



# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

තැපැල් සේවක වැඩ වර්ධනය: රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා  
විදුලි සංදේශ ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය [නි. 659]

පරිපූරක මුදල් [නි. 669]

කර්මාන්ත ශාලා රෙගුලාසි [නි. 688]

කල්තැබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 783]

# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார பூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

தபால் ஊழியர் வேலைநிறுத்தம் : அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து  
அமைச்சரது அறிக்கை [ப. 659]

குறைநிரப்புந் தொகை [ப. 669]

தொழிற்சாலைப் பிரமாணங்கள் [ப. 688]

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 783]

Volume 63

No. 5

Tuesday,

28th September 1965

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

POSTAL WORKERS' STRIKE : STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS [Col. 659]

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY [Col. 669]

FACTORIES REGULATIONS [Col. 688]

ADJOURNMENT MOTION [Col. 783]



## නිවේදනය

நியோபீத மந்திரி மனவிலை

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1965 ඔක්තෝබර් 28 වන දිනෙහිදී

செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 28 செப்டம்பர், 1965

Tuesday, 28th September 1965

අ. හා. 2ට මත්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. කළා  
නායකතුමා [ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් එෆ්. පිරිස්,  
කේ. බී. ඊ.] මූලාසනාගැස් විය.

சபை பி. ப. 2 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் (கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ், கே.பி.ஈ.) தலைமைதாங்கினார்கள்.

The House met at 2 P.M., MR. SPEAKER [THE HON. SIR ALBERT F. PERIES, K.B.E.] in the Chair.

# නිවේදනය

அறிவிப்பு

## ANNOUNCEMENT

കലാനിഷേധം

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

දැනට පවතින තත්ත්වය නිසා මේ සතිය තුළදී මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම් හා සම්බන්ධ න්‍යාය පත්‍ර පිටපත් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට කලින් ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වේදැයි ස්ථීර වශයෙන් කිව නොහැක. “ශ්‍රාවස්ති” ලිපිනය දී ඇති මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට කෙසේ හෝ පිටපත් සැපයීමට කටයුතු කරනු ඇත. තවද, න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ පිටපත් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට පුස්තකාලයෙන් ලබා ගැනීමටද ඉඩ සලසා ඇත.

I have to inform hon. Members that the receipt of the Order Paper of the House for the sittings this week cannot be ensured due to certain existing circumstances. Members who have given their addresses at "Sravasti" will, however, have

2—до 9104—748 (65/9)

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු

their copies delivered at "Sravasti". Copies of the Order Paper will also be made available to Members in the Library.

ဇိဗိ ဇေဝ်ကောသိယံ ပိဋိဂုဏ်ဘိဝံ

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Supplementary Estimate No. 34 of  
1964-65.[කර්මාන්ත හා සිවිල ඇමති වෙනුවට—  
ගරු ඊරිසාගොල්ල]

සහායම් සහ මන නිබ්ස යුතුයයි නිශේෂ කරන  
ලදී.

சபையின் செயல்திகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

The Audited Accounts of the Tea Subsidy Fund for the year 1964.—  
[කැපිකර්ම හා අසාර ඇමති වෙනුවට ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන].

සහ මෙසය මහ නිව්ස පුතුවයි නිශේශ කරන  
ලදී.

சபையின் செயல்திகார பீடத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

මත්ති මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු

சுபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ගරු සි. පී. ද සිල්වා (ඉබ්මි, වැරිමාගී හා  
විදලිබල ඇමති හා සභානායක)

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா—காணி, நீர்ப்  
பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்  
வரும்)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva—Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power and Leader of the House)

පහත සඳහන් යෝජනාව මා ඉදිරිපත් කරනව:

“අංක 24 දරණ ස්ථාවර නියෝගයේ කුමක් සඳහන් වී තිබුණද, කාය පත්‍රයේ අංක 3 දරන විෂයය ගැන අද දින කිහිප කළ යුතුය.”



நாட்டில் பின்புலம் வரும் வர்த்தகம்: ரசியை வரும், நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீலங்கா பின்புலம் வரும் பின்புலம்

[சுரு. சி. பி. 4 சி.பி.]

சுரு. கலாநாயகனவர்களே, மென் பின்புலம் வரும்.

பின்புலம் பின்புலம் வரும், பின்புலம் பின்புலம்.

வினா வினாக்கள் பின்புலம் வரும் பின்புலம்.

Question put, and agreed to.

## மன்றத் தினாபதி

சபை அமர்வு

### SITTING OF THE HOUSE

மன்றப் பின்புலம் வரும் பின்புலம்.

பின்புலம் பின்புலம் வரும் பின்புலம்.

Resolved :

"That this House at its rising this Day do adjourn until 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 29th September, 1965."— [சுரு. சி. பி. 4 சி.பி.]

நாட்டில் பின்புலம் வரும் வர்த்தகம்: ரசியை வரும், நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீலங்கா பின்புலம் வரும் பின்புலம்

தபால் ஊழியரது வேலை நிறுத்தம்: அரசாங்கம் கட்டுவேலை, தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் அறிக்கை

### POSTAL WORKERS' STRIKE : STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

கலாநாயகனவர்களே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Hon. Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications wishes to make a statement and I allow it.

சு. ஸ்ரீ. 2.5

சுரு. மொண்டேயு சபை (ரசியை வரும், நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீலங்கா பின்புலம் வரும் பின்புலம்)

(கெளரவ மொண்டேயு ஜயவிக்ரம்—அரசாங்கம் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme—Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications)

In view of the postal strike prevailing, I think I owe a duty to you, Sir, to this House, and to the people

நாட்டில் பின்புலம் வரும் வர்த்தகம்: ரசியை வரும், நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீலங்கா பின்புலம் வரும் பின்புலம் of the country, to place before hon. Members the facts pertaining to this postal strike.

At a conference held on the 29th of July 1964, by the then Hon. Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. R. S. Pelpola, certain decisions were arrived at. At that conference, the Minister, the Parliamentary Secretary, the Permanent Secretary and a host of other officials and union representatives were present. The union representatives covered the entire field of the Post and Telecommunication Department and the Minister made certain orders. I am reading from the minutes of the meeting of the Hon. Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of that date.

"The Minister addressed the trade union representatives present and said that he was aware of the shortcomings of the Colombo Mail Room and its allied offices in regard to accommodation, equipment and welfare facilities. and that he had already taken up this question with a view to improvement.

He mentioned the fact that the Mail Room had come under severe criticism from the public and the press as regards losses of letters, pilfering and such other maltreatment of the mail. He said that in this connection he had given his thought to this question and he proposed the adoption of certain suggestions and wished to ascertain the views of the unions present. He then called upon the Superintendent of Mails to read out the proposals.

The proposals were :

1. All the people working in the Mail Room and G. P. O. to be moved out in batches during the year. Thereafter they should be moved out every year or earlier if their work is bad.
2. Registration Branch and Parcels Office, personnel to be moved out immediately in the course of the next two weeks.
3. In the Registration Branch there must be one man in charge of each cage who will be responsible for the letters entrusted to him. He will be a selected Grade I sorter. If a Grade I sorter is not available a Senior Grade II sorter will be appointed.



තැපැල් සේවක වැඩ වර්ජනය: රජයේ වැඩ,  
තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නද්දේ ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය

4. Security measures to be enforced.  
The workers in the Mail Room to come in uniforms or wear arm-bands.

5. Discipline to be enforced.

Item 1 came under a lengthy discussion by the union representatives. The proposal was supported by the Union of Post and Telecommunication officers and the Sri Lanka Thapal Sthanadipathi Sangamaya. It was opposed by the All-Ceylon Mail and Sorting Officers Union, All-Ceylon Post and Telegraph Workers Union and the Postal Assistants Union. The United Post and Telecommunication Workers Union, Sri Lanka Thapal Saha Viduli Panivuda Podu Sevaka Sangamaya agreed to a restricted transfer of the personnel attached to the Registration Branch and the Parcels Office but they were against the transfer of the personnel working in the other sections of the Mail Room.

All unions agreed that frauds and mal-practices were most prevalent in the Registration Branch, Mail Room and the Parcels Office.

The Hon. Minister after listening to the discussions stated that his decision was to implement proposals No. 1 and No. 2.

In regard to proposal No. 3 it was decided to call for detailed working arrangements with staff implications from the P. M. G. as the Union of Post and Telecommunication Officers and the Sri Lanka Thapal Sthanadipathi Sangamaya did not favour this step.

In regard to proposal No. 4, it was decided to issue photo passes to all employees attached to the Mail Room.

In regard to proposal No. 5, all Unions agreed that discipline must be maintained.

The Union representatives made a special appeal to the Hon. Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary to visit the Mail Room and see the working conditions before implementing any of the 5 proposals. The Hon. Minister thereupon agreed to visit the Mail Room between 4.30 and 6.30 P.M. today (29.7.64)."

Subsequently, the Hon. Minister issued instructions for the implementation of certain proposals and the background to that is this.

The conference was held on 29th July 1964, and instructions were issued on the 2nd of December 1964, to effect these transfers. These transfers as contemplated by the

තැපැල් සේවක වැඩ වර්ජනය: රජයේ වැඩ,  
තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නද්දේ ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය

Hon. Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in the previous Government did not visualize a transfer out of the city. The object of the transfer was to move them within a radius of two miles and to afford them the work that they are used to and, if necessary, to obtain certain specialized training if anybody was unable to cope with the present situation. The Hon. Minister issued these orders, therefore, on the 2nd of December 1964. On the 5th of December 1964, these instructions were stayed since Parliament was to be dissolved and a General Election was to take place. The General Election took place and these matters were placed before me by the Permanent Secretary some time ago. I read through the then Hon. Minister's decisions and I asked the Permanent Secretary to effect the decisions of the previous Minister and I concurred in the action taken by the previous Government in this matter.

Now, Sir, I would like to inform the House that as many as 5,000 to 6,000 registered letters did not reach the addressees.

වෛද්‍යවරයා ජී. එම්. ඩී. නාගනාතන්  
(නල්ලූර්)

(டொக்டர் ஈ. எம். டி. நாகநாதன்—நல்லூர்)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

Shame !

ශ්‍රී මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

Letters are sent by everybody in this country, whatever the walk of life or social position of a person may be. Recently, about a dozen cheques from the Lady Lochore Loan Fund were despatched and, I understand, none of those cheques had reached the addressees. We have had instances where there had been gambling in the Mail Sorting Room, and I am sorry to say that certain other incidents also took place in the Mail Sorting Room ; in fact, even females crept into the Mail Room—[Inter-



வடலு ஸேவக வட வரீசநய: ரசயே வட,  
வடலு ஸ விடிலி ஸந்ரேல ஈமநிநுமனே ப்ருகாஸ  
வேலெநாவரீய கானானந்  
(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)  
(Dr. Naganathan)  
M-A-I-L or M-A-L-E ?

லு மோந்வேலு சயவிநும  
(கௌரவ மொண்டேரு ஜயனிக்ரம)  
(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)  
—at certain hours of the night. Drunkenness, disorderliness, whatever that may mean, used to occur. A certain decision in regard to the proper sorting of letters had to be taken at once. And, with that purpose in mind, I paid a visit to the Mail Sorting Room with my Parliamentary Secretary and action is being taken to get a building suitable for the tasks that have to be performed by the mail sorters. I admit that it is a crying shame that postal workers have to work under such unhealthy conditions.

A contract was given for the construction of a Mail Sorting Room ; I believe, about Rs. 5 million to Rs. 6 million was to be spent on that job. I am sorry to say that only 15 piles or thereabouts have been driven, out of which ten have been found to be not up to specification. According to the dates given in the contract, this Mail Sorting Room should have been completed a few months ago, but all that you see are a few piles and no prospect of a Mail Sorting Room coming up in the near future.

பி. சீ. நி. கௌமன் மிஸ. (மூட கௌலி)  
நுந்நெ மன்றி)  
(திரு. பி. ஜி. பி. கௌமன்—கொழும்பு  
மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)  
(Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third  
Colombo Central)  
Who is the contractor ?

லு மோந்வேலு சயவிநும  
(கௌரவ மொண்டேரு ஜயனிக்ரம)  
(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)  
The contractors are The Credit Company of Ceylon. Therefore, I have had to have a number of discussions with the Solicitor-General

வடலு ஸேவக வட வரீசநய: ரசயே வட,  
வடலு ஸ விடிலி ஸந்ரேல ஈமநிநுமனே ப்ருகாஸ  
with a view to finding out what the next step should be. I propose, in due course, to make certain submissions to the Cabinet for its consideration. It is a pity that after this money was earmarked for a Mail Sorting Room, one sees only a few piles, and those too not properly constructed. This Government is truly sorry that such conditions should prevail.

Now, coming to the immediate problem, when I directed the Permanent Secretary to ask the Postmaster General to implement the Pelpola proposals, there were two unions which readily agreed to them. One union was the U. P. T. O., a large union representative of postmasters, postal assistants, mail and sorting officers. The assistant postmasters who originally objected to the proposals also readily agreed to the move contemplated by the Postmaster-General. This move, as I said earlier, is not a move out of the city. The move envisaged, in the first instance, 20 out of 370 postmasters and postal assistants, 28 out of 397 mail and sorting officers, and 62 out of 897 uniformed staff in these offices. The latter two categories have struck along with the members of the mail transport section and the uniformed staff of the Central Telegraph Office who are not affected by these transfer orders.

Where are these people to be transferred ? They are to be moved within a radius of two miles. It was in pursuance of this direction that detailed arrangements were made to effect periodical transfers of persons in the Mail Rooms, Lotus Road, McCallum Road, the Administration Room, Lotus Road, and the Parcels Office, Duke Street, Canal Yard, and Queen Street, the transfers to take effect from 27.9.65. These transfers did not involve any change of station but only a change in office within a distance not exceeding two miles. The duties involved are similar in nature and in keeping with the grade to which the particular individual belongs. There is no intention whatsoever to effect transfers to other stations.



තැපැල් සේවක වැඩ වර්ජනය: රජයේ වැඩ,  
තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නිවේදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය

That is briefly the historical background of this situation.

එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මහ.  
(මිනුවන්ගොඩ)

(ශ්‍රී. ආ. පී. ඩී. සොය්සා සිරිවර්ධන—  
මිනුවාங்கොඩ)

(Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—  
Minuwangoda)

How do you select the people to be transferred?

ශ්‍රී මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(කෙළරව මොණ්ඩේරු ඉයනිකරාම)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

There is a scheme of selection. The Postmaster-General asked the Superintendent of Mails along with a group of officers to stagger the transfers. The Postmaster-General told me a few minutes ago that it will take over six months for the entire scheme to be completed. So, there was no intention to transfer a whole lot of personnel to different offices. We were going to stagger the transfers, causing the least amount of inconvenience to the workers concerned. As I said earlier, only a small percentage was involved. The entire transfer scheme will take about eight months, it will be effected smoothly, and a person may, for instance, be transferred from the C. T. O. to the G. P. O. The transfers are within Colombo and within a radius of two miles.

I am sorry to say that certain groups of people struck work. The strike means that there is no delivery of letters in Colombo—registered or otherwise. Even telegrams are not being delivered, except that, where telephones are available, the gist of a telegram is telephoned. Outstation letters are also naturally

තැපැල් සේවක වැඩ වර්ජනය: රජයේ වැඩ,  
තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නිවේදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය  
affected because the railway mail vans have to have sorters and they have to go on distributing to the outstations.

So, the action of the particular unions I mentioned has, in fact, had the effect of holding the country to ransom, and for no reason at all. I held a conference with the trade unions for twenty minutes this morning before I came here, and I explained to them the proposals. I went to the extent of saying, "Your transfer is effective from the 27th, but I shall give you time till the 1st of October. I want these personnel to move out. After that, I am prepared to sit with you, with my officials, and discuss any shortcomings or any hardships caused to any one of them who is transferred." I was prepared, if there was a legitimate grievance, if there was any difficulty of any person working between here and the G. P. O., to ask the Postmaster-General to consider it and have him sent back where he was. I went to that extent.

A tremendous obligation is placed on this Government and the Opposition to maintain the proper distribution of letters, the legitimate right of the people of our country to receive letters untampered. Every registered or insured letter must reach the addressee. We all know what happens in our villages. The breadwinner in Colombo sends a money order monthly to his family in the village, and if this money order does not reach his family hon. Members would realize what tremendous hardships it would cause them. The Government must maintain the services that the people of our country desire it to maintain. As I have already said earlier, about 6,000 registered letters, insured letters



තැපැල් සේවක වැඩ වර්ජනය: රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නද්දේ ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය [ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම]

and even cheques and letters coming from foreign countries, parcels coming from foreign countries, have not been delivered to the addressees. —[Interruption]. I have taken the original decision of Mr. Pelpola, the former Minister into consideration.

There is a letter that I have got from another friend, which says: "The Hon'ble Minister of Posts, Dear Sir,

A letter enclosing a cheque addressed to my late mother, Mrs. V. N. Velupillai, c/o of my brother, Mr. J. V. Sabanayagam, Tea Research Institute, St. Joachim Estate, Ratnapura, Ceylon, dated 7th May, 1965, has not reached her. The cheque was crossed and hence, there is no chance for it to be negotiated, and I am stopping payment on it. This is the third letter with cheques that have been stolen."

In other words, three cheques have been stolen on three separate occasions.

"I am positive that it did not get lost here"

He is writing from Canada. "—as it never has. One can even send currency notes in this country without it being stolen.

My beloved mother passed away a couple of weeks ago without receiving my last letter.

I do not even mind if they stolen the cheque, but why destroy the letter?

You can well imagine my bitterness. There were certain things that I wanted my beloved mother to know which I cannot hope to convey to her in this world now.

There must be several in the same boat like me. I shall be much obliged if you would order a full inquiry into the thefts of these cheques and the tampering of mail and keep me informed of any finding.

Thank you.

I am, Sir,  
Yours truly,  
Sgd. S. V. Rajanayagam."

තැපැල් සේවක වැඩ වර්ජනය: රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නද්දේ ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය

This has been posted in Canada, and this has been sent to the Postmaster-General for investigation.

I have told the workers that they have to conform to the transfer orders and I have told them that they have to do it forthwith, and if they do not do it forthwith I must assure this House that this Government will take necessary action to see that letters reach their destinations and that incidents of this nature never happen again.

I appeal once again to the workers, from the Floor of this House, to return to work. I am sure the Opposition will support me in what I say. We will be fair. If there are any individual difficulties in this local transfer scheme, we are prepared to consider them, but the general scheme of transfers will stand and will be totally effected within a period of six to seven months. I hope the workers will go back to work today or the latest by tomorrow morning, because the Government is determined to take such action as would be necessary to ensure the proper delivery of mail.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මහ. (දකුණු කොළඹ)  
(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

Will we have an opportunity of discussing this statement?

කිසිවක් කියමු  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

At the Adjournment. That is the usual practice.



පරිපූරක මුදල

පරිපූරක මුද්ල :

කාර්මික අධ්‍යාපනය හා පුහුණු කිරීම  
පිළිබඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව : අර්ධ  
කාල කටිකාචාරයවරුන්

குறை நிரப்புந் தொகை : தொழில் நுட்பக்  
கல்வி, பயிற்சிப் பகுதி—பகுதிநேர விரிவுரை  
யாளர்

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY: DEPARTMENT  
OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
—PART-TIME LECTURERS

ගරු අය. එම්. ආර්. එම්. ඊටිසෙහල්ල  
(අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ  
ඇමති)

(கெளரவ ஐ. எம். ஆர். ஏ. ஈரியகொல்ல—  
கல்னி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, පහත සඳහන්  
 ලේඛනව මම ඉදිරිපත් කරමි:

“1964 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 1 වැනිදායින් ආරම්භ වී 1965 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 30 වැනිදායින් අවසන් වන මුදල් වර්ෂීය තුළ සේවය සඳහා ලංකාවේ ඒකාබල අර මුදලෙන් හෝ ලංකාණ්ඩුවේ වෙන කිසියම් අරමුදලකින් හෝ මුදල් වලින් හෝ ලංකාණ්ඩුවට හුදුස්සක් කළ හැකිව තිබෙන මුදලකින් හෝ ලංකාණ්ඩුව විසින් ණයට ලබා ගන්නා ලද මුදලකින් හෝ රුපියල් එක් ලක්ෂ පන් දහසකට (රු. 1,05,000) නොවැඩි පරිපූරක මුදලක් ගෙවිය යුතු අතර, එම මුදල මෙහි පහත පෙනෙන උපලේඛනයේ නියමිත පරිදි, වැය කළ යුතුය.

റൂപതലേ മനസ്

ශීතිය : 143—කාර්මික අධ්‍යාපනය හා  
පුහුණු කිරීම පිළිබඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
සම්මතයේ අංකය : 6—ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන  
බැංකුව—පුනරුත්ථාන වියදම් ... 1,05,000 ”

රුපියල් 1,05,000 ක මුදලක් හදිසියේම අවශ්‍ය වී තිබෙනවා, කාර්මික අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳ කටයුතුවලට. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට සම්බන්ධ කටයුතු පුළුල් අන්දමින් පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහායි, එය අවශ්‍ය වී තිබෙන්නේ. අද අප රටේ ශිෂ්‍ය සංඛ්‍යාව වැඩියි. භාෂා තුනකින් ඔවුන් අධ්‍යාපනය ලබනවා. එම නිසා වැඩිපුර කටයුතු වැඩි වරුන් යොදවන්න සිදු වෙනවා. මේ කටයුතුවලට ස්ථිර නිලධාරීන් පත් කරන්න නුපුළුවන් වුණත් සමහරවිට තාවකාලිකව පත් කරන්න සිදු වෙනවා. එම නිසා මේ

පරිපූරක මුදල

මුදල දැනට ඉතා අවශ්‍යයි. මෙම මුදල සම්මත වෙනවට කිසිවකු විරුද්ධ වේවිය කියා මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදිත්, සහායම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

පරිපූරක මුද්‍රා :

රජයේ ගොඩනැගිලිවල

විදුලි ස්ථාපන නඩත්තු

குறைநிரப்புந் தொகை: அரசாங்கக் கட்ட  
டங்களிலுள்ள மின்சார நிறுவனங்களைப்  
பராமரித்தல்

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY: MAINTEN-  
ANCE OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN  
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move,

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees Four hundred thousand (Rs. 400,000) 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 1st October 1964 and ending on 30th September 1965, and that the said sum may be expended as specified in the Schedule hereto :—

### Schedule

Rs.

Head 81—Electrical Department (Non-Commercialised activities).

Vote No. 2—Administration Charges—Recurrent Expenditure ..	400,000 "
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This is a Supplementary Estimate under Head 81, Vote No. 2, pertaining to the maintenance of electrical installations in Government buildings. There are 108 items involved—all Government institutions to which electricity is supplied. This Supplementary Estimate is for the sum total of the excess on the whole lot. You will find the details in the document circulated and in the Estimates—pages 304-306.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභා සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.



පරිපූරක මුදල :

විශේෂ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව :

කැනේඩියානු ජගත් ජාත්‍යන්තර

ප්‍රදීර්ශනයට ලංකාව සහභාගිවීම

குறைநிரப்புந் தொகை : கனேடிய அகில  
உலக சர்வதேசப் பொருட்காட்சியில்  
இலங்கை பங்குபற்றுவதல்

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY: PARTICIPATION IN CANADIAN UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති  
සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගෙන් රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා  
විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් පාර්ලි  
මේන්තු ලේකම් සහ වැඩබලන මුදල්  
ඇමති)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சராகும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும் பதில் நிதி அமைச்சரும்)

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

I move,

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees Fifty thousand (Rs. 50,000) 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 1st October 1964, and ending on 30th September 1965, in settlement of the advance made from the Contingencies Fund for expenditure in the financial year 1st October 1964 to 30th September 1965, on the service specified in the Schedule hereto :—

### Schedule

Rs.

Head 89—Department of Commerce

Vote No. 2—Administration  
charges—Recurrent Expen-  
diture .. 50,000 "

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce will explain the proposal.

එස්. ඒ. පීටිස් මයා. (ව්‍යංගික හා වෙළෙඳ  
ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்—வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade)

It has been estimated that Ceylon will have to spend a sum of Rs. 2,000,000 in participating in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition which will be held in Montreal from 28th April 1967 to 27th October 1967. The P.W.D. architects propose to construct as much as possible of the structures in Ceylon in a manner in which they could be shipped to and assembled in Montreal so that the foreign exchange component of our participating expenses may be kept as low as possible. Another reason for making the structures in Ceylon itself is to incorporate into them as far as possible our traditional architectural design and this work could best be done by our own architects and craftsmen.

The Director and the Chief Architect of the P.W.D. have stated that they will have to start work immediately if they are to have the necessary plans and designs ready in time. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50,000 was obtained as an advance from the Contingencies Fund under Advance No. 11 of 1964-65. This Supplementary Estimate is to replenish the Contingencies Fund in the sum advanced.

ဗြဟ္မာ့သမာဓိဝိမ္မာန ဇနိတံ၊ ဓမ္မာဓိဝိမ္မာနာ ဝိမ္မာနာ။

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ලංකා බනිප් තෙල් වත්දි (විදේශික  
හිමිකම් පෑම්) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

இலங்கைப் பெற்றோலிய (வெளி நாட்டுக் கோரிக்கைகள்) நஷ்ட ஈடு மசோதா

CEYLON PETROLEUM (FOREIGN CLAIMS)  
COMPENSATION BILL

කළා නායකයා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Hon. Member for Agalawatta—







ලංකා තෙල් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ලංකා තෙල් තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[ශ්‍රී ලං. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

two days. We are prepared to give the whole of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to discuss this Bill further. We cannot consume so many days in discussing this Bill.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.  
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

If I may be permitted to make my comments on the statement made now by the Hon. Minister of State, I would like to say this. The Minister of State is arguing now the question of how much time is reasonable to be allocated for the discussion of the Petroleum Bill. I rather thought that on the last occasion when we met—you were not here, Sir, but the Deputy Chairman of Committees presided—it was made clear as to when again discussion on the Bill was to be resumed. I was present at the leaders' meeting and the Minister of State represented the Government along with the Leader of the House and the Minister of Industries.

All of them listened to our complaint. We of the S. L. F. P. were asking for fifteen hours for discussion of the Bill.

ශ්‍රී ලං. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

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

We did not agree.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.  
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Be that as it may, whether the time allowed is reasonable or unreasonable can be discussed again, if necessary, at a fresh leaders' meeting. I am not complaining about that. What I am complaining about is this. Today we came here on the express understanding that we are going to discuss the Petroleum Bill. It was specifically mentioned that on Tuesday the Petroleum Bill will be put down for discussion. Whether it is to take one day or two days or three days is a

different question. Certainly today was the day set apart for commencing the discussion on the Petroleum Bill or, rather, re-commencing the discussion.

In those circumstances, naturally, our Members have come ready today to speak on this particular subject, and if the Minister of State objects and wants to rediscuss the time factor, we are prepared to discuss that again if necessary.

But what I am saying is this. Would it hurt to let the balance period of this week, if there is a balance period, depending on the discussion, be left over for other Government business, and to continue today the discussion on the Petroleum Bill, because we are ready for it?

There was an agreement reached at the leaders' meeting, but even assuming that, as the Minister of State claims, there was no agreement—I am not going to argue that now—would it hurt if the Bill is taken up for discussion now? We have come ready to discuss that Bill, and it does place us at a disadvantage for the Government to now say, "No. We have changed our mind. We will take it up some time later."

Whatever was not agreed upon, one thing was agreed to, that Tuesday would be the day for the continuation of the discussion of the Petroleum Bill. In fact, I myself suggested on that occasion that it would be more satisfactory if we took up the Bill for discussion in the first week of October, which is the normal Parliamentary sitting, but the Minister of State said he wanted to take a holiday in October and wanted us to sit at the end of September instead; and we very accommodately agreed to that expressly for the purpose of taking up the Petroleum Bill. We said that we required three days for the S. L. F. P. and some other party thought they required a little more time; there was a disagreement about that between the Communist Party and ourselves in the Opposition. But



லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)  
பனன் கெடுதிலு

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)  
பனன் கெடுதிலு

ultimately, whatever the argument may be about that, we all agreed that a fairly long time is required by us to deal with this Bill adequately. But would it hurt if we start now? That is the point I want to make.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Minister of State spoke about the important matters on the Order Paper. Other than certain Regulations made by the Minister of Labour under the Factories Ordinance and the adoption of the accounts of a number of corporations, we have the Civic Disabilities Bill, on which I do not think the Government will take a vote today because they do not have the number to make a two-thirds majority, and the Finance Bill and the Inland Revenue Bill.

If the Minister proposes that the discussion on those two Bills should take place today or this week, we must object most strenuously, because the copies of the Inland Revenue Bill which have been given to us are illegible and we have got to go round searching for new copies. The copies presented to us are illegible.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We are not proposing to take that up today.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

If you are going to take it up this week, we have not had the time to study it.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Friday?

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

No. The copies distributed are illegible. We did not get copies of the Bill for two days after it was presented by the Minister.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

When did you get them?

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Two days after you presented it.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On the 23rd.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

When was the Bill presented?

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It was presented on the 21st.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Then it was on the 23rd evening that we got this Bill.

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Surely, the hon. Member for Colombo South does not require so many days to study the Bill!

லேகா வகித தைல் வந்தி (விதேகிக கிதிகதி லுதி)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We were busy with other things from the 23rd onwards. The Civic Disabilities Bill came up and there was no time to get ready. The amendments to the Inland Revenue Act, which alone, I believe, run into 94 pages, have to be studied. I do not think the Hon. Minister wants



லேகா வதிக் தைல் வந்தி (விதேசிக கிதிகத் துத்) பதன் கெடுதிலை

[வெகாவி கெடுதிலை துத்.]

us to rush through that Bill. Surely, he would want us to do justice to the Bill and he would like us to treat every clause of it with due respect.

கெனமன் துத்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Speaker, before you speak may I make this observation? My clear recollection of what happened at that meeting is this. The Opposition eventually, after some disagreement among themselves, agreed to the joint demand of four days more for discussing the Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation Bill, and the Government agreed to that.

லேகா வதிக் தைல் வந்தி (விதேசிக கிதிகத் துத்) பதன் கெடுதிலை

(கெனமன் துத்) கெனமன் துத்—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதாநாயகர், வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும், திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளா தார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

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

No.

கெனமன் துத்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

That is my recollection and that is the clear recollection of all the other Members from the Opposition. I want to point out that it was because of that arrangement the Opposition also agreed to a number of other matters being gone through, such as the Government's Supplementary Estimates, and a large number of other items, without opposition.

கெனமன் துத்.

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

What does the hon. Member say? Does he want four days in all? Two days have already been taken.

லேகா வதிக் தைல் வந்தி (விதேசிக கிதிகத் துத்) பதன் கெடுதிலை

கெனமன் துத்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

We wanted four more days. That is what we asked for.

கெனமன் துத்.

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

How many days more is the Government willing to give? Let us come to a compromise.

கெனமன் துத்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

It was on that basis that we suggested that we were willing to provide a two-thirds majority to pass the Imposition of Civic Disabilities (Special Provisions) Bill on that day itself. We sent special telegrams getting our Members here to speak but there were not enough Members on the Government side to pass that Bill—

லேகா வதிக் தைல் வந்தி (விதேசிக கிதிகத் துத்) பதன் கெடுதிலை

(கெனமன் துத்) கெனமன் துத்—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதாநாயகர், வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும், திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளா தார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Both sides.

கெனமன் துத்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

No. Our main people were here. I think, the Hon. Prime Minister was not well and was unable to come. All the Members on the other side were not there. They had to get 10 more votes. We were ready to give them 35 or 40 votes on that date. But that does not matter. It was on the basis of that arrangement that we also agreed to accommodate them. It is not fair to take all that advantage and suddenly spring this surprise on us.

லேகா வதிக் தைல் வந்தி (விதேசிக கிதிகத் துத்) பதன் கெடுதிலை

(கெனமன் துத்) கெனமன் துத்—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதாநாயகர், வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும், திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளா தார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I must confess that I was not present at the meeting of leaders, but I have with me the minutes of the



ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

meeting and for the edification of hon. Members opposite—[Interruption].

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சோய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

The minutes are never sent to us.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! When the Hon. Prime Minister is speaking please keep Order.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

—I might read this minute.

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Say unconfirmed minutes.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

"The question of the Business of the House was discussed. The Opposition party leaders expressed the desire to have additional hours for the debate on the Second Reading of the Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation Bill. Although no final decision was arrived at regarding this matter it was however agreed that items 2, 3, 4, 7 and as many Supplementary Estimates as possible appearing in today's Order Paper be taken up early. It was pointed out by the Leader of the House that sittings might possibly have to go on next week and also in October in order to get through urgent business already on the Order Paper."

Those are the minutes.

කෙනමත් මයா.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

That is a record which is not quite complete.

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමි) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

It is evident from the minutes that the contention of the hon. Members opposite that four more days be given for debate on the Petroleum Compensation Bill—

කෙනමත් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

It is not even mentioned that we asked for four more days. The Minister of State was present at the meeting. Does he deny that we asked for four more days?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

They asked.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

But there was no agreement. Mr. Speaker, may I mention this as you yourself have already stated we have spent two days on the debate on the Petroleum Compensation Bill? Hon. Members want four days more and thereafter the Bill is to be referred to a Standing Committee. When we have a Second Reading Debate on such an important matter as the Appropriation Bill for the year how many days are taken for the Second Reading? I am asking hon. Members opposite, is not this request, therefore, for more days to debate this Bill unreasonable? It is true that hon. Members have strong views about the matter, but does it mean that we need six days to discuss this Bill? I ask the hon. Members on that side, when they were the Government, other than for the Budget Debate did they give six days for any Bill?

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Oh yes.



ලංකා වනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරාව උද්ගීර් සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

What are you talking? You have already had two days; we are prepared to grant a reasonable number of days, but is it reasonable to expect six days to debate the Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation Bill? I do not think so.

කෙනමත් මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. කෙනමත්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

We agreed to pass a lot of Government business without any discussion, on that understanding.

කථානායකතුමා

(ආචාර්ය ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. Speaker)

What is the decision of the House? Are you willing to give four days to discuss it?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We should adjourn the Debate on the Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation Bill as we have already sent notices to all party leaders to meet at 4 o'clock to discuss the question when we should take it up, and how long we should debate it. Until we come to a decision on that it is not advisable to start the Debate. Items 5 to 18 are non-controversial, and I do not think we need burn much midnight oil in studying these regulations. Item 13 is Sri Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya (Amendment) Bill, which had already been debated. We intend to take up the Civic Disabilities Bill when the House sits to elect Senators; on that day we hope that there would be a gathering of all hon. Members, and we will be able to get a two-thirds majority. Items 20 to 21 we can consider, but I do not want them to be taken up today. I intend to refer them to the Standing Committees. We

ලංකා වනිජ තෙල් වන්දි (විදේශික හිමිකම් පැමිණි) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

are not as a rule referring major Bills to a Committee of the whole House after this.

කථානායකතුමා

(ආචාර්ය ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. Speaker)

Do you propose to take up items 20 and 21?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We can discuss that at 4 o'clock. We are not likely to take them up before 4 o'clock; items 5 to 18 are non-controversial.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I do not wish to speak once again on the same matter, but I do wish to make one or two points. We have always done our best to co-operate with you, if not with the Government, in regard to the basic question of arrangement of Government business with the co-operation of the Opposition as far as possible. Last week, for the first time, in your absence, due to a lapse on the part of the Government a Motion to suspend the Standing Orders to discuss and finish the Petroleum Compensation Bill had to be withdrawn. Thereafter, we met in your Chamber with the Deputy Chairman of Committees presiding.

There is one matter which we raised on the Floor of this House regarding the need for the minutes of these meetings to be circulated among all the party leaders. Once before this also this matter was raised and on that occasion you were pleased to direct that copies of minutes should be sent to all party leaders. The Clerk tells me that they were sent, but all I can say is that not a single Opposition party leader, to my knowledge, had received one up to date. It has nothing to do with the postal strike today, for the Order Papers of this House reached us; we all got copies of the











கர்மாவை வளர்ப்பது

கர்மாவை வளர்ப்பது

I have nothing more to add to what I have already stated at the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill in regard to this matter.

புள்ளியை வளர்ப்பது கர்மாவை.

வினா எழுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

அ. ஓ. 2.51

கர்மாவை வளர்ப்பது கர்மாவை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister is taking a strange attitude. He has explained this once before, he says, and does not want to explain it now. So, is it a question of pride going before the fall?

We are very glad that he has thought of these regulations, regulations which provide workers with a much felt need in a number of factories which he visited and where he found that the amenities provided with regard to washing are woefully insufficient. The Hon. Minister makes it incumbent upon the factory owners to see that these facilities are provided. Now, I want to ask him, since he was also Mayor of Colombo, whether he has been able to prevail upon the Hon. Minister of Local Government that the regulations made under the Factories Ordinance—

கர்மாவை வளர்ப்பது கர்மாவை.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You are quite ready!

கர்மாவை வளர்ப்பது கர்மாவை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We can get ready in a jiffy.

அ. ஓ. 2.52 கர்மாவை வளர்ப்பது கர்மாவை.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

But we are not ready. We are still looking for the books.

கர்மாவை வளர்ப்பது கர்மாவை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister must appreciate that these Regulations cannot be enforced where the local authority is

unable to provide the necessary water facilities. I want to ask him whether he has discussed this matter with his Colleague, the Hon. Minister of Local Government, to find out whether the requisite water facilities will be provided.

There are factories put up in certain areas where a pipe borne water supply is not available. I am not stating that in such cases the factory owner shall be exempt from the requirement to provide washing facilities. He must be compelled to provide it. That we are entirely in agreement about. But the question whether the washing facilities as required by the Regulations can be provided or not will depend to a large extent on the availability of water facilities.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister, though the intention behind these Regulations is good, to look at Regulation 9. It says:

"Where there is no pipe borne water supply in a factory suitable receptacles containing water from which water could be drawn by tap shall be provided for the use of the employees."

Does he think that these Regulations are sufficient to cover such cases as where even if the local authority is able to provide the pipe borne water supply, it is still not prepared to co-operate in providing the necessary facilities to the factory? Has he discussed that aspect with the Hon. Minister of Local Government? Secondly, where there is no pipe borne water supply, whether the mere provision of a trough from which you can fix a tap and then draw some water is sufficient to meet the requirements which he thinks are very necessary in regard to washing facilities, or whether some other kind of arrangement could be made, which may not necessarily be too harsh upon the persons who have got to comply with these Regulations, but will see that the distribution of these facilities is done in an equitable manner in areas where a pipe borne water supply is not now available or where the local authority is not prepared to co-operate with respect to



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.]

the enforcement of these Regulations? What is the use of having water supply regulations in places like Mattakkuliya and Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia where they say, "We are rationing water and we are not prepared to give the water which is regulated"? This is a matter in which the Hon. Minister should have consulted the Hon. Minister of Local Government and arrived at some kind of *modus vivendi*. Otherwise, the enforcement of these Regulations may present difficulties to the Labour Department.

අ. හ. 2.56

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I am not ready. I am trying to get ready even now.

I just want to urge one or two points in addition to what the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) had to urge.

While I associate with him in regard to the comments he made about the Colombo Municipal Council and the problems of obtaining water from the water connections of the Colombo Municipal Council in regard to any enterprise, I would wish to ask the Hon. Minister, since he did not condescend to explain to us the Regulations themselves, and I have got a copy of the Regulations here with me, whether it is his intention that these Regulations, which are described as Washing Facilities General Regulations, are to be applicable to every class or description of factory and whether they are applicable to every class of person employed regardless of the processes in which they are employed? In other words, are you compelling an employer to provide washing facilities by these Regulations applicable to every factory regardless of the differences that exist between the factories of different

types in Colombo as well as the differences in different categories of workmen and the different processes in which they are engaged?

I would like to refer the Hon. Minister to the fact that by the enabling clause under the Factories Ordinance as amended, I think, by the 1961 Act, which the S.L.F.P. passed, there is provision for the Minister to prescribe, either generally or in respect of any clause, in regard to the provision of such facilities.

The Hon. Minister will no doubt appreciate that in certain types of factories, where certain chemicals, etc., are used, contamination may be involved, which may be injurious to health, and in those cases it is specially necessary that adequate facilities should be made available to enable the employees to cleanse themselves. I do not know whether troughs with taps, or wash basins, or circular troughs of the fountain type, and so on, are necessary for every conceivable type of industry or factory that exists in the city of Colombo or elsewhere.

As far as I am aware, a factory defined under this Act includes factories belonging to the Government of Ceylon as well as to Government corporations. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he is satisfied that in respect of the different enterprises which come within the description of factory, the Factories Ordinance would apply to them also. The Government or the Government corporations should be a model employer and provide all the facilities that are necessary. However much you may talk of regulations, these regulations should apply equally to all types of factories whether they be in the private sector or in the public sector. It is up to the Hon. Minister, by discussion with the appropriate Minister in charge of the subject of factories in question, to ensure that the workers are protected by being provided with the necessary washing facilities. The Hon. Minister by not telling us these



things is placing us at a great disadvantage. He tells us in plain language, "I am not going to condescend to tell all of you why" because he has told us before. All I can say is that I have no recollection of his having told us before. It may be the Hon. Minister mumbled something or other to which we had not paid too much attention. It may be our fault or even his. But certainly before we discuss this matter it is an obligation which the Hon. Minister owes to us to tell what it is all about.

The Factories Ordinance applies throughout the Island, and I am aware it applies to every desiccated coconut mill and other mill existing from Nattandiya right down the line to the tea factories in the up-country, every single enterprise, employing labour. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, where you have only wells in an area, how you are going to provide troughs with taps and circular troughs of the fountain type. In other words, are you asking the employers to do things which they are incapable of doing? Certainly, constructing a cement trough is not a difficult thing, or even to provide waste pipe and plugs, and so on, but, I think, it would be extremely difficult to get the water supply in adequate quantities. If you are dealing with a restricted area or you are restricting it to the municipality of Colombo, I can understand. As the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) points out, even that is not feasible where the municipal authorities do not co-operate. Apparently, he has had experience of that type of thing. I know, for instance, that in the case of applications made in respect of nozzle taps in the Kollupitiya area it has been extremely difficult to get the approval of the municipal authorities unless it be by some under-the-counter arrangements.

So far as these regulations are concerned, you are seeking to lay down a set of standards of a general character which, in my submission, are unrealistic. Let us remember

that it is not merely a question of propagandizing to the workers that you have their welfare at heart. You are presenting these regulations with the knowledge that the workers require special attention in regard to special processes and in regard to special dangers to which they are subjected, and you are saying that they must have adequate washing facilities.

When we talk of water facilities here, what is involved is not merely drinking water but the provision of a special type of facility. If you want to say that the workers shall have the necessary facilities for bathing, shower-baths, washing, that the women shall have separate cubicles built for them, that is all well and good. But is it reasonable to make these regulations generally applicable to the whole country? Outside Colombo, for instance, are you going to provide shower-baths? You can certainly see that bathing wells for washing and bathing, separate cubicles for women, are provided, but is it feasible to ask employers to provide shower-baths?

I do not know what the Hon. Minister had in mind when he produced a law which is impracticable, which is incapable of execution in any sense of the word, having regard to the definition of the word "factory". I do not know whether it is humanly possible for employers to conform to these regulations. The consequence of their not being able to conform to these regulations will be that you will be placing a further disincentive in the way of persons wishing to start industries, at a time when Ceylon needs further industrialization in order to make economic progress.

I quite agree with the Hon. Minister that the provision of some facilities is necessary. But, instead of trying to pass regulations of a general character drafted by his officials without regard to the variations that exist between the needs of each individual enterprise and the needs of each industry, instead of



[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

merely legislating for more expenditure and adding to the burdens of the private sector, about which this Government is so concerned, the Hon. Minister should try to be more realistic. There are heaps and heaps of enterprises in the City of Colombo which require washing facilities, and the Hon. Minister is perfectly right in requiring them to provide these facilities, but there are many others where the mere fact of conforming to these regulations is going to create more problems. The result will be that employment opportunities will diminish, because, until an employer is able to conform to these regulations, he will not be able to start an industry, he will be liable to prosecution, and liable to be harassed in various ways.

I, therefore, appeal to the Hon. Minister to adopt a more realistic approach to the problems confronting him, to consider the different types of factories, to try to formulate a set of regulations which are realistic to each set of conditions. The law does not require that you should formulate one general set of regulations applicable everywhere. You can formulate regulations on a realistic basis bring them before the House, and obtain our approval before they become law.

I wonder whether the Hon. Minister has given serious consideration to the rate of water supply? Regulation 7 requires the provision of at least two gallons of water per individual. I do not know whether the whole of Labugama is capable of providing two gallons of water per person in the City of Colombo, although it ought to be so. There are times when, I am personally well aware, the provision of two gallons per individual creates all kinds of problems. There are times when the Colombo Municipal Council tells us: You better fill your bath tub overnight because the water supply is poor. Are two gallons sufficient for purposes of proper cleansing? [Interruption]. There is no provision for soap at all.

I do not think the regulations even talk of soap. I am sorry I have not had a chance of reading it. Regulation 2 does refer to soap.

My submission is that if this is an attempt to convince the workers that they are going to get a better deal, there is going to be disillusionment. They are going to find that the Minister, in his anxiety to please the workers, is anxious to thrust on them something which they may not really require, which is unrealistic in relation to their requirements, and in relation to local conditions.

Therefore, I would ask the Minister, while he is considering the need for washing facilities in general for workers of this country, that he should not expect the workers to unite for having a common wash in a common tub! What is required is that special attention must be paid to particular industries and particular enterprises. If you do not propose to do it, I think, we in the Opposition will find it hard to accept the claim that you are adopting a realistic approach towards the need for fulfilling your obligations under the Factories Ordinance.

So, I do appeal to the Minister to re-think his regulations and to consider whether he ought to make regulations of general application to all factories in the country, or whether he should try to restrict the areas where each set of regulations will apply. For example, you will find that your standards of washing facilities do not correspond to the general standards available in many local areas. In some of the local areas you do not even find pit latrines. There are whole villages in rural areas which are very badly provided for. The number of closets available is most inadequate.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

You are responsible for all that.



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්දාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

How am I responsible? People go behind bushes in those areas: those things happen whether the people are U.N.P. or S.L.F.P. Even the Hon. Minister finds it necessary sometimes to go behind bushes. You must have regard to the nature of the general facilities available in an area when you are providing for special facilities in respect of industries. It is unrealistic to expect industries 30 to 40 miles out of Colombo to conform to regulations applicable to industries sited in Colombo. True, we are trying to take more industries into rural areas. Even so, I submit that to expect the same standard provided in Colombo to be provided for all and sundry, wherever industries are sited, would be the wrong approach. I therefore appeal to the Minister to formulate regulations capable of fulfilling the requirements, where the law will not be merely a nuisance creating additional blocks against expansion of work-places and creation of new employment. I wonder whether the Minister realizes that even a dairy, under this definition, could come within the Factories Ordinance.

කර්මාන්තශාලා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I do not think a dairy will come under the Factories Ordinance.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්දාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It depends on the number of persons employed. Shall we look up the law? It will take a little time but I can do that. I am firmly convinced, Sir, that you are wrong. Certainly a dairy would come within the definition of a factory if it employed more than five persons. A bakery would come under this definition, and you find bakeries all over the Island. A printing press would come under this definition, also a

cycle repair shop. I can multiply the examples. All these places will have to have troughs and jets and taps and so on, and the net result will be that, far from being Minister of Employment, you will end up as Minister of Unemployment if you expect every employer who is going to employ more than five people to first of all make a capital investment of a sum of money for the building and necessary equipment you require.

Therefore, much as we appreciate the social service approach with which these Regulations have been presented, you will find that within a short time the Minister and the officers under him will be turning a blind eye to all breaches committed under these Regulations merely because it becomes impractical to enforce them.

With these submissions I would like to ask the Minister not to fall into the trough of officialdom by presenting general regulations for washing facilities. You must do it with special care and attention paid to the needs of special enterprises. Otherwise it will not be the workers who will fall into the trough but you will yourself fall into a trough of your own making!

Thank you.

අ. ඩා. 3.13

කේනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Minister did not care to tell us what these Regulations were all about. He told us that he had explained this matter to us before. I must agree with the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) that if he did, I cannot recollect it.

I remember reading some statements in the papers, made by the Minister—he is presently the hero of the “Ceylon Observer”—but all I remember is that he went into a factory and made a statement that he was horrified by what he saw about the lack of washing facilities and so on and so forth. If this newly found



[කෙතමන් මය.]

horror at the conditions under which workers in Colombo have been labouring for so long has inspired the Minister to bring in some of these Regulations which were in the files of the Ministry for a long time, we can only be very grateful that the horror has had that effect.

But I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there may be other reasons why the Minister was not forthcoming with his reasons in introducing these Regulations.

The hon. Member for Dompe has stressed one aspect of the matter, namely, that in making regulations under the Factories Ordinance one must not make regulations in a general way but regulations which could be applied, taking into account the fact that the level of industrial development in various parts of the country and in various branches of the economy varies considerably. For instance, if you go through all these Regulations, some of the things insisted upon may be very difficult to fulfil for, say, a person running a small bicycle repair shop employing more than five persons. On the other hand, they would be totally and grossly inadequate when one considers the case of a big company like B. C. C. Limited or Brooke Bond Limited or Liptons. The big companies should provide much more by way of washing facilities, and, in fact, some of them give more than what is laid down. So, if you work this law, there is nothing except trade union action to prevent some of those who are giving more than what is laid down in these Regulations from allowing things to deteriorate till they reach the level of the requirements in the Regulations. It seems to me that in his hurry to purge his soul of horror the Hon. Minister has not chosen to give himself or his commissioner the power to insist, in relation to specific branches of industry or in relation to particular factories or in relation to factories situated in particular localities of the country, that certain definite minimum standards with regard

to washing facilities should be provided. I will not digress on to that because the hon. Member for Dompe has dealt fully with that subject.

I wish to show that apparently there has not been sufficient clear thinking in the framing of the regulations. When it comes to the provision of water, my Hon. Friend is specific. He fixes the minimum quantity of water that must be made available per worker per day. Regulation No. 7 says:

“The water supply to the washing facilities shall be capable of yielding at the rate of not less than two gallons a day for each person employed in the factory.”

I am not going into the question whether two gallons of water is sufficient for a person to have a proper bath or not. At least it is something definite; and even the limited number of factory inspectors available can find out whether two gallons of water is available. However, I do not know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that it takes more than water to wash—you need soap and towels also to wash. This is the point. He gets away with making very broad references to soap and drying facilities. May I draw your attention to Regulation No. 2? It is most imprecise. It says:

“There shall be provided and maintained in every factory for the use of employees adequate and suitable facilities for washing in accordance with the provisions set out in the Schedule hereto. Such facilities shall include soap, nail brushes or other suitable means of cleaning and facilities for drying, and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean condition.”

You will notice that the reference here is to:

“suitable facilities....as set out in the Schedule hereto”.

But when it comes to “Schedule hereto” there is reference only to the water part of the facilities and there is no specific reference to washing and drying facilities. I find that my Hon. Friend has stated that there must be two gallons of water per head per day for washing. Why have



கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு ரேஷனரி

you not made a more specific reference to soap—how much soap should be provided? Why cannot you provide—

சுரு. பி. பி. மொகமேட்

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Sufficient soap will be provided.

கேனமன் மீ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Sufficient in whose opinion? Do you mean to say that a factory inspector will go round with measuring buckets to measure the two gallons of water? What facilities the factory inspector has to measure the quantity of water to ascertain whether it is 2 or 2.01 gallons or only 1.99 gallons nobody knows. It is better that there should be a certain regulated amount of soap provided per worker, a cake of soap a week per worker or some small amount. When it comes to the—

கி.பி.நாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Is it necessary to go into such details?

கேனமன் மீ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

It is necessary. We are dealing with very specific regulations. It is my contention that if you want to help workers it is necessary to specify the quantity of—

கி.பி.நாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

It means that a sufficient quantity should be provided.

கேனமன் மீ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

What is "sufficient"? Is the interpretation of "sufficient" to be left to the whims and fancies of every employer? In that case, why do you not

கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு ரேஷனரி

leave the provision of water to the whims and fancies of every employer? He trusts the employers in regard to soap but not in regard to water. I do not trust them in regard to either.

பி. சி. தோண்டமன் மீ. (பி. சி. தோண்டமன்)  
உ. மீ.

(திரு. எஸ். தோண்டமன்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. S. Thondaman—Appointed Member)

Trade unions can negotiate with the employers.

கேனமன் மீ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Trade unions can negotiate water? In fact, all the facilities that are available now were negotiated by trade unions, not by law.

கி.பி.நாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Yes. Will the hon. Member please go on?

கேனமன் மீ.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) has made a very valuable interjection. I want to deal with it because it is a very valuable point. He is a leader of the working class and we cannot ignore what he says on these matters.

The same matter arises on the question of drying facilities. Why cannot the Minister say that some towel or a piece of cloth should be available in respect of each worker and that it should be changed once a week or once in three days or some such thing? There must be some type of specific undertaking. When it comes to washing facilities the Hon. Minister goes into great detail about whether it should be a tap or a shower with a rose or whether it should be a fountain tap,



[கேள்விகள்]

and what the condition of the floor should be, that it should be a smooth and impervious surface fitted with waste pipe, plug, and so on and so forth. They are all well and good. At least, when an employer is not carrying all this out you can catch him and say, "Your surface is not impervious or smooth", and bring him before the courts. But when it comes to the other facilities, for the worker being able after eight hours or more of sweat, to clean his body and go home, I think, the Hon. Minister should have made some suitable and more definite provisions in regard to the other aspects of washing, namely, soap and drying facilities.

சுரு. சி. பி. பண்டா (காங்கிரஸ்)

(கேள்வியை எம். டி. பண்டா—விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda—Minister of Agriculture and Food)

What is the kind of soap ?

கேள்விகள்.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Any type of soap. We do not mind even the ones made by B.C.C. I do not mind if you want to specify the kind of soap but the quantity should be stated.

There is another matter which I think the Hon. Minister has not thought out sufficiently. I refer you to Regulation 6. This is a regulation regarding female workers and provision for separate washing facilities for them. The Hon. Minister has paid special attention to the question of separate washing facilities for female workers and he goes on to say, "At the entrance to such facilities there shall be a conspicuous notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers with the words 'for women only' inscribed thereon and also have a female figure drawn thereon."

காங்கிரஸ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

What is the objection to that ?

கேள்விகள்.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I will be glad to enlighten you on the question. I am not going into the wider aspects whether the notice should be in the Official language or not. That is another matter which can be taken up by some others.

காங்கிரஸ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

There may be workers who cannot read.

கேள்விகள்.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I am not worried about this question of a female figure being drawn. I am taking up the other question, of adequate notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers—

சுரு. சி. பி. மொகமேட்

(கேள்வியை எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

If the hon. Member suggests a naked figure I do not mind having it.

காங்கிரஸ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Will the Hon. Minister please sit down ?

கேள்விகள்.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

May be the Hon. Minister knows all about naked figures and washing facilities.



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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Will the hon. Member please come to the subject? Do not be disturbed by these interruptions.

කේනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

It is a Ministerial statement. I am taking up a practical question with the Hon. Minister. He states, "a conspicuous notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers with the words 'for women only'." In the case of the female figure, I hope it will be drawn in suitable places. That can certainly be there at the entrance to the separate washing facilities with my blessings and without any objection on my part. The point I wish to raise is this. Why should this notice be only in the language understood by the majority of the workers?

The Hon. Minister has been Mayor of Colombo. He knows the amount of trouble we have in Colombo in regard to public lavatories. We have lavatories for men and women separately, and, though we do not draw figures of men and women, including the little difference which distinguishes one from another, they are usually drawn in the lavatories and not at the entrance, what if we do have in both the Sinhala and Tamil language notices to indicate which side of the public lavatory is for males and which side for females? The reason is that in mixed cities like Colombo it is very difficult if you do not have it in both languages for the majority of the people to distinguish which entrance is meant for them. Sometimes, most embarrassing mishaps occur, but we do not deliberately mix up in the lavatories.

In the factories of Colombo there are a large number of workers who speak in Sinhala but who cannot

read Sinhala ; about 30 to 40 per cent. cannot read Sinhala but they can read Tamil. There are some who cannot read at all. Why do you not have it in both languages? Why are you insisting on the position that it should be in the language understood by the majority? Let there be reasonable use of Tamil or Sinhala. We can see the Hon. Minister is trying to avoid something by having female figures all over the place.

I do not want to go into details of this matter any further, but to avoid having to raise the same point over again on these regulations, I will raise one point. All these regulations are very good so long as some of these requirements regarding soap, and so on, are suitably provided for. I also feel that unless you are going to strengthen your factory inspectorate all these regulations would become a dead letter. Up to now, one of the biggest problems we have had is not so much a question of lack of regulations, but the utter lack of sufficient and trained cadre to put into operation the Factories Act. It has been a question of lack of factory inspectorate. The Hon. Minister had earlier made a remark that he intends to expand the inspectorate under the Factories Act. If it is his intention to do that we are glad, but there is no indication whatsoever of that when we look at the Budget ; we do not see any expansion, and there are no supplementary estimates before the House for the purpose of expanding the inspectorate to enforce the regulations under the Factories Act. Is this merely a pious wish on the part of the Minister, or is he going to bring in voluntary workers and give them the powers of the inspectorate to enforce these regulations? If you are prepared to give such powers to the trade unions we are prepared to accept them. I have observed that there are a large number of officers, inspectors, A.C.Ls., and so on and so forth, to see to the enforcement of the law. I agree that in many cases abominable conditions are prevailing, and until and unless



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[කෙතමන් මය.]

you strengthen your inspectorate with suitable and honest men who will not be browbeaten or bribed by the employers, until you have a sufficient number of inspectors, you will not be able to solve this problem. The present number of the factory inspectorate is not sufficient to inspect half the factories in one constituency in Colombo. So, how are you going to extend it right throughout the Island? The Hon. Minister when he places regulations before this House must also please explain how and when he is going to expand the personnel of the inspectorate under the Factories Act. This is far, far more important than the matter of drafting regulations.

අ. භා. 3.32

ලෙස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන මය. (පානදුර)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணந் துறை)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

There are one or two matters on which I should like to get some clarification. The first is in regard to the regulation where it states, "At the entrance to such facilities there shall be a conspicuous notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers..". On this question, I really feel that if this regulation is to be passed in this form the Government will be unnecessarily laying itself open to the charge that it is attempting to amend the Official Language Act. Where the majority of workers happen to be non-Sinhalese, it appears from this regulation which I have just read that the notice would not be put up in Sinhala. Such an omission would be actually a non-implementation of the Official Language Act which states that Sinhala shall be the only official language.

I do not say that the Hon. Minister intends wilfully to break the Official Language Act in bringing this regulation, but I do say that the charge may be very well levelled against him. I think it would be good if the Hon. Minister could amend that regulation in a suitable

way which will not lay him or the Government which he represents open to that charge. How precisely that can be done I do not know. It is for him to think it out. In the notice he says "there shall be a conspicuous notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers". In some cases the language of the majority may be the official language, but not in all cases. Perhaps he can add "conspicuous notice in the language of the majority and in the Official Language." Sinhala may be the language understood by the majority of the workers, and even if it is not, Sinhala must be there, unless of course the Hon. Minister thinks it is unnecessary, in which case he will have to bear the odium of the charge that he is trying in a surreptitious manner to break the Sinhala Only Act.

Regulation No. 4 states, "Showers for the use of female workers shall be enclosed in cubicles." He must make it clear. This regulation as it stands does not make it clear whether it has to be a cubicle for each shower or one cubicle for a number of showers where the female workers will be taking their showers. Presumably, it means a cubicle for each shower. But in a place where there are four or five or half a dozen showers, it may not be necessary to have six cubicles for six showers. Anyway, that is a matter he should make clear.

There is another matter in relation to Regulation No. 6. You will note that he requires that separate washing facilities shall be provided for female workers where they are employed, and at the entrance to such facilities there should be this notice and the figure he spoke of. That is presumably, or rather obviously, to prevent people of the opposite sex from entering the place where women workers are having their wash. I would point out that similar protection is not provided where the men workers are doing their wash. There is no notice that the men are supposed to be washing there, and it is quite open



for a woman to enter a place where the men workers are having their wash. Now, in order to prevent women workers unwittingly entering such places, he might also add a regulation that there should be a notice in the official language or in the language of the majority, if it is necessary, and of course in the official language, and also the figure of a man suitably clad, to show that it is meant for men. This is to prevent women workers from entering washing places meant for men.

The hon. Member for Dompe stated that these regulations were too general and that it would not be practicable to apply them to all work places alike. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) put it in a slightly different way. He seemed to draw a distinction between different types of industries when he said certain types of industries which employed a large number of workers may require much more facilities than are provided for here and in the case of certain industries which employed smaller numbers of workers some of these facilities may perhaps even be too much for them.

I find that there is a clause right at the end of these Regulations which reads as follows:—

“Provided that where the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that in respect of any particular factory or part thereof any requirement of this regulation is inappropriate or is not practicable or for other reasons deemed not necessary, he may by certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke) exempt the factory or part thereof from such requirement to such extent and subject to such condition as he may specify in the certificate.”

That to some extent seems to meet the point raised by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) but for this fact, that it applies only to Regulation 4. That is the Regulation which speaks of use of showers for the female workers. That proviso applies only to that Regulation 4. It does not refer to the other Regulations. It is one where the Chief Inspector of Factories finds that that Regulation is inappropriate

or not practicable for any other reason that he has the power to amend that. But if he can find some suitable way of making the other Regulations also amendable by the Chief Inspector of Factories in a particular instance in a similar way, perhaps he may find a way of getting out of this particular difficulty.

With regard to the point raised by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central, I cannot see how the Hon. Minister can get over that difficulty because, as the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central pointed out, in the larger factories in the City of Colombo the facilities provided today are in fact of a very much higher order than are stated in these Regulations. These are the minimum conditions. The hon. Member stated that his fear, if these Regulations were adopted, was whether those standards would tend to fall down to the minimum. I cannot see how that can be prevented except by trade union action. It is not possible for the Government by regulations to lay down conditions for all cases. All it can do is to fix a minimum. Therefore, I do not see how that can be prevented, but at least the Hon. Minister may take into account the other criticisms made and, particularly in regard to the official language question, see that he acts in such a manner as would ensure that the charge that he is trying in some insidious way to undermine the Official Language Act is not made, and even if such a charge is made, that there is no justification for such a charge.

අ. හ. 3.40

සුබසිංහ මහ.

(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

I do not want to take too much time of the House but I want to make a suggestion to the Hon. Minister to make these Regulations more practicable, particularly in the rural areas. In drafting these Regulations, it seems to me that the Hon. Minister and his advisers have had factories in a city like Colombo very much



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[සුබසිංහ මයා.]

in mind when he speaks of troughs, wash basins, taps and various other things.

You and I know very well about the conditions prevailing in our part of the country where we have a large number of fibre mills, desiccated coconut mills, oil mills and various other mills and factories where they employ sometimes 50, 75 or 80 people. In our part of the world there is no reservoir from which people can bring the water by pipe nor have we streams coming down the mountains like in the tea-growing areas where they can tap the water. Here if they want to instal these facilities, it will have to be entirely by pumping the water, and I must say that in order to draw water from the wells all the pumps, machinery and various other things that they will have to instal will be so exorbitant that the Hon. Minister will be disappointed at the end, because none of the employers will be installing the machinery, pumps, and various other facilities, particularly so because there is no adequate inspectorate to inspect the factories even once a year. I know there are many factories that have never been inspected.

In some of the rural areas where we have fibre mills, oil mills, and such other mills, I would suggest that some other measures be adopted or facilities provided to obtain water. In our part of the country we have a lot of bathing ponds which are very popular with the people. They use these for bathing and cleansing themselves. In order to make it more practicable, why cannot the Hon. Minister add some clause somewhere that where these facilities are not available, some kind of arrangement be made in close proximity to a fibre mill or such other factory for the provision of such ponds where the workers can cleanse themselves. Of course, some sort of enclosure can be provided to give privacy. This would be much more practicable than insisting on these people to instal these gadgets, troughs, wash

basins, and so on. I can tell the Hon. Minister that in a short time these basins, and so on, would be as black as hell. I am sure the management will not be concerned about applying Vim and having these things cleaned. This kind of thing will in the end spread more disease than the Minister hopes to prevent. It is better to have ponds where there will be adequate water for the employees to bathe and wash themselves and do anything they like. I do hope the Hon. Minister will consider these matters.

අ. හා. 3.46

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මයා. (අගලවත්ත)

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹு—அகலவத்தை)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe—Agalawatta)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්නට මාත් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. සාමාන්‍ය යෙන් ලංකාවේ බොහෝ වැඩපෙළවල කම්කරුවන්ට අවශ්‍ය ජල පහසුකම් සපයා දී නැහැ. එමෙන්ම ඒ සඳහා උපකරණ ආදී පහසුකම්ද සලස්වා දී නැහැ. මේ අන්දමේ රෙගුලාසි, කොපමණ ගෙනාවත්, සමහර ආණ්ඩුවේ ආයතනවල පවා සේවකයින්ට ඔවුන්ගේ මේ අයිතිවාසිකම නියම අන්දමින් ලබාදී නැහැ. මේ ජල පහසුකම් පිළිබඳව කොතරම් නීතිරීති තිබුණත්, කථාවලින් කොතරම් කිව්වත්, ආණ්ඩුවේ ආයතනවල තැත්වීම් ලංගම් ආයතනවල මේ පහසුකම තිබුණේ නැති බව පසුගිය කාලයේ ලංකා ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලයේ ආයතනවලට—ඩිපෝට්ටට—ගොස් මේ අංශය ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බැලූ විට අපට පෙනී ගියා. නීති රීති නොතිබුණත්, වැඩපොළවල පාලක පක්ෂයේ පාවිච්චිය සඳහා නම් හොඳට ජලය සපයා දී තිබුණා. අත් සෝදන්න, තාත්ත ආදී සෑම දේකටම වතුර පහසුකම් පාලක පක්ෂයට නම් සපයා දී තිබුණා. එහෙත්, ඒ වැඩපොළවල සේවය කළ කම්කරුවන්ට ඒ පහසුකම් දී තිබුණේ නැහැ.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, නීති රීති ගෙනෙන එක හොඳයි. ඒවා නිබිය යුතුයි. නීති රීති නොතිබුණත් පාලක පක්ෂය නම් වැයම් කර ඒ ජල පහසුකම් ලබාගෙන



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

නිබුණා. එමෙන්ම නීති රීති කොතරම් නිබුණත් නියම විධියට පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වන්නේ නැත්නම් එයින් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් වෙන්තේත් නැහැ. කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩපොළවල් පරීක්ෂණ අංශය නියම විධියට සකස් වී නැති බව විශේෂයෙන්ම සඳහන් කළ යුතුයි. ප්‍රමාණවත් තරම් නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් නැහැ. මා දන්නවා, මේ නීතිරීතිවලින් බොහොමයක් පොතට පමණක් සීමා වී තිබෙන බව. මේ නීති රීති පොතට ඇතුළත් කිරීම ගැන වුණත් මා බොහොම සන්තෝෂයි. නමුත් කොපමණ පොත්වල ගොඩ කළත්, මේ නීති ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට ශක්තියක් නැත්නම්, මේ අපි කපා කරන දේවලින් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නැහැ.

ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල දැන් අළුත් කම්මාන්තශාලා ඇති වීගෙන යනවා. පැරණි කර්මාන්තශාලාත් තිබෙනවා. සමහර පළාත්වල මිනිරන් සුද්ධ කිරීමේ වැඩපොළවල් තිබෙනවා. කොළඹ නැගෙනහිර තීරුවේ තිබෙන මිනිරන් සුද්ධ කිරීමේ කර්මාන්තශාලා ගැන අපට විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කරන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ වැඩපොළවල වැඩ කරන කම්කරුවන්ට වැඩ අවසාන වුණාට පසුව නාගන්නා තරම් ප්‍රමාණවත් වන අන්දමට ඒ ස්ථානවල වතුර තිබෙනවාදැයි මා දැනගන්නට කැමතියි. දැන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන රීතිවලින් ඒ පහසුව ලබා දෙන්නට බැහැ. පීපීප දෙකක් තිබුණු පමණින් වැඩ ඇරුණු අවස්ථාවේදී කම්කරුවන්ට නාගන්නා ජල පහසුකම් තිබෙනවා යයි කියන්නට බැහැ. එම නිසා මේ රීති දෙස බලන විට අපට පෙනී යනවා, අඩුපාඩුකම් කීපයක් මෙහි තිබෙන බව. දැනට අපට සැනසීමකට පත්වන්නට පුළුවන්, අඩුපාඩුවක් වශයෙන් තිබුණු කාරණයක් නීති පොතට ඇතුළත් කර ඒ අඩුපාඩුව පිරිමසා තිබෙනවාය කියා. එහෙත් නොයෙක් අංශවල නොයෙක් නොයෙක් ආකාරයට වැඩ කරන සේවකයන්ට මේ පහසුකම් වෙන වෙන තත්ත්වයන්ගෙන් ලබා දෙන්නට ඕනෑය කියන මතය මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට කැමතියි.

සමහර ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල පයිප්ප නොතිබුණාට—ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම පීපීප දෙකක් ගෙනල්ලා නම් පිරිමසන්නට බැහැ—ජල නල අළුතෙන් සවි කිරීම එන

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

රම් අමාරු කාරණයක් වන එකක් නැහැ. පස්දුන් කෝරළයේ වතුර ඕනෑ ප්‍රමාණයට තිබෙනවා. එහි ජල නල සවි කිරීම එතරම් අපහසුවක් නැහැ. එම නිසා මේ රීති වලින් කියනවා නම්, පයිප්ප වතුර නැති ප්‍රදේශවල අසුවල් ක්‍රමයට වතුර පහසුකම් සපයා දිය යුතුය කියා, එයින් සමහර කර්මාන්තශාලා හිමියන් සැහීමකට පත් වී ඉතා පහසුවෙන් කරන්නට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙන දෙයක් වුණත් නොකර හරින්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවාය කියන එකයි මගේ මතය. එම නිසා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන අපි සලකා බලන විට පරීක්ෂණ අංශය ශක්තිමත් කර ඒ අංශයට මේ රීති ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට ඉඩ කඩ දිය යුතුයයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා. එය දැන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන රීතිවලින් ඉටු නොවේය කියන එකයි, අපේ වැටහීම.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මා දන්නවා, අද පවා වරායේ සමහර අංශවල නැමට හා බිමට ප්‍රමාණවත් වන අන්දමට ජල පහසුකම් සලසා නැති බව. අඟුරු මඩුවේ කම්කරුවන්ට වතුර ටිකක් නාගන්නා අපි තවම පහසුකම් සලසා දී නැහැ. සභාග ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලයේදී ඒ වැඩ කොටස ආරම්භ කළා. දැන් ඒ කටයුත්ත අවසාන වීගෙන යනවා. බලාගෙන යන විට ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඒ පහසුකමක් කම්කරුවන්ට පාවිච්චි කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. අඟුරු මඩුවේ වැඩ කරන කම්කරුවන් තමන්ගේ වැඩ අවසාන කරන විට ඔවුන්ගේ ඇඟ පුරා අඟුරු ගැවී තිබෙනවා.

නාල ඇඳගෙන පිටවෙන්න නම් ඔවුන්ගේ ඇඳුම් තබාගැනීම සඳහා පෙට්ටි සපයා දෙන්න ඕන. එසේ නැති නම් වතුර ප්‍රයෝජනයක් වන්නේ නැහැ. ජල නල සවි කිරීමෙන් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මේ නීති රීති ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන විට ඒ පහසුකම් සැලසීමට විධිවිධාන යෙදිය යුතුයි. වැඩපොළවල ජල නල සවි කරන විට කම්කරුවන්ගේ ඇඳුම් තබා ගැනීම සඳහා පෙට්ටින් සැපයීමට සැලැස්විය යුතුයි.

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

පෙට්ටි කඩල කවුරුත් ගත්තොත් ?



අතිල් මනසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

ඉන්ස්පෙක්ටර් මහත්වරුන්ට පෙට්ටි කඩන ඒවා පරීක්ෂා කර පුරුද්ද ඇති [බාධකීරීමක්] ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා කියනවා, පෙට්ටි කඩන්න පුළුවන්ය කියා. පෙට්ටි කඩන්න පෙර පෙට්ටි හදා දෙන්න ඕන. ඊට පසුව අපි බලමු, පෙට්ටි කඩන වාද, නාද්ද කියා. අපි යම් කිසි උපදෙසක් දෙන විට, කම්කරුවන්ට පහසුකම් සැලසීම සඳහා, ඇමතිවරු ඒවාට අවහිර කරනවා.

හර රිවියගෙලේ

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

මම කිව්වේ, තවත් උදව්වක් වශයෙන්.  
ඒවා පරීක්ෂා කරන්නත් උදව් පත්  
කරන්න කියා.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාට දැනුයි, මොලේ පැදිගෙන එන්නේ.

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟାଦିପ

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

මෙලේ නැති නම් තමුසෙලා පැරදවිය  
හැකිද ? [බාධාකිරීමක්]

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

මම උදාහරණයක් දුන්නේ, මේ නීති  
 ඊති සකස් කරන විට ඒවා නියම විදියට  
 ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට නම් තවත් අතුරු දේ  
 කළ යුතු බව පෙන්වීමට.

සමහර ආයතන පැමිණිල්ලක් කරනවා. කොපමණ ජල තල සවි කළත් ඒවා තැනි වෙනවාය කියා. විශේෂයෙන්ම පින්තල කොටස් සවි කළොත් සුමානයකදී ඒවා තැනි වෙනවායයි කියනවා. ජල තල පහසුකම් තැනිකම ගැන වෘත්තීය සමිති පැමිණිලි කළාම බොහෝ විට සුදානා යැයි

ඡය කියන්නේ ඒවාට අවශ්‍ය කොටස්  
 සවි කළාම ඒවා හොරකම් කරගෙන යන  
 වාය, ඒ නිසා කොහොමද? ඒවා සපයන  
 තේ කියායි. ඒ නිසා කම්කරු දෙපාර්ත  
 මේන්තුව මේ පිළිබඳව විශේෂ සැලකිල්  
 ලක් යොදා හොරකම් කරන්න බැරි ජල  
 නල කොටස් සවි කිරීමට මාර්ග සැලැස්  
 විය යුතුයි. එවැනි දේ සමහර ආයතන  
 වල තිබෙනවා. කොළඹ නගර සභාව අළු  
 තින් එවැනි කොටස් සවි කර තිබෙනවා.  
 ඒවා කාටවත් හොරකම් කරගෙන යන්න  
 බැහැ. එවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ආරම්භ  
 කළොත් ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්න පුළුවනි.

ජල නල සවි කිරීම ගැන පාලක පක්ෂය වැඩි කැමැත්තක් දක්වන්නේ නැහැ. ජල නල කොටස් මිල වැඩිය කියනවා. කම්කරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ පිළිබඳව දන්නවා දැයි මම දන්නේ නැහැ. එතුමා වැඩ පොළවල සංචාරය කරන විට ජල නල සවි කිරීම පිළිබඳවත් පරීක්ෂා කර බලනවා නම් හොඳයි. පරණ තැලේ පයිප්ප සවි කර තිබෙනවාද, එසේ නැත්නම් හොරකම් කරන්නට බැරි ජල නල සවි කර තිබෙනවාද කියා දැන ගන්නට කැමතියි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා යම් යම් ප්‍රදේශවල සංචාරය කරන විට ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල ජල නල සවි කර තිබෙනවාද කියා සොයා බලනවාද? මේ නීති ගෙනත් තිබෙන්නේ එසේ සොයා බැලීමේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන්ද? අපට එකම මිම්මෙන් සැම දෙයක්ම මනින්නට බැරි බව මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට පෙනී යනවා. නමුත් මේ නීතිය දෙස බැලුවාම එකම මිම්මෙන් සැම දෙයක් ගැනම සිතා තිබෙන බව පේනවා. මේ මිම්ම අනුව පාලකයන් වැඩ කිරීමට පටන් ගනිවි. ඒ නිසා මේ මිම්ම තව ටිකක් ඉහළ දමා පරීක්ෂණ අංශය ශක්ති මත් කරනවා නම් මේ පිළිබඳ තත්ත්වය අපට දවසින් දවස දියුණු කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙවි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඒ අදහස ඇතිවද මේ නීති ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ? නමුත් අපට පෙනී යන අන්දමට නම් පාවිච්චි කර තිබෙන මිම්ම පහළ තත්ත්වයේ එකක්. ඒ විධියේ මිම්මක් දැමීම ගරු ඇමතිතුමා කරන්නට යන බව බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමිනි.



කර්මාන්ත ශාලා රෙගුලාසි

കഥാസങ്കല്പം

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

In fairness to the two Clerks and the Officers of this House, I must state that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs has informed me that he received a copy of the minutes of the last leaders' meeting which proves that it has been posted. So, I think—

එෆ්. ආර්. සියස් බණ්ඩාරත්න මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It is not fair by us if it is posted too late or does not reach us.

කළු නියෙකනුම,

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

It has been posted, they say, on the 23rd.

The Sitting is suspended till  
4.30 P.M.

රැස්වීම පිට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදීත්, අ. හා. 4.30 ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

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

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

පී. බී. විජයසූත්ත'දර මයා. (කිරිඇල්ල)

(திரு. பீ. பி. விஜேசுந்தர—கிரியெல்ல)

(Mr. P. B. Wijesundara—Kiriella)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු කම්කරු  
 ඇමතිතුමා විසින් කර්මාන්ත ශාලා ආශ්‍රේ  
 පනත යටතේ ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද රෙගු  
 ලාසි සම්බන්ධයෙන් මටත් වැදගත්  
 කරුණු කීපයක් සඳහන් කරන්නට අවශ්‍ය  
 ව තිබෙනවා. කර්මාන්ත ශාලා පරීක්ෂක  
 වරුන්ගේ හිඟකම ගැන ගරු මන්ත්‍රී  
 වරුන් කීප දෙනකු විසින්ම මීට ප්‍රථම  
 යෙන් පෙන්වා දෙන්නට යෙදුණා.  
 එහෙයින් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවල සැලසිය  
 යුතු පහසුකම් සලසනවාදැයි පරීක්ෂා කර  
 බැලීමේ බලය දිසාපතිවරුන්ටත්, සෞඛ්‍ය  
 පරීක්ෂකවරුන්ටත්, පළාත් පාලන

කර්මාන්ත ශාලා රෙගුලාසි

ආයතනවල ප්‍රධානීන්ටත් පැවරුවහොත් එයින් යහපතක් වෙනවා ඇතැයි මා විශ්වාස කරනවා.

සමහර විට කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවල වැඩ කරන කම්කරුවන්ට යම් යම් පහසුකම් සැලසුවත් ඒවා ප්‍රදර්ශනයට පමණක් සීමා වන්නටත් ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. පරීක්ෂකවරයා පැමිණෙන දවසට පමණක් කර්මාන්ත ශාලා හිමියන් පහසුකම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රදර්ශනයක් පවත්වා අනික් දවස්වල ඒ පහසුකම් නැති කරන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා නිරන්තරයෙන්ම ඒ පහසුකම් පවතින අන්දමට ක්‍රියා කිරීමට ගරු ඇමති නූතන වග බලා ගන්නවා නම් හොඳයි.

ඇස්වල අමාරුකම්වලටත්, සර්ප විෂට ප්‍රථමාධාර දීම සම්බන්ධවත් වගන්ති කීපයක් ආඥාපනත යටතේ සකස් වී තිබෙනවා. පළපුරුද්දක් නැති උදවිය මේවා සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රතිකාර කරන්නට ගියොත් රෝගීන්ට ලොකු කරදරයක් සිදු වන්නට පුළුවනි. එම නිසා පළපුරුද්දක් ඇති අය පමණක් එවැනි රෝගවලට ප්‍රතිකාර කළ යුතු බවට ආඥා පනත සංශෝධනය කරන හැටියට මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

୧ ଉଷାସିଂହା ଶିବିରରେ ଉଷା.

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, කමිණිත්ත ශාලා ආඥා පනත යටතේ සම්පාදනය කර තිබෙන මේ රෙගුලාසි සම්බන්ධයෙන් මමත් වචන සවලයක් කථා කරන්නට අදහස් කරනවා. කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ රෙගුලාසි ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම කමිකරු ජනතාවගේ සනීපාරක්ෂාව සඳහාම බව අපට පෙනෙනවා. මේ රෙගුලාසිවලට අප විරුද්ධ වෙන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් මෙවැනි රෙගුලාසි පැනවීමේදී ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල සුළු කමිණිත්ත කරුවන් ගැනත් අප සැලකිලිමත් විය යුතු බවයි මා පෙන්වා දෙන්න අදහස් කරන්නේ.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, කොළඹ නගර  
යේ බී.සී.සී., වැල්ලවත්ත රෙදි මෝල ආදී  
විශාල කර්මාන්ත පවත්වාගෙන යනු බව



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[ද සොයිසා සිව්වැන්න මය.]

අප දන්නවා, කර්මාන්ත ශාලා අනපනත් වල හැටියට පස් දෙනෙකු වැඩ කරන වැඩ පොළක් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් වශයෙන් හඳුන්වන්න පුළුවන්. කොළඹ නගර සභා සීමාව තුළ පිහිටුවා තිබෙන විශාල කර්මාන්ත ශාලා සම්බන්ධයෙන් නම් මේ රෙගුලාසි පැනවුවාට කමක් නැහැ. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් කොහු පැටවිම් ආදියෙහි යෙදෙන කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවලටත් මේ රෙගුලාසි පැනවීම හොඳයි. නමුත් ඒ සමගම අප ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල පිහිටුවා තිබෙන සුළු කර්මාන්ත ශාලා ගැනත් කල්පනා කර බලන්නට ඕනැ. සමහර විට මේ රෙගුලාසිවලින් ඒ සුළු කර්මාන්ත කරුවන්ට කරදරයක් හිරිහැරයක් ඇති වෙන්න පුළුවනි. කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවලට පිරිසිදු ජලය සැපයීමට නියෝග කිරීම ඉතාමත් හොඳ දෙයක්. කම්කරුවන්ගේ සනීපාරක්ෂාව සඳහා කර්මාන්ත ශාලා අසල පිරිසිදු ජලයෙන් යුත් හොඳ ලිදක් කපා දෙනවා නම් ඒක ඉතාමත් හොඳ දෙයක් බව අප පිළිගන්නවා. මේ රෙගුලාසිවල සඳහන් කර තිබෙන අන්දමට බේසම් සවි කිරීම, පයිප්ප කරාම සවි කිරීම, ආදිය කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා සමහර අවස්ථාවලදී මේ රෙගුලාසිවලින් සුළු කර්මාන්තකරුවන්ට කරදරයක් ඇති වෙන්න පුළුවන් බවයි මා කියන්නේ. එබැවින්, කම්කරුවන් 50 කට වැඩි ගණනක්වත් සිටින කර්මාන්තශාලාවලට පමණක් මේ රෙගුලාසි පැනවිය යුතුය යන කාරණයට මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරනවා. අද තිබෙන කර්මාන්ත ශාලා අනපනත්වලට අනුව 5 දෙනෙකු වැඩ කරන තැනක් වුවත් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් හැටියට ගණන් ගන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා මේ විධියේ රෙගුලාසිවලින් සමහර විට සුළු කර්මාන්තකරුවන්ට කරදර වෙන්න ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ සී. සී. මෝල් තිබෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම කොහු මෝල් තිබෙනවා. තවත් එවැනි සුළු කර්මාන්ත ශාලා දහස් ගණනක් තිබෙනවා. සමහර විට මේ විධියේ රෙගුලාසිවලින් ඒ සුළු කර්මාන්තකරුවන්ට නොයෙක් කරදරවලට මුහුණපාන්නට සිද්ධ වෙන්න පුළුවන්.

බේසම් සවි කිරීම, පයිප්ප කරාම සවි කිරීම, ආදී නොයෙක් දේවල් මේ රෙගුලාසි වල සඳහන් වෙනවා. මේ විධියේ පහසුකම්

සැපයීම ඒ සුළු කර්මාන්තකරුවන්ට දුෂ්කර දෙයක් වෙන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් දැන් මේ රෙගුලාසි සම්මත වුණාම ඒ පහසුකම් සලසා නොදීමෙන් නීති විරෝධී වැඩක් කළාය කියා සුළු කර්මාන්ත කරුවන්ට දඩුවම් පමුණුවන්න ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. කම්කරු ජනතාවගේ සනීපාරක්ෂාව සඳහා කටයුතු කරනවාත් සමගම සුළු කර්මාන්ත කරුවන්ට හිරිහැරයක් නොවන විධියට අප කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනැ. ඒ නිසා කම්කරුවන් 50 දෙනෙකුට වඩා සිටින කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවලට පමණක් බලපාන හැටියට මේ රෙගුලාසි සම්මත කරනවා නම් වඩා හොඳ බව මා කල්පනා කරනවා. මෙයට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරුවිය කියා මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ඇමතිතුමා මේ සැම රෙගුලාසියක්ම කම්කරු ජනතාවගේ සනීපාරක්ෂාව සඳහාම සම්පාදනය කර තිබෙන බව අප පිළිගන්නවා. නමුත් ඒ සමගම සියලුම කර්මාන්තශාලාවලට පොදු වන සේ මේ විධියට රෙගුලාසි සම්මත කළාම සුළු කර්මාන්තකරුවන්ට හිරිහැරයක් විමටත් ඉඩ තිබෙන බව අප කල්පනා කළයුතුයි. සමහර විට මේ රෙගුලාසිවලින් සුළු කර්මාන්තකරුවන්ට දුෂ්කරතාවයකට මුහුණපාන්නට සිද්ධ වෙන්න පුළුවන්. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ රෙගුලාසිවලට විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය විරුද්ධ වේවිය කියා මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් සුළු කර්මාන්තකරුවන් ආරක්ෂා වන අන්දමට මේ රෙගුලාසි පනවන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ඒ වාගේම, මේ විධියට රෙගුලාසි පැනවුවාම මේ රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූලව කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවල පහසුකම් සලසා තිබෙනවාද කියා පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීමට පරීක්ෂකවරුන් යැවිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එසේ පරීක්ෂා නොකළොත් කොයි තරම් රෙගුලාසි පැනවුවත් කර්මාන්ත ශාලා හිමියන් ඒ රෙගුලාසි අනුව ක්‍රියා කරන්නේ නැහැ.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, විශේෂයෙන්ම මට මතක් කළයුතුව තිබෙන්නේ මේ විධියේ රෙගුලාසි පනවනවිට සුළු කම්මාන්ත කරුවන්ට හිරිහැරයක් නොවන අන්දමට ඒවා පැනවිය යුතු බවයි. දැන් මේ රෙගුලාසි සම්මත වුණාම නීත්‍යානුකූලව කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවල පිරිසිදු ජලය, බේසම්, පයිප්ප කරාම, ආදිය තිබෙන්නට අප දන්නවා. කර්මාන්ත ශාලා අනපනත්



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

මිනැ. ඒ නිසා මා කලින් සඳහන් කළාක් මෙන්, 50 දෙනෙකුට වැඩි කම්කරු සංඛ්‍යාවක් සේවය කරන කර්මාන්තශාලාවල පමණක් මේ රෙගුලාසි ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට ඇමතිතුමා කටයුතු කරුවිය කියා මා බලා පොරොන්දු වෙනවා.

මීට වඩා කාලයක් ගන්න මා අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. මා මේ කළේ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයට හිරිහැරයක් කිරීමේ කථාවක් නොවෙයි. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරු නොයෙක් ප්‍රශ්නවලදී ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයට උදව් නොකරනවාය කියා චෝදනා ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කර්මාන්ත ශාලා රෙගුලාසි සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා කථා කළේ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයට හිරිහැරයක් කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවන බව තමුන් තාන්සේට පෙනෙනවා ඇති. අවසාන වශයෙන්, අද කම්කරුවන් 5 දෙනෙක් සිටින වැඩ පොළකුත් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් හැටියට ගණන් ගන්න නිසා මේ රෙගුලාසි කම්කරුවන් 50 දෙනෙකුට වඩා සිටින කර්මාන්තශාලාවල පමණක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think hon. Members are repeating what other Members have said. I think the question has been discussed enough. Therefore, I call upon the Hon. Minister to reply.

අ. හා. 4.47

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා. (හබරාදුව)

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர—ஹபரதுவ)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)

නැගී සිටියේය.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කියන්න යන්නෙන් අනිත් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කියූ දේවල්මය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා. කථා කරනවා නම්, අනිත් මන්ත්‍රීවරු කියූ දේවල් ගැන සඳහන් නොකර කරුණාකර අළුත් කරුණු ගැන කථා කරන්න. පුළු කටයුත්තක් ගැන මේ තරම් වේලාවක් ගත කිරීම නොදුර්වලයි.

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අනික් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් නොකියපු දේ කියන්නට මම උත්සාහ කරන්නම්. මා කථා කරන විට මා කියන දේ අනික් මන්ත්‍රීවරු කීවාය කියා තමුන් තාන්සේ කියනවා නම්, මම ඒ කියන දේ තවත්වා අනික් මන්ත්‍රීවරු නොකියපු දේ කියන්නට උත්සාහ කරන්නම්. මීට කලින් අවස්ථාවලත් මා කීප විටක්ම කථා කරන්නට නැගිටිම මගේ කථාවට මොනවා හෝ අවහිර ඇති වුනා. කථා කරන්නට එපාය කියා අවහිර ඇති වුනා.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

අවහිරවලට බය වන්නේ නැතුව කථා කරන්න. මටත් අවහිර ඇති වෙලා තියෙනවා.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, සිදු වන අවහිරවලින් මගේ කථාව කෙටි කරන්න මම බලාපොරොන්දු වන්නේ නැහැ. තමුන් තාන්සේ මට අවහිර නොකර කථා කරන්නට ඉඩ දෙනවා ඇත කියා මම බලාපොරොන්දු වෙනවා. අද න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ 5 වන අංකය යටතේ තිබෙන රෙගුලාසි ගැනයි, දැන් අප සාකච්ඡා කරන්නේ. මේ න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ තියෙන්නේ මේ විධියටයි :

“කම්කරු, රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමති,— කර්මාන්ත ශාලා ආඥාපනත යටතේ රෙගුලාසි,— 1961 අංක 54 දරණ පනතින් සංශෝධනය කරන ලද කර්මාන්තශාලා ආඥාපනතේ (128 වැනි අධිකාරය) 47 හා 105 වන වගන්ති යටතේ තමා වෙත පැවරී ඇති බලතල අනුව කම්කරු රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමති විසින්, සේදීමේ පහසුකම් පොදු යන විෂයය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්පාදනය කරනු ලබ, 1965 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 14 වැනි දින ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද රෙගුලාසි අනුමත කළ යුතුය.”

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ යෝජනාව න්‍යාය පත්‍රයට ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙන පිළිවෙල ගැන මා පළමුවෙන්ම විරෝධය පළ කරන්න මිනැ. මේක සිංහල දන්න



[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

කෙනකුට කියවා තේරුම් ගන්න බැහැ. ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් සිතා ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් සකස් කළ ඉංග්‍රීසි රෙගුලාසියක් ඉතාම දුර්වල විධියට — සිංහලයට කරන අවනම්බුවක් හැටියට — බොහොම කණග පුදායක අන්දමින්, සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරල තියෙන්නෙ. මොකක්ද මේකෙන් තේරුම් ගන්නට පුළුවන්? මේක සිංහල නොවෙයි, අණ්ඩර දෙමළයක්.

“1961 අංක 54 දරණ පනතින් සංශෝධනය කරන ලද කර්මාන්තශාලා ආඥාපනතේ (128 වැනි අධිකාරය) 47 හා 105 වන වගන්ති යටතේ තමා වෙත පැවරී ඇති බලතල අනුව කමිකරු, රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමති විසින්, සේදීමේ පහසුකම් පොදු .....”

මොනවද මේ කියන්නේ? කාගෙ මොකක් සෝදන එකක්ද? මේව සිංහලද? මේ විධියටද සිංහල පනත ක්‍රියාවේ යොදවනවාය කියා ගරු ඇමතිවරු කැගගන්නේ? ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙ මොකක් සෝදන රෙගුලාසියක්ද, ඉදිරි පත් කර තිබෙන්න? ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙ පොදු මොකක්ද සෝදනවලු. ඒකයි, සිංහල රෙගුලාසියෙන් කියන්නේ.

“කමිකරු, රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමති විසින්, සේදීමේ පහසුකම් පොදු.....”

මේවා සිංහලද? මම අයවැය විවාදයේදී බොහොම උත්සාහ කළා, මේ විධියට සිංහල මරන්නේ නැතිව, සිංහල පාවිච්චි කරනව නම් සිංහල විධියට පාවිච්චි කරන්න සලස්වන්න ය කියා ඒ කාරණය භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට පැහැදිලි කරන්න. නමුත් අයවැය විවාදය කෙටි කාලයකින් ඉවර කරන්න පක්ෂ නායකයන් අතර ගිවිසුමක් තියෙනවාය කියා, මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කපා කරන කාලය සීමා වෙලා තිබුණු නිසා ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී මට ඒ සඳහා ඉඩක් ලැබුනේ නැහැ. මේ වාගේ කරුණු ගෙන හැර දක්වා, සිංහලට කරන අවමානය ගැන තමුන්නාන්සේ ඉදිරියේ කරුණු පෙන්වා දෙන්නට ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී මට ඉඩක් ලැබුනේ නැහැ. ඊට පසු ලැබුණු පළමුවැනි අවස්ථාවේදීම මා මේ කාරණය පෙන්වා දෙන්නට අදහස් කළේ ඒ නිසයි. සිංහල තේරෙන ගරු ඇමති තුමෙක් ඉන්නව නම් මා මේ කියන දේ පිළිගනිමි. ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන්

ඇහුවොත් මේ කර තිබෙන්නේ විහිළුවක් බව එතුමා තෝරා දෙයි. මේ කාරණය අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාට හොඳට තේරෙනව. නැතිවලා මේවා කියන්න බැරි නිසා වාඩි වෙලා ඉන්නව. සිංහල හොඳට තේරෙනව; සිංහලයෙන් හිතන්න පුළුවන්.

ගරු කපානායකතුමා, දෙමළෙන් මේක කොයි විධියට තිබෙනවද කියා මම දන්නේ නැහැ. මට දෙමළ කියවන්න බැහැ. දෙමළෙන් කපා කරනව නම් යන්නම් තේරුම් ගන්න පුළුවන්. දෙමළ පරිවර්තනයේ මොන අණ්ඩර දෙමළයක් තියෙනවද කියා මම දන්නේ නැහැ. පෙඩරල් පක්ෂයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් එක්කෙනෙක්වත් මෙතන නැහැ. ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙ පොදු මොනවද හෝදන්න තියෙන්නේ කියන්න මා දන්නේ නැහැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

ඉංග්‍රීසියෙනුත් වැරදි.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிழிள்ளு குணசேகர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ඒක මා දන්නේ නැහැ. මා නම් ඉංග්‍රීසි කියවන්නෙත් නැහැ. මට කියවන්න වුවමනා කරන්නෙත් නැහැ. මා මේ නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට ආවේ සිංහලෙන් ලියා තිබෙන දේ ගැන සිංහලෙන්ම කපා කරන ප්‍රතිඥාව පිට බව මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. සිංහලෙන් හැර වෙන කිසිම භාෂාවකින් කපා කරන්න බලා පොරොත්තු නොවන බව මා මුලදීම ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙන බව තමුන්නාන්සේ දන්නව. රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමා කියන්නේ ඉංග්‍රීසියෙනුත් කියාවෙන්නේ වැරදි අදහසක් බවයි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

සිංහලෙන් තිබෙන කොටස ඉංග්‍රීසියට පරිවර්තනය කර තිබෙන බවයි මට නම් සිතෙන්නේ.



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ප්‍රිතින්ස් ගුණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

මේ වැරදි සිංහල වික සොයා ගන්නා කොහෙන්දැයි දැන ගන්න කැමතියි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardena)

සේදීමේ පොදු පහසුකම් වෙන් න ඇති.

Washing facilities in general.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ප්‍රිතින්ස් ගුණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, “සේදීමේ පහසුකම් පොදු”, නැමති මේ විෂයය, නමින් කොයි විධියට හදුන්වනු ලැබුවත්, කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවලදී කොයි විධියට මේ පහසුකම් සලසන්න යනවාදැයි ප්‍රශ්න කරන්න ඕනෑ. ජල පහසුකම් නැති ප්‍රදේශයන් තිබෙනවා. තල මගින් ජල පහසුකම් ඇති කිරීම හැර වෙන කවර අන්දමකට ඒ විධියේ ප්‍රදේශයකට ජලය සම්පාදනය කරන්න යනවාදැයි ප්‍රශ්න කරන්න ඕනෑ. කොළඹ නගරයේ නම් සමහර විට පුළුවන් වේවි. එහෙත් වියළි කලාපයේ ඇතැම් ප්‍රදේශ වලට වතුර ලබා ගැනීම ඉතාමත් දුෂ්කරයි. මේ රෙගුලාසි හැම කර්මාන්තයකටම බල පානවා. කවර කර්මාන්ත ශාලා මේ රෙගුලාසිවලින් නිදහස් කරනු ලැබෙදැයි මෙහි කියා නැහැ. ඒ නිසා බොහෝම අමාරුවෙන් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් පවත්වාගෙන යන ඉතාමත් දුප්පත් සුළු කර්මාන්තශාලා හිමි යන් කෙරෙහි මේ නීතිය අකුරටම ක්‍රියාවේ යොදන්න උත්සාහ කිරීමෙන් නොයෙක් අපහසුකම්වලට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වෙන්න පුළුවනි. ජල සම්පාදනය අතින් පහසුකම් නැති ප්‍රදේශවල ඒ විධියේ විශේෂයක් කළ යුතුය යනුයි මගේ අදහස.

ඒ එක් පැත්තකින් බැලුවොත්, අනෙක් පැත්තෙන් මට දැන ගන්න ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මේ රෙගුලාසි උල්ලංඝනය කරන අයට දඬුවමක් නියම කර තිබෙනවාය කියා. හැම දෙනාටම එකම විධියට බල පාන අන්දමට මේ රෙගුලාසි ක්‍රියාත්මක කළොත් සමහර විට සුළු කර්මාන්තකාරයින්ට එයින් අයහපතක්—අවැඩක් වෙන්නට

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. කම්කරුවන් පස් දෙනකු පමණ සේවයේ යොදවා ඇති කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් ගැන හිතන්න. එය වියළි කලාපයේ පිහිටි කර්මාන්තශාලාවක් නම් සමහරවිට හැතැප්ම දහයක් හෝ දොළහක් ඇත සිට ජලය ලබා ගන්න සිදු විය හැකියි. එතරම් දුරස්ථානයක සිට කර්මාන්තශාලාවට ජලය සපයන්නට සිදු වීමෙන් සුළු කර්මාන්තකාරයින් සමහර විට බංකොලොත් වෙන්නත් පුළුවනි.

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාම ඊරියගොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

එතකොට මිනුවන්ගොඩ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.) කොහු මෝලන් වහන්තට සිද්ධ වෙයි.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ප්‍රිතින්ස් ගුණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ඕනෑම මෝල් වහන්සේ කෙනෙකුගේ ඕනෑම මෝලක් හෝ කර්මාන්තශාලාවක් හෝ වේවා, මා කිව්වෙ හැම කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවකටම පොදු වශයෙන් බල පාන දෙයක් ගැනයි. පොදු වශයෙන් මේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවල සේදීමේ පහසුකම් තිබිය යුතුය යනුවෙන් මේ රෙගුලාසිවල සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයක් නැහැ. හැම කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවකටම එක විධියකට අවිශේෂයෙන් මේ නීතිය බල පාන්නට ගියොත් සිදු විය හැකි වරදක් ගැනයි මා කරුණු සඳහන් කළේ.

තවත් අතකින් බැලුවොත්, කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව, සමහර විට සේවකයන් සිය ගණනක් යොදා ඇති තැනක් වෙන්න පුළුවනි. එහෙම නම් සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව අඩු වැඩි වන ආකාරය අනුව ප්‍රමාණවත් විධියට ජල පහසුකම් ක්‍රමානුකූලව අඩු වැඩි වන ලෙස නියමයක් කර තිබෙනවාදැයි මා දන්නෙ නැහැ.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඊට පුරාම ජල පහසුකම් සම්පාදනය නොකර තිබියදී මේ නීතිය පැනවීම “අශ්වයාට ඉස්සරහින් කරන්න යෙදීම” යන ඉංග්‍රීසි කියමනෙන් පෙනී නිම කරන ක්‍රියාවට සමාන වැඩක්.



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

පළමුවෙන්ම කළ යුතුව තිබුණේ ජල පහසුකම් රට පුරාම සම්පාදනය කිරීමයි. ඊට පසුවයි නීතිය පණවන්නට තිබුණේ. ජල සම්පාදන පහසුකම් ඇති කර නොතිබියදීත්, ලේසියෙන් ඒ පහසුකම් සපයන්නට නොහැකි බව දැන දැන් මේ නීතිය පැනවීමෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ, මේ නීතිය උල්ලංඝනය කිරීමට මිනිසුන් පෙළඹවීමයි.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මීට අවුරුදු කීපයකට පෙර ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය හා ඖෂධ පණත යටතේ, යම් යම් ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය ආවරණයක් නැතිව තබා විකිණීම තහනම් කරන නීතියක් මෙම ගරු මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවේදී අනුමත වුණා. ඒ නීතිය අද ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදෙනවාදැයි මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී අහන්නට කැමතියි. කොළඹ ඕනෑම පාරක ඕනෑම කඩයකට ගොස් බැලුවොත් සෑම තැනකම ඒ නීතිය උල්ලංඝනය වන බව දකින්නට පුළුවනි. ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය හා ඖෂධ පණත යටතේ පනවන ලද මේ රෙගුලාසිය අද සෑම තැනකම සියයට සියයක්ම කැඩෙන බව දකින්නට පුළුවනි. මිනිසුන් ලවා කඩන්නට නීති පණවන්නට මෙම ගරු සභාවට වුවමනා කරන්නේ නැ. නීතියක් සම්පාදනය කරනවානම් එය මිනිසුන්ට අනුගමනය කරන්නට, පිළිපදින්නට පුළුවන් අන්දමට සම්පාදනය කළ යුතුයි. මෙවැනි නීති පැනවීමෙන් සිදු වන්නේ නීතිගරුක නොවීමට මිනිසුන් පුහුණු කිරීමයි. ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍යවලට මැස්සන් නොවැසීමටත් දූවිලි ආදිය නොවැදීමටත් එම ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය ආවරණය කර තබා විකිණිය යුතුයයි රෙගුලාසියක් පණවා තිබේ නව. නමුත් එය ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදෙන්නේ නැ. ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, තමුන්නාන්සේ කොළඹ නගරයේ විවිධ ල පසින් ගමන් කරනවාදැයි මම දන්නේ නැ. මම නම් බොහෝ අවස්ථාවලදී නගරයෙන් ගම්වලත් හැමතැනම ඇවිදිනවා. ආප්ප කඩයකට ගොස් බැලුවොත් මැස්සන් ගහන ආප්ප විකුණන අන්දම දකින්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ වගේම කඩල, මසලවඩේ ආදී දේවලුන් ස්කෝලේ යන ලමයින් නිතර කන රසකැවිලි ආදියත් කිසිම ආවරණයක් නැතිව විකුණන හැටි දකින්නට පුළුවනි. මෙවැනි ද්‍රව්‍ය විකුණන සෑම තැනකම අද

ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය හා ඖෂධ පණත උල්ලංඝනය කර තිබෙන බව දකින්නට පුළුවනි. දැන් මේ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන නීතියත් අන්න ඒ වගේ එකක්.

ජල සම්පාදන පහසුකම් සපයා නොතිබියදී, සපයන්නට බැරිව තිබියදී, බැරි බව හොඳටම දැන දැන්, ජල සම්පාදනය පිළිබඳව වගකිව යුතු ඇමතිතුමා එතුමාගේ කාර්යය හරිහැටි ඉටු නොකළ බව හොඳටම දැන දැන්, කම්කරු ඇමතිතුමා නීතියක් පණවනවා, සෑම ස්ථානයකම ජල පහසුකම් ඇති කළයුතුය කියා. මෙය ඇමතිවරුන් අතර පවතින රණ්ඩුවක්දැයි මම දන්නේ නැ. එක් ගරු ඇමතිවරයෙක් හරිහැටි වැඩ නොකළ බව ඔප්පු කරන්නට තවත් ගරු ඇමතිවරයෙක් නීතියක් පණවනව. චතුර කෝ කියා මිනිසුන් ප්‍රශ්න කළොත් ඊට දෙන උත්තරය පාරක් නැතිව තිබියදී අසුවල් පාරෙන් පමණක් ඒ පළාතට යා යුතුය කියා නීතියක් පැණවීම වැනි වැඩක් මේක. ආණ්ඩුව පාරක් කපා දී නැ. නමුත් නීතියක් පණවනවා අසුවල් පාරෙන් පමණක් යා යුතුයි කියා. මිනිසුන් යන්නේ ඔවුන්ට පුරුදු අභිපාරවලිනුයි. නැති පාරවලින් යන්නේ කොහොමද? මේ නීතියත් අන්න එවැනි එකක්. ජල සම්පාදන පහසුකම් නැතිව මේ පණත අනුව ක්‍රියා කරන්නේ කොහොමද?

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මෙන්න මේ නිසා මේ ගරු සභාවට නීතියක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන විට, මා බොහොම ආදරේ ඇති භාෂාවක් වන මේ භාෂාවට නිගුහ නොකර, එහි විශරණ නොමරා, මිනිසුන්ට තේරෙන අන්දමින්—ඕනෑම දෙයක් බොහොම ලේසියෙන් මිනිසුන්ට තේරෙන විධියට මේ භාෂාවෙන් කියන්නට පුළුවනි.—ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට පුළුවන් අන්දමින්, ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස ගරු ඇමති තුමාගෙන් මම ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Will the Hon. Minister please reply? The subject has been discussed sufficiently.



கர்மாவநகர ரேஷனரி

கர்மாவநகர ரேஷனரி

டி. லா. 5.1

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I wish to be brief on this occasion. Opposition speakers have argued that these regulations are impractical and cannot be enforced. That was their general line of argument. However, I can assure the House that a great deal of thought was given to these matters before these regulations were framed and I can also assure the House that they can be implemented. If I find any difficulty in implementing them I shall certainly give thought to the arguments placed before the House by hon. Members.

I do not think it is necessary for me to speak at length because I have explained these matters fully during the Committee stage of the Budget Debate.

புனம் விவரம் கேள்வி மக்களிடம் விட.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of powers vested in him by Sections 50 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, relating to First-Aid, which were presented on September 14, 1965, be approved."

புனம் மக்களிடம் கொடுக்க கேள்வி.

வினா எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

டி. லா. 5.3

சுரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I believe the hon. Member for Akuressa is much more competent to discuss these Regulations than I am. However, there is a particular difficulty which I want to point out to the

Hon. Minister. If the Hon. Minister reads these Regulations from beginning to end, I think he will find that there is a difficulty in implementing them. For instance, Regulation No. 3 says :

"The first-aid box or cupboard required to be provided and maintained in factories shall comply with the following standards :

(A) For factories in which the number of persons employed does not exceed ten or in the case of factories in which mechanical power is not used the number of persons employed does not exceed fifty, each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain at least—"

There is violence done to the English language in the formulation of the general opening. The hon. Member who spoke before me complained of the violence done to the Sinhalese language with regard to the Sinhala translation. But even if we permit the solecism to pass there is a difficulty in regard to the interpretation of this clause in relation to the other clauses—3(B) and 3(C).

For the first-aid box in factories—

"in which the number of persons employed does not exceed ten or in the case of factories in which mechanical power is not used...."

you have the quantities of first-aid requisites prescribed. You have provided for 6 (small) sterilized dressings, 3 (medium) sterilized dressings, 3 (large) sterilized dressings and so on. Where mechanical power is used and where the number of persons employed exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty all these things are doubled. Where there are 6 (small) sterilized dressings you have 12 (small) sterilized dressings; there are 6 (medium) sterilized dressings where you had three before; 6 (large) sterilized dressings where you had 3 before and 6 (large) burn dressings where you had only an unspecified thing called—

"a sufficient quantity of sterilized burn dressings."



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.]

If you turn over the page and examine Clause (C)—

"For factories employing more than 5 persons each first-aid box and cupboard shall contain at least—

- (i) 24 (small) sterilized dressings,
- (ii) 12 (medium) sterilized dressings,
- (iii) 12 (large) sterilized dressings,
- (iv) 12 (large) burn dressings...."

These are double the quantities prescribed in Clause (B). For a factory which employs mechanical power and the number of employees exceeds 10 but does not exceed 50 you have the quantities given in Clause (B). Double these quantities are given in Clause (C) where the factory is employing more than 5 persons. How are you going to comply with these Regulations? Supposing I have a factory, I employ mechanical power, I employ 40 persons; then, do I conform to the Regulation (B), or do I conform to Regulation (C)? Or, supposing I do not employ mechanical power, I employ more than 5 persons, say 7 persons; then, do I conform to Regulation (C) or Regulation (A)? You get the ridiculous position that if I employ 7 persons, that is more than 5, I have got to have 24 small sterilized dressings. But, according to Regulation (A), if the number of persons employed does not exceed 10, you have got to have 6 small sterilized dressings! Now, which of these applies? It is going to be impossible to interpret this.

I find that under group (A) if you employ more than 10 persons but not exceeding 50, you have got to have a 1 oz. bottle of potassium permanganate crystals.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මය. (කර්මාන්ත ශාලා බිටර් ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(තිரு. ඩ. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ—කෙත්තොழාලය, කදුරේගොඩ්දියේ අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ පාරාලය මන්ත්‍රී කාරියතරිති)

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

Under (A), mechanical power is not used.

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(තිரு. බෙර්නාඩ් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Granted. According to (B), mechanical power is used. You have item (x) in group (B) also. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary will note that the 1 oz. bottle of potassium permanganate crystals is there. Where you employ more than 5 persons, unspecified with or without mechanical power, the 1 oz. bottle of potassium permanganate crystals disappears. Why? I must protest about this. Why is this 1 oz. bottle of potassium permanganate crystals found unnecessary where a person employs more than five persons? I do not understand the rationale of these regulations. The Hon. Minister said that he explained all these on a previous occasion, and therefore, he decided to observe a vow of silence on this occasion. Can he explain why this 1 oz. bottle of potassium permanganate crystals disappears from factories employing more than 5 persons? I have the greatest respect for my good Friend, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries. This is a matter that should concern him. I know he has often, in conversation with us, expressed sympathy with labour and the tremendous difficulties they have to undergo. He has a large heart on this matter although he is on the wrong side. Despite all that, the fact remains that even the hon. Parliamentary Secretary finds it very difficult to find his way through these regulations. You employ more than five persons under group (C): does group (C) apply to factories using or not using mechanical power?

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මය.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You are quoting it out of context. Section (B) clearly mentions mechanical power. All the sections that follow (B) use mechanical power.



கர்மநாதன் மஹாசாஸ்திரி

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

This is not at all clear. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary says that group (C) also refers to factories employing mechanical power. Then we are faced with this comic situation. (B) and (C) apply to factories using mechanical power. But in (B) item (i) it is 12 (small) sterilized dressings. That is where the number exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty. In (A) item (i) it is 6 (small) sterilized dressings. That is where the number—

செல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹே.

(திரு. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹே)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It is obvious.

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You cannot interpret a regulation on the basis of the regulation being obvious; you have to interpret a regulation on the basis of the wording of the regulation itself. The Parliamentary Secretary is talking tosh.

Even on the basis of it being obvious, when the number is more than five but less than ten, you double the quantity contained in the box, according to the Parliamentary Secretary!

டடலி சேனநாயக்க.

(கௌரவ டடலி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Suppose for "5" in (C) you read "50."

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Prime Minister thinks it is a typing error. It may be so. I do not know. It may be a typing error, but we are called upon to pass these

கர்மநாதன் மஹாசாஸ்திரி

regulations in the form in which they are presented to us, and they cannot be amended now.

Take group (B) where you employ more than ten persons but less than fifty; say, twenty-five which exceeds ten but is less than fifty. But twenty-five comes under (C) also. Twenty-five is more than five. According to group (B), you must have 12 (small) sterilized dressings. According to group (C), you must have 24 (small) sterilized dressings. Which one do you observe?

According to (B), you have got to have a one ounce bottle of potassium permanganate crystals. According to (C) you are exempted from that requirement—no potassium permanganate crystals are required.

ஜே. எர். ஜயவர்தன.

(கௌரவ ஜே. எர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Condys.

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister of State prefers the—

ஜே. எர். ஜயவர்தன.

(கௌரவ ஜே. எர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Popular name.

பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சாய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

—the popular name to the chemical name. As a matter of fact, there is a difference. Condys fluid originally was sodium permanganate; potassium permanganate is different.

Now, Sir, the Minister is putting certain lethal instruments into these boxes, for example, a snake-bite lancet. A pair of scissors is all right. Every lady has it in her manicure case! But in regard to a snake-bite lancet, as was pointed out by the hon.



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

Member for Kiriella (Mr. Wijesundara), is there any precaution taken to see that it is used only by a trained person? Tremendous damage can be done with this kind of thing. When regulations regarding first aid are being made, why is there no regulation to provide that an instrument such as this shall be handled only by a person trained in the matter and by nobody else? I know that the Factories Ordinance provides that there shall be some way of getting medical treatment, but when making regulations regarding first aid requiring the use of such instruments like a snake-bite lancet, why do you not also provide a regulation that such instruments shall be used only by persons who have been trained in their use? For example, the application of a tourniquet is a highly scientific matter.

ශ්‍රී එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්  
(කෙළරව எம். எச். முகம்மது)  
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move, with the permission of the House, to withdraw the Motion.

අවසරය දෙන ලදුව, යෝජනාව ඉල්ලා අස්කර  
යන්නා ලදී.

பிரேரணை அனுமதியுடன் வாபஸ் பெறப்பட்டது.  
*Motion, by leave, withdrawn.*

ශ්‍රී එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්  
(කෙළරவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)  
(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of powers vested in him by Sections 62 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act, No. 54 of 1961, relating to Dangerous Occurrences Notifications, which were presented on September 14, 1965, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කිරීම ලදී.  
வினா எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது.  
*Question proposed.*

අ. හා. 5.16

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)  
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I have the gravest objection to this Motion, and if this House is going to debate it, I intend calling for a Division on this matter, because there is no set of regulations which more nakedly brings out the difference of class interests than this set of regulations presented by the Hon. Minister. These are regulations providing for the reporting of dangerous occurrences in factories. Very often the most dangerous occurrence in a factory is the existence of the management. But I am not asking that the Hon. Minister should try to remove the capitalists through regulations under this Ordinance.

Before I come to any detailed criticism I want to point to Schedule II, Form 12, which is the form in which the occupier or the agents are called upon to report any dangerous occurrence to the District Inspector of Factories within a certain number of days of the occurrence. If you will go through this form, first you get the "occupier's name, address and industry." Obviously his sex is of no importance. The next is, "place where dangerous occurrence happened, exact location, nature of work carried on." The third is, "dangerous occurrence, date and time, and full details of how the dangerous occurrence happened (if necessary continue overleaf)." The fourth is, "Has the dangerous occurrence been entered in the General Register?" Then comes the "signature of occupier or agents." The one thing that is not mentioned in this schedule is whether life has been lost or whether any person has been injured.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for the reporting of accidents or fatal occurrences within a specified period of time by the person claiming compensation—



கர்மாவை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Death is already provided for. It is there.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமது

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Where? In these regulations?

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

It is in the Ordinance.

சுரு. எப். டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. எப். டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What section?

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமது

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Death? All right. Injury also?

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I will reply.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமது

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

My contention is this. This is an obvious attempt to protect owners by casting the entire responsibility for proof in regard to injuries or deaths upon the employee. This is the basis of the workmen's compensation law. The entire responsibility is cast upon the claimant, the employee. That position is sought to be preserved by these regulations. Under these regulations the occupier or the agents are called upon to report

கர்மாவை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த

the specific injuries caused by this particular dangerous occurrence or by the death as a result of this dangerous occurrence. The owner or the agent is undertaking the responsibility for stating that the death or injury is due to this particular occurrence and make himself liable. These regulations are going to protect him from that liability by omitting any statement or declaration on his part as to the nature of the injury caused. I say this is a naked piece of class legislation. That there is the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance that the Hon. Minister wants to amend, that he is bringing the amendment which was planned long ago, is all good and I admit that this is an excellent amendment. But I do not believe he goes far enough. The existence of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance does not necessarily mean that when you come to frame regulations under this particular section you are entitled to give protection to the employer or to the management in regard to these injuries and deaths. Why cannot you provide in the schedule the requirement of a statement of the nature of the occurrence caused? Even if you want to protect the employer you can do so by stating, "It is alleged, it is claimed, or it is admitted that such injuries were caused", or, say the matter is under investigation. You can have another regulation which can state that though you give an indication of the danger caused it does not bind the employer.

The omission is a grave one for another reason. It is true when this report is made the Factory Inspectors will be called upon to come and examine the place, but the purpose of this schedule is to obtain information in order to give necessary protection to the workers in the future. Now, if you have a statement of the nature of dangerous occurrences and how they were dangerous in relation to the injuries caused or the deaths that had been caused, then you get information out of which you can necessarily amend your regulations, or amend the requirements in



[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.]

respect of the factories that are called upon to observe them. But, if you do not have that kind of situation, you are vitiating the purpose of this schedule. What is the purpose of this schedule? It is not merely to protect property but it is to protect human lives as well. Then, why do you not relate the dangerous occurrences to the lives of people? Why are you hesitating to do that? Why do you not provide a column here itself? The whole purpose is to relate the dangerous occurrences to the lives of your workmen and on that basis provide for the requirements that you are going to place upon the factory owners. Now why do you not do that? Why is it not done? That is one aspect of the matter.

The second aspect of the matter is a much deeper question. A number of classes of the occurrences are listed here, but I notice that the list is insufficient and not complete. I do not know whether the Legal Draftsman to whom the material was provided found it difficult to work this in the correct way. The classes of occurrences are: bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel, grind stone or grinding wheel moved by mechanical power. Now, Sir, why mechanical power? Why move it by mechanical power? Supposing one of these things is moved by some other sources of power, is that not a dangerous occurrence? Why only mechanical power? Why do you have limitations? I know instances where these occurrences can be much more dangerous than when driven by mechanical power. But, why limit them?

I have seen a printing machine in Maradana where two persons who turned a huge wheel that transmitted power to the printing machine got injured as a result of getting involved in the revolution of the very wheels that they were turning. Why this limitation has been imposed, I do not know. Perhaps, the Labour Department had not given the necessary information. Now you have here:

“Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick, winch, hoist or other appliance.”

You also have:

“Explosion or fire causing damage to the structure of any room or place in which persons are employed....”

But, there is an exception. If the Hon. Minister explains this we can save a lot of time. Now, there is Section 61. Will the Hon. Prime Minister please read it?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Section 61 (1) says:

“Where any accident occurs in a factory which either—

- (a) causes loss of life to a person employed in that factory; or
- (b) disables any such person for more than seven days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed;”.

Under this Section the employer has to give written notice of the accident. Now, you see the main section, and under that written notice has to be given.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

No. I admit his intention in intervening in order to clear a misunderstanding, but if the Hon. Prime Minister will give his mind to the interpretation of the law, what does Section 61 say? It says that where there has been such an occurrence which caused death or disability it shall be reported. The occurrence has to be reported. Now, the reporting of the occurrence itself is provided for by these laws. Therefore, this must state the manner in which the fact of death or injury is to be reported. Why is it absent from here?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Because the notice itself is a presumption that one of these things has happened.











කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

ගරු එම්. එච්. මොහමඩ්

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

"That the regulations made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of the powers vested in him by Sections 53 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act, No. 54 of 1961, relating to Protection of Eyes, which were presented on September 14, 1965, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

අ. හා. 5.33

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ  
(අකුරුස්ස)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக் குறஸ்ஸ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

මූලාසනාරූප ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමනි, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචන ස්වල්පයක් සඳහන් කළ යුතුයි. මෙම නියෝගයේ 2 (ආ) වල මෙසේ සඳහන් වී තිබෙනව :

"කරනු ලබන වැඩවලට, ආරක්ෂක උපාය හෝ ආවරණයක් පාවිච්චි කිරීමෙන් බරපතල ලෙස බාධා පැමිණිය හැකි සියුම් ලෙස ලියවීම හැර හෝ අන් ආවෘත්තීන් ලියවීම හැර යකඩ අමුණ ලෝහ හෝ චිත්තවටි හෝ එවැනි ලෝහවලින් හෝ එවැනි යකඩ වලින් නිමවන භාණ්ඩ (ඇතුළත හෝ පිටත) ලියවීම".

මේ නීතියෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ ඇස්වලට අන්ත්‍රාවීම වැළැක්වීම සඳහා, තැත්නම් ඇස් ආරක්ෂාවීම සඳහා කන්ණඩි තැත්නම් උපාය හෝ වෙනත් ප්‍රබල ඇස් ආවරණ හෝ සැපයීමයි. එහෙත්, මේ ඇස් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ ආවරණ පාවිච්චිය අනිවාර්ය වශයෙන් නොගන්නා අවස්ථාන් තිබෙනව. මෙහි "ආරක්ෂක උපාය හෝ ආවරණයක් පාවිච්චි කිරීමෙන් බරපතල ලෙස බාධා පැමිණිය හැකි සියුම් ලෙස ලියවීම..." කියලයි තිබෙන්නෙ. මේ අනුව යම්හෙයකින් මේ ඇස් ආවරණ පාවිච්චි නොකර යම් කම්කරු

වෙකුගේ ඇස් දුර්වල වුණොත්, වරද කම් කරුවා පිටම පවරා ඔහුට වන්දි ලබා ගැනීමේ අයිතිවාසිකම නැති කරන්න පුළු වන්. ආවරණ පාවිච්චි නොකළ නිසා කම් කරුවාගේ ඇස් තුවාල වුණා යයි වරද ඔහු පිටම පවරන්න ඉඩ තිබෙනව. එහෙත්, සියුම් ලියවීමේ කටයුතුවල යෙදී සිටින නිසා ඇස් ආවරණ පාවිච්චි නොකිරීමෙන් ඇස් වලට හානියක් වෙනවාය කියා එය පාවිච්චි කරන ලෙස ඇතැම් අවස්ථාවක කම්කරු වාට බල කරන්න අයිතිකාරයාට පුළුවන්. කම්කරුවාට අන්තරාවක් වුණත්, කම්කරුවා ආවරණ පාවිච්චි නොකළ නිසා තුවාල සිදු වුණාය කියා නීතිය අනුව ඔහුට ලැබිය යුතු වන්දිය ලබා ගත නොහැකි තත්ත්වයකට කම්කරුවා පත් කරන්න ටත් එය ආයුධයක් කර ගන්න පුළුවන්.

ඇස් ආවරණ නැති නිසා බාධා ඇති වන්නේ සියුම් ලියවීම කරන විට පමණක් නොවෙයි. හොඳට නොපෙනෙන අන්දමේ යෝග්‍ය නැති ඇස් ආවරණ පාවිච්චි කරන විටත් ඔවුන් අන්ධයින් වන්න පුළුවන්. සමහරවිට හොඳට නොපෙනී අන්ධයෙක් වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන්නට බැරි නිසාත් ඇස් ආවරණ නැතිව වැඩ කරන්න කම් කරුවන් පෙළඹෙනවා. එවැනි ආවරණ පාවිච්චි කර ඇස් ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට ගියොත් ජීවිතයටත් හානි පැමිණෙන්න පුළුවන්. හරියට පෙනෙන්නේ නැතිව යන්ත්‍රවල වැඩ කිරීම අන්තරාදායක නිසා ඔවුන් එවැනි ඒවා පාවිච්චි නොකරන්නට හොඳටම ඉඩ තිබෙනව. එහෙත් පෙනීමට බාධාවක් නැති, සුදුසු අන්දමේ ඇස් ආවරණ ලබා දෙන්නය කියා අණ කිරීමක් මේ නීතියේ අඩංගු කර නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මේ නීතිගත කරන්න යන නීතියෙන් ඇති වන ප්‍රතිඵලය මේකයි : කම්කරුවා නියම අන්දමට ඇස් ආවරණ පාවිච්චි කළේ නැත, ඒ නිසා පැක්ටේරිය අයිතිකාරයා වන්දි ගෙවීමට යටත් වන්නේ නැත කියන නියෝගයට යටත් වන්නට කම් කරුවාට සිදු වෙනවා මිස වෙන යම් සෙතක් මෙයින් සැලසෙන්නේ නැහැ.

මෙහි (ඊ) යටතේ මෙහෙම සඳහන් වෙනව :

"ඇස්වලට තුවාල හෝ අපහසුකම් ඇති කරවිය හැකි දුම්වලට, සේවයෙහි යෙදවන තැනැත්තන් භාජන වන ක්‍රියා."



[වෛද්‍යවාර්ග්‍ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

දුම්වලින් ඇස්වලට තුවාල ඇති වෙනවා නම්, එයින් ඔවුන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා යොදන ආවරණය කුමක්ද කියා මෙහි පැහැදිලි කර තැනූ. කණ්ණාඩි පාවිච්චි යෙන් දුම්වලින් ආවරණ වන්නේ නැත කියා අපි කවුරුත් දන්නවා. වැඩ වශයෙන් දුම්වලින් තුවාල ඇති වන්නේ පෙණ හැල්ලට, කටට සහ නාසයටයි. එමෙන්ම ඇස්වලටත් දුම්වලින් අන්තරා සිදු වෙනවා. පෙණහළත්, කටත්, නාසයත් ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීම සඳහා නම් මුකවාඩම් පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් ඇස් වලට යොදන මුකවාඩම් මොකක්ද කියා මෙහි පැහැදිලි තැනූ. මේ නීතිය කුමකින් උපුටා ගන්නද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ. ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් මේ විධියට විස්තර කර තිබෙනවා :

“Processes where persons employed are exposed to fumes which would cause injury or discomfort to the eyes.”

එවැනි රක්ෂාවල නියුක්ත අය මේ විධියේ ආවරණ පාවිච්චි කළ යුතුයි. මොන වද, මේ ආවරණ? මේ නෙත්වාඩම් දැමීමාම පෙනෙන්නේ නැහැ. මෙවැනි කරුණු අනුව බලන විට ඒ විධියේ ස්ථානවල වැඩ කිරීම තහනම් කරන්නයි තියෙන්නේ. ඒ විධියේ දුම්වලින් බේරෙන්න, ඒ විධියේ හානි ඇති විමෙන් බේරෙන්න, පාවිච්චි කළ යුත්තේ කුමන විධියේ ආවරණද යන්න ගැන පැහැ දිළි විස්තරයක් දෙන්න ඕනෑ. එම නිසා මා ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා, නියම අන්දමේ කල්පනාවක් තැනිව මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ යොදා තිබෙනවාය කියා. මෙසේ කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් කම්කරු පක්ෂයට නියම විධියේ ආරක්ෂාවක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. “ආවරණ පාවිච්චි කළේ නැති නිසා මෙම අනතුර සිදු වුණා” යනුවෙන් ස්වෘමි පක්ෂයට කියන්නට පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙන පරිදි, හැම විටකම කම්කරු පක්ෂයට හිරිහැර සිදු වීමට ඉඩ ඇති වන පරිදි, කටයුතු යෙදී තිබෙනවා. මේ අනුව ස්වෘමි පක්ෂයට ඇති නිදහස වැඩි වෙනවා. එම නිසා මේ නීති මාලාව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සංශෝධනය කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන්නය කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටි නවා. යම් කෙනෙක් කණ්ණාඩියක් පාවිච්චි කරනවා නම්, එය හොඳින් පෙනෙන, එළිය විනිවිද පෙනෙන එකක් වෙන්න ඕනෑ. එය එසේ නොවූ විට කම්කරුවන් කරන්නේ ඒවා තම තමන්ගේ සතුටක් සඳහා

දමා ගෙන වැඩෙහි යෙදීමයි. වැඩ නොකළොත් රක්ෂාවෙන් ඉවත් කරනවා. වැඩ කිරීමේදී මෙවැනි කණ්ණාඩි දැමීමක් ඔවුන්ගේ ඇස් තරක වෙනවා; ජීවිත නැති වෙනවා.

මීට ප්‍රථම එක්තරා නීතියක් ඉවත් කර ගත් බව තමුන්නාන්සේට මතක ඇති. කම්කරුවන්ට වැඩෙහි යෙදෙන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ, කුමන අන්දමේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවලද යන්න එයින් අපට පැහැදිලි වුණා. සර්පයන් සිටින කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවලයි, ඔවුන්ට වැඩ කරන්න වෙලා තියෙන්නේ. කම්කරුවන්ට වැඩ කරන්නට වෙලා තියෙන්නේ, තයිත්, පොළොඟුත් වැනි සර්පයන් සමගයි. මා මුලදි සිතුවා, එය අපේ රටේ මුකලත්වල, කැලවල එහෙම, කුඩාරම් ගසාගෙන වැඩෙහි යෙදෙන කම් කරුවන් ප්‍රවේසම් කර ගැනීම සඳහා යොදා තිබෙන නීතියක්ය කියා. පසුව බලන විට පෙනී ගියා, අපේ රටේ තගරවල තිබෙන fපැක්ටරිවල සිටින විසකුරු සර්පයින් ගෙන් බේරීමටත් ආවරණ අවශ්‍ය වී තිබෙන බව. එවැනි කණගාටුදායක පරිසර යකයි, මේ රටේ කම්කරුවන්ට වැඩ කරන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ. එවැනි ස්ථාන වල ප්‍රවේසමින් වැඩ කරන එක නොවෙයි තියෙන්නේ. එවැනි fපැක්ටරිවල සිටින සර්පයින් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වද කර දමන්නට ඕනෑ. එවැනි fපැක්ටරි තහනම් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. සර්පයෙක් කැවෙත් කකුල හිල් කරන එක නොවෙයි, කළ යුත්තේ. සර්පයන් සිටින fපැක්ටරි පවත්වාගෙන යන ස්වෘමිවරුන්ට දඬුවම් කිරීමයි, කළ යුත්තේ. ඔවුන් හිරේ යවන එකයි, කළ යුත්තේ. කම්කරුවන්ගේ සනීපාරක්ෂාව ගැන කිසි කල්පනාවක් තැනිව තමන්ට මුදල් හම්බ කර ගැනීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා කරන ස්වෘමිවරුන්ට දඬුවම් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. සීලාවාර ලෝකයේ කුමන රටකද, මේ ආකාරයෙන් පොළොඟුත් වැනි විසකුරු සර්පයින්ගෙන් බේරී වැඩ කිරීම සඳහා තීති ක්‍රියාවේ යොදවා තිබෙන්නේ? ඒ වගේම, ඇස් ප්‍රවේසම් කර ගන්නන් නියම විධියේ ආවරණ තියෙන්නේ ඕනෑ. එවැනි ආවරණ කම්කරුවන් විසින් පාවිච්චි කළ යුතු බවයි, කියන්නේ. මේ අයගේ කල්පනාවට අනුව අර fපැක්ටරිවල සර්පයින් සිටියට කමක් නැහැ. යම් විධියකින් සර්පයින් දෂ්ඨ කළොත් කකුල් හිල්



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කරන්න පිහිය තියෙන්න ඕන. එසේ කළාම, ස්වාමිවරුන්ගේ වගකීම ඉවරයි. මේවා නීති දෙස බලන විට මේවා විහිළු නීති බව පෙනී යනවා. කම්කරුවන්ගේ පහසුකම් ගැන නොසලකන මේ හත් හවුල් ආණ්ඩුව ස්වාමි පක්ෂය ප්‍රවේශම් කර ගනිමින් කම්කරුවන් පිට වගකීම පවරනවා. කම්කරුවකුගේ ඇස තුවාල වුණොත් එසේ වූයේ ආවරණයක් පාවිච්චි නොකිරීම නිසා යයි ඔහුට චෝදනා කරනවා. මේ අන්දමට ප්‍රශ්න විසඳන්නට නම් බොහොම පහසුයි. හොඳයි, විෂ වායුවෙන් ඇස් බේරා ගන්නට යොදවන ආවරණය මොකක්ද? “ගැස් මාස් ක්ස්” පාවිච්චි නොකර බේරෙන්නේ කොහොමද? ඇස් බැඳගෙන අන්ධයකු හැටියට වැඩ කරනවා හැර වෙන මොනවා කරන්නද? අපේ කම්කරුවන් අමාරුවේ නොදමා රටේ තත්ත්වයට ගැලපෙන රෙගුලාසි ඇති කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ආවරණ පාවිච්චි නොකිරීම නිසා අන්ධ බව ලැබුවා යයි ඇඟ බේරා ගැනීම නරකයි. වන්දි ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා කම්කරුවන් නඩු මඟට බැස්ස සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම වාගේ වැඩිපුර වාසි ලැබෙන්නේ ස්වාමි පක්ෂයටයි. එසේ වන්නේ දක්ෂ නීතිඥයන්ගේ සහාය ලබා ගන්නට ස්වාමි පක්ෂයට පුළුවන් නිසයි. ඒ වගේම අසතුටුදායක නීති නිසයි. දක්ෂ නීතිඥයන් යොදවා ගැනීමේ ශක්තියක් කම්කරුවන්ට නැහැ. ඒ වගේම හැම අවස්ථාවේදීම නීති නිබේන්නේ කම්කරුවාගේ අවාසියටයි. ස්වාමි පක්ෂය ආරක්ෂා කරමින් කම්කරුවන්ගේ ජීවිත නැති කරන නීතිවලින් වැඩක් නැහැ. ඒ නීති වෙනස් කළ යුතු බව මතක් කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

අ. හා. 5.46

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.  
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to raise a small question under these regulations for the consideration of the Hon. Minister. It is really a drafting point more than anything else. I agree with the Hon. Minister that these regulations are necessary. They should be passed. When the regulations are wrong, the Hon. Minister is

quite prepared to withdraw them. When the regulations are wrongly drafted or an error is pointed out, he has so far shown a willingness to accept, quite reasonably, the point of view that we put forward. Of course, when drafting laws, we should draft them carefully.

The point I wish to make is simply this. I think under these regulations all that he is entitled to do is really to tell us what are the processes which involve a special risk of injury to the eye. Under section 53 of the Factories Ordinance, the Minister has the power to make regulations. Section 53 reads :

“In the case of any such process as may be specified by regulations of the Minister, being a process which involves a special risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process, suitable goggles or effective screens shall, in accordance with any directions given by the regulations, be provided to protect the eyes of the persons employed in the process.”

In other words, the section itself specifies the protection to be given. All that the Hon. Minister has to do is to provide regulations under this section.

Now the Hon. Minister tells us in these regulations that he wants effective screens or suitable goggles to be provided for a particular list of processes. Broadly speaking, the processes involve the cutting of metal in a dry form or a heated form; secondly, the use of corrosive liquids; and thirdly, the process involving fumes.

There is a general section at the bottom, namely, Regulation 2 (g) : “Processes where persons are employed in arc-welding, oxy-acetylene welding, furnace work, or any other operation where eyes are exposed to glare and high intensity radiations.” Any person with a knowledge of the law would say at once, as you would that the words “or any other operation” must be interpreted instantaneously *ejusdem generis* with “arc-welding, oxy-acetylene welding, furnace work,” so that we cannot use



[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

the words "any other operations" to cover anything outside of the nature of the earlier process; and the earlier processes are still substantially the cutting of metals hot or cold, the use of corrosive liquids, as well as the processes which give off fumes obnoxious to others.

The particular point I wish to make is this. There are a number of X-ray units in this country where the operation of X-ray processes are undertaken—X-ray pictures and X-ray screens are taken for medical purposes to ascertain whether there are foreign bodies or substances in the human organization. Now, for purposes of this section of the Act, I have satisfied myself that an X-ray plant would constitute a factory if more than five persons are employed. It would come within the definition. The point I wish to make is that technicians engaged in this type of operations too run the risk of injury to the eyes, a risk of a special type created by radiation. It seems the Hon. Minister also had this in mind after a fashion when he talked of glare and high intensity radiations in Regulation 2 (g). I do not think the Hon. Minister contemplated exposure only to heat and light. The words "high intensity radiations" would indicate that the Hon. Minister had in mind the danger to the eyes of other forms of radiation, of other forms of rays, which may even be invisible to the naked eye, which can cause permanent and dangerous damage.

මේල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

No.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Why not? "Factory" is defined in the Act and I do not see any procedure by which one can argue that it is excluded. So long as a certain number of persons are engaged and

employed in the production of X-ray photographs, my respectful submission is that, and I would like to be shown anything to the contrary by definition that "factory" does not apply.

I will turn to the appropriate section. The only definitions one finds are in Section 127 of the Act dealing with general interpretation. A number of definitions are given and so far as I can see a factory by no means excludes the possibility of a place where X-rays are used in a process. My respectful submission is that there is an omission in the Regulations only to this extent. I think the Hon. Minister meant to include high intensity radiations but unfortunately by the wording he is restricting it to an *ejusdem generis* principle of interpretation, and the consequence is that by the process he is excluding the use of screens or goggles by persons so engaged.

If the Hon. Minister intended high intensity radiations, one is entitled to ask him, what are the high intensity radiations you contemplated *ejusdem generis* with arc-welding, oxy-acetylene welding, furnace work or any other operations? In other words, you are restricting it to a situation where persons whose eyes are exposed to X-rays or other forms of radiation akin to X-rays would be excluded from it.

So far as this Act is concerned, I should like to point out to the Hon. Minister that all that seems to be required under the law for a factory is the installation of machinery or equipment within it in which more than a certain number of persons are employed, as required by Sections 2 and 3 of the Act. If the Hon. Minister can show me a single section under which such an institution—take, for example, the private X-ray organizations like Electro-Medics in Galle Face Court—is not a factory, I shall be grateful to him. But if it is a factory—and my submission is that it is a factory within the meaning of this Act—then we are entitled to ask the Hon. Minister if it is his intention







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කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

radio activity—X-ray processes also involve radio activity—perhaps constitute a greater danger than anything else. I think, in the General Hospital there is today special provision—the State has been very particular in providing it—for not only protecting the eyes of the technicians who work there, but even protecting their bodies with special lead aprons for purposes of shielding them from excessive radiation. All I am asking is that so far as the protection of eyes is concerned in regard to processes in factories, perhaps the same degree of consideration should be extended by the Hon. Minister of Labour.

අ. හා. 5.59

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I want a few minutes to refer to the speech of the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe). As you know, the regulations introduced by the Hon. Minister are being accepted in a very gracious spirit by all Members of the Opposition because we all accept that some form of regulations should be there. It only remains to arrive at as wide a possible coverage as we can.

I am sorry the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) drew the example of finding snakes in factories, and nearly said that we should, therefore, wipe out the factories. It is an utterly ridiculous argument and I do not want to say anything on that. I only hope that these regulation will be approached in the correct spirit. I thank the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) for pointing out certain inherent defects in some of the regulations, and those have now been withdrawn by the Minister.

Today, the position is that with all the innovations and inventions that science is bringing in, it is not

possible to have a foolproof cover, as such, against accidents that could occur. The hon. Member for Dompe spoke about radiation.—[*Interruption*]. These regulations try to cover these accidents as far as possible by saying that the intensity of radiation can mean anything. It is not possible to limit the scope of these regulations. To my mind, it would be far better to leave the Ordinance minus all these regulations so that the employees will have a far better chance. If you limit the employer under some regulations, it can sometimes become a most dangerous thing. For instance, if he does not report an accident, under certain conditions, he gets into trouble. If he is not covered under the regulations, again he gets into trouble. You know what sort of people the employers are, and under such circumstances it is not fair to tie the employers down to some sort of a regulation just because we could not provide something wide enough to cover him. The regulations should be as wide as possible. The only difficulty is how wide we can make them. If hon. Members have any suggestions to make and the Hon. Minister is prepared to accept them, then you will have to withdraw the regulations and come back again with those suggestions included. So, let us proceed to some finality in this matter. Do you want these regulations or do you not want them?

කේනමන් මයා.

(තිரு. කේනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I want better regulations.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

If you are going to create obstructions in this matter—[*Interruption*]. These regulations are long overdue. I must tell the hon. Member for Minuwangoda (Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Sirwardena) that he did nothing



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when he was Minister of Labour and it would be better if he kept quiet now.

When the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) pointed out some defects in some regulations presented earlier, the Hon. Minister immediately withdrew them; so if there is some inherent defect in these regulations we will certainly withdraw them; otherwise, do not obstruct the passing of these regulations by referring to such matters as radiation as the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) did. In respect of these regulations I do not think there is anything of importance that has been left out. It is not possible in regulations such as these to think of every possible situation. Let us not forget the fact that there is an element of danger in every type of employment. Even in the most simple form of employment you could meet with an unforeseen and unexpected calamity. The risk is always there.

I would ask hon. Members on the other side to consider these Regulations in the proper spirit.

අ. හා. 6.6

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)  
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I thank the hon. Parliamentary Secretary for some unexpected compliments thrown in our direction.

I am not quarrelling with these Regulations in this particular form but there are certain omissions which have to be mentioned, and it is not so simple as saying that you cannot give absolute coverage in these matters.

These regulations contemplate protection for the eyes from two particular forms of irritants—one from the glare of excessive light and the other from fumes. Although it is not specifically stated, in regard to Regulation 2 (a) and (b), I think, the intention

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is to provide for protection from sparks and particles that might break off in the course of the process contemplated.

There is a much wider source of danger that arises from a number of processes in a number of industries that have now sprung up, that is, dust. It is not merely the question of danger from light and danger from particles that might break off and fly into the eye, but there is also the danger from dust. Regulation 2 (a) covers particles that may fly off like shrapnel; it does not cover dust.

There are chillie grinding mills and saw mills and other operations where dust injurious to the eyes is raised. That is a very serious omission.

I am not asking, therefore, that these Regulations should be withdrawn, but I say that the Hon. Minister should give his mind to this matter.

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(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We will bring further regulations to repair the omission.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)  
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Now, Sir, when before this, we demanded protection for persons concerned, with X-rays, radio-active material and so on, the Ministry of Health said that they wanted an atomic research authority to be set up in Ceylon. "We want an atomic research authority to be set up in Ceylon, and when that is done, under the legislation we are bringing for that matter we will provide the necessary coverage for persons who are employed and who come in contact with sources of radiation." That was the promise that was made in 1959, by Mr. K. D. Gunaratne who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health at that time. It has since been repeated several times,



[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

but still there is no comprehensive legislation covering radio-active materials and protection in regard to that matter. Even in regard to hospital workers, leave alone factory workers, in regard to doctors, nurses and other employees in hospitals we do not have legislation.

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(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Waiting for the reactor.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We are waiting for an atomic reactor to be gifted to us before we can start making laws in regard to this matter. That is a very bad attitude. Let us do atomic research, even research into nuclear weapons if necessary later on. In the meantime let us provide the necessary protection for these people. In the absence of any special legislation in that behalf, that is an aspect where, I think, it should have been possible for the Hon. Minister to provide protection to the workers under this Ordinance. I say that the Labour Department should have had the necessary imagination, in the absence of an Act which provides for special protection, to have acted under this Ordinance in order to provide at least within a certain limited range the necessary protection that is required. That is one aspect of the matter.

I raised this question in regard to the Mineralogical Department. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) will bear me out. We asked them whether the handling of monazite sand, which is done by a Government department, itself can possibly cause evil effects from radiation. Their answer was, "At the moment there is no processing. The mere collection does not cause danger, but if there is prolonged contact with points of storage there can be danger. There is no

provision for such contact because at the moment there is nobody even on sentry or guard duty placed there. When we start processing it will be necessary to provide protection." That was their answer. That is why I say in this matter it is necessary to have a little imagination and to provide for the lacunae that you find here under the Factories Ordinance by getting the necessary regulation to cover this entire range.

These are the two serious omissions that I would mention. One is in regard to dust which is a very large omission. The other is in regard to radiation. And I say that something can be done without necessarily waiting for any atomic reactor to be given to this country.

අ. ආ. 6.12

ශ්‍රී එම්. එච්. මොහමඩ්

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I do not think there is anything to be amended in the present instance. I am prepared to bring further legislation to cover other matters after studying the whole position. There is nothing wrong with the present set of regulations. Hon. Members are trying to make out when I withdraw some regulations when the reasonableness of doing so is pointed out to me, that it is due to some weakness on my part. First, they pointed out the figure "5". It was a printer's devil. It should be 50. When the hon. Member for Colombo South pointed out certain matters to me I felt that they were reasonable and it was my duty to look into the matter further. When I withdraw something in such circumstances it should not be considered as a weakness on my part.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Who said that?



கர்மாவை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I heard some hon. Members saying so. That is not the spirit in which it should be done. After all we are trying to do a job of work and we want to provide some protection to the worker. Hon. Members should not try to come here and filibuster and create difficulties. I am also aware that some of the suggestions made by hon. Members opposite are worthy of consideration. I will look into them and bring further regulations if necessary.

புள்ளியை விசாரித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

சுரு. சி. சி. மொகமேட்

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

“That the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of the powers vested in him by Section 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, relating to Meal Rooms, which were presented on September 14, 1965, be approved.”

I think no hon. Member will oppose the provision of meal rooms in places of work. Hon. Members will agree that there are certain places where absolutely no facilities are provided for workers to have their meals. I have framed these regulations to enable me to force employers to provide meal rooms.

புள்ளியை விசாரித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

வினா எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question proposed.

அ. ஐ. 6.16

கௌரவ மொகமேட்.

(திரு. கௌரவ மொகமேட்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I do not intend to oppose these regulations. I only want to say that these regulations when read together

கர்மாவை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த

with the very first set of regulations which the Hon. Minister introduced with regard to washing facilities show that there is apparently a confusion of thought in the Labour Department—or whoever drafts these regulations for the Hon. Minister—on the question of the language in which notices to the workers should be displayed.

When it came to the question of washing facilities I pointed out that in the case of separate cubicles in which female workers should wash a notice should be displayed in the language of the majority of workers in the work place. I would now draw your attention to Clause 7 here which says:

“There shall be provided in every meal room drinking water; where such water is not available on tap, suitable receptacles, clearly marked ‘drinking water’ in Sinhala, Tamil and English shall be provided.”

This shows that there has not been sufficiently consistent thought in this matter. When I raised the matter earlier I was accused of filibustering, of raising irrelevant points [Interruption]—and of trying to obstruct proceedings. All I am trying to show is—and I hope to show as we go further along—that on a number of questions either these people who are drafting regulations do so without consulting each other or they are people who have got different ideas in their heads about certain matters [Interruption]—or, perhaps, different sections of the *hath hawula* which are supporting the Government are drafting these regulations! However, this should not result in the House being called upon to pass inconsistent regulations.

When I raised the other matter about labelling the receptacles for female workers in both languages in addition to a picture of a clothed—not nude—female worker, my Hon. Friend thought it was a minor matter. Do not let us spoil what could be useful regulations by this type of inconsistency.



අ. භා. 6.19

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am not opposing these regulations ; they are very good. As I mentioned in regard to the earlier set of regulations there are certain significant omissions in these regulations too. Clause 5 says :

"The meal room shall be adequately ventilated and lighted."

The lighting part of it is all right. Anybody can decide what adequate lighting is. But adequate ventilation is not a matter to be left just like that. Municipal by-laws do not say that restaurants and eating-houses shall be "adequately ventilated". They specify exactly according to the floor space available or the number of persons to be accommodated the ventilation that has to be provided. They say, "If you have so many square feet of floor space, there shall be windows opening into an open area of such-and-such dimensions". That is clearly specified in municipal by-laws because adequate ventilation can be a subjective matter which can vary from place to place. Therefore, to say adequately ventilated is a generalization, which is insufficient. Now, in any of the rural areas where you have a window, a window which can open out into space, it is okay but in the City of Colombo, in congested areas, adequate ventilation is a *sine qua non*. The Hon. Minister, as a former Mayor of Colombo, is aware of this by-law so that he could have easily introduced that specification and said you shall provide ventilation in the following way, so much of ventilation space, so much for the dimension of windows, according to the floor space available inside. That is one of the omissions.

Regulation 11 says :

"There shall be provided and maintained in every meal room, suitable covered bins or receptacles for depositing refuse".

Now, Sir, I say it is a bad practice to have refuse collected inside a meal room. Why should it be inside the

meal room ? That there should be a receptacle for depositing refuse is correct, but why inside a meal room ? There can emanate stench from this when services are being rendered later on. There is provision to see that these are properly serviced, but why is it necessary to have a refuse bin inside the meal room ? Why cannot you have it outside ? I just cannot understand that. Obviously, if the meals are to be prepared on the spot then there must be a kitchen for the purpose, but, there are no regulations in regard to the kitchen —[Interruption]. They may bring it. But, if you are preparing the meals, then, Sir, while the municipality has certain by-laws regarding canteens where food is prepared—that is in the city—there seem to be no regulations covering them outside the city.

The most important omission is that there is an absence of regulations in regard to the fly menace, the principal source of contamination of food. The Health Department will bear me out when I say that in Ceylon a large and a disgracefully large proportion of deaths are deaths from preventible intestinal diseases. I think, even the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) will bear me out that preventible intestinal disease is one of the largest killers in this country ; it is a disgrace, and it is purely a matter of public health and sanitation. That is a very important matter.

One aspect of it is that persons who handle food shall not be allowed to contaminate that food by dirty hands. One of the principal causes for this is the lack of soap in this country and the fact that people do not use soap and water to wash their hands. That is one of the sources of this trouble ; they are too poor to have soap. We cannot afford the necessary soap to wash our hands and as a result of that we spread intestinal diseases from one party to another and the heaviest death toll is among the children. All hon. Members in this House, without necessarily being sentimental, are very fond of children. The fact that this is one of the



biggest killers in this country must be recognized; preventible intestinal disease is one that takes a heavy toll of life and the main source of conveying this disease is the fly, and there is no requirement here in regard to this matter. I know you cannot completely eliminate it, but there must be some regulation which says something about it—[Interruption]. You may have a slogan if you like, but what I am only stating is that you are providing for refuse bins inside the meal rooms, even though, of course, the refuse bins are to be covered. Why is it not possible for you to have a regulation to cover this particular aspect of the matter because one of the things that must be done in respect of the whole question of meal rooms is to see that the food that is consumed, the water that is consumed, are not allowed to be contaminated? That is the chief requisite, and my theory is that the absence of a regulation in that matter is not satisfactory.

අ. හ. 6.25

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මහ.  
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

First and foremost, I should like to inform the Hon. Minister that if he thinks there is an attempt to filibuster on his regulations, he is much mistaken. I do not think that any Member of the Opposition in making comments so far, has tried really to go in any sense outside the subject of the regulations themselves. I think, every single comment so far made has been pertinent whether our comments suited him or did not suit him. Sometimes we have made suggestions drawing attention to little errors in the regulations and he has been pleased to accept them or to withdraw them. In either case he has been pleased to tell us that he did not consider it a defect in the regulations as such, but nonetheless he himself will certainly consider them and also bring in amending legislation on the lines of some of our suggestions, such as in regard to radiation as a source of danger to the eyes. I do not think one can ever say that

we have been guilty of being unparliamentary or of following an improper line of conduct in this Debate. We have been trying to be helpful, and the Hon. Minister should take it in that spirit. I do not think it will be correct for him to say there has been any attempt on our part to gloat over him in regard to the withdrawing of objectionable regulations. In fact, he rises in our esteem when he shows himself capable of a greatness of rising to the occasion and accepting defects in his own regulations, a greatness of being able to acknowledge the fact that his regulations are somewhat imperfect.

As far as these regulations are concerned, these are very good regulations. The Hon. Minister in the course of some of his tours to one or two places of work, has been able to discover that there are no meal rooms in those places, and, I think, the Hon. Minister has made the matter a subject of press comment.

Sir, the only point I wish to make is this. In the City of Colombo, in some of the places which I have visited—I do not know whether they are the same places the Hon. Minister has visited—one of the major problems that I can foresee about the provision of meal rooms is the difficulty of finding space having regard to the lay-out and the arrangements already adopted. Some of the so-called factories we are dealing with are really *mudukkus*, not worthy of the name of factories. When people huddled together, are called upon to work in the most appalling conditions, I have no doubt the Hon. Minister will agree that it is very little different from the dwelling conditions in slums where people are unfortunately compelled to live for lack of space within the City of Colombo.

Now, what follows? Sometimes, you will find, particularly in the more congested areas round about the Pettah, sometimes in Kotahena, tiny little rooms not worthy of the name or designation of factories, but which are really factories under the



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[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

law, where more than five persons are engaged in occupations or enterprises. There is a physical limitation that makes it physically impossible to provide a meal room for lack of space: the building just cannot accommodate one. There is no ground space on which a meal room can be built however much the employer may like to put up one, however much the employer might like to conform to the Minister's regulations where the minimum space requirements are given in the schedule. If a factory consists of the minimum number of employees, say, five persons, the meal room must be capable of accommodating not less than thirty per cent. of the persons at any one time. Thirty per cent. of five would really mean that a minimum of two persons should be capable of accommodation at any one time, and the limit of space required is ten square feet per person. So that, the employer will have, in the case of the smallest factory, to add twenty square feet to his physical space in order to conform to the Hon. Minister's requirement under the meal rooms regulation.

It is all well and good if the twenty square feet are available. Many factories consist of more than five persons. If you find ten people, you will require approximately forty square feet. Depending on the number of employees, the floor space required will increase in progression. My point is, if the floor space is available, there is no question of there being any difficulty.

We approve these regulations notwithstanding the difficulties, though the Hon. Minister might consider an additional requirement to swap flies, as suggested by the hon. joint Member for Colombo Central. I am not making a point of omissions in the regulations. I agree there are several things that can be put into the regulations which no doubt you will think of introducing at some later time. I am not telling him that he should withdraw

this for the reason of being imperfect, but I do ask when he formulates laws, to see that he makes sure that they are laws which people are capable of conforming to. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister if he is really satisfied in his own mind that all the employers will from now on conform to these regulations and are physically capable of doing so. It is not a question of his saying he will impose a fine of fifty rupees if he catches them without a meal room, which, I think, is all you can do under your statute. I mean, if your factories inspector catches an employer who has not provided a meal room, the employer so found out, would promptly pay the fine of fifty rupees on prosecution. I have no doubt the employer will pay the fifty rupees, but the workers will still continue to be without the meal room. Unless you think of a practical way of ensuring that the space can be found, I say, from my knowledge of factories in the City of Colombo, it will not be possible to provide them and the net result will be, if you really mean to enforce these regulations, you are going to force some of these employers—may not be model employers—to close down if the penalty is going to be that for want of a meal room the factory has got to close down. If you are going to keep prosecuting them effectively, then indeed you will find that your very regulation is going to defeat the purpose when you are very benevolently trying to do a spot of good to the workers.

But in practice what will happen here if the regulations are passed? You very benevolently provide in your regulations for adequate ventilation and lighting, you provide for water facilities, you provide for "three language" drinking water vessels. I have no objection so long as Sinhala is also there. But what we are asking you is, when you pass these regulations, have you really given thought to the fact—and this is the same point I have been discussing in regard to the first regulation about the washing facilities—that you are laying down a general



கர்மநி நல்லா ரேஜாசி

கர்மநி நல்லா ரேஜாசி

set of regulations applicable to what may be termed a "factory" in every part of Ceylon, and the net result of which is going to be that you are passing a law where a person subjected to the law may very well, through no fault of his own, be incapable of conforming to it if the physical space is not just available? It is not possible sometimes for employers who are tenants to demolish the buildings or even to build upwards. It is not possible to stop one's business completely in a very small space, even if you are going to borrow the money to put up the necessary structure during the construction process of building meal rooms for workers upstairs.

Therefore, in the circumstances, I think it would be more reasonable and more practicable if the Hon. Minister were to think of some scheme to make the regulations fit the circumstances by restricting them in some form to persons who in the opinion of the factory inspector ought to provide meal rooms or something of that sort where there is a physical capacity to do it and the employer is neglecting to do it, rather than to make them applicable to every employer whether he is physically capable of conforming to them or not.

டி. ஹ. 6.32

அரு. சி. சி. மோகமதி

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Regarding these regulations, I have noted the comments made by the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Scysa), the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) and the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike).

These regulations, I do agree, might cause a little hardship to employers but I feel that so far as small employers are concerned the amount of space they will have to provide would be very little. I do not think it will affect them very much.

I think we must impress upon the employer that if he is employing workers he must provide them a place to eat. It is his responsibility and we cannot just ignore them because it is going to cause some sort of hardship to the employer or because the area occupied is small. Of course, we will give them some consideration and give them time to come into line as far as possible.

I will see that the regulations are imposed and I will do my very best to see that workers are provided with a place to sit in and have their meals. I saw in a certain huge factory a woman worker, after work, seated in the same place and having her meals. After that, she takes the paper or whatever it is, goes out washes her hands and comes back to the same place. That is the actual condition existing at the moment in some of the work places.

I have viewed this matter very carefully and I feel that it is bound to cause some difficulties to certain employers. It cannot be helped. In the interests of the larger number of workers, I think my department will enforce this and see that meal rooms are provided as far as possible in all work places.

புனிய விசைன டீன், ஸ்காஸ்கினை விச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

அரு. சி. சி. மோகமதி

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of the powers vested in him by Sections 15 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, relating to Sanitary Conveniences, which were presented on September 14, 1965, be approved."

புனிய ஸ்காஸ்கினை கர்மநி டீ.

வினா எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question proposed.



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අ. ආ. 6.35

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(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I want once again to just refer to the same point. You will notice that Regulation 8 says this:

"The conveniences for each sex shall be indicated by a suitable notice, in the language understood by the majority of the workers, with the words "for men only" or "for women only" as the case may be inscribed thereon..."

This is some curious thing that runs right through the regulations. When it comes to washing, urinating and excreting, the language of the majority prevails. But when it comes to drinking, English, Sinhalese and Tamil have parity of status. I do not understand this thinking at all. I am bringing this out more to show that there is a lot of clumsiness and inconsistent thinking in the drafting of regulations.

On this matter concerned, I notice that the regulation with regard to the provision of sanitary conveniences actually applies to larger factories where you have 25, 50 and more employees at work. I think that is fairly reasonable because it is very difficult to make regulations applicable to a workplace employing 5 persons or so.

The point I want to make is this. For the first time, the Hon. Minister is actually conceding one of the principles that was urged on behalf of the Opposition, that is, the need for a differential approach in the matter of workplaces and factories of different sizes. Our criticism in regard to the earlier regulations was that that factor had not been taken into consideration. But when it comes to sanitary facilities, I am glad to see that consideration has been given to the size of the factory.

That is another example to show that in drafting regulations, the question of the size of the factory

and the number of workers there, should be given thought to. In the earlier regulations the minimum requirements are laid down irrespective of the size and the nature of the workplace or the number of people employed.

Inasmuch as the Hon. Minister, at least, makes an attempt to concede in this regulation the principle for which the Opposition has been pleading, I like to say, I am sorry the regulation does not go further. I refer to regulation No. 9 which says:

"Every sanitary convenience shall be maintained and kept clean and effective provision shall be made for lighting the convenience."

The Hon. Minister has been functioning as Mayor of the Municipality of Colombo before he became the Minister. He is fully aware that it is not enough to place a general obligation on an authority. There must be some insistence that there will be a person provided to see that this is done. He knows, for example, the tenement gardens in Colombo. It is a statutory requirement on the part of the landlords to see that they maintain these tenement gardens in a sanitary condition. You can go on prosecuting them and they can go on paying a nominal fine, but in practice, unless they have a conservancy worker available, particularly where there are bucket lavatories and so on, to remove the faeces, get rid of the night soil, and generally keep the place clean, this will never happen. You might have the satisfaction of fining the factory owner from time to time but, in practice, there will be no sanitary conveniences provided for the workers.

I would suggest that in the case of workplaces or factories which employ say, 50 or 100 workers, or some definite number, there should be some amended regulation making it obligatory for a conservancy worker to be employed for the purpose of seeing that this is done. You cannot expect



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a factory inspector to clean the lavatories; he can only prosecute. It is poor satisfaction if that does not happen. We have the same experience in regard to the Municipal lavatories in Colombo. Some of them are in a shocking state in spite of the fact that they are run by a public authority. Even some of the sanitary conveniences in Government buildings are most insanitary, to say the least. Apart from having a person in charge who will attend to these matters, it should be obligatory on the part of an employer, provided he is a big employer who can employ a hundred workers or more, to employ one extra person for this purpose.

I shall be very glad if the Hon. Minister will consider these suggestions.

අ. න. 6.41

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

There is one point that I want to mention in regard to this particular set of regulations. I entirely agree with the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) in regard to the inconsistency in the interpretation of language laws by the officials of the Department of Labour when drafting the different pieces of legislation. I am also entirely in agreement with him that there ought to be a differential standard in regard to the size, the scope, and the purpose of a factory.

There is just one point I wish to make. Under regulation 2 of this particular set of regulations we are told that these regulations shall apply to every factory and to every electrical station to which the provisions of Section 80 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128) apply. I should like to ask the Hon. Minister what these electrical stations are to which the provisions of Section 80 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128) apply.

I ask that question because, so far as I am aware, electrical stations of the Crown are all of them exempted under Section 80 of the Factories Ordinance. There is provision for bringing in electrical stations, and I think what they considered in the Act were cases where municipalities and local authorities become the distributors of electric power. In fact, there is a special proviso—proviso (a) to Section 80 (1)—under which every single Crown electrical station is exempted from the provisions of the Factories Ordinance. Therefore, it would seem as if there are no electrical stations to which the provisions of the regulations regarding sanitary conditions are going to apply. I should like to ask the Hon. Minister what he had in mind when he formulated these regulations pertaining to electrical stations. What are the electrical stations to which the Factories Ordinance applies? Are there any in fact?

The only electrical station I have had the chance of inspecting is the one at Grandpass. I am personally aware that in this particular station there is a sanitary convenience for ladies, which is airconditioned, although there is not a single lady employee in the electrical station who is working there. It is the only place, so far as I know, where you have such a special convenience. When the building was opened recently we were taken round and shown it, and this was one of the items shown with great pride by the officers of the Electrical Department.

In this particular instance, I think the drafting of these regulations shows a tendency to follow the wording of the law without any attention being paid to the practical application of it.

I ask the Hon. Minister, if it became necessary to legislate for electrical stations to which Section 80 of the Factories Ordinance applies in respect of this particular set of regulations, why he had omitted these electrical stations from the other regulations



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කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

which he had already placed before the House and which have been passed, and some of which are still to come. If the Factories Ordinance applies to electrical stations, surely all these regulations should apply to them. I do not see that it makes much of a difference whether it is in respect of sanitary conveniences, lighting, washing facilities, or meal rooms. It seems to me that the standards required are the same.

As the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central pointed out a moment ago, it seems to me that we are having here regulations drafted by individual officers with their own vagaries, and one of them seems to have discovered the existence of electrical stations under Section 80 and thought it a good idea to include them. In point of fact, I do not think there is a single electrical station to which this can apply. I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is aware if his officers ever go into these electrical stations and look at them. What was the last occasion when officers of your department walked into these electrical stations to see that factory standards are observed? I do not think it has ever been done, or that it will ever be done. I ask the Hon. Minister whether this is just a drafting flourish by an officer of the Labour Department or whether he really means anything.

අ. හා. 6.45

සෙල්වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I am sorry the hon. Member for Dompe is trying to pick holes in every possible thing he can set his eyes on, but he sometimes just slips up. Clause 2 of the regulations under the Factories Ordinance we are debating at the moment, says :

“These regulations shall apply to every factory and to every electrical station to which the provisions of section 80 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128) apply.”

His argument was that this does not cover government electrical stations. It is so.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

There are no private electrical installations.

ਭੋਲ੍ਹਾ ਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਧਾ.

(திரு. செல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

In every large factory there is an independent electrical installation—a sub-station. Hon. Members who are concerned with labour, who have lived with labour, know that. But people who do not know anything about labour should not attempt to poke their fingers into places that they know nothing about.

The question of electrical installations is very important because some of our new factories handle a very high voltage. They have sub-stations of their own. I am aware of one such factory which has a sub-station and its own power-reducer and which handles a voltage of no less than 11,000 volts, in Mattakkuliya.

If you approach these regulations in a spirit of co-operation and try to make constructive criticisms, they will be accepted. But when one just gets up and thinks that he can talk about electricity just because he knows a little about law, one finds that one is likely to get electrocuted ! So, one should not try to attempt to poke one's fingers into places that one knows nothing about. Some people are clever today, and they are trying to be labour leaders !

ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ජී. ආරියදාස මයා. (හපුතලේ)

(திரு. டபிள்யூ. பி. ஜி. ஆரியதாச—ஹப்புத்  
தலை)

(Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa—Haputale)

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செல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹே.

(திரு. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹே)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I know more about labour than my Friend from Haputale. So, please do not talk about it. It is idiotic people like these who are trying to espouse the cause of labour! Recently people who are feudal lords appeared on a labour platform! What hypocrisy is this? I can understand and appreciate well directed criticisms. We are always ready to accept them, particularly in the field of labour. I think the views of hon. Members like the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South and the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central will always be accepted by both sides of the House.

In bringing forward these regulations the Hon. Minister has meant well. He has tried to cover every field of employment that he is probably conversant with. There may be others that he is not conversant with. I probably do not know much about labour as the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South does. But I do not attempt to pose as such. I will concede that to him.

I commend the Hon. Minister for taking the trouble to try to find out in detail the requirements of the employees, the safeguards that they should have and the conditions under which they work.

டி. ஐ. 6.50

பெர்னாட் சோய்சா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Minister who was formerly Mayor of Colombo will remember section 119 (1) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance. It says:

"The Council may, by notice in writing served on any person employing a large body of workmen or labourers, require such person to—

- (a) provide within such time as may be specified in the notice such number of privies, water-closets and urinals as may seem to the Council necessary; and in any case where persons of both sexes

கீழ்க்கண்டவர்கள் பேசினார்கள்

are employed or are in attendance, to provide proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex; and

- (b) cause the same to be maintained in a sanitary condition and proper order."

The section goes on to provide penalties for failure to provide these things. The procedure that has to be followed in the manner of giving notice is also set out.

Now, Sir, the Minister who was Mayor of Colombo will remember that one of the difficulties in giving effect to this particular section of this Ordinance in the old days was the inadequacy of the by-laws, and to remedy that matter, I remember once the Finance Committee consisting of the Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), the late Mr. T. Rudra, and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) recommended that the by-laws should be re-drafted, and the matter was handed over to the Legal Draftsman's Department. The amended by-laws were accepted by the Council some time ago but despite the fact that some of the earlier obstacles were removed, this particular section, 119 (1), of the Municipal Councils Ordinance has not been correctly operated upon by the Council.

It is necessary to note this fact because here you have the public health authority itself failing to implement that which is provided in the law. To what extent is it possible to ask the Labour Department with its inadequate inspectorate to see that these things are properly observed, although the Regulations are there?

As for the regulations themselves, I am very glad that the Debate has not taken the form of a rather detailed discussion of the matters referred to in the Regulations. But I wish to point this out in regard to Regulation 12 which says this:

"Conveniences other than those connected with an efficient water borne sewage system shall comply with the requirements of a water seal system either approved by the Public Health Inspector or in the absence of such an officer, by the Chief Inspector of Factories or the District Inspector of Factories."



කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

කර්මාන්තශාලා රෙගුලාසි

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

Now Sir, this is a matter in which we are encroaching on the province of the local government authorities, on the one side, and the Health Department, on the other. Therefore, I say that where prosecutions of this kind have to be launched, in relation to this particular matter of sanitary conveniences and the like, these Regulations might have been drafted with a little more thought for obtaining the co-operation of the local authority, because the public health inspector is not necessarily the source of authority. In Colombo, it is the Chief Medical Officer of Health who is vested with the powers. He may delegate his powers in regard to particular matters, such as prosecutions, but he is the person in whom the powers are vested.

Similarly, in village council, town council or urban council areas you get the situation of a public health inspector who acts on delegated powers. In such cases why are you calling on the public health inspector only for the purpose of securing his approval of this particular arrangement? Why do you not secure the co-operation of local authorities in the matter of enforcing regulations of this kind where there is special legal provision? That is to say, in this case of regulations dealing with particular aspects of this matter such as meal rooms, where you are invading the territory of public health authorities under local government bodies and the like, the Hon. Minister might provide in the regulations for their assistance and co-operation in trying to get the regulations put into effect.

ශ්‍රී එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member for Colombo South. I shall certainly look into these matters so that we will be able to implement these regulations effectively.

With regard to power stations the reference is to factories that have large power plants. According to my information labour officers have visited power stations in the past and they have full knowledge of power stations. All my officers are very competent and they know about power stations. I hope the House will pass these regulations.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහභාගීවීමෙන් විය.

විමර්ශන කිරීමට අනුමැතිය ලැබුණි.

Question put, and agreed to.

ශ්‍රී එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. ආර්.)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of the powers vested in him by Sections 13 and 105 of the Factories Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, relating to General Standards of Lighting, which were presented on September 14, 1965, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

විමර්ශන කිරීමට අනුමැතිය ලැබුණි.

Question proposed.

අ. හා. 6.57

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I have a difficulty in regard to this item. I say that the general intention is very good and correct, but there is a phrase used throughout these regulations with which I am not satisfied. Clause 2 says :

"In every part of every factory where persons are regularly employed, the intensity of illumination shall not be less than five foot candles measured in a horizontal plane at a height of three feet from any floor or working level : "

Now I want to know the legal definition of "candle". Does the Hon. Minister mean fluorescent lights? Then you must say so. What is the legal interpretation going to be? I say this is an unenforceable regulation—[Interruption].



மேலே ரப் ப்ரொஹன ரேஜலேஷன்

மேலே ரப் ப்ரொஹன ரேஜலேஷன்

You cannot work these regulations because there is no legal definition of "five foot candle". Do you mean wax candles? What the Hon. Minister means is fluorescent lights. Then say so; say, "such-and-such a candle-power".

I think the Hon. Minister might withdraw these regulations and introduce them in a form in which they can be put into effect. If these regulations are passed in this form somebody can challenge them in court and get away with it. We cannot pass regulations of this kind which are unclear.

செ. சி. சி. மொஹமெட்

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I do not want to withdraw these regulations. If necessary I will bring in amendments.

செ. சி. சி. சயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Debate be now adjourned".

புனம் விசை டீன், ஸபைமென் விசை.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

விவாதம் 20 அக்டோபர் காலத்தினை டீ. சி. சி. சி. 1965 ஐ.பி.சி.இ. 29 வது நாள் பதின்மூன்று ஆகும்.

அதன்படி விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது. விவாதம் மீண்டும் 1965 செப்டெம்பர் 29, புதன்நாளை ஆரம்பமாகும்.

Debate adjourned accordingly. Debate to be resumed on Wednesday, 29th September 1965.

மேலே ரப் ப்ரொஹன ரேஜலேஷன்

மோட்டார் போக்குவரத்துப் பிரமாணம்

MOTOR TRAFFIC REGULATION

செ. சி. சி. சயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Communications, I move,

"That the Regulation relating to the declaration of a 'Silence Zone' on a portion of the Highway known as Campbell Place, within the Colombo Municipality, made by the Minister of Communications under Sections 155 (3) and 237 of the Motor Traffic Act (Chapter 203) which was presented on September 15, 1965, be approved."

புனம் விசை டீன், ஸபைமென் விசை.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question proposed.

டி. ஐ. 6.58

பி. சி. சி. சயவர்தன விசை.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I see that this regulation is being moved by the Hon. Minister for the reason that there is a Roman Catholic Church—All Saints' Church—at Campbell Place, Borella. I think it is a very good thing to have the Government considering places of religious worship and making such places "Silence Zones". There are "Novenas" and all sorts of ceremonies at this church on Sundays as well as week days.

All I would like to ask the Hon. Minister is, if this is a general principle, whether he would extend the same principle to cover other places of religious worship in the city of Colombo. We rather think that it is not correct to restrict this "Silence Zone" to one road only. There are a number of temples and churches which I am aware of in the City of Colombo where this has not been done. I am also aware that there are several places in respect of which applications have been made, I believe, to the motor traffic authorities who are responsible for the administration of such "Silence Zones" to declare such places "Silence Zones" on several occasions, I would therefore like to ask the Hon. Minister whether as a matter of policy it is the intention of the Government to grant such requests.

செ. சி. சி. சயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes.



கல்கலி

கல்கலி

එ.පී. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Thank you. That is all I wanted to know.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

கல்கலி

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

ශේෂතාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදී ප්‍රශ්නය සහසම්මත කරන ලදී:

“මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය.”—  
[තරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන].

“சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெறுமாக.”—  
[கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன] எனும் பிரேரணை பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டு, வினா எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

“That the House do now adjourn”—  
[Hon. J. R. Jayewardene].

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I have to thank you for giving me the opportunity of making certain observations in regard to the statement made by the Hon. Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications in regard to the present strike that is on in the General Post Office. The Hon. Minister's statement justified the transfers that had been effected within the City of Colombo on the ground that they had been necessitated by bad behaviour on the part of the employees, namely, that there had been corruption, acts of theft committed by some persons, improper behaviour, and the like. He said that all these things together compelled the department to take this step of shifting persons from place to place in order to see that these offences would not be repeated. That was the sum total of what the Hon. Minister stated.

It is difficult for us to agree that this problem of theft and the like can be dealt with by this kind of transfer within the City of Colombo. I am entirely in agreement with the Hon. Minister that a public authority, like the postal department, to whom persons entrust their articles and letters to be taken from place to place should see to it that there are sufficient guarantees that the interests of the public would be protected. I do not think that anybody in this honourable House wants to take up the position that theft on the part of any employee is to be encouraged. We do not take up that position.

I know there have been instances of postal employees as well as other persons employed in this country in various services who had behaved badly, done wrong, and had committed thefts. There have been postal workers who have come to me hoping to get my co-operation in drafting answers to charge sheets where they were accused of having committed theft or having acted in collusion in regard to the withdrawal of money from savings bank accounts and the like. In matters of that kind, I have always tried to see whether it was possible to find whether the man was guilty or not, because there is no desire on the part of anybody to see that guilty persons should get away with any offence like that. And the Hon. Minister should be the first to admit, if he questions the department, that in regard to any person who had been properly convicted of having committed an offence, not one of these unions have demanded that he should be reinstated, not one union that is on strike today had demanded that a person properly found guilty should be reinstated. They are prepared to co-operate.

May I recall to the Hon. Minister's mind the offer of co-operation made by the unions to Mr. A. L. Perera, the Postmaster-General. When he assumed office he sent for the unions. The unions met him and he said, "I have certain problems in regard to the management of all these services



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and I want your co-operation.", and they said, "We are ready to co-operate". Then he said, "Before I effect any serious alterations in the conditions of service or in organization I shall consult the unions." That is one of their principal grievances that that consultation had not taken place. These transfer orders were made without that consultation. Why was it not possible for the head of the department, if he felt that it was necessary to effect these transfers for punitive or preventive reasons, to have called up the unions and said, "I am faced with such and such a problem and I think this is the method to solve it, will you not give me your co-operation?" Did he try that? No, he did not. He did not try it even when these unions had offered him their co-operation and stated that they were prepared to co-operate with him even in stamping out inefficiency, corruption, theft and the like from the department. Why was it not possible to call these unions and say, "I think it is necessary to have these transfers in order to see that a person who has built a particular set of arrangements in one particular place in order to commit some offence is shifted, as when he is shifted that arrangement breaks down"? Now, this is apparently the theory behind these transfers.

I say that where the transfers are within the City of Colombo, you cannot produce the results the Hon. Minister is expecting; you cannot produce them. These transfers are not a solution for thefts that are taking place—transfers from Grandpass to Bambalapitiya, or from Wellawatte to Kirillapone, or from Kirillapone to Fort, are not going to prevent thefts in the department. I just cannot understand it. Let us have severe penalties, let the persons be tried, call upon the unions to give their co-operation in seeing that persons who have been tried and convicted are not allowed to make representations through the unions to get themselves out and to see that they are properly punished, that deterrent punishment

is imposed on to them. That I can understand. Quite apart from the social causes which may not be within the competence of the Hon. Minister to remove, the entire set of social circumstances that lead workers to deteriorate and degenerate and commit offences may not be within the competence of the Hon. Minister to remove. If you impose severe penalties nobody would quarrel with you, but why transfer? You transfer him from Grandpass because you catch him thieving postal orders, but that is no cure. Where he is suspected, there is the danger.

The danger is this: It is true that the transfers within the City of Colombo cannot cause so much of hardship, but here what the Hon. Minister must appreciate, I think, having been in the army, is when he said that this is necessitated by the offences committed in the department. Therefore, everyone of these persons now being transferred is shown up before the public as an offender, as a suspected offender. You are, in fact, stigmatising a number of persons who have never been presented with a charge sheet against them. That is unfair. I think, the Hon. Minister will admit that it is unfair because when you place these transfers in that context every person so transferred is stigmatised; he can be a rogue, he is suspected of being a clever rogue who has got away, and that is why he is transferred. That kind of stigma he carries with him when he goes to another place. That is one of the burdens, and that is one of the reasons why the unions are protesting. Certainly, they want to stamp out crime, but this is the kind of stigma that a man carries when he is transferred from one place to another in this context, when this announcement is made. That, Sir, is unfair by the man. There are a large number of persons so involved in this matter of transfers.

Now, Sir, in regard to a number of these persons who are transferred, there are, in fact, persons of exemplary behaviour, a large number



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[බර්තානු භෞමිකා මයා.]

of persons of exemplary behaviour, and naturally there is resentment as to why they are being transferred? They are not only of exemplary behaviour, they are persons who themselves had adopted a most hostile attitude towards the kind of racketeer that you might find among some of the workers, and now they are to be punished with transfers; they are shown to the world as rogues. Is the Hon. Minister surprised that that is one aspect of the strike?

Then, there is another aspect to the matter: you have the registration branch, you have the parcels office, you have the ordinary mail section. Now, Sir, these are three different sections where you get different kinds of work; and when you transfer a man because you suspect him of being a rogue from one of these to the other in order to find a place for him in the other department, you are transferring a man who is good, and a part of the stigma he is called upon to bear for no fault of his own, a man who has been handling ordinary mail is suddenly called upon to handle parcels. Now, that is entirely a different kind of work. People are, in fact, given special training in different kinds of work before they are called upon to do them in the parcels section, registration branch as well as in the ordinary mails branch. A sorter in one section is not the same as a sorter in the other; sorting in one section is not the same as in the other, and you are placing difficulties in the way of the worker in discharging his duties. It is because they know and appreciate that fact that the Hon. Minister should sympathize with them.

I am not standing for specialization among workers at that level. I am not saying that they should be specialists. But the fact remains that there is a natural conservatism on the part of a worker who has been used to a particular type of work, on being shifted out suddenly and being asked to do something else, to resent it; there is a natural conservatism which

causes that resentment. A carpenter does not like to do the work of a blacksmith. He may know the work of a blacksmith, but he does not like being called upon to do the work of a blacksmith when he has joined as a carpenter. The blacksmith likewise does not like to do the work of a carpenter. That, Sir, is a natural conservatism on the part of anybody.

The Hon. Prime Minister appreciates the fact that there are three different kinds of work involved, and that the workers who are engaged in it understand it much better than anybody else. That is why they resent these transfers. It is not that a man who had to report for work at Bambalapitiya finds himself tremendously inconvenienced on being asked to report at Grandpass; the inconvenience may not be so very great. That is not the trouble. The trouble is that there is a fear that this is only the thin end of the wedge, and that having made this a transferable service within the Municipality of Colombo, the next step will be taken to make it a transferable service throughout the island.

Their letters of appointment do not make them members of a transferable service. It may be that the Hon. Minister is right in saying that the postal service should be a transferable service at the lower grades. It may be so. I do not know. But why do you not discuss it with the unions and arrive at some solution? Why do you not discuss the question of transferability with regard to future recruitment and put your ideas into practice? But among those who have joined on a particular set of conditions with a particular contract of employment, where the contract of employment does not state that they belong to a transferable service, naturally there is resentment when a transfer takes place. I say that even though it is within the City of Colombo, there is a violation of that which has been undertaken.

Now, these are the three grounds on which there is a just resentment in regard to these transfers. Firstly,



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it is not a cure for this particular trouble. Second, the unions have offered their co-operation in order to stamp out these troubles, but no attempt had been made to get that co-operation, and these transfers were imposed without a prior attempt at discussion with the unions concerned in order to explain the department's point of view. When these transfers are effected with this particular background, every person transferred gets stigmatized as a rogue whether he is one or not. And lastly, this can be the thin end of the wedge in regard to making it a transferable service; it can at the same time place workers in a difficulty when they have been accustomed to a particular kind of work, whether it is work in the sorting office, in the parcels office, or ordinary mails with which he is unfamiliar, and in regard to which he may be penalized or punished.

So it is not a particular grievance. The Hon. Minister said, if there was a particular grievance in regard to a particular transfer, he could make other arrangements. The whole business involves the re-arrangement of all these transfers and a re-discussion of the entire question. If you cancel one transfer, then you have got to cancel consequential transfers. Then that sets up a chain reaction. So, a whole host of transfers will have to be altered in order to make this adjustment. Why is it necessary for the Hon. Minister to say "I am prepared to do this or do that but the people must come back."? If you give an undertaking to these people and say you are prepared to call up the union representatives and discuss this matter, and that you would in the meantime suspend these transfers, then you will get the correct response from these people.

Is this a question of face? I say there is much more than that involved in this business. There are bigger matters involved in this. I am making this appeal to the Minister to consider the issues involved, the genuine difficulties that the workers have, the difficulties that arise out of

these transfers. It is not merely a question of whether a rogue shall continue in some particular post or whether he is making money. There are genuine difficulties with which they are faced, and it is best that the Hon. Minister sees that those problems are solved.

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(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I wish to speak on the same matter.

ශ්‍රී මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

I would ask the hon. Member for Nallur and the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central to give me a little time to make my observations and reply to the points made. Otherwise, it will be of no use.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Ten minutes?

ශ්‍රී මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

If I am given ten minutes I think that will do.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂ නානානන්

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I agree with the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) only partially. I think these transfers are really not worth while. If, as the Hon. Minister told us this afternoon, there are 5,000 to 6,000 registered letters which did not reach the people to whom they were sent, if many cheques—he mentioned 12 cheques from the Lady Lochore Fund—and money orders have been pilfered, if there has been gambling in the mail room and even women have been taken into the mail room—when I say "mail" it is not "male" but "mail sorting room"—the mere transfer of a few people does not help.



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කල්තැබීම

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නානානන්]

Those few people may be innocent people. To have them transferred is not the way to tackle this problem. My Friend, the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South, tried to split hairs on small matters of transfers. I think myself transfers are ineffective.

But I want to ask this. Do you think that a union cannot know when 5,000 to 6,000 letters are taken away, cheques and money orders are removed, gambling takes place, and women are brought in? Do you think that the other members of the staff do not know that their reputation and the reputation of the whole union and all workers in the service is mud in the eyes of the country?

We do not want to call this the Royal Mail. This is a National Mail; the National Mail must be maintained by the people of this country and the unions must not think of their little rights but think of the major task of maintaining discipline and seeing that the country's mail is looked after properly.

After all, the Postal Department is an essential service. It is not only an essential service but a postal service as my Friend said. The men must know that they cannot be innocent. The unions cannot be innocent. They themselves must take action to see that this racketeering does not take place. But they shout to high heaven that people are transferred. I am quite prepared to believe that some innocent people are transferred. Why cannot they shout to high heaven and take action to see that this racketeering and all these dirty things do not take place in the mail room? That is my grievance against these people. They have a duty to themselves, a duty to the country and a duty to their service to maintain their own reputation.

It is very difficult, as everybody knows and the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South knows, without the help of the unions to pinpoint and trace the real culprits. The culprits

escape because the others are either conniving at it or they are afraid or else they are allowing it because somebody else's letters and papers do not concern them much. They do not seem to have that amount of responsibility and love for the country and the spirit of service which is very necessary.

I totally disapprove of these transfers. What we want is that we must call upon the unions and tell them, "Look here, we will give you one month's time to clear it up. We put it on your honour, but if you do not we will be compelled to take action". There are hundreds of well-educated young fellows, hundreds of graduates, we will put them in. We are not short of labour in this country. These people who cannot maintain their service, who cannot maintain the reputation of their service, have no right to be in the service. They should co-operate to clean themselves up. The duty of the unions should not be to shout to high heaven when a few of their so-called rights are interfered with. What is the position when they are interfering with the rights of the whole country, the rights of the citizens in regard to their postal service, which is a national service?

I think the Hon. Minister should withdraw these transfers and give notice to the unions; "You clear it up or I will clear you out".

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(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I do not wish—

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(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

rose

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

One minute only.



கல்வனம்

கல்வனம்

கேனமன் இயா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Hon. Minister made a statement this afternoon. We are not asking questions of the Minister.

செ. மோன்டேகு பீயவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

I want to clarify certain points raised by the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa).

கேனமன் இயா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I will give him time, Sir.

செ. மோன்டேகு பீயவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

It would be rather foolhardy for hon. Members to come here and make certain suggestions, however well-meaning they may be, if I cannot reply. I would like to reply to the hon. Member for Colombo South.—  
[Interruption].

கேனமன் இயா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I am also an hon. Member of the House. Please listen to me.

செ. பி. பி. டி. ரு. குனவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ரு. குனவர்தன)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

The Hon. Minister has only ten minutes.

கேனமன் இயா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I only want to say this. One way out of this is not to try and save face but to withdraw the transfers and go into this matter with the unions. Do not try to do this on the basis of an

ultimatum. It is all foolish to think of asking them for their co-operation in dealing with their rights. That is not a sensible way out of the situation.

I protest very strongly that the Hon. Minister should have placed the question of transfers together with the question of malpractices and irregularities that are going on. We will co-operate completely in stamping out any type of dishonesty in the Postal Department or any other department. What has happened is that certain senior officers do not have any other way of dealing with these men except by these punitive methods. Do not try the Pelpola scheme or Jayawickrema scheme. It is a scheme which shows the helplessness of certain officers who cannot run their department efficiently and are therefore resorting to punitive methods.

டி. ஐ. 7.22

செ. மோன்டேகு பீயவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

Mr. Chairman, within the short time available I wish to reply to the hon. Member for Colombo South and the other hon. Members. I must in the first instance enlighten the House that a year ago the previous Minister had the fullest consultation with the unions, and you cannot say that the unions were not consulted. He had the fullest consultation on the transfers. If the hon. Member wants to see the minutes, they are available, and you can have a look at the minutes. As a matter of fact I have read the minutes earlier today, and they appear in HANSARD.

There is not the slightest doubt about it that it will be completely foolhardy for anyone to say that corruption is not widespread. I am fully of the opinion that an environmental change is extremely good from every point of view because I think it is so soul-destroying for one man to be in



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කල්තැබීම

[ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම]

that miserable mail sorting room for 15 years. I cannot do anything just now to improve the situation because you know very well that the contractor let down the previous Government. As I told you, I have consulted the Solicitor-General on what action I should take.

I do believe that an environmental change is the best for the department, and I feel that change should take place in Colombo. In fact, I should like to say that uniformed workers do not comprise the only trade union. The U. P. T. O. is a union composed of postmasters, postal assistants and others who want these transfers. What is the difference between the U. P. T. O. and the uniformed services? Are they also not employees and people of the country?

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(තිரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

One is transferable and the other is not.

ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

Why cannot we transfer them within a certain radius from Colombo? What is happening here is this: these people are going round the country saying that this is the first of a large transfer scheme. I have assured the unions that under no circumstances is this Government going to make this an excuse for making the uniformed staff a transferable service. They can have it from me now, on behalf of the Government, that it is not the intention of this Government to make the uniformed service a transferable service.

But these transfers are absolutely necessary. I am perfectly convinced in my mind that an environmental change is extremely good for the future working of this department. Nobody has the right to feel that he is being transferred from one place to another because he is dishonest. I

only ventilated the various aspects of dishonesty when I said that 6,000 registered letters have not reached the addressees. As the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) said, if 6,000 letters do not reach the addressees, the unions themselves must realize that they must clean up their membership.

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(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

How do you choose the people to be transferred?

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(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

It is an all-round transfer without any choice. As I said, 6,000 registered letters have been unaccounted for.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Out of how many?

ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

May be out of three lakhs, but why should a single letter be lost? Twelve cheques of the Lady Lochore Loan Fund were lost. I could have understood all that the hon. Member said, but I cannot understand his remark, "What is the ratio between 6,000 and the total number of letters?"

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I only wanted to know whether it is big enough to justify the type of action taken or whether you should have tackled the problem in a different way.

ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

Every week certain returns come to me. There are ten or fifteen postmen returning with 200 or 300 letters



கல்வாணி

கல்வாணி

unaccounted for. That is a fact. Some postmen deliver all the letters given to them—registered letters. Some come back with undelivered letters and letters unaccounted for. 231 letters were undelivered by one postman and he could not account for them.

கேனமன் மீசா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Take disciplinary action against him.

சுரு. மோன்வேலு பீசுவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

I shall tell you the difficulty. He puts the blame on the sorting officer.

Whatever it is, I want to assure the union that under no circumstances will the department brand them as wholesale corrupters. But there are wholesale corrupters.

ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன மீசா.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne)

Did you see the press?

சுரு. மோன்வேலு பீசுவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

I am not responsible for the press.

There is, I can assure you, a very bad under-current of dishonesty among certain people and it has to be stopped and we shall stop it. I appeal to the unions, once again, to go back to work by tomorrow morning. I have told the unions that these transfers will be effected and I have given them time till the 1st of October. I am prepared to meet the unions again myself along with my Permanent Secretary and the Postmaster-General. If there is hardship in any individual case, I am prepared to

consider it. I also said that the transfers are to be staggered over six months.

கேனமன் மீசா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Are you prepared to say that none of them is being transferred because he is suspected of being a thief?

சுரு. மோன்வேலு பீசுவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

Hon. Members must understand plain and simple English. This is a transfer among the following officers.

கேனமன் மீசா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Is the Hon. Minister prepared to say that there is no stigma attached to these transfers?

சுரு. மோன்வேலு பீசுவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

There is no stigma attached to the transfers.

பெர்னாட் சோய்சா மீசா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Then make a public statement to that effect.

சுரு. மோன்வேலு பீசுவிக்ரம்

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

I am saying it in the House. What more do you want? Can I say that out of 150, 150 are dishonest? I can say that about five of them are dishonest.

பெர்னாட் சோய்சா மீசா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

In this context the stigma attaches



கருவியை

சுரு மொண்டேகு பிளேவியை

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

If that is going to please you, please tell your unions that I have never told them that at any stage, because I do not know who is honest and who is not. These are the people involved. I will tell you plainly the numbers involved. There are 370 postmasters. Twenty are to be transferred and the balance is to be transferred on a staggered basis over a period of six months—[*Interruption.*] They like to be transferred because they are prepared to co-operate with the Government, and I must thank the U. P. T. O. and the assistant postmasters for giving me their co-operation. There are 397 mail sorting officers out of whom

கருவியை

28 are being transferred. 62 out of 897 sorters are being transferred. What more than that?

உகர்தி வேலாவ டி. ஸா. 7.30 இலேன், இலககாருக் மன்றத்துல விசின் பூய்க்கை தோவிலேன் மன்றத் தேர்வுகள் கரு வகை டி.

மன்றத் தேர்வுகள் பிடி அககலாவ, டிடி டித ஸகா ஸகிலேயிடி அககல, 1965 ஸககககககக 29 டிடி டி. ஸா. 2 வக தோன் கரு கிலேயிடி.

அகபபாது பி.ப. 7.30 மகணியாகிவிடவே தலேமை தாங்கும் அககத்தவர் வினா விடுக்காமலேயே சபையை ஒத்திவைத்தார்.

அதன்படி, சபை அதனது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்துக்கிணங்க 1965, செப்டெம்பர் 29, புதன்கிழமை பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

And it being 7.30 P.M., THE PRESIDING MEMBER adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly until 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 29th September 1965, pursuant to the Resolution of the House this Day.







දකුණු இடல் : இடல் மெலித டினைப் பஹி அரமென கிளமே டிபி மிள 12ன் டிள  
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 பிபன் டிள 30டி. டிள 45டி. இடல், டிள 12ன் மிள 12ன், மிள 12ன்  
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1966

சந்தா : பணம் கொடுத்த தேதியை யடுத்துவரும் மாதம் தொடக்கம் 12 மாதத்துக்கு  
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