේවිකාවන්
හා කම්කරුවන් සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක්
නැති හෙයින් පැය 24 සහ පැය 36
බැගින් එක දිනට නොකඩවා සේවය
කිරීමට එම සේවකයනට සිදුවී ඇති බව
එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම තත්ත්වය
වෙනස් කිරීම සඳහා එම ආයතන
යන්ට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණ සේවක සේවිකා
වන් පත් කිරීමට එතුමා කියා කරන්නවාද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ)
மாத்தறை சுகாதாரச் சேவை அத்தியட்சரின்
கீழுள்ள சுகாதார நிறுவனங்களில் கடமை
யாற்றும் பரிசரர், மருத்துவிச்சிமார், தொழி
லாளர் போன்றோர் போதியளவு இல்லாத
தனால் 24 மணி நேரமும் 36 மணி நேரமும்

உயிர் பிழைப்பு

உயிர் பிழைப்பு

[தொடர்ச்சி]

asked the Prime Minister, Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs : (a) Is he aware that Mr. Piyasena Gulawita of Meddawatte, Matara, while under training in army training centre at Diyatalawa, was admitted to the Badulla Hospital on 23.4.1969, suffering from fracture of the skull, cerebral haemorrhage and shock and that he died subsequently? (b) What was the cause for the fracture of the skull? (c) Will he take steps to provide some financial assistance to Mr. Piyasena Gulawita's mother, who is a poor person? (d) If not, will he take action to pay a monthly allowance?

உயிர் பிழைப்பு தீர்மானம் (அறிவுரை, அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சரவை) (அறிவுரை, அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சரவை)

(கேள்வி எண் 100—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும் திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake—Prime Minister, Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs)

(a) Yes. (b) The skull was fractured when his head struck a metal bed-head as the result of an accidental fall. (c) This is being investigated. (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

உயிர் பிழைப்பு தீர்மானம் (அறிவுரை, அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சரவை)

நெடுந்தீவுக்குப் புதிய இயந்திரப்படை

NEW LAUNCH FOR DELFT

7. கா. பொ. ரத்னம் (கி. பி. ரத்னம்) (கி. பி. ரத்னம்)

(திரு. கா. பொ. ரத்னம்—கி. பி. ரத்னம்) (Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kilinochchi)

உயிர் பிழைப்பு தீர்மானம் (அறிவுரை, அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சரவை) (அறிவுரை, அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சரவை)

உயிர் பிழைப்பு தீர்மானம் (அறிவுரை, அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சரவை) (அறிவுரை, அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சரவை)

அரசாங்கம் கட்டுவதில், தபால், தொலைத் தொடர்பு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 18.8.67 இல் யாழ்ப்பாணம் கச்சேரியில் கூடிய விசேட மாவட்ட இணைப்புக்குழுக் கூட்டத்தில் கலந்து கொண்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், நெடுந்தீவு மக்களின் கடற் பயணக் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்குவதற்கு ஒரு புது இயந்திரப் படகைக் கட்டிக் கொடுத்ததற்கு உடனே நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் என்று தாம் கூறியதை அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இந்தப் புதுப் படகு கட்டப்படுகிறதா? எப்பொழுது கட்டி முடிக்கப்படும்? என்பவற்றை அவர் கூறுவாரா? அன்றேல் ஏன்? (இ) நெடுந்தீவு மக்கள் கஷ்டமின்றிப் பயணஞ் செய்வதற்கு மேலும் ஓர் இயந்திரப் படகு தேவைப்படும் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) மேலும் ஓர் இயந்திரப் படகைக் கட்டிக் கொடுத்ததற்கு அவர் உடனே நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? அன்றேல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications : (a) Is he aware that he stated, when he participated in the special meeting of the District Co-ordinating Committee held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on 18.8.67, that immediate steps should be taken to build a new launch in order to alleviate the difficulties experienced by the people of Delft in their trips across the sea? (b) Will he state whether this new launch is being built and when the work will be over? If not, why? (c) Is he aware that an additional launch will be necessary if the people of Delft are to travel without difficulty? (d) Will he take immediate steps to provide another launch? If not why?

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால் தொலைத் தொடர்பு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) நெடுத்தீவுக் கடற் பயணச் சேவைக்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் (1) எலாரு (2) அலை அரசி எனும் இரு இயந்திரப் படகுகளும் எப்பொழுது பழுதடைந்தன எனவும் இவை எப்பொழுது திருத்தி முடிக்கப்படும் எனவும் அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) இவற்றைத் திருத்துவதற்கு எடுக்கப்படும் காலத்தில் புதுப் படகு ஒன்றையே கட்டி முடித்து விடலாம் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) பழுதடையும் படகுகளை இனிமேலாகுதல் விரைவாகத் திருத்துதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படுமா? (ஈ) நெடுத்தீவு மக்களின் கடற் பயண சேவை சீராக நடப்பதற்கு ஓடத்தக்க நிலையிலுள்ள மூன்று இயந்திரப் படகுகள் எப்பொழுதும் தேவை என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) மூன்று படகுகளை இடையீடின்றி ஓடத்தக்க நிலைமையில் எப்பொழுதும் வைத்திருப்பதற்குத் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளை அவர் எடுப்பாரா? அன்றேல் ஏன்?

(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications)

நெடுந்தீவுக்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் இயந்திரப்பட
கைத் திருத்தல்

(Mr. Ratnam)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් සහ විදුලි සන්නිවේදන
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ඩෙල්
ෆ්ස්ට්ට් මුහුදු ගමන් සඳහා පාවිච්චි කරන
ලෝන්ච් යාත්‍රා දෙක, එනම් (1) “ එළාර ”
හා (2) “ අලෙයි අරසි ”, කවදා සිට ක්‍රියා
විරහිතව පවතිද යන වගත්, අළුත් වැඩියා
කිරීම් කවදා අවසන් වේද යන වගත්
එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) මේ
ලෝන්ච් යාත්‍රා දෙක අළුත් වැඩියා කිරීමට
ගන්නාවූ කාලය තුළදී අළුතින්ම ලෝන්ච්
යාත්‍රාවක් සෑදිය හැකි බව එතුමා දන්න
වාද? (ඉ) යටත් පිරිසෙයින් මින් ඉදිරි
යටවත් ඉක්මනින් ලෝන්ච් යාත්‍රා අළුත්
වැඩියා කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගන්නවාද?
(ඊ) ඩෙල්ෆ්ස්ට් වාසින්ගේ මුහුදු ගමන්
වැඩ පිළිවෙල සාර්ථක ලෙසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක
වීමට නම් වැඩට යෙදීමට සුදුසු තත්ත්ව
යෙහි ඇති ලෝන්ච් තුනක් අවශ්‍ය බව
එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) බාබා නොමැතිව
ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදවීම සඳහා, සුදුසු ක්‍රියාකාරී
තත්ත්වයක් ඇති ලෝන්ච් යාත්‍රා තුනක්
සැපයීමට එතුමා අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගන්න
වාද?

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a) Will he state since when (1) "Elara" and (2) "Alai Arasi"—the two launches used for Delft sea travel—were out of commission and when the repairs will be over? (b) Is he aware that a new launch could be built within the time taken for the repair of these two launches? (c) Will the necessary steps be taken at least hereafter to repair launches speedily? (d) Is he aware that three launches in proper working order are necessary for the efficient working of sea travel arrangements of the people of Delft? (e) Will he take necessary steps to have three launches in proper working order, without interruption? If not, why?

විජයපාල මෙත්තා ඩිස් මයො.

(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்)

(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis)

(a) (i) "Elara" went out of commission in December 1968. Repairs to the hull are likely to be completed by the end of August 1969. Repairs to the engine are likely to

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

[විජයපාල මෙන් ඩිස් මයා.]

take another 2 to 3 months depending on the date of receipt of spare parts on indent. (a) (ii) "Alai Arasi" has not worked since 1967. It required modifications. These have been attended to and are likely to be completed in 6 weeks' time. (b) No. (c) Necessary steps have always been taken to have repairs attended to without delay. (d) Yes. (e) Yes.

මාළු වින්වල ඇසිවීමේ යන්ත්‍රාභාරය

தகரடப்பாவில் மீனடைக்கும் யந்திரக்கருவி

FISH CANNING PLANT

1. එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.
(මිනුවන්ගොඩ—පී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
—කොලොන්නාව—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. எம். பீ. டி சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—
மினுவாங்கொட—திரு. ரீ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—
கொலன்னைவ—சார்பாக)

(Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—
Minuwangoda—on behalf of Mr. T. B.
Ilangaratne—Kolonnawa)

කමිනින හා ධීවර ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1968 මුල් භාගයේදී ලංකා ධීවර සංස්ථාව වි. ද බොඩිවෙල් මහතා මාර්ගයෙන් ජපන් රටින් මිලදී ගන්නා ලද මාළු වින්වල ඇසිරීමේ යන්ත්‍රාගාරයේ විවිධාකම කොපමණද? (ආ) මෙම යන්ත්‍රාගාරය ඉදිකිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කිරීම සඳහා වැයවූ සම්පූර්ණ මුදල කොපමණද? යන්ත්‍රාගාරය ක්‍රියාකරවීම සඳහා වැයවන මාසික පුනරාවර්තන වියදම කොපමණද? (ඉ) මෙම යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ ගෙන්වන ලද්දේ හුරුල්ලන් වැනි කුඩා මසුන් වින්වල ඇසිරීමේ කායඝීය සඳහා නමුත්, මෙම යන්ත්‍රය පාවිච්චි කළ හැක්කේ ලොකු මසුන් පමණක් වින්වල ඇසිරීම සඳහා බව දැන් හෙළිදරව් වී ඇති බවත්, ලොකු මසුන් සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක් නොලැබෙන හෙයින් මෙම යන්ත්‍රය පලක් නැති තත්ත්වයට පත්ව ඇති බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) මේ ගැන එතුමා කුමන පියවරක් ගත්තේද?

கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) இலங்கை கடற்றொழில்
தாபனம் திரு. வி. டி. தொட்வெல என்பவரின்
மூலம் 1968 இல் யப்பானிலிருந்து பெற்றதும்
தகரடப்பாவில் மீனடைப்பதற்குமான யந்

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

திர கருவிகளின் கொள்வனவுத் தொகை யென்ன? (ஆ) இக்கருவிகளை நிறுவிமுடிய ஏற்பட்ட மொத்தச் செலவும் இவற்றை இயக் குவதற்காக மாதாந்தம் ஏற்படும் செலவு மென்ன? (இ) “சூருல்ல” மீன்போன்ற சிறிய மீன்களை தகரங்களில் அடைப்பதற் காக இவ்வியந்திரக்கருவிகள் கொண்டுவரப் பட்டதென்பதையும், ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இக்கருவிகள் பெரிய மீன்களை மாத்திரம் தகரடப்பாவில் அடைப்பதற்கு உதவக் கூடிய தெனக் காணப்பட்டதாலும் அப்பேற்பட்ட பெரிய மீன்கள் போதிய அளவில் கிடைக் காத காரணத்தாலும் இக்கருவிகள் ஏறக் குறைய பிரயோசனமற்றதாகிவிட்டன வென் பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) இது பற்றி என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்?

asked the Minister of Industries and Fisheries: (a) What is the cost of the fish canning plant purchased by the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation from Japan through Mr. V. De Dodwell early in 1968? (b) What is the total expense incurred for the completion of the installation of the plant and the monthly recurrent expenditure in running the plant? (c) Is he aware that the machinery was bought for the purpose of canning small fish like Hurullas but that it is found that the machine can be used for canning big fish only and that as sufficient quantities of bigger fish are not available the plant has become almost useless? (d) What action will he take regarding this?

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන (කර්මාන්ත
සාධක විවර ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன—கைத் தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena—
Minister of Industries and Fisheries)

(a) The c.i.f. cost of this plant purchased from Japan is Rs. 241,280. (b) This plant was installed at a cost of Rs. 43,700. The recurrent monthly expenditure to run the plant is Rs. 5,540 approximately. (c) No. (d) Does not arise.

මාවික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

මහවැලි ගඟ හැරවීමේ ව්‍යාපාරය

மகாவலிகங்கையைத் திருப்பும் திட்டம்

MAHAWELI-GANGA DIVERSION SCHEME

2. ද සොසිසා සිවිල්සේන මයා. (ඉලංග රත්න මයා, වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன—திரு.
இலங்கரத்ன சார்பாக)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf
of Mr. Ilangaratne)

කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (ආ) කෘෂිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වෘත්තීය සමිති සම්මේලනය පහත සඳහන් යෝජනාව එතුමා වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ බව දන්නවාද? “ වාරිමාගී කටයුතු සඳහා උතුරට සහ නැගෙනහිරට මහවැලි ගඟ හරවා යැවීමේදී, ගන්තෝරුව-හල් ලොලුව ප්‍රදේශයට ආසන්න අතිරේක ස්ථානයකින්ද ගඟ හරවා එම වතුර අරඹ කඩේ-ගලගෙදර ප්‍රදේශයේ ස්ථානයකින් කොස්පොතු ඔය සහ දැදුරුඔයට එක් කළ හොත් එමගින් (දූතට අස්වැද්දන සහ අස්වැද්දීමට ඇති) වයඹ පළාතේ කුඹුරු අක්කර පන්ලක්ෂයකට පමණ වතුර ලබාදීමට හැකිවේයයි අදහස් කරන කෘෂිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වෘත්තීය සමිති සම්මේලනය රජයේ සැලකිල්ලට එම අදහස ඉදිරිපත් කරයි”. (ආ) මෙම යෝජනාවේ අඩංගු අදහස විමර්ශනය කිරීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා කර තිබේද? (ඉ) නො එසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) “நீர்ப்பாய்ச்சல் தேவைக்காக வடக்கிற்கும், கிழக்கிற்கும் மகாவலி கங்கையின் நீரைத் திருப்பும் போது, கொன்னருவை ஹல்லொலுவைக் கண்மையில் ஓரிடத்தில் கங்கையின் நீரை திருப்பிப் பாய்ச்சிச் சென்று கோபொத்து ஓய, தெதுரு ஓய ஆகியவற்றுடன் சேர்ப்பதால் வட மேற்கு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள 5 லட்சமளவு விவசாயத்திற்குப் படுத்தப்பட்ட காணிகளுக்கும் புதிய காணிகளுக்கும் நீர்ப்பாய்ச்சல் வசதியளிக்க கூடுமென விவசாய திணைக்களத்தின் தொழிற்சங்க சம்மேளனம் கருதுவதோடு இதை அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சிபாரிசு செய்கிறது”, என்ற பிரேரணையை விவசாயத் திணைக்களத் தொழிற் சங்க சம்மேளனம் அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்பியுள்ளதென்பதை அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இப் பிரேரணையிலடங்கியுள்ள ஆலோசனையை

ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பதற்காக நடவடிக்கை எதுவும் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா? (இ) இல்லையெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food: (a) Is he aware that the following resolution has been submitted to him by the Trade Union Federation of the Department of Agriculture? "That whilst diverting the waters of the Maha Weli Ganga to the North and East for irrigation purposes, the Trade Union Federation of the Department of Agriculture is of opinion that by providing an additional Diversion point near the Gannoruwa-Halloluwa area and taking the waters across to a point near the Arambakade-Galagedara area and putting the waters to the Kospothu Oya and Deduru Oya, it would be possible to irrigate about 5 lakhs of acres of paddy (presently asweddumized and lands to be asweddumized) in the North-Western Province and recommends this for consideration by Government." (b) Has any action been taken to investigate the proposal contained in this resolution. (c) If not, why not?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේත් ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලි මේන්තු ලේකම්)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs)

The Answer is not ready yet. I think this Question should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power. It refers to some resolution passed by a trade union suggesting a new diversion point on the Mahaweli-ganga.

දි සොසොසො සිද්ධිසිද්ධි මය.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

I agree.

பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது

பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Then will the hon. Member take the course suggested?

உறுப்பினர் திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Yes.

புனியை ஒரு தினத்திற்கு ஒத்திடுவது நியோஜனம்.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

இஸ்லாமிய விவாக மற்றும் திருத்தம்

முஸ்லிம் விவாக, விவகாரத்துச் சட்டத் திருத்தம்

AMENDMENT OF MUSLIM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT

3. உறுப்பினர் திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன.—ஒரு உறுப்பினர்.

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன—திரு. இலங்கரத்ன சார்பாக)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf of Mr. Ilangaratne)

புனியை ஒரு தினத்திற்கு ஒத்திடுவது நியோஜனம். (அ) 1961 ஆம் ஆண்டின் 13 ஆம் இலக்க முஸ்லிம் விவாக, விவகாரத்துச் சட்டத்தின் 14 (1) ஆம் பிரிவையும் 67 ஆம் பிரிவையும் சென்றகாலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும் வகையில் திருத்தத்திற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்படுகின்றதா? (ஆ) எனின், (i) கொழும்பு தெற்குக் காதி நீதி மன்றத்தில் 836/D இலக்கத்தில் பாதிம்மா மிர்சா என்பவர் எம். எஸ். எம். அன்சாருக்கு எதிராகத் தொடர்ந்த வழக்கு காதிச் சபைக்கு மேல் முறையீடு 755 ஆம் இலக்கத்தில் செய்யப்பட்டு முடிவுறுதிருக்கின்றபடியால் சென்ற காலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும் வகையில் செய்யப்பட உத்தேசிக்கப்படும் திருத்தமானது நீதி மன்றத்துத் தீர்ப்பை எதிர்நோக்கியிருக்கும் விடயத்தோடு சம்பந்தமுள்ளதாகும் என்பதையும், (ii) சென்ற காலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும்படி செய்யப்பட உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள திருத்தத்தினால் முடிவுறுத இந்த மேல் முறையீட்டு வழக்கில், சட்ட சபையின் மூலம் ஒரு சார்பான தீர்ப்புக் கூறுவதான விளைவைத்தரும் என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) சென்றகாலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும் இந்த உத்தேச திருத்தத்தைக் கைவிடுவாராவெனக் கூறுவாரா?

உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1961 ஆம் ஆண்டின் 13 ஆம் இலக்க முஸ்லிம் விவாக, விவகாரத்துச் சட்டத்தின் 14 (1) ஆம் பிரிவையும் 67 ஆம் பிரிவையும் சென்றகாலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும் வகையில் திருத்தத்திற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்படுகின்றதா? (ஆ) எனின், (i) கொழும்பு தெற்குக் காதி நீதி மன்றத்தில் 836/D இலக்கத்தில் பாதிம்மா மிர்சா என்பவர் எம். எஸ். எம். அன்சாருக்கு எதிராகத் தொடர்ந்த வழக்கு காதிச் சபைக்கு மேல் முறையீடு 755 ஆம் இலக்கத்தில் செய்யப்பட்டு முடிவுறுதிருக்கின்றபடியால் சென்ற காலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும் வகையில் செய்யப்பட உத்தேசிக்கப்படும் திருத்தமானது நீதி மன்றத்துத் தீர்ப்பை எதிர்நோக்கியிருக்கும் விடயத்தோடு சம்பந்தமுள்ளதாகும் என்பதையும், (ii) சென்ற காலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும்படி செய்யப்பட உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள திருத்தத்தினால் முடிவுறுத இந்த மேல் முறையீட்டு வழக்கில், சட்ட சபையின் மூலம் ஒரு சார்பான தீர்ப்புக் கூறுவதான விளைவைத்தரும் என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) சென்றகாலந் தொட்டு அமுலாகும் இந்த உத்தேச திருத்தத்தைக் கைவிடுவாராவெனக் கூறுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Home Affairs : (a) Is there a proposal to amend retrospectively Section 14 (1) and Section 67 of the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act, No. 13 of 1961? (b) If so, is he aware (i) that this proposed retrospective amendment would be sub-judice since there is a pending case of Fathima Mirza vs. M. S. M. Ansar before the Board of Quazis in Board of Quazis (appeal) No. 755 from the Quazi Court of Colombo South No. 836/D and (ii) that this proposed retrospective amendment will have the effect of delivering judgment through the Legislature in favour of one side in this pending appeal? (c) Will he state whether he would abandon the proposed retrospective amendment?

விசர்சன பதன் கெடுதலு, 1969-70

ஓர் ஈவரீய வரிவி. டஹானாக

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தகநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dr. W. Dahanayake)

(ஈ) 67 வுநி வனீநிய ஸனீவனாக
கிரீம வரீசனா கர் நிகி. (ஈ) (i)
நு. (ii) நு. (ஓ) நு.

மந்நி மனவிலகே கடுது

சபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ஓர் சீ. ஈர். சீவரீய

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

I move,

“That Thursday, 4th September ; Friday, 5th September ; Saturday, 6th September ; Sunday, 7th September ; Monday, 8th September ; and Tuesday, 9th September, 1969 ; be Allotted Days for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1969-70.”

புனிய விசன டீன், ஸஸமீம வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

விசர்சன பதன் கெடுதலு,
1969-70

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1969-70

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969-70

காரக ஸஸவகிடி நவரீயன் ஸலகா வன டீ.—
[புனிய டீன் 31]

[கலாநாயகனா மூலகனாக வி.]

குழுவில் மேலும் ஆராயப் பெற்றது.—[தேர்ச்சி
31, ஓகஸ்ட்].

[சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்].

Considered further in Committee.—
[Progress : 31st August]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

—காரக ஸஸவ

28 வன டீர்சய.—ஓர் கடுது விவிவ
ஈவனவரீய

1 வன ஸமீம.—காரீய மனவிலகே ஸுடீலக
பகிவகி ஸ ஈநிகுன் டீம, ரு. 3,49,330

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு :— இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய
வேதனமும் பிற படிதளும், ரூபா 3,49,330

HEAD 28.—MINISTER OF STATE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 349,330

ஓடிசன் கர்ன டீ ஸனீவனாக—[டீன் 31]

“ வு ஸமீம ரு. 10 கின் ஈவி கடு துது. —
[பி. பி. சி. ஸீரன் ம.]

பிரேரிக்கப்பட்ட திருத்தம்—[31 ஓகஸ்ட்].

“ வாக்குப்பணத்தில் ரூபா 10 குறைக்கப்படுமாக ”—
[திரு. ரீ. பி. எம். ஹேரத்].

Amendment moved.—[31st August].

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10.”
—[Mr. T. B. M. Herath].

புனிய ஸலீன் ஸஸமீம கர்ன டீ.

வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question again proposed.

ஈர். சீ. ஸீநானாயக ம.] (டீலீகேரிய)
(திரு. ஆர். ஜீ. சேனாநாயக்க—தம்ப
தெனிய)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake—Dambadeniya)

ஓர் ஸஸபநிகுமநி, தே வு டீர்சய
கா கலா கர்ன வி ம விமன் வந்நே
ஈடி ஈசே கலா ஸுலீ வநு கிமீயன்
லுக் கர்டீயன் வி நிகி “ ஸுபி
கிடிக்கே மரன் ” நமீன் ஸுடீன்
வென ஸுல ருமீயகி. ஈசே ஓர் ஈமநி
நுலா டுன் “ ஸுபி மூலூலூ மரன் ”
யந பூநிபந்நியன் ஈநுமநாக கர்னவா.
ஈப ஸகி நரமீ வீரீய கர்னநவ மீநு
ஸுபி மீநிஸா நஸா கிடுவந்நகி. ஸுபி
வெலேன்டீகேன் ருமீ சாநிய வி கிமீயன்
நுலவந வி மகன்ஸுடீன் வுலன் விஸ்
லாப கர்னவாகி ம ஈடிஈப கர்னவா.
சீகேன் சீ ருடீய வி கலூரீயன் வி
பந் வி மூல ருமீ ஈலீலா கன்நவ நரமீ
கலூலீபந்ந நந்நவிகவி சந வி
வினீஸுலர் கலூலீ ஸஸநக நந்நவ
யன் ஈநி வெனவா. ருமீ மூலமகன் ஈரீயக

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මහා.]

යම එක්කෙනෙකු දෙදෙනකු අතේ මිරි කෙන විට රටට ජාතියට විශාල හානියක් සිදු වෙනවා. එහෙත් පොඩි වෙළෙන්දා ගෙන් එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා හැම විටම රජයේ පරමාර්ථය විය යුත්තේ පොඩි මිනිසා නගා සිටුවීමයි. එහෙත්, අද සතොසේ ගෙන යන වෙළඳ ක්‍රමය අනුව එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් කරන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. අද සතොස සමග ගනුදෙනු කරන හැම දෙනාම විශාල වෙළෙන්දන්.

සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ මුල් පරමාර්ථයේ විශාල වෙනසක් දැන් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඩී. එස්. සේනානායක අගමැතිතුමා මේ තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය ඇති කෙළේ, සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට පිට රටවලින් කෙළින්ම බඩු ගෙන්වීමේ ශක්තියක් නැති නිසා, ඒවාට අවශ්‍ය බඩු සියල්ලම එක් මධ්‍යස්ථානයකට ගෙන්වා ඒ මගින් සමුපකාර සංගම්වලට ඒවා බෙදා හැරීමේ පරමාර්ථය ඇතිවයි. ඒ අනුව විකකලක් කටයුතු කෙරුණු නමුත් පසුව එය වෙනස් වුණා. ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂ ආණ්ඩුවත් ඒ පරමාර්ථයෙන් විකක් ඇත් වුණා. ඒ නිසා සතොසේ ආයතනය ආණ්ඩුවේ බඩු ගෙන්වන ආයතනයක් බවට පත් වුණා. ඒ වාගේම ආණ්ඩුව විසින් බඩු බෙදාහරින ආයතනයක් බවට පත් වුණා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

කොයි කාලෙද?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මහා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

පසුගිය ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී. සමුපකාර යන නම තිබුනත් නියම වශයෙන් සමුපකාරයක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. සමුපකාර ප්‍රතිපත්තියට විරුද්ධව තනිකරම ආණ්ඩුවේ ආයතනයක් වශයෙන් සමුපකාර සමිති සමග තරගයට බඩු විකුණන ආයතනයක් බවට පත් වුණු බව තමුත්තාත්තේට මතක ඇති. දැන් ඒ අදහසත් අත්හැරී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. ගම්බද තිබුණු සමුපකාර ආයතන බොහොමයක් දැන් වසා දමා තිබෙනවා. දැන් මෙම සමුපකාර තොග

වෙළඳ ආයතනය පවත්වාගෙන යන්නේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ගෙන්වන බඩු සමුපකාර ආයතනවලට බෙදා හරින ආයතනයක් වශයෙන් නොවෙයි, විශාල තොග වෙළඳුන්ට පහසුවෙන් බඩු බෙදා දෙන ආයතනයක් වශයෙනුයි. බඩු බෙදා දෙන්නන්ගේ ලැයිස්තුව ගෙන බැලුවොත් කුඩා වෙළඳුන් කී දෙනෙකුට එයින් බඩු ලබා ගැනීමට අවකාශ සලසා දී තිබෙනවාදැයි පැහැදිලිව පෙනී යනවා ඇති.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙහිදී මට පෙනී යන විශේෂ කරුණක් නම් මෙයයි. සමහර විට මේ කාරණය ගැන සඳහන් කරන විට ගරු අගමැතිතුමාට මා ජාතිවාදියකු ලෙස පෙනී යන්නට පුළුවනි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයෙන් තොග වශයෙන් ද්‍රව්‍ය ලබාගන්නන්ගෙන් වැඩි දෙනෙක් බෝරාකාරයන් හා නාඩාර්ලා බව පෙනී යනවා. එහෙත්ම සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයට, අපේ කුඩා වෙළඳුන්ට අත දෙන්න බැරි මන්ද කියා ප්‍රශ්න කිරීමේ වරදක් නැතැයි මා කල්පනා කර නවා. කුඩා වෙළඳුන්ට අත දීමෙන් තමයි රටපුරා සාර්ථක ලෙස බඩු බෙදා හැරීමට හැකි වන්නේ. කුඩා වෙළඳුන්ට සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය මගින් බඩු ලබා ගැනීමට නොහැකි විම නිසා ඒ උදවිය ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් නැති වී යන තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. සමුපකාර ආයතනය, පොඩි සිංකෝ මරන් කියන ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි, පොඩි වෙළඳුන් නැති කර දැමීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි, අනුගමනය කරන්නේ.

පූ. හා. 10.15

සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය පිහිටුවීමේ පරමාර්ථය කුමක්ද? ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපට එදිනෙදා අවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍ය විශාල වශයෙන් පිටරටින් ලබාගෙන, වැඩි ලාභයක් ලබා ගත්තේ නැතුව, ගම්බද මහජනතාව අතර බෙදාහරිමින්, ගම්බද ජනතාවගේ ජීවන අංකය පහත බැස්සවීම පරමාර්ථ කොට ගෙනයි එම ආයතනය පිහිටුවනු ලැබුවේ. නමුත් ඒ පරමාර්ථය අද ඉටු වෙනවාද? සුළු ලාභයක් ලබාගැනීම එම ආයතනයේ මූලික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වී තිබුණාට සුළු ලාභයෙන් අද විශාල මුදලක් රැස් කර තිබෙනවා. විශාල අරමුදලක් පිහිටුවා තිබෙනවා. සමුපකාර ප්‍රතිපත්ති නියම

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

අන්දමට අනුගමනය කරනවා නම් විශාල අරමුදල් ඇති කරන්නේ නැතුව එයින් පාරිභෝගිකයන්ට සහනයක් සලසා දිය යුතු නොවේද? සුළු ලාභයෙන් එපමණ විශාල අරමුදලක් ඇති කරන්න පුළුවන් වුණායයි කියනවා නම්, ජීවන අංකය පහත දැමීම පිණිස බඩු මිල පහත දැමීම පිණිස, එම මුදල් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගත යුතු නොවේදැයි මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. නමුත් එවැන්නක් කරන්නේ නැහැ. අද, එම අරමුදල් පාරිභෝගිකයාගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය පිණිස යොදවන්නේ නැතුව, පාරිභෝගිකයන් ගැන කිසිම සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්නේ නැතුව, මූලික ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට භාත්පසින් විරුද්ධ ව්‍යාපාරවලට යොදවන බව පෙන්වා දෙන්න කැමතියි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හෝටල් සංස්ථාව පිහිටුවන්නේ විදේශික සංචාරකයන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය පිණිස නොවේද? සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරය ආරම්භ කළේ පාරිභෝගිකයාට පහසුකම් සලසා දීම පිණිස නොවේද? ඔහුගේ දුකට පිහිටවීමට නොවේද? බඩු මිල ඉහළ නැගී තිබෙන මේ යුගයේදී, මහජන තාවගේ ජීවන වියදම පහත හෙළීම පිණිස මෙම අරමුදල ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යෙදීම, ඒ සඳහා උත්සාහයක් දැරීම, එම අරමුදල පාලනය කරන අයගේ යුතුකම නොවේද? සමුපකාර අරමුදලෙන් කළ යුතු වැදගත්ම කාර්යය එය වුණත්, එවැන්නක් කිරීමට උත්සාහ දරනවාද? නැහැ. බඩු මිල ඉහළ යාම නිසා, පාරිභෝගිකයන් හඬද්දී, ජීවන අංකය දවසින් දවස ඉහළ නගිද්දී, විදේශික සංචාරකයන්ට කාම හෝටල් ඉදිකර දීම සඳහා මෙම අරමුදල් යොදවනවා. දුප්පතාගේ මිනිස් කරලෙන්, දුනු ගෙඩියෙන්, රෙදි යාරයෙන් එක්කාසු කර ගත් මුදල් විදේශික සංචාරකයන්ට කාම හෝටල් ඇති කරන්න යෙදවීම මූලික පරමාර්ථයට අදාළ දෙයක්ද? සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය පිහිටුවීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අද කහල ගොඩට විසිකර දමා නොවේද මෙවැනි දේවල් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න කියා ප්‍රශ්න කරන්න කැමතියි.

සමුපකාර මුදල් යොදා නැව් ගන්නට පුළුවනක්මක් තිබෙනවාද? නැව් කොම්පැනියක් හදා ගන්නට ඕනෑ නම් ඒ සඳහා

විශේෂ අරමුදලක් ඇති කළ යුතුයි; ඒ මගින් ඒ කටයුත්ත කළ යුතුයි. සමුපකාරයේ මුදල් යොදා නැව් කොම්පැනියක් හදා පාලනය කරන්නට ගියොත් එය සමුපකාර ප්‍රතිපත්තියටත්, සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ප්‍රතිපත්තියටත් භාත්පසින්ම විරුද්ධ බව මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි.

කාම හෝටලය ගැන තව දුරටත් කල්පනා කර බලමු. විදේශීන් ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට නම් ඔවුන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන හැම සැප පහසුකමක්ම දිය යුතුය යන්න හවායි ආදී රටවල් අනුගමනය කරන ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි. මේ රටත් ඒ අදහස අනුගමනය කරනවා නම්, සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය අපි අත්හරිමු. ඊට වඩා භාත්පසින් වෙනස් ක්‍රමයක් යොදන්නට අපට බැරිද? සංචාරකයන් ගෙන්වා ගන්නේ කොහොමද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලෝගනාදන් මහත්මිය ප්‍රකාශයක් කළා. “මිරර්” පත්‍රයේ ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කතුවැකියකුත් තිබුණා. ගැහැනුනුත්, මත්පැනුත්, සින්දුත් නැත්නම්—wine, women and song—විදේශික සංචාරකයන් එන්නේ නැතැයි කියනවා. [බාබාකිරිම]

මේ ප්‍රශ්නය කෙරෙහි අපේ සැලකිල්ල විශේෂයෙන් යොමු කරන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ මතය අනුව හැමෝම ක්‍රියා කරන්නේ නැහැ. යුරෝපයේ මා දන්න රටවල් ගණනාවක්ම තිබෙනවා. ඒ රටවලට විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් ඇදී යන්නේ ඒවායේ ඉතිහාසය, ශිෂ්ටාචාරය, චිත්‍ර, කලාත්මක වැඩ, වැනි දේවල් නිසයි. ඉතාලිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ තත්ත්වය තදින් බලපාන බව තමුත්තාත්සේ දන්නවා. ගැහැණු ඉන්නවාය කියා ඔවුන් සොයා ගෙන නොවෙයි ඉතාලියට යන්නේ. ඒ රටේ ශිෂ්ටාචාරය, සහස්ත්වය සහ ඉතිහාසය ආදී කරුණු නිසයි ඒ රටට මිනිසුන් ඇදී යන්නේ.

එහෙත් විදේශිකයන් ආසියාතික රටවලට එන විට කියාගෙන එන්නේ ඒ ආකාරයට නොවෙයි. අපේ සහස්ත්වය, අපේ සංස්කෘතිය, අපේ ආගම, අපේ පැරණි කලා ගැන නොවෙයි ඔවුන් විපරම් කරන්නේ; ගැහැණු ඉන්නවාද, බොන්න තියෙනවාද, යනාදී වශයෙන් තමයි විපරම්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

[ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.]

කරන්නේ. එවැනි තත්ත්වයකට ඉඩ තැබිය යුතු නැහැ. එහෙම නැත්නම් ඔවුන් මෙහාට එන්නේ නැහැ කියනවා. මේක ප්‍රදුම තත්ත්වයක් නේද?

ලෝගනාදන් උන්නාහේ මේ ගැන කෙලින්ම අවවාද කර තිබෙනවා. උන්නාහේ ප්‍රංචි කෙනෙක් එහෙම නොවෙයි. උන්නාහේ මේ ආණ්ඩුවට උපදෙස් දෙනවා. බලයේ හිටපු කාලයේ උන්නාහේ මුදල් පවා දුන්නා. දැන් වුණත් එවැනි උදව් කරනවා ඇති. ඔය විධියට ඒ උදවියත් අවවාද කරනවා නම්, ප්‍රචන්පත්වලත් ඔය විධියට පළ වෙනවා නම්, “මෙවැනි දේ වලට ලැස්ති වෙයන්; ගැහැණුයි, මත් පැනුයි, සින්දුයි සපයන්ට ලැස්ති වෙයන්” කියනවා නම්, සංචාරකයන්ට මේ විධියට සලකන්නට ඕනෑය කියනවා නම්, ගණිකා මඩම් පවත්වාගෙන යන උදවියට විරුද්ධව නඩු පවරන්නේ මොනවටද? එවැනි වරදකට උසාවියට ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ ගැහැණියක්, “මට නඩු දමන්නේ මොකටද?” යි උසාවියට ගිහිල්ලා අහපු බව තමුන්නාන්සේට මතක ඇති. මට ඒ සිද්ධිය මතකයි. සංචාරකයන් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම සඳහා එවැනි දේවලට ආණ්ඩුව අනුබල දෙනවාද? ඒ ගැන දැනගන්නට ඕනෑ.

ආසියාතික රටවලට එන සුද්දන් තුළ අපේ රටවල් ගැන එවැනි හැඟීමක්—ඉගෙනීමටවත්, දකින්නටවත්, කරන්නට වත් මිට වඩා දෙයක් නැතැයි යන හැඟීමක්—තිබෙනවා නම්, මෙහාට පැමිණීමෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ කාම ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගැනීම පමණකැයි ඔවුන් සිතනවා නම්, සංචාරකයන්ට මෙහාට එන්නට එපායයි කියන්න. ඔවුන්ගේ පැමිණීම තහනම් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. ඔවුන්ගේ රටවලට වඩා පැරණි ඉතිහාසයක්, සංස්කෘතියක්, සහයත්වයක් අපට තිබෙනවා. ඒවා නගා සිටුවන්නට අප වැඩ කළ යුතුයි. මෙවැනි දූෂණවලට මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් වන්නට ඉඩ නොතැබිය යුතුයි. අපේ රටේ තිබෙන්නේ රබර්, තේ, පොල් සහ ගැහැණුයයි හතරක් ඇති වන තැනට කට යුතු කරන්නට ඉඩ දෙන්නට බැහැ. මේ රටේ ගැහැණුන් තේ රබර් පොල් ගොඩ වම දමන්නට බැහැ.

—කාරක සභාව

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා. (කර්මාන්ත හා බිවර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)
(තිரு. ඩී. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ—කෙත්
තොම්බ්, කදුරුමුල්ලේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ පාරාලු
මන්තර් කාරියාපාරික)

(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries)

තමුන්නාන්සේ නේ පළමුවෙන්ම “ටුවරිස්ට් බියුරෝ” එකක් ඇති කළේ.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

මම “ටුවරිස්ට් බියුරෝ” හදවාට ගැහැණු දෙන්න ලැහැස්ති කළේ නැහැ.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

කවුද දෙන්න ලැහැස්ති කරන්නේ?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

තමුන්නාන්සේලාට උපදෙස් දෙන අය එහෙම කියන බවයි කියන්නේ. මා කියන්නේ ඒ උපදෙස් පිළිගන්න එපා කියලයි.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාසනර්)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Members can exchange views outside. Now, please address the Chair.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

He is objecting to my criticism.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාසනර්)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member is attributing motives to people.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(*திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க*)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

මා කියන්නේ පත්තරවල පළ වූ වාර්තා ගැනයි. මේ රටට විදේශ සංචාරකයින් ගෙන්වා ගන්නට නම් මත්පැන් ආදිය ලෙහෙසියෙන්ම ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙන්නට ඕනෑ යයි කියනවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] පත්තර සමාගම් පමණක් නොවෙයි. එහෙම කියන්නේ. “ඩිවලප්මන්ට් පිනැන්ස් කෝපරේෂන්” එකට මේ අය පත් කර සිටින ලෝගනාදන් මහත්මයා කියන එකක් මා කීවිවේ. දේශ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු කරන්න මුදල් දෙන පුද්ගලයාගේ උපදෙස් තමයි ඒ. හෝටල් හදන්නට යමෙක් මුදල් දෙනවා නම්, ඔහුගේ උපදෙස් අනුව එය කරනවා නම් නේද මුදල් දෙන්නේ? මම “ටුවරිස්ට් බියුරෝ” එකක් ඇති කළ එක ඇත්ත. මා දේශ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය ගෙනයාමට අදහස් කළේ මේ රටේ තිබෙන ශිෂ්ටාචාරය, ඉතිහාසය, පැරණි ගොඩනැගිලි ක්‍රම, ඵ්වගේම මේ රටේ තිබෙන බර්මය, සිරිත් විරිත් ආදිය ඔවුන්ට දෙන අදහසින් මිස හවායි ගිය පිරිස වගේ මේ රටට සංචාරකයින් ගෙන්වීම මගේ මූලික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය නොවුණු බව හැන්සාඩ් වාර්තාවල සඳහන් වෙලා ඇති. එසේ වූ විට එන ප්‍රමාණය අඩු වෙන්න පුළුවන්. එහෙත් එහෙම කටයුතු කර සුළු ආදායමක් ලැබුණත් සතුටු වන්නට පුළුවන්, අන්තයටම ගොස් ගැහැණු විකුණා මුදල් උපයන්නේ නැතිව. ස්විට් සර්ලන්තයේ දේශ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය තිබෙනවා. මුදල් හුඟක්ම උපයන්නේ ඒ මගින්. ඒ රට මෙවැනි කටයුතු කිරීමට සැරසෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ ව්‍යාපාරයේ නායකයින් පත්තර මගින් මෙවැනි ප්‍රකාශ ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන්නේ නැහැ. දේශ සංචාරකයින්ට ගැහැණුයි මත්පැනුයි දෙන්නට ඕනෑය කියා ඒ රටවල් කියන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙනම් ඒවා අපේ රටේ පටන් ගන්නට ඇති චුච්ඡන්ද වෛරයක්ද? පොල් රබර් තේ ආදියේ ගණයට ගැහැණුන් දමන්නට එපාය කියන එක මා මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. [බාධා කිරීමක්]

බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැතිතුමාගේ කාලයේදී අපි හිල්ටන් හෝටල් සමාගමත් සමග එක්තරා ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කළා. එය අත්සන් කළේ යම් අදහසක් වූවකි.

හිල්ටන් හෝටල් ලෝකයේ හැම රටකම දම්වැල් ක්‍රමයක් අනුව තිබෙනවා. යම් රටක හෝටලයක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ හෝටලය වැයම් කරනවා එහි එන දේශ සංචාරකයන් අතින් රටේ හෝටලයටත් යවන්නට. දේශ සංචාරකයින් ගෙන්වීම සම්බන්ධව අපට තිබෙන ලොකුම අමාරුව ප්‍රචාරක වැඩ කිරීමයි. ලංකාවේ සෞන්දර්යය ගැන ලෝකය පුරා ඒ තරම් ප්‍රචාරයක් නැහැ.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(*திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ*)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

තමුත්තාන්සේට ස්විස් බඩු හොදයි නේද?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(*திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க*)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

රූප රැජිනක් තෝරන තරගයකදී “මගේ එක්කෙනා තෝරන්න” කියා කීවිවේ තමුත්තාන්සේ නේද? [බාධා කිරීමක්]

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හිල්ටන් හෝටල් පිහිටුවීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති වගයක් තිබෙනවා. හෝටලයක් තනනවා නම් ඒ අයගේ සැලසුම් අනුව එය තනන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ උදවිය හෝටලය අවුරුදු 25 කට හෝ 30 කට බදු ගන්නවා. ඒ හෝටලයේ ආදායමින් 2/3 ක් හෝටලය පිහිටා තිබෙන රටට ගෙවන අතර අනික් 1/3 පාලන ගාස්තු වශයෙන් ඒ උදවිය ලබා ගන්නවා. ඒක වෙනස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. ලෝකයේ හැම ප්‍රධාන නගරයකටම වගේ මේ හිල්ටන් හෝටල් දම්වැල් ක්‍රමය තිබෙනවා. මට ඉස්තාන්බුල් නගරයේ පිහිටි හිල්ටන් හෝටලය බලන්නට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබුණා. ඒ කාලයේ කෙරෝවලන් හෝටලයක් තනන්නට ඒ උදවියගේ අදහසක් තිබුණා. සමහරවිට තමුත්තාන්සේලා තයිල් හිල්ටන් හෝටලය දකින්නට ඇති. තයිල් හිල්ටන් හෝටලය කොයිතරම් ලස්සණ එකක්ද කියා එය දැක්ක උදවිය දන්නවා ඇති.

ආසියාවේ ප්‍රධාන අගනුවර සියල්ලකම වගේ හිල්ටන් හෝටල් ඇති කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඒ කාලයේ තිබුණා. ටී. ඩබ්ලිව්.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.]

ඒ. නමැති ගුවන් සමාගම සමග සම්බන්ධතාවක් ඇති කරගෙන කටයුතු කරන මේ හිල්ටන් හෝටල් සමාගම තමන්ගේ සංචාරකයින් එක රටක හිල්ටන් හෝටලයකින් අනික් රටේ හිල්ටන් හෝටලයට යැවීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ හිල්ටන් හෝටලයක් පිහිටුවන්නට බණ්ඩාරනායක යුගයේදී සම්මුතියකට අත්සන් තැබුවා. එහෙත් උත්තරාහේගේ මරණය නිසා මේ රටේ අවුල් සහගත තත්ත්වයක් ඇතිවෙයි කියා ඒ සමාගමේ උදවිය මෙහාට එන්නට සතුටු වුණේ නැහැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ආණ්ඩුවේ මුදල් යොදා පටන් ගන්නද?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(කිරු. ආර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ඔව්. හිල්ටන් සමාගම ගොඩනැගිලි හඳුන්වන නැහැ. හැමවිටම හෝටලය පිහිටුවන්නට අදහස් කරන රට ගොඩනැගිලි හදා දෙන්නට ඕනැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒ හෝටලය හඳුන්වන ගියේ පෞද්ගලික ආයතනයක් සමගද?

පූ. හා. 10.30

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(කිරු. ආර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

අපි හඳුන්වන ගියේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ආධාර ඇතිවයි. ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඉඩම දෙන්නට අදහස් කළා. මා හිතන්නේ මුදල් වෙන් කරන්නට නියම කළේ ලංකා බැංකුවෙනුයි. ලංකා සංවර්ධන මුදල් මණ්ඩලය මුදල් දුන්නා. මේ කටයුත්ත පෞද්ගලික කොමිෂණයකට බද්දක් වශයෙන් දුන්නා. එහෙත් ආණ්ඩුවේ ආධාර උපකාර ඇතුළත් ඒක කළේ. සැලැස්ම සකස් කළා පමණයි, වැඩ පටන් ගත්තේ නැහැ. හෝටලයක් පිහිටුවීමේ අදහසට කැමැත්ත ප්‍රකාශ කර

අත්සන් කළා, ඉන්පසුව ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙලට මොනව වුණද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ.

සභාපතිතුමනි, මා ලගදී ගාලු පාරේ යන විට “හිල්ටන් ප්‍රොජෙක්ට්” කියා බෝඩ් ලැල්ලක් සවි කර තිබෙනවා දැක්කා. ඒ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බැලුවාම හිල්ටන් සමාගම නැවතත් මේ රටට එන්නට සතුට ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙන බව දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණා. එහෙත් හදිසියෙන්ම හිල්ටන් සංවිධානය මේ රටෙන් ඉවත් වී ගියා. ඒ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බැලුවාම දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණා, රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ වෙනත් යෝජනාවක් නිසා ඔවුන් ඉවත් වුණු බව.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

නැහැ.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(කිරු. ආර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

හිල්ටන් හෝටලය ගොඩ නගන්නට අදහස් කළ ස්ථානය ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමති තුමාගේ නියෝගය පිට සහෝස මුදල් පාවිච්චි කර ඔබ්බරොයි හෝටලය තනන්නට ලබාගෙන තිබෙනවා. හිල්ටන් හෝටලයක් හැදුවත් කමක් නැහැ; ඔබ්බරොයි හෝටලයක් හැදුවත් කමක් නැහැ. එහෙත් තමන්ම ඉඩමක් හොයා ගෙන, තමන්ගේ වියදමෙන්ම ඉඩම් ලබා ගෙන ගොඩනැගිලි ආදිය තනන්නට සූදානම් වෙද්දී “උඔලට මේක කරන්නට දෙන්න බැහැ; අපි මේක ගන්නවා” කියා බලහත්කාරයෙන් ඒ ඉඩම අරගෙන වෙනත් කොමිෂණයකට දීම ආණ්ඩුවකට කරන්නට වටිනා වැඩක්ද? එහෙම නම් කෝ මෙතැන පෞද්ගලික නිදහසක්? ආණ්ඩුවේ ආධාර උපකාර කිසිවක් නැතිව යම් කෙනෙකු තමන්ගේ උත්සාහයෙන් යම්කිසි ව්‍යාපාරයක් පටන් ගන්නට යනවා. ආණ්ඩුවේ අවසරය පිටයි, පටන් ගත්තේ. මෙවැනි දෙයක් කරන්න අදහස් කරනවා, හොඳද නැද්ද කියා ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඇහුවා. ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඒක

—කුරක සිඟාව

[ආර්. ජී. සෝමානායක මයා.]

මෙහාට ගෙනෙනවා මිස කෙළින්ම මෙහාට
සෙනග ගෙනෙන්නට ඉන්ට කොන්ට්
නෙන්ටල් කොම්පැණියට විධියක් නැහැ
ටි. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. ගුවන් සමාගම සමග
සම්බන්ධකම් පවත්වන හිල්ටන් සමා
ගමට හෝටල් තනන්න ඉඩ දුන්නා නම්,
ටි. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. ගුවන් යානාවලින් ගමන්
ගන්නා දේශ සංචාරකයන් කෙළින්ම
එන්නේ ලංකාවට විනා ඉන්දියාවට නො
වෙයි. එබැවින් මේ හෝටල් තැනීම ඔබ
රොයි සමාගමට හාර දීම, දේශ සංචාරක
යන් කෙළින්ම ලංකාවට ඇදී එන මහා
ඇළක් වසා දමා, ඔවුන් ඉන්දියාව මාර්ග
යෙන් ලංකාවට ගෙන්වා ගන්නා අතුරු
ඇළක් කැපීමක් ලෙස හඳුන්වන්නට පුළු
වනි.

එම හැරෙන්නට, ඔබරොයි සමාගමට හෝටල් තැනීම සඳහා සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය සතු මුදල් දීමත් මහා අපරාධයක්. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය පිහිටුවා තිබෙන්නේ මේ රටේ ජනතාවගේ ජීවන වියදම පහත හෙළීම සඳහායි. එසේ ජීවන වියදම පහත හෙළීම සඳහා වෙන් වුණු මුදල් නොවෙයිද, හෝටල් තැනීම සඳහා ඔබරොයි සමාගමට දෙන්නේ? හිල්ටන් හෝටල් තනා සම්පූර්ණ කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් මුදලක් හිල්ටන් සමාගම සතුව නොතිබුණු බව ඇත්ත. එම සමාගමට මුදල් හිඟයක් තිබුණත් වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යෑම සඳහා සැහෙන මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් ඔවුන් සතුව තිබුණා. එසේම යම් යම් ඉඩකඩම් කැබලි කොට විකුණා මුදල් උපයා ගැනීමේ සැලැස්මකුත් ඔවුන් සම්පාදනය කර තිබුණා. එවැනි අවස්ථාවක හිඟ මුදල් දී රජය ඔවුන්ට අත දුන්නා නම්, ලෝකයේ සෑම ප්‍රධාන නගරයකම පාහේ ඇති හිල්ටන් හෝටල මෙහින් ඉදි වන්නට තිබුණා. එසේම එමගින් ලංකාවට විශාල දේශ සංචාරක පිරිසක් ඇදෙන්නටත් හොඳටම ඉඩකඩ තිබුණා. එහෙත් රජයෙන් කෙරුණේ මොකක්ද? හිල්ටන් හෝටල තැනීම සඳහා මිල දී ගෙන තිබුණු ඉඩකඩම් ටික පවා රජයට පවරාගෙන, අත්තිවාරමේ සිට නැවතත් හෝටල් ව්‍යාපාරය ගොඩ නැංවීම සඳහා සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ මුදල් ඔබරොයි සමාගමට දීමයි.

රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා සාකච්ඡාවක් සඳහා ඉන්දියාවට ගිය අවස්ථාවේදී, මේ රටේ දියුණුව සඳහා කියමින් ඒ රටේ ධන පතියන් කීප දෙනකුගේ මුදල් ලංකාවේ ව්‍යාපාරවල යෙදවීමටත් කටයුතු සලස්වා තිබෙනවා. මෙවැනි ව්‍යාපාරවලට ආධාර දෙන බිර්ලා කියන්නේ කාටද? තමන් ගේ මවු බිම කෙරෙහි කිසිම ලැදියාවක් නැති, තම රටට විරුද්ධව හැම ජාතාර මක්ම කරන, ඉන්දිය අගමැති ඉන්දිරා ගාන්ධි මැතිණිය විසින් කොන් කරනු ලැබූ පුද්ගලයෙක් තමා මේ බිර්ලා. එවැනි අයගෙන් අපේ රටට හොඳක් වෙයිද?

රු. ඡේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

බිරිලා ගැන කථානාමය අමාත්‍යාංශය
යටතේ කළා කරන්න.

ආර්. ජී. ජෝනානාසක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

බේරිලාගේ තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද ?

అర్జు. డాక్టర్. చయవర్ధన

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That does not come under this Head, Sir.

ආර්. ජී. සෝමනායක මයො.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

But they are also coming in to invest in hotels.

ଗରୁ ଡେ. ଫାର୍. ପ୍ୟାସେଜିନ

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, in industries.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனாநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

Birla also wants to invest in hotels.

සිතුවම්

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

But the Minister denies it.

—කාරක සභාව

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

I am on the subject of Birla. Please let me finish.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡ. ඥා. ඉ. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I cannot reply to him.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාසනර්)

(The Chairman)

The Hon. Minister has told you that he will not allow Birla to put up a hotel here.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡ. ඥා. ඉ. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is for a holiday inn. It is an American concern which he seems to like so much. It is bigger than Inter-continental, Hilton and Sheraton, all three combined. So he should approve of that.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා තෝරුම් කර දෙන්නට උත්සාහ කරන්නේ බිර්ලා වාගේ අය මේවාට සම්බන්ධ කර ගැනීම ගැනයි.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාසනර්)

(The Chairman)

Now that the Hon. Minister has said "No", shall we go on to the next point?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

No, Sir. I just want to finish this point regarding Birla. Birla is gone. There is another tourist company coming up, Harilal of Hong Kong. They are almost as powerful as Birla. They are also a tourist company and their headquarters are in Hong Kong.

හොඳයි, බිර්ලා නොවෙයි, වෙන පිටරටකින් එනවා හෝටල් හදන්න හරිලාල් වගේ උදවිය.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡ. ඥා. ඉ. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, it is in France. It is an American Company.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

අන්න ඒක තමයි මම කියන්නේ. ඒකේ විශාලත්වය ගැනයි මම කියන්නේ. බිර්ලාට එව්වර තිබෙනවා නම් හරිලාල් වාගේ අයට තිබෙන ප්‍රමාණය ඊට වඩා විශාල නොවේද? [බාධාකිරීම්] යම් කිසි කෙනෙකුට මේ රටේ ඒකාධිපත්‍යත්වයක් ඇති කර ගන්නට ඕනෑ නම්, ආණ්ඩුව පැත්තකට තල්ලු කර බිර්ලාගේ සාක්කුවෙන් ආණ්ඩුකළ හැකියි. බිර්ලාගේ සාක්කුවෙන් සල්ලි දමා, පාර්ලිමේන්තුවක් නැතුව, අවුරුදු 25 ක් වියදම් කළ හැකියි. හරිලාල්ලන් ඒ වගේ මිනිස්සු. දැන් කාටරුත් එන්න යනවලු. මම කියන්නේ මේකයි. අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා තමයි ඉන්දියාවට ගිහින්—අපේ බත නිෂ්පාදනයට උදව් කරන්නද එසේ නැත් නම් බතය නැති කරන්නද මන්දා—සාකච්ඡා කර ගිවිසුම් ඇති කර ගෙන ආවේ. එම නිසා දේශ සංචාරකයන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා අපි මේ රටට ගෙන්වන උදවිය ගැන විකක් බලන්න ඕනෑ. මේ හෝටල් දාන්න මොන විධියේ උදවියද මෙහාට එන්නෙ කියා අපි විපරම් කර බලන්න ඕනෑ. තමන්ගේ රටේ කරන්න තිබෙන හැම එකක්ම කළ, විනිමය සම්බන්ධයෙන් තිබෙන සියලුම ජාචාරම් කළ, ඒ රට ආර්ථික වශයෙන් දූෂණය කළ උදවිය මෙහාට ගෙන්වනවා. මොකද අපේ මිනිසුන් විකක් එකතු කර අත දී හදන්න බැරි? හෝටල් කාරයන් පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන්න ඕනෑද? අපේ පොඩි මිනිහෙක් හදල ගත්තව නේ. පිටින් සල්ලි ගේන්න ඕනෑ නැහැ. හුඟ හරියක් අපේ මුදල්ම පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවනි. මේ දේශ සංචාරක කටයුතු සඳහා පිටස්තර උදවිය ගෙන්වීම ඉතාම තරකයි. ඔවුන් මෙහාට එන්නේ දේශ සංචාරය මගින් අපේ රට දියුණු

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

කරන්න නොවෙයි, විදේශ විනිමය ජාල රම් කරන්නයි. ඉන්දියාවෙන් අපට එය දැන ගන්න තිබෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තවත් කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. අපට හෝටල් තැත්නම් විශ්‍රාම ශාලා කිහිපයක් තිබුණා. අපි යම් යම් ප්‍රදේශවලට ගියවිට අපේ සිංහල මිනිසුන්ට රුපියල් 5 ක් 10 ක් දී කාමරයක් ලබා ගත හැකි තානායම් කිහිපයක් තිබුණා.

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

That has been referred to by previous speakers, and you are going on repeating what the others have said. At this rate no one else will get a chance of speaking.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

May I ask this one question, Sir? Has this been said before?

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Yes.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, රන්වැට උත්සවයට සහභාගි වීමට මා එදා අනුරාධපුරයට ගියා, මට නිදා ගන්න ලැබුණේ ගහක් යටයි. පොසොන් උත්සව දිනවලට අනුරාධපුරයට යන බෞද්ධයින්ට නිදාගන්න ලැබෙන්නේ ගස් යටයි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ කාරණය ගැනත් කවිඳුවන් මිට කලින් මතක් කළාද?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

වෙන කිසි කෙනෙක් කිව්වේ නැහැ එහෙම දෙයක්.

—කාරක සභාව

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

එහෙම නම් මට ඒ කාරණා කියන්න ඉඩ දෙන්න ඕනෑ. පොසොන් පෝයට සිද්ධස්ථාන වැද පුදා ගැනීම සඳහා බෞද්ධ බැතිමතුන් දහස් ගණනක් අපේ ශුද්ධ නගරයට යනවා. එසේ යන අයට අද සිදුවී තිබෙන්නේ ගස් යට නිදා ගැනීමයි. මා එදා රන්වැට උත්සවයට ගොස් රාත්‍රි කාලයේ නිදා ගත්තේ වැව් කණ්ඩියේයි. අපට ඒ හෝටලෙන් කන්න බොන්න නම් ලැබුණා. ඒ පහසුකම් සියල්ලම ලැබුණා. නමුත් නිදාගන්න කාමරයක් ලබා ගන්න බැරි වුණා. මොකක්ද මේකේ තේරුම? අපට අපේ රටේ අයිතියක් නැද්ද?

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ කාලයේ මේ කාමරයකට අය කළේ රුපියල් 5යි. නමුත් දැන් රුපියල් 47ක් අය කරනවා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඒ අවුරුදු 15 කට පමණ පෙරදී නේ.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

අවුරුදු 15 කට කලින් ය කියා හරියන්නේ නැහැ නේ. මට හිතෙන හැටියට ඔය ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට බලය දුන්නොත් ගස් යට නිදා ගැනීමටත් කියක් හරි අය කර ගන්න සූදානම් වේවි. අපට දැන් අපේ සිද්ධස්ථාන වැද පුදා ගන්න යන්න බැහැ. අනුරාධපුර ශුද්ධ නගරය හැම බෞද්ධයෙක්ම ඉතාමත් උසස් කොට සලකනවා. මම දන්නවා මගේ සමහර මිත්‍රයන් සිටිනවා, ඒ අයට ලොකු ආශාවක් තිබෙනවා අනුරාධපුරයට ගොස් මැරෙන්න. එහෙම කෙනෙකු ගැන මා දන්නවා. දිනක් ඔහුට ටිකක් ඇඟට අමාරු බවක් පෙනී ගියා. ඔහු රේල්ලුවට නැගී කෙලින්ම අනුරාධපුරයට ගියා එහිදී මැරෙන්න සිතාගෙන. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මටත් එවැනි ආශාවක් තිබෙනවා. අනුරාධපුර ශුද්ධ නගරය කෙරෙහි සිංහල බෞද්ධයන් හුඟ දෙනෙකුට ලොකු කැක්කුමක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ නගරය කෙරෙහි ඔවුන්ගේ ලොකු හැඟිමක් තිබෙනවා. සිංහලයන්ට

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ඉ. ජෙත්තානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

එහෙම නම් ඔය තමුන් නාන්සේ ගෙන්වා තිබෙන්නේත් දුප්පත් සුද් දන්ද? එක කාමරයක් රුපියල් 47 යි.

ඒ නිසා රුපියල් 5 කට පමණ කාටත් නතර වෙන්න පුළුවන් විධියට ඒ කාමර ලබා දෙන්න.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඥා. ඥා. ඉ. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He is the one who gave them to the Tourist Bureau.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාජනර්)

(The Chairman)

I wish to tell the hon. Member that he may not catch the Speaker's eye during the discussion of the other Heads.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ඉ. ජෙත්තානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

I hope I have made that point.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාජනර්)

(The Chairman)

It is more than clear.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ඉ. ජෙත්තානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

I hope that he will in future make the Sacred City available to us on the days sacred to the Buddhists.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ද සිල්වා මයා. (බලපිටිය)

(තිரு. ලක්ෂ්මන් ද සිල්වා—බලපිටිය)

(Mr. Lakshman de Silva—Balapitiya)

මම දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් කතා කරන්න බලා පොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. සතොස කඩ ගැන වචනයක් දෙකක් කියන්නයි මා නැගී සිටියේ. පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව විසින් උඩ රට ප්‍රදේශයේ සතොස කඩ දැමීමෙන් විශේෂයෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වියේ උඩ

රටට ගොස් වෙළඳාමේ යෙදී සිටින පහත රට—රුහුණ ප්‍රදේශය ආදී ප්‍රදේශවල—වෙළඳුන් පල්ලම් බැස්සවීමයි. උඩරටට ගොස් වැඩිපුරම වෙළඳාම් කටයුතුවල යෙදී සිටි මේ පහත රට වෙළඳුන්ව කෙලින්ම පල්ලම් බස්සන්නට ඕනෑය යන අදහසක් එදා සිටි වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමා තුළ තිබුණා. ඒක ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වෙන්නට ඇති. ඒ අනුව තමයි උඩරට ප්‍රදේශවල සතොසේ කඩ විවෘත කළේ. රුහුණේ වෙළඳුන්, පහත රට වෙළඳුන්, පල්ලම් බැස්වීමේ පරමාර්ථය ඇතිවයි මේක පටන් ගන්නේ. නමුත් ඒ ඇමතිතුමාට වඩා දක්ෂ මොලේ තිබෙන අය උඩරට ප්‍රදේශවල වෙළඳාමේ නියුක්තව සිටින බව මා කියන්නට සතුටුයි. දැන් ඒ සතොසේ කඩ කළ කඩ බවට පත් වී තිබෙන බව මට කෙලින්ම කියන්නට පුළුවනි. මා එසේ කියන්නේ මක්නිසාද? සතොසේ කඩ වලට කරවල හෝ රෙදිපිළි හෝ වෙනත් කුමන ද්‍රව්‍යයක් හෝ ගෙනෙනවා නම් ඒවායේ කළමනාකාරවරු අවට සිටින පොද්ගලික වෙළඳුන්ට වහාම ඒ බව දන් වනවා. අසුවල් බඩු එනවාය කියා දන් වනවා. ඊළඟට පොද්ගලික වෙළඳුන් මිනිසුන් යවා, මිනිසුන් පෝලිම්වල තබා, ඒ බඩු ටික අරගෙන වැඩි මිල ගණන් වලට විකුණනවා. මේවා වෙක් ඩිපෝ හැටියට විවෘත කළාය කියා යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) කීවා. අද මේවා කළ කඩකාරයින්ගේ වෙක් ඩිපෝ හැටියට අපට හඳුන්වන්නට පුළුවනි. අද සතොසේ කඩ ඉදිරිපිට තිබෙන පෝලිම්වල වැඩි වශයෙන් සිටින්නේ කළ කඩකාරයින්ගේ නියෝජිතයන් බව මට කියන්නට පුළුවනි. පාරිභෝගිකයාට සාධාරණ මිලකට ඒවායින් බඩු ලබා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාවක් නැහැ. ඒ බව පලපුරුද්දෙන් මට කියන්නට පුළුවනි. අප ජීවත්වන ප්‍රදේශය අවට සතොසේ කඩ ගණනාවක් තිබෙනවා. අම්බලන්ගොඩ, බලපිටිය, අකුරන්, ගෝනගල, කරන්දෙනිය යනාදී ස්ථාන වල සතොසේ කඩ තිබෙනවා. ඔය සතොසේ කඩ සියල්ලකින්ම වාගේ යහපතක් සැලසෙන්නේ පාරිභෝගිකයාට නොවන බව මට පලපුරුද්දෙන් කියන්නට පුළුවනි.

விசேஷன பதந் கெடுதலுபந, 1969-70

—காரக சபாவி

[கேள்விகள் 4 க்கு பதிலும.]

கரு சபாபதிநுமநி, அடி சமூபகார நோன
வேலடி ஈயநநயந் சமூபகார வஸாபாரயந்
அநர நரநயந் ஈநி வி நினெனலா. ஸ் நர
நயந் மனபநநாவல பாரிநோநிகயல
புயோபநயந் வந்நோ நுலு. நரக
வேநநாவந் ஈநிவ, ஸ்நமி ருமிரல பூடேன
வல வேலடிமே நியுந்நவ சிபிந பநந ரல
வேலடிந் நலேடு காரகமே பரமார்பயந்
மே சநோசே கமி ஈாரமிக கல லவ ம
சடிநந் கலா. ஸ்மே ஈாரமிக கல சநோ
சே கமிவல வரீநமந நந்ந்நய ம
பேந்லா டுந்நா. ஸ் நிய வலா ம யமிகி
கிய மாரீயந் நயயுந் நினென லவ ம
மநந் கரநலா. சநோசே மாரீயந்
நேந்நல லமி சமூபகார சமீநி மாரீய
ந்நெடி லேடி ஈரீயந் பாரிநோநிகயல
கேலிந்ந சாமிரந் மிலல ஸ் லமி ருமி
ஈநிமல பூபவந்நம ருநென லவ ம
மநந் கரநலா. சநோசே கமி ஈந
கியந்நல நினெந்நோ ஸ்மந்நெடி. ஸ்ல
ஈந நவடிரலந் டிரீச வலயந் கலா
கரந்நல ம ஈடிந்ந் கரந்நோ நுலு.
பிரிபிடிவ மனே ஈடிந்ந் புகாந கலா. கரு
ஈமநிநும ஸ்ல ஈந கலேபநா கர லல
யமி கிய மாரீயந் ஈந்ந.

ரீலலல, டேன சாமிரக வஸாபாரய ஈநந்
ம வலநயந் கியந்நல சநுடுகி. கிந்
கமிவே “கோரல ஈமிந்ந” நமிந்
நோலயந் நினெனல. ஸ் ஸ்லநயல
விலா வலயந் டேன சாமிரகமிந் ஈடி
ஸ்லா. ஸ் நோலயே காமர ஈமிடிமி பிரி
நினெனல. ஸ்நமி பநபுய வி நினென ஸ்
ஸ்லநயல பூமிநென விடேனிய சாமிரக
மிந் கிநே ஈமிலல அபே ரலே டிரீயந
நரமி மூலடி வேலடி நரமி டிரீயந் பூமியேந்
ஈபபு யநலா. ஸ் ஸ்லநயே ஈந கரந
டிந் டேன நுந நுல மூலந் டிரீயந் பூமி
யேந் சிபிந லவ ஸ் கிவிடுவ ஸ்லந் வந
அபல பேநெனலா. ஸ் நோலய அலல வல
ய கரந பநநாவலந் டுந் அமநர ஈடி
யமிந் ருநெனலா. நோலயே டுமி நுநி
வந அலஸ்லாவலடி ஸ் விடேனிய சாமிரக
மிந் அலல ஈலேலல காமர கலியல ஈந்
நலா. சாமிரக வஸாபாரய ஈாரமிக கலே
பரமார்ப கிபயந் அரமூல கரநெனெடி.
விடேனிய சாமிரகமிந் அபே ரலே டிரீய
நிய ஸ்லந சிந்நே நுரமிலல பபபுமி
பபயந அநரம மூலந் ஈந ஸ்ல மூல

அபே ரலே டிரீய ஈநிம ஸ்ல பரமார்ப
யந். அலநேந் நோலல கிபயந் விவந
கலே ஸ் பரமார்பயந் ருமி சிபிந்ந
பூமிநென டேன சாமிரகமிந் ஈப பபபு
கமி ஈலுஸ்லிம அபே யுநுமிந். அமூ
நந் ஈலுமி அபே வினேப ஈநியந்.
ஈடிநல பூமிநென அமூந்நலு ருமி
விமில ஈலுமி அபே சிபிந்ந. ஸ் வல
ம சிபிந்ந அபே ரலல யமி அமூந்நலு
ஸ்லா நமி மூல ஈப பபபுமி ஈலுஸ்
லிம அபே பரம யுநுமிந். ஸ் சிபி
கரமி ஈந ஈலு லல ரபய யமி வமி
பிரிவேலக அநுமநய கரநலா.

பு. ஈ. 11

ஸ் சமலல மநந் கலயுந் நலந் கார
நயந் நினெனலா. ம நியோபநய கரந
பந்ந கலாபியலயே மூலல நமி டிரீய
ஈநிய டுபநந் நினெனலா. ஸ் டுபந
பந்நல நினெந்நோ ஈநெடி. லேபிரி
டிமில பாலே சிபி ஸ் டுபநல லேலி
கிந் யநலா நமி டிரீய அலகார டிரீய
நரமிந்நல பூபவநி. பூபவந்நமி நினெ
னலா நமி ஸ் மூல டுபந்நோ டேன
சாமிந் சடிநா நோலயந் நுநிமல சி
வர ஈந்ந மெந் ம கரு ரபய ஈமி
நுமிநேந் டிரீமிந் கரநலா. ஸ் டுபந்
நோலயந் நுநுவேந் சாமிரக வஸாபா
யல பமநந் நாவேடி, பூடேனயே பநநா
வலந் பூயோபநயந் ருநென லவ ம
அல வலயந் மநந் கரந்நல சநுடுகி.

வி. டிரீமிலல (ருமில)

(திரு. வி. தர்மலிங்கம்—உடுவில்)

(Mr. V. Dharmalingam—Uduvil)

அக்கிராசநரவர்கலே, நேந்நையநினம் இந்
தக கெநரவ சபையிலே கெநரவ நல்லூர்ப்
பிரதிநிதி (டொக்டர் ஈ. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்)
பேசியபொழுது கெநரவ அமைச்சருக்கு
இரண்டொரு பூச்செண்டுகளைக் கொடுத்தார்.
இன்றைக்கு நான் பேசும்பொழுது அப்படி
யான பூச்செண்டுகளைக் கொடுக்க முடியாத
நிலையிலே இருக்கிறேன். என்னிடம் கையிலே
அது இல்லை. கையிலே இருந்தால் நீங்கள்
தடுத்தாலும் இரண்டொரு கற்களைத்தான்
விச விரும்புகிறேன்.

கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனவு ஸ்தாபனம்
லென்காயக கொள்வனவில் நடந்துகொள்
கின்ற விதத்தைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது நான்

பேரீட்சை பனை கெடுபேன, 1969-70

—காரை ஸ்தல

கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கும் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று கற்களை எறியாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. “ரைம்ஸ்” பத்திரிகையிலே, சில தினங்களுக்கு முன்னர் “யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே வெண்காயம் அழுகுகிறது—பழுதடைகிறது” என்ற செய்தியைப் போட்டிருந்ததை பார்த்திருப்பீர்கள். நானும் கௌரவ கோப்பாய்ப் பிரதிநிதி (எஸ். கதிரவேலுப்பிள்ளை) அவர்களும் உணவு அமைச்சரைக் சந்தித்து வெண்காயம் பழுதடைகின்ற நிலையைப்பற்றி எடுத்துக் கூறியதையும் தினகரன் பத்திரிகையிலே எழுதியிருந்தார்கள். உணவு அமைச்சரவர்கள் இராஜாங்க அமைச்சருடன் இதுவிடயமாகப் பேசியிருப்பார்களென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். அப்படி பேசியபடியால்தான் இன்றைக்கு அந்த நிலை ஓரளவில் சீரடைந்திருக்கிறதென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். அரசாங்கம், உணவு உற்பத்தியைப்பற்றி அடிக்கடி பேசுகின்றது. உணவு உற்பத்தியிலே ஈடுபடுகின்ற கமக்காரர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உற்சாகத்தையும் ஒத்தாசையையும் உதவிகளையும் செய்கிறோம் என்று பெருமைப்படுகிறோம். ஆனால் உணவு உற்பத்தியிலே ஈடுபடுகின்ற கமக்காரர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு பேருதவி அவர்கள் உற்பத்திசெய்கின்ற உணவுப் பொருட்களுக்கு சந்தையைக் கண்டு பிடிப்பதுதான். அதுவும் சிறப்பாக ஈரவெண்காயத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்பவர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய உற்பத்திப்பொருட்களை உடனடியாகச் சந்தைப்படுத்துவதற்கேற்ற நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்வது அரசாங்கத்தின் முதற்கடமை என்பதை நான் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே பல நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களிலே ஈரவெண்காயத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஈரவெண்காயம் அறுவடையாகின்ற காலம் ஆடி-ஆவணி மாதங்கள்தான். யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே உற்பத்தியாக்கப்படுகின்ற வெண்காயம் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலேயுள்ள பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களினால் விலைக்கு வாங்கப்பெற்று அச்சங்கங்களிலிருந்து வடமாகாணக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க சமாசம் அவ்வெண்காயத்தை விலைக்குப் பெற்று, பின்னர் கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனவு ஸ்தாபனம் அதை வாங்கி தென் இலங்கையின் மற்றப் பகுதிகளில் விநியோகம் செய்கிறது.

வெண்காயம் ஆனேயிறவுக்கு வெளியே கொண்டுவரத் தடையிருப்பதன் காரணமாக தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகள் வெண்காயத்தை வாங்குவதில்லை. அந்தத் தடை இருக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு தடையிருப்பதுதான் கமக்காரர்களுக்கு நன்மையைக் கொடுக்கும். இதை அறிந்துதான் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம் இத்தடையை வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று பல ஆண்டுகளாகக் கேட்டு இத்தடையை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சில தினங்களுக்கு முன்பு திடீரென இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனவுத்தாபனம் வெண்காயம் வாங்குவதை நிறுத்தியது. இந்த மாதங்களிலேதான் வெண்காயம் அறுவடைசெய்யப்படுகிறதென்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அப்படித் தெரிந்துங்கூட கூட்டுறவு மொத்தவிற்பனவு ஸ்தாபனம் வெண்காயம் கொள்வனவு செய்வதைத் திடீரென நிறுத்தியது. அதன் காரணமாக யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே ஏராளமான வெண்காயம் அழிந்து உதவாமல் போய்விட்டதென்பதை அமைச்சர் அறிவார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

அதுமட்டுமா? யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே வெண்காய அறுவடை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்ற நேரத்திலே பெரிய வெண்காயத்தையும் சிறிய வெண்காயத்தையும் கூட்டுறவு மொத்தவிற்பனவு ஸ்தாபனம் இறக்குமதிசெய்தது மிகவும் அடாத்தான—தேவையற்ற செயல் என்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். என்ன காரணத்துக்காக அவர்கள் இவ்வாறு செய்தார்களென்பதை அறிய முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. இது இந்த ஆண்டில் மாத்திரம் நடக்கின்ற ஒரு விடயமல்ல. யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே வெண்காயம் அறுவடையாகின்ற நேரத்திலே இந்தியாவிலேயிருந்து வெண்காயத்தைப் பல ஆண்டுகளிலே இறக்குமதி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நான் இந்த யாழ்ப்பாணக் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாச நிர்வாகத்திலே பல ஆண்டுகளாகக் கடமையாற்றி இருக்கிறேன். வலிகாமம் வடக்கு பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத் தலைவராகவும் பல ஆண்டுகள் இருந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த விடயத்திலே எனக்கு நல்ல அனுபவம் உண்டு. கமக்காரர்கள் வெண்காயத்தை அறுவடை செய்யும் நேரத்தில், இந்த அரசாங்கம் மாத்திரமல்ல, இதற்கு முன்பிருந்த அரசாங்கமும் கூட எத்தனையோ தடவைகள் இந்தியாவிலிருந்து வெண்காயத்தை இறக்குமதி செய்திருக்கின்றன. இதனால் யாழ்ப்பாணக் கமக்காரர்களுக்கு மாத்திரமல்ல, அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் பெரும் நஷ்டமேற்படும்.

பிசுபீசன பணம் கெட்டுப்போன, 1969-70

—காரை ஸ்கை

[பிசுபீசன பணம்.]

படுகிறது. யாழ்ப்பாணக் கமக்காரர்கள் வெண்காய உற்பத்தியில் காட்டுகின்ற உற்சாகத்துக்குப் பெருந் தடையாக இருக்கின்றது. அவர்கள் தாங்கள் விளைவிக்கும் வெண்காயத்தை வேண்டிய நேரத்தில் விற்க முடியாத காரணத்தினால் மிகுந்த கஷ்டமும் நஷ்டமும் அடைகிறார்கள். வெண்காயம் மற்றைய பொருட்களைப் போன்றது அல்ல. திடீரென அழுகிப் பழுதடையக் கூடியது. அதனைச் சேமித்து வைப்பதற்குக் கமக்காரர்களுக்கு வசதி இல்லை. அவர்கள் வாழ்வது சிறிய சிறிய குடிசைகளில். அவர்கள் அறுவடை செய்யும் வெண்காயத்தை நீண்ட காலத்துக்கு அக்குடிசைகளில் சேமித்து வைக்க முடியாது. கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கும் வெண்காயத்தைச் சேமித்து வைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி இல்லை. வெண்காயத்தை வேண்டிய நேரத்தில் கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் வாங்காமல் விடுவதனால் எத்தனையோ பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் மிகவும் நஷ்டமடைந்திருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் வாங்கிய வெண்காயத்தை தென்னிலங்கைக்கு அனுப்ப முடியாத காரணத்தினால், கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் ஏற்காத காரணத்தினால், அவர்கள் அடையும் நஷ்டத்தை அளவிட்டுக் கூற இயலாது. அதனால் பல பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை மூட வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தமும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி “ராமஸ் ஒப் சிலோன்” என்ற ஆங்கிலப் பத்திரிகையும் தலையங்கள் எழுதியிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால், இந்த விடயத்தில் கௌரவ அமைச்சர்கள் தீர்க்கமான விசாரணை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இது இந்த ஆண்டு மாத்திரம் நடைபெற்ற விடயம் அல்ல. ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் நடக்கும் விடயம். எதற்காக இப்படி நடக்கிறது? இது ஒரு சதித்திட்டமா? அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய பெயரை மங்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக யாராவது உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் செய்யும் செயலா என்பவற்றைக் கண்டறிவதற்காக அரசாங்கம் கட்டாயமாக விசாரணை வைக்க வேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி நல்ல முறையில் விசாரணை நடாத்தினால்தான் இனிமேலாவது இத்தகைய செயல்கள் நடைபெறாமல் இருக்கும் என்று கௌரவ அமைச்சருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

கௌரவ உணவு அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான்கள் மூன்று பிரதிநிதிகள் சந்தித்து எங்களுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துக் கூறிய நேரத்திலே அவர் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தமைக்காக அவருக்கு நன்றி தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் பற்றி இன்னும் ஒரு விடயத்தைக் கூற வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம்தான் எங்களுக்குத் தேவையான சர்க்கரை, உழுந்து போன்ற பொருட்களை இறக்குமதி செய்கிறது. ஆனால் எமது நாட்டில் இந்த இரண்டு பொருள்களுக்கும் பயறுக்கும் அடிக்கடி தட்டுப்பாடு ஏற்படுவதை நாம் காணக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. தமிழர்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில்—முக்கியமாகச் சைவர்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில்—இந்த இரண்டு பொருட்களும் உணவுப் பொருட்கள் மாத்திரமல்ல, ஆலய வழிபாட்டுக்கும் பிரதானமான பொருட்கள் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் உணர வேண்டும்.

வடையைப் பற்றி எதிர்க்கட்சி நண்பர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சில வேளை வடை பிடிக்காத பொருளாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் நாம் வழிபடும் தெய்வங்களுக்கு வடை முக்கிய பிரசாதமாகப் பாவிக்கப்படுகிறது. பயறு, சர்க்கரை ஆகிய பொருட்கள் மோதகம் செய்வதற்குத் தேவை. வடை செய்வதற்கு உழுந்து வேண்டும். விநாயகருக்கு மோதகம் படைத்து வழிபடுவது வழக்கம். பயறு, சர்க்கரை, உழுந்து ஆகிய பொருட்கள் எமது கடவுள் வழிபாட்டுக்கு இன்றியமையாத பொருட்கள். ஆகையால், இந்த அரசாங்கம் கூடிய கவனம் எடுத்து இந்தப் பொருட்களுக்கு எவ்வெப்பொழுது தட்டுப்பாடு ஏற்படுகின்றதோ அந்தந்த நேரங்களில் இப்பொருட்களை உடனடியாக இறக்குமதி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். கொழும்பிலோ, அல்லது தென்னிலங்கையிலோ வெண்காயம் தட்டுப்பாடானால் அடுத்த நாளே இந்தியாவிலிருந்து அதனை இறக்குமதி செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நான் மேற்கூறிய பொருள்கள் தமிழர்கள் பாவிக்கின்ற காரணத்தால், சைவர்கள் பாவிக்கின்ற காரணத்தால் அவை மாதக் கணக்காகத் தட்டுப்பாடாக இருந்தாலும் அவற்றை இறக்குமதி செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முன்வருவதில்லை; அதில் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் கவனம் எடுப்பதுமில்லை. அரசாங்கப் பாராளு

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[රාජ්‍ය වෙළෙඳ මය.]

බඩු ගෙන්වා තිබියදීත් පාරිභෝගිකයාට එවා ලබා ගන්නට බැරී අවස්ථාවක් පැන නැගී තිබෙන්නේ එවා බෙදා හැරීමේ මධ්‍ය ස්ථාන ප්‍රමාණවත් නොමැති නිසා බව. එතුමා එය පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. සතොස වෙළඳාම පුද්ගලික අංශයට බෙදා දීම සම්බන්ධව ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු කළ අවස්ථාවෙහි දී එතුමා කීව්වා එසේ ක්‍රියා කළේ බඩු බෙදා හැරීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන වැඩි කොට බඩු පුලබ අන්දමටත් ලාභයටත් ලබා ගන්නට හැකි වනු පිණිස බව, එම තර්කය පදනම් කර ගෙන තමයි එදා පැවති ආණ්ඩුව ලංකාවේ නොයෙකුත් පළාත්වල, විශේෂයෙන් පිටි සර පළාත්වල, සතොසේ සිල්ලර ගබඩා ආරම්භ කරන්නට යෙදුණේ.

ඒ කාලයේදී සතොස ගබඩා ඉතා සාපික අන්දමින් ලාබ ගෙන දෙන ආයතන බවට පත් වුණු බව කීවයුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඇතැම් සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට එම නිසා සමහරවිට පහර වදින්නට ඇති. එසේ හෙයින් ඒවා යේ වෙළඳාම් කටයුතු දුර්වල වන්නට ඇති. එහෙත් මා විශේෂයෙන් කීවයුතුව තිබෙනවා අද මෙම රජය අනුගමනය කරන තොග වෙළඳ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය නිසා දැන් එදාටත් වැඩියෙන් ගම්බද සමුපකාර සමිති වලට පහර වැදී තිබෙන බව. එදා සතොසේ ගබඩාවලින් සිල්ලර බඩු බෙදා හැරීමේ ක්‍රමය පවතිද්දී මහජනතාවට පෝලීමේ සිට හෝ තමන්ට අවශ්‍ය පාරිභෝගික ද්‍රව්‍ය හිඟයක් නැතුව අඩු මිලට ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වී තිබුණා. එහෙත් අද සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ කුමක්ද? විශේෂයෙන් මා නියෝජනය කරන ප්‍රදේශවල පවත්නා තොරතුරුවලට අනුව මට කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ මෙයයි: එදා සතොස මගින් කරන ලද වෙළඳාම අද එම ප්‍රදේශවල සිටින පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් අතර බෙදා හැරීම නිසා මහජනතාවට අද සතොසෙන් වත් පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන්ගෙන්වත් බඩු ලබා ගන්නට නොහැකිව තිබෙනවා. සතොසේ තොග වෙළඳාම භාරගෙන සිටින පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් අද කරන්නේ කුමක්ද? එම වෙළෙන්දන් නියමිත බඩු ප්‍රමාණය කොළඹින් ලබා ගෙන ඒවා කොළඹදී ම වෙනත් උදවියට විකුණා යනවා. තමන් නියෝජනය කරන ප්‍රදේශ වලට සම්පූර්ණ බඩු ප්‍රමාණය ගෙන යන්නේ නැහැ. මා සමග සාකච්ඡා කළ ඇතැම්

සිල්ලර වෙළෙන්දන් කීව්වේ, තොග වෙළඳ නියෝජ්‍යත්වය ලබා ගත් පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් ළඟට ගිය විට තමන්ට වුව මනා ප්‍රමාණයට බඩු ලබා ගන්නට ඒ අය ළඟ නොමැති බවයි. කරවල හොණ්ඩර දෙකක් ලබා ගන්නට ගිය විට ලබා ගත හැකි වන්නේ හොණ්ඩර කාලක් හෝ බාගයක් පමණයි. මෙම තත්ත්වය නිසා රජයට විශාල ආදායමක් ලබා දුන් සතොසේ වෙළඳාම අද සම්පූර්ණයෙන් පහත් තත්ත්වයට බැස තිබෙන බව පෙනේ. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් මසකට රුපියල් ලක්ෂයකට ලක්ෂ එක හමාරකට ආසන්න වෙළඳාමක් පැවති සතොස ආයතනවල අද වෙළඳාම රුපියල් 10,000 ට 15,000 ට 20,000 ට 25,000 ට තරම පහත බැස තිබෙනවා. අද එම බඩු සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට ලැබෙන්නේත් නැහැ. මහජනතාවට කරන සේවයක් හැටියට සලකාගෙන මහජනතාවට බඩු සැපයිය යුතුය කියන කල්පනාව ඇතුළු පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් ක්‍රියා නොකරන නිසායි මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් උදා වී තිබෙන්නේ. ඔවුන් පුද්ගලික ලාභය තකාගෙනම ක්‍රියා කරනවා. ඒ නිසා අද ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල විශාලතම බඩු හිඟයක් පවතින බව මෙම අවස්ථාවෙහිදී මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට කැමතියි. ඒ නිසා මා ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මොනරාගල වැනි පිටිසර ප්‍රදේශවල ජනතාවට කරදරයක් නැතිව බඩු ටික අඩු මිලට ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන අයුරින් ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල තිබෙන සතොස ගබඩා ප්‍රති සංවිධානය කරන ලෙසයි; අපක්ෂපාත සේවයක් සලස්වන හැටියටයි.

සල සලේ රෙදි බෙදා හැරීම සම්බන්ධ වත් වචන කීපයක් කියන්නට කැමතියි. අවශ්‍ය රෙදි ප්‍රමාණය තමන්ට නොලැබෙන බව අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල වෙළඳුන් කියනවා. ඒ කාලයේදී සතොස එදිනෙදා අවශ්‍ය වන රෙදි සැහෙන තරමට බෙදා හැරියත් සල සලෙන් ඒ කායඝීය හරිහැටි කෙරෙන්නේ නැතිලු. සල සලේ නියෝජ්‍යයන් නම් විශාල පිරිසක් ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලත් සිටිනවා. එහෙත් ඒ නියෝජ්‍යයන්ට සැහෙන පමණ රෙදි ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. තමන්ට අවශ්‍ය තරම් රෙදි නොලැබෙන බවත්, ක්වෝටා ක්‍රමයක් අනුව රෙදි ලැබෙන බවත් එක් වෙළෙන්දෙක් මා සමග කීවා.

සුදු පොප්ලින් රෙදි සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසාට අවශ්‍යයි. මන්ත්‍රිවරුන් වශයෙන් අපත් අපේ ඇඳුම් සුදු පොප්ලින්වලින් සකස් කර ගන්නවා. ඒ වාගේම පායලා ශිෂ්‍ය ශිෂ්‍යාවන්ගේ යුනිෆෝම්වලටත් ඒ පොප්ලින් රෙදි අවශ්‍යයි. පොප්ලින් 4000 රෙදි පිස් තුනකට වඩා නොලැබෙන බව එක් වෙළඳ මහතෙකුගෙන් මට දන ගන්නට ලැබුණා. රෙදි පිස් තුනක් මහ ජනයා අතර බෙදන්නේ කෙසේදැයි ඔහු මගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කළා. පොප්ලින් 4000 රෙදි පමණක් නොව, වෙනත් පොප්ලින් රෙදි වර්ගත්, විත්ත රෙදි වර්ගත් අවශ්‍ය තර මට නොලැබෙන බවත් දන ගන්නට ලැබුණා. මේ විධියට සීමා කර රෙදි බෙදා දෙන නිසා ඒ රෙදි පාරිභෝගිකයන්ට බෙදී මේදී වෙළඳ මහතුන්ට අමාරුකම් ඇති වන්නා වාගේම අවශ්‍ය තරම් රෙදි මිළදී ගැනීමට නොහැකි නිසා මහජනයාත් අමාරුකම්වලට මුහුණ පානවා. හැබැයි, කළු කඩයෙන් නම් රෙදි ගන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ සඳහා දෙගුණයක් ගෙවන්නට ඕනෑ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රිවරුන් කොයි විධියට කීවත් අද රෙදි මිළ වැඩියි. රෙදි ගෙන්නේ විවිහිස ක්‍රමයෙන් බැහැරව හෙයින් රෙදි මිළෙහි වෙනසක් නැතැයි කුණ්ඩසාලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මයා.) ඊයේ කියා තිබුණා. ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා ඒ විධියට කීවත් රෙදි මිළෙහි විශාල වෙනසක් තිබෙන බව අප දන්නවා. එදා රුපියල් 1.55 ට තිබුණු රෙදි යාරය අද රුපියල් 2 කුත් ශත ගණනක් වෙනවා. කුපන් නැති ව රෙදි ගන්නවා නම් තවත් රුපියලක් වැඩි පුර ගෙවන්නට සිදු වෙනවා.

රෙදි වෙළඳාම සම්බන්ධයෙන් වෙළඳුන් අනුගමනය කරන තවත් සිරිතක් තිබෙනවා. රෙදි මිළයට ගන්නට ගිය විට ඒ අය කවදාවත් කුපන් ගැන මතක් කරන්නේ නැහැ. රෙදි මිළ ගැන විමසූ විට කියන්නේ කුපන් නැතිව විකුණන මිළයි. මිළයට ගන්නට යන සමහර උදවිය කුපන් ගැන මතක් කළොත් පමණක් සමහර විට නියම මිළට රෙදි දෙනවා. එසේ නැත්නම් බොහෝ අවස්ථාවලදී ඒ වෙළඳුන් උත්සාහ කරන්නේ කුපන් රහිත මිළට රෙදි විකුණන්නටයි. ඒ වැඩ

පිළිවෙළින් ඒ අය විශේෂ ලාභයක් ලබන වා ඇති. රෙදි වෙළඳුන් කුපන්වලට රෙදි බෙදා දෙනවාදැයි සොයා බැලීම සඳහා සලු සලේ සැහෙන වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති බවක් පෙනෙන්නට නැහැ. අපේ අත්දැකීම් අනුව නම් කුපන්වලට රෙදි විකුණන්නට වැඩිපුර උනන්දුවක් දක්වන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ කාරණය පිළිබඳවත් සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරන ලෙස මා ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

සිය සේවකයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සතොස ආයතනය අනුගමනය කරන ප්‍රතිපත්තියට අදාළ ලිපියක් මා හමුවේ තිබෙනවා. සතොස ආයතනයේ ඊයැදුරකු වූ යූ. ඩී. වෙලෝනිස් මහතා ඉල්ලා අස් වූ අවස්ථාවේදී සතොස ආයතනය අනුගමනය කර තිබෙන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ගැනයි, ඒ ලිපියේ සඳහන් වන්නේ. ඕනෑම දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වක, ඕනෑම ආයතනයක—පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ වුණත්—සේවය කරන සේවකයකු ඉල්ලා අස් වන අවස්ථාවේදී විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් හෝ වෙන යම් පාරිතෝෂික මුදලක් හෝ ඔහුට ලැබෙනවා. අඩු වශයෙන් අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදලට තමා විසින් ගෙවන ලද මුදල හා ඊට ලැබෙන පාරිතෝෂිකය ලබා ගැනීමේ අයිතිය ඒ සේවකයාට තිබෙනවා. සතොසේ සේවකයකු එම සේවයෙන් අස් වුවහොත්, ඔහුට හිමි විය යුතු පාරිතෝෂික මුදල් හෝ අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල් හෝ වෙනයම් දීමනා හෝ නොලැබෙන බව සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා. එවැනි තීතියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා නම් එය ලොකු අසාධාරණයක්. එවැනි කරුණක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවීම සඳහා, මට ලැබී තිබෙන ලියුමකින් කොටසක් කියවන්නට කැමතියි. මෙම ලියුම එවා තිබෙන්නේ, සතොසේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් සේවක සමිතියේ ප්‍රධාන ලේකම් මහින්ද සේනානායක මහත්මයායි :

“සතොස ඊයැදුරු යූ. ඩී. වෙලෝනිස් මහතා ඉල්ලා අස්වීම හා නැවත සේවයට කැඳවීම

සතොස ප්‍රවාහණ අංශයේ ඊයැදුරෙකු ව සිටි යූ. ඩී. වෙලෝනිස් මහතා කලකට පෙර සතොස සේවයෙන් ඉල්ලා අස්වී සීමාසහිත ලංකා සඵසැලට බැඳුනි. ඒ මහතා සතොස සේවයෙන් ඉල්ලා අස් වූ ලිපිය පිළිගත් බව දන්වමින් සේවක මණ්ඩල කළමනාකාර තුමා විසින් 1969. 3. 31 දින වෙලෝනිස් මහතා වෙත ලිපියක් යවන ලදී. එමෙන් ම

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[රාජ්‍ය වෙලේගම මයා.]

සේවකයින්ගේ පාරිතෝෂික මුදල් (විශ්‍රාම යන විට ගෙවනු ලබන පාරිතෝෂිකය) සම්බන්ධ සේවක මණ්ඩල කළමනාකාර තුමාගේ අංක 12/පාඅ/68 හා 1968. 3. 12 දින දරන චක්‍රලේඛනය අනුව යම් සේවකයෙකු ඉල්ලා අස් වුවහොත් ඔහුට හෝ ඇට එකී විශ්‍රාම පාරිතෝෂිකය අහිමි වේ. එ අනුව වෙලේනිස් මහතාටද එකී විශ්‍රාම පාරිතෝෂිකය අහිමි විය යුතුය."

යම් සේවකයකු අවුරුදු ගණනක් සේවය කොට, තම වැටුපෙන් සියයට ගණනක් එ අරමුදල් සඳහා ගෙවා, විශ්‍රාම යන විට එම සේවකයාට එ මුදල් ලැබෙන්නේ නැත් නම් එය ලොකු අසාධාරණයක්. එවැනි නීතියක් සහොසේ තිබේ නම් එය සංශෝධනය කරන ලෙස මා විශේෂයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට මා සංචාරක සේවය සම්බන්ධව වචනයක් දෙකක් කියන්නට අදහස් කර නවා. සංචාරක සේවය පසුගිය අවුරුදු දෙක තුන තුළ මේ රටේ විශාල ආන්දෝලනයක් ඇති කළ ප්‍රශ්නයක් බව අමුතුවෙන් කිව යුතු නැහැ. මේ විවාදයේදීත් සංචාරක සේවය සම්බන්ධ නොයෙක් ප්‍රශ්න ඉදිරිපත් වුණා. අපේ සංස්කෘතියට හැදියාවට සිරිත් විරිත්වලට මෙම සේවයෙන් කිසිම පහරක් වදින්නේ නැත යන හැඟීමක් එක් අතකින් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා තුළ තිබෙනවා. අනෙක් අතින්, මෙම සේවය නිසා මෙතෙක් අප රටේ පැවති ශිෂ්ටකම බොහෝදුරට පිරිහී යන තැනට කරුණු යෙදී තිබෙනවාය යන මතයක් බොහෝ දෙනෙකු තුළ තිබෙනවා. මාත් එ අදහස පිළිගන්නවා. මට පෙර කළා කළ දඹදෙනියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.) මේ පිළිබඳ කරුණු කීපයක් පැහැදිලි කළා. ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ඇතුළු මෙම රජය සංචාරක සේවය ඇති කෙළේ අපේ රටට ධනයක් උපයා ගැනීමේ, විදේශ විනිමයක් ලබා ගැනීමේ තැනක් වශයෙන් වන්නට පුළු වනි. එහෙත්, අපේ රටට ජාතියට සංස්කෘතියට හෙතෙ ගැහි ගියත් කමක් නැතැයි අදහස් කරන මේ රටේ එක්තරා කොටසක් සංචාරක සේවයට මුළු වි තමන්ගේ මඩි තරකර ගැනීමට උත්සාහ කරනවා; සංචාරක සේවය කෙලෙසමින් සල්ලි හම්බ කිරීමට උත්සාහ කරනවා.

මේ පිළිබඳව ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවීම සඳහා 1969 අගෝස්තු 30 වන දා "ටෙම්ස් ඔෆ් සිලෝන්" පත්තරයෙහි පළ වුණු ප්‍රවෘත්තියක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට මා අදහස් කරනවා.

"STRIP DANCERS FOR CEYLON ?"

Will Ceylon have her share of shake dancers, strip-tease artistes singers and dancers from abroad to entertain the increasing number of tourists.

A bid has been made by local men in the show business to get the Government to agree to a release of foreign exchange to get down foreign cabaret artistes.

In a letter to the Minister of State and Tourism one leading local impressario has said the Government cannot continue to follow a 'narrow-minded policy' on entertainment in the hotel business.

IN LINE

It has been suggested that, with the Government adopting an encouraging policy towards tourism, the Government should now concentrate on the development of entertainment if Ceylon is to keep abreast of some of the more advanced countries like Hong Kong, Japan, the Middle East, Singapore, Malaysia and Pakistan.

The impressario says local talent has generally not measured up to international cabaret standards.

He adds: 'Entertainment is one of the most vital desires that a tourist has when he steps ashore and what goes hand to hand with hoteliering is the availability of international cabaret.'

පූ. හා. 11.30

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මොකක්ද ඒකේ තේරුම?

රාජ්‍ය වෙලේගම මයා.

(திரு. ராஜா வெலேகம்)

(Mr. Raja Welegama)

හෙළුවැලි නැටුම් නටන නිලියන්—

“ස්ට්‍රිප්ටිස්”—ලංකාවට ගෙන්වාගෙන—

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

“ස්ට්‍රිප්ටිස්” කියන්නේ හෙළුවැලි නැටුම් වලටද? මේ වචනයෙ සිංහල පරිවර්තනය මොකක්ද?

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.]

කරන්න බැරි තරම් අසංස්කෘතික කට යුත්තක් මගේ නෙත්වලට යොමු වුණා. දේශීය සංස්කෘතික භාණ්ඩයක් විදේශික සංස්කෘතික භාණ්ඩයක් සමග අසංස්කෘතික කටයුත්තක් යෙදී සිටිනවා මට හොඳින් දකින්න ලැබුණා. අපේ දේශීය සංස්කෘතිය බටහිර සංස්කෘතියට හොඳටම යට වී තිබුණු හැටි මගේ ඇස් දෙකින් ම දකින්න ලැබුණා. ඔන්න ඔතැනයි එහි භයානකකම තිබෙන්නේ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

කවුරු හරි යටවෙන්න එපාය.

රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.

(திரு. ராஜா வெலேகம்)

(Mr. Raja Welegama)

ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම මට ලොකු සංවේගයක් ඇති වුණා. මෙහි ඇති භයානකකම ගැන මම තේරුම් කර දෙන්නම්. සිනහු වෙන්න කාරණයක් හැටියට නොවෙයි මේ ගැන මා සඳහන් කරන්නේ. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ සිද්ධිය දෙස බලා පොඩි ආස්වාදයකුත් විදි ඉවත බලාගෙන මිත්‍රය හුත් සමග මා එම තානයමට ගියා. ඊට ටික වේලාවකට පසුව, පැය භාගයකට හෝ පැයකට පසුව එම යුවල අප සිටි තානය මට පැමිණ සිටියා. දැක්කොත් අද වුණත් මට හදුනා ගන්න පුළුවන් මෙම කාන්තාව සංචාරක මණ්ඩලය යටතේ සේවය කරන වාද, එසේ නැතිනම් වෙනත් ආයතනයකට සම්බන්ධව සිටිනවාද කියන්න මා දන්නේ නැහැ. කෙසේ වුණත් එම කාන්තාව අර සුදු ජාතිකයන් පැමිණි කණ්ඩායමේ මාර්ගෝපදේශිකාව වශයෙන් කට යුතු කරනවා මට දකින්න ලැබුණා. සමහර විට මේ කාන්තාව කාන්තා නායිකාවන් හැටියට සංචාරක කටයුතු මෙහෙයනවා වන්නට පුළුවනි. සංචාරක කටයුතුවලින් අපේ රටට ආදායමක් ලැබෙනවා. මුදල් උපයා ගැනීමේ මාර්ගයක් හැටියට සංචාරක කටයුතු වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම හොඳ දෙයක් හැටියට පිළිගන්නට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙන නමුත් අනාගතයේ අපේ රටේ මාතෘ තත්ත්වය උසුලන්නට සිටින කාන්තාවන්ගේ හිටි ඔතප්, ලජ්ජා බය ගතිය ඒ වෙනුවෙන් පාවාදීම කොහෙන්ම කළ හැකි

දෙයක් නොවෙයි. එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වීම අවාසනාවන්ත දෙයක් බව ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට කැමතියි. සිංහල කාන්තාවන් වුවත්, දෙමළ කාන්තාවන් වුවත් මේ අය අපේ රටේ මාතෘත්වයට පත් වන්නට සිටින පිරිසක් නිසා විදේශීයයන් අතින් ඒ උදවිය කෙලෙසෙනවා නම් එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් යටතේ කරගෙන යනු ලබන සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරයකින් කෝටි යක් ආදායම ලැබුණත්, මේ රට කිරියෙන් සහ පැණියෙන් ඉතිරෙන තරමට පොහොසත් වුණත්, එයින් අපට වැඩක් නැහැ. මා සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය වැඩි දියුණු වෙනවා දකින්නට බොහොම කැමතියි. ඒ ව්‍යාපාරයට මා විරුද්ධ නැහැ. එහෙත් මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයකට ඉඩ ලැබෙන ව්‍යාපාරයකට නම් මා තරයේම විරුද්ධයි. ඔය විධියේ බටහිර සංස්කෘතියක් පවතින රටවල සිට සංචාරකයන් මෙහාට එන්නේ ඔය විධියේ අත්හදාබැලීම් කරන්නටදැයි ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහන්නට මම කැමතියි. විදේශිකයන් අපේ රටට පැමිණිය යුත්තේ ඔවුනි දේවල් අත්හදා බලන්නට නොවෙයි; පෙරදිග රටවල් හැටියට සැලකෙන අපේ රටවල තිබෙන සංස්කෘතිය ආදිය ගැන කරුණු දැනගන්නටයි. ඒ සඳහා පැමිණෙන අයට තව තවත් ධෛර්යය දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. මුදල් වියදම් කර අපේ නටබුන් නගර වන අනුරාධපුරය, පොළොන්නරුව වැනි ස්ථාන වැඩි දියුණු කරන්නට බැරි ඇයි? එසේ කළොත් ඒවා බලන්නට එන උදවියට බලන්නට දේ තිබිය හැකියි. අපේ මුහුදු වෙරළ කවුරුත් වර්ණනා කරනවා. එය දියුණු කරන්නට බැරි ඇයි? අපේ කලා ශිල්ප දියුණු කරන්නට බැරි ඇයි? ඒ මගින් විදේශිකයන් මේ රටට අද්දවා ගැනීමට උත්සාහ කරනවා නම් වඩා හොඳයි. මේ කරුණු කෙරෙහි රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නට කැමතියි.

விசேஷப் பணம் கெட்டுப்பண, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பணம்

பி. சி. பி. சி. மொகமேட் அலி மொ. (இதரர் பதிலுடன் மனம்)

(ஐ. எம். எ. எச். முகம்மது அலி—முதாம் முதல் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. M. E. H. Mohamed Ali—First Mutur)

அக்கிராசனர் அவர்களே, கௌரவ இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய மானியத்தில் சில குறிப்புக்களைக் கூறுவதில் நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். முதலாவதாக கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனத்தைப் பற்றிச் சில குறிப்புக்கள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கௌரவ இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர் இந்தத் தாபனத்தைப் பொறுப்பெடுத்த பின் அந்தத் தாபனத்தில் பல சீர்திருத்தங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளன. பொதுமக்கள் மிகவும் திருப்தியான முறையில் தமக்குத் தேவையான பொருட்களைச் சுலபமாகப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டு வருவதையிட்டு நான் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பாராட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் கடந்த காலங்களில் ஏராளமான ஊழல்களுக்கு இருப்பிடமாக இருந்ததை நாம் அறிவோம். அத்தகைய ஊழல்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒழித்துக் கட்டுவதற்கு அதிகாரிகள் மூலமாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்து வருவதையிட்டு நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். இதே நேரத்தில் என்னுடைய தொகுதியைப் பற்றியும் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் முதாம், கண்ணியா ஆகிய இடங்களில் இரு கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனக் கிளைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கிளைகள் இரண்டும் கடந்த அரசாங்கம் பதவியில் இருந்த காலத்தில் திடீரென ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டவையாகும். அந்த நேரத்தில் பதவியில் இருந்தவர்கள் ஒருவித தகுதியும் இல்லாதவர்களை அந்தக் கிளைகளில் நியமித்திருந்தார்கள். இவர்கள் பலவித ஊழல்களில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டு வேலைகளை இழந்து இன்று தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். முதாம், கண்ணியா ஆகிய இரு இடங்களிலுமுள்ள கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனக் கிளைகளின் நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றியும் ஊழல்கள் பற்றியும் உடனடியாக விசாரணை செய்து, குற்றவாளிகளைத் தண்டித்து அந்தக் கிளைகளைத் திருத்தி அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். நானும் பல பொது ஸ்தாபனங்களும் பல அரசியற் கட்சிக் கிளைகளும் இந்த இரு நிலையங்

களினதும் ஊழல்களை விசாரிக்கும்படி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இலாகாவுக்கு மகஜர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்தும் அவர்கள் இதுவரையில் திருப்தியான முறையில் நடவடிக்கை எதுவும் எடுக்கவில்லை என்பதை மிகவும் மனவருத்தத்துடனும் துக்கத்துடனும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் இன்று பொதுமக்களுக்கு, நாட்டிலுள்ள பாமர மக்களுக்கு பல வர்த்தக நன்மைகளைச் செய்ய முடியும். கௌரவ உடுவில் பிரதிநிதி அவர்கள் (திரு. வி. தர்மலிங்கம்) சர்க்கரை, வெண்காயம் பற்றி இங்கு பேசினார்கள். சர்க்கரையை நாங்கள் கண்டு பல வருடங்களாகிற்றன. வடபகுதியில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குச் சர்க்கரையைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளும் பாக்கியம் இருக்கின்றது சில சமயங்களில். ஆனால், கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் எங்கள் பகுதிக்குச் சர்க்கரையை அனுப்பினாலும் நாங்கள் அதைப் பார்க்க முடிவதில்லை. கௌரவ உடுவில் பிரதிநிதி வெண்காய விடயத்தில் சிறந்த ஒரு வீரனைப்போல இங்கு பேசினார். வெண்காயம், சர்க்கரை பற்றி சில விடயங்களை இங்கு ஆணித்தரமாகப் பேசினார். என்னுடைய மாவட்டத்திலும் இன்று வெண்காய உற்பத்தி இருக்கின்றது. கௌரவ தம்ப தெனியாப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனாநாயக்க) அவர்களுடைய தோட்டத்தில் மிகவும் திறமான வெண்காயம் உற்பத்தியாகின்றது. மிகச் சிறந்த வெண்காயத்தை அவருடைய தோட்டத்திலிருந்து நாம் பெற முடியும். இன்று ஆனையிறவில் உள்ள தடை எடுக்கப்பட்டால் வெண்காயப் பிரச்சினை மிகவும் சுலபமாகத் தீரும். ஆனையிறவுக்கு அப்பால் விளையும் வெண்காயத்தை மக்கள் பரந்த அடிப்படையில் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனம் உதவ வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, லங்கா சலுகை பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் இங்கு கூற வேண்டி இருக்கின்றது. உண்மையில் அந்த ஸ்தாபனம் இந்த நாட்டிற்கு இன்று அளப்பரிய சேவைகள் செய்து கொண்டு வருகின்றது. இலங்கைச் சலுகை அதிபர்கள், விசேஷமாக அதன் ஜெனரல் மானேஜர் திருவாளர் பெரேரா, மிகவும் திறமையாக, பரந்த அடிப்படையிலே அனைவருக்கும் சேவை செய்து வருவதை நான் பார்த்துள்ளேன். அவர்களுக்கு நான் எனது பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவிக்கக் கடமைப்

விசேஷப் பணம் கையாண்டு, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பணம்

[தொடர்ச்சி அடி உட்க.]

பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இன்னும் சில மாதங்களில் தீபாவளிப் பண்டிகை வருகின்றது. இல்லா மியர்களுக்கும் நோன்புப் பெருநாள் வருகின்றது. இதனை மனத்திற் கொண்டு திருகோணமலை மாவட்ட வியாபாரிகளுக்குத் துணிக் கோட்டாவைக் கூடுதலாகக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இப்போது இவ்வியாபாரிகளுக்கு 250, 350, 450 யார் மட்டில்தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. இந்தக் குறைந்த கோட்டாக்களைப் பெற என்னுடைய மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள், விசேஷமாக மூதூர், கிண்ணியா, அல்லி, தோப்பூர் ஆகிய பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் அனுராதபுரத்துக்கோ, அல்லது காதத்தான்குடிக்கோ போக வேண்டியிருக்கின்றனர். எனவே, அவர்களுக்குக் கோட்டாக்களைக் கூட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

ஜ. லா. 11.45

திருகோணமலை மாவட்டத்திலே இன்று பல சின வியாபாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் இருபது, முப்பது, நாற்பது ஆண்டுகளாக அங்கு தங்கி, தங்கள் தேசத்தை இழந்து, தங்கள் இனத்தை மறந்து சிங்களப் பெண்மணிகளை விவாகம் செய்து வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். அவர்கள் செய்யும் தொழில் புடவைத் தொழில். அவர்களையும் எங்களுடைய நாட்டு மக்களாகக் கருதி துணிக் கோட்டாக்களைக் கூட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய தேசத்தை மறந்து இங்கு நிரந்தரமாக வாழ்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் இனிமேல் தங்கள் தேசத்துக்குத் திரும்பிப் போகப்போவதில்லை. அத்துடன், திருகோணமலை மாவட்டத்திலே ஒரு சலுகைக் கிளையையும் ஆரம்பித்தால் அந்த மாவட்ட மக்களுக்கு அது மிகவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். எதிர்காலத்தில் திருகோணமலை மிகவும் சிறந்த முறையிலே முன்னேறி வரக்கூடிய மாவட்டமாகக் காட்சியளிக்கின்றது. திருகோணமலை மாவட்டத்திலே பல ஸ்தாபனங்கள், அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. எனவே, ஒரு சலுகைக் கிளையை திருகோணமலையிலே ஸ்தாபிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, உல்லாசப் பிரயாணம் சம்பந்தமாக சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். உல்லாசப் பிரயாணத் துறை, மிகச்சிறப்பாக

முன்னேற்றமடைய நீங்கள் முயற்சியெடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறீர்கள். பல உல்லாசப் பிரயாண விடுதிகளை ஸ்தாபித்து வருகிறீர்கள். பல நல்ல திட்டங்களைப் போட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு மக்களை எங்கள் நாட்டுக்கு விஜயம் செய்வித்து அவர்களை எங்கள் நாடு கவரக்கூடிய வகையிலே நீங்கள் வழிவகைகளை வகுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறீர்கள். எங்களுடைய நாட்டிலே உற்பத்தி செய்யும் பொருட்களை அவர்கள் கண்டு ஆசைப்படக்கூடிய முறையிலே அவர்களுக்கு, வேண்டிய ஆர்வத்தை நீங்கள் ஊட்டவேண்டும். மேல்நாடுகளைப் பின்பற்றி, மதுவும் மாதும் கொடுத்து அவர்களைக் கவரச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் எத்தனித்தால், எங்களுடைய நாட்டுக் கலை, கலாசாரம், பண்பு ஆகியவற்றுக்கு அது ஏற்ற செயலாக இருக்காது. எனவே, நமது நாட்டுக்கு ஏற்ற கலை, கலாசார அடிப்படையிலே உல்லாசப் பிரயாணிகளைக் கவரச் செய்ய நாங்கள் எல்லா வழிவகைகளையும் கையாண்டு வந்தால்தான் இந்தத்துறையிலே எங்களுடைய நாட்டின் பெயர் அகில உலகத்திலும் பரவும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்குண்டு.

இந்தக் கட்டத்திலே நான் இன்னுமொரு விடயத்தைப்பற்றியும் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலே குடாக்கரைக் கிராமச்சபைக்குட்பட்ட ஒரு பகுதி இருக்கிறது. இப்பகுதியை எல்லையாகக் கொண்டிருக்கும் 1,200 ஏக்கர் காணியை உல்லாசப் பிரயாண அபிவிருத்திக்காக நீங்கள் எடுக்க ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் இந்த 1,200 ஏக்கரையும் எடுத்தால் குடாக்கரைப் பகுதியிலே உள்ள மக்கள் அவர்களுடைய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டங்களுக்கு இடம் போதாமல் தவிக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இதை நான் ஏற்கனவே உங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கும், கௌரவ காணி அமைச்சரின் கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கின்றேன். அந்த 1,200 ஏக்கரையும் எடுக்காமல் கடலோரமாக உள்ள இடங்களையும் மேட்டுப்பாங்கான இடங்களையும் எடுத்து விட்டு மற்றச் சமமான இடங்களை, குடாக்கரைப் பகுதியிலே சனப்பெருக்கம் பெருகிக்கொண்டு போவதனால், அவர்களுடைய கிராம விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டங்களுக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று நான் அன்பாக வேண்டிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

விசேஷப் பணம் கெடுபிணை, 1969-70

—காரக ஸ்வாமி

அடுத்ததாக, நீங்கள் உங்களுடைய அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள இலாகாக்களின் மூலமாக இந்நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்துக்காகப் பல நல்ல சேவைகளைச் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறீர்கள். ஏற்றுமதி, இறக்குமதி உத்தரவு வழங்கும் திட்டமும் உங்களின் அமைச்சின் கீழே வருவதால் இவ்விடயத்தில் சுதேச வைத்தியர்களை எதிர் நோக்கும் ஒரு பிரச்சினை பற்றியும் நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று இந்த நாட்டிலேயுள்ள ஆயுர்வேத, யூனனி, சித்த வைத்தியர்கள் தங்களுக்குத் தேவையான பொருட்களை—மருந்துகளுக்குத் தேவையான சில முக்கிய மூலிகைகளை—பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமான சாலாமிஸ்ஸி, குங்குமம், கஸ்தூரி, பாதாம் போன்ற பொருட்களைப் பெற அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதையும் நீங்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

இங்கே பலர் தாம் பேசுகின்ற பொழுது பல விதமான பிரச்சினைகளைக் கிளப்பிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். நான் அவைகளிலெல்லாம் தலையிட விரும்பவில்லை. முக்கியமாக என்னுடைய மாவட்டத்திலே சலுசலைக் கிளையொன்றை ஸ்தாபிப்பதற்கு நீங்கள் ஆலோசனை செய்து, வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். என்னுடைய மாவட்டத்திலே உள்ள உல்லாசப் பிரயாண விடுதிகளை நீங்கள் பெருக்கும்போது அந்தப் பகுதிகளிலேயுள்ள மக்களின் விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய இடவசதிகளை கொடுப்பதையே முக்கியமாக மனதில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டுமென நான் மீண்டும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். உல்லாசப் பிரயாணிகளுக்கு, எங்களுடைய நாட்டின் பண்பு, கலாசாரம் ஆகியவற்றுக்கு ஏற்ற விதத்தில் எங்களுடைய பொருட்கள் கிடைக்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் அவர்களுடைய மனதைக் கவர வேண்டும். எங்கள் நாட்டின் உற்பத்திப் பொருட்களைப் பெறக் கூடியதாக அவர்களை உற்சாகப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

சலுசல மூலமாக உள்நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் சேலைகள், சாரங்கள் முதலியவற்றை நாடு முழுவதற்கும் வழங்குவதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து தருவிக்கும் புடவைகளைப்

படிப்படியாகக் குறைக்க வேண்டும். இவை கிளையெல்லாம் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மனதில் வைத்து திறம்பட ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

டி லோய்ஸ் சிரிவர்தன மஹா.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ஓர் ஸ்வாமிநாதர், ஓர் ராஜ் ஈமநிநாதர் யெனே ஈநி உய ஈரீச ஈந கலா கல ஈம ஓர் மன்திரவரையெனே மனே ஈமபகார நோன வெலேடி ஈயநநய ஈந கலா கலா. ஈமபகார நோன வெலேடி ஈயநநய ஈநி கலே மோன ஈரமூனக் ருவிடி கியந கரூன ஈந ஈசே ஓர் ராஜ் ஈமநிநாதர் நரமீ ஈோடிந் ஈந்ந வெநந் கெனெந் நுந கியந ஈகடி மனே விசே ஈயச. 1942 ஈ பமன மோ ரவெ வெலேடிநிவினே ஈந்ஈயந் காரடிந் ஈ ஈகிசீ நான் காரடிந் ஈநேடி. ப்ஈநந் மோ ரவி மோமீல ஈம ஈயசீலாவே மிவிந் ரவிந் ஈந கியவி ப்ஈயிடி ஈமபகார நோன வெலேடி ஈயநநய பிதிவிலா மிவி மோலாஈமவி ரசீய கலேபநா கலே. ஈய பநநந் மிநிந் நிநி ஈந கலே 1949 ஈ பமனடி. ஈ காலயே ஈ கவிசுந்ந ஈாரவி ஈயிசே ஈ. ரந்நா யக ஈநிநுமடி.

மிவிந்ந மோ ஈநி கலே ஈமபகார வ்ஈயாரய ஈய்ஈந் கரந ஈந்ஈமீந் மஈசந யவி ப்ஈவிந் நரமீ ஈயி மிலகவி மிவி ரலா ஈமவி கும்மயக் யேஈம பிஈஈடி. 1942 ஈவி 1956 ஈந்ஈலா ம ஈமபகார நோன வெலேடி ஈயநநய ஈயிவிவி மோன கிய ரவி கவிருந் ஈந்நலா. வெலேடிமோந் ஈயி ஈடி வினந் ஈ ஈயநநய பவிந்லாமோன கியே யமீகிசீ ஈர மூனக் ஈநிவிடி. ஈ ஈரமூன நமீ ப்ஈவிந் நரமீ ஈயிவிவி பஈயிவிவி மஈசநயவி மிவி ரலா ஈமடி.

1956 ந் ப்ஈ ஈ கும்மய வெநசீ வினா. 1956 ந் ப்ஈ ஈமபகார வ்ஈயாரய ப்ஈலீ ஈந்ஈமீந் ஈகசீ கர விவிடி ஈசீலா ஈமபகார ஈமீநி பிதிவிலா கவிசுந்ந கரமோன யந்நவி விவிவி ப்ஈ ஈய ஈயி நுநிவி மோன யந்நவி ப்ஈவிந் வினா. 1960 விவி விவி பிதிவிந் வெநசகீ ஈநி வினா. பிநமீ மஈசநநாவவி ஈ ரசீயவி விவிமநா கரந மிவி மோகிராஈய ரமாவவி மோந்விமோ ஈயநந

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.]

යක් බවට එය පරිවර්තනය කිරීමයි. සාමාන්‍ය දේ පමණක් නොවෙයි, ලොරි ආදී රථවල වුවමනා කරන සෑම දෙයක්ම සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයෙන් ගෙන්වන්නට පටන් ගත්තා.

එහෙත් මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් වුණාට පසු ඒ තත්ත්වය වෙනස් වී තිබෙනවා. සමහර විට ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කියන්නට පුළුවන්, මේ රජය කටයුතු කරන්නේ මුල් පනතේ පරමාර්ථයන් උඩයි කියා. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය සතුව තිබුණු නොයෙක් නොයෙක් අංශ වෙනත් ආයතනවලට බෙදී ගොස් දැන් ඉතිරිව තිබෙන්නේ නම පමණක් කියා මා මතක් කළ අවස්ථාවේ ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කීවා, රත්රන් ලැල්ලක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා කියා. දැන් එය සකස් වී තිබෙන්නේ මූලික අරමුණ අනුව නොවෙයි විශාල ලාභ ලබා ගැනීමේ අරමුණ උඩයි. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය සම්බන්ධ මූලික තිබුණු අදහස වෙනස් කර තිබෙනවා. එය දැන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම මුදල් උපයන ආයතනයක් බවට පත් වී තිබෙනවා. හෝටල් සංස්ථාවට කෝටි 5 ක් පමණත්, ෂිප් කෝර්පරේෂන් එකට කෝටි 12½ ක් පමණත්, ආණ්ඩුවට කෝටි 3 ක් පමණත් දෙන්නට යන බව දැනගන්නට තිබෙනවා. ඒ තරම් විශාල මුදලක් දෙන්නට පුළුවන්කම ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ විශාල ලාභ සහිතව එය පවත්වාගෙන යන නිසයි; විශාල වශයෙන් ලාභ ලබා ගන්න නිසයි. එහෙත් මුල් අදහස වූයේ පාඩුවට හෝ අඩු මිලකට බඩු දීමයි. එය හොඳ අදහසක්. එහෙත් දැන් ඒ ආයතනය කටයුතු කරන්නේ ලාභ ලබා ගැනීමේ අදහසෙනි.

ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ යකඩ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ යකඩ වුණත් සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයට ගෙන්වා ගෙනයි විකුණන්නේ. ඒ ගැන ප්‍රශ්න කළොත් කියන්න පුළුවන්, වෙළෙන්දන්ට දුන්නොත් කොන්ට්‍රෝල් කරන්න බැරිය කියා. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය ලාභ ලබා ගැනීමේ අදහසින් පමණක් පවත්වාගෙන යන ආයතනයක් හැටියටයි මට පෙනෙන්නේ. මගේ විරුද්ධත්වය ඒකයි. සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරයේ මූලික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය කියාත්

මක වෙන්නෙන්, ජීවන වියදම අඩු කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙන්නෙන්, පුළුවන් තරම් අඩු මිලට මහජනයාට බඩු බෙදා හැරියොත් පමණයි. මට තව ඉතිරිව තිබෙන්නේ මිනිත්තු 5 ක තරම සුළු කාලයක් නිසා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් කතා කරන්නට අදහස් කරන්නෙ නැහැ.

ලංකාව සංචාරක අංශයෙන් දියුණු කිරීමේ අදහස ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට හදිසියෙන් ඇතිවුණු අදහසක් නොවෙයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩුවත් සංචාරක අංශය දියුණු කිරීමට ක්‍රියා කළ බව කවුරුත් දන්නා කරුණක්. සමාජවාදී රටවල් වන යුගෝස්ලාවියාව, අරාබි එක්සත් ජනරජය වැනි රටවල පවා හෝටල් පිහිටුවා සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු කර තිබෙනවා. ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා යුගෝස්ලාවියාවට හෝ එක්සත් අරාබි ජනරජයට හෝ ගිනින් බැලුවොත් ඒ උදවිය ඒ ව්‍යාපාර පවත්වාගෙන යන අතරම එතුමාට හොඳහැටි පෙනෙයි. මා එක්සත් අරාබි ජනරජයේ දවස් 10 ක් පමණ ගත කළා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී මගේ සාක්කුවේ තිබුණ ස්ටර්ලිං පවුම් වගයක්. මම සාප්පුවකට ගිනින් ඒවා දී බඩු ඉල්ලුවාම ඔවුන් ඒවා පිළිගත්තේ නැහැ. ස්ටර්ලිං පවුම් ඔවුන් සලකන්නේ කිසිම වටිනාකමක් නැති කොල වගෙයි. එහෙත් මේවා මාරු කරන පිළිගත් බැංකු හා හෝටල් ආදිය තිබෙනවා. හැබැයි මුදල් ලැබුණේ කොහොමද කියා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනෑ. හෝටල්වල සහ වෙනත් ස්ථානවල මුදල් මාරු කිරීමට පිහිටුවා තිබෙන ස්ථානවලින් මිස බිලක් මාර්කට් එකෙන් මාරු කරන්නට බැහැ. එහෙ බිලක් මාර්කට් එකක් නැහැ. කෙරෝ වලට ගියාම ඩොලර්වත්, ස්ටර්ලිං පවුම්වත් නියම ස්ථානවලින් හැර වෙන තැන්වලින් මාරු කර ගන්නට බැහැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

හොරෙන් මාරු කරන්න බැරිද?

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

මට නම් හම්බ වුණේ නැහැ. සාප්පුවලින් නම් මාරු කරන්නට බැහැ. එවා මාරු කරන වෙනම තැන් තිබෙනවා.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

හොරෙන් මාරු කරන්න බැහැ කියා දන්නෙ කොහොමද ?

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்கா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩ්රියාවට ගියාම නම් පුළු වන් ඇති. කෙරෝවෙදි නම් මට ඒ විධියේ තත්ත්වයක් පෙනුනෙ නැහැ. ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩ්රියාවෙදි නම් මට පෙනුනා, ස්ටර්ලිං පවුම් ආදිය මාරු කරන්න හොර ජාවාරම්කාරයින් බලා සිටින බව. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, එක්සත් අරාබි ජනරජයේ සංචාරකයින් සඳහා හෝටල් 300 ක් පමණ පිහිටුවා තිබෙනවා.

යුගෝස්ලාවියාවේ ඩුබ්රොනික් නගරයෙන් මා දවස් 2 ක් හිටියා. ඒ රටේ සංචාරක හෝටලයක රාත්‍රියේ නවාතැන් ගැනීමටත්, උදේ කැමටත් වියදම් වෙන් නෙ අපේ රටේ මුදලින් රු. 30 ක තරම් සුළු මුදලක්. මේ හෝටල් ගාස්තු කොයි තරම් ලාභද? සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ශීත රටවල වාසය කරන මිනිසුන් ශීත සෘතුවේදි විකක් උණුසුම් රටවල් සොයා යනවා. ඒ නිසා ඔවුන් වෙනුවෙන් මහනුවර, නුවරඑළිය වගේ පළාත්වල හෝටල් සෑදීමෙන් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ඇතිවෙයි කියා මා හිතන්නෙ නැහැ. සමහරවිට මිගමුව, බේරුවල, හික්කඩුව වැනි මුහුදුබඩ පළාත්වල තවතින්නට සංචාරකයන් කැමති ඇති.

සංචාරක අංශයෙන් දියුණු රටවල ගාස්තු දෙස බලන විට අපේ රටේ අය කරන ගාස්තු ඉතා වැඩි බව පෙනී යනවා. ඩුබ්රොනික් නගරයට ගියොත් තමුන් නාන්සේට පෙනෙයි, නොයෙක් රටවලින් පැමිණි විශාල සංචාරක පිරිස් ඉතා අඩු වියදමින් ඒ නගරයේ නැවති සිටින හැටි. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් සංචාරකයින් විවේකයක් ගත කරන්නට එනවා මිස පුළුවන් තරම් මුදල් වියදම් කරන අදහසින් එන්නෙ නැහැ. ශීත රටවලින් උණුසුම් රටවල් හොයාගෙන එන සංචාරකයින් නුවරඑළිය වගේ ශීත ප්‍රදේශවල

තවතින්නට කැමැත්තක් දක්වන්නෙ නැහැ. පසුගිය දවස්වල අපේ නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම් තැන්පත් විජේසිංහ මහත්මයාටත් මම මේ විධියේ කාරණයක් කිව්වා. නුවරඑළිය වැනි ප්‍රදේශවල හෝටල් තිබුණත් එක්තරා විදේශීය පිරිසක් එහි ශීත වැඩිසි කියා කොළඹ තවතින්නට ආවා. සංචාරකයින් ලංකාවට ආවම ඔවුන් මුහුදුබඩ ප්‍රදේශවල තවතිමට වැඩි කැමැත්තක් දක්වනවා. ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා යුගෝස්ලාවියාවටත්, එක්සත් අරාබි ජනරජයටත් ගියොත් එතුමාට පෙනී යනවා ඇති, ඒ රටවල් සංචාරකයින්ගෙන් ස්ටර්ලිං පවුම් හා ඩොලර් ආදිය එකතු කර ගන්නේ කොහොමද කියා.

මේ වැය ශීඝ්‍රය පිළිබඳ විවාදයේදී කළා කළ සමහර මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ප්‍රකාශ කළා, මේ රටට එන ඇතැම් සංචාරකයින්ගේ සාක්කුවල තිබෙන්නේ සිලිං 5 ක් වගේ සුළු මුදලක් බව. ඒ රටවලට යන කොට එහෙම යන්න බැහැ. ඒ රටවලට යන විට තමන් අත තිබෙන මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය හෙළි කරන්නට ඕනෑ. හෝටලයක තව තින්නට ගියත් තමන් අතේ තිබෙන මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයත්, වියදම් කරන ප්‍රමාණයත් හෙළි කරන්නට ඕනෑ. තමන් ලඟ තිබෙන සල්ලි දී ඒ රටේ තිබෙන සල්ලි ගන්නා ඩෙක්ලරේෂන් ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කරන්නට ඕනෑ. ඉතා වටිනා අදහසක් මා ඉදිරිපත් කළේ. හොරෙන් මුදල් ගන්න පුළුවන්ද කියා මා දන්නෙ නැහැ. පෝට්සෙඩ්වලට ගියාම රන් පවුම් වීසි කර බඩු ගන්නවා පෙනෙනවා. ඒක කොහොම වෙනවද දන්නෙ නැහැ. ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩ්රියාවට ගියාම ඒකෙ වෙනසක් පෙනෙනවා. තමුන් කයිරෝ, යුගෝස්ලාවියා, බියෝග්‍රෑඩ්, ඩුබ්රොව්නික් යන ස්ථානවල කවදාවත් ඒක කරන්නට බැහැ. රටක් දියුණු වන විට සංචාරකයන් එන බවත්, ඒ අනුව රට තව තවත් දියුණු වන බවත් අප පිළිගන්නවා. දඹදෙනියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.) කී විධියේ අදහස් ඇතිව සංචාරකයන් එනවාය කියා මා සිතන්නෙ නැහැ. සමහරවිට ඒ අදහස් ඇතිව එන අයත් ඇති. එහෙත් මේ රටට වැඩිපුර එන්නේ ශීත පළාත්වල අය නිවාඩුවක් ගත

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මහ.]

කරන්නයි. ඒ අය ලක්ෂපතියත් වගේ අයයි. මධ්‍යම පන්තියේ අය ආවම මේ තරම් විශාල ගණන් ගෙවන්න ඒ අයට අමාරුයි. ඒ නිසා ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා මේ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු කරන්නට අද හස් කරනවා නම් සමාජවාදී රටවල කර තිබෙන හැටියට කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

සභාපති

(*அக்கிராசனார்*)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! Business is interrupted till 2 P.M. when the Minister will reply.

දක්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදීන් අ. සා. 2 ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி.ப. 2 மணிக்கு இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 P.M. and then resumed.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(*கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன*)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

My critics are not here so that I may reply to them. As always happens, they talk quite a lot, mention a lot of matters which are not strictly accurate, and when the time comes to reply to them they disappear. I would like, therefore, to take up some of the matters which dealt with individual subjects under the departments of the Ministry.

Firstly, mention was made by the hon. Member for Walapane (Mr. T. B. M. Herath), of the Watumulla C.W.E. retail store. That retail store made a profit of Rs. 300, and during a period of time it made a net profit of Rs. 2,752. The sales amounted to about Rs. 3,500. It is one of the major stores in the rural areas. I do not know what the hon. Member is complaining about because this store gets its provisions as do all other retail stores.

The policy of the Government with regard to the C. W. E. retail stores was explained earlier in this House.

We felt that retail stores were not in keeping with the policy for which the C. W. E. was originally founded. It is a Co-operative Wholesale Establishment and should not compete with co-operative stores which should be the retail organizations throughout the country. So, after this Government came into office, we have not opened new stores, and stores which were in a bad way and which hon. Members complained against or which were showing losses, have been closed, provided arrangements could be made to deal with the problem of the employees. Fifty have been dealt with in that way, and there are about a hundred more. We offered the entire hundred to the co-operative movement so that they may run them as co-operative stores, but they did not wish to take them over with the employees and we did not wish to hand them over without the employees. So, there the problem has got stuck and we are awaiting the report of the Co-operative Commission to come to a final settlement.

It is the policy of the Government that retail stores should not be run by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment as that is a violation of its original purpose. I think hon. Members will agree with that. We do not mind their being run by the co-operative stores and the private sector, but the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment should not go into retail business.

The second question raised was about the issue of dried fish to Sandalankawa Co-operative Society. Now, one would see from this report how inaccurate the hon. Member was with regard to that particular matter.

“Normally only multi-purpose co-operative society unions are being issued dried fish except in the case of a few co-operative societies which have been recommended by the Co-operative Development Department for direct issues. Sandalankawa Co-operative Society is one of them and they are normally entitled to a

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quota of 100 cwts. For the whole of the year 1969, this society has not called over at Welisara for purchase of dried fish except in July, when they called over and were offered 100 cwts."

But they purchased only 31 cwt. and 94 lb. They have not availed themselves of their full quota. The Kurunegala District traders' total quota for a month is 1,446 cwt. of dried fish and traders in the Kurunegala District are served from the Kurunegala Co-operative Wholesale Depot from which they had purchased 1,408 cwt. of dried fish in May, 1,208 cwt. In June, and 1,159 cwt. in July.

So, one would see that we do not as a rule give dried fish to societies except when recommended by the Co-operative Development Department, but in the case of Sandalan-kawa we did. They are entitled to a certain quota, but they do not come and take it. They have not taken one-third of the quota. No one can be blamed for that, but if the hon. Member will turn the searchlight inwards, he will see that the problem is in the co-operative society and not in the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment. Since he is not here, and I do not think he reads HANSARD either I hope the Opposition Whip will convey to him this information.

Then, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) raised the question of certain dried fish quota holders. What he said is true in that a petition has been received on 28.5.1969. The C.W.E. are inquiring into the petition; they have sent their security people to inquire. An interim report was received on 4th July 1969 and they are awaiting the final report before taking the matter up with the government agent. This deals with four traders. The names he gave are correct. They have been given certain quotas, but as I said earlier the question of choosing distributors not only of dried fish but of other provisions, is now in the hands of the government agent of the District. It is he who chooses them.

Apart from the C.W.E. retail stores and co-operative societies which are automatically registered as distributors, the wholesalers as well as the others, the private sector distributors who get provisions including dried fish, from the C.W.E., are chosen entirely by the government agent. He may consult the Member of Parliament, he may consult the Advisory Committee, and he looks into the question of the number of ration book holders and of the population of the area. He will, thereafter, in his own discretion choose the private sector distributors. When the names of those selected are sent to us, we immediately give them such quota as they are entitled to on the ration books or as recommended by the government agent within the capacity of what is available for distribution in the C. W.E. If any distributor violates any provision of the law, it is for the government agent to strike him off the traders' list. If that is done we do not provide him with provisions.

A situation arose in Galle in the area of the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He complained against certain traders. He wanted the C.W.E. to strike them off our list. We said it is not our function. If the government agent recommends that they should be struck off, we will not give them provisions.

As far as the distribution is concerned, what the C. W. E. gives to the private sector is given to those chosen by the government agent. It has been so in the case of dried fish, and these four traders mentioned by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota were chosen by the government agent. Why he selected them, I do not know. But if they have been wrongly chosen, we will inquire into the petition and deal with it in the proper way.

The next matter raised by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was in regard to the State Printing Corporation. At least many of the

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important buildings, we hoped would be finished by the end of this year, but owing to various difficulties the Engineering Corporation are unable to complete the work and they have promised to give us four buildings in January or February next year. We hope to commence production in January or February 1970. We hope to start the printing of textbooks from Grade 1 to 10 from the year 1970. If more buildings come up and more machinery is installed, we propose to take over the entire printing of school textbooks by the end of 1970. The delay has been caused by the buildings not coming up in time as expected.

Then with regard to Salu Sala, I think the hon. Member for Kunda-sala explained how the Salu Sala distribution is effected. I would like to inform hon. Members that we have now 4,000 distributors under Salu Sala. Earlier, the distribution was given only to a small number of wholesale dealers. We have eliminated the wholesale dealers in the private sector. We are retaining the wholesale distribution by Salu Sala in the various provinces: we have distribution centres in Galle, Kandy, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, and so on. The others are all retail dealers, small people, සිල්ලර වෙළෙඳුන්—4,000 retail dealers throughout the Island who get their quota direct from the Salu Sala wholesale establishment. Of course, they may not get as much as they want or as much as is required by the people. We have to distribute such cloth as we get on our limited foreign exchange quota which has now come down from over Rs. 100 million to Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 million. We supplement that with purchases of local material. We are at least able to supply the rationed quota of six yards; and that rationed quota is given at a reduced price. Three hundred traders who violated the regulations were struck off the list and their quotas were cancelled.

Fifty per cent of Salu Sala stocks go to co-operative societies through the C.W.E. I do not know what the complaint is when 50 per cent of the

stocks go to co-operative societies—a people's movement. It was 40 per cent at one time; we increased it to 45 per cent, and then to 50 per cent. The private sector is constantly complaining that they are not getting enough. Fifty per cent of all we have goes to the co-operative movement, 35 per cent goes to the C. W. E. retail stores, and only the balance goes to the private sector.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota spoke about poplin and other cloth going to industrialists. Only 3 per cent is given to these industrialists who finish the material and sell it. That is governed by the Ministry of Industries. If we do not give that, hundreds will be thrown out of employment—the people who are employed by these industrialists. These industrialists are not big people but small industrialists who employ ten or fifteen girls to do the printing. and there is a clamour that they should be kept alive. Otherwise, a small and widespread industry will cease to exist. Only 3 per cent of the entire amount of cloth imported into Ceylon, or even less, is given to those industrialists who are registered with the Ministry of Industries. It is only after they obtain their certificate of registration that cloth is given to them for finishing.

Now I come to the general criticism of organizations like Salu Sala and Consolexpo, which were branches of the C. W. E. The fact that we have given shares to the private sector was criticized. I would like to say that, firstly, we decided to create branches of the C. W. E. with the intention of decentralizing the work of a massive and large organization which was growing too large with matters such as the import of cement, the import of textiles, the import of dried fish, and so on. We had a variety of matters, imports, exports and distribution, which were making the organization too large to be run under one head. Therefore, we thought of decentralizing it, taking the import of textiles and their distribution into one section, the import and distribution of dried fish into another, the export

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trade into a third, and so on. We also thought that some of the take-overs of monopolies by the C. W. E. were take-overs from the private sector, such as textiles being taken over practically overnight. Therefore there was no reason why we should not associate with the private sector also in ownership and management. We associated with them not for nothing. They had to buy their shares and they became shareholders in the new decentralized companies, the Lanka Salu Sala and the Consolidated Exports. Their holdings were spread throughout the country. It is not like an organization owned by a few. The number of shareholders in the Lanka Salu Sala runs to thousands—6,000 or even more. The value of a share is Rs. 10 and small men have invested their money. So these small men are shareholders or partners in this enterprise. They can choose their own directors. The C. W. E. owns 51 per cent of the shares under the law passed by this House and the rest of the shares belong to the private sector.

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It is true that profits were made, but the dividend paid amounted to only 10 per cent a year, 20 per cent for two years. The rest of the money has been put into a reserve, the Dividend Equalization Account, and will be used for other national ventures. Ten per cent on investments is not much, and that 10 per cent has gone to all shareholders who are owners of the Lanka Salu Sala.

The price at which textiles should be sold can always be determined by the Government, because the C.W.E. owns 51 per cent of the shares, and the Government's decision is final on an essential commodity such as textiles. I cannot say textiles are sold at prices which are exorbitant when we consider the duties that Salu Sala has to pay. The duties were reduced by the Hon. Minister of Finance recently. Not only that, we have to account for devaluation and for two increases in the FEEC rate. In spite

of that the textiles sold have remained constant since the Salu Sala was formed.

It will be dangerous to merely keep on reducing prices because the day may come when we find the price at which we buy textiles has increased, and it may then become necessary to raise the price of textiles.

The second reason why we do not wish to reduce the price of cloth is because the production of textiles is growing in Ceylon. Now, more and more types of textiles needed in this country are produced by big organizations as well as handloom and powerloom centres. The price of the cloth so produced is higher than the price of cloth that we import, and if we reduce the price of imported cloth the entire local industry, not may, but will come to a stand still. We have to consider that and the Ministers in charge both of the industrial sector and the rural development sector wish those industries to be preserved. They do not wish the foreign textile to compete and knock out of existence our handloom, powerloom and local textile industries. Therefore it is not possible, however much we may wish to or even if we can, while selling at a profit, to reduce the price of cloth beyond what it is today without abandoning the local industry entirely to extinction.

In dealing with the question of the private sector having shares, not only in this organization but also in others, I should like to draw your attention to two newspaper articles. The first one deals with the Labour Party policy in England. I have been mentioning these matters earlier, too, that it is time we began to think in terms of the private sector and the public sector working together in certain spheres.

The Labour Party, which calls itself a socialist party, came to power "casting envious glances at Italy's Industrial Reorganization Institute—the nationalized body through which,

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in theory at least, the State controls, as the table shows, a large number of the commanding heights of the economy."—a phrase very dear to the heart of my hon. Friend, the Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa).

I shall read from the article. It states as follows :

"It is a formidable body : the largest single employer in Italy with a turnover three times that of Fiat it is the fifth largest industrial combine in Europe with interests in nearly 150 companies.

It was I.R.I.'s dynamic example that fired George Brown to set up the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation.... Labour's planners continue to be mesmerised by I.R.I."

Their latest planning is that the next stage of Britain's industrial reconstruction would be the creation of a State Holding Company, modelled on I.R.I. which would master-mind new public enterprises by taking equity stakes in companies and appointing directors.

Their idea is that there should be an unique mixture of public and private enterprise. We use the word "marriage". There they use the words "unique mixture" of public and private enterprise. The Government provided the guidance and the private sector much of the capital. "In the past 10 years it has been I.R.I. that has been one of the major forces behind the Italian 'economic miracle'."

It goes on to emphasize how England's Labour Party, a socialist party, is thinking in terms of an unique mixture of public and private enterprise, where private enterprise provides the capital and the public enterprise provides some of the guidance, and the cadre of professional managers which are available in the private sector are utilized for the good of the whole community. They are even thinking in terms of a new Ministry, the Ministry of State Participation, as an instrument of State planning.—[Interruption.]—You have

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only got to add "Participation" after "Ministry of State." This is from the "London Times" of a few days ago.

So, there is a socialist party in England which is thinking not in terms of nationalizing everything. They do feel that important sectors in the economy such as transport—

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(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Did you say socialist party in England?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Why, Harold Laski's Party? He was Chairman.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Long ago. He is now dead.

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

If he was not dead he would be even more enthusiastic about this.

It is thinking in terms, except of certain key centres like transport, coal and so on, of entering into partnership with the private sector in various spheres of activity. That is the U.K. and the Labour Party. Then there is India and the Congress Party which also, you say, are now socialist.

The State Trading Corporation of India have recently issued a bonus issue, equity capital, from Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 4 crores, asking the public to participate in the State Trading Corporation. That is like our C.W.E. funds. Not only that, what is their profit? The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) is here now.

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The dividend was raised last year from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and it is recommended that the dividend be now raised to 20 per cent.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What is that?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The State Trading Corporation of India.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why do you not emulate that?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

They are emulating us. This is the "Hindu" of yesterday, 31st August 1969. They are up to date. There is an advertisement on this page. This is a report of a meeting, and the speech by the chairman shows that in India also, the socialist government now in office is thinking in terms of a union between the public and private sectors in certain spheres, and also that their State Trading Corporation is making profits of 10, 15 and 20 per cent.

As I said, the idea we had adumbrated and which we are carrying out in certain spheres, permits the private sector also to buy shares and invest; using their capital and their know-how, the state—as in our case—being the majority shareholder under the law, will see that there is no monopoly or use of institutes such as the Salu Sala purely for private advantage. We are following in those footsteps.

In the same way, we decided that the C. W. E's profits should not merely be kept as they have been kept up

to now, in Government Bonds where the return was only 4 to 4½ per cent. This House agreed to legislation which permitted the investment of these profits. This year, of course, we gave the entire profits to the Hon. Minister of Finance—it was a gift of Rs. 20 million. But there were some accumulated profits. As a business venture the directors and the Government thought that the money should be put to some use. If we are to put it to some use, we also should think of the returns.

What are the returns the C. W. E. can get on the profits that are accumulating so that in lean times we should be able to fall back on that investment? The best investment today for anybody is the hotel investment because of the concessions the Government has given. I do not say that the hotel investment is going to be so profitable but there is a full tax holiday of five years and half tax holiday of 15 years. In spite of the Finance Minister taking away tax holidays in regard to various business houses, the hotel industry enjoys his concession because we want to develop that industry.

Therefore, if a private investor with a fair amount of money in his hands, would look round and see what he would like to invest his money in, the first thing he would see is that his investment will enjoy a tax holiday—5 years entire tax holiday and 15 years half tax holiday—in the hotel industry. Therefore, the C. W. E. thought of investing in the hotel industry.

Now, I shall explain to you why we came to that decision in that way. Firstly, I do not wish to go into the question of tourism in a large way because every year I deal with it, and every year the same people come with the same arguments about සංකර ශිෂ්ටාචාරය, බටහිර ශිෂ්ටාචාරය, හෙළවැලි ගැනු ගෙළේලා and all sorts of utter rubbish, which really have no meaning.

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[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

The one who has entered this fray this year in a very big way is the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) whom I would like to characterize as "the father of tourism" in this country. He was the one who was keenest on tourism by bringing foreign visitors, both male and female, to Ceylon and hiding them out in Trincomalee and various places; he gave over our rest-houses, some of them, to the Tourist Bureau—Hikkaduwa, Anuradhapura, I think also Pussellawa, Polonnaruwa. Not one resthouse has this Government given over to the Hotels Corporation which the father of tourism had not given out to the Tourist Bureau. Every one of the resthouses today handled by the Hotels Corporation as well as by the private sector—there are 200 by the private sector—was given out in his wisdom, when he was campaigning for tourism. He is the Minister who got down a gentleman called Kovach to report on tourism, and it is his report that we are implementing. He is the one who created a Tourist Bureau and put into that bureau various people like Tony Buxton and so on. He is the person who made Ceylon popular in the night clubs of the West as the place where tourists must come. Now when his efforts are bearing fruit, he blames us. Ceylon cannot shut itself out from the rest of the world. People will come here whether there is a Tourist Board, a Minister of Tourism, or not. Ceylon is at the cross-roads of travel today. It was so in the maritime era when Colombo was a popular port. It was so before, in the time of Ibn Batuta, or even earlier. That is why Vijaya came here. How many others came before him, we do not know.

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Now it is again so with Jumbo Jet and Concord airliners. I think Ceylon is most useful and safe for tourists because they can travel oversea from

South Africa to Ceylon, from Ceylon to Australia, without going overland, without even having the evil effects of the sonic boom. So however much the hon. Member for Dambadeniya might like to escape from tourists travelling here, he cannot. Even if he goes to Paradise Island, a few miles away from Trincomalee, he will be pursued by these ladies. They may be hippies; they may be wearing mini-skirts; they may wear nothing, as the hon. Member for Moneragala (Mr. Raja Welegama) said. They may come here and perform strip-tease; they may perform other things like what you saw at World's End. But you just cannot stop them from coming here.

So unless of course you shut your doors as they did in the Stalin era in Russia, and say that no one shall come here, no one shall go out—I do not think anybody is suggesting that we should do that—it is the task of the Government to see that the proper types come here. And if they come here and spend their money, then we must provide accommodation for them as well as other services that are necessary to earn money for our country. That is exactly what we are doing.

We are trying to promote visits to Ceylon in areas which we think will bring the most profits to this country. Not only from the West, for the first time we are making a major effort to get visitors from the East—from Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal, India—a region which is now fast developing after attaining freedom. With travel as it is progressing now, a Japanese airliner will come on direct flight from Japan to Ceylon very soon. Thailand promised to come but they delayed it. Our planes go direct to Bangkok. That means an increase of travel. Do you buy a big Trident plane and say that it must go empty? Surely when a plane goes from here to Bangkok and returns to Ceylon, there will be visitors, there will be tourists.

We are not going to examine them and say, "You must not have dirty minds." We cannot do that. They can have any thoughts in their minds, they may come and do anything here. But no Government will encourage visitors to come and do immoral things. Do not think that we will encourage it. We do not encourage them to come here and do things against our culture and civilization. A remark was made by the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) that our civilization has lasted so long and it is a civilization that cannot easily be destroyed. Three Western powers tried to do so but they failed. How a few hundred thousand tourists can destroy it is beyond my imagination. Those speeches made by three or four hon. Members here were merely to catch the public eye and to show that they are the defenders of our morality in this country.

The tourist plan—I need not go into it now; I have mentioned it several times before—is, therefore, not different from the S. L. F. P. tourist plan. Mrs. Bandaranaike, who took tourism under her wing, made it part and parcel of the functions of the Prime Minister; that is how I came to have it just willy-nilly. When I was made Minister of State there was no function attached to the Minister of State; the Hon. Prime Minister gave me some of the functions of the Prime Minister, and Mrs. Bandaranaike's functions came to me. She was in charge of tourism. She thought it so important—she had much more wisdom than many of the men in her party—that she took it under her own wing.

She was the one who laid the foundation for the Hotel School. Why do you have the Hotel School if you are not going to have tourists? Why do you train people there if you are not going to have hotels? Why do you have hotels if you are not going to have visitors? Why have a hotel if you are not going to have rooms, massage clinics and barber saloons for the tourists? What is

the Hotel School for? Therefore, we are going ahead with tourism possibly in a more modern way, spending more money in a scientific way. We have a very efficient and far-thinking chairman and a tourist board who are devoted to their work.

Today, tourism has become one of the world's major industries, whether you like it or not. It is a phenomenon of the post-war world. The largest single business transaction in the whole world today, counted in billions and billions of dollars, is the tourist industry. In England, it is the third largest foreign exchange earner, the biggest dollar earner. In Spain, 20 million tourists are expected this year. India is spending money in a big way to attract tourists; it is so with Japan and Singapore. We cannot remain outside that stream.

But I am entirely with you in that we should not, either in tourism or anything else, seek to destroy the indigenous ways of life that we have—if you like to call them culture, religion, language, dress or architecture. We want to attract tourists so that they may come and see our country, not so that they may corrupt us. I think hon. Members on the opposite benches are incorruptible. No tourist, judging by their speeches, can corrupt them. They are paragons of virtue and morality and all the good things in the world. Even if they see some act at Horton Plains they are incorruptible. The hon. Member for Moneragala—he says he saw the West and the East in fond embrace—is incorruptible. Possibly, he saw them for the first time; I do not know. So, tourism has come to stay and we must take advantage of it. We are trying for the first time in a scientific way and by joining various international organizations and attending international conferences to be in the stream of tourist development that has taken place after the war.

There was another question raised about the hotels. Now, I would like to say that there is only one hotel in which the Government has an investment; that is, the Hotels Corpo-

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—කරක සභාව

[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

ration's Intercontinental Hotel. The Hotels Corporation has government money in it. It is floating a new company, in which there is private foreign capital also, which will run the Intercontinental Hotel on the land opposite the barracks. That is the one company in which the Government has direct participation—the Intercontinental Hotel project run by the Ceylon Hotels Corporation.

Except for the C.W.E.—Oberoi, which I shall refer to later, Government has no other financial participation in hotels. And I am glad of that because the Hon. Minister of Finance cannot find the money. He cannot find, as I said earlier, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 for me for an aquarium. I am seeking private sector help to have the aquarium. He finds it difficult to find the money. He wants it for more useful and urgent purposes.

So, if the private sector was not given these concessions like tax holidays, if the Tourist Board did not come in and say, "Here is a resort area; we have acquired it; we will lease out land to you; build your hotel; we will help in providing the infra-structure like roads, railway, lights water and so on", there will be no tourist development in Ceylon at all.

One such resort area is at Bentara where three hotels are coming up entirely with private capital. About Rs. 10 million to Rs. 15 million worth of buildings are coming up with private capital. I went there the other day, and I find they are doubling the original plans. While the building is coming up they are doubling the number of rooms because all the rooms planned to be put up according to the original plans have been booked right up to the end of April—even before the rooms have come up. They think that more rooms will become necessary. That is run by the private sector.

From Hendala right up to Negambo there are three or four hotels coming up, all with private sector capital—the Pegasus Reef, Blue Lagoon and the Browns Hotel.

Colombo is not the centre of our activities. Colombo is the centre of Ceylon's business life and also, possibly, of tourism, but it is not the centre of our activities. We have the south-west coast, the north of Colombo coast, the hill-country, the dry zone and Trincomalee. But progress must be made stage by stage.

Except in the Intercontinental, C.W.E.—Oberoi, and the Pegasus Reef, there is no foreign participation. The shareholders of the others are all Ceylon citizens, and the only foreign capital may be in regard to certain goods like lifts, for instance, which are not available here. And even here the foreign capital would not come to more than 5 or 10 per cent. The big hotels like the Pegasus Reef built with B.O.A.C. participation, the Intercontinental with Import-Export Bank participation and the C.W.E.—Oberoi with Oberoi participation, are the only hotels where there is international finance coming into the scheme.

We have never stopped the Hilton Hotel coming up in Ceylon. We will be very happy if the Hilton International and the private sector build a Hilton Hotel in Ceylon. Nobody has stopped them. I do not know what the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) is talking about. He has been wrongly briefed by his friends. There is no stopping of the Hilton Hotel in Ceylon.

Everybody in this House, except possibly he, knows that it was the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) who, on the 24th September 1968, made a complaint in this House that there was going to be a sale of the Steuart Place site. He said that he was making a charge against certain persons.

I read from HANSARD of that date :

"This is not a matter of individuals but a matter of public policy in regard to which I feel very strongly, and that is why I have decided to make use of the Adjournment in order to bring these facts to the notice of this honourable House.

The matter I am referring to is the project known as the Hilton Hotel which was to be constructed by a company that

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was floated here, the Hotel International. It has now been in existence for nearly two years. There is yet no hotel. The company has been there for two years.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 24th September 1968; Vol. 82, c. 137-8].

That is true. We gave them the green light. We provided the foreign exchange and the Government said O. K. in January 1966. And the hon. Member was making this statement in September 1968. He goes on to say :

“The original proposal was to obtain the finance from abroad from a company known as Cementation Company.”

Further on, in the next column he says :

“What did this company do? They chose a very beautiful site for this hotel. Anyone going round Galle Face and passing Galle Road along Steuart Place can see the Boards there: ‘Site for Hotel Hilton’. The boards are still there. This land was bought from the Church of Ceylon. There were negotiations with His Lordship the Bishop, and the Bishop decided to sell this land to this company. It was represented to the Bishop that this was for a national purpose—the development of tourism by the construction of a Hilton Hotel would be a considerable step forward in national development—on that basis the Church parted with this land.”

Then he says :

“The value of this land was Rs. 4,600 a perch....”

And he goes on to say that the Bishop was diddled by this company and the company is now going to sell this land; the Steuart Place land, worth Rs. 4,600 a perch, purchased from the Bishop saying a hotel is coming up, is going to be sold; the company was going to hold a meeting on the 7th of October to take a decision to sell the land at a profit, and the profit was to be utilized to put up a little Hilton in the backyard of the Galle Face Hotel. This is the report in HANSARD. And the hon. Member strongly recommends that we should acquire this property. He calls this kind of financing a shocking transaction to diddle the Bishop—buying a valuable land saying it is for a hotel international, then selling the land and using the profit—twice the

original profit—to put up a Hilton Hotel at the back of the Galle Face Hotel, two and a half years after the Government had given permission.

What would you expect any decent, socialist government to do? What would you expect us to do? Fold our hands and wait when these capitalists, real, ugly heads, say, “We’ll, go ahead sell that land, put up a ghetto, get the profits and divide it among ourselves”? No. We decided, in agreement with the views of the hon. Member for Colombo South to knock these capitalists on the head. We did not mind their putting up a Hilton Hotel; they are not going to put it up here, they are putting it up behind the Galle Face Hotel. If they are going to sell the land we will buy it. I do not know why the hon. Member for Dambadeniya is so worried about the speed at which it was done. No doubt, speed is the essence of modern life. We acquired the land the next day, and compensation will be paid at whatever rate the Government Valuer values it. Then they can build their hotel at the back of Galle Face Hotel. Here is their decision. I have got all the papers in the file here, but the hon. Member for Dambadeniya has not come. He must be, as usual, somewhere else. I do not know where he is.

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There is a resolution of the board to build the Hilton Hotel at the back of Galle Face Hotel. They say that the Steuart Place site was condemned by Hiltons; therefore they are going to build at the back of the Galle Face Hotel. Well, good luck to them.

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(Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third Colombo Central)

Condemned by whom?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Condemned by the Hilton man. You find that in their second ordinary report. Then they continued with the acquisition. It is all in the report. And to help them we asked our officials to discuss this with Hotel International because their shareholders kicked up a row. I understand Mr. Justin Kotelawala, who had some feud with Mr. Gardiner, decided that he will not let the Hilton come up behind the Galle Face Hotel; he will not allow the Galle Face Hotel to be spoilt. He is a shareholder and he went to court. That was sabotaged. We had nothing to do with that.

We said, if they cannot build it there, let us negotiate with them and find out whether we cannot build a Hilton Hotel together with them at the Steuart Place site. I went so far. But we were advised: do not touch the Hotel International because they are going to be sued, sued by their contractors and sued by their architects. They had entered into certain negotiations and were in difficulty, and with those liabilities it would be dangerous for the Government to have anything to do with them because it may be possible that we, too, will come under their liabilities. We would like to have their assets, but not their liabilities. Therefore, we decided to drop the matter and not to have any further negotiations with the Hotel International. We decided to go on our own.

So, there was the Steuart Place site. We could not leave a valuable site vacant. We had to do something with it. Therefore, we looked for people who would join us in putting up our hotel. Once the Hilton people are out—I am not talking of the Hilton Company—Hotel International is going to join up with the Hiltons. We cannot afford to negotiate with Hiltons; they are already in negotiation with Hotel International. So that, there were various other people who came and we

found that Oberoi's terms were the best. Now, you talk of Oberoi as if he is the owner of a *thosai kade*. Anybody who goes to Delhi—

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(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திவுலுப்பிட்டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

What are the terms?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I have not got the terms. We have not signed any agreement, but their terms are far better than the terms offered to us by others. I shall table them in the House when the time comes. I have to table them under the C.W.E. Act. The Oberoi Hotel in New Delhi is one of the best hotels in that part of the world. They have recently been classified. I have got the classification here—Hiltons is a five star hotel—I can show it to you if you want. The New Delhi Oberoi Hotel is a five star hotel. The Oberoi Hotel in Kashmir is called Palace Hotel—Maharajah of Kashmir's Palace—and it is a five star hotel. The Oberoi Hotel in Calcutta is a four star hotel. They are working in New Delhi in collaboration with Intercontinental. So, we have sought their collaboration for putting up our hotel. In Bombay they are putting up a 34-storeyed hotel in collaboration with Sheraton. They are the four big hoteliers—Hiltons, Intercontinental, Sheraton and Holiday Inns—who want to come to Ceylon. Sheratons have a 34-storeyed hotel. So, we are negotiating with them and their terms up to now are far better than Hiltons. We could not negotiate with Hiltons because they have joined somebody else.

We decided that the C.W.E. which has money available and is owner of the land should enter into partnership with them on a management basis to run the International Hotel. A new company is being floated called the Asian Hotels Corporation in which the C.W.E. owns 51 per cent shares. I will tell you why I call it the Asian Hotels Corporation. We

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thought far; we were not thinking in small terms. We want to have hotels throughout Asia, not only in Ceylon. Why should we think only of Ceylon? Why should we not have hotels in other parts of Asia?

In the Asian Hotels Corporation 51 per cent of the shares belong to the C.W.E. and the other 49 per cent is open to the people of Ceylon. There is not one single cent by way of capital from outside. I cannot understand all this noise. Any member here can invest in it; any citizen of Ceylon can invest in the 49 per cent. It will be entirely a 100 per cent Ceylonese company. We will be entering into an agreement with Oberoi for a period of years.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It is only a management agreement?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It is only a management agreement. They will bring in their associates of Intercontinental and of Hiltons throughout North India. They are now investing on a hotel in Madras and in Hyderabad. They are the biggest hoteliers today in India. And before I had negotiations with them I met Mr. Dinesh Singh, the Foreign Affairs Minister of India; I met Mr. Sawaran Singh, the Minister for Tourism in India. I asked them about these people. I do not know about these stories. Everybody has stories—the hon. Member for Dambadeniya has stories—but we do not act on stories. Both of them gave a good certificate and said, you can enter into negotiations with them; they are good hoteliers. So, that is the C.W.E. Oberoi story.

Now, the Hotel International board has come down; they can put it up anywhere they like. There would be put up a new board of

the Asian Hotels Corporation; and when the agreement is tabled, you can discuss it. There is nothing secret, nothing hidden. It is going to be a firm with one hundred per cent Ceylon capital. We are drawing up plans. We have got one of the best architectural firms in America to come and help us with the plans. I was trying to get the world-famous Japanese architect, but he was unable to come. He is now in New York. But this firm has been well recommended. This firm will be responsible for drawing up the plans which will be available for public scrutiny.

The terms that Oberoi and the C.W.E. will agree to—I have seen them—are far superior to the terms that Hilton offers. Hiltons are very hard taskmasters and it is very difficult to get good terms from them. But if anybody wishes to come to terms with them and put up a hotel, we have no objection. A Hilton Hotel, as far as this Government is concerned, is not opposed to by us. Why should we oppose it? If the private sector think they can make profits by putting up hotels, if they do not want Government money, with a certain amount of foreign exchange which we could give them—if we cannot give them foreign exchange, we will tell them we cannot give them foreign exchange—we have no objection to their going ahead. Some of them may do that. Hiltons or anybody else can go ahead with the building of hotels. We want hotel accommodation. I think hotel accommodation in Colombo is booked till the end of April. Apart from tourists a number of foreigners come here on various missions,—trade missions, governmental missions, World Bank missions and so on from all over the world, from America, England, France, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and various other places. There is no place for them to stay, no place at all.

So, that is the government decision about Hotel International and the Hotel Oberoi.

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[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

We are now preparing the Hotel Code under the Tourist Development Act to govern the management of hotels, the price at which rooms are to be given out, the amenities in the hotels, how money is to be changed and so on. That is now in draft form and will be published very shortly. We have already published a certain code for highways. Another code dealing with travel agents is being prepared.

We are bringing the entire tourist industry in Ceylon under some measure of State control as is necessary. We are in that respect far ahead of many countries. The developed nations develop tourism purely through the private sector. In America it is still so. But I find that in the United Kingdom they are getting more and more State participation. They have just passed a law like our Tourist Development Act creating a tourist board and trying to seek some sort of authority over hotels, which all this time was managed by the Hotels Association. But now the State is entering into that field seeking to govern and regulate the hotel industry in the United Kingdom as well as to give large grants and loans to hoteliers. India is doing the same thing and the developing countries are doing that because they find that the private sector cannot on its own meet the needs of the tourist industry. In that way, we have been far ahead.

As I said earlier, we must thank the hon. Member for Dambadeniya. He is not here. I keep on repeating it: He is the father of the modern tourist industry. So, whenever he points a finger at us and says, "you are destroying the culture of Ceylon," I say he is the one who started it. He started the Tourist Bureau. Then there was Kovach, Tony Buckston, and so on. He started it all. I do not say he was wrong. He had to do it. But do not keep on saying that we are doing it to destroy our culture. No one is

doing anything to destroy anybody's culture—certainly not the elected representatives of the people of Ceylon.

So, in these spheres of tourism, I say Ceylon takes today a leading place among the developing countries. At our conferences we have said, "Look to our chairman and members of the Tourist Board for advice." They want to see our legislation, the Tourist Development Act. They want to know how our Tourist Board functions, and about our tax concessions. Our methods are being followed by countries in various parts of the world.

With regard to Anuradhapura, the hon. Member for Dambadeniya said that he had to sleep under a tree. That is the way all martyrs sleep! All the statue there, are under trees! But I have information that he slept comfortably in a house, and I know the house he slept in also. But he says he slept under a tree. The two resthouses in Anuradhapura were given by him to the Tourist Bureau, not by us. There are a few rooms. I think the one in Tissawewa has only five or six rooms. They have a small number of rooms. Surely, does the hon. Member think that those two resthouses can hold the large influx of visitors that go there for Poson? Even if they are pulled down it would make no difference.

There is only one thing that you can say; the rates have gone up. But, surely, you must realize that we have devalued the rupee. We have two sets of FEECs. You may blame the Government for that, but how can you blame the people who run those hotels? How are they to have the same prices that existed before devaluation? One example is, before devaluation and the introduction of the FEEC scheme a pound sterling was Rs. 13. If you went to any hotel in Anuradhapura and gave a pound sterling you would have got Rs. 13 but now you get Rs. 20. That

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is why these places cost more—the normal increase of the cost of living in Ceylon, devaluation and FEECs.

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Surely, prices must go up. You are shouting and shouting that the cost of living has gone up. But when it has gone up in the hotels, you say, "Ah, it must not go up there". You cannot help it. Therefore, I cannot help the cost of living going up in these hotels or in the resthouses that we have taken over, because, they have to be run in a modern way. Whoever comes into office, prices will go up if you want good service. Bathrooms have to be cleaned, towels have to be changed, bedsheets have to be changed, serviettes have to be changed and the servants have to live in quarters. At Hikkaduwa 80 employees live there everyday. Rs. 20,000 a month is spent on maintenance. If you want to have a *bath kade*, well and good. Nobody is stopping your having a *bath kade*. But certain amenities that you have to give need the expenditure of money. It is so throughout the world it cannot be helped whether the S. L. F. P. comes into office or whether the L. S. S. P. comes into office, or whether the U. N. P. is in office, if you are going to provide a service of a certain kind, it costs money.

I remember a visitor went to Anuradhapura with some foreigners. They found the bedsheet soiled. They summoned the servants and asked him why the bedsheet was soiled. And the servant said, "Sir, I just took it from the dining table. This is the curry." Who is the foreigner or Ceylonese who will live in conditions like that?

உ. ஐ. சி. சிரிவர்தனா இ.இ.

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிரிவர்தனா)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

When was that?

அ. இ. சி. சிரிவர்தனா

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தனா)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That was under the Tourist Bureau—the hon. Member for Dambadeniya's time.

The hon. Member for Dambadeniya spoke of Air Ceylon. The Hon. Minister of Communications will deal with Air Ceylon and the Trident when he deals with his Votes.

I need not go into further detail about tourism. There are a number of documents about the number of tourists expected, the tourist rooms and so on. I have dealt with them fully. We are expecting the hotel complex in Bentara to be ready by the end of the year. We are expecting the two big hotels in Colombo to be ready by 1972. I do not think we can get them ready before that. Even then I do not know whether accommodation will be sufficient, but there are a large number of small hotels that are coming up. They are all owned by Ceylonese. As I said earlier except for Inter-Continental Hotel and Pegasus Reef Hotel all the investments for others are by Ceylonese. Oberoi are not investing in Ceylon, they are only managing. And that, Sir, is the story of the tourist industry in Ceylon.

I am glad that we have efficient boards in all the corporations that are working under me. There has not been much criticisms of them. Hon. Members have vaguely referred to corruption and so on among employees, but nothing was said about the various boards. When you have a large staff of about 3,000 people—I am speaking about the C. W. E.—and a turnover of about Rs. 800 million a year, there can be a little corruption somewhere. Wherever we find corruption we try to stop it.

I dealt with the matters mentioned by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota about dried fish. We had a complaint and we are now looking into it. We do not know whether all that was said

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by the informant is correct, but we shall certainly look into it, and I shall let you know the results of our inquiry.

I think I have dealt with all the other matters that have been raised. I thank all hon. Members for their kind remarks. I am only sorry that some of the hon. Members who spoke—for instance, the hon. Member for Walapane (Mr. T. B. M. Herath), the hon. Member for Habaraduwa (Mr. Prins Gunasekera) and the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake)—are not here to listen to my reply. If they do not read HANSARD I hope at least you will read it to them.

“28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 3,49,330 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 3,49,330 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 349,330 for Head 28, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

2 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ගාස්තු—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 71,600

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா 71,600

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 71,600

“28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 71,600 මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 71,600 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 71,600 for Head 28, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule,” put and agreed to.

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

3 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ගාස්තු—මූලධන වියදම, රු. 7,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 7,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 7,000

“28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 7,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 3 වන සම්මතය උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 7,000 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 7,000 for Head 28, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule”, put and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

6 වන සම්මතය.—ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 39,00,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 6—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 39,00,000

Vote No. 6.—Economic Development—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 3,900,000

“28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 6 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 39,00,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

28 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 6 වන සම්මතය උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 39,00,000 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 3,900,000 for Head 28, Vote No. 6, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote No. 6, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

விசர்சன பதன் கெடுபதன், 1969-70

—கூடுக ஸ்தாவ

7 வன ஸ்தாவ.—ஈர்திக ஸ்தாவ—இலவ
வெட, ரூ. 1,25,00,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 7—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி
—ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 1,25,00,000

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development—
Capital Expenditure Rs. 12,500,000

“28 வன ஈர்திகே 7 வன ஸ்தாவ ஸ்தாவ
ரூ. 1,25,00,000 க இடல ரூபலேவனயெ அதுலன் கெ
யுது” யன பூனிய விவன லீன், ஸ்தாவதிவ
வெ.

28 வன ஈர்திகே 7 வன ஸ்தாவ ரூபலேவ
னயெ கெவென் ஸ்தாவ நியெ யுது யெ நியெ
கரன லீ.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
1,25,00,000 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of
Rs. 12,500,000 for Head 28, Vote No. 7, be
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed
to.

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

29 வன ஈர்திக.—ஸ்தாவேவனயெ

1 வன ஸ்தாவ.—கூடுக வனேவெ ஸ்தாவேவெ
வனேவெ ஸ்தாவ வனேவெ லீவெ, ரூ. 4,59,700

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—விவங்கினக் காட்சிச்சாலை

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கரிய
வெதனமும் பிற படிதனம், ரூபா 4,59,700

HEAD 29.—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 459,700

“29 வன ஈர்திகே 1 வன ஸ்தாவ ஸ்தாவ
ரூ. 4,59,700 க இடல ரூபலேவனயெ அதுலன் கெ
யுது” யன பூனிய விவன லீன், ஸ்தாவதிவ
வெ.

29 வன ஈர்திகே 1 வன ஸ்தாவ ரூபலேவ
னயெ கெவென் ஸ்தாவ நியெ யுது யெ நியெ
கரன லீ.

“29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
4,59,700 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 459,700
for Head 29, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the
Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

2 வன ஸ்தாவ.—புலன ஸ்தாவ—புலனவெவன
வெட ரூ. 4,93,500

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா 4,93,500.

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 493,500

“29 வன ஈர்திகே 2 வன ஸ்தாவ ஸ்தாவ
ரூ. 4,93,500 க இடல ரூபலேவனயெ அதுலன் கெ
யுது” யன பூனிய விவன லீன், ஸ்தாவதிவ
வெ.

29 வன ஈர்திகே 2 வன ஸ்தாவ ரூபலேவ
னயெ கெவென் ஸ்தாவ நியெ யுது யெ நியெ
கரன லீ.

“29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
4,93,500 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 493,500
for Head 29, Vote No. 2, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

3 வன ஸ்தாவ.—புலன ஸ்தாவ—இலவ வெட,
ரூ. 3,68,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 3,68,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 368,000

“29 வன ஈர்திகே 3 வன ஸ்தாவ ஸ்தாவ
ரூ. 3,68,000 க இடல ரூபலேவனயெ அதுலன் கெ
யுது” யன பூனிய விவன லீன், ஸ்தாவதிவ
வெ.

29 வன ஈர்திகே 3 வன ஸ்தாவ ரூபலேவ
னயெ கெவென் ஸ்தாவ நியெ யுது யெ நியெ
கரன லீ.

“29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
3,68,000 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 368,000
for Head 29, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the
Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

விசரீதன பதன் கெடுபித, 1969-70

—காரக ஸலா

30 வன ஸீதய.—வனஸன்வ டேபார்ட்மென்டு

1 வன ஸமீதய.—காரீய மனிடல போடீளகி பமிதமி ஸன டிதிகுன் டீதன, ரூ. 7,55,600

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—வன சீவராசித் திணைக்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய வேதனமும் பிற படிதளும், ரூபா 7,55,600

HEAD 30.—DEPARTMENT OF WILD LIFE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 755,600

“30 வன ஸீதயேகி 1 வன ஸமீதய ஸடகா ரூ. 7,55,600 க இடல டபலேவனயட டுதலுன் கல ஸுதுய” யன ப்ரீதய விமஸன டீதன், ஸலாஸமீதன விச.

30 வன ஸீதயேகி 1 வன ஸமீதய டபலேவன யேகி கைவஸன் ஸுபியட நிநிய ஸுது யமி நிஸேன கரத டீ.

“30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 7,55,600 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 755,600 for Head 30, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

2 வன ஸமீதய.—பாலன ஸஸ்து—புனரவரீதன விசடல, ரூ. 2,75,850

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுதலும் செலவு, ரூபா 2,75,850

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 275,850

“30 வன ஸீதயேகி 2 வன ஸமீதய ஸடகா ரூ. 2,75,850 க இடல டபலேவனயட டுதலுன் கல ஸுதுய” யன ப்ரீதய விமஸன டீதன், ஸலாஸமீதன விச.

30 வன ஸீதயேகி 2 வன ஸமீதய டபலேவன யேகி கைவஸன் ஸுபியட நிநிய ஸுது யமி நிஸேன கரத டீ.

“30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 2,75,850 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 275,850 for Head 30, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

3 வன ஸமீதய.—பாலன ஸஸ்து—இலகன விசடல, ரூ. 2,75,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—ஆக்கப்பெருட் செலவு, ரூபா 2,75,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 275,000

“30 வன ஸீதயேகி 3 வன ஸமீதய ஸடகா ரூ. 2,75,000 க இடல டபலேவனயட டுதலுன் கல ஸுதுய” யன ப்ரீதய விமஸன டீதன், ஸலாஸமீதன விச.

30 வன ஸீதயேகி 3 வன ஸமீதய டபலேவன யேகி கைவஸன் ஸுபியட நிநிய ஸுது யமி நிஸேன கரத டீ.

“30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 2,75,000 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 275,000 for Head 30, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

31 வன ஸீதய.—ஹன்டுவெ இடல டேபார்ட்மென்டு

1 வன ஸமீதய.—காரீய மனிடல போடீளகி பமிதமி ஸன டிதிகுன் டீதன, ரூ. 78,43,700

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—அரசாங்க அச்சகம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய வேதனமும் பிற படிதளும், ரூபா 78,43,700

HEAD 31—GOVERNMENT PRESS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 7,843,700

“31 வன ஸீதயேகி 1 வன ஸமீதய ஸடகா ரூ. 78,43,700 க இடல டபலேவனயட டுதலுன் கல ஸுதுய” யன ப்ரீதய விமஸன டீதன், ஸலாஸமீதன விச.

31 வன ஸீதயேகி 1 வன ஸமீதய டபலேவன யேகி கைவஸன் ஸுபியட நிநிய ஸுது யமி நிஸேன கரத டீ.

“31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 78,43,700 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 7,843,700 for Head 31, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

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

விசேஷப் பதவி கெடுப்பை, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பணம்

2 வன செலவை.—பாடுதல் கட்டி—புதுப்பிப்பு
வெலவு, ரூ. 86,88,000

32 வன செலவை.—பாடுதல் கட்டி—புதுப்பிப்பு
வெலவு, ரூ. 31,67,90

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டுமும் செலவு, ரூபா 86,88,000

1 வன செலவை.—கூடுதல் பணம் கட்டி
வெலவு, ரூ. 3,16,790

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—அரசாங்க பொதுச்
சுவட்டித் திட்டங்களும்

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 8,688,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூடுதல்
வெலவும் பிற படிக்கடனும், ரூபா 3,16,790

HEAD 32.—DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
ARCHIVES

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 316,790

“31 வன செலவை 2 வன செலவை கட்டி
ரூ. 86,88,000 க் குடிசை கட்டிடம் கட்டி
புதுப்பிப்பு” என பரிசீலனை செய்து, பரிசீலனை
செய்து.

31 வன செலவை 2 வன செலவை கட்டிடம்
கட்டி கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம்
கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம்

“31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
86,88,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணி
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 8,688,000
for Head 31, Vote No. 2, be inserted in
the Schedule,” put and agreed to.

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

3 வன செலவை.—பாடுதல் கட்டி—புதுப்பிப்பு
வெலவு, ரூ. 20,020

2 வன செலவை.—பாடுதல் கட்டி—புதுப்பிப்பு
வெலவு, ரூ. 39,450

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 20,020

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டுமும் செலவு, ரூபா 39,450

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 20,020

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 39,450

“31 வன செலவை 3 வன செலவை கட்டி
ரூ. 20,020 க் குடிசை கட்டிடம் கட்டி
புதுப்பிப்பு” என பரிசீலனை செய்து, பரிசீலனை
செய்து.

31 வன செலவை 3 வன செலவை கட்டிடம்
கட்டி கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம்
கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம்

“31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
20,020 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணி
இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 20,020
for Head 31, Vote No. 3, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put and agreed to.

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

32 வன செலவை 2 வன செலவை கட்டிடம்
கட்டி கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம்
கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம் கட்டிடம்

“32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
39,450 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா
விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணி
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 39,450
for Head 32, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the
Schedule”, put and agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 2, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

விசர்ப்பன பதன் கெடுபித, 1969-70

—காரக ஸதா

3 வன ஸதமய.—பாலன ஸஸ்து—இலென விசுத,
ரூ. 5,00,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 5,00,000

Vote No. 3—Administration Charges—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 500,000

“32 வன ஸதமயேதி 3 வன ஸதமய ஸதன
ரூ. 5,00,000 க இடல ருபலேவனயடு ஸதலுன் கல
யுது” யன ப்ருதய விமன லுதன், ஸதஸதமய
விச.

32 வன ஸதமயேதி 3 வன ஸதமய ருபலேவ
னயேதி கெடுபித ஸதலயடு திதய யுது யதி திஸே
கரத லுத.

“32 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
5,00,000 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 500,000
for Head 32, Vote No. 3, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put and agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 3, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

33 வன ஸதமய.—ஸதயன ஸ அபதயன
பாலன லேபாதிமேதது

1 வன ஸதமய.—காரீய மனிடல லேதலே
பதனதி ஸத அதிதன் திலு, ரூ. 13,21,470

33 ஆம் தலேப்பு.—இறக்குமதி, ஏற்றுமதி
கட்டுப்பாட்டாளர் திணைக்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய
வேதனமும் பிற பதிகளும், ரூபா 13,21,470

HEAD 33.—DEPARTMENT OF CONTROLLER OF
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 1,321,470

“33 வன ஸதமயேதி 1 வன ஸதமய ஸதன
ரூ. 13,21,470 க இடல ருபலேவனயடு ஸதலுன் கல
யுது” யன ப்ருதய விமன லுதன், ஸதஸதமய
விச.

33 வன ஸதமயேதி 1 வன ஸதமய ருபலேவ
னயேதி கெடுபித ஸதலயடு திதய யுது யதி திஸே
கரத லுத.

“33 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
13,21,470 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

33 ஆம் தலேப்பு 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 1,321,470
for Head 33, Vote No. 1, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 33, Vote 1, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

2 வன ஸதமய.—பாலன ஸஸ்து—புதரவர்தன
விசுத, ரூ. 2,46,200

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டுமரும் செலவு, ரூபா 2,46,200

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 246,200

“33 வன ஸதமயேதி 2 வன ஸதமய ஸதன
ரூ. 2,46,200 க இடல ருபலேவனயடு ஸதலுன் கல
யுது” யன ப்ருதய விமன லுதன், ஸதஸதமய
விச.

33 வன ஸதமயேதி 2 வன ஸதமய ருபலேவ
னயேதி கெடுபித ஸதலயடு திதய யுது யதி திஸே
கரத லுத.

“33, ஆம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
2,46,200 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

33 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 246,200
for Head 33, Vote No. 2, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put and agreed to.

Head 33, Vote 2, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

35 வன ஸதமய.—இடல அமதயவரய

1 வன ஸதமய.—காரீய மனிடல லேதலே
பதனதி ஸத அதிதன் திலு, ரூ. 2,98,815

35 ஆம் தலேப்பு.—நிதி அமைச்சர்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய
வேதனமும் பிற பதிகளும், ரூபா 2,98,815

HEAD 35.—MINISTER OF FINANCE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 298,815

ஸதாரீய தன். தி. பேரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I move,

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10.”

Sir, I want to start with foreign
aspect first. The Hon. Minister of
Finance should inform this House the
position with regard to SDR. You

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කරක සභාව

remember, we passed a Bill here dealing with the whole question of SDR. I do not know how many hon. Members remember it. SDR means Special Drawing Rights of the I. M. F. I would like to know what the present position is. The Hon. Minister of Finance is going this month to attend a conference in Washington. To the best of my information the ratification has not been completed yet. I think 67 per cent. of the members have not yet signed.

ශ්‍රී. සී. වන්නිනායක (මුදල් ඇමති)

(கௌரவ பூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி

அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. U. B. Wanninayake—Minister of Finance)

It is going round.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I think it will keep on going round and round like satellites going round and round the moon, and so on. Assuming that you have 67 per cent ratification, the important problem for us is the quantum of the SDR. How much are we going to have? That is relevant because the whole problem of international liquidity depends on it. On this matter there is a keen tussle. The United States of America is plugging for or advocating a higher percentage than some of the other countries. The West Germans particularly do not want a very high percentage of SDRs. That is where we come in. If the SDR amount, the total quantum, is high, we get a better chance of getting some sort of assistance from the IMF whenever we need assistance because of maladjustment of our foreign exchange situation and so on. I am not thinking in terms of Ceylon alone but in terms of all the developing countries. It is an important matter for all developing countries.

I am urging this for an additional reason. At the present moment—I presume the Hon. Minister is aware of it—the interest rate on Euro dollars is 11½ per cent. It is a very high percentage. Mind you it is 11½

per cent for three months on Euro dollars. 11½ per cent is a very high rate. This means that countries like West Germany, which have a fair stock of Euro dollars, will be reluctant to have an excess liquidity from their point of view which will bring down the price of Euro dollars because the higher or the better the international liquidity the less chances of their having this high rate of Euro dollars in the international market. Therefore it is in their interests, not in our interests, to restrict the quantum of SDRs as much as possible. I want therefore to urge on the Hon. Minister that he should press for as large a quantum as possible.

Roughly their calculation is this. I think the total amount of international reserves at the present moment is estimated at something between 65 and 70 billion dollars. I should like to urge that at least 10 per cent be considered as the minimum for the purpose of your SDR quantum. I think the general tendency is to restrict it to below 5 per cent. That is not to our advantage. I am certainly appealing to the Finance Minister to press at the conference for as high a percentage as possible on this account. That is one of the things I wanted to say about this international question.

Then I want to turn to national matters. By the way, the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) read from Dr. Schickele's statement. It was very interesting I thought.

"GNP no indicator of national welfare—Dr. Rainer Schickele, Visiting Professor in Agricultural Economics, University of Ceylon."

I am referring to this because there is a very interesting statement made by him. He argues that the national income or the Gross National Product is usually taken as the dominant indicator to national welfare but the national product tells nothing about income distribution, and he quotes an interesting example. That is what I really want to draw attention to.

"Take, for example, Venezuela and Japan. Venezuela ranks high in income per head but drops low on the level of

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

living scales because it is much more deficient in the basic needs than Japan despite the fact that Japan has a much lower income per head than Venezuela."

So, when the Hon. Minister and the Government argue so much about the GNP, let them please remember that the important point with regard to the Gross National Product is not the total or the percentage of 8.3 but the actual distribution as between various sectors in the economy. And that is why we argue that your GNP is a misnomer or, shall we say, an attempt to mislead the people. If you actually analyse the capacity of the vast bulk of the rural population—85 per cent of the people owning less than an acre of paddy land then obviously they cannot have a very high income.

Now, let me turn to another matter. Will you please tell us why you are acquiring Gunasenas' bookshop at Norris Road? The ostensible reason given by you—I am reading from the gazette notification of 22.4.69 relating to the *acquisitum* :

"I, Ukku Banda Wanninayake, Minister of Finance, do by this Order declare that the land specified in the Schedule hereto is required for the purpose of establishing a branch office of the Bank of Ceylon."

I am quite anxious to see a branch of the Bank of Ceylon established, but must you acquire the whole of Gunasenas' property, and at what price? I saw the government valuation: Rs. 42 lakhs. Of course, they are disputing even that. This is a rather expensive excursion by your Bank of Ceylon for the purpose of establishing a branch: you are prepared to pay Rs. 42 lakhs. By the time the negotiations are over it is more likely to be Rs. 5 million, I should think.

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If the Hon. Minister says that there are other purposes besides this, I am prepared to concede it. I have no love for Gunasenas. In point of fact I welcome it because they are my sworn enemies. But that is neither here nor there. I am interested in public matters.

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Now let me refer to some other things. I have a big complaint about your Exchange Control Department, I am very dissatisfied with the manner in which it is working. Obviously there is something wrong. The other day the hon. Member for Kolonnawa read out how the same computers are being bought at different prices by different people. One computer—bearing the same model number, and these do not change—is bought by one institution at £ 100,000 and at £ 67,000 by a private firm, Walkers. It is practically the same machine. What happens in your Exchange Control Department? Is there not some sort of control over these figures? We should find out how much has been diddled and for how much we have been taken for a ride. The Import Controller must have some hand in this business. There is such a division of work as between the Import Control Department, the Industries Department and the Ministry of Finance that these departments work in separate compartments. They do not know what is happening.

I referred to the case of Hepworth of Rowlands Ltd. about whom I had asked a Question. I hope the Hon. Minister followed up the information I gave him. This individual is collecting commission at 3 per cent on things he is buying on behalf of Rowlands in London. What is more, he is entitled to retain this commission as his provident fund contribution in England. There is something wrong somewhere. Why are they not following this up and finding out all about the operations of Hepworths and of Kings also of Rowlands. They are playing this country out in various ways like this, and there are Ceylonese assisting them.

Before I come to a major factor in this connection, let me ask you—I raised this question during the Budget Debate, too—under what principle, on what basis of rationalization do you justify the PL 480 contract that you have got? I can understand the reason for it earlier—we were paying in rupees and not obliged to pay in

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dollars. But now, when you are obliged to pay in dollars, must you buy this flour? There was some excuse earlier. I am not saying that I am defending that. Now you are obliged, under your own agreement, to pay back 100 per cent in dollars—4,000 dollars. Why are you paying £ 10 more per ton than the market price? There is absolutely no justification.—[Interruption]. You are paying over a period of time? But you are paying interest. You are paying interest at 3 per cent. I calculated this. The amount involved was a sum of Rs. 30 million last year and Rs. 38 million this year, because you are importing 190,000 tons.

This is foreign exchange—all in dollars. You are talking in terms of not having enough foreign exchange to purchase items like *koththamalli*, milk food, and some of the essential things for the poor people of this country. Yet you are prepared to spend such an enormous sum of money on the purchase of this flour. I really cannot understand the logic in this, unless, of course, it is that you are prepared to do anything to satisfy the American people. If that is the position to which you have been driven—that there is nothing you can do and that the American people have to determine how we are going to exist in this country—then all we can say is, “Please quit this place as soon as possible and before you hand this country to the U. S. A.”

Now, I spoke on exchange control. May I come to the most important aspect of this? I had these documents with me for some time, Mr. Minister of Finance. I did not come out with this matter because I was watching to see what your departments were going to do. I intend to read some of these documents now because I would like to get them into HANSARD for the benefit of future generations, at least. There are people in this country who keep preaching day in and day out through their newspapers. They spent millions in order to defeat the leftists in this country.

They paraded in this country as paragons of virtue, as incorruptible men. They have always been king-makers in this country.

I shall read these documents. Fortunately for us, we get these things into our hands when rogues fall out. Assume for a moment what would have happened if Mr. Aelian Nugara had not fallen out with Lake House. We would have been mulcted to the tune of an enormous sum.

I raise my hat to the Inland Revenue Department that raided Lake House, though a little belated, no doubt. I was wondering whether this was coming or not. I did not want to come out with this earlier because my fear was that if I exposed it they would stop. The moment I raised it they would have stopped it. Such things happen. They are king-makers in this country. So they have a lot of power. I do not want to minimize the power they have. Nothing of what I am saying today will ever appear in the “Daily News” tomorrow. I will take a bet on that. For a matter of that, not even one of the other newspapers will dare publish it.

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(திரு. டி. பி. அத்தபத்து—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. D. P. Atapattu—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of State)

The entire speech of the hon. Member for Habaraduwa appeared in today's “Ceylon Daily News”.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Only two lines—that he made some allegation of exchange control malpractices.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

A large number of documents are available. When I finish with these documents you will understand. This has gone on for five or six years. Obviously, your Exchange Control

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Department has been sleeping, not taking any trouble to find out the facts, not making any effort to find out whether these invoices are correct or not.

The first letter is dated 7th May 1969 written from "10, Birchington Road, Hornsey, London, N. 8," and sent by registered airmail, addressed to H. A. Mitrasena of the Inland Revenue Department. This letter was written after sending a number of letters earlier regarding certain transactions by various directors of the "Ceylon Daily News". I quote the letter:

"Your letter of 18th April,"—

This is a reply sent to Mr. Mitrasena as a result of an original document sent by Aelian Nugara.

"Your letter of 18th April, for some reason unknown to me, arrived only a few days ago. I have still to receive even the courtesy of an acknowledgment from the Controller of Exchange to whom I addressed my letter."

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(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Who is the Controller?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Exchange Control Department is an adjunct of the Central Bank. Anyhow, the Controller of Exchange has not acknowledged his letter. He continues to say:

"I sent you a copy of my letter to the Controller officially, and I am a bit puzzled as to why you acknowledged it in a private note and in a private capacity."

Mr. Mitrasena has acknowledged his letter written officially to the department, not in an official letter but in a private note in a private capacity. He goes on to say:

"As regards the second paragraph of your letter, I have no particular wish to hide under a cloak of secrecy."

I must say in fairness to Mr. Nugara that I met the gentleman and I got this document straight from

him. I have got more documents. I am reading a few of them. A wrong has been done to him. That has been the basis on which he has given the documents. You cannot ignore the documents and the basis on which you made the raid. I am told that the amount involved was nearly Rs. 20 million. I am glad to find that the Directors concerned of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., once they found they were caught in the net, confessed, humbly confessed, and said, "All right, we will open all the books for you; you take anything you want and we will pay; only do not make it public." That was the only condition. But I am very sorry to disoblige them.

Mr. Nugara goes on to say:

"After all, I wrote to the Controller, with copy to you, officially and openly.

I note what you say in your letter, namely that the information I have in my possession will be invaluable to the Inland Revenue of Ceylon and that by giving this information I will be doing a service to the country. All this while I held my hand because the information I have if made public could cause serious embarrassment to the present Government."

—[Interruption]. Why are you laughing? Is that not true? After all is said and done, the best canvasser you had at the last elections was the "Ceylon Daily News" and the Lake House, and they are your best friends today. Are you saying that this matter does not cause embarrassment to you? Wait for the repercussions in the country outside.

I shall read out some more, and when I come to that I will tell you. How is it that you did not know that Mr. Wijewardene had bought a car for £2,000? How is it that the Exchange Control Department did not know? That is what I am asking you. I say that that was done with the knowledge of certain people, even of certain Ministers. They knew that the transaction was going

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—කරක සභාව

I read the document further :

"In order to facilitate you, I might as well tell you now that the documents I have prove serious violations of the country's legal laws—*vis-a-vis* Exchange Control, Inland Revenue and also regulations under the Company Act of Ceylon by three directors of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited, all of whom are senior and current members of the Board of the Company.

I look forward to hearing what action you would propose now."

That is the letter of 7th May. The next letter is dated 17th May. I shall read it. This is also "Air Mail Registered" and sent to the same address.

"10, Birchington Road,
Hornsey, London, N. 8,
May 17, 1969.

"H. A. Mitrasena, Esqr.,
Senior Assessor, Unit 1,
Department of Inland Revenue,
Senate Square,
Colombo 1, CEYLON.

Dear Mr. Mitrasena,

Thank you for your letter of 12th May, received today.

2. The particulars you called for are as follows :

(1) Mr. G. B. S. Gomes, 113, Fifth Lane, Colombo 3.

(Managing Director, Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., and I learn since recently Chairman, Ceylon Finance Development Corporation."

Can you allow him to continue as Chairman of the Development Finance Corporation? That is a corporation that is run on the basis of loans obtained from the United States of America which are guaranteed by this Government.

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(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Resign !

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(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Have you asked for his resignation ?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, have you? I am not certain, but is he not also a member of the Board of the Bank of Ceylon? I do not know. Maybe. Anyhow, can you allow him to continue as Chairman of the Development Finance Corporation? I am reading the letter further :

"Accounts held by him :

A/C No. 4395921 at Swiss Bank Corporation,
99, Gresham Street,
London E. C. 2.

A/C No. 267171 at Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.

A/C No. 675944 at Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.

(2) Mr. L. C. Gooneratne, 30/1, Bagatalle Road, Colombo 3.

(Director, Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Ltd.)

Accounts held by him :

A/C No. 267192 at Swiss Bank Corporation, Zurich,
Switzerland.

Barclays Bank Limited,
Langham Place,
London W. 1.

(3) Mr. R. S. Wijewardene"—

—the young man, Mr. Ranjit Wijewardene, the virtual owner of the Lake House Group of papers—

"Mr. R. S. Wijewardene, 50/9, Siripa Road, Colombo 5.

(Chairman, Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.)

Accounts held by him :

A/C No. 489866 YF,
National Bank of Switzerland,
8, Rue de Rhone,
Geneva, Switzerland.

3. In case there should be any doubt about the existence of these accounts, at this stage I would like as just a 'sample' to attach hereto two photostat copies of two letters addressed to the Banks by Mr. G. B. S. Gomes. Incidentally, Mr. Gomes who arrived in London on May 11, I learn from reliable sources, will be visiting Washington and the continent before returning to Ceylon.

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4. The documents I have in my possession, including original Bank statements, etc., number many, and date from August 1963 to August 1967. The Bank statements and advice notes also give the source of part of the income and payments into the accounts. I believe this aspect of the position will be of greater concern to the Exchange Control authorities."

Have they now replied to this gentleman—your Exchange Control Department? Please find out because, according to this gentleman, up to date the Exchange Control authorities have not replied.

I read further from the letter :

"Other foreign exchange transactions for which I hold documents—transactions which I believe are in contravention of your Inland Revenue and Exchange Control laws—include instructions from Mr. G. B. S. Gomes to his bank asking that various sums of moneys ranging from £225 to £1,500 at a time be paid from his Swiss accounts to various other persons. To name some of these persons: Mr. A. Reginald, Mr. P. Francis, Mr. M. K. M. Iqbal, Dr. S. A. Jayasuriya, and others in Singapore and Brooklyn, U. S. A. Full details and addresses with the amounts involved are available in the documents I have with me.

5. I trust the above facts would be of some assistance to you, and should you decide to have an investigation, I am quite prepared to produce the documents before any official investigators—in the presence of my representative—who you may decide to send to London for such investigation."

He was quite prepared to appear before any investigator. I am told that the Department of Inland Revenue did send one Mr. Tennekoon for that purpose.

6. — "In giving this information I wish to stress that I do so in a sense of public duty and as a journalist, also with a degree of loyalty to the country of my birth. Never before had I a sense of prevailing malaise to influential persons of a country capable of influencing the affairs in the country which, I feel, if left unchecked could lead to a series of national misfortunes.

I trust you will be so good as to acknowledge receipt of this letter—if possible by return of post—and let me know what action has been taken. If you think I should seek other avenues to redress

national wrongs, please let me know. I expect to hear from you within ten days from receipt of this letter at your end.

Incidentally, could you throw any light as to why the Controller of Exchange has still not acknowledged my letter of the first instance to him, copy of which was sent to you."

Yours faithfully,

AELIAN NUGARA."

That is on the 17th of May. The Controller of Exchange had still not sent a reply.

The next letter I want to read is dated June 1, 1969. It is the same address and addressed to Mr. Mitrasena.

"Dear Mr. Mitrasena,

Thank you for your letter of 24th May which arrived yesterday, in which you state that the information and photostat copies of documents I have already given you will be invaluable in the investigation you envisage into the frauds perpetrated by the persons concerned under your Inland Revenue and Exchange Control Laws.

2. Now to answer your point re the modus operandi."

Apparently, Mr. Mitrasena wanted Mr. Nugara to explain the modus operandi.

—"The documents I have in my possession prove beyond doubt that the foreign bank holdings by the individuals concerned have been acquired and augmented through 'secret discounts', or 'secret commissions', as you call them, on imports by the company/subsidiary companies these individuals control in Ceylon—e.g., imports of newsprint, photographic material, machinery, etc. The bulk of the particular company's newsprint and paper imports as you could readily verify from the Import Control records at your end, as well as the photographic material imports, are from certain continental countries—Scandinavian—to be exact."

Normally, when you find an importer violating import control regulations or committing any act which can be construed as a violation of the conditions laid down, you immediately cancel the import licence or have it suspended.

விசேஷப் பதவி கெடுப்பத, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் கலா

ஒலங்கரத்ன மஹா.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

No, he is a friend of the Government.

பி. வி. சூபசிங்க மஹா. (கடுவழிப்போல)

(திரு. பி. சூபசிங்க—கடுவழிப்போல)

(Mr. T. B. Subasinghe—Katugampola)

Then the 'Daily Liar' would not come out.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They are now selling newsprint. They are still one of the major agents for the import of photographic materials into this country. In point of fact, all other photographers have to go and get their photographic materials from them on account, and they still continue a glaring violation of your regulation.

I quote :

"The manner in which these transactions are obviously carried out—judging from the documents in my possession—is that at regular intervals after each import consignment has been paid for by exchange transfers from Ceylon, the Suppliers of the consignment from the respective countries—example: Sweden—through their Banks pay into a Swiss account of Mr. G. B. S. Gomes, under advice to him, a certain percentage of the payment received by them from the Ceylon importing company. Then, Mr. Gomes in turn, instructs his Bank by letter to transfer from his account a specified sum to each of the other two persons named at their respective Swiss Bank accounts. One might call this dividing the 'spoils'."

Mr. Gomes is the clearing house and he provides *santosam* to others.

"9. Such written instructions from Mr. Gomes are usually sent from Ceylon or executed when Mr. Gomes makes his annual visit to London on Air-Ceylon tickets given to Directors"

He is a director of Air Ceylon—

—"and their wives of the company concerned under the Sales Promotion Contract between Air Ceylon and Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited."

He is not a director of Air Ceylon. Apparently, on the basis of some sales promotion contract between Air

Ceylon and Lake House he is entitled to some free tickets for himself and the members of his family.

—"This type of S. P. Contract tickets, I believe, number five RETURN sets London/Colombo/London."

Five return sets? What a bad bargain! The hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) said that the Chairman has done 164 trips. He has done it very well. He must be permanently on the air.

"They are of necessity only valid for travel on Air Ceylon flights and are non-transferable. On every visit that the three persons named did come to London (during the last five years) with or without their wives, they have from their overseas personal funds bought tickets in London for visits to other European countries like Scandinavia, Spain, etc. This fact could be verified by an inspection of their passports they held or still hold over the period in question. What is also disturbing is that non-transferable tickets under the S. P. Contract were transferred to two relatives of the persons concerned to enable two relatives resident in London to have a holiday in Ceylon last year."

That is to say, they have abused even that—non-transferable tickets have been given to relatives who are not entitled to them. However, if they are transferable, or if others are permitted to use them, this is not a matter for complaint.—

"4. The newsprint imports *alone* by the company concerned, under the control of the three individuals involved, cost an enormous sum annually in foreign exchange—a check of your import control and exchange control records will show what a staggering figure this is; so you will appreciate the high "commission/discount" income derived by these three gentlemen from this source alone."

This is easily worked out. If you take the "Ceylon Daily News", on an average it has anything up to 24 pages. Sometimes when there are special editions it is even more. Assuming that it is about 20 pages, you could work it out to see how much it will cost. That is at 20 pages for each issue—they produce something in the neighbourhood of over one lakh—the newsprint for "Ceylon Daily News" must be going into

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

millions of rupees. If you work out the commission on that for the last few years at even half per cent, it will amount to a few million rupees. So I am not surprised that they have confessed to something very nearly Rs. 20 million. He goes on to state :

"5. I do not for a moment claim that I can produce documents for every transaction, but the *number* I have besides those already sent to you (even though they cover only *part* of the transactions for the period given in previous correspondence) would amount to a scandalously large sum. Besides, the Bank statements and advice notes, etc., in this respect. I also hold photostat copy of letter addressed to one of the three persons mentioned from the Export Manager of a British firm in London with which the writer enclosed a cheque for a stated amount saying he trusts 'it reaches him safely and is to his satisfaction.'—

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That also I have got here——

"This particular firm supplied large quantities of a certain commodity to the firm controlled by the three gentlemen in question involving very large sums of foreign exchange payment to them out of Ceylon.

6. I trust the foregoing gives you more factual information on which to proceed with your investigation. Once your investigation has reached a definitive stage, photostat copies of the other documents will be supplied to you when needed.

7. My view is that the information already in your hands establish the fact that these illegal accounts exist and is sufficient for you to proceed with your investigations.

8. You might also like to enquire how Mr. Gomes was able to instruct his bankers in London in August to purchase for him shares in KLM and TWA airlines to the tune of many thousands of pounds. With his instructions to the bank he sent in completed share purchase application forms, etc.

9. The fact that a man of Mr. Gomes's position who is also Chairman of the Ceylon Finance Development Corporation should himself be a party to transactions of the nature referred to, and the scale of influence he and the other persons have on the country as a whole through their newspapers, makes a mockery of your Inland Revenue and Exchange Control laws. You will appreciate therefore that this matter has wider political importance but I do not wish at this stage to raise the matter

in that light—your investigation I hope will suffice to *speedily* and *effectively* redress the serious national wrongs.

10. I shall be glad if you will acknowledge safe receipt of this letter and let me know what action has already been taken.

11. I shall follow your advice in regard to what you say about the Exchange Control Department.

Yours faithfully,
AELIAN NUGARA.

Those are the three letters. Now, here are the photostat copies of Mr. Gomes's account in the Swiss Bank :

"No. 2243 Zurich, 6.8.63 rg.

Schweizerischer Bankverein

Swiss Bank Corporation

Payment dated 2.8.63 No. 675944

Skandinaviska Banken
Goteborg.

K Mr. G. B. S. Gomes
No. 113, 5th Lane,
Colombo/Ceylon.

as per enclosure.

Amount credit to your account :

£.1,496. 11 sh. 4d.

Net amount is 18,078.50 francs.

Yours faithfully,
Swiss Bank Corporation."

The letter to Mr. Gomes dated 6th April 1966 is as follows :

"The Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.

Dear Sir,

A/c. No. 267171

I shall be much obliged if you will transfer the sum of five hundred pounds only (£.500/-) by draft payable in London to the following :

M. A. Ziard, Esq.,
Milton Mansion,
10th Floor, Flat 'C',
96, Nathan Road,
Kowloon,
Hong-Kong

and debit my a/c. The draft should be sent by registered insured post.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES,"

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

The next letter :

" 113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo. 6.5.66.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
99, Gresham Street,
London E.C. 2.

Dear Sirs,

A/c. No. 4395921

Please transfer the sum of Five hundred pounds only (£500/-) to the credit of the following and debit my account.

A. Reginald Esq.,
Martins Bank Ltd.,
30, Market Hill Street,
Cambridge.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES, "

The next letter is :

" 113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo. 31.5.66.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
99, Gresham Street,
London E.C. 2.

Dear Sirs,

A/c. No. 4395921

I shall be much obliged if you can send a crossed cheque for Two hundred and twenty five pounds only (£225/-) to the following and debit my account.

Dr. D. S. Jayasuriya,
62, Bolingbrooks Road,
West Kensington,
London W. 14.

I shall also be glad to receive a statement of my account as at 31.5.66.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES, "

Another letter :

" 113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo. 15.6.66.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.

Dear Sirs,

A/c. No. 267171

Please transfer the sum of Seven hundred and fifty pounds only (£750/-) to the following and debit my account.

P. Francis Esq.,
A/c. No. 25908960,
The Westminster Bank Ltd.,
No. 1, Kensington High Street,
London W 8.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES, "

This is another :

" 113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo. 15.6.66.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
99, Gresham Street,
London E.C. 2.

Dear Sirs,

A/c. No. 4395921

I shall be much obliged if you will transfer the sum of Seven hundred and fifty pounds only (£750/-) to the following and debit my A/c.

P. Francis Esq.,
A/c. No. 25908960,
The Westminster Bank Ltd.,
No. 1, Kensington High Street,
London W 8.

Your faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES. "

And another letter :

" ALEXANDER DUCKHAM & CO. LTD.
HAMMERSMITH, LONDON W 6.

Private and Confidential,

21st June, 1966.

Mr. L. C. Gooneratne,

c/o Associated Newspapers of Ceylon,
Ltd.,

151, Fleet Street,
London, E.C. 4.

Dear Lal,

Please find enclosed cheque for £ 41.11.3d., which we trust reaches you safely and to your entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,

For ALEXANDER DUCKHAM & CO. LTD.
K. L. BURTON,
Export Manager."

The next letter is :

" 113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo, 5.11.66.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.
Dear Sirs,

A/c. No. 267171

Please transfer the sum of Three hundred pounds only (£ 300) by telegraph to the Chartered Bank, West End Branch, No. 2, Regent Street, London S. W. 1.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ආවර්ජය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

For the credit of

Mr. & Mrs. B. L. Shelton,
No. 90, Greencroft Gardens,
Swiss Cottage,
London N. W. 6,

and debit my above a/c.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES."

The next one is :

"113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo, 8.1.67.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.
Dear Sirs,

A/c No. 267171

Please transfer the sum of Four hundred pounds only (£ 400) by telegraph to the following account and advise me of the transfer. My name should not be disclosed as the sender of the remittance.

Barclays Bank Ltd.
Marble Arch Branch,
19, Great Cumberland Place,
London W, 1.

For credit of account No. 92465.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES."

Here is another letter :

"113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo,
16.2.67.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.
Dear Sirs,

A/c No. 267171

Please make the following three transfers, and debit my account.

- (1) By telegraph, the sum of Two hundred and fifty six pounds only (£ 256) to Messrs Wiggins Zeape (Singapore) Ltd.,

No. 11, Chang Charn Road,
Singapore 3.

- (2) By telegraph, the sum of Five hundred pounds only (£ 500) to the Midland Bank Ltd., Overseas Branch, No. 60, Gracechurch Street, London E. C. 3, for credit of Dao Heng Bank Ltd., Hongkong, Order No. 17, Account No. 4450-4, M. K. M. Iqbal (Iqbal.)

- (3) By telegraph the sum of One hundred dollars U. S. only (\$ 100) to The Grado Laboratories Inc., 4614, Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn 20, New York, U. S. A.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES."

Another letter :

"113, 5th Lane,
Colpetty,
Colombo.
25.8.67.

The Swiss Bank Corporation,
Zurich,
Switzerland.

A/c. No. 267171

Dear Sirs,

Please transfer the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds only (£ 1,500) to the following and debit my account.

Midland Bank Ltd.

Overseas Branch,
No. 60, Gracechurch Street,
London E. C. 3.

for credit of

Wing Sung Bank (Hongkong),
A/c Yan Chi Wai,
Reference Vanukila.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. S. GOMES."

Please send me a statement of my account."

Here is a receipt for Mr. Nugara.
This is the receipt :

"Received from Aelian Nugara the sum of one hundred pounds only (£ 100) representing amount kept by Mr. L. C. Goneratne for handing over to me.

H. C. DE LANEROLLE,
August 29, 1968.

You will see therefore, that a large number of transactions have taken place. Your Exchange Control Department had been sleeping over the last five years and they did not know what was happening. All I am saying is that these transactions have been going on for a number of years. The amounts involved are terrific. I must say that we have to be thankful to the gentleman who fell out with the company for getting us the information. Otherwise you and

விசேஷப் பணம் கெட்டுப்போன, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பணம்

your Exchange Controller would not have known this and your foreign exchange would still be going out.

What action have you taken in this respect? I want to congratulate your Income Tax Department for making a raid even at this stage and getting at the facts as a result of what has happened. That is good. What action have you taken as a result of that? You still continue to have that gentleman as the Chairman—[Interruption]. You should have taken prompt action to remove him from that post which is one of the most responsible posts in this country.—[Interruption]. I do not know. Anyway. I hope you will do that. Now that you know the position I hope you will take proper action about it. You cannot allow people of that type to continue to hold responsible posts in institutions where our money is involved. This country will have to bear any losses that we incur in this institution. The sums involved go into millions. It was only the other day that a sum of 8 million dollars was given by way of a loan to the Development Finance Corporation. The Chairman there is Mr. Gomes whose record now you have seen.

My complaint is that your Exchange Control Department is worse than useless. They are merely passing documents on their face value and no attempt is made to inquire into the hows, whys and wherefores. The Exchange Controller and the Controller of Imports and Exports must have known that a car worth £ 2,000 was brought by one Mr. Wijewardene. From where did he

get the money?—[Interruption]. The car was bought in London and brought back to Ceylon.

செ. ஜே. ஐ. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

When?

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Just before he got married. As a matter of fact I have seen the document. This is a portion of the documents that Mr. Nugara has. Now that you know the facts you should not hesitate to take action. I want the Hon. Minister to please gingerup your Exchange Control Department. Lots of people are diddling you. I told you about Mr. Hepworth, and so on. I referred to a large number of people like that. Please take action. That is all I am asking.

பி. பி. பி.

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 4.30 P.M.

உத்தரவு: இப்பொழுது கூடுதல் பி. பி. பி. 4.30 மணிக்கு வரையில் தடை.

அதன்படி அமர்வு இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு மீண்டும் பி. பி. 4.30 மணிக்கு ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

..Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 P.M. and then resumed.

ரத்தினம் ராஜா.

(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

தலைவரவர்களே, கௌரவ யட்டியாந்தோட்

டைப் பிரதிநிதி (கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

அவர்கள் பேசிய பின் எனக்குப்

பேச வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. அவர்

ஒரு துறையில் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய

பேரீகன பனன் கெடுபிசன, 1969-70

[ஓர்நீநிதலி மன.]

குறைகளை எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். நான் இன்னும் ஒரு துறையிலே பேச வேண்டியவனாக இருக்கிறேன்.

வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் இரண்டாவது மதிப்பின்போது, நான் இந்தச் சபையிலே உரை நிகழ்த்திய பொழுது தமிழ்மொழிப் பிரமாணங்களைப் பற்றியோ, திறைசேரியின் 760 ஆம் இலக்கச் சுற்றறிக்கை பற்றியோ எதுவும் பேசவில்லை. இந்த நேரத்திலே நான் அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய தவறுகளை—அரசாங்கம் இயற்றிய தமிழ் மொழிப் பிரமாணங்களையும் திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையையும் நல்ல முறையிலே அது நடைமுறைப் படுத்தாததை—சுட்டிக் காட்டுவதற்காகவே எனது பேச்சைப் பயன்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

எதிர்ப் பக்கத்திலே இருக்கும் நண்பர்களும் சில பத்திரிகைகளும் எண்ணுவது போல இந்த நாட்டிலே தமிழ் மொழிப் பிரச்சினை தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்சினை 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடங்கியது அன்று. 1943 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்சினை இந்த நாட்டிலே விசுவரூபமெடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறது. 1944 ஆம் ஆண்டு சிங்களமும் தமிழும் இந்த நாட்டின் அரசாங்க மொழிகளாக ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டன. 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டு தமிழ்மொழி உத்தியோக மொழி என்ற பதவியை இழந்தது. சிங்களம் உத்தியோகமொழியாக ஆக்கப்பட்டது. அன்றிலிருந்து இன்று வரை தமிழ் மொழியின் உரிமைக்காக தமிழ்ப் பிரதிநிதிகள் என்ற முறையிலே நாங்கள் போராடி வந்திருக்கிறோம். தமிழ் மொழியின் உரிமையைப் பெறுவதற்காக ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியுடன் சேர்ந்து அரசாங்கத்தை அமைக்க உதவினோம். ஒரு கட்சியின் பிரதிநிதி என்ற முறையிலே நாங்கள் எதற்காக முயன்றோமோ, எது கிடைக்கும் என்று நினைத்தோமோ அது கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற குற்றச்

—காரை கனலி

சாட்டை—இந்த அரசாங்கம் தான் நிறைவேற்றிய தமிழ்ச் சட்டப் பிரமாணங்களையோ அல்லது 760 ஆம் இலக்கத் திறைசேரி சுற்றறிக்கையையோ நல்லமுறையில் நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வர முன்வரவில்லை—என்ற குற்றச்சாட்டை, இந்தச் சபையிலே பகிரங்கமாகச் சுமத்த விரும்புகிறேன்; நாம் பல முறை இடித்துக் காட்டியும், எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் எதுவும் நடைபெறவில்லை என நான் அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது மேலும் குற்றஞ்சாட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

தலைவரவர்களே, இந்தச் சபையிலே நான் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சரை ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்டேன். 760 ஆம் இலக்க திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையின் வண்ணம் தமிழில் எழுதப்படும் கடிதங்களுக்கு தமிழிலேயே மறுமொழி அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும். தமிழிலே கடிதம் மேலதிகாரியின் கையெழுத்தோடு அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும். இது சம்பந்தமாக இந்தச் சபையிலே கேள்வி ஒன்று கேட்டிருந்தேன். அதற்கு கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் இரண்டு முறைகள் காலம் கேட்டார். இன்னும் மறுமொழி கிடைக்கவில்லை. அந்த மறுமொழியிலேதான் தமிழ் மொழிப் பிரமாணங்களின் உயிர் நிலை தங்கியிருக்கிறது. தமிழ் மகன் ஒருவன் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு தமிழ் மொழியிலே கடிதம் எழுதினால், அதற்கு மறுமொழி தமிழிலே கிடைக்க வேண்டும் என்று தான் தமிழ்மொழிப் பிரமாணங்கள் கூறுகின்றன. திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையும் அப்படித் தான் கூறுகிறது. ஆனால் இதுவரை இது ஏன் நடைமுறைப் படுத்தப்படவில்லை என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். பல முறை, பல இடங்களில் இதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டினேன்; அமைச்சர்களைக் கேட்டேன்; பிரதம அமைச்சருக்குக் கடிதம் எழுதினேன். திறைசேரிக்கும் நிதி அமைச்சருக்கும் எழுதினேன். ஆனால் எங்களுக்கு நீதி கிடைக்கவில்லை. நியாயம் வழங்கப்படவில்லை. எனவே, நீதி வழங்கும் இந்தச் சபையிலே அரசாங்கத்தையும்

விசேஷ உண் கெடுதலை, 1969-70

—கூடுக ஸ்தல

பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த அமைச்சர்களையும் நேர் நிறுத்திக் கேட்கிறேன், எங்களுக்கு நியாயம் வழங்குங்கள் நிதி செய்யுங்கள் என்று. திறை சேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையின்படி ஏன் நடக்க வில்லை என்று கேட்கிறேன். அந்த 760 ஆம் இலக்க திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை நல்ல முறையிலே நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படவில்லை என்பதை கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சருக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்டி அவருடைய உதவியை நாட விரும்பினேன். மூன்று நினைவூட்டல்களை அனுப்பியதன் பின்பு பிரதமர் 1969 ஆம் வருடம் ஓகத்து மாதம் 18 ஆம் தேதியிட்டு எனக்கு ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதியிருந்தார். அதனை இப்போது வாசித்துக் காட்டுகின்றேன்.

“கொழும்பு,

1969, ஓகத்து மாதம் 18 ஆம் திகதி.

அன்பார்ந்த பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் அவர்களுக்கு,

திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை எண் 760

புறக்கணிப்பு—நினைவூட்டல் 3

தங்களது 1969, ஓகத்து மாதம் 6 ஆம் திகதிய 26/151 ஆம் இலக்க கடிதம் தொடர்பாக எழுதுவது :

அரசாங்கத்தின் நிலை விளக்கப்படு முகமாக, இம் மாதம் 14 ஆம் திகதியன்று சனப்பிரதிநிதிகள் சபையில் நிதி அமைச்சர்பால் விடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு வினாவாக இவ்விடயத்தைத் தாங்கள் எடுத்துள்ளமையையும், நிதிமையச்சர் அவ்வினாவுக்கு விடை பகர நேரம் கோரியுள்ளமையையும் யான் அவதானிக்கலானேன். தாங்கள் தயைகூர்ந்து அவ்வினாவிற்கு நிதி அமைச்சர் விடை பகரும் வரை, பொறுத்திருப்பது நன்று. இவ்விடயமாக அரசாங்கத்தின் நிலை என்னவென்பதை அவ்விடை எடுத்துக்காட்டும்.

இங்ஙனம்,

தங்கள் அன்புள்ள,

(ஓப்பம்) ட்லி சேனநாயகா,

பிரதம அமைச்சர்.”

இதுதான் கௌரவ ட்லி சேனநாயக்க அவர்கள் எனக்கு அனுப்பிய மறுமொழி. கௌரவ நிதியமைச்சர் என்னுடைய கேள்விக்கு மறுமொழி தரக் காலம் கேட்டதினேன் :

விரும்பு, தமிழில் எழுதப்படும் கடிதங்களுக்குத் தமிழில் மறுமொழி அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்று தாங்களாகவே இயற்றிய சட்டப் பிரமாணங்களுக்கமைய அனுப்பிய சுற்றறிக்கையை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் தயங்குகின்றது என்பது தெளிவாகின்றது. எனவே, எனது கேள்விக்கு மறுமொழி தரும்பொழுது, தமிழ்மொழிச் சட்டப் பிரமாணங்களுக்கமைய திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையைத் தழுவி, தமிழிலே எழுதும் கடிதங்களுக்குத் தமிழிலே மறுமொழி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை உறுதியாக எடுத்துக்கூற வேண்டும். அதனை ஒரு கட்டளையாக அவர் செயற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் இங்கு அவரை நேரே கேட்கின்றேன். அவரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரும் 1944 இல் தனிச் சிங்களத்தை ஆதரித்து வாக்களித்தவர்கள் என்பதையும் நாடு அறியும்.

தமிழ் மொழிப் பிரமாணங்களுக்கமைய திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை வெளி வந்தவுடன், அதன் மூலம் இனிமேல் தமிழ் மக்கள் நன்மைகளைப் பெறுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது தமிழ் மக்கள் இலவுகாத்த கிளிபோல் ஓர் ஏமாற்றமான நிலையை அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக, நான் இரண்டு கடிதங்களை இங்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன். நான் குடிசை மதிப்பு புள்ளிவிவரத் திணைக்களத்துக்கு ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதினேன். அந்தக் கடிதம் தமிழிலே எழுதப்பட்டது. ஆனால், அதற்கு மறுமொழியாக அந்தத் திணைக்களத்திலிருந்து எனக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட கடிதம் தனிச் சிங்களத்தில் மட்டும் இருக்கின்றது. அந்தக் கடிதம் எனது பாராளுமன்ற முகவரிக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்தக் கடிதம் தனிச் சிங்களத்தில் இருக்கின்றபடியால் எத்தனையாம் தேதி அஃது அனுப்பப்பட்டதென்று கூட என்னால் கூற முடியவில்லை. ஹன்சாட்டில் இடம்பெறும் பொருட்டு அந்தத் தனிச் சிங்களக் கடிதத்தைச் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன் :

விசாரணை பற்றி கெட்டுப்பத, 1969-70

—காரைக்கலை

[ஒரே நேரத்தில் உடன.]

“சுற்றுலா வு ஸ்ரீலங்கா டெலிவரி” வு,
கோடல் 7,

1969 டிசம்பர் 10 தி.

சுற்றுலா வு மன்றி ,
கே. பி. ராஜ் மன்றி மன்றி.

மன்றி மன்றி,

தேவல ஸ்ரீலங்கா டெலிவரி

ஒரு ஸ்ரீலங்கா மன்றி மன்றி மன்றி
1969. 8. 5 தி டெலிவரி டெலிவரி
“ஸ்ரீலங்கா டெலிவரி” தேவல ஸ்ரீலங்கா டெலிவரி
பெரு மன்றி மன்றி மன்றி மன்றி.

மன்றி,

மன்றி.

மன்றி/சுற்றுலா வு ஸ்ரீலங்கா டெலிவரி
மன்றி மன்றி.

இந்தக் கடிதம் கிடைத்த பிறகு அந்தத்
திணைக்கள அதிபருக்கு நான் ஒரு கடிதம்
எழுதினேன். திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை எந்த
முறையிலே மீறப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதைக்
காட்டுவதற்காக நான் அதனை இங்கு வாசித்
துக் காட்டவேண்டும் :

“கொழும்பு,
14.8.69.

பணிப்பாளர்,

குடிசனமதிப்புப் புள்ளிவிவரவியல் திணைக்களம்,
கொழும்பு.

அன்புடையீர்,

மீண்டும் தமிழ்ப் புறக்கணிப்பு

நீங்கள் எனக்குப் பாராளுமன்ற முகவரிக்கு அனுப்
பிய 10.8.69 ஆம் திகதிச் சிங்களக் கடிதம் கிடைத்தது.
திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை எண் 760 ஐ மீறி விட்டீர்கள்
என்று நான் எனது தமிழ்க் கடிதத்தில் சுட்டிக்காட்டி
யிருந்தேன். நீங்கள் எனது தமிழ்க் கடிதத்துக்குத்
தமிழிலும் மறுமொழி அனுப்பாமல் தனிச் சிங்களத்
தில் மறுமொழி அனுப்பி மீண்டும் திறைசேரியின்
சுற்றறிக்கையினை மீறிப் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினரா
கிய என்னையும் சிறுமைப்படுத்தி விட்டீர்கள். எனது
தமிழ்க் கடிதத்திற்குத் தமிழிலும் மறுமொழி அனுப்பி
வைக்க முடியுமா என்பதை விரைவில் அறிவிக்குக.

அன்பன்,

கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்.”

தனிச் சிங்களத்தில் பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதி
நிதியாகிய எனக்கே கடிதம் அனுப்பினால்
இந்தத் திணைக்களத் தலைவர் இந்தத் திறை
சேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையை வாசித்துப் பார்க்க
வில்லையா, அல்லது வாசித்துப் பார்த்தும்
வேண்டுமென்றுதான் திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை

கையை மீறுகிறாரா என்று கேட்கவிரும்பு
கிறேன். இப்படியாக பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதி
நிதி ஒருவருக்கே செய்யப்பட்டால் சாதா
ரண பொதுமக்களுடைய நிலையை இங்கு
நான் விளக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. நீங்
கள் திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையை மீறிவிட்
டீர்கள் என்று ஒரு பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்
எழுதிய கடிதத்திற்கு இவ்விதமாக அவர்கள்
பதில் அனுப்பினால் சாதாரண பொதுமக்க
ளுக்கு எந்த முறையில் அவர்கள் பதில் கடி
தங்களை அனுப்புவார்கள் என்பதை ஒரு
வாறு உணர்ந்துகொள்ள முடியும். குடிசன
மதிப்புப் புள்ளிவிவரவியல் திணைக்களத் தலை
வருக்கு அனுப்பிய கடிதத்தின் பிரதியை
நான் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் யூ. பி. வன்னி
நாயக்க அவர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பி இருந்தேன்.
அக்கடிதத்தில் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு
நான் பின்வருமாறு ஒரு குறிப்பையும் எழுதி
இருந்தேன். அந்தக் குறிப்பை இப்பொழுது
நான் இங்கு வாசிக்கிறேன் :

“கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க,
நிதி அமைச்சர்.

நான் இன்று பாராளுமன்றத்தில் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு
மறுமொழிதர நீங்கள் நேரம் கேட்டீர்கள். உங்கள்
அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களத் தலைவரே திறை
சேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையினை மீறி விட்டார். திரு. க. கா.
பொன்னம்பலம் (யாழ்ப்பாணப் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்
பினர்) தமிழ்ப் பிரமாணங்கள் ஏமாற்று வித்தை
என்று பாராளுமன்றத்தில் பேசிய ஒலி இன்னும்
அடங்கவில்லை. இப்பிரமாணங்கள் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு
நல்கும் “அற்ப” உரிமையையும் எல்லா அரசாங்க
நிலையங்களும் மறுக்கின்றன. இதனால் உங்கள் அரசாங்கம்
பிரமாணங்களை நடைமுறைப்படுத்தாமல்
“தமிழ் மக்களை ஏமாற்றி விட்டது” என நாங்கள்
மீண்டும் குற்றஞ்சாட்டுகிறோம்.”

இதுவே நான் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்க
ளுக்கு எழுதி அனுப்பிய குறிப்பு. எந்தத்
திணைக்களத்தினாலும் திறைசேரியின் 760
ஆம் இலக்கச் சுற்றறிக்கை நடைமுறைப்
படுத்தப்படவில்லை என்று நான் இங்கு மீண்
டும் குற்றஞ்சாட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

டி. ஸா. 4.45

முக்கிய திணைக்களங்களிலுள்ள பெயர்ப்
பலகைகள் பற்றிச் சில குறிப்புக்களைக் கூற
விரும்புகிறேன். சிங்களம் தெரியாதவர்கள்
திணைக்களங்களுக்குப் போனால் அங்குள்ள
பெயர்ப்பலகைகளில் என்ன எழுதப்பட்டி
ருக்கின்றது என்பதை அறியாமல் திண்டாட

விசேஷ பணம் கெட்டுப்பணம், 1969-70

—கூர்வை பணம்

நேரிடுகின்றது. முக்கிய துணைக்களங்கள் பல வற்றில் இன்றும் தனிச்சிங்களத்தில்தான் பெயர்ப்பலகைகள் பொறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. தனிச் சிங்களத்தில் பெயர்ப்பலகைகள் இருந்தால் தமிழ் மக்கள் எவ்வாறு விடயங்களை விளங்கிக் கொள்ள முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். நாங்கள் நிதி அமைச்சரைக் காணச் சென்றால் நாங்கள் அவரது அலுவலகத்தைத் தேடிப்பிடிப்பதற்கு நடைபாதையிலுள்ள சேவகர்களைப் நாடவேண்டி இருக்கின்றது. நாங்கள் தமிழும் ஆங்கிலமும் தெரிந்தவர்களாக இருக்கலாம். அல்லது தமிழ் மட்டும் தெரிந்தவர்களாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் இன்றைய சூழ்நிலையில் நாங்கள் அரசாங்க துணைக்களங்களுக்குச் செல்லும் பொழுது மொழி அறிவற்றவர்களாக ஆக்கப்படுகின்றோம். இந்த நிலையில் நான் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களையும் சிங்கள மக்களையும் எங்கள் நிலையில் உங்களை வைத்து ஒரு கணம் சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உங்களைக் காண வரும் பொழுது சிங்களம் தெரியாத மக்கள் முன்பு தனிச்சிங்களத்தில் மட்டும் பெயர்ப்பலகைகள் இருந்தால் எப்படி இருக்கும். எங்கள் நிலைமை, என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விடயத்தைப் பற்றிப் பல முறை நாங்கள் நிதி அமைச்சருக்குச் சுட்டிக் காட்டியுள்ளோம். இவ்விடயத்தைப் பற்றி முதலில் சுட்டிக்காட்டியபொழுது கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் “கவனிக்கப்படும்” என்று கூறினார். பின்னர் இரண்டாவது முறை சுட்டிக் காட்டியபொழுதும் அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாகக் கூறினார். அப்படி நாங்கள் இரண்டாவது முறை சுட்டிக் காட்டியும் ஒரு வருடம் கழிந்து விட்டது. ஆனால் இன்று வரையில் நிதி அமைச்சின் பெயர்ப்பலகைகளில் தமிழ் இடம்பெறவில்லை. திறைசேரிக்கும் நிதி அமைச்சுக்கும் வரும் தமிழ் மக்கள் இத்தகைய பெயர்ப்பலகைகளைப் பற்றி எங்களிடம் என்ன கேட்கிறார்கள்? நீங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தோடு சேர்ந்து ஒத்துழைத்த பின்னரும் இத்தகைய நிலையா நிலவவேண்டும் என்று அவர்கள் எங்களிடம் கேட்கின்றார்கள்.

இந்த விடயம் எங்களது அடிப்படை உரிமைகளில் ஒன்று என்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். சில துணைக்களங்களில் மட்டுமே

தமிழையும் பெயர்ப்பலகைகளில் பொறித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், பல துணைக்களங்களில் உள்ள பெயர்ப்பலகைகளில் தமிழ் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. நாங்கள் சுட்டிக் காட்டியும் இதுபற்றி நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. எனவே, அடிக்கிறதுபோல நீங்கள் அடியுங்கள் நாங்கள் அழுகிறதுபோல அழுகிறோம் என்ற விதத்தில் அரசியல் மாய்மாலம் கொட்டுபவர்கள் நாங்கள் அல்ல என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். எங்கள் அடிப்படை உரிமைகளை அரசாங்கம் தராத விட்டால் கடைசித் தமிழன் இருக்கும் வரை நாங்கள் தட்டித் தட்டிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு தான் இருப்போம். போராடிக் கொண்டிருப்போம். சில புதிய துணைக்களங்களில் திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்ட பின்னரும் கூட இத்தவறைத் தொடர்ந்தும் செய்து வருவது வேதனைக்குரிய விஷயம். உதாரணமாக வீரகேசரியிலே ஒரு செய்தி அறிக்கை இருந்தது. அதாவது, 8.7.69 ஆம் தேதிய வீரகேசரியிலே ஒரு படத்தைப் பிரசுரித்து—

“மகாவலி கங்கையை அநுராதபுரத்தையடுத்துள்ள கலாவேவ என்னுமிடத்திலிருந்து இராசரட்டைக்குத் திருப்பும் வேலையை காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்சார அமைச்சர் திரு. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா கடந்த ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தபோது எடுக்கப்பட்ட படம்” என விளம்பரப் படுத்தியிருந்தார்கள். திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கை வெளிவந்து மாதங்கள் பலவாகியும் கூட, இச் செய்தி விளம்பரம் குறிப்பிடும் அடிக்கல்லில் தமிழ் இடம்பெறவில்லை. இவ்வாறாக நாம் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் எடுத்து எடுத்து எத்தனை தரம் தான் அமைச்சரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருவதென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகின்றேன்.

இப்படியான விடயங்கள் பற்றி பிரதம அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு நான் முறையிடுகின்ற பொழுதெல்லாம் அவரிடமிருந்து எனக்கு நேரத்திற்கு மறுமொழி கிடைக்கும். சில

விசேஷ பணம் கைபிசை, 1969-70

[ஓர்நீனமீ மை.]

கத் தெரிவிப்பார். திட்டமிடுதல், பொருளாதார அமைச்சு பிரதம அமைச்சரவர்களின் கீழே இருக்கின்றது. அங்கு போய்ப் பார்க்கின்றபொழுதெல்லாம் பெயர்ப்பலகைகள் யாவும் சிங்களத்திலும் ஆங்கிலத்திலுமே இருக்கின்றன. அங்கிருந்து எனக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகின்ற—அவரது செயலாளரின் கையெழுத்துடனே வரும்—கடிதத் தலைப்பிலே தனிச்சிங்களம்தான் இருக்கும். இத்தகைய கடிதங்கள் எமக்கு வருகின்றபொழுது எந்தத் திணைக்களத்திலேயிருந்து வந்தன, எந்த அமைச்சரிடமிருந்து வந்தன, என்று அறியவேண்டுமென்றால் சிங்களம் தெரிந்த நண்பரிடம்தான் போக வேண்டும். எங்களுக்குரித்தான அடிப்படை உரிமைகளை நாம் பெறுவோம் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்துடன் ஒத்துழைத்து இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஆட்சியிலேயிருக்க உதவினோம். சிங்கள மக்களுக்குச் சிங்களத்திலே எல்லாம் இருக்கின்ற படியால் அவர்களுக்கு இது சிறிய விடயமாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு சிங்களம் தெரியாத மக்களுக்கு-சிங்கள மொழியிலே கடிதங்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டால், அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களிலேயிருக்கின்ற பெயர்ப் பலகைகளிலே தமிழ் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டால், அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகின்ற கடித முகப்புகளிலே தமிழ் இல்லாதிருந்தால், அவர்கள் யாரிடம் போய்ச் சொல்வது?

தமிழ் இனம் இந்த நாட்டிலே இரண்டாந் தரப் பிரசைகள்தானா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். ஆகையினாலே எங்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடைக்கும் வரை இதை இடித்து இடித்துக் கூறவேண்டியது எங்களுடைய கடமை.

இன்னுமொரு விடயத்தை அமைச்சரவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியிருக்கின்றது. தமிழ்ப்பகுதிதளிலுள்ள உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றங்கள் தமிழிலேயே தொண்டாற்ற வேண்டியவை. உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றங்களிலே இருக்கின்ற தலைவர்கள் தமிழிலேயே தங்கள் கடமையைச் செய்கின்றவர்கள். ஆங்கிலமோ சிங்களமோ தெரியவேண்டுமென்ற கட்டுப்பாடில்லாதவர்கள். இத்தகைய உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்குக் கூடச் சுற்றறிக்கைகள் தனிச் சிங்களத்திலேயே அனுப்பப்படுகின்றன. மண்டைதீவு கிராமச் சபைத் தலைவர் திரு. கே. கைலாசபிள்ளை அவர்கள் எனக்கு அனுப்பிய ஒரு முறையீட்டுக் கடிதத்தை இச்சபையின் கவனத்துக்குக்

—காரை கைவை

கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தக் கடிதத்தை வாசிக்க எனக்கு நேரம் போதாது அதை இங்கே சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன் :

“ இல.

மண்டைதீவு கிராமச்சபைக் காரியாலயம்,
மண்டைதீவு,
யாழ்ப்பாணம்,
17.8.69.

தலைவர்,
உள்ளூராட்சிச் சேவைச் சபை,
கொழும்பு.

தங்கள் சுற்று நிருபம் 159, 160 ம் உள்ளூராட்சிச் சேவை மருத்துவ மாதர்களின் சம்பளத்திட்டமும் இல. EA/98 A/34-27.7.69 பகிரங்க சுகாதார தாதிகள், பொதுத் தாதிகள் இல. EA 1/98A/34/27.7.69 ஆகிய நிருபங்கள் சிங்களத்திலும் ஆங்கிலத்திலும் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறீர்கள். இதனைத் தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள பெரும்பான்மையான கிராமச் சபைத் தலைவர்களோ அங்கத்தவர்களோ வாசித்து விளங்கிக்கொள்ள முடியாத வகையில் அனுப்புதல் தங்கள் நோக்கம் நிறைவேற இடைஞ்சலாக இருப்பதோடு கிராமச்சபைச் சட்டத்திற்கும் தமிழ் மொழி உபயோக விதிகளுக்கும் பொருத்தமில்லாதிருக்கின்றது. தயவு செய்து இந்த நிருபங்களைத் தமிழாக்கம் செய்து விரைவில் அனுப்பி வைக்கவும்.

ஒப்பம் : க. கைலாசபிள்ளை,
தலைவர்,
மண்டைதீவு கிராமச்சபை.

பிரதிகள் :

- (1) கா. க. பொன்னம்பலம், பா. உ.
- (2) கா. பொ. இரத்தினம், பா. உ.
- (3) வ. நவரத்தினம், பா. உ.
- (4) மு. சிவசிதம்பரம், பா. உ.

அடுத்ததாக, அரசகருமமொழித் திணைக்களத்தைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூறி எனது உரையை முடிக்கின்றேன். இந்த அரசகருமமொழித் திணைக்களத்திலே தமிழ் வேலைகளைச் செய்யப் போதிய உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் இல்லை. தமிழை ஒழிப்பது—தமிழை இல்லாமல் செய்வதுதான் அங்கு கடமையாற்றுகின்ற உத்தியோகத்தார்களின் முழு நோக்கமாக இருக்கின்றது. நான் பிரதம அமைச்சரவர்களுடனும் நிதி அமைச்சரவர்களுடனும் இதுபற்றிப் பேசினேன். தமிழுக்கென்று ஒரு திணைக்களத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி தமிழ் மொழிக்கு உரிய இடத்தை—உரிய உரிமையைச் சிறந்த முறையிலே செய்து தர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். இன்றும் கேட்கிறோம். உண்மையாக இந்த அரசாங்கம் தான் கொடுத்த—சட்டமுறைப்படி கொடுத்த—உரிமைகளை இனியாவது

விசேஷ உதவி ஜூலை 1969-70

—காரை சபை

தமிழ் மக்கள் அனுபவிக்கச் செய்ய வேண்டுமானால் தமிழுக்கு ஒரு தனித் திணைக்களம் நிறுவுதல் வேண்டும். தமிழுக்காகத் தனித் திணைக்களம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் தான் தமிழிலே உள்ள குறைகளை நீக்கலாம்.

அடுத்ததாக, இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கியைப் பற்றியும் அங்கே செய்யப்படும் தமிழ் ஒழிப்பு வேலைகளைப் பற்றியும் சுருக்கமாகச் சில கருத்துக்கள் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். இக்குறைகளைச் சொல்ல ஒரு நாள் வேண்டும். சிங்களத்தில் வழங்கி வந்த மத்திய வங்கியின் பெயரை, மத்திய வங்கி எனத் தமிழில் பொறிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக பிரதம அமைச்சருடன் பேச்சுவார்த்தை நடத்தவேண்டியிருந்தது. இது ஒரு சிறிய விடயம் என நீங்கள் நினைக்கலாம். இதற்காகப் பிரதம அமைச்சரை இரண்டு முறை காண வேண்டியிருந்தது. எங்களுடைய தலைவருடன் பிரதமரை நான் இரண்டு முறை சந்தித்துப் பேச்சுவார்த்தை நடாத்தியதன் பயனாகவே மத்திய வங்கி எனத் தமிழில் பெயர் மாற்றப்பட்டது; பொறிக்கப்பட்டது.

மத்திய வங்கியிலே தமிழ் ஒதுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஏழாயிரம், எட்டாயிரம் ரூபா வரை செலவிட்டு 1968 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆண்டறிகையை வெளியிட்டார்கள். ஆனால், அந்த அறிக்கையின் ஒவ்வொரு பக்கத்திலும் பிழைகள் மலிந்திருக்கின்றன. இவ்வளவு பெருந்தொகைப் பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்து வெளியிடும் அறிக்கையை ஏன் பிழைகளில்லாமல் வெளியிடக் கூடாது என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் மொழியில்தானே, எப்படியும் வெளியிடலாம் என்ற ஏனோ தானோ மனப்பான்மையைத்தான் இது காட்டுகின்றது. இந்த முறையிலே இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி ஒருவித பொறுப்புமில்லாமல் பல குறைகளைச் செய்து வருகிறது. இந்தப் பிழைகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக் காட்டி ஆளுநருக்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். அங்கேயுள்ள தமிழ் ஊழியர்கள் பல விதங்களிலும் துன்பத்துக்குள்ளாகிறார்கள். அங்கேயுள்ள தமிழ் ஊழியர்களுக்கு சிங்களப்பரீட்சை வைக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் ஊழியர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் சிங்களப் பரீட்சை வைக்கும் பொழுது, தமிழில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதை சிங்களத்தில் மொழிபெயர்க்கும்படியும், சிங்களத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதைத் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்க்கும்படியும் கேட்பதுதான் வழக்கம். ஆனால் அங்கே வைக்கும் சிங்களப்

பரீட்சைகளில், சிங்களத்தில் கொடுக்கப்படுவதை ஆங்கிலத்திலும், ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்படுவதை சிங்களத்திலும் மொழிபெயர்க்குமாறு கேட்கிறார்கள். இதனைத் தமிழ் ஊழியர்கள் மத்திய வங்கியின் மேலிடத்துக்கு எடுத்துக் கூறினார்கள். ஆனால் நியாயம், நீதி எதுவும் வழங்கப்படவில்லை. வங்கிப் பயிற்சியாளர் வகுப்பு தமிழில் நடத்தப்படவில்லை; தேர்வும் நடத்தப்படவில்லை.

ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத, தமிழ் மாத்திரம் தெரிந்த தமிழ் ஊழியர்களின் நிலை என்ன என்பதைப் பற்றி எவருமே சிந்திப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அங்கு தமிழ் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்தப் புறக்கணிப்பை நீக்க வேண்டும். தமிழ் மொழிக்கு அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்த உரிமைகளை—தமிழ் மொழிக்கு திறைசேரி வெளியிட்ட 760 ஆம் இலக்க சுற்றறிக்கையில் கூறப்பட்ட உரிமைகளை—கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் இனியாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இப்படியே நீங்கள் காலத்தைக் கடத்திக் கொண்டு போனால்—உண்மையாக அவற்றைச் செயற்படுத்தாமல் போனால்—தமிழ் மக்களின் நம்பிக்கையை இழந்தவர்களாவீர்கள் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தன்மானமுள்ள எவனும் இதனைப் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மாட்டான்.

தமிழ் மொழிப் பிரமாணங்களை நல்ல முறையிலே நடைமுறைப் படுத்தாமல் விட்டால், கௌரவ யாழ்ப்பாணப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. ஜி. ஜி. பொன்னம்பலம்) இந்தத் தமிழ் மொழிப் பிரமாணங்கள் ஓர் ஏமாற்று வித்தை—தமிழ் மக்களை ஏமாற்றச் செய்யப்படும் மோசடி—என்று சொன்னதை உண்மையாக்க உதவியவர்களாவீர்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்வது அரசாங்கம் செய்யும் ஒரு நம்பிக்கை மோசடி என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஏமாற்றுவித்தையையும் மோசடியையும் அரசியல் முதலாகக் கொண்டு கட்சிகளை வளர்க்கவோ, ஆட்சியில் நிலைத்திருக்கவோ முடியாது. எனவே, அரசாங்கம் இனிமேலாவது, இந்தச் சபையிலே நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட தமிழ் மொழிச் சட்டப் பிரமாணங்களையும், 760 ஆம் இலக்கத் திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கையையும் நல்ல முறையிலே நடைமுறைப்படுத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, රේගු ලිපිකාර සේවය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විනාඩි කිහිපයක් පමණයි මා කතා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා 1968 සැප්තැම්බර් 20 වෙනිදා ගැසට් නිවේදනයකින් සඳහන් කළා, ඒ ලිපිකාර සේවය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඒකාබද්ධ සේවයකට අඩංගු කරනවාය කියා. එතුමා එයින් අදහස් කරන්නේ පළමුවැනි හා දෙවැනි ශ්‍රේණියේ ලිපිකරුවන් පමණක් බවයි අපට පෙනී යන්නේ. ඒ නිසා 3 වැනි ශ්‍රේණියේ සිටින ලිපිකරුවන්ට ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කලකිරීමක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. 3 වැනි ශ්‍රේණියේ ලිපිකරුවන් 84 දෙනෙක් සිටිනවා. එයින් 19 දෙනෙක්ම උසස් විභාගය සමත් වී සිටිනවා. අඩු වශයෙන් ඒ 19 දෙනාවත් දෙවැනි ශ්‍රේණියට ඇතුළත් කිරීමට යම් කිසි පියවරක් ගන්නය කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මේ 84 දෙනාගේ ප්‍රශ්නය නිසා රේගු ලිපිකරු සේවය ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමට නොහැකි තත්ත්වයක් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා අඩු වශයෙන් විභාගය සමත් වී සිටින 19 දෙනාවත් ඉහළ ශ්‍රේණියට ඇතුළත් කර ගන්න. අනික් උදවිය විභාගයක් නැතිව ඒකාබද්ධ සේවයට ඇතුළත් කර ගන්න. මෙම ඉල්ලීම ඒ ලිපිකරු සේවකයන් විසින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ස්පිරි ලේකම්තුමාට මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පැමිණිලි කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා එතුමා ලවා මෙය ඉටු කරවා දෙන මෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. රේගු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ විශ් වාසය දිනා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය නිසා එම ඉල්ලීම ඉටු කරනවා ඇතැයි අපි බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ඊළඟට ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපි දන්නවා ණයට විකුණුණු ඉඩම් ආපසු ලබා ගැනීම පිළිබඳ ආඥා පනතක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන බව. දැන් එහි වැඩ භාර දී තිබෙන්නේ ආණ්ඩුවේ උගස් බැංකුවටයි. අපට ආරංචි ලැබී තිබෙන හැටියට මෙය ක්‍රියාත්මක වීමේදී බොහෝම විශාල පොළියක් අය කරනවා. මට එක්කෙනෙක් ලියා එවා තිබෙනවා, රුපියල් 5,000 ක් වටිනා ඉඩමකට පොළිය වශයෙන් රුපියල් 10,000 ක් අය කිරීමට යනවාය කියා. ඒ නිසා මේ අය

කරන පොළී ප්‍රමාණය අඩු කිරීම සඳහා මෙම පනතට යම්කිසි සංශෝධනයක් ගෙන ආවොත් ඉතාමත් හොඳය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැනත් අවධානය යොමු කරවන්න කැමතියි.

තවත් කරුණක් කියන්න තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය දිනක මා සඳහන් කළා සිරිසෝම රණසිංහ නමැති මහත්මයෙක් බෙන්ස් කාර් එකක් ගැනීමේ සිද්ධියක් ගැන. මා මේ ගරු සභාවට ඒ කරුණ සඳහන් කළත්, මොන විධියේ ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ඒ කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගමනය කළාද කියා අපට දැනගන්න ලැබුණේ නැහැ. අපි දන්න හැටියට ඔහු බංකොලොත් වුණ පුද්ගලයෙක් හැටියට උසාවියට ඉදිරිපත් වුණ කෙනෙක්. නමුත් ලක්ෂ 4ක විදේශ විනිමයක් අරගෙන ජර්මනියෙන් වංචා සහ ගත අන්දමට බෙන්ස් කාර් එකක් අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. මේ කරුණ මා මීට පෙරත් සඳහන් කළ නමුත් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මොන විධියේ ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයක් අනුගමනය කළාද කියා අපට දැනගන්න ලැබුණේ නැහැ. මෙවැනි වංචා සහගත දේවල් කොතෙකුත් කෙරෙන නිසා මෙවැනි අයට විදේශ විනිමය ලබා ගැනීමේ බලපත්‍ර අහෝසි කර දමන්න. එහෙම නැත්නම් එවැනි අය කවදාවත් පාඩමක් ඉගෙන ගන්නේ නැහැ.

ඊළඟට මා මතු කරන්න කැමතියි, තාවකාලික වාසබදු පනත අවලංගු කිරීම ගැන. [බාධා කිරීම්]

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

There is a specific question with regard to that coming up next week.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That car is held up by the Customs.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මොකක්ද දැන් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ? ඒ විධියට වංචා කරන අය අසු වුණාම ඒ උදවියගේ බලපත්‍ර අහෝසි කර දමන්න.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඥේ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

එය තවම විභාග කරනවා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිල. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

විභාගය කර වැරද්ද ඔප්පු වුණොත් තමුත්තාත්තේලා ඒ විධියට කටයුතු කර නවාද?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඥේ. ආර්. ඥයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඔව්. කවදත් ඒ විධියට තමයි කටයුතු කරන්නේ.

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(කෙළරඹ වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

වැරදිකාරයින්ට දඬුවම් කරන්න ඔහු.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිල. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

අපට නම් පෙනුනේ නැහැ, එහෙම දෙයක් කරන බව. එහෙම නම් පත්‍රවලින් පවා ඒවා ප්‍රසිද්ධ වෙනවා. ලේක්ෂවුස් එක ගැන මා විශාල චෝදනාවක් කළා. [බාබා කිරීම්] පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විසුරුවා හරින්නට පෙර එය කරනවා ඇතැයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

1965 ඔක්තෝබර් 1 වැනි දායින් පසු තාවකාලික වාස බද්ද අය කර නොගැනීමට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් බලය ගෙන තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් ඊට කලින් ගෙවිය යුතු ව ඇති හිඟ මුදල් අයකර ගැනීමට එතුමාට යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා. 1965 ඔක්තෝබර් 1 වැනි දාට කලින් ගෙවිය යුතු ව ඇති තාවකාලික වාස බදු අහෝසි කරන්නට එතුමා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් බලය ගෙන නැහැ. අපට දැනට ගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙන හැටියට නම් දළ වශයෙන් රුපියල් 19,00,000ක පමණ, තාවකාලික වාස බදු වශයෙන් අයවිය යුතු හිඟ මුදලක් තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් රුපියල් 12,50,000 ක් නම් අනිවාර්යයෙන්ම අය විය යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

එහෙත් ආගමන හා විගමන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් එවන ලැයිස්තුවක් අනුව භාණ්ඩාගාරය ඒ හිඟ බදු මුදල් අහෝසි කර දමනවා. ආගමන හා විගමන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලැයිස්තු අනුව භාණ්ඩාගාරය ඇස් වහ ගෙනම හිඟ මුදල් කපා හරිනවා.

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(කෙළරඹ වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

ඒවා එකතු කරන්න බැරිය කියා ආගමන හා විගමන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් නිර්දේශ කරනවා නොව?

අ. හා. 5

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිල. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

1965 ඔක්තෝබර් 1 වැනි දා දක්වා අය විය යුතුව තිබෙන තාවකාලික වාස බදු අය කර ගැනීම සඳහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන්, ආගමන හා විගමන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් යම්කිසි ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගෙන නැහැ. රුපියල් ලක්ෂ ගණනින් හිඟ හිට ඇති තාවකාලික වාස බදු අය කර ගැනීමට උනන්දුවක් ගන්නේ නැතිව, රජයට ලැබිය යුතු ආදායම් පිටතට ගලා යන සිදුරු හා කානු වහන්නේ නැතිව, සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව පිට කොතෙකුත් බදු බර පටවනවා. තාවකාලික වාස බදු අය කර ගැනීම ආගමන හා විගමන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නොපවරා භාණ්ඩාගාරය මගින් ම වුවත් අය කර ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය විධිවිධාන සලසන්න මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට බලය තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා, ආගමන හා විගමන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් කරන නිර්දේශ ඇස් වහගෙනම පිළිගෙන හිඟ හිට ඇති තාවකාලික වාස බදු අහෝසි කරන්නේ නැතිව, ඒවා අය කර ගැනීමට පියවරක් ගන්නා ලෙස මා ඉතා ඔනෑමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මැනකදී ලොකු හපන් කමක් කිරීම ගැන දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට මා ප්‍රශංසා කරනවා. මේ රජයේ ආශීර්වාදය ලබාගෙන කටයුතු කරන, රජය සමග කිට්ටු සම්බන්ධකම් පවත්වන, 1964 දී

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

එවකට පැවති සභාග රජය පෙරලීම සඳහා මුදල් සහ සිය ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර යෙදවූ ආයතනයක ආදායම් බදු හොරකමක් අල්ලා ගැනීමට දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඉදිරිපත් වීම සන්නේෂයට කාරණයක්.

මා අයවැය ලේඛනය දෙවැනි වර කියවීම පිළිබඳ විවාදයේදීත් සඳහන් කළ දෙයක් නැවතත් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. විදේශ ආධාර දෙන සංවිධානයක ලොක් කෙක්—එම්. ආර්. ඒ. කාරයෙක්—වන ජේගර් මහතා ඉස්සර නම් කියා තිබෙනවා, “විදේශ ආධාර දෙනවා මිස ඒවායින් කරන්නේ මොනවාදැයි බලන්නේ නැත” කියා. එය දැන් කියනවාලු, “අපොයි, විදේශ ආධාර වශයෙන් දෙන මුදල්වලින් සියයට තිහ හතළිහක්ම නොයෙකුත් දූෂණ මාර්ගවලින් ස්විස් බැංකුවල තැන්පත් වෙනවා” කියා. ජේගර් මහතා කර තිබෙන ප්‍රකාශයේ සත්‍යතාව දැන් අපට පැහැදිලි වෙනවා. ලැබෙන විදේශ ආධාර වලින් බඩු ගෙන්වන අතර, ඒ බඩුවලට ලැබෙන කොමිස් මුදල් පිටරට බැංකුවල තැන්පත් වෙනවා.

හිඟ ආදායම් බදු ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අනුගමනය කරන වැඩ පිළිවෙළ මොකක්ද? මෙවැනි වංචා සොයා බැලීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු කරන්න, මහජන ඡන්දයෙන් පත් වන රජයක මුදල් ඇමතිවරයකුට බලය තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් මේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඒ බලය පාවිච්චි නොකරන බව අපට ලැබෙන ආරංචිවලින් තහවුරු වෙනවා. එවැනි එක උදාහරණයක් කියන්නම්. ලිපි ගොනු අංකය: 44/9005. නම: ඒ. ඩී. මයිකල් ප්‍රනාන්දු. මොහු විසින් ගෙවිය යුතුව තිබුණු රුපියල් 6,16,613ක බදු මුදලක් අහෝසි කර දමා තිබෙනවා. මේ ගැන විස්තර කරන්න වුවමනා නැහැ. මම භාණ්ඩාගාරයට දොස් කියන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ මොකද භාණ්ඩාගාරය දන්නේ නැහැ. දේශීය ආදායම් කොමසාරිස්තුමා

වාර්තා කරන විට කලින් එව්වේ ලිපි ගොනු අංකය පමණයි. නමුත් පසුව ලියා යවා පෞද්ගලික විස්තර ගෙන්වා ගත්තා. පසුව එවූ විස්තරයේ මේ විධියට තිබෙනවා:

“ලිපි ගොනු අංකය: 44/9005 යි.

බදු ගෙවන්නාගේ නම: ඒ. ඩී. මයිකල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.

මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය:

ආදායම් බදු—රු. 4,38,075.00.

ලාභ බදු—රු. 1,78,538.00.

එකතුව—රු. 6,16,613.00.”

මේ මුදල ලියා අත් හැර දැමීමට ඉල්ලන හේතුවත් මෙහි සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. ආගමන හා විගමන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත්, ආදායම් බදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් මෙයට වග කිය යුතුයි. හේතුව වශයෙන් තිබෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? නිෂ්කාෂන සහතිකයක් නොමැතිව බදු ගෙවන්නා ලංකාව හැර ගොස් ඇති බවයි. නිෂ්කාෂන සහතිකය කියන්නේ clearance certificate කියන එකටයි.

හේතු වශයෙන් එහි තවදුරටත් මෙසේ සඳහන් වෙනවා:

“ලංකාවේ ඔහුට හිමි වත්කම් නොමැති බැවින් බදු අය කළ නොහැකිය. ලංකාව හැර යාමට බොහෝ කලකට පෙර සියලු වත්කම් විකුණා ඇත.”

මෙපමණ දෙයක් සිදු වන තුරු කවුද ඇස් වහගෙන ඉන්නේ කියා මා අහන්න කැමතියි. රුපියල් 6,16,613 ක් එක පුද්ගලයකුගෙන් අය කර ගැනීමට නොහැකි වීම ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම කල්පනාවට ගත යුතු කාරණයක්. වාස බද්ද ගැන කථාවක් නැහැ. ඒ සඳහා කිසිම පිළියමක් නැහැ. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, සමහරු රටින් පිට වී යනවාය කියා සේවා අර්ථසාධක අර මුදල ලබාගන්නවා. නමුත් යන්නේ නැහැ. ඒකත් සාක්කුවෙ දාගෙන මේ රටේම ඉන්නවා. ඔය එකක්.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

තවත් එකක් තිබෙනවා. එහි ලිපි ගොනු අංකය 6/548 යි. මේ අංකය යටතේ කලින් ලියා එව්වා, මෙන්ම මේ බදු මුදල් ගෙවීමෙන් නිදහස් කරන්නා කියා :

‘ලිපිගොනු අංකය : 5/548

ඉඩම් බද්ද	...	...	65,085.00
අයිකතරය	...	...	21,150.00
ආදායම් බදු	...	...	5,01,574.94
අධිලාභ බදු	...	...	46,395.15
ලාභ බදු	...	...	2,31,493.10
			8,65,698.19 "

අවශ්‍ය විස්තර මදි නිසා ඊ ළඟට භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් ලිව්වා, තවත් විස්තර ලියා එවන්නා කියා. මුලින් විස්තර හරියට එවන්නේ නැහැ. විස්තර එවීමට මැලි ගතියක් දක්වනවා. පසුව විස්තර එවා තිබෙනවා. ඒ විස්තරයේ තිබෙනවා, “සීමාසහිත සේනානායක සමාගමේ මහතා” කියා.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ජ. සොය්සා සිරිවර්ධන)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

කවුද ඒ ?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඉලංගරත්න)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒක තමයි මමත් අහන්නේ. ඒ සමාගමේ බදු මුදල් නිදහස් කරන්නට ඉල්ලන හේතු වශයෙන් මොනවද ලියා එවා තිබෙන්නේ ?

“සමාගමට අයත් වත්කම් නොමැති බැවින් බදු අය කර නොමැත. බැංකුවට ගෙවිය යුතු කලින් බදු සඳහා සමාගමට අයත් එකම දේපල රජයේ උකස් කළ බැංකුව විසින් අත් කර එය විකුණ ඇත.”

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඉ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මොන සේනානායකද ?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඉලංගරත්න)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

සේනානායක වතු සමාගම.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඉ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

දේශප්‍රිය සේනානායක වෙන්න ඇති.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඉලංගරත්න)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

දේශප්‍රිය සේනානායක මහතාද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ. තමුන්නාන්සේ සොයා බලන්න. [බාධාකිරීම්] මම විස්තර කියන්නම්. තමුන්නාන්සේ සොයා බලන්න.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඉ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

කවුද කියා කියන්න. අපට සොයා බලන්න බැහැ.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඉලංගරත්න)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

එහෙමනම් මොනවද දේශප්‍රිය සේනානායක හෝ වෙන සේනානායක කෙනෙකුගේ නම කියන්නේ ?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඉ. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

තමුන්නාන්සේ හරියට පැහැදිලි කරන්න [බාධාකිරීම්] අපි යමක් කියනවා නම් පැහැදිලිව කියනවා. ඉලංගරත්න හෝ විජේරත්න කියන්නේ නැහැ, සම්පූර්ණයෙන් කියනවා; ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න නම් ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න කියා කියනවා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. ඉලංගරත්න)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඔව්. අපි ගැනත් කියන්න පුළුවන්ද කියා සොයා බලන්න. [බාධාකිරීම්]

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(කෙළරඹ වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

මොකක්ද ලිපිගොනු අංකය ?

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ලිපි ගොනු අංකය : 5/548 සි. මම සොයා බැලුවා කවුද මේ සේනානායක මහතා කියා.

Senanayake Estates Ltd. Office at Castle Street, Kandy. Capital 15,000 shares valued at Rs. 100 each. Total Rs. 1,500,000. Started as a private limited liability company. Five partners, namely, James Edmund Senanayake—Shares 8636, Edmund Lionel Senanayake—1751 shares, Ernest Reginald Senanayake—1326 shares.

ජේම්ස් එඩ්මන්ඩ් සේනානායක කොටස් 8,686 සි. ඊ. එල්. සේනානායක කොටස් 1,751 සි. අර්නස්ට් රෙජිනෝල්ඩ් සේනානායක කොටස් 1,326 සි.

Mrs. Senanayake—left now ; another Senanayake—left. Since 1963 there are only three partners. The last return was filed in December 1963.

මොකක්ද මේ වෙනත් යන්නේ? සොබා ඇමතිතුමා මගේ පොද්ගලික මිත්‍රයෙක්. නමුත් එක වෙනම දෙයක්. ප්‍රසිද්ධ ජීවිතයක් ගත කරන විට මේවා ගැන අසන්නට සිද්ධ වුණම අපට නිහඬ වන්නට බැහැ ; මේවා ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට සිද්ධ වෙනවා. කොහොමද මේක සිද්ධ වුණේ? එක් එක් කොටස්කරුවන්ගෙන් මේ මුදල් අය කර ගන්නට නීතියක් තැද්ද? බොහෝ දෙනාගේ වැටුපෙන් ආදායම් බද්ද කපා ගන්නවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ආදායම් බද්ද කැපුණම බොහෝ දෙනාගේ වැටුපෙන් ඉතිරි වන්නේ විකසි. නමුත් මෙවැනි උදවියගෙන් අය විය යුතු මුදල් ලබා ගන්නට බැරිද? වැටුප්වලින් කපා ගන්නටත් බැරිද? ඉතින් මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ සතුටුදායකය කියන්නේ කොහොමද? මිතුරන්ට එක විධියකටත් සතුරන්ට එක විධියකටත් සැලකීම තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියද? එමනිසා මේ කාරණය ගැන අවධානය යොමු කරවන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මේ අයහපත් වාතාවරණය තැනි කරන්නට ඇමතිතුමා ක්‍රියා කළයුතුව තිබෙනවා.

අතපත්තු මයා.

(திரு. அத்தபத்து)

(Mr. Atapattu)

ඔය මුදල ගෙවන්නට තිබුණේ කොයි කාලයේද?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

1968 ජූලි මාස 15 වන දිනය තමයි අහෝසි කළ දිනය. [බාධා කිරීමක්] සොබා ඇමතිතුමාගේ ආදායම් බද්ද යට පත් කළේ මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත්වුවාට පසුවයි.

අතපත්තු මයා.

(திரு. அத்தபத்து)

(Mr. Atapattu)

සමාගමේ බද්ද?

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

සමාගම මොකක්ද? ඉදිරි පෙළේ තමුත්තාන්සේලා සමග වාඩි වුණම එතැනත් සමාගමක් නොවැ. එමනිසා තමුත්තාන්සේලා එකතු වී ගෙව්වත් කමක් නැහැ.

එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා. (උඩුප්පිඩි—
நியோජன கலாநாயக ஸ்ரீ காரகசபா
සභාපති)

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—உடுப்பிட்டி—
உப சபாநாயகரும் குழு அக்கிராசனரும்)

(Mr M. Sivasithamparam—Uduppidi—
Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Com-
mittees)

Mr. Chairman, I can hardly resist the temptation of attempting to reply to the hon. Member for Kili-nochchi (Mr. Ratnam) who, while making a frontal attack on the Government, made a slant attack on me and on our party. I had occasion to tell him during the Debate on the Address that what they were saying when on this side of the House is entirely different

விசேஷப் பணம் கெட்டுப் போன, 1969-70

—காரைக்கலை

from what they are now saying on that side. I do not want to remind the hon. Member for Kilinochchi of what he said only last year during the course of the Budget Debate. What he said was this: “பண்புள்ள எவரும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தைக் குற்றம் சாட்ட முடியாது.”, meaning that anybody with decency cannot criticize this Government, I only want to know whether he has given up his decency or whether he has now chosen to sing a different tune.

ஓர்நாளைக் கி. ம.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

I cannot allow that to go without comment. I never said that. I said —.

உ. ம. கி. ம. கி. ம. கி. ம.

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I am not giving way. The hon. Member can reply later. I have many more important matters to speak on rather than reply to the hon. Member for Kilinochchi. I only wish to ask him, if he wants to face us, to face us in Kilinochchi and not go to Kayts.

ஓர்நாளைக் கி. ம.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

We faced you and defeated you and we will repeat it.

உ. ம. கி. ம. கி. ம. கி. ம.

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

Defeat us? We got four seats in the Town Council whereas you got only three.

சபைத் தலைவர்

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Shall we get back to Parliament?

உ. ம. கி. ம. கி. ம. கி. ம.

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I do not want to take any more time on replying to the hon. Member for Kilinochchi. There are two or three matters which I wish to bring to the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance. One is that when this House passed the Bill to recover government quarters from government servants, the impression that we in this House got was that the Bill was directed against retired government servants who continue to be in occupation of their quarters even after their retirement. I believe that the Hon. Minister of Finance also said so.

Today a number of government servants who are in occupation of these quarters it is true have overstayed their period of four years. But over the years it has been the practice that if they were prepared to pay the penalty rent they would be allowed to continue in those premises. Now, suddenly they have been given one month's notice and asked to quit the premises.

I think the Hon. Minister of Finance will agree that it is hard on people with families, who expected to continue to be in occupation of these quarters for quite some time provided they paid the penalty rent, to be asked to quit within one month's time.

I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister of Finance to look into this matter and see whether, government servants who are over-staying the four-year period cannot be given a reasonable time within which to find some alternative quarters.

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The other matter is that immense hardship is caused to certain categories of public servants as a result of the requirement that they should acquire certain standard of proficiency in the official language.

Today we are agreed—both the Federal Party and we—that the new entrant public servant should have a knowledge of the official language

[එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහ.]

because we feel that a government servant who has to deal with the public should have a knowledge of the official language. But there are instances where this rule is being enforced so as to cause a great deal of hardship on certain categories of public servants who, for the efficient discharge of their duties, do not need a knowledge of the official language.

I refer to the large category of minor employees in the government service, people who are generally in a District service, who are normally not transferred out of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and who do not have to deal directly with any governmental departments. These minor public servants are required to gain proficiency in Sinhala.

Recently I had the case of a cook in the Post Office at Kankasanturai who was asked to leave the service because he did not have a knowledge of the official language. Actually when I took up this matter with the Postmaster-General, he quite rightly said, "Do you need a knowledge of Sinhala to cook *parippu*?" I think that is a very picturesque way of putting the hardship caused to these minor public servants.

What has happened is that while the Government has issued Treasury Circular No. 701 that created a broad category of government servants who need not acquire proficiency in the official language, different departments have given different interpretations to the definition of the term "minor public servants".

For instance, the Health Department once said that the midwives did not require a knowledge of the official language to do their duties. What happened was that in the reorganization of the categories of public servants, midwives were classed not as minor public servants but as something higher than that, and the result is that these people who enjoyed exemption before had to study and have a knowledge of the official language.

Similarly in the case of technical people. Technical people are exempted from acquiring a knowledge of the official language quite rightly because the type of work they do does not require any knowledge of the official language. But different departments are giving different interpretations as to who are technical people. The laboratory assistants in the Health Department are classed as technical officers and are not required to gain proficiency in the official language, but the laboratory assistants in the Irrigation Department, the laboratory assistants in a number of other departments in the Land Ministry and so on, are required to gain proficiency in the official language. There must be some uniformity in the interpretation of Treasury Circular No. 701. It should not be left to the whim and fancy of heads of departments to give whatever interpretation they like to what Treasury Circular No. 701 means.

The Hon. Minister of Finance will appreciate that surveyors, for instance, serve in outlandish places with no facilities to study the official language. They have no opportunity to come in contact with people who talk that language. They are required to pass an examination at the 8th standard level, which is the highest grade, within a prescribed time.

These are matters which could be administratively adjusted within the scope of Treasury Circular No. 701. It is a fairly wide circular but there must be some uniformity in its application. I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister of Finance to look into the problems that have arisen with regard to public servants in acquiring a knowledge of the official language.

There is one other matter which the Hon. Minister of Finance is well aware of. I refer to those persons who were employed by the Royal British Navy in Trincomalee when the base at Trincomalee was under their control. When the base at

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

Trincomalee was taken over quite a number of these employees were absorbed into government service from time to time. These people joined the British Navy prior to 1956 but joined government service after 1956. But the Treasury and various heads of departments are giving the interpretation that they are new-entrants because they joined government service after 1956.

When this matter was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Finance he quite rightly agreed that these employees were wrongly classified as new-entrants, but the P. S. C. has today taken up the position that the employees cannot be treated as old-entrants unless there is a clear Cabinet directive that they should all be considered as old-entrants. Since he himself is agreed, we have asked the Hon. Minister of Finance that these ex-base employees of the Royal British Navy should be classified as old-entrants.

Now, when public servants are asked to study Sinhala, you must also make provision for them to study the language. Today what is happening is that, if there are 15 persons who are willing to study the official language in any area or office then classes are arranged, but there may be certain areas where this cannot be done, and, therefore, the Ministry and the Treasury should work out a scheme of instruction. For instance, if you want the midwives to learn Sinhala, what you should do is to have Sinhala as a subject at the time they undergo training as midwives. I believe midwives have to undergo a training period of 18 to 24 months. If Sinhala could be made a subject during that time no hardship would be caused to them. When you ask them to study that language after they have completed their course of training it would cause them some difficulty. Some planning as I have suggested would remove the difficulties the public servants undergo in

gaining proficiency in the official language. All that we are interested in is to see that no problems are created to cause heart-burning among public servants.

I once again earnestly request the Hon. Minister of Finance to give some consideration to those public servants who have over-stayed the four-year period in their quarters on the assumption that they could continue to occupy the quarters, provided they pay the penalty rent. I believe that was the impression the House got when the Bill was discussed on the Floor of this House. You would thereby give a reasonable time for them to find other accommodation before they are asked to quit the premises.

වී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා. (වලපනේ)

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வலப்பனை)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාගේ සැලකිල්ලට භාජන වීම සඳහා කරුණු ස්වල්පයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට කැමතියි. මුදල් රෙගුලාසි මගින් රජයේ සේවකයන්ට ලැබිය යුතු යම් යම් වර ප්‍රසාද අහිමි කිරීමට සමහර දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හිතාමතාම ක්‍රියා කරන බව පළමු වෙන්ම මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ. යම්කිසි නිලධරයකු උසස් තනතුරක වැඩ බැලූ පොත්, මුදල් රෙගුලාසි අනුව ඒ වැඩ බැලීමේ කාලය මාස දෙකකට වඩා වැඩි නම් ඒ උසස් නිලධරයාට හිමි වැටුප ඔහුට හිමියි. එහෙත් දැන් බොහෝ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වැඩ බැලීම සඳහා නිලධාරීන් පත් කරන්නේ නැහැ. එසේ වුවත් ඒ උසස් නිලතලවලට අයත් වැඩ අතියම් විධියකින් නොමිලයේම ලබා ගන්නවා. “වැඩ බලන” කියන වචන පාවිච්චි නොකර “රාජකාරි ඉටු කිරීම සඳහා” යන වචන පාවිච්චි කර පත්වීම දෙන්නවා. වැඩි පුරම මෙම වරද කරන්නේ අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවයි. “විද්‍යාලයාධිපති ධුරයේ රාජකාරි ඉටු කිරීමට, අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරි තනතුරේ රාජකාරි ඉටු කිරීමට, අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂ ධුරයේ රාජකාරි ඉටු කිරීමට” යනාදී වශයෙන් කියමින් පත් වීම් දෙන්නේ ඒ වැඩ කරන නිලධරයාට හිමි

[වී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.]

වැටුප වංචා කර ගැනීම සඳහායි. මෙවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ගෙන යාමෙන් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි යටතේ රජයේ සේවකයන්ට හිමි විය යුතු අයිතිවාසිකම් නැති වී යනවා. ඒ අයිතිවාසිකම් අහිමි කිරීමට අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට බලයක් නැහැ. එසේ කරතොත් එය භාණ්ඩාගාරය විසින් පනවන ලද නීති කැඩීමක් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ සම්බන්ධව සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරනු ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) කථාවේදීත් කොලොන්නාවේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (ඉලංගරත්න මයා.) කථාවේදීත් “බඩුත් එක්ක හොරු” අසු වුණු අවස්ථා දෙකක් තුනක් ගැන අසන්නට ලැබුණා. “බඩුත් එක්ක හොරු” ඉන්න තවත් තැන් දෙකක් තුනක් ගැන මටත් මතක් කරන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය තිබෙන්නේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා යටතේයි. මේ ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටුවූ හැටියේම ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයට ප්‍රචාරක අංශයක් වුවමනා නැතැයි කියමින් එහි සිටි ප්‍රචාරක නිලධාරීන් හතර දෙනාත් රියදුරන් තුන් දෙනාත් සේවයෙන් අස් කරන්නට යෙදුණා. එහෙත් මේ තනතුරු හත අහෝසි කර දැමීමේ අනවශ්‍ය නිසා යයි අවංකව කියන්නට පුළුවන්ද? උසාවියේ දී දුන් උත්තරයත්, මෙම ගරු සභාවේදී දුන් උත්තරයත් ඒක වුණත් ඊට පසුව ඒ සේවය සඳහාම පිටිපස දොරෙන් තිස් දෙනකු බඳවාගෙන තිබෙනවා. සුදුසුකම් ගැන නොසලකා, මැතිවරණවල දී යම් යම් උදවියට උදව් කළ අයවලුන් පිටි පස දොරෙන් සේවයට බඳවාගෙන තිබෙනවා. අධ්‍යක්ෂ තනතුරුවලට පවා ඒ විධියට යම් යම් උදවිය පත් කරගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඔළුව සොලවා මේ කාරණා සම්බන්ධයෙන් බේරෙන්නට පුළුවනැයි මා හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහතා ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ කෙනකු ව සිටියා නේද? මා මේ ගැන කියන විට බණ්ඩාරගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ජෝර්ජ් කොතලාවල මයා.) කලබල වන්නට වුව මනාවක් නැහැ.

ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහතාට විරුද්ධව ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට පැමිණිල්ලක් ඉදිරිපත් වුණා. 1968 දී ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයෙන් ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහතාගේ පෞද්ගලික නමට වෙක් පතක් නිකුත් කර තිබෙනවා. එය මහජන බැංකුවේ අංක 2W 40082 දරන රුපියල් 161.77 සඳහා වූ චෙක්පතයි. එහෙත් මේ චෙක්පත මාරු කිරීම සඳහා බැංකුවට යන විට එය රුපියල් 961.77 ක චෙක්පතක් බවට පත් වුණා. “one” කියන ඉංග්‍රීසි වචනය උඩින් “nine” කියන ඉංග්‍රීසි වචනය ලියා තිබුණා. මේ සංශෝධනය කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අත්සනක් යොදා නැහැ. එකේ ඉලක්කම නවය කර තිබුණා. ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහතා මෙම චෙක්පතේ පිටිපස අත්සන් කර තිබුණු අතර ඒ අත්සනට යටින් ආර්. ඒ. ද සිල්වා නමැත්තකුත් අත්සන් කර තිබුණා. මේ චෙක්පත සඳහා මුදල් දුන් මහජන බැංකුවේ නිලධරයා කවුද? ඒ නිලධරයා ඒ ආර්. ඒ. ද සිල්වා නමැති පුද්ගලයා අඳුනනවාද? වෙනස් කළ තැන් කීපයක් තියෙද්දී ඒ වාගේම ඒ වෙනස් කිරීම් පිළිබඳව අත්සන් යොදා නොතිබෙද්දී ඒ චෙක්පතට මුදල් දුන්නේ ඇයි? අනික් පැත්තෙන් ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයා වගකියන්නට ඕනෑ, රුපියල් 161, රුපියල් 961 කිරීම ගැන. එතුමා ඒකට අත්සන් කරල තියෙනවා. අප දන්න හැටියට, ආර්. ඒ. ද සිල්වා කියන්නේ ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයාගේ ඩිරෙක්ටර්. අත් අකුරු පිළිබඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වුවා. තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩු බලය යොදා ඒක අතරමග නැවැත්වුවා. ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයාගේ හොඳ නම තියාගන්නට. උන්නා හෙට වහාම ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයෙන් අස් වන්නය කිව්වා. උන්නාගේ අස් වුණා. ඔහු එතැනින් අස් කිරීමෙන් මේ වංචාව හරිගස්සන්නට පුළුවන්ද? එක පැත්තකින් මහජන බැංකුව මේ වංචාවට ආධාර දී තියෙනවා. අනික් පැත්තෙන් ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයා රුපියල් අටසියයක මුදලක් වංචා කර තියෙනවා. එසේ වංචා කළ පුද්ගලයකු ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඇමතිතුමන්—එසේ නැත්නම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත්—මහජන බැංකුවත්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

සූදානම් වන්නේ මොකද කියා මා අහන්නට කැමතියි. රුපියල් 800 අතින් ගෙවන්නට බැරි කෙනෙක්ද ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයා? එයා දුප්පතෙක්ද? ඇයි මේ වගේ වැඩ කරන්නේ? මේ වගේ දූෂණවලට අනුබල දෙන්නේ ඇයි?

තමුත්තාත්තේලා නිතරම කථා කරන්නේ දූෂණ නැති කිරීම ගැනයි. අපේ ආණ්ඩුව තියෙන කාලයේ දූෂණ, දූෂණ, කියා කැගුණවා. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ නායිකාවට විරුද්ධවත් මේ ගරු සභාවේ තේරීම් කාරක සභාවක් පත් කළා, තමුත්තාත්තේලාගේ කාලයේදී.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

ඔප්පු වුණේ නැහැ.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ඔප්පු කරන්න බැහැ. ඒවා බොරු. මේවා ඔප්පු වෙලා තියෙනවා. බඩුත් එක්ක හොරු අහු වෙලා තියෙනවා. ඔබට වඩා ලොකු දේවල් තියෙනවා. මම එකක් දෙකක් එළි කරන්නම්.

අ. හා. 5.30

ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයා ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයෙන් අස් වුණා. අස් වුණේ 1968 ඔක්තෝබර් 31 වැනිදායි. ඊට පසු උන්නාහෙට ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයෙන් යනයක්වත් ගන්නට අයිතියක් නැහැ. එහෙත් ඊට පසු උන්නාහේ නොවැම්බර් මස 1 වැනිදා සිට 5 වැනිදා දක්වා ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ උන්නාහෙගෙ වියදමිය කියා රුපියල් 270 කට වවුචරයක් දුම්මා ඒ මුදල ලබා ගන්න. ඔක්තෝබර් 31 වැනිදා අස් වූ ඔහුට, නොවැම්බර් 1 වැනිදා සිට 5 වැනිදා දක්වා මුදල් ගෙවන්න මණ්ඩලය බැඳී නැත කියා සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී වරයා ඒ වවුචරය ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කළා. ඊට පසු මොකද වුණේ? ඒ වේලාවේ සිටි වැඩ බලන සභාපති බෝගොල්ලාගම මහත්මයා

—තමුත්තාත්තේලාගේ ගම පැත්තේ තමයි, නැයෙක්ද දන්නේ නැහැ—කිසිම ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැතිව මේ මුදල ගෙව්වා. ගෙව්වේ වංක විධියටයි. කෙළින්ම ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයාට ඒ මුදල ගෙව්වේ නැහැ. ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ ප්‍රවෘත්ති ඒජන්ත කෙනකු වන ඒ. ජේ. එන්. සෙනවිරත්න මහත්මයාට මේ මුදල ගෙවා, ඔහුගේ මාර්ගයෙන් එය ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයාට දුන්නා. මේක වංචාවක් නොවෙයිද? දූෂණයක් නොවෙයිද? මිට පෙර තමුත්තාත්තේට මේ ගැන පැමිණිලි ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මේ ගැන සෙව්වද? සොයන්න ය කිව්වා. සොයන්නේ නැහැ. තමන්ගේ උදවිය දූෂණ කළාට කමක් නැහැ. ඒකයි, තමුත්තාත්තේලාගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය.

තුන්වැනි කාරණය මේකයි. ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයා රජයේ බඩු ගබඩාවට ගොස් මොරිස් මයිනර් කාර් එකක් ගත්තා, ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ වුවමනාවටය කියා. අරගෙන ඒක දිගටම පාවිච්චි කළේ තමාගේ පෞද්ගලික වුවමනාවලටයි; ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ වුවමනාවලට නොවෙයි. එපමණක්ද? අද බෝගොල්ලාගම මහත්මයා ගෙදර යන්න පාවිච්චි කරන්නේත් ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ කාර් එකක්. පසුගිය මැතිවරණයේ දී හබරාදුව ආසනයේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ අපේක්ෂකයා වූ ජී. ඩී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහත්මයා හබරාදුවේ මැතිවරණ කටයුතු සංවිධාන ඇති කිරීමට ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගත්තේත් ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ කාර් එකක්. මේ තරම් දූෂිත අන්දමින් තමයි, ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය ඇතුළේ වැඩ කෙරෙන්නේ. අප කියන්නේ මේවා පරීක්ෂා කරන්නයි.

අපේ රජය ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය ඇති කළේ ඒ මගින් රටේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා මුදලක් ලබා ගන්නටයි. තමුත්තාත්තේලාගේ කාලයේදී එය වඩාත් දියුණු වෙනවා දකින්නට අප කැමතියි. කවරුන් හෝ ඒක ඇතුළට ගිහින් වංචා සහගත ලෙස නොයෙකුත් විධියේ වාසි ලබා ගන්නට ක්‍රියා කරනවා නම්, ඒවා හෙළි කිරීම අපේ යුතුකමක්.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මහා.]

එපමණක් නොවෙයි. තවත් කාරණයක් දෙකක් පෙන්වන්නම්. තමුන් නාන්සේගේ ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ පී. ආර්. ඩී. රොඩරිගෝ නම් පිටිපස්සේ දොරෙන් ගත් නිලධාරියෙක් ඉන්නවා. ඔහු ප්‍රචාරක නිලධාරියෙක්. වුවමනාවක් නැත කියා මේ ප්‍රචාරක නිලධාරීන් වරක් අස් කළා. මේ පී. ආර්. ඩී. රොඩරිගෝ ආපසු ගත් නිලධාරියෙක්. උන්නාහේ දවසක් ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ කාරයකින් මහනුවර ගියා. උදේ පහට ගියා; සවස හතරට ආපසු ආවා. ගමන් ගස්තු කියක් ඉල්ලුවාද? රුපියල් 170ක් ඉල්ලා තිබෙනවා. කාර් එක නොමිලේ. මේ මුදල ඉල්ලන්නේ කැමට සහ බීමට. තමුන් නාන්සේ පරීක්ෂා කර බලන්න. සිගරට් පැකට් එකක අනිත් පැත්තේ ලියු එක් බිලක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ බිලේ දමා තිබෙන ගණන රුපියල් 42 යි. සිගරට් පැකට් එකක අනිත් පැත්තේ සිගරට්වලට සහ අරක්කුවලට රුපියල් 42 යි යනුවෙන් ලියා තිබෙනවා. ඒක නොවෙයි පුදුමය. රුපියල් 14 කට තවත් මුස්ලිම් හෝටලයක බිලක් තිබෙනවා. ඒකේ මොකවත් ලියා නැහැ. නිකම්ම රුපියල් 14 පමණයි. තවත් වරකාපොල බිලකුත් එකතු කර තිබෙනවා. මුළු ගණන රුපියල් 170 යි. සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරීතුමා මේ මුදල ගෙවන්නට බැරිය කිව්වා. මේ මුදල ගෙවන්නට අයිතියක් නැත කිව්වා. රජයේ සේවකයකු පිට ගියොත් මුදල් ව්‍යවස්ථාවලට අනුකූලව ඔහුට ගෙවිය යුත්තේ මෙපමණය කියා නියම කර තිබෙනවා. ඔහුම තත්ත්වයක රජයේ නිලධාරියෙක් පිට ගියොත් පැය දෙළහට අඩු නම් ගෙවිය යුත්තේ මෙපමණයි, පැය දෙළහට වැඩිනම් ගෙවිය යුත්තේ මෙපමණයි කියා මුදල් රෙගුලාසිවලින් ගණන් නියම කර තිබෙනවා. ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ උදවියට මේ විධියේ දේවලට දොර හැර තබන්නේ ඇයි? මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරීවරයා විසින් ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන ලද රු. 170 ක අරක්කු බිලක් බෝගොල්ලාගම මහතා ඔහුගේ තනි බලය පාවිච්චි කොට ගෙව්වා. මොකද හේතුව? උන්නාහේ කරන කාලකන්නි වැඩවලට උදවු දෙන්නේ මේ බිල ඉදිරිපත් කළ තැනැත්තායි. බෝගොල්ලාගම ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලයේ සේවිකාවන්ට ආත්ම ගෞරවය රැකගෙන ඉන්නට ඉඩ

නොදෙන පුද්ගලයෙක්. මට ඒ බව ලියකිය විලි මගින් ඔප්පු කරන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ සේවිකාවන් තවමත් තමන්ගේ ගෞරවය රැක ගෙන සිටින නිසා ඒ අයගේ නම් මෙහිදී සඳහන් කරන්නට මා කැමති නැහැ. ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය පිරිසිදු කරන්නට තමුන් නාන්සේලා සූදානම් වන්නේ මෙවැනි දූෂිත පුද්ගලයන් ඒ තුළ තියා ගෙනද?

තැනි ලැයිස්තු ප්‍රසිද්ධ වුණු විට ඊට අයත් ටිකට් පත් ඉදිරිපත් වෙනවාද නැද්දැයි සතියක් දවස් 10ක් පමණ ගත වන තෙක් මේ උදවිය බලා සිටිනවා. සමහර තැනි මුදල් සඳහා ටිකට් ඉදිරිපත් කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඊළඟට මොකක්ද සිදු වන්නේ? කලින් පළ වුණු අංක වෙනස් වී, සේවකයන් අතේ තිබෙන ටිකට් පත්වල අංක සහිත දෙවැනි සැනසිලි තැනි ලැයිස්තුවක් පළ වෙනවා. ඒ විධියේ හොරකම් කළ කෙනකු එළියට දමන්න තමුන් නාන්සේලාට සිදු වුණා. එහෙත්, එවැනි තවත් දූෂණ ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය තුළ තිබෙනවා. ඇයි තමුන් නාන්සේලා මේවාට ඉඩ දෙන්නේ? කරුණාකර මේ පිළිබඳව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමට තේරීම් මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කරන්න.

මැතිණියට කාරෙකක් ලැබීම ගැන තේරීම් මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කළා නම්, ඇයි මේවා ගැන එවැනි මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කරන්නට බැරි? එහි බලය අපට දෙන්න. අපට බලය නොදුන්නත් කමක් නැ. අප එහි සාමාජිකයන් වශයෙන් පත් කොට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා එහි සභාපති වුණත් මේ දූෂණ ඔප්පු කරන්නට අපට පුළුවනි. ඒවා පිළිබඳ ලියකියවිලි තිබෙනවා. රට සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා මුදල් ඉපයීමට පිහිටුවන ලද ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය මේ විධියේ දූෂණ පවතින තැනක්. නීති විරෝධීව අරක්කු බිල් අනුමත කරන, ග්ලැඩ්වින් කොතලාවල මහත්මයාගේ නොගෙවිය යුතු බිලක් අයුතු මාර්ගයකින් ගෙවා, සේවිකාවකගේ ගෙදරකට ගොස් ඇයට තානායම් පොළවලට යාමට යෝජනා කරන බෝගොල්ලාගම මහතා වැනි අයට තේද ලොතරැයි මණ්ඩලය වැනි ආයතනයක් බාර දී තිබෙන්නේ? බෝගොල්ලාගම මහතා මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ නායක වෙන්න ඇති. එහෙත් ඒ ගැන මට කරන්න දෙයක් නැහැ.

—කාරක සභාව

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

(Mr. Imbulana)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

මෙහි එසේ නොකෙරෙන නිසා
තමයි, විදේශ වංචා කරන්නෙ. යම්
කිසි පුද්ගලයකු මෙරටට ගොඩ බැස්
සොත්, ඒ පුද්ගලයා මේ රටේ ගත
කරන කාල සීමාවට සෑහෙන මුදලක් ගෙන
එනවාදැයි පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීමේ ක්‍රමයක්
නිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. නමුත් සත්‍යයක් වත් ගෙන
එන්නේ නැතුවත් මෙරටට එන්නට ඉඩ
දී තිබෙනවා. එසේ එන්නට ඉඩදීම නිසා
මෙහි දී ඕනෑ තරම් විනිමය ප්‍රමාණයක්
වංචා කර ආපසු තම රටට ගිහිනු තමන්ට
උදව් කළ පුද්ගලයන්ගේ නමින් බැංකුවල
ඒ මුදල් තැන්පත් කරනවා. මෙය නවත්
වන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ වාගේම මෙම පුශ්‍යයේ
අතික් පැත්ත ගැනත් සොයා බලන්න
ඕනෑ. මෙරටින් පිට රට යන මිනිසුන්
කොපමණ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් පිටරට ගෙන
යනවාදැයි සොයා බලන්න ඕනෑ. ගෙන යන
මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය කොපමණද, කොපමණ

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

කාලයක් විදේශයේ ගත කරන්න කල් පතා කරනවාද, ගෙන යන මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය එසේ ජීවත්වීමට ප්‍රමාණවත්ද, කියන කාරණා ගැන සොයා බලන්න ඕනෑ. මුදල් සතයක්වන්නැතුව යනවා නම් විදේශයේ දී මුදල් ලැබෙන්නේ කොහොමද, කවුරුන් ද උදව් කරන්නේ, යන කාරණා ගැනත් පරීක්ෂා කර බලන්න ඕනෑ. රාජ්‍යවල ආරාධනා අනුව ඇමතිවරුන් යනවා නම් මුදල් ගෙන යන්න ඕනෑ කමක් නැහැ, ඒ රාජ්‍යයන් සියලුම වියපැහැදිම් දරනවා. නමුත් සාමාන්‍ය බිස්නස් කාරයකු, ශතයක්වත් විදේශ විනිමය නොලබා මෙරටින් පිටවී යනවා නම් එසේ පිටව යන්න ඉඩ දෙන්නේ මන්ද?

එක්තරා ඇමතිවරයකුගේ දුවක් මාසයකට දෙවතාවක් රත්මලානේ හෝ කටුනායක ගුවන් තොටුපලින් පිටරට යනට, විදේශ විනිමය ශනයක්වත් නොගෙන, ටිකෑට්ටුව පමණක් අරගෙන හැමදමත් යන්නෙ කොහේද? ඇයි මේ අන්දමට පිටරට යන්න ඉඩ දෙන්නේ? ඒ ඇමතිතුමා ගරු සභාවේ දැන් නැති නිසා මා නම් ගම් එළිදරව් කරන්න යන්නෙ නැහැ, එතුමා පැමිණි විටෙක කියන්නම්. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා පෙන්වා දෙන්න වැයම් කළේ විදේශවල යන අයගේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය ගැනත් පරීක්ෂා කර බැලිය යුතු බවයි. පෙරේද, මා මෙම ගරු සභාවේදී සඳහන් කළා, විදේශයෙන් මේ රටට එන හැටි, ඒ අයට සංග්‍රහ කරන හැටි, ඒ උද විස අත මැණික් පොට්ටනි යවා පස්සෙන් ඒ රටවලට යන හැටි. එසේ ගෙන යන මැණික් එහේදී විකුණා, බැංකුවල තැන්පත් කර ආපසු මෙහාට ඇවිත් සුදනන් වාගේ ඉන්නවා. ලේක්හවුස් ආයතනය විදේශවල මුදල් තැන්පත් කර ඇති ආකාරය ගැන කරුණු හෙළි වුණා. [බාධාකීර්මක්] පිටරට යන්නෙ මොකටද, ඒ අය මුදල් ගෙන යනවාද, යන ගමනට සැහෙන මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් ගෙන යනවාද කියන කාරණා ගැන සොයා බලන්න ඕනැ. එසේ සොයන්නෙ නැති නිසයි මේ ප්‍රශ්නය පැන නැඟී තිබෙන්නෙ.

ගුරු ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මුදල් ගෙන යනවාද කියා ඊළුවේදී
සොයා බලනවා. මුදල් නොගෙන යන අය
අල්ලන² කියනවාද ?

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. ஸி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

තොගෙන ගිහිනි ජීවත් වන්නේ කොහොමද? කවුරු හරි උදව් කරන්න කෙනෙකු නැතිනම් එහෙ ජීවත්වන්නෙ කොහොමද? ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට නම් එංගලන්තයේ ගොස් ජීවත්වන්න පුළුවනි. නමුත් සත්‍යයක්වත් අතේ නැති පුද්ගලයකු එංගලන්තයට ගොස් ජීවත්වන්නේ කොහොමද?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

හම්බ කරන¹ පුළුවනි.

පී. බී. එම්. ජෝර්න් මයා.

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

හමිබ් කරන්නට? හමිබ් කරලා මෝටර් රථයකුත් ආරභෙන එනවා; එයාට පර්මිට් එකත් දෙනවා.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

හමිබ කළාම කාර් වුණත් ගත්ත
පුළුවනි.

ਰਿ. ਨਿ. ਚੱਲੀ. ਚੋਰਨਾਂ ਮਯਾ.

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

මාස දෙකින් රුපියල් දස දහස් ගණන් හම්බ කරල කාර් අරගෙන එනවා. මේවා පිළිගන්න පුළුවන්ද ගරු ඇමතිතුමනි? දූෂණ වහන්න මහන්සි ගන්න එපා; දූෂණ එළිදරව් කරන්න මහන්සි ගන්න. මේ රට තමුන්නාන්සේගේන් මගේන් අප හැම දෙනාගේන් රට. එම නිසා දූෂණ

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[වි. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.]

කරන පුද්ගලයන්ට ඉඩ නොදී, දූෂණ එළි දරව් කර රටට සේවයක් කරන්න මහත්සි ගනිමු. සභාපතිතුමාට ස්තූතියි.

අ. හා. 5.45

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා. (ගම්පහ)

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க—கம்பஹ)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake—Gampaha)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා වෙත කරුණු දෙකක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නටයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. අහස දක්වා වැඩි වී තිබෙන ජීවන වියදම නිසා නුපුහුණු කම්කරුවෙකුට දවසකට අඩු වශයෙන් රු. 6.50 කුත්, පුහුණු කම්කරු සහෝදරයෙකුට දවසකට අඩු වශයෙන් රු. 9.60 කුත් දෙන්නැයි ලංකා කම්කරු සමිති සම්මේලනයේ යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. මා ඒ යෝජනාව ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට සතුටුයි.

පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ සැප්තැම්බර් මාසයේ 20 වැනිදා ගැසට් නිවේදනයක් අනුව ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඒකාබද්ධ රේගු වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ආරම්භ කළා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් රේගුවේ නිලධාරීන් පිරිසක් පසුගිය මාසයේ 23 වැනිදා සන්දේශයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. මා සදහන් කළ ඒකාබද්ධ වැඩ පිළිවෙල ආරම්භ කිරීමේදී එක්තරා කොටසකට විශාල අයුක්තියක් සිදු වී තිබෙන බවයි ගරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙත මතක් කර සිටින්නේ. මේ කියන අයුක්තිය සිද්ධ වන්නට ඇත්තේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා නොදැනුවත්ව වෙන්තට පුළුවනි. හිටපු නිලධාරි මණ්ඩලය වෘත්තීය සමිති යෙන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අසින් කර, අස් කර දමා තිබෙනවා. ඒ වෙනුවට අලුත් නිලධාරි මණ්ඩලයක් හෙවත් කාරක සභාවක් පත් කර, ගිය මාසයේ 23 වැනිදා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙත කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. තුන් වැනි කොටසේ ඉන්න 84 දෙනාගේ ඒකාබද්ධ සැලැස්මෙන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අසින් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒකාබද්ධ රේගු නිලධාරීන්ගේ සැලැස්මට ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙන්නේ පළමුවැනි කොටස සහ දෙවැනි කොටසත් පමණයි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වෙත කරුණු ඉදිරි පත් කරමින් මේ වෘත්තීය සමිතියෙන්

කියා සිටින්නේ මේ මාසයේ 9 වැනිදා පවත්වන්නට තිබෙන විභාගයට ඒ නිලධාරීන් 84 දෙනාටත් පෙනී සිටින්නට ඉඩ දී එහි ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව ඒකාබද්ධ සැලැස්මට ඇතුළත් කර ගන්න ලෙසයි. වෘත්තීය සමිතියෙන් එවා තිබෙන සන්දේශයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ලට භාජන වනු පිණිස කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරමින් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ ඒකාබද්ධ සැලැස්මට ඒ ආකාරයට නිලධාරීන් ඇතුළත් කර ගන්න ලෙසයි.

මෙහිදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙත තවත් කරුණක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. පසුගිය අවුරුදු තුන හතර තිස්සේ රේගු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ විශාල අන්දමට යම් යම් විධියේ හොරකම් ආදිය ඇති වේගන යනවා. මේ අවුරුද්දේ අගෝස්තු මාසයේ 24 වැනිදා “ඔබ්සර්වර්” පත්‍රයේ මේ ආකාරයට පළ වී තිබෙනවා :

MYSTERY OF THE RS. 50,000 HAUL

Was police raid in vain? Goods given to Customs in March. The police have taken up cudgels against the Customs regarding the Rs. 50,000 haul of smuggled goods seized by the police.

මේ විධියේ බැරැරුම් දේවල් පසුගිය අවුරුදු තුන හතර තුළ මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ලක්ෂ හයක දඩයක් දහක් වූ සැටි මේ ගරු සභාවේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු විසින් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට කියා තිබෙනවායයි මම හිතනවා. ඉස්මායිල් නම් මහත්මයෙක් සිංගප්පූරුවෙන් ලංකාවට ඔර්ලෝසු 1,400 ක් ගෙන්වුවා. රේගුවේ නිලධාරීන්ට මෙය අහු වුණා, ඉස්මායිල් මහත්මයා ලංකාවට පැමිණෙනවාත් සමග. එවිට ඉස්මායිල් මහත්මයා නැවත වරක් ටිකට් එකක් අරන් ඩුබායිවලට යනවාය කියලා යන්නට ලැස්ති වුණා. ඒ වෙලාවේ මෙහි සේවය කරන එක්තරා නිලධාරි මහත්මයෙක් ඒ ඔර්ලෝසු 1,400 ඉස්මයිල් මහත්මයාට ආපසු දෙන්නැයි කියලා තියෙනවා. මේ කරුණු කොයි තරම් දුරට සත්‍යදැයි කියන්නට මම දන්නේ නැහැ. මගේ ආරංචියේ හැටියට නම් ඊළඟට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ මේ ආකාරයටයි. එක්තරා මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් පැමිණ ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා 'හමු වුණා. ඉන්පසු පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා, අර ඔර්ලෝසු 1,400ම අත් අඩංගු

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

දන්නේ නැහැ. මෙතන තැනි දුප්පත් නිලධාරී මහත්මයෙක් ගැන මෙතනදී නම් සඳහන් කරමින් චෝදනා කර වැඩක් නැහැ.

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

ඔහොම බලනව නම් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කළා කියලත් කියන්නට පුළුවන්තේ.

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I think the hon. Member is quite right. It has been the case that many Members bring forward accusations against Government officials very often without sufficient material to prove such accusations. In the case of the hon. Member he is giving some facts and he wants the Hon. Minister to investigate. If necessary, the Minister can ask for names subsequently, instead of asking him across the Floor.

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake)

බොහොම හරි, සභාපතිතුමනි. ඊළඟ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වෘත්තීය සමිති සමග සාකච්ඡා කරන්නට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ලැහැස්ති නම් ඔවා සියල්ලක්ම ඉදිරිපත් කරාවි.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්නට තිබෙන අතික් කරුණ මෙයයි: එහි සිටින සුළු නිලධාරියෙක් ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරී මහතාට යම්කිසි ආරංචියක් තැත්නම් විස්තරයක් දෙන්නට ගිය විට, උසස් නිලධාරීන් එකතු වී ඒ තැනැත්තා යටපත් කර ඔහුට තර්ජනය කිරීමේ ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් අනුගමනය කරනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම නම් ගම් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට කැමති තැන්තේ අන්න ඒ නිසයි. ඒ ගැන විභාගයක් කරන්නට ලැහැස්ති නම් වුවමනා කරන විස්තර ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට වෘත්තීය සමිතිය ලැහැස්තියි.

දිනපතා නොයෙක් නොයෙක් ආකාරයට ටේප් රෙකෝඩ්, කැමරා, රේඩියෝ, ආදී දේවල් එතැනින් තැනි වෙනවා. ඊයේ

පෙරේදා යම්කිසි මහත්මයෙකුගේ එවැනි දෙයක් තැනි වී ඒ ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වන්නාය කියා නිසම කළා. ඒ ස්ථානයේ සිටින උසස් නිලධාරී මහතාත් කියා සිටියා, ඒ උදවිය පරීක්ෂා කර පුළුවන් නම් ඒ බඩු හොයන්නාය, සෙව්වොත් ඒ බඩු තබා ගත් උදවියට දඩුවම් කරනවාය කියා. එහෙත් සෙව්වාට පසුව දඩුවමක් නැහැ. ඒවා යටපත් කර අර පැමිණිලි කළ තැනැත්තා අල්ලාගෙන ඔහුට දඩුවම් කරනවා. පැමිණිලිකරු වැරදිකරු කරනවා. ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ලගදී ඇති වී තිබෙන තත්ත්වය මේකයි. මේ ගැන වහාම පරීක්ෂා කර දැනට කොන්කර සිටින මා සඳහන් කළ 84 දෙනාට නියම තැන් දී ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කිරීමට පියවර ගන්නා මෙන් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Chairman, I should like to begin by elaborating on two matters that have already been referred to by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), I want to stress the need for the Department of Exchange Control and the Government to pay greater attention to the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of newsprint into this country. I agree with the hon. Member for Yatiyantota that if we study the consumption of newsprint which has been imported into this country, it is quite formidable. In these days when foreign exchange is being refused for many things which are vital for the day to day existence, it is necessary that some restraint is exercised in this matter. I would not mind it so much if the newsprint is being used exclusively or largely for the purpose of conveying news to the people of this country, but, in point of fact, anybody who studies the monopoly newspapers of this country would realize that a great part of the newsprint is being used for the purpose of advertisements. It is particularly so of the Lake House newspapers and other company newspapers, and I see no reason why precious foreign exchange should be

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allocated merely to assist certain companies that own these newspapers to make money through advertisements. Either my hon. Friends must bring in a regulation or a law specifying what proportion of space in a newspaper can be devoted to advertisements or insist that a minimum number of pages should consist of reading matter or news. Therefore, I would like this matter to engage the attention of the authorities.

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I do not want to say much on the shocking revelations that were made by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota about the activities of certain directors of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd. I am glad that the income tax authorities have acted without fear or favour in this matter. I wonder what my hon. Friends propose to do about this question. The income tax authorities are only or in the main concerned with collecting money due to them as taxes. I understand that the authorities at Lake House have now agreed to pay such taxes as are legally enforceable on these undisclosed incomes. As far as the Inland Revenue Department is concerned that may be the end of the matter. But I want to know what the Government intends to do. I am glad my hon. Friend the Member for Yatiyantota read out some of the documents. I did not have as many documents as he had, but I too was aware of some facts on this matter. Although I have not seen all the documents I have had a chance of seeing some of the documents he read out.

I know, Sir, it is impossible for the income tax authorities to provide any documents supplied to them. There are laws regarding secrecy which they maintain with great strictness. But now certain documents have been read here. The person who claims to be in possession of those documents—Mr. Aelian Nugara—is known. If those documents are correct—and we have every reason to believe that they are correct documents—then there have been breaches of the law. It is

not merely a case of not paying taxes that one is due to pay, it is a case of deliberate breach of the law. The real test of the attitude of this Government will be in regard to what it proposes to do about that.

We have a number of cases, of well-known political opponents of this Government being subjected to harassment in the courts of law. There is the Michael Bass case. I referred to that. Several times he was charged with serious offences, and every time he was acquitted. But nevertheless he was charged and charged again. There was the Dr. Mackie Ratwatte case. You can recall the judge who heard that case remarking that he did not believe that case was introduced with any hope of success either on the law or on the facts. When the time comes I shall comment on the latest of these legal victimizations of political opponents—The case of Rev. Gnanaseeha who has just been discharged without even a defence being called. And the question may well be asked: if there was no evidence against him, why was he charged at all? And what is going to happen to persons who authorized the humiliation and victimization of innocent persons in this House because they have different political views?

But what is going to happen in the case of the gentlemen in Lake House? It is a criminal offence not to disclose accounts maintained in banks abroad. The accounts and the persons concerned have been disclosed and named here. An offence has been committed, and moneys have been deposited in undisclosed accounts abroad. The income tax authorities also have the legal right themselves to launch a prosecution as they feel that there has been a deliberate evasion. That is a matter, of course, for the income tax authorities. I cannot make any suggestion to them because they have to work according to the very strict laws which govern their activities. But this Government is vitally concerned with the question of exchange control, and it is for the country to see

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[කෙතමන් මය.]

how serious they are in this matter, whether they put their own laws above or below their political supporters. I do not expect the Government to declare its intentions on this matter here but I can tell my Hon. Friend, the Minister of Finance, and the other Members of the Government that the country will judge the sincerity of their professions by their actions precisely in matters like this, especially when there have been so many cases of political opponents of the Government being brought before the courts frivolously and subjected to humiliations, pain of mind and deprivation of liberty, and subsequently being discharged by the courts.

I do not know how much of all this will appear in the Lake House press tomorrow. I am glad that this one monopolistic newspaper, the "Daily Mirror", had the guts to publish what was said in the House yesterday about the raid on Lake House, but there is a strange conspiracy of silence in the rest of the press about this matter, apparently on the ground that dog does not eat dog. When certain firms were raided by the Income Tax authorities—C. W. Mackie and Company, and B. C. C.—the Lake House press wrote strong editorials and splashed front-page news reports, but when the raid by the income tax authorities takes place in their own establishment they possibly do not know about it. Even the homes of some of the directors were raided. The raids were led by very senior members of the Inland Revenue Department—in fact, by the second senior member himself of that department. It is strange that not a line, not even a line of protest, appears in their press. But that is another matter; that does not concern us. We have never been very impressed by what Lake House says on such matters. Their silence is understandable.

But what we would like to know is what the Government intends to do. It is no secret that Lake House has been the biggest political sup-

porter of the Government. It openly boasted that it brought this particular Government into power. It was not an empty boast either; we all know it. So, let us hope that at least the Government, and particularly the Hon. Minister of Finance, would realize that he has a responsibility not only to those powerful newspaper groups that supported him and his party but also to the people of this country and to the finances of this country which it is his duty to safeguard.

Now, may I turn to smaller matters? I want to know from the Hon. Minister what has happened to the Report of the Taxation Commission, and, whether the Government proposes to do anything about it. There were a number of recommendations made by that commission; some of them were good, some were interesting, and some, I thought, were retrograde and even useless. But nevertheless it is a report that deserves study.

One of the proposals was the setting up of a unified structure of taxation bringing all the various departments that levied or imposed various dues under one central authority. I understand that this proposal was very strongly opposed by the officers of the Department of Inland Revenue at all levels, may be with some justification, but nevertheless it was only one of the proposals, and as a result of this what has apparently happened is that all the proposals seem to have been shelved. Several months have passed and we do not—at least I do not—see what the Government intends to do with this report, and I hope that my Hon. Friend the Minister will take this opportunity to enlighten the House on what the Government's proposals are in the matter.

I also want to return to a matter that I have been constantly urging, and that is the need to exempt certain classes of books and magazines from the payment of FEECs. The last time we raised this there was an indication that the Government was having second thoughts on the

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matter, but apparently, this Government has no second thoughts that conflict with the prejudices of its powerful economic advisers. It is a most unconscionable tax. I know that some booksellers were charging very large sums of money for books that were imported even before the FEECs and a certain amount of trash is also being imported. Surely it is not above the ingenuity of the Government and its officials to be able to exempt certain categories of books, to start with, from the payment of FEECs. All books of an educational and scientific nature can be excluded—textbooks, books which are needed by professional persons, magazines which are dealing with technical subjects, scientific subjects and educational subjects. The price of books is absolutely prohibitive.

My good Friend the Hon. Minister of Education when he is not publicly apologizing keeps on making speeches of the need for more and more and better and better English. I must say that I am not at all enamoured by these speeches and ideas, but nevertheless he makes the claim that it is government policy.

අ. ආ. 6.15

How on earth can people read scientific books when they have to pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 for a book? The other day there was a book purely on parliamentary matters that I wanted to buy. I think the price of it in England was some thirty-five shillings. Here they wanted to charge me Rs. 58 for the same book. Naturally one cannot afford to buy it. What is going to be the position of students, of young professional men, teachers, of poor libraries? There is no justification whatsoever other than virulent malice and utter crassness on this matter and I want even now to tell my Hon. Friend that he should take some action to correct it. You are penalizing knowledge.

It is easy enough to say, "Why do you not publish these things here?" Well, you have to pay for the copy-right in order to republish these

things here. So, I do ask that something happens quickly on this question.

My next point concerns the Department of Census and Statistics. I want to know from my hon. Friend why this department or the Central Bank does not maintain a profit index, or if it does maintain a profit index, why it does not publish it. Some time ago they used to publish a profit index. It was published before the Central Bank came into existence, by the Department of Census and Statistics, and I understand that even now there is some work being done. Nevertheless, this important index, which is an interesting gauge of the condition of society under capitalism, is deliberately not made available. And nobody else can construct such an index except the Government. My information is that there is some work being done, and I hope it will be published.

I want to raise this matter again in connection with certain other research work that is being done by the Central Bank. A number of very interesting studies are taking place there, some of which are published. I had in an earlier Debate made reference to a very interesting study made by two officers of the Central Bank on the structure of the tea industry. Maybe, all these documents are not worthy of being published, but at least, as Members of Parliament, we would like to have a look at some of these efforts. After all these should not be confidential documents. We are not asking for these to find out secrets of industries or military secrets. Is it not possible at least to have one copy of each of these documents sent to the Library of this House if you cannot supply Members with a copy each? Publication of as many copies as are possible is the only way those Members who are interested in following up, in some depth, what is actually going on, the processes that are going on in our country, can make some useful and informed contribution to the Debates of this House. I advance that idea for the benefit of my Hon. Friend.

விசேஷ பதவி கெடுபித, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பதவி

[கேள்விகள் மூலம்]

There is one small matter concerning the Customs. A memorandum has been addressed to the Hon. Minister by the United Customs Service Officers Union. I think they have also written to the Permanent Secretary on this matter.

In October last year a unified Customs Service was set up which consisted of a Special Grade, Grade 1 and Grade 2. Eighty-four clerical employees of the former Customs Service were somehow or other excluded from any of these grades. They have been petitioning the Government asking that they be also included in the unified Customs Service, and I understood that they have been told that the Government is now contemplating some kind of a test and after this qualifying examination has been negotiated by them successfully the Government is to consider taking them into the service. I do not think that is necessary at all. First of all there is a precedent against it. There was the case of five assistant preventive officers who were temporary employees of the old service and whose appointments were personal to them. But somehow or other, in the processes of adjustment and readjustment, these temporary assistant preventive officers with appointments personal to themselves were taken into the unified service. If you can do that for temporary officers whose appointments are personal to themselves, I do not see why that cannot be done for the other 84 officers who have been left out. Once they are in it you can have the qualifying tests to move them from one grade to the other. All those tests and efficiency bars can be there. I ask my Hon. Friend to please take up these matters.

My last point is about another set of officers, namely, shroffs who work in kachcheries. This is a hangover from the old colonial days. Nevertheless there is this service of shroffs, and there are about 300 of them in it—quite a small number considering the total number of government employees. Up till quite recently, I think until about 1956,

the process of recruitment, was entirely on the recommendation in the shroff going out. Since 1956 there is an examination, and it seems to be the only major change that has taken place in recent times in the service of these officers.

They have submitted five requests to the Government, that there should be promotions on the basis of merit, certain matters concerning their salaries and other payments,—the starting salary of a shroff is something like Rs. 80—the need for certain confidential examinations before selection.

I do not want to go into all that. I hope my Hon. Friend will take some action on that, because, it seems to me that they are a group of forgotten men in the Public Service. I think their case merits some early action.

வெள்ளை மூலம்.

(திரு. தர்மலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Dharmalingam)

அக்கிராசனார் அவர்களே, நாம் சென்ற ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட விவாதத்தில் பேசியதற்கும் இந்த ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட விவாதத்தில் பேசியதற்கும் இடையில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கின்றதென்று கௌரவ உடுப்பிட்டித் தொகுதிப் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் (திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்) குறிப்பிட்டார். நான் சென்ற ஆண்டு பேசுகையில் அரசாங்கக் கட்சியில் இருந்து பேசினேன். அரசாங்கமும் அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்களும் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதிகளைக் காப்பாற்றுவார்கள் என்று நாம் நம்பி இருந்த வேளையில்தான் கடந்த வருடம் இச்சபையிலே நாம் பேசினோம். தமிழ் மக்களுக்கும் தமிழ் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கும் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதிகளை அரசாங்கம் காப்பாற்றும் என்று நாங்கள் நம்பினோம். அரசாங்கம் எங்களுக்கு அளித்த வாக்குறுதிகள் நிறைவேற்றப்படமாட்டா என்று அறிந்ததும் நாங்கள் அரசாங்க தரப்பிலிருந்து எதிர்க் கட்சிக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்துவிட்டோம். ஆகவே நாங்கள் அரசாங்க தரப்பில் இருந்தபோது பேசிய வாறு எதிர்க்கட்சிக்கு வந்த பின்னரும் பேச வேண்டும் என்று கேட்பது விவேகத்துக்குட்பட்ட ஒரு கேள்விக்கணையல்ல.

விசேஷ உணர்வு கைப்பிடிப்பு, 1969-70

—காரைக்காலம்

அரசாங்கத்தில் தாம் வைத்திருந்த நம் பிழைகளை இன்று தமிழரசுக் கட்சி மாத்திரம் இழந்துவிடவில்லை. இந்த நேரத்தில் யாழ்ப்பாணம் மாநகர சபையே அரசாங்கத்தில் அது வைத்திருந்த எண்ணத்தை மாற்றி இருக்கின்றது. 1969 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆடி மாதம் பதினாறாம் தேதி யாழ்ப்பாண மாநகர சபை ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றியது. யாழ்ப்பாண மாநகர சபையில் எல்லா அரசியற் கட்சிகளையும் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சமசுமாயக் கட்சியினர், தமிழ் அரசுக் கட்சியினர், தமிழ்க் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியினர் எல்லோரும் யாழ்ப்பாணம் மாநகர சபையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எனினும் தமிழ்க் காங்கிரஸ் உறுப்பினர்கள் பெரும்பான்மையினராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சபையில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் இங்கு வாசித்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன் :

“தமிழ் மக்களும், சிங்கள மக்களும் சகோதரர் போல் வாழ வேண்டிய ஈழவளநாட்டிலே தமிழை இன ஒழிப்புச் செய்து தமிழரைச் சிங்களவராக மாற்றுவதற்காகிய திட்டங்களை அரசாங்கம் வகுத்து அதனை அமுல் செய்து எடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளைத் தடுக்கும் முகமாக தமிழ் மக்கள் தம்முள் நிலவி வந்த சாதி வேறுபாடுகளைக் கைவிட்டு தமிழர் தமிழராக வாழ வழிவகைகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இம்மாநகராட்சி மன்றம் தீர்மானிக்கின்றது.”

அகில இலங்கைத் தமிழ்க் காங்கிரஸ் உறுப்பினர்களைப் பெரும்பான்மையாகக் கொண்ட யாழ்ப்பாண மாநகர சபையே உணர்ந்து விட்டது, அரசாங்கத்தின் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி. அரசாங்கம் தமிழரையும் தமிழ் மொழியையும் ஒழிக்க எத்தனையோ திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டத் தொடங்கி விட்டதென யாழ்ப்பாண மாநகர சபையே உணர்ந்து விட்டதென்பதைத்தான் அதன் தீர்மானம் காட்டுகின்றது.

அடுத்ததாக, கௌரவ உடுப்பிட்டித் தொகுதிப் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் குறிப்பிட்ட ஊழியர்களைப் பற்றி நான் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த அரசாங்கம் தாபிக்கப்பட்ட காலத்தில் தமிழ் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்குள்ள நெருக்கடியான நிலையைப் போக்க சில நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்தது. எழுதுது, எழுதுற்றென்று இலக்கங்களை கொண்ட இரு திறைசேரிச் சுற்றறிக்கைகள் வெளி வருவதற்கு நாமும் அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைத்து அரசாங்கத்தை உற்சாகப்படுத்தினோம். இந்த இரு திறைசே

ரிச் சுற்றறிக்கைகளாலும் தமிழ் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுடைய பிரச்சினைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் தீர்த்து விட்டதாக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அன்றைக்கு இருந்த நிலையில் இந்த இரு சுற்றறிக்கைகளையும் நாம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டியதே புத்தியாக இருந்தது. அதன்படியே சுற்றறிக்கைகள் வெளிவந்தன. சென்ற சிம்மாசனப் பிரசங்க விவாதத்தில் கௌரவ வட்டுக்கோட்டைப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்) அவர்கள் இந்தச் சுற்றறிக்கைகள் பற்றி விரிவாகப் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் நான் அதை நுணுக்கமாக ஆராய முன்வரவில்லை. எனினும் அதை யொட்டி இரண்டொரு குறிப்புக்கள் மாத்திரம் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த சுற்றறிக்கை மூலம் சில சலுகைகள் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. முதலாவது சலுகை, 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கு முன் சேர்ந்த அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்குச் சிங்கள அறிவு தேவையில்லையென்பது. அவர்களுக்குச் சிங்கள அறிவு இல்லாவிட்டாலும் அவர்களின் சம்பள உயர்வுக்கோ, அல்லது உத்தியோக உயர்வுக்கோ எந்தவிதமான பங்கமும் நேராது என்று 700 ஆம் இலக்கச் சுற்றறிக்கை மூலம் அந்தச் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இன்று அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு மாறாக நடந்து வருகிறது. ஒருவேளை நிதியமைச்சருடைய அனுமதியுடன் இதைச் செய்வதாயிருக்கக்கூடும். ஏனென்றால், இந்தத் தவறுகளை நாம் பல தடவை அமைச்சருக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்டியிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், எந்தவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

இன்று அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் பதவி உயர்வுக்காக நேர்முகப் பரீட்சைக்குப் போகும் நேரத்தில், 1956 ஆம் வருடத்துக்கு முன் சேர்ந்தவர்களாயினும் சரி, அதற்குப் பின் சேர்ந்தவர்களாயினும் சரி, கேட்கப்படும் முதற் கேள்வி, “உமக்குச் சிங்கள அறிவு இருக்கின்றதா, எவ்வளவு தூரம் சிங்கள அறிவு இருக்கின்றது?” என்பதுதான். இது இந்தச் சுற்றுநிருபத்துக்கு முற்றும் முரணானது. இதனை எத்தனையோ தடவை அமைச்சருக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்டியும், பிரதமருக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்டியும் எந்தவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குப் பின் சேர்ந்த அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையிலே 701 ஆம் இலக்கச் சுற்றறிக்கை வெளியிடப்பட்டது. அந்தச் சுற்ற

வெரீச்சன பனன் கெடுபென, 1969-70

—கூரக கலாவ

[வீரேலேலே உலா.]

றிக்கையின் கீழே இந்த அரசாங்க ஊழியர் களுக்குப் பல சலுகைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. ஆனால், அந்தச் சலுகைகள் எதுவும் இன்று வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை என்பதைச் சொல்லி வைக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அதைப் பற்றியும் எத்தனையோ தடவை நிதியமைச்சர் அவர் களுக்கும் பிரதம அமைச்சருக்கும் எடுத்துக் கூறியும் எதுவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப் படவில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஓர் அரசாங்கத் துடன் எப்படி நாம் இன்னும் கூடி வாழ முடியுமென்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

டி. லா. 6.30

அக்கிராசனர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சுற்றறிக்கைகளைப் பற்றி நான் அதிகம் பேச விரும்ப வில்லை. இன்று அரசாங்கம், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த வாக்கை, கொடுத்த சலுகைகளைத் தானாகவே மறுக்கின்றது என்பதில் எந்தவிதமான ஐயமும் இல்லை. ஆகையால் நண்பர் உடுப்பிட்டிப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்) அவர்களைப்போல் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் கேட்டாலும் எதுவித பிரயோசனமும் கிடைக்கப்போவதில்லை. எத்தனையோ தடவை கேட்டாலும் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எமக்கு இல்லை.

அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களை ஒரு காலத்தில் சிங்களம் படிக்காதீர்கள் என்று கேட்டோம். அவர்கள் படிக்காதிருந்தார்கள். 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு, இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்குச் சில சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் படியுங்கள் என்று கூறினோம். அவர்களும் படித்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் படித்தும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவர்களையும் எங்கேயும் ஏமாற்றிவிட்டது. ஏன் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களைச் சிங்களம் படிக்கச் சொன்னோம் என்று இப்போது கவலைப்படுகிறோம்.

‘டைம்ஸ்’ பத்திரிகையிலே இம்மாதம் 25 ஆம் தேதி வெளியான ஆசிரிய கட்டுரையிலே ஒரு விஷயம் எழுதப்பட்டிருந்தது. அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் 25, 30 ஆண்டுகளாக அடிமைகளைப் போல் உழைத்து, இறுதியிலே வாழ்தற்குப் பென்சனாவது இருக்கின்றதென்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் உழைக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், இந்தப் பென்சனைப் பெற அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் படும் கஷ்டங்கள் எவ்வளவென்று எடுத்துக்கூற முடியாது. சில வேளையிலே பென்சன் கிடைக்க முன் அவர்கள் அடுத்த உலகத்

துக்குப் போய் விடுகிறார்கள்! அப்படி எத்தனையோ இடங்களில் நடந்திருக்கின்றது. உதாரணமாக, ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் கூறுகிறேன். அதைப் பற்றி நானும் சாவகச்சேரிப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்) அவர்களும் எத்தனையோ தடவை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால், அதைப் பற்றிச் சுருக்கமாகக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலே சிவகுரு என்ற இளைப்பாறிய அரசாங்க ஊழியர் ஒருவர் இருக்கின்றார். அவர் பல ஆண்டுகளாக மல்லாகம் நீதிமன்றத்திலே கடமையாற்றியவர். இவர் சேவையிலிருந்து இளைப்பாறி மூன்று நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாகி விட்டன. எத்தனையோ தடவைகள் இவர் கொழும்புக்குப் பிரயாணம் செய்து தம்முடைய இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளம் சம்பந்தமாக பல உத்தியோகத்தர்களைச் சந்தித்துப் பேசியிருக்கிறார். அந்த அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. இறுதியிலே அவர் என்னையும் கௌரவ சாவகச்சேரிப் பிரதிநிதி அவர்களையும் சந்தித்து இதற்கு ஒரு முடிவு செய்து தாருங்கள் என்று கேட்டார். நாமும் எத்தனையோ தடவைகளாக எத்தனையோ உத்தியோகத்தர்களைக் கண்டு விட்டோம். இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளப் பணிப்பாளரைக் கண்டோம். கணக்குப் பரிசோதனைத் திணைக்களத்திற்குப் போய் அவருடைய நிலைமையைப் பற்றி ஆராய்ந்தோம். இறுதியில் ஒன்றும் கைகூடாமல் போகவே சென்றமாதம் அதாவது 3.7.69 ஆம் தேதியன்று கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதினேன். எவ்வளவோ ஆண்டுகளாக இவருக்கு இந்தப் பென்சன் கொடுக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறதே, நீங்களாவது தயவுசெய்து இதில் தலையிட்டு இந்தப் பென்சனை அவருக்கு எடுத்துக்கொடுங்கள்; பென்சன் இல்லை என்றால் இல்லையென்று அவருக்குச் சொல்லுங்கள்; பென்சன் வருகிறது, வருகிறது என்று அவர் வீண் மனப்பால் குடிக்காமல் இருக்கட்டுமென்று அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு ஒரு கடிதத்தை எழுதினேன். ஆனால் அமைச்சரவர்கள் பதில் அனுப்பவில்லை.

விசேஷப் பணம் கெட்டுப்பண, 1969-70

—காரைக்காலம்

அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு நான் அனுப்பிய கடிதத்தை இச்சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு நான் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன் :

“The Hon. Minister of Finance,
Colombo.

Sir,

Payment of Pension to Mr. S. Sivaguru
Fiscal Process Server—P/N (L) 1544/G

Myself and Mr. V. N. Navaratnam, M. P. had interviewed and written letters to many officers in the Pension Branch of the Treasury, including the Director of Pensions, regarding the payment of the above pension.

This case has been hanging on for the past 3 years or even more. I very much regret to find that no officer is taking any serious action to finalise matters. Mr. Sivaguru is undergoing great hardship.

I will be much obliged if you will kindly intervene in this matter and order the Director of Pensions to finalise this matter early.

Thanking you,

Sgd. V. Dharmalingam, M. P., Uduvil.”

நான் கடிதம் எழுதியும் பதில் கிடைக்காததால், இன்றைக்கு அமைச்சருக்கு முன்னால் நேரிற் பேசினாலாவது பதில் கிடைக்குமென்ற நம்பிக்கையுடனேயே இதனைத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். அமைச்சரவர்கள் இதில் கட்டாயமாகத் தலையிட்டு, இவருக்கு இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளம் கிடைக்குமா, கிடைக்காதா என்ற மறுமொழியைக் கூடிய விரைவிலே அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

நேற்றைய தினம் கௌரவ தம்பதெனியப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனாநாயக்க) இச்சபையிலே பேசும்பொழுது அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களை மிகவும் தாக்கி மிகவும் கேவலமாகப் பேசினார். அதிலும் முக்கியமாகத் தமிழ் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் கைலஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள், அவர்கள் எதையும் செய்வார்கள் என்ற தோரணையிலே இங்கே பேசினார். Emigration இலாகாவில் வேலைசெய்கின்ற ஊழியர்கள் கைலஞ்சம் வாங்கிக் கள்ளத்தோணிகளுக்கு விசா கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள் என்று பேசினார். இவ்வாறாக ஒரு கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் இந்தக் கௌரவ சபையிலே அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களைப் பற்றித் தாக்கிப் பேசுவது மிகவும் நியாயமற்ற, நீதியற்ற செயலென்பதை நான் எடுத்துக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

இறுதியாக இன்னுமொரு விடயத்தைப் பற்றிக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இதை நான் கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்கள், பாராளுமன்ற நூல் நிலையத்தில் இருக்கும்பொழுது கூறினேன். அவர் இதைச் சபையிலே சமர்ப்பிக்கும்படியும் தாம் அதற்கு மறுமொழி அளிப்பதாகவும் சொன்னார். ஆகவே அதையும் இச்சபையிலே தெரிவிக்கின்றேன்.

Is the Minister prepared to issue instructions through his D. S. T. that an officer with more than one lawful wife may utilize the railway warrant meant for the spouse of the officer ; and if his first wife is debarred by a judicial decree for separation from using it, he may use it for his second wife ?

வீரையி ஸோய்ஸா ஸோ. (தெற்கு கைலாசு)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

Mr. Chairman, after very sensational revelations to which we had to listen earlier in the course of the afternoon, I find that various matters that I had decided to raise under the Votes of the Hon. Minister of Finance appear to be of a very pedestrian character. However, it is necessary to mention some of these things in a discussion of the annual Estimates.

The first thing I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance is about his turnover tax. The Hon. Minister has certainly increased the burden of turnover tax in regard to a number of categories. Now, in respect of these he made a very bland announcement that this turnover tax was going to be absorbed somewhere and will not be passed on to the consumer.—[Interruption]. He said he was appointing committees and all kinds of things.—[Interruption]. In the Budget speech which, of course, is a very solemn document, calculated to hide the truth rather than to reveal it, the Minister does not state anything which is deliberately false. However, the Hon. Minister gave various

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.]

interviews to the press through the Information Department, that is, his Ministry's information officer, and we were told that this tax was going to be absorbed. But the Hon. Minister, when he was on this side of the House, said the turnover tax was in effect a sales tax and it was intended that the consumers should pay it. And, of course, he inveighed against the tax. But he has forgotten that theory now. Even if he did not say this in his Budget Speech, at various other times he has told us, and official press releases have informed us, that there was a committee looking into this, that there were attempts being made to persuade various people to absorb this tax and not pass it on to the consumer. We would like the Hon. Minister to inform us as to the success he has met with, how much success he has had in this absorption half-way, so that it may not be passed on to the consumer. How much success has this committee had? In the Ministry of Industries there is another committee which was going to regulate the prices in order that these various local industrial tycoons who are given a six-year tax holiday and various other concessions, whose profits as the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central just mentioned are not referred to in any official document anywhere, may not continue to make these profits from the consumers in this country.

There was a committee appointed, a very high-powered committee we were told, with officials of the Treasury, officials of the Planning Ministry, officials of the Ministry of Industries, and all the rest of them, and they were going to persuade, by methods of moral suasion, those capitalists to disgorge. They were going to ask these people to cut down their prices. We would like to know what success the Hon. Minister has met with in these various ventures—very well intentioned, benevolent ideas. How much success has he met with? Has any of these discussions produced any results? Have the

prices of any of these local manufactures come down as a result of its endeavours. Has the price of anything been brought down at the retail or at the wholesale level? The Hon. Minister does not answer. I suppose he is waiting to reply.

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I do not want to disturb you.

ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා

(අගලවත්ත)

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா—அகலவத்த)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva—Agalawatta)

He is preparing his jokes!

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister also raised certain other duties; there was an increase of duties. We should like to know whether he has taken any measures, or intends to take any measures of the same kind, to prevent these things being passed on to the consumers. What measures has he taken? In regard to that matter, in the course of his reply in the Budget Debate, although this question was asked by various Members, he gave no reply. There was a story of the bear that was killed and so on but in no instance were we told what is going to be done in regard to this particular monster, the monster of prices.

අ. ආ. 6.45

Then in regard to Inland Revenue the Hon. Minister this year has no separate inland revenue proposals. He legislated right into the period of the next Government, last year. That was his final say on the subject of Inland Revenue. Then he removed some of his earlier tax proposals last year. Soon after he came into office he devised a scheme of encouraging, of stimulating, the local capitalist to invest. It was a modified Kaldorian system. Where Kaldor

පීසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

had a scheme of penalties for the capitalist who failed to invest—you get caught up on gift tax or you get caught up on expenditure tax or you get caught up on wealth tax, and there were so many ways in which you could catch them up—instead of penalizing those who did not invest, you gave them tax inducements. Every Government has thought of trying to develop this country by giving tax inducements. This was a large scheme of inducements that was going to be given on, what was called, approved savings relief.

When this approved savings scheme was propounded here, we pointed out what it could possibly lead to, but, of course, the Hon. Minister was too wise to listen to what we had to say and went ahead with his scheme.

You will remember that under the category of approved savings came some very curious things. If you paid your wealth tax you were entitled to approved savings relief. Payment of tax was considered a form of saving. If you paid your wealth tax, your tax was assessed at a certain percentage. If you paid your wealth tax you got half back as approved savings relief. Then if you bought Government securities you got it; if you put your money in fixed deposits you were entitled to approved savings relief—apart from any direct investment, apart from approved investments.

Now we pointed out to the Hon. Minister at that time the various defects in this particular scheme and what abuses it could lead to in operation. After three years of operating it, the Hon. Minister came last year and said, "This approved savings scheme must go" and he abolished it. And in order that the impact of relief, not tax, the distribution of relief, might be more widespread the Hon. Minister, of course, brought down the top level to 65 per cent. In the process the Hon. Minister realized that there was likely to be a

great danger. Earlier there was a system of dis-savings. The description of dis-savings was that if you pulled out something from the savings it became a dis-saving and you lost your savings benefit. Therefore he said if anyone removes any moneys that have been saved in any one of these various forms before a certain date, he will lose the benefit that he has received, thereby trying to freeze the existing investments, deposits, etc. in that form. Now he has set a deadline in his law—1st April 1970. What happens after 1970 if anybody pulls out the savings he has put into fixed deposits in banks, and also converts the savings that earn simple interest such as government securities and certain other government forms of investment into cash? They put in these savings in order to earn the approved savings relief. On the basis of earning relief by putting in this money one can get a tremendous amount. I worked out an example under which—of course fortunately such an example did not exist in actual fact—at the end of it the tax department would be paying the man a certain amount of money by the operation of all these laws and regulations.

In any event, what is going to happen after April 1970 when these people, who have enjoyed this relief and are no longer subject to any penalty on having their savings relief taken away, pull out these money? To the extent to which that money is released for circulation you will be putting more rupees into circulation and thereby adding to the inflationary situation? You choked it up to that extent by driving them with this carrot in the direction of blocking it up in bank accounts and so on. Then you remove that. I am not saying that I want the approved savings scheme brought back. I was against it from the very inception.

රේ. වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

That is why I removed it.

விவரணை உதவிக் கெட்டுவிட்டன, 1969-70

—மாண்புமிகு உறுப்பினர்

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா அவர்கள்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

It took you three years to agree with us.

Anyway, when you remove this, when you take this penalty off on 1st April, 1970, and these moneys come out, how are you going to deal with the situation that would arise then. Or, is it that you do not care very much because you will not be there to face such a situation, or that it does not matter really? After April 1st, 1970, this is the situation that is going to arise. Irrespective of whatever a government's own expectation of life may be, or whatever a government's expectation at the hustings may be, is it or is it not correct for a government on the eve of going to the polls to provide for harmful situations which can arise as a result of its own fiscal policy? I asked this question from the Hon. Minister in the course of the Second Reading Debate but he gave us no reply.

These are the two principal questions. The other matters have been dealt with by previous speakers and I do not want to cover the same ground once again, and you have been particularly vigilant in the course of these discussions against repetition of arguments that have already been urged by other hon. Members. I shall, therefore, avoid repetition.

There are certain statements and observations I would like to make on the question of our loans, on the question of the foreign exchange situation and devaluation but I shall, confine myself to one matter only, and that is in regard to devaluation. First, the direct devaluation, and secondly, the partial devaluation through FEECs.

The Hon. Minister can tell us quite frankly whether all the anticipated results have been achieved in any way. He demonstrated quite effectively in regard to our foreign exchange earnings that by competitive sales in the world market, it would be

possible for us to sell more of our export commodities and thereby earn more foreign exchange. That has been falsified.

On the other front, the Hon. Minister mentioned when he introduced devaluation that he expected certain gains to be made—I do not know whether he has in fact made those gains in discouraging local consumption for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange. That was one of the things he wanted. But by permitting free imports on O.G.Ls, on the basis of the purchase of FEECs, the Hon. Minister lost that limitation—the limitation in consumption, the limitation in the use of foreign exchange. He lost that advantage that there could have been. What is the net result? What is the justification that he could put forward? I ask this because, I do not know how far this is correct, I was told that there is a lot of rethinking in regard to FEECs, that it is possible that FEECs would go, and that there is going to be a further devaluation. I ask the Hon. Minister whether this is correct.

செ. வன்னினாயக்க

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I have not received the news yet.

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா அவர்கள்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Then if the Hon. Minister says that he has not received the news, the news must be on the way somewhere between the various Ministries, between America and Ceylon, between the Planning Ministry and the Treasury, and so on. There are various gaps, distances to be covered.

Now, Sir, in any event, let us for a moment treat this as a denial of any such scheme in mind. We should like the Hon. Minister to let us know because in no speech—not even in his Budget Speech—did he give a proper estimate of the total results of devaluation. There has been no proper study even in the Central Bank

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

Report which, of course, gradually is getting converted into a political document. Even the Central Bank Report failed to discuss this in an effective way—the various aspects of what has happened on account of devaluation. They have not mentioned it anywhere.

Well, that is as regards the broad aspects of financial policy. But there are certain particular matters in regard to the Public Service which I want to mention. One is in regard to the strike of January 8, 1966, and the strike of 1968.

The Hon. Minister of Finance can very well say, "This is not my baby. This is a Public Service Commission matter and so on." But since the Treasury is the principal adviser in regard to policies of public servants, I want to raise this question with the Hon. Minister of Finance particularly. There are certain services under him. The Deputy Secretary to the Treasury is the head of certain unified services. Where those services are concerned, the victims of the January 8th strike have still not got back their jobs—victims of some of those punishments given out in regard to the implementation of the scheme of settlement arrived at in discussion with the Public Service Commission, the Secretary to the Treasury and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. That scheme of settlement was made public through a government announcement over the C. B. C. and in the press, but in its implementation, things have been somewhat different. And since it was the Secretary to the Treasury who was entrusted by the Hon. Prime Minister with the task of ensuring uniformity of implementation of that scheme of settlement, I have to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance why or how it came to be that this officer who was entrusted with, seeking uniformity of implementation has been prevented from ensuring that uniformity from department to department.

අ. හා 7

Now, Sir, in this regard I must mention certain things. I corresponded with the Hon. Prime Minister on this matter. I made certain representations to him, and he was good enough to call for a report from various departments. At least in regard to one department, he withdrew some of the special disabilities that the Head of the Department who was normally a law unto himself had sought to impose, namely, the Ceylon Government Railway. In the case of the C. G. R., some of the penalties which outside the scheme of settlement had been imposed by the head of that department irrespective of the strike settlement and whatever the Government has decided, he being a law unto himself, some of the penalties imposed by him were withdrawn.

There were a number of other offending departments, apart from the C. G. R.; there was a department under the Ministry of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications. These people have acted in a manner which completely flouted the settlement that was announced in regard to those people, the task of implementing or supervising the implementation of which was entrusted to the Secretary to the Treasury, as well as in regard to those members of the unified services who were victimized as far back as January 8 where, I believe, the Hon. Minister of Finance being a very kind-hearted man, decided that there should be a general amnesty; and in most Ministries people have been taken back. There again, in the C. G. R., in certain services under the Ministry of Finance and in a board like the Milk Board, the victims of January 8 have not been taken back. Even the C. T. B. has taken quite a large number back. But some still remain victimized. I should like to ask the Hon. Minister whether there is any kind of uniform policy pursued in regard to this matter and, being a king-hearted Hon. Minister, whether he will see that these acts of victimization are liquidated even at this stage, at least before the elections.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

This brings me to the question of political rights for public servants. This is entirely a matter for the Hon. Minister of Finance. This is one of his subjects.

ලෙස්ලි ගූනවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

Not one of his promises?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

It was a promise of the Government made as far back as 1965. This matter has been coming down from the Throne Speech of 1965. It is a Throne Speech promise. Now, you do not have much time left to implement it. What are you going to do with this problem?

I understand from the "Daily News" this morning that the Treasury intends—a very kind-hearted Minister of Finance has a department under him called the Treasury—to take action against some public servants against whom the allegation is made that they are connected with a political party.

ශ්‍රී මන් නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Who said so?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The "Ceylon Daily News" says so. The Hon. Minister blames me for believing the capitalist press. On one occasion when the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) quoted the "Ceylon Daily News" he said, "You believe the capitalist press. What am I to do?" The hon. Member for Akuressa quoted the "Ceylon Daily News" in a previous Budget Debate and that was what the Hon. Minister of Finance said.

Anyway, this information has gone to the press. I should like to ask the Hon. Minister whether this is really his intention. Is it his intention to take further action against public servants on political grounds despite his promise?

What about the Tennekoon Report? On this question of political rights for public servants the previous Government, acting on the Tennekoon Report, wanted its implementation, and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota appointed an unofficial sub-committee within his Ministry on which he asked me to serve, and along with Mr. D. C. L. Amerasinghe who still remains a public servant—he is today on the Milk Board I think—we worked out a scheme of implementation of the Tennekoon Report. That was just before the Government fell. The report went up. The Government was defeated and Parliament was dissolved. And during that period the P. S. C.—as well as the Caretaker Government at that time, I believe; in any case the Public Service Commission—was certainly of the view that while an election was proceeding it was undesirable to proceed with this kind of change. In any event, one part of the recommendations that were made required a change in the law. Therefore it could not be done until elections were over.

That was the position in 1964. This Government came into being in 1965, and one of the first promises made was that certain categories of public servants—thereby going on the Tennekoon Report itself, adopting as a basis of that promise the Tennekoon Report—would be given political rights.

Alongside that announcement came the violent actions taken under Administrative Regulations against government teachers for having participated in the election, at least against government teachers who participated or were alleged to have participated in the election on behalf of candidates who were then of the Government and now of the Opposition.

விசேஷப் பணத் திருவிழை, 1969-70

—காரக பதவி

We have not seen this Government take one single step towards implementing this. Not one step. Apart from the amnesties given to its own followers in the Public Service, apart from turning a blind eye to some of the things its own followers did in the field of political action, apart from giving that kind of amnesty, that kind of relief, to certain categories of public servants like gramasevakas who participated in the local elections and committed various acts, I have not seen any definite action being taken by this Government.

சேர்லி குனுவர்தன மஹ.

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குனுவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

They will do it after lowering prices.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Maybe. The Hon. Minister of Finance is puzzled by that remark of the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene).

சேர்லி குனுவர்தன மஹ.

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Coming from Panadura, I am.

டாக்டர் காலவின் டி. சில்வா

(கலாநிதி கொல்வின் டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)

Like the Greek Calends, they never come.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

There is a general problem. The fact is that the entire bureaucracy today is more political than we in Parliament. That is the patent fact. Barring certain individual exceptions, the entire bureaucratic apparatus today is in fact far more political than we are here. It is almost a self-evident fact.

சேர்லி குனுவர்தன மஹ.

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Political rights are not needed.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

All the more justification for regularizing the position by giving them the right instead of having this kind of covert political action which is being taken today. Let it be open. Let them come to the hustings. Let them discuss things. Let us see what they have to say. Today you get a covert kind of political action which is far more dangerous and far more insidious. Because of the enormous power that is in their hands it can be used in dangerous ways. It is far better to have them openly in politics, much better. They will feel freer. Today, they feel oppressed. Despite the power they enjoy they feel oppressed. Every public servant today feels he is shackled, that he is unable to do things, that he is a prisoner, although in fact he is enjoying a tremendous amount of power.

Of course there are permanent secretaries and permanent secretaries. There are some permanent secretaries who are able to enjoy the power almost of dictators, and there are some who, despite being permanent secretaries, function only as rubber stamps.

But that, of course, may change from Ministry to Ministry, may depend upon the Minister, may depend on the Government, may depend upon the permanent secretary himself.

While I am not saying anything insulting of permanent secretaries as a group—there are 19 of them now—the fact remains that there is a tremendous amount of power vested at various levels in the entire structure of the administration. Now, how far that can be brought into open political discussion is a problem that has to be solved.

பிப்ரவரி 1969-70

—கூடுதல் உத்தரவு

[பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.]

Then, the Tennakoon Report, on the basis of a study of that question, has only partially answered it. It is not a complete answer. But even that partial answer is not being implemented. It creates a situation of frustration within the Public Service. It creates a situation of people having an extra handle in their hands to oppress the public servant. That is not a good thing.

Then, Sir, there is the case of certain groups of officers who are in the unified service. One of them is the Stenographers' service. The Stenographers' service has certain difficulties of which they have complained to the Treasury. One is in regard to the failure to implement the recommendations of the A. O. Wirasinghe Anomalies Commission. Mr. A. O. Wirasinghe was appointed one-man anomalies commission to go into these matters.

செ. உத்தரவு

(கேள்வ வண்ணநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Who told you it was a one-man commission?

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Well, I do not know. He may have several *avatars* within himself! I have no objection to that.

Anyway, the A. O. Wirasinghe Anomalies Commission's recommendations in regard to certain departments have been implemented. In regard to the unified service, I should like to know from when are they going to be implemented. I hope you are going to implement at least the recommendations which have no salary implications with retrospective effect.

செ. உத்தரவு

(கேள்வ வண்ணநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Yes, from the date on which the report is out.

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

What about the stenographers?

செ. உத்தரவு

(கேள்வ வண்ணநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

When the report is out.

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The report is already out; the recommendations are known, but they are not being implemented. I can tell you what the recommendations are. Do not tell me that this has not yet reached you because I know the recommendations.

செ. உத்தரவு

(கேள்வ வண்ணநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Not in respect of all departments.

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

In regard to the Stenographers' service I can tell you what they are. I am glad that some relief is being promised in regard to that matter.

Then there was an officer in the Stenographers' service, an office bearer of the union, Mr. P. K. A. Piyadasa. He is the assistant secretary of the union and was serving in the Department of Agrarian Services. He was given a transfer order on 8th July to proceed to Polonnaruwa with effect from 1st August. The department itself protested against the transfer. The department said, "We do not want this officer to be transferred." As a result of this the transfer was deferred for a short time, but finally it was effected.

Now, Sir, the union protested against this and said that this was in contravention of a principle that had been arrived at in a discussion

விசேஷப் பதவி கெடுதல்த, 1969-70

—காரக ஸ்தல

between the Treasury and this union, namely, that when new recruits are appointed to the Stenographers' service, they would be sent to outstations. If this was not sufficient, they could send unmarried officers in preference to married officers. This was the convention that had been arrived at in a discussion between the two parties, but in contravention of it this officer was being sent out. He was a union official. On the protest made by the union the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury wrote back and asked, giving a list of names of three officers, "Do you consent, in lieu of this person, to the transfer of any of these three?" Now, those persons also have been chosen without regard to that convention. The first was the president of the union himself. Here is a union protesting against the transfer of the assistant secretary, and the Treasury replies and asks, "Do you consent, in lieu of this officer, to the transfer of your president?" This is adding insult to injury.

ஐ.பி.நி.

(அ.க.கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

How much longer will the hon. Member take?

I ask that because the Hon. Minister has to reply. Originally, the Votes of this Ministry were to be completed by 7.30 P.M. but leaders of parties met and agreed to go on till 8 P.M. and drew up a list of speakers. Thereafter a number of hon. Members indicated their desire to speak on these Votes but I could not accommodate them. The point is that the Minister must be given sufficient time to reply.

ஐ. பி. 7.15

ஐ.பி.நி. ஸோய்ஸா மஹா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

If you will bear with me, Sir I understand that 11 hours have been allocated for Land, Irrigation and Power.

ஐ.பி.நி.

(அ.க.கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

We met today and we discussed and agreed that we will take half an hour out of that and go on up to 8 o'clock today. How can you go back on that?

ஐ.பி.நி. ஸோய்ஸா மஹா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I do not know what the Government's view may be, but as far as the leaders on this side are concerned, I do not anticipate the slightest objection if we carry on till 8.30 P.M.

ஐ.பி.நி.

(அ.க.கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I called the leaders and we had a discussion. Can I be altering the arrangements often? The Opposition fixed the time and this Vote was to have been dealt with by 7.30 P.M. We agreed to allow the discussion to go on till 8 o'clock. The Hon. Minister must reply to all the things that have been said.

ஐ.பி.நி. ஸோய்ஸா மஹா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We have no objection if you will allow him to reply even tomorrow.

ஐ.பி.நி.

(அ.க.கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

In respect of every Vote that is what is said, but everyone starts talking more than the time allotted by their Whip. We must deal with this Vote by 8 o'clock today.

ஐ.பி.நி. ஸோய்ஸா மஹா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Sir, could not the Hon. Minister reply tomorrow morning? He could come back more refreshed.

விசேஷப் பதன் கெடுபதன், 1969-70

—காரக ஸ்வா

அ. சீ. சேனநாயக்க மஹா

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

Can I have ten minutes, Sir?

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

How long is the Hon. Minister going to take to reply?

அ. வன்னினாயக்க

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

It all depends on the number of points he will make.

அ. சீ. சேனநாயக்க மஹா

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

It depends on the number of jokes he wants to crack.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The Hon. Member for Habaraduwa (Mr. Prins Gunasekera) has been wanting to speak. I am trying to give him an opportunity, but your request came very much later. If I give anybody any time it will have to be only the hon. Member for Habaraduwa.

அ. வன்னினாயக்க

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

If the Debate is to go on till tomorrow we may as well stop at 7.30 P.M.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

That will not help you. Anyway, will the hon. Member for Colombo South now carry on.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We do not want to pose any difficult problems for you, Sir. We know it is very difficult for you as it is

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

You will appreciate that two or three others sent in their names. I told them that I had no time to give them. Your Whip and leaders came to my Chambers, discussed this with me and gave me a list. Yours is the last of the names in the list. I have allowed everyone of the others to speak.

அ. சீ. சேனநாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ஐயோ மன்றி மன்றி வந் அப்ப
கொண்டு?

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

If you had come in time and given your name, I would have accommodated you. You came in just ten minutes ago and you say you want to speak. I am not going to waste any more time. The hon. Member may carry on.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

There is the Stenographers' service. They protested against the transfer of their assistant secretary. They are given a list of three names, but these do not conform to the convention. There are others within that convention who could be transferred. The first person on the list is their president.

I say this is the most absurd kind of procedure. Where a union protests against the transfer of their assistant secretary, the Treasury asks them whether they are agreeable to the transfer of their president!—
[Interruption]. I will show you the correspondence. The convention was that unmarried people should go. For the purpose of this query the D. S. T. has arranged a divorce for this poor officer. The officer is married but he is

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

treated as an unmarried officer by the D. S. T. for the purpose of this transfer. The fact that he is married is not taken into account. I think the power of divorce has also been conferred on the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury (Establishment). Now, Sir, those whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder. But of course the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury has those powers.

The next point is in regard to the Overseas Telecommunication Service. It is the question of payment of overtime to those in that service. In regard to this matter the Treasury is blind to its own advantage, or the advantage of the country. A certain method of computation of overtime was arrived at on the basis of these officers, who were taken over by the Government in 1957, being asked to opt whether they wanted the Overseas Telecommunication Service conditions or government conditions. They opted for the preservation of existing conditions.

Then things changed. The Overseas Telecommunication Services in other lands changed their salary structure. Benefits were granted to those people but there was no reflection of such benefits here because these officers were members of the Public Service. These people did not get even the benefits of the changes here; the 1955 salaries revision did not apply to them.

When they protested, Government decided on a compromise solution and said, "You will be given the cost of living allowance and the special living allowance at government rates." But they are not entitled to railway warrants and a number of other benefits that public servants have.

On the basis of giving them these allowances, there is the question of how overtime is to be computed. There is the addition of fifty per cent of the hourly rate of overtime to make good the increase in the cost of living. That has not been granted to

these people. There have been so many discussions with the Treasury. The Hon. Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications has agreed. The former Minister had agreed, but the Treasury has refused to do it. I say it is unfair.

Not merely that; you are losing foreign exchange because a portion of this increase, if you grant it, will be paid by other countries and that is so much foreign exchange which you will earn. I know it is a very small amount, but I do not know, I cannot understand, why the Treasury refuses to earn something by way of foreign exchange. The increased amount that has to be paid to them will not be paid by this Government alone; it will be paid by other countries as well. We are contributing to the enhanced emoluments elsewhere in foreign exchange, but by refusing to enhance the salaries here, what they would contribute towards it, we refuse to take.

Then, there are two more questions, one is the implementation of the Act concerning the recovery of government quarters. I pointed out the horrible consequences. I mentioned this earlier in regard to policemen's quarters. The Treasury has issued a circular that where a man does not quit the premises, penal rent would be levied.

Now, in regard to a policeman who has taken a premises on rent from a private landlord, the Police Department is going to sign a separate agreement with the landlord over the head of the policeman to become the landlord for the time being and then proceed, in the event of his retirement, to tell the man that unless he quits the premises immediately, the department is going to levy penal rent.

Who asked the Government to become the landlord? Nobody asked that the Government, through its agent, the assistant superintendent of police in question, to become the landlord. This is a very fine way of implementing this Act.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.]

Certain officers residing in the Torrington Avenue flats sat for the Government Accountants' Service Examination and were successful. They were clerical service officers earlier. They have gone on to a higher salary scale and because of that they are not entitled to occupy the flats any longer. But it should be remembered that on the conversion under the Financial Regulations, they have not got one cent by way of benefit immediately. Their benefit will be received when they have passed the maximum of the scale on which they were. But they are asked to quit and find accommodation elsewhere. They are asked to go at once because they are not entitled to occupy these quarters any more; they are to be de housed because they have received an enhanced status. From the service in which they were, they have advanced to a higher status by coming into a different service on the basis of a competitive examination and with so much toil and energy put into it, and the immediate result of it, the immediate benefit that they are going to receive is that they are going to be de housed. This is a most unconscionable way of applying this. I must ask the Hon. Minister to recall that circular they have sent out about penal rent. Whom are you taking the penal rent from? Retired officers—out of their meagre pensions. Even the pension is held up in the case of the constable who retired.

There was a proposal in regard to overtime for certain categories of public servants. This question of a nine-hour day, or eight-hour day, as it is called—but really it is a nine-hour day, so many hours a week as they call it—does not apply to certain categories of public servants, for instance, those in the medical and sanitary services. Traditionally these things have not applied to them—hospital employees, various categories from doctors right down to nurses, attendants, hospital labourers, sanitary assistants, conservancy people on the one hand, and on the

other hand, people like police sergeants and police constables. There is no provision for the proper payment of overtime to them. We have the policemen who are doing duty here. They have to perform more than eight hours' duty. They do far more than eight hours' duty; but there is no payment of overtime.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයා

(කෙළරාව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The question of overtime is being looked into by the Salaries Commission.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(ශ්‍රී. බර්නාඩ් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Will the Hon. Minister at least make a very strong recommendation in regard to these categories that I have mentioned?

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයා

(කෙළරාව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

A recommendation to the Salaries Commission! I thought the Salaries Commission was going to make recommendations to me.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(ශ්‍රී. බර්නාඩ් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Yes, Sir. We know this is a matter of give and take between Ministries and commissions, and governments and commissions. Commissions are appointed because Government wants a problem solved. It indicates its mind to the commission in particular ways, and then the commission, of course, ultimately indicates its mind to the Government in a set of recommendations which may or may not be implemented depending upon the way in which the Government thinks. Undoubtedly, the commission is there to make recommendations to you. But it is possible for you to indicate that it is in your mind that these people must receive this relief. How they give the relief and in what

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form, is a matter for them to say. But this is a principle that is accepted. It can be implemented by them in any way ; the machinery for implementation can be anything. This is a matter on which the Hon. Minister can make a recommendation—at least let him indicate that he is inclined to look upon this problem in a favourable way from the point of view of the employees. That at least would help them.

There is another matter on which the late Mr. Vanlangenberg was recalled from retirement, I think. He sat on this question of the proposal to implement a five-day week. Mr. Vanlangenberg produced a report. Along with him certain other people also sat and considered the question of how this might be solved. Within the framework of a general discussion on reducing the number of hours of work of the employees and reducing the number of holidays on one side, and shortening the working day, shortening the working week on the other, this matter was generally discussed in the Treasury, and there are reports in the Treasury which could be implemented.

There is nothing more that I want to ask the Hon. Minister. I would like the Hon. Minister to give his mind to these matters and see that some relief is granted in regard to all of them before he goes out of office.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The Hon. Minister will reply now.

பிரின்ஸ் குணசேகர மை.

(திரு. பி.பி.எஸ். குணசேகர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ஒரு சபாபதிக்கும்தி,—

ஈ. ரீ. சேனநாயக மை.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

நாடு சிபிசேய்.

எழுந்தார்.

rose.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I am sorry I cannot give the hon. Member any time.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ் மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We might at least go on till 8 P.M.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The Hon. Minister's reply will go on till 8 P.M. This discussion was to be over at 7.30 P.M. I am now asking the Minister to reply at 7.30 P.M.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ் மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

As far as Members on this side are concerned, there would be no objection to reducing another half-hour from the time allotted for the Land Ministry Votes.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

If I give the hon. Member for Habaraduwa time, I shall have to give time to the hon. Member for Dambadeniya also.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ் மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

They can both accommodate themselves within the half-hour.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Is it possible for them to take 15 minutes each ?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ் மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸ்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Yes.

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செ. வந்தியாயக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Then we shall have to go on after 8 P.M. We have our own engagements.[*Interruption*]. Unless you continue this tomorrow, I have got—[*Interruption*].

செ. சீ. சேனாயக மை.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

I am not subject to any Whip either on this side or on that side.

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

But the hon. Member is subject to my discretion. If he had given his name in time I could have accommodated him. He comes in at the last moment after all the arrangements have been made and wants to speak.

செ. ஹ. 7.30

செ. சீ. சேனாயக மை.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

செ. சபாபதிமதி, [நாடாக்கிரி]

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member came at the last moment after all arrangements were made and now he wants to speak.

செ. சீ. சேனாயக மை.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

No, Sir. That is not the point. I am also a Member—[*Interruption*].

செ. சீ. சேனாயக மை.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

செ. சபாபதிமதி, மை. சீ. சேனாயக மை. பதவி கெட்டுப்பத, 1969-70

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I am sorry. I cannot allow the hon. Member to speak. The Hon. Minister can reply now.

செ. சீ. சேனாயக மை.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

சபாபதிமதி, மை. சீ. சேனாயக மை. பதவி கெட்டுப்பத, 1969-70

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member can record his objection, but I have no time to hear that. The Hon. Minister can reply now.

செ. சீ. சேனாயக மை.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

செ. சபாபதிமதி, [நாடாக்கிரி]

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to speak.

செ. சீ. சேனாயக மை.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

செ. சபாபதிமதி, மை. சீ. சேனாயக மை. பதவி கெட்டுப்பத, 1969-70

சபாபதி

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! The time was fixed not by me but by the Opposition Whip. So that, the hon. Member will have to accept it. I have given half an hour extra. I say it is not fair.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. පිඞ්ගිණ්ස් උණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

මගේ ලගේ වේදාටෝස්ට්‍රි පිටපත් වශයෙන් තිබෙනවා, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටත් ගරු අගමැතිතුමාටත් පෙන්වන්න.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

I would have been only too happy if the hon. Member's Whip came and discussed this with me. Why did not the hon. Member inform his Whip in time ?

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. පිඞ්ගිණ්ස් උණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

මොන හදිස්සියක්ද තිබෙන්නේ ? මේවා කල් තියා දැනුම් දෙන්න බැහැනෙ සභාපතිතුමනි. මේ ආණ්ඩුව යටතේ ගෙන යන දූෂණ පිළිබඳව—

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

As far as the hon. Member is concerned he is subject to his Whip. The hon. Member has not given his name to his Whip. The Whip came and saw me in Chambers and gave me a list of the Members who are down to speak but the name of the hon. Member was not there.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. පිඞ්ගිණ්ස් උණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

සභාපතිතුමනි, මම ඊයේ මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මතු කරන්නට යන විට ඔබතුමා කිව්වා මුදල් ඇමති අංශය යටතේ මතක් කරන්නිය කියා.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

Yes. But then you did not give your name.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. පිඞ්ගිණ්ස් උණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ඉතින් එසේ නම් නැවතත් දැනුම් දෙන්න වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. ඔබතුමාටම කල් දී තිබෙනවා.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

That is not correct.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. පිඞ්ගිණ්ස් උණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ඒක වටින්තෙ නැහැ ; වටින්තෙ නැහැ.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(තිரு. බෙර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Both hon. Members seem to be fighting on a question of principle, but I think practically they will finish by 8 P.M.

සභාපති

(අක්කිරාඡනාර්)

(The Chairman)

No. But the point is this. What the hon. Member says is incorrect because the Opposition Whip has not given his name. The hon. Member is trying to put the blame on me. If the Hon. Minister is willing to reply tomorrow I am prepared to give one hon. Member 20 minutes and the other hon. Member 10 minutes. If they accept this I shall allow them to speak. I want the hon. Members to bear that in mind.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(තිரு. පිඞ්ගිණ්ස් උණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

මුළු පැය හාගයම මම දඹදෙණියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට (ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.) දෙතාව. ඒ මොකද ? පැය හාගයක් ඇතුළතදීත් මට වුවමනා කරන ලිපිය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට කාලය මදි. ඊට හේතුව මේකයි. මෙහි පසු බිම සිංහක් හෙමිහිට තෝරා දෙන්න ඔබ. එක පාරටම දමා

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

ගහන්න බැහැ. පෙරළන්න තිබෙන්නෙ බේරේ ගෙදර කුණු දිය පර්වතයක්. ඒ කුණු දිය පර්වතය ආරක්ෂා කරන දූෂිත දේශපාලන තායකයන් එක්කම එය පෙරළා දමන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ නිසා මේක මිනිත්තු පහකින් දහයකින් කියා නිම කරන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ.

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please — [Interruption.]

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. ப்ரின்ஸ் குணசேகர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ කළ පින්කමට ඔබ තුමාට පින් සිද්ධ වෙව්වාට. ඒ මුළු පැය භාගයම දඹදෙණියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට දී මම වෙන වෙලාවක කථා කරන්නම්.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන මට වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්නට තිබෙනවා. මෙම රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ආණ්ඩුවම පිළිගන්නාට පසුව ඒ සඳහා විශේෂ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් ඇති කළා. එහි ප්‍රධාන යුතුකමක් තමයි, පරිවර්තනයට අවශ්‍ය සුදුසු වචන සකස් කිරීම. දේශපාලනය ගැන වේවා, අධ්‍යාපනය ගැන වේවා, අම්බාස්ත්‍රය ගැන වේවා, ඉංජිනේරු ශාස්ත්‍රය ගැන වේවා, සෞඛ්‍යය ගැන වේවා අලුත් වචන රාශියක් හදන්න සිද්ධ වී තිබෙනවා. වෙළඳාම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වචන රාශියක් දැනට හදලත් තිබෙනවා; මතුවට හදන්නත් තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ විශේෂ අංශයක් වශයෙන් පයෙෂ්ඨ අංශය ඉතාම වැදගත්. එම පයෙෂ්ඨ අංශය මහජන භාවිතය සඳහා අලුත් වචන සෑදා දෙන්න ඕනෑ. මෙපමණ කලක් තිබුණ වැදගත්ම අංශය ඒකයි.

එහෙත් මේ මැන කලයක සිට ඒ පයෙෂ්ඨ අංශයේ කටයුතු නවත්වා ගෙන යනවා. එහි සිටින ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරීන් පරිවර්තක අංශයට දමාගෙන යනවා.

ඒ හේතුකොටගෙන අර අලුත් වචන සෑදා මහජන භාවිතයට භාර දීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඇණහිටින තත්ත්වයට පත්වී ගෙනයි යන්නේ. භාෂා පරිවර්තනය කිරීම තමයි අද රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් කරගෙන යන්නේ. මම අහන්න කැමතියි ඔය කටයුත්තද රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව භාරගත්තේ කියා. සිංහල භාෂා ප්‍රතිපත්තිය රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් අනුක්‍රමයෙන් අත්හැරගෙන යනවා. ඒ මොකද? පයෙෂ්ඨ අංශය අත හැර දැමීමෙන් එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් කිසිම පලක් නැති නිසයි. පරිවර්තනයත් සෑම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකම ඉන්නවා. ඒ සඳහා වෙනම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් වුව මනා නැහැ. රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තිබිය යුතු වැදගත්ම අංශය පයෙෂ්ඨ අංශයයි. එය තවතවත් ශක්තිමත් කරන්නට තිබෙන අවස්ථාවේ තව තවත් දුර්වල වෙනවා. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල රාජ්‍ය භාෂාව ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙන්නට නම් දිනෙන් දිනම මේ අංශය ශක්තිමත් වෙන්න ඕනෑ. එම අංශයට වැඩිපුර විශේෂඥ නිලධාරීන් පත් කරන්න ඕනෑ. එහෙත් එවැන්නක් නොකර එම අංශය දවසින් දවස දුර්වල කර ගෙන එන බව කණගාටුවෙන් මතක් කරන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. එම අංශයේ දැන් ඉන්න ප්‍රධානීන් දෙදෙනෙක් පරිවර්තන අංශයට මාරු කර තිබෙනවා. එය හයානක ලක්ෂණයක්. එයින් අදහස් කෙරෙන්නේ එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ක්‍රමයෙන් නැති කර දැමීමදැයි මුදල් ඇමති තුමාගෙන් අහන්නට කැමතියි.

අතිරේක වෙළඳ ද්‍රව්‍ය පිටරට පැටවීම සඳහා විශේෂ සහන සලසන බවට පසුගිය අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පොරොන්දු දී තිබුණා. ඒ පොරොන්දුව උඩ තමයි; කුරුදු, කරදමුංගු වැනි අතිරේක බෝග වර්ග වැඩිමට මිනිසුන් උනන්දු වුණේ. අපේ තේවලින්—විශේෂයෙන් මැදරට තේවලින්—ලාභ නොලැබෙන යුගයක අතිරේක බෝග වර්ග වැඩිම සඳහා විශේෂ සහන දෙන බවට පොරොන්දු දෙන්නට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට සිදු වුණා. පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් දුන් සහන නිසා අතිරේක බෝග වගාවට මිනිසුන් තුළ ධෛර්යයක් ඇති වුණත්, මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් ඒ

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

අතිරේක බෝග සඳහා සියයට 45 ක බද්දක් පනවමින් කලින් දුන් සහන ඉවත් කරගෙන තිබෙන නිසා, ඔවුන්ගේ උනන්දුව හොඳටම පිරිහෙනවා. අතිරේක බෝග වගාව සඳහා ආධාර වශයෙන් දීමනාවක්වත් ගෙවනවා නම් එවැනි බද්දක් පැනවුවාට කමක් නැහැ.

එසේ නොයෙක් විධියේ සහන සැලසීමෙන් අතිරේක බෝග වගාවට අත දිය යුත්තේ මන්දැයි මම පෙන්වා දෙන්නම්. තේ වැවෙන්නේ කඳුකරයේ වුණත්, එය උඩරට, මැදරට හා පහතරට යනුවෙන් කොටස් තුනකට බෙදෙනවා. උඩරට තේ නිෂ්පාදනය අඩුයි. එහෙත් උඩරට තේ වලට සැහෙන මිලක් ලැබෙන නිසා එයින් ලාභ තිබෙනවා. මැදරට තේ නිෂ්පාදනයත් අඩුයි; මිලත් අඩුයි. එම නිසා මැදරට තේ වගාවෙන් නියම ලාභ ප්‍රයෝජන ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. පහතරට තේ මිල අඩුයි. එහෙත් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩියි. එම නිසා තරමක ලාභයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ අනුව බලන විට, මැදරට තේ වෙනුවට අතිරේක බෝග වගාවට බෙදීම දෙන්නට ඕනෑ බව පැහැදිලිවම පෙනෙනවා. එම නිසා මේ අළුත් බද්දෙන් ඒ අතිරේක බෝග වගාවට වැදී ඇති පහරින් එය මුදා ගන්නා ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

“fපික්ස්” හෙවත් විවිහිස ක්‍රමය නිසා, පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන සෑම ද්‍රව්‍යයක් සඳහාම විදේශ විනිමය ගැනීමේදී රුපියල් සියයකට රුපියල් 55 බැගින් තවත් අමතර මුදලක් ගෙවන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ අනුව මෙරට කර්මාන්ත සඳහා ගෙන්වන අමු ද්‍රව්‍යවලට සියයට 55 ක අතිරේක විවිහිස ගාස්තුවක් ගෙවන්නට වෙනවා. එහෙත් එසේ අතිරේකව සියයට 55 ක් විවිහිස ගාස්තු ගෙවා ගෙන්වන අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය හෝ උපකරණ උපයෝගී කරගෙන නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ද්‍රව්‍යවලට අවුරුදු 5 කට

“lump sum depreciation” යනුවෙන් සියයට 106 ක බදු සහනයක් දෙනවා. එසේ සියයට 106 ක බදු සහනයක් ලැබෙන්නේ මුල් මුදල හා විවිහිස ගාස්තුව යන දෙකම එකතු කොට මුළු මුදලටයි. “lump sum depreciation” යනුවෙන් එසේ සියයට 106 ක බදු සහනයක් දෙනවා නම් මුලින් සියයට 55 ක විවිහිස ගාස්තුවක් අය කිරීමේ තේරුම මොකක්ද? එක අතකින් සහනයක් දී, අනෙක් අතින් එය ඉවත් කිරීමක් නොවෙයිද, මේ?

එහෙත් පසුව “lump sum depreciation” යනුවෙන් සියයට 106 ක බදු සහනයක් දුන්නත්, මුලදී සියයට 55 ක විවිහිස ගාස්තුවක් අය කිරීම නිසා, කර්මාන්ත ආරම්භ කරන්නට පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙන්නේ විශාල පොහොසතුවට පමණයි. ඔවුන්ට නම් සියයට 55 ක අමතර විවිහිස ගාස්තුව සොයා ගැනීම අමාරු වැඩක් නොවෙයි. එහෙත් මේ රටේ කර්මාන්තකාරයන් වැඩි දෙනෙකුට ඒ විවිහිස ගාස්තු සොයා ගැනීම බොහොම අමාරුයි. ඔවුන්ට ණය දෙන ප්‍රධාන මාගී 3 ක් පමණයි තිබෙන්නේ. දේශීය බැංකු දෙක සහ “ඩෙවලප්මන්ට් fපින්ෆින්ස් කෝපරේෂන්” ආයතනයන් පමණයි. විදේශිකයන්ට ණය දෙන විදේශ බැංකු කිහිපයක් තිබෙන නිසා ඒ උදවියට විවිහිස සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වැඩි මුදල ඒ බැංකු වලින් කිසි අමාරුවක් නැතිව ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවනි. ජාතික නිෂ්පාදකයන්ට මා කලින් සඳහන් කළ ආයතන තුන ණය දෙන්නා බැරිය කිව්වොත් මුදල් සොයා ගැනීම ඉතාම අමාරුයි. කර්මාන්ත ආරම්භ කිරීමෙන් පසුව සියයට 106 ක සහනයක් ලැබුණත් ඊට කලින් සියයට 55 ක් විවිහිස සඳහා සොයා ගැනීම සුළු ජාතික නිෂ්පාදකයන්ට අමාරු කරුණක්.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.]

මේ නිෂ්පාදකයන්ගේ කර උඩ ඒ බර පටවා තිබෙන්නේ ඇයි කියා ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා අහන්නට කැමතියි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, වෙළඳ ඇමතිවරයා වශයෙන් තමුන් නාන්සේත් කාලයක් කට යුතු කළ නිසා තමුන් නාන්සේ දන්නවා, බඩු ගෙන්වන උදවියත් බඩු විකුණන උදවියත් ඒ භාණ්ඩ සඳහා ස්ථිර මිලක් තබා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය බව. හැම මුදල් ඇමතිතුමෙකුම යම්කිසි කාරණයක් සඳහා සොයා බලන්නේ වෙළඳ පොළේ මිලයි. සියයට 20 ක බද්දක් යම්කිසි භාණ්ඩයක් සඳහා යොදනවා නම් ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී සැලකිල්ලට ගන්නේ වෙළඳපොළේ මිලයි. මේ වෙළඳ පොළේ මිල තක්සේරු නිලධාරීන්ගේ කැමැත්ත අනුව එදිනෙදා වෙනස් වන එකක්. යම්කිසි කරුණාවන්ත නිලධාරියෙකුට, එසේ නැත්නම් විශේෂ ප්‍රයෝජනයක් තිබෙන නිලධාරියෙකුට, වෙළඳ පොළේ මිල 55 නම් ඒක විකක් අඩුවෙන් 50 යි කියා යොදන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ වගේ යම්කිසි කෙනෙකුට විරුද්ධව තදින් ඉන්නට වුවමනා නම් සියයට 50 ක්ව පවතින වෙළඳපොළේ මිල සියයට 70 ක් වශයෙන් වැඩිපුර යොදවන්නටත් පුළුවනි. මිල නියම කරන්නේ තක්සේරු නිලධාරියාට වුවමනා ආකාරයටයි. යම්කිසි භාණ්ඩයකින් සියයට 20 ක බද්දක් වෙළඳපොළේ පැවති මිල අනුව නියම කරනවා නම් මා කලින් සඳහන් කළ අන්දමට ඒක සිදු වෙන්නෙ මෙහෙමයි. නිලධාරියා වෙළඳපොළේ මිල වශයෙන් සඳහන් කරන මිල ගණන අනුව බදු අය කරනවා. සමහරවිට එකම භාණ්ඩයක් දෙවිධියකට වෙළඳපොළට එන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ නිසා කාටවත් නියම මිලකට විකුණා ගන්නට බැහැ. මේ තක්සේරු නිලධාරීන්ට මේ අන්දමට මිල නියම කරන්නට ඉඩ දීම ඉතාමත් භයානකයි.

මේ රටේ දූෂණ තදින්ම වැඩි වන්නට මූලික හේතුව ඔකයි. යම් බඩුවක් සඳහා සියයට 20 ක බද්දක් තිබෙනවා නම් එය වටිනාකමෙන් සියයට 20 ක් විය යුතුයි. බඩු ගෙන්වන උදවිය වාර්තා ලියල ඉන් වොයිස් ඉදිරිපත් කරල “මෙන්න ගෙන් වූ ගණන; ඒ අනුව මිල මෙපමණයි; මෙන්න වටිනාකමෙන් සියයට 20 ” කියා කිව්වොත් ඒ අන්දමට ගණුදෙනු කරන වෙළෙන්දාට ඉන්පසුව මාස තුන හතරක් ගතවන්නට පෙර ඔහුගේ ගණුදෙනුව සම්පූර්ණ කර ගන්නට පුළුවන්. රේගුවෙන් පිටවන තුරු බඩුවල මිල කොයි ආකාරයට වැටේදැයි කාටවත් කියන්නට බැහැ. මොකද, නිලධාරීන් හිතමතයටයි, බදු නියම කරන්නේ. මේක ඉතා භයානක දෙයක්. සියයට 20 ; සියයට 30 ; ආදී වශයෙන් ඇමතිතුමා ස්ථිර මිලක් නියම කළත් ඒ මිල ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙන්නෙ “අඩවලෝරෙම්” ක්‍රමයටයි. අඩවලෝරෙම් ක්‍රමය කියන්නේ වටිනාකම වෙනස් වන විධියට තක්සේරු කිරීමයි. ඒ නියමය කරන්නෙ තනි පුද්ගලයෙක් ; රේගුවේ නිලධාරි මහත්මයා. අපි මෙහෙ තර්ක කරලා, පොර කාලා සියයට 20 වැඩිය, සියයට 15 කරන්න ඕනැය කියනවා. කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයත් තීන්දු කරලා එහාට නියෝගය අරිනවා. එහෙත් සියයට 15 හෝ 20 අය කරන්නේ නිලධාරියාගේ තක්සේරු වෙන්. ඔහුට ඕනෑ විධියකට ඒක තක්සේරු කරන්න පුළුවන්. මේක මහා භයානක ප්‍රතිපත්තියක්. එක වෙළෙන්දෙකුටත්, මේ මිලට මේ බඩුව ගෙන්වුවාය කියා ස්ථිර මිලකට දෙන්න විධියක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ කාරණය මා තමුන් නාන්සේට විශේෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ.

ඊළඟ කාරණය මේකයි. යම් කෙනෙකු මුදලක් ලබා ගන්නට විභේමය පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ගියාම එතැන ඇති

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

වන්නේ යුද්ධයක්. එතැනින් හැම එකක්ම කරවා ගැනීමට ඇමතිතුමා ලඟට ගිහිත් එන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ නිලධාරීන්ට වැඩ කරන්නට ප්‍රතිපත්ති මාලාවක් නැද්ද? මේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය උඩ වැඩ කරන්න ඕනෑය කියා නියම කර නැද්ද?

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

ප්‍රතිපත්ති මාලාවක් තියෙනවා.

අ. හා. 7.45

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

මොකක් හෝ ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඇති වන විට තීරණයක් ගන්නට ඇමතිතුමා ලඟට යන්නට ඕනෑය කියනවා. ඇමතිතුමා හමු වන්නට කී දහස්කෝ එතවද? ප්‍රතිපත්ති මාලාව නියම කර තිබෙනවා නම් නිලධාරීන්ට ඒ අනුව ක්‍රියා කරන්නට පුළුවන්. දැන් මොන ප්‍රශ්නයක් ආවත් ඇමතිතුමා ලඟට යන්න ඕනෑ. එතුමා බොහොම අවංකයි සෘජුයි. අපි එතුමාට බොහොම ගරු කරනවා. එහෙත් එතුමාට විශාල වැඩ කොටසක් තියෙනවා. හැම ප්‍රශ්නයක්ම ඇමතිතුමාගේ කරේ පටවන්නට යනවා. ඒ නිසා එතැන වැඩ රාශියක් හිර වෙනවා. වැඩ කරවා ගන්නට ඇමතිතුමා හඳුනන කෙනෙකු හෝ මන්ත්‍රී වරයෙකු සොයාගෙන යන්නට ඕනෑ. ඔබතුමාගේ වැඩ පුළුවන් තරම් නිලධාරීන් ලවා කරවා ගන්න. යම් නිලධාරියෙකුගෙන් වැඩක් කරවා ගන්නට ගියාම ඔහු ඒක උසස් නිලධාරියෙකුගේ කරේ ගහනවා. උසස් නිලධාරියා ඒක උප ඇමතිවරයාගේ හෝ ඇමතිවරයාගේ කරේ ගහනවා. මේ දෙදෙනාට මුළු රටේම ප්‍රශ්න විසඳන්නට පුළුවන්ද? කවදාවත් බැහැ. ඒ නිසා නිලධාරියෙකුට වගකීමක් භාර දුන්නොත් ඒ

පිළිබඳව තීරණයක් ගන්නට ඔවුන්ම පුරුදු කරවන්න. එක්කෙනෙක් මගහැරල ඊට උසස් තැනැත්තාගේ ඇඟ උඩ තියනවා; එම තැනැත්තා ඊළඟට සිටින තැනැත්තාගේ ඇඟ උඩ තියනවා. ඔය අන්දමට කෙරීගෙන ගොස් අන්තිමේදී ඇමතිවරයාගේ තීන්දුව පමණයි ඉතිරි වන්නේ. තමුත්තාත්සෙගෙ ඇමති අංශය ගැන පමණක් නොවෙයි, අනිකුත් ඇමති අංශ ගැනත් මේකයි කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ. නිලධාරීන්ට භාර දී ඇති වැඩ කටයුතු ඔවුන් ලවාම වගකීමක් ඇතුළු කරවා ගනිමින් මෙම ප්‍රශ්න විසඳන්නට වුවමනායි. එසේ කරන ලෙස අණ කරන්නායි මා තමුත්තාත්සෙගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ සිදු නොවන විට ඇති වන විපාක අපට දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා. මා මීට වඩා කතා කරන්නට යන්නේ නැහැ. ඔය කරුණු ටික පමණයි මට කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

There were many questions that were raised, some of which I could reply to, but there were certain others, minor matters, referring to transfers and lapses in various departments, replies to which I am not able to give all at once, until I go into them.

In regard to Special Drawing Rights, that is a question we have been canvassing right through. We participated in the debate to get this SDR. Of course, we are fighting—practically all the under-developed countries—to get as big a quota as we could. Certain proposals are now being made and they are being circulated and it will be taken up at the annual meeting in Washington. I agree with the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) that we should get as big a quota as we could. There is a certain basis which

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කරක සභාව

[ගරු වන්නිනායක]

has been proposed at the moment. I do not know whether we will be able to change that basis, but we will see that we get the most we could with the common consent of all.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Can we get some of those documents?

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

They will be available. There is no secret about those documents.

The hon. Member was referring to a certain Doctor's theory that the gross national product is not an indicator of the welfare of a country. I do not know whether that is such a revealing statement. Everybody understands that simply because the GNP rises, unless you take certain action to distribute that among the people, the benefit of the rise in the GNP will not accrue to the ordinary people. That is a common thing understood by most people. I must say that this Government is alive to that. Not only do we want to raise the Gross National Product but we want to see that as many people as possible in this country share in that rise in the GNP. We not only believe in that but have practised that in the last two or three years. As you will see without Central Bank statistics, during the last one or two years the incomes of the rural masses of this country have increased. That is a view we subscribe to, and we agree with the view expressed by that Economist.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota raised the question, why are we acquiring a property belonging to Gunasenas? He said he welcomes it, but he wanted to know whether we have full use for the building and premises to be acquired. I am told that the fullest use of that building

and premises will be made by the Bank of Ceylon. Not only will it be used for the purpose of a branch of the Bank but there are certain other uses which we have in view in respect of this building. So that he is also satisfied that if there were other uses and if the building was being acquired for those purposes he had no objection. Also he was happy that Gunasenas was going to be acquired.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Quite right.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

We are not happy as far as Gunasenas are concerned. We are happy that we are able to get some premises to run our bank and for its activities.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am quite happy about it.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The hon. Member raised this question about Mr. Hepworth. It is being examined.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Hepworth is only one of them. I do not see why people should be allowed to accumulate their provident fund in England instead of here.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I am going into that.

Then the hon. Member raised the question of P. L. 480. He asked why we should buy wheat under P. L. 480.

விசேஷப் பதன் கெடுதல், 1969-70

அவர்கள் உன். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

At higher prices.

அவர் உத்தியோகம்

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The point is that when we want to buy it and the country needs it, we have to take into account not only the price at which we buy the wheat but also the period of repayment and whether we have ready cash.

அவர்கள் உன். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Other countries will also be prepared to give you at that price. They may not give you credit.

அவர் உத்தியோகம்

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

It depends on the period over which the payment has to be made, the rate of interest and the availability of foreign exchange which we can use. The previous Government, my hon. Friend knows, frittered away some 12,500 or 11,500 millions of rupees worth of foreign exchange which the U. N. P. Government had accumulated. Today we do not have the foreign exchange to pay spot cash. I suppose if you can pay spot cash you can call for tenders and accept the lowest tender and buy at the lowest price; but today we do not have the foreign exchange to pay ready cash. So, not only do we have to take into account the price at which it is offered but also the rate of interest and the length of the period allowed for payment. Then

—கூடுதல் பதன்

again we do not know whether other countries are prepared to offer those terms.

அவர்கள் உன். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have not tried ?

அவர் உத்தியோகம்

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

We have negotiated and failed. Well, the people must be fed. We cannot tell them that the previous Government had frittered away our foreign exchange and that we have no money and therefore they should starve. So, you cannot decide this question on the price alone; you have to go into all the aspects of the question and see whether our decision is correct or not.

A question was raised with regard to the raid on Lake House. Some investigations are going on. I have not received an official report yet. When I get an official report—or I shall call for one—I shall see what action has to be taken and then I shall take the necessary action at the proper time.

லேசுலி குனேவர்தன உன்.

(திரு. லேஸ்லி குனேவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

Will you recommend a commission of inquiry ?

அவர் உத்தியோகம்

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

If I think it necessary at that stage I shall do so. If I can decide that matter alone by myself I will do that.

அவர்கள் உன். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you explain the laxity of your Exchange Control Department ?

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීතුමා

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Let us get the report first. You were also a Finance Minister. This kind of lapse has occurred not only during the last two or three years, but over a number of years. When we are informed of this kind of lapse we have to inquire and take the necessary action.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Under your protection they are doing this with impunity.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීතුමා

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I do not want to go into this matter fully without getting a full report on it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Anyhow, give us also the benefit of your decisions.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීතුමා

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The hon. Member for Kilinochchi (Mr. Ratnam) raised a number of questions regarding language circulars. We have issued some circulars after having discussions, and they are being implemented. There may be pockets where some things are not implemented. He referred to a number of matters. I shall read HANSARD and go into them and see whether there is anything to be rectified or done.

Reference was made to the Customs Service. At the time the Customs Service was formed everybody was happy about it. The Customs unions said it was a good thing. Now, I understand there is a change of unions. Anyhow, they have informed us of some grievances that they have and they are being looked into. We shall take whatever action we can.

With regard to land redemption, the State Mortgage Bank has assumed responsibility for it. Individual representations have to be made to the board, and I am sure they will consider such representations.

With regard to the car seized by the Customs, as the Chairman pointed out, there is a specific Question on this matter and so I do not propose to deal with it. A specific Answer will be provided to that specific Question.

A question was raised about the temporary visa tax. All attempts are being made to collect this tax. Sometimes the tax cannot be collected; then we have no alternative but to waive it. Reference was made to one or two specific cases; for instance, it was said that one Michael Fernando had run away without paying the tax. He had run away in 1962 or 1963. So, what can we do? I do not know why the previous Government could not prevent that man from running away in an illegal manner. I understand that he had run away and not gone in the legal way. We cannot do anything about the matter now. Anyhow, if anything can be done it will be done. Again, reference was made to one Senanayake Company. I have

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—කාරක සභාව

පරිපූරක මුදල

not got the details about this company but I can say this much. If it is a limited liability company, then the tax is collected from the assets of the company ; the tax is not collected from the accounts of the individual directors. That is all I can say. Out of the assets of the company that tax has got to be collected. There might not have been assets from which to collect the tax. Therefore, it was not collected. But I am unable to say anything. We shall go into that matter some time later.

It is unfair to say that the Hon. Minister of Health made use of his position to get this waived. That was the allegation or the reference that was made. I do not think it is quite fair to make that reference in that way.

එකල්හි වෙලාව අ. හ. 8 වූයෙන්, මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට ප්‍රශ්නය වාර්තා කරනු පිණිස සභාපතිතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් විය.

කාරක සභාව ප්‍රශ්නය වාර්තා කරයි; නැවත රැස් වීම 1969 සැප්තැම්බර් 2 වන අඟහරුවාදා.

நேரம் பி. ப. 8 மணியாகிவிட்டவே, குழுவின் பரிசீலனைபற்றி சபைக்கு அறிவிக்கும் பொருட்டு அக்கிராசனார், அக்கிராசனத்திலிருந்து நீங்கினார்.

குழுவினது பரிசீலனை அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது ; மீண்டும் கூடுவது, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 2 செப்டெம்பர் 1969.

It being 8 P.M, the Chairman left the Chair to report Progress.

Committee report Progress ; to sit again on Tuesday, 2nd September 1969.

දේශීය ආදායම් පනත : සම්මතිය

உள்ளாட்டு இறைவரிச் சட்டம் : தீர்மானம்

INLAND REVENUE ACT : RESOLUTION

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විදේශ විකුණුම

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

“That this House resolves under Section 70 (1) (a) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 4 of 1963, that the agreement for affording relief from double taxation entered into between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Ceylon on May 19, 1969, which was presented on August 17, 1969, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දෙන, සභා සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

පරිපූරක මුදල :

ජන ලේඛන හා සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව :

කොම්පියුටර් ක්‍රමයක් ස්ථාපනය කිරීම

குறைதிரப்புத் தொகை : தொகை மதிப்பு,

புள்ளி விபரத் திணைக்களம் : கணக்கீடு

சாதன நிறுவனம்

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY : DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS : INSTALLATION OF COMPUTER SYSTEM

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විදේශ විකුණුම

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees Two hundred and seventy-five thousand (Rs. 275,000) be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon, or any other fund or moneys of, or at the disposal of, the Government of Ceylon, or from the proceeds of any loans obtained by the Government of Ceylon, for the service of the financial year beginning on October 1, 1968, and

කල් තැබීම

[ගරු වන්නිකායක]

ending on September 30, 1969, and that the said sum may be expended as specified in the Schedule hereto :

Schedule

Rs.

Head 43—Department of Census and Statistics

Vote No. 3—Administration Charges—Capital Expenditure ..

.. 275,000 "

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සභා සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the House do now adjourn."

කල් තැබීම

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සභා සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව

අ. හා. 8.2 ට, 1969 අගෝස්තු 23 වන

දින සභා සම්මතය අනුව, 1969

සැප්තැම්බර් 2 වන අඟහරුවාද පූ. හා.

10 වන තෙක් කල් ගිණිය.

அதன்படி பி. ப. 8.02 க்கு சபை அதனது 1969 ஓகஸ்ட் 23 ஆம் தேதிய தீர்மானத்துக்கிணங்க, 1969 செப்டம்பர் 2, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 8.2 P.M. until 10 A.M. on Tuesday, 2nd September 1969, pursuant to the Resolution of the House of 23rd August 1969.

දයක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00යි. (අශෝකිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35 .00යි.) මාස 6කට ගාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි. පිටපතක් ගත 30යි. තැපෑලෙන් ගත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ ගාලු මුවදොර, මහලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

சந்தா : பணம் கொடுத்த தேதியையடுத்துவரும் மாதம் தொடக்கம் 12 மாதத்துக்கு ரூபா 32.00 (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 35.00). 6 மாதத்துக்கு அரைக்கட்டணம்: தனிப்பிரதி சதம் 30, தபால்மூலம் 45 சதம், முற்பணமாக அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டு அலுவலக அத்தியட்சரிடம் (த. பெ. 500, காலிமுகக் கருமாலயம், கொழும்பு 1), செலுத்தலாம்.

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