



# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්හිත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 4024]

පිළිගන්වන ලද පනත් කෙටුම්පත් [නි. 4054] :

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

රක්ෂණ නීතිගත සංඝා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

සීමාසහිත ලංකා ඉන්ෂුරන්ස් සමාගම විසින් සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරත්නායක මහත්මියට නායගයක් වශයෙන් ඔක්ස්ෆර්ඩ් මෝටර් රථයක් පිරිනැමීම : විශේෂ කාරක සභාවේ සභාපති පත් කිරීම [නි. 4055]

රබර් පාලක අරමුදල : ඇස්තමේන්තු [නි. 4056]

ඩී. අයි. සම් හාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදක සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තා (1961-62 සහ 1962-63) [නි. 4061]

ලංකා හාඞ්බෝඩ් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව, 1961-62 [නි. 4086]

ලංකා වානේ සංඝාච : වාර්ෂික වාර්තා (1961-62 සහ 1962-63) [නි. 4092]

ලංකා පිගන් බඩු සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව, 1962-63 [නි. 4146]

ලංකා බණිෂ් වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව, 1961-62 [නි. 4147]

බෞද්ධ විහාර දේවාලගම් රෙගුලාසිය [නි. 4156]

කල්නාබිමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 4163]



# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

## பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

- வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 4024]
- முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட மசோதாக்கள் [ப. 4054] :
- மருத்துவத் தேவைகள் (திருத்த) மசோதா  
காப்புறுதிக் கூட்டுத் தாபன (திருத்த) மசோதா
- தெரிசு : திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்காவுக்கு சிலோன் இன்சூரன்ஸ் கம்பனி லிமிற்றட்  
அன்பளிப்புச் செய்த மோறிஸ் ஒகஸ்போட் கார் : அக்கிராசனர் நியமனம் [ப. 4055]
- இறப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டு நிதி மதிப்பீடுகள் (1966) [ப. 4056]
- இலங்கைத் தோற்பொருளுற்பத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : வருடாந்த அறிக்கைகள் (1961-62, 1962-63) [ப. 4061]
- இலங்கை அட்டைத்தாள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : வருடாந்த அறிக்கை (1961-62) [ப. 4086]
- இலங்கை உருக்குக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : வருடாந்த அறிக்கைகள் (1961-62, 1962-63) [ப. 4092]
- இலங்கை மட்பாண்டைக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : வருடாந்த அறிக்கை (1962-63) [ப. 4146]
- இலங்கை உலோகமணற் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : வருடாந்த அறிக்கை (1961-62) [ப. 4147]
- பௌத்த அறநிலையக் கட்டளைச்சட்டம் [ப. 4156]
- ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 4163]

Volume 63  
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Friday,  
3rd December 1965

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

#### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

- ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 4024]
- BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME [Col. 4054] :
- Medical Wants (Amendment) Bill  
Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill
- SELECT COMMITTEE : GIFT OF MORRIS OXFORD CAR TO MRS. SIRIMAVO R. D. BANDARANAIKE BY CEYLON INSURANCE CO., LTD. :  
APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN [Col. 4055]
- RUBBER CONTROL FUND ESTIMATES (1966) [Col. 4056]
- CEYLON LEATHER PRODUCTS CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORTS (1961-62 and 1962-63) [Col. 4061]
- CEYLON HARDBOARD CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORT (1961-62) [Col. 4086]
- CEYLON STEEL CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORTS (1961-62 and 1962-63) [Col. 4092]
- CEYLON CERAMICS CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORT (1962-63) [Col. 4146]
- CEYLON MINERAL SANDS CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORT (1961-62) [Col. 4147]
- BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES REGULATION [Col. 4156]
- ADJOURNMENT MOTION [Col. 4163]



ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1965 දෙසැම්බර් 3 වන සිකුරාදා

1965, டிசம்பர் 3, வெள்ளிக்கிழமை

Friday, 3rd December 1965

ප්‍ර. කා. 10 ට මෙන්ම මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. කථා  
නායකතුමා [ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් එෆ්. පීරිස්  
නේ. බී. ඊ.] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

சபை மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ் கே.பி.ஈ.] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

The House met at 10 A.M. MR. SPEAKER [THE HON. SIR ALBERT F. PERIES, K.B.E.], in the Chair.

ဇိဗိ ဇေဝ်ဘၢငိယ ဗိဇိဂၢၢ်ဘိဗိ

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

## PAPERS PRESENTED

පාසැල් ශුරුවරුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් පනතෙහි (432 වැනි අධිකාරය වන) 9 වැනි වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර පනවන ලැබූ නියෝගයක්. [ගරු වන්නීහසඟ.]

සහායමිසය මන තිබිය යුතුයයි නිශේෂ කරන ලදි.

சபையின் செயல்திகார பீடத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

(365 වන අධිකාරය වන) ඉවන් මෙතාමෙතස පනතේ 24 වන වගන්තිය යටතේ පනවනු ලැබූ නියෝගයක්.

[ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමති වෙනුවට ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන.]

සහායම්සය මත නිතිස සුතුසයි නියෝග කරන ලදි.

சபையின் செயல்திகார பீடத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

වරුය (නැව් බඩ) සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය

துறைமுக (சரக்குக்) கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

PORT (CARGO) CORPORATION

9. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා. (දිවුල පිටිය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திருவாரூர்  
டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කොළඹ, ගාල්ල හා ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ වරාය (නැව් බඩු) සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදවීමේ විියදම් සඳහා වෙන් වෙන් වශයෙන් මාසයකට වැය වන මුදල කොපමණද? (ආ) මේ එක් එක් වරායේ කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවක් සේවයේ යොදවා තිබේ ද? (ඉ) 1964, 1965 හා මේ දක්වා මේ එක් එක් වරායෙන් නැව් බඩු කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් (i) අපනයනය කර, (ii) ආනයනය කර තිබේද? (ඊ) කොළඹ, ගාල්ල හා ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේදී වෙන් 10,000ක නැවකට බඩු පැටවීමෙන් හා එම නැවකින් බඩු බැමෙන් වරාය (නැව් බඩු) සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය කොපමණ මුදලක් සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් උපයනු ලැබේ ද?

தேசியமயச் சேவை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) முறையே கொழும்பு, காலி, திருகோணமலை ஆகிய இடங்களில் துறைமுகச் (சரக்குக்) கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் மாதாந்த இயக்கச் செலவெவ்வளவு? (ஆ) இத்துறைமுகங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் வேலைக்கமர்த்தப் பட்டுள்ளோர் எத்தனை பேர்? (இ) (i) ஏற்றுமதி (ii) இறக்குமதி விடயத்தில் 1964 ஆம், 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளிலும், இற்றைவரையும் இத்துறைமுகங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றினாலும் கையாளப்பட்ட சாமான்கள் எத்தனை தொன்? (ஈ) கொழும்பு, காலி, திருகோணமலை ஆகிய இடங்களில் 10,000 தொன் நிறையான பொருட்களைக் கப்பலிலிருந்து ஏற்றி, இறக்கும் வகையில் கையாளல் மூலம் துறைமுகச் (சரக்குக்) கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திற்குச் சராசரியாக எவ்வளவு கிடைக்கும்?



වෘත්ත පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ත පිළිතුරු

[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා.]

asked the Minister of Nationalised Services: (a) What is the operational cost of the Port (Cargo) Corporation in Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee per month respectively? (b) How many are employed in each of these three ports? (c) What tonnage is

handled by each port (i) Export, (ii) Import, for 1964 and 1965, up to date? (d) How much does the Port (Cargo) Corporation earn on an average in handling a 10,000 ton ship in Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee in respect of loading and unloading.

ශ්‍රී වි. ඒ. සුගතදාස (ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති)

(கௌரவ வீ. ஏ. சுகததாச—தேசியமய சேவை அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. V. A. Sugathadasa—Minister of Nationalized Services)

(a) The operational cost at Colombo, exclusive of overheads (administration and interest) and engineering expenditure amounts to :

Rs. 4,542 M. — September 1965.  
4,271 M. — October 1965.

The overall cost at Galle has been :  
Rs. 260,000 — September 1965.  
220,000 — October 1965.

The Port of Trincomalee has not been nationalised and the corporation does not operate at that Port.

(b) Port (Cargo) Corporation, Colombo—Labour	..	13,535
Non-labour	..	2,510
Port (Cargo) Corporation, Galle—Labour	..	845
Non-labour	..	102

(c) Volume of cargo traffic handled (in tons) during 1964 and 1965.

PORT	Jan./Dec., 1964			1965		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Colombo	.. 2,114,866 ..	612,776 ..	2,727,642 ..	1,984,727 ..	604,942 ..	2,589,669 ..
				(up to 24.11.1965)		
Galle	.. 58,872 ..	53,384 ..	112,256 ..	63,791 ..	32,142 ..	95,933 ..
				(up to 23.11.1965)		
Trincomalee	.. 446,848 ..	156,312 ..	603,160 ..	Not available		

(d) Colombo Port: Stevedoring charges earned on a general cargo ship—Rs. 120,000 approximately.

Stevedoring charges earned on a big food vessel (rice, flour and sugar)—Rs. 70,000.

Galle Port: A 10,000-ton steamer cannot be accommodated at the Port of Galle.

Trincomalee Port: Port (Cargo) Corporation does not handle any ships at this port.



වංචික පිළිතුරු

అయితే ఆయన ఆశయం ఏమిటో తెలియదు.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් කියවන ලද සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන අනුව ත්‍රිකුණාමලය වරායේ බඩු පැටවීම සහ බඩු ගෙන්වීම කෙරෙන නිසා විශාල ලාභයක් ලැබෙන බව පෙනෙනවා. ඒ විශාල ලාභය අද පෞද්ගලික බඩු පට වන්නන්ටයි ලැබෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා ත්‍රිකුණාමලය වරායත් ගාලු වරාය මෙන් ජනසතු කරන්න ගරු ඇමතිතුමා අදහස් කරනවාද ?

၈၇ နေရာသို့

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

අප ඒ ගැන කල්පනා කරගෙන යනවා.

බැහැනැල්ල රජයේ විද්‍යාලය, දෙහිඹිවිට

பெற்றெனல்ல அரசினர் பாடசாலை,

தெகியோவிற்கு

BEHENELLA GOVERNMENT SCHOOL,  
DEHIOWITA

10. **ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා. (දෙවන ඔව්ට)**

(திரு. ம. பீ. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர—தெகியோ  
விற்ப்பு)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera—Dehiowita)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු  
 ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1960.3.4  
 වැනි දින කැගල්ලේ සහකාර අධ්‍යාපන  
 නිලධාරී තැන දෙහිඕවිට ඡන්දදායක  
 කොට්ඨාශයේ බැහැනැල්ල රජයේ විද්‍යාල  
 යට පැමිණි අවස්ථාවේ එම පාසැලට පහත  
 සඳහන් දේ වහාම අවශ්‍ය යයි සටහන්  
 කර ගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (i)  
 ගුරු නිවාස, (ii) ලීදක් හා, (iii) වැසිකිළි  
 යක්. (ආ) මේවා ලබාදීම සඳහා මෙතෙක්  
 කිසිදු ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගෙන නැති බව  
 එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) එසේ හෙයින්,  
 ඒවා ලබාදීමට ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරන  
 වාද? (ඊ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? නො  
 එසේ නම්, ඒ මන් ද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்  
கேட்ட வினா : (அ) கேகாலை உதவிக் கல்வி  
அதிகாரி தெனியோவிற்பற்றத் தேர்தற் றொகுதி  
யிலுள்ள பெஹெனெல்லப் பாடசாலைக்கு

මාචික පිළිතුරු

4. 3. 1960 அன்று விஜயம் செய்த பொழுது, இப்பாடசாலைக்குக் கீழ்க்குறிப்பிடப்படுவன மிக அவசியமாகத் தேவையென குறித்தா ரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (i) ஆசிரியர் களுக்கான குடிமனைகள்; (ii) கிணறு; (iii) மலசலகூடம்? (ஆ) அவற்றை வழங்கு வதற்கு இற்றைவரை நடவடிக்கையெதுவும் மேற்கொள்ளப்படவில்லையென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) ஆகவே, அவற்றை வழங்கு வதற்கு அவர் விரைவாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? (ஈ) அவ்வாறாயின் எப் பொழுது? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that when the Assistant Education Officer, Kegalla, visited the Behenella Government School in the Dehiowita electorate on 4.3.1960, he noted that the following were urgently required for this school: (i) teachers' quarters; (ii) a well; and (iii) a lavatory? (b) Is he aware that no action has been taken to provide them so far? (c) Will he therefore take early steps to provide them? (d) If so when and if not why?

භාමණී ජයසූරිය මයා. (අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய—கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய தரிசி)

(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs)

(අ) කැගල්ලේ සහකාර අධ්‍යාපන නිලධාරියෙක් වශයෙන් කෙනෙක් කිසිදිනෙක නොවින. එම නිසා ප්‍රශ්නයෙහි සඳහන් අදහස් දැක්වීම පැන නොනඹී. කෙසේ වෙතත් මේ පාසලට ලිදැක් හෝ ගුරු නිවාසයක් නොමැත. වැසිකිළියක් ඇත. (ආ) ඔව්. (ඉ) එසේය. (ඊ) මුදල් තත්ත්වය අනුව පාසලට ලිදැක් හා ගුරු නිවාසයක් සැපයීම සඳහා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.



මානික පිළිතුරු

ಲಾಲಿಕೆ ಕ್ರೈಶ್ಚಿಯನ್

ପିତୃଶ୍ରୀକର ଓଷା.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්න තිබෙනවා. ප්‍රශ්නය පරිවර්තනය කිරීමේදී හෝ සකස් කිරීමේදී හෝ යම්කිසි වැරදීමක් සිදු වී තිබෙන බවයි පෙනෙන්නේ. ඒ කොයි හැටි වෙතත් දිනය සඳහන් කර තිබෙන නිසා මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න පුළුවන් කම තිබෙන බව ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමා පිළිගන්නවාද? නිලධාරියා හෝ නිලධාරියාගේ පදවි නාමය හෝ ටිකක් එහා මෙහා වුවත් ලිපි ගොනුවල තිබෙන කරුණු අනුව ප්‍රශ්නයේ සඳහන් කරන ලද අඩුපාඩුකම් තිබෙන බව පිළිගන්න වාද?

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

පිළිතුරු දුන්නා.

විරසେ<sup>p</sup> කර මයො.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

ස්තුතියි. බැහැනැල්ල කියන ගමේ  
 තිබෙන මේ විද්‍යාලය අඩි පාරකින් පමණක්  
 මහ පාරට සම්බන්ධ වන බව ගරු ඇමති  
 තුමා දන්නවාද? නිවාස ප්‍රශ්නය උග්‍ර  
 නිසා එහි ගුරුවරයන්ට බොහොම කරදර  
 සහිත ජීවිත ගත කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන  
 බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගන්නවාද? ගුරු  
 නිවාස නොමැතිකම නිසා ඇති කරදරය  
 නැති කිරීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද?

అనుబంధము.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

මගේ පිළිතුරේ මේ කරුණු ගැන සඳහන් වෙනවා.

පනාවල් කෝරළේ අම්බලන්පිටිය සඳහා  
විත්තඹ මාතාවක්

பனவல் கோறனை அம்பலன்பிற்றியவுக்கு  
மருத்துவத் தாதி

MIDWIFE FOR AMBALANPITIYA,  
PANAWAL KORALE

11. විරසේ<sup>ප</sup> කර මයා.

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :  
(අ) පනාවල් කෝරළේ අම්බලන්පිටිය  
සඳහා වින්නඹ මානාවක් තෝමැති බව

එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඒ හේතුවෙන් මහජනයා ඉමහත් කරදර විදින බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) එසේ හෙයින් අම්බලන්පිටිය සඳහා වින්නඹු මාතාවක් පත් කිරීමට එතුමා ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරන්නවාද? (ඊ) එසේ නම් ඒ කවදා ද? නො එසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) பனவல் கோறளையிலுள்ள அம்பலன்பிற்றியவுக்கு மருத்துவத்தாதி எவரும் இல்லையென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இதன் விளைவாய் மக்கள் பெரிதும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றனர் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) ஆகவே, அம்பலன்பிற்றியவுக்கு மருத்துவத் தாதி யொருவரை நியமிப்பதற்கு அவர் விரைவாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? (ஈ) அவ் வாறாயின் எப்பொழுது? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Health: (a) Is he aware that there is no midwife for Ambalanpitiya in Panawal Korale? (b) Is he aware that as a result the people are undergoing immense hardship? (c) Will he, therefore, take early action to appoint a midwife for Ambalanpitiya? (d) If so when and if not why?

විමලා කන්තන්ගර මිය. (සෞඛ්‍ය  
ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர—சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health)

(a) Yes. (b) Yes; as Ambalanpitiya is 8 miles from Imbulpitiya where the midwife serving Ambalanpitiya resides. (c) It is not proposed to appoint a midwife for Ambalanpitiya as the population is only 694. However, it is proposed to have Ambalanpitiya served by the appointment of a midwife to Thalapitiya which is two miles from Ambalanpitiya. (d) Does not arise.

ପିଠଞ୍ଜଳିର ଉଦୟ.

(திரு வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

තලාපිටියේ සිට අම්බලන් පිටියට  
නිබෙන දුරප්‍රමාණය සැතපුම් දෙකක් හැරි  
යට මේ අය විස්තර කළාට ඒ ගම් දෙක



වාචික පිළිතුරු

අතර කිසිම වාහනයකට එහා මෙහා ගමන් කළ නොහැකි බව ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමිය දන්නවාද?

**විමලා කන්නන්ගර මිය.**

(තිருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)

දැනට තිබෙන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුව ගමනාගමන පහසුකම් අනුව නොවෙයි වින්නඹු මාතාවන් පත් කරන්නේ. හාර දහසක් පමණ ජනකායකට එක වින්නඹු මාතාව බැගින් පත් කරනවා.

**විරසේකර මයා.**

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

අම්බලන්පිටිය මධ්‍යස්ථානය වශයෙන් කරගෙන අම්බලන්පිටිය, තලාපිටිය යනාදී ගම්වලට පමණක් නොවෙයි විශාල ප්‍රදේශයකටම මේ වින්නඹු මාතාවගේ සේවය අවශ්‍ය වන බව පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමිය දන්නවාද? මේක උප නැපැල් කාර්යාලයක්, රජයේ මධ්‍ය විද්‍යාලයක් ආදිය තිබෙන විශාල ගම්මානයක්. වින්නඹු මාතාවක් ඉල්ලන මේ ප්‍රදේශයට ගම් සහා කොට්ඨාශ තුනක් ඇතුළත් වෙනවා.

**විමලා කන්නන්ගර මිය.**

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)

දැන් පිළිතුරේ සඳහන් වන විධියට තලාපිටියට වින්නඹු මාතාවක් පත් කළ ම ඒ ප්‍රශ්න විසඳෙනවා.

**වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ**  
(අකුරුස්ස)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக் குறஸ்ஸ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

අම්බලන්පිටියේ ජනගහණය මේ තරම් අඩුවී තිබෙන්නේ වින්නඹු මාතාවක් නැති නිසා බව පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමිය පිළිගන්නවාද?

වාචික පිළිතුරු

**පනාවල් කෝරළේ හිගුරලකන්ද මාතා නිවාසය**

பனவல் கோறளை, ஹிங்குறலகந்த மருத்துவ மனை

HINGURALAKANDA MATERNITY HOME,  
PANAWAL KORALE

**12. විරසේකර මයා.**

(திரு. வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. Weerasekera)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පනාවල් කෝරළේ හිගුරලකන්ද මාතා නිවාසය සඳහා නේවාසික වෛද්‍ය නිලධාරී යෙකු නොමැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම මාතා නිවාසය සඳහා නේවාසික වෛද්‍ය නිලධාරියෙකු පත් කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද? (ඉ) මෙම මාතා නිවාසය ග්‍රාමීය ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවක් ලෙස උසස් කිරීමට එතුමා ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරනවාද? (ඊ) එසේ නම් ඒ කවදාද? නො එසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) பனவல் கோறளையிலுள்ள ஹிங்குறலகந்த மருத்துவமனையில் விடுதி உத்தியோகத்தார் இல்லையென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இம் மருத்துவ மனைக்கு விடுதி உத்தியோகத்தரொருவரை நியமிப்பதற்கு அவர் விரைவாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? (இ) இம் மருத்துவ மனையை ஒரு கிராம வைத்தியசாலை யாகத் தரமுயர்த்துவதற்கு அவர் விரைவாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? (ஈ) அவ்வாறாயின், எப்பொழுது? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Health: (a) Is he aware that there is no House Officer for the maternity home at Hingururalakanda in Panawal Korale? (b) Will he take early steps to provide for the appointment of a House Officer for this maternity home? (c) Will he take early steps to up-grade this maternity home as a rural hospital? (d) If so when, and if not why?



பாதிக்கப் படுகிறது.

பாதிக்கப் படுகிறது.

வினாக்கள் என்ன?

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கரா)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)

(a) Yes. (b) No. House officers are not appointed to maternity homes. (c) and (d) The proposal to up-grade this maternity home to a rural hospital will have to be considered at the District Coordinating Committee and its priority drawn up along with the other needs of the district and in accordance with the funds available.

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 14.

சுரு. வி. வன்னினாயக்க (இதே உத்தரவு)

(கௌரவ ஸ்ரீ. பி. வன்னினாயக்க—நிதி

அமைச்சர்)

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

I want more time to answer it.

சுரு. வி. வன்னினாயக்க (இதே உத்தரவு)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந் தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

What are you waiting for?

சுரு. வி. வன்னினாயக்க

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I have to get all the details.

சுரு. வி. வன்னினாயக்க (இதே உத்தரவு)

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

வினாக்கள் என்ன?

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கரா)

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

HASAN ALI AND IBRAHIM BHAI OF DAM STREET, PETTAH

15. சுரு. வி. வன்னினாயக்க

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

சுரு. வி. வன்னினாயக்க (இதே உத்தரவு)

வினாக்கள் என்ன?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அவரது அமைச்சினால் வழங்கப் பட்ட நாடுகடத்தல் கட்டளைகளின் பிரகாரம், புறக்கோட்டை, டாம் வீதியிலுள்ள ஹசன் அலி, இப்ருகிம் பாய் ஆகியோர் பாதுகாவ லில் வைக்கப்பட்டனரா? (ஆ) அவர்கள் விடு தலை செய்யப்பட்டனரா அல்லது இந்தியா வுக்கு நாடு கடத்தப்பட்டனரா? அல்லது இன்னமும் கொம்பனித் தெருவிலுள்ள தடுப் புக்காவல் நிலையத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள னரா? (இ) அவர்கள் விடுதலை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தால், அவர்களின் விடுதலைக்கான காரணங் கள் யாவை?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs: (a) Were Hasan Ali and Ibrahim Bhai of Dam Street, Pettah, taken into custody on depor- tation orders issued by his Ministry? (b) Have they been released, deport- ed to India or are still in the Detention Camp, Slave Island? (c) If they have been released what are the reasons for their release?

சுரு. வி. வன்னினாயக்க (இதே உத்தரவு)

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும் திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake—Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Exter- nal Affairs, and Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs)

(a) No. The hon. Member is probably referring to the arrest of Messrs. Ahamed Ali Mulla Hassen



මාසික පිළිතුරු

Ali and Ebrahim Hassen Ally Bharmal. (b) Mr. Ahamed Ali Mulla Hassen Ali was removed from Ceylon on 26.10.65. Mr. Ebrahim Hassen Ally Bharmal was released and final visa was issued to expire on 31.12.65 after taking cash security. (c) Mr. Bharmal was released and given time to leave, on compassionate grounds.

**ජපානයෙන් මැන්ටල් තොගයක්  
ආනයනය කිරීම**

ஜப்பானிலிருந்து “மன்றில்” இறக்குமதி  
MANTLE IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

16. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

මානිෂ් හා වෙළඳ ආමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) සුප්තම්බර් මාසයේ දී හා/හෝ ඔක්තෝබර් මාසයේදී ජපානයෙන් මැන්ටල් තොගයක් ආනයනය කරන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එසේ ආනයනය කරන ලද මුළු තොගය කොපමණද? (ඉ) මෙය ආනයනය කරන ලද්දේ කාගේ නමින් ද? (ඊ) මෙම මැන්ටල් තොග ගණනේ හා සිල්ලරට විකුණන්නේ කිනම් මිලකට ද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) செப்ரெம்பர், ஒக்டோபர் மாதங்களில் அல்லது செப்ரெம்பர் அல்லது ஒக்டோபர் மாதத்தில் ஜப்பானிலிருந்து ஓர் அளவு “மன்றில்” இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அவ்விதக்குமதியின் மொத்த அளவென்ன? (இ) யாருடைய பெயரில் அது இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டது? (ஈ) மொத்தமாகவும் சில்லறையாகவும் இம் ‘மன்றில்’ என்ன விலைக்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that a quantity of mantles was imported

මාසික පිළිතුරු

from Japan in the month of September and/or October? (b) What is the total quantity thus imported? (c) In whose name was this imported? (d) At what price are these mantles being sold both whole-sale and retail?

එස්. එ. පීරිස් මයා. (මානිෂ් හා වෙළඳ ආමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

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

(a) No mantles have been imported from Japan during the month of September or October 1965. (b) Does not arise. (c) Does not arise. (d) Mantles have been brought under price control by notification in Gazette No. 14,538 of 21.10.65

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Were any mantles imported prior to that?

එස්. එ. පීරිස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

You have to give notice of that question.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

At any time since March 1965 have mantles been imported?

එස්. එ. පීරිස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

It has to be looked into.



வாசிவ பிழை

வாசிவ பிழை

விவில சேவா சபாபகார சமீதி சங்மதி பிழை  
விவில

பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க சமாசங்கன் பற்றிய  
விபரங்கள்

M. P. C. S. UNIONS : DETAILS

1. மெதிரிபால சேனாயக மயா. (மீட  
வலிவிய—பி. பி. சி. சேரந் மயா.—வல  
பனே—வெறுவ)

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக—மத  
வாச்சி—திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வலப்பனே  
—சார்பில்)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake—Meda-  
wachchiya—on behalf of Mr. T. B. M.  
Herath—Walapone)

வாசிவ ஸா வெலுடி ஸாமிந் பார்டி  
மேன்ரு லேகதி ஸேன் ஸாபு ப்ரன்யை :  
(அ) விவில சேவா சபாபகார சமீதி சங்மதி  
கொபமன் திவெ ட? (அ) சீவாயே நதி  
மொனவாடி? (ஆ) 1960 ஸி 1964 டக்வா  
வ் சிங் சிங் வரீசயக் ஸடா சீ  
சிங் சிங் விவில சேவா சமீதி சங்மதி ஸதி  
வன்வியேன் சிவா சகா ஸடா வன் விவில  
டேனவாடி? (i) டல லாகய ஸே டல பாவ்;  
(ii) வன்வியை ஸ (iii) ஸடீவ லாகய ஸே  
ஸடீவ பாவ்.

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளு  
மன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ)  
பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் சமா  
சங்கன் எத்தனை உள்ளன? (ஆ) அவற்றின்  
பெயர்கள் என்ன? (இ) பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுற  
வுச் சங்கங்களின் சமாசங்கன் ஒவ்வொன்றைப்  
பற்றியும் 1960 முதல் 1964 வரையுள்ள வரு  
டங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் சம்பந்தமாய், (i)  
மொத்த இலாபம் அல்லது மொத்த டட்டம்  
(ii) சொத்துக்கள், (iii) தேறிய இலாபம் அல்  
லது டட்டம், ஆகியவற்றின் விபரங்களை அவர்  
கொடுப்பாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary  
to the Minister of Commerce and  
Trade: (a) How many multi-pur-  
pose co-operative societies unions  
are there? (b) What are their  
names? (c) Will he give the follow-  
ing details in respect of each  
M.P.C.S. union for each year from  
1960 to 1964: (i) the gross profit or  
the gross loss; (ii) the assets; and  
(iii) the net profit or the net loss?

சிங். சீ. பி. பி. மயா.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

(a) 120. (b) Please see lists  
tabled.\* (c) Please see list tabled.\*

மெதிரிபால சேனாயக மயா. (மீட  
வலிவிய—பி. பி. சி. சேரந் மயா.—வல  
பனே—வெறுவ)

கம்பனே ஸகிராக் கல்லூரி அதிபர் ஜனாப் எம். சாலி  
MR. M. SALLY, PRINCIPAL, ZAHIRA COLLEGE,  
GAMPOLA

2. பி. சி. ம. ம. (கொலோனா)

(திரு. சி. என். மதியூ—கொலன்ன)

(Mr. C. N. Mathew—Kolonna)

அலாஸாய ஸா ராசாரக் சகா ஸா விடே  
கவியு பிழை ஸாமிந் ஸா கிவ சமீபாடி  
ஸா ஸாபிவ கவியு ஸாமிந் ஸா  
ப்ரன்யை: (அ) (i) மெதிரிபால சேனாயக  
மயா. விவில சேவா சமீதி சங்மதி ஸதி  
ஸே வாவகாடிக வாச லெபயை டீசகர்  
ஸா ஸவசீவா ஸகா ஸா (ii) சிங் டீசக  
கிசீவ ஸேரு சிவா ஸடா வன் கர்னவாடி?  
(அ) மெதிரிபால சேனாயக மயா. விவில  
கிசீவ ஸேரு சிவா ஸடா வன் கர்னவாடி?  
(ஆ) மெதிரிபால சேனாயக மயா. விவில  
கிசீவ ஸேரு சிவா ஸடா வன் கர்னவாடி?  
(இ) சிங் நதி, மதியூ வாவகாடிக  
வாச லெபயை வலுடர்வன் டீசக வோ  
கிசீவ சிவா வல லெபயை வலுடர்வன்?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி  
விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு  
ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட  
வினா: (அ) (i) கம்பனே ஸகிராக் கல்லூரி அதி  
பர் திரு. எம். சாலியின் தற்காலிக வதிவு அலு  
மதிச்சீட்டு எத்தனை தடவைகளில் நீடிக்கப்  
பட்டதென்பதையும், (ii) அவ்விதம் நீடித்த  
மைக்கான காரணத்தையும் அவர் தெரிவிப்  
பாரா? (ஆ) இப்பதவியை வகிப்பதற்கு  
தேவையான தகைமைகளையுடைய பரம்பரை  
இலங்கையரான முஸ்லிம்கள் பலர் இருக்கின்  
றார்கள் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ)  
ஆமெனில், அவருடைய தற்காலிக வதிவு அலு  
மதிச்சீட்டு மேலும் நீடிக்கப்படாதிருத்தற்கு  
அவர் நடவடிக்கை யெடுப்பாரா?

\* Lists tabled reproduced as Appendix  
at the end of this Day's proceeding.



මාවික පිළිතුරු

உயினை விசேஷம்

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs: (a) Will he state—(i) the number of occasions on which the T. R. P. of Mr. M. Sally, Principal of Zahira College, Gampola, has been extended; (ii) the reason for such extension? (b) Is he aware that there are many Ceylon Muslims by descent who have the necessary qualifications to hold this post? (c) If so, will he take steps to see that his T. R. P. is not extended further?

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ටෙස්<sup>ප්</sup> නානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

(a) (i) Mr. M. Sally's temporary residence permit has been extended on 12 occasions. (ii) On the recommendation of the Director of Education, as suitable nationals to teach science subjects were not available. (b) Yes. (c) Yes.

ගම්පොළ සහිත විද්‍යාලය : විද්‍යාලයාධිපති  
ධරය

கம்பளை ஸ்கிராக் கல்லூரி : அதிபர் பதவி

ZAHIRA COLLEGE, GAMPOLA :  
 POST OF PRINCIPAL

### 3. මැතිව් මයෝ.

(திரு. மதியூ)

(Mr. Mathew)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ගම්පොල සහිරා විද්‍යාලය රජයේ පාසලක් ද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, එය එසේ වී ඇත්තේ කවදා සිටද? (ඉ) එම්. සාලි මහතා (ඉන්දියානු කාන්තාවක් සමග විවාහ වී සිටින ඉන්දියානු පුරවැසියෙකු) ගම්පොල, සහිරා විද්‍යාලයේ විද්‍යාලයාධිපති ද? (ඊ) ඔහු, කලින් සිට විද්‍යාලයාධිපති බදිටද්දීන් මහමුද් මහතාගේ තැන ගත්තේද? (උ) ඔහු එම තනතුරට පත් කරන ලද්දේ කවදාද? (ඌ) දැනට සිටින විද්‍යාලයාධිපති තාව කාලික වාස බලපත්‍ර දරන්නෙක් ද? (එ) සාලි මහතා සම්මාන පුරවැසිකම සඳහා ඉල්ලුම් කර තිබේ ද? (එ') (i) සහිරා විද්‍යාලයය උපකෘත පාසලක්ව තිබියදී; (ii) සහිරා විද්‍යාලයය රජයේ පාසලක්

වුවාට පසු මෙම ගුරුවරයාගේ තාවකාලික පත්වීම කීවරක් දීර්ඝ කර තිබේ ද? (ඔ) මෙම ගුරුවරයාගේ සේවා කාලය නව දුරටත් දීර්ඝ නොකරන බවටත්, සුදුසුකම් ලත් ලාංකිකයෙකු, ස්ථිර වශයෙන් හෝ ස්ථිර පත්වීමක් කරන තුරු වැඩ බැලීමට හෝ විද්‍යාලයාධිපති වශයෙන් පත්කිරීමට වහාම ක්‍රියා කරන බවටත් එතුමා සහතික වෙනවාද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கம்பளை ஸ்கிராக் கல்லூரி ஓர் அரசினர் பாடசாலையா? (ஆ) ஆமெனில், அது எத்தேதி முதல் அரசினர் பாடசாலையாயிற்று? (இ) இந்தியப் பெண்ணொருவரை விவாகஞ் செய்த இந்தியப் பிரசையான திரு. எம். சாலி என்பவர்தான் கம்பளை ஸ்கிராக் கல்லூரி அதிபரா? (ஈ) முன்னைய அதிபரான ஜனாப் பதியூதீன் முகம்மதுவின் இடத்திற்கு இவர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டாரா? (உ) அப்பதவிக்கு இவர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டது எப்பொழுது? (ஊ) தற்போதைய அதிபர் தற்காலிக வாச அனுமதிச் சீட்டுடைய ஒருவரா? (எ) ஜனாப் சாலி கௌரவ பிரசாவுரிமை கோரி விண்ணப்பித்தாரா? (ஏ) (i) ஸ்கிராக் கல்லூரி உதவி பெறும் பாடசாலையாக இருந்தபோதும், (ii) ஸ்கிராக் கல்லூரி அரசினர் பாடசாலையான பின்பும், எத்தனை தடவைகளில் இவ்வாசிரியரின் தற்காலிக நியமனம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டது? (ஐ) இவ்வாசிரியரின் சேவைமேலும் நீடிக்கப்பட மாட்டாதெனவும், நிரந்தரமான நியமனம் செய்யப்படும் வரையில் தகைமை பெற்ற இலங்கையர் ஒருவரை நிரந்தரமாக அல்லது பதில் அதிபராக நியமிக்க உடனடியாய் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமெனவும் அவர் உறுதியளிப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is Zahira College, Gampola, a Government school? (b) If so, from which date has it been so? (c) Is Mr. M. Sally (an Indian citizen married to an Indian lady) the Principal of Zahira College, Gampola? (d) Did he succeed Mr. Badiuddin Mahmud the former Principal? (e) When was he appointed to that post? (f) Is the present Principal a T. R. P. holder? (g) Has Mr. Sally applied for distinguished citizenship? (h) How many times has the temporary appointment of this teacher been extended—(i) when Zahira College



වංචික පිළිතුරු

[ભૂતિશી મયો.]

was an assisted school; (ii) after Zahira College became a Government school? (i) Will he give the assurance that no further extension of service is granted to this teacher and that immediate steps are taken to appoint a qualified Ceylonese as Principal, either in a permanent capacity or in an acting capacity until a permanent appointment is made?

ප්‍රයත්නය මග.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) Yes. (b) 8.5.1961. (c) No. Mr. Sally, who is an Indian, married to an Indian, is the Acting Principal of K/Gampola Zahira College. (d) Yes, but as acting Principal. (e) 24.7.1960. (f) Yes. (g) Yes. (h) (i) Ten times. (ii) Twice. (i) Yes.

**අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ ඩිස්කලය :**

එස්. දිසානායක මහතා

அனுராதபுரம் பாகுகாப்புச்சபை : திரு. எஸ்.

தலுவத்தை

ANURADHAPURA PRESERVATION BOARD :  
MR. S. DALUWATTE

4. කේ. බී. රත්නායක මයා. (අනුරාධ පුර—සී. එස්. රත්වත්තේ මයා.—බලං ගොඩ—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. கே. பி. ரத்னாக்க—அனுராதபுரம்—  
திரு. சீ. எஸ். ரத்வத்த—பலாங்கொட—சார்  
பில்)

(Mr. K. B. Ratnayake—Anuradhapura—  
on behalf of Mr. C. S. Ratwatte—Balan-  
goda)

අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය සහ රාජකාරකෂක හා විදේශ  
කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක  
හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ  
ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) එස්. දඬුවන් මහතා  
අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ සාමා  
ජිකයෙකු වශයෙන් පත්කරන ලද්දේද ?  
(ආ) එසේ නම් ඒ කවදාද ? (ඉ) එම  
දිනයේ ඔහු සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයට හිඟ  
මුදල් ගෙවීමට තිබුණේ ද ? එසේ නම්  
එම මුදල කොපමණද ? (ඊ) ඔහුගේ සහෝ  
දරයා නව නගරයේ රජයේ සාප්පුවක්  
බලහත්කාරයෙන් අල්ලා ගෙන තිබේද ?  
(උ) ඔහුට විරුද්ධව ගත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ගය  
ඉවත්කර ගැනීමට ක්‍රියා කරගෙන යනු  
ලැබේද ? (ඌ) නොඑසේ නම්, මේ සම්  
බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන්නේද ?

ආච්ඡා පිළිතුරු

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும் திட்டமிடல் பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) திரு. எஸ். தலுவத்தை அதுராத புரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபையின் ஓர் உறுப்பின ராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டாரா? (ஆ) ஆமெனில், எத் தேதியில் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்? (இ) அத்தேதி யில் அவர் பாதுகாப்புச் சபைக்கு நிலுவைத் தொகை செலுத்த வேண்டியிருந்ததா? ஆமெனில் எவ்வளவு? (ஈ) அவருடைய சகோ தரர் புதிய நகரத்திலுள்ள அரசாங்க கடை யொன்றை ஆக்கிரமித்துள்ளாரா? (உ) அவ ருக்கெதிராயுள்ள நடவடிக்கைகளை வாபஸ் பெறுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படு கின்றனவா? (ஊ) இல்லையெனில், இது சம் பந்தமாய் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs: (a) Was Mr. S. Daluwatte appointed a member of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board? (b) If so, on what date? (c) Was he in arrears to the Preservation Board on that date? If so how much? (d) Has his brother encroached on a Government shop in the New Town? (e) Are steps being taken to withdraw the action against him? (f) If not, will action be taken regarding this?

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ජෝනානායක

(கௌரவ டப்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

(a) Yes. (b) On 17th July 1965. (c) Rs. 11,329.22. (d) No. The legal tenant of Government-built Shop No. 127 is Mr. P. Kanagarajah. The board informs me that Mr. Jothipala Daluwatte, brother of Mr. S. Daluwatte, is in occupation of this shop. (e) Yes, on the advice of the board lawyer. (f) The board lawyer has recommended that any arrears of rent due be recovered from Mr. Kanagarajah and that any action contemplated against Mr. Jothipala Daluwatte be stayed.



වාවක පිළිතුර

රත්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

As Mr. Daluwatte owes Rs. 11,000, does the Hon. Prime Minister consider it correct, in view of Section 3 (c) of the Act, that he should serve as a member of the board?

ගුරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I am having the whole matter looked into. Naturally, the opinion of the Attorney-General is being sought. After I get that opinion I intend to consider what action should be taken. I may say that practically everybody in that town owes arrears to the Preservation Board because they have taken new land and there evidently is some dispute about the amount that should be paid.

කපානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 5

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මයා. (පළාත් පාලන ආමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச—உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. R. Premadasa—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government)

I want time to answer this Question as we are collecting data from 1959.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තියෙන්නේ නෑ.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

වාවක පිළිතුර

බන්ධාරගම විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය

பண்டாரகம பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம்

BANDARAGAMA MULTI-PURPOSE  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

6. ජයකොඩි මයා. (කේ. ඩී. ඩී. පෙරේරා මයා.—බන්ධාරගම—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. கே. டி. டி. பெரேரா—பண்டாரகம—சார்பாக)

(Mr. Jayakody on behalf of Mr. K. D. D. Perera—Bandaragama)

වණිජ හා වෙළඳ ආමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) 1965 අගෝස්තු 1 වැනි දිනයේදී බන්ධාරගම විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිතියේ කාරක සභාවේ හා නිලධාරීන්ගේ නම් එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) අවසාන මහා සභා රැස්වීම පවත්වන ලද්දේ කවදා ද? (ඉ) මෙම සමිතිය මේ දක්වා කොපමණ මුදලක් ලාභ වශයෙන් බෙදාදී තිබේද? (ඊ) එකම පුද්ගලයින් සැමදාම තනතුරු දැරීම සමුපකාර ව්‍යවස්ථාවට පටහැනි බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) මෙම සමිතියේ මහා සභා රැස්වීමක් පවත්වා නව නිලධාරීන් පත් කරන මෙන් එතුමා සමුපකර සංවර්ධන කොමසාරිස්ට නියෝග කරනවාද? (ඌ) බන්ධාරගම පිහිටි ස.නො.ස. වෙළඳ සැල මෙම සමිතියට බාර නොදීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1965, ஓகஸ்ட் 1 ஆம் தேதியன்று பண்டாரகம பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தின் நிர்வாக உத்தியோகத்தார்களினதும், நிர்வாகக் குழு உறுப்பினர்களினதும் பெயர்களை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) கடைசிப் பொதுக் கூட்டம் எப்பொழுது நடாத்தப்பட்டது? (இ) இச்சங்கத்தினால் இற்றைவரை இலாபப் பங்காக எவ்வளவு தொகை செலுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது? (ஈ) ஒரே ஆட்கள் தொடர்ந்து நிர்வாக உத்தியோகத்தார்களாகப் பதவிவகிப்பது கூட்டுறவுக் கட்டளைச் சட்டத்திற்கு முரணானது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) இச்சங்கத்தின் பொதுக் கூட்டம் ஒன்றைக் கூட்டுவித்து, புதிய நிர்வாக உத்தியோகத்தார்களை நியமிக்கும்படி கூட்டுறவு அபிவிருத்தி ஆணையாளருக்கு அவர் கட்டளையிடுவாரா? (ஊ) பண்டாரகமவிலுள்ள கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனவு நிலையத்தின் பண்டகசாலையை இச்சங்கத்திடம் கையளிக்காதிருப்பதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?



வாழ்கை தெரிந்தார்

[ଅବସର ଲାଭ କରି ଯାଆ.]

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Will he state the names of the members of the committee and the office-bearers of the Bandaragama M. P. C. Society as on 1st August 1965? (b) When was the last general meeting held? (c) How much money has been paid as dividends by this society up to date? (d) Is he aware that it is against the Co-operative Societies Ordinance for the same persons to hold office throughout? (e) Will he order the Commissioner of Co-operative Development to convene a general meeting of this society and appoint new office-bearers? (f) Will he take steps not to hand over the C. W. E. store at Bandaragama to this society?

එසේ. ඒ. පිරිසි මය.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

(a) Yes. 1. D. D. W. Kannangara—President. 2. D. R. W. Kannangara—Vice President. 3. A. D. H. Edirisinghe—Secretary. 4. D. T. W. Kannangara—Committee Member. 5. D. C. Kannangara—Committee Member. 6. M. A. Sirimanis Perera—Committee Member. 7. D. R. Wijemanna—Committee Member. 8. D. M. Kannangara—Committee Member. 9. A. P. Samaranayake—Committee Member. (b) On 30.8.1964. (c) Rs. 3,074.53. (d) Yes. (e) Yes. (f) There is no C. W. E. store at Bandaragama.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. ம. பி. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

Does the hon. Parliamentary Secretary agree that it would be more appropriate to call this multipurpose co-operative society the "Kannan-gara Multi-purpose Co-operative Society" than the Bandaragama Multi-purpose Co-operative Society?

එස්. එම්. පීරිස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

I do not think so.

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

කොළඹ හවේසි අල් ප්‍රසෙසර්ස් මහා විද්‍යාලය

ஹமீத்-அல்-ஹுஸைனி மகா வித்தியாலயம்,  
கொழும்பு

HAMEED-AL-HUSSEINIE MAHA VIDYALAYA  
COLOMBO

7. වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ  
(පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමත් මයා.—මැද කොළඹ  
නුත්තර මන්ත්‍රී—වෙනුවට)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு—திரு. பி. ஜி. பி. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர் சார்பாக)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—on behalf  
of Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third  
Colombo Central)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කොළඹ 12 හේ පිහිටි හමිඩ් අල් නුසෙයිනි මහා විද්‍යාලය සම්බන්ධයෙන් එතුමා පහත සඳහන් කරුණු ගැන දන්නේද? (i) නව දෙමහල් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් සඳහා ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවීම (63.12.20 වැනි දින අංක 13,863 දරණ ගැසට් පත්‍රය), (ii) 1964 ඔක්තෝබර් මාසය වන විට මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමය තුන් මහල් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් වශයෙන් විශාල කිරීමට තීරණය කිරීම හා පරණ ගොඩනැගිල්ල බිඳ දමා අලුත් ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඉදිකිරීමට යන කාලය තුළ ඉඩකඩ ලබාදීම සඳහා පාසැලේ ගුරු දෙගුරු සංගමය වෙත තැනකින් ඉඩකඩ ලබාදුන් විශසම එහි වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීම. (ආ) ගුරු දෙගුරු සංගමය ඉතිරිව තිබෙන භූමියේ තාවකාලික පන්ති කාමර සෑදීමට ලැහැස්තියෙන් සිටින බැවින් හා පන්තිවලින් සමහරක් යාබදව ඇති භූමියෙහි තාවකාලිකව පවත්වා ගෙන යෑමට ග්‍රැන්ඩ් මොස්ක් බලධාරීන්ගෙන් ඔවුන් අවසර ලබා ගෙන ඇති හෙයින් මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ වැඩකටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමට එතුමා වගබලා ගන්නවාද? නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) கொழும்பு 12 இல் உள்ள ஹமீத்-அல்-ஹுஸைனி மகாவித்தியாலயத் திற்கு,— (i) 2 மாடிகளைக் கொண்ட புதிய கட்டடமொன்றை நிறுவுவதற்கு (20. 12. 63 ஆம் தேதியிடப்பட்ட 13,863 ஆம் இலக்க அரசாங்க வர்த்தமானி மூலம்) கேள்விப்பத்திரங்கள் கோரப்பட்டன வென்பதையும்; (ii) 1964, ஒக்ரோபர் மாதமளவில், இக்கட்ட



லாவிக பிழை

டத்தை 3 மாடிக்கட்டடமாக அமைப்பதெனவும், பழைய கட்டடத்தை உடைத்து புதிய கட்டடம் நிறுவப்படும்வரை பாடசாலையை நடத்துவதற்கு பெற்றோர் ஆசிரியர் சங்கம் மாற்றொழுங்கள் செய்தவுடன் வேலையை ஆரம்பிப்பதெனவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்ட தென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) தற்பொழுது கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாயுள்ள இடத்தில் தற்காலிக வகுப்பறைகளை அமைப்பதற்குப் பெற்றோர் ஆசிரியர் சங்கம் தயாராயிருப்பதுடன் இப் பாடசாலையை அணித்தாயுள்ள இப் பாடசாலையை அணித்தாயுள்ள வளவில் இதன் ஒரு பகுதியைத் தற்காலிகமாய் மாற்றுவதற்கு பெரிய பள்ளிவாசல் அதிகாரிகளிடம் அனுமதி பெற்றிருப்பதையும் முன்னிட்டு இத்திட்ட வேலைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுவதற்கு அவர் வகை செய்வாரா? இல்லையெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) In respect of the Hameed-al-Husseinie Maha Vidyalaya, Colombo 12, is he aware that—(i) tenders for a new 2-storey building were called for (Government Gazette No. 13,863 of 20.12.63); (ii) about October 1964, it was decided to enlarge this project to a 3-storey building, and that work should commence when the P. T. A. found alternative accommodation for the school for the period needed to demolish the old building and erect the new one? (b) As the P. T. A. is now ready to put up temporary classrooms in the available space and have obtained permission from the Grand Mosque authorities to house a section of the school temporarily in the adjoining premises, will he see that work commences on this project; and if not, why?

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) (i) I am aware. (ii) There was only a proposal for a three-storeyed building. (b) Yes.

லாவிக பிழை

மோரயா மஹா வித்யாலய

மொறயாய மகா வித்தியாலயம்

MORAYAYA MAHA VIDYALAYA

8. රාජා කුලතිලක මයා. (තෙල් දෙණිය —එච්. එම්. නවරත්න මයා.—මිනිපේ—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ராஜ குலத்திலக்க—தெல்தெனியா—திரு. எச். எம். நவரத்ன—மினிப்பே—சார்பில்)

(Mr. Raja Kulatillake—Teldeniya—on behalf of Mr. H. M. Nawaratna—Minipe)

අබ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ආමතියෙන් ඇසු ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) මොරයා මහා විද්‍යාලයේ උදයේ හා හවස් වරුවේ පන්ති පවත්වන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම පාසැලේ ශිෂ්‍යයින් දාහක පමණ දිනපතා පැමිණීමක් තිබෙන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙම පාසැලේ ඉඩකඩ නොමැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) එසේ හෙයින්, මෙම පාසැලට අවශ්‍ය ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදි කිරීම සඳහා එතුමා ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරනවාද? (උ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) மொறயாய மகாவித்தியாலயத்தில், காலையிலும் மாலையிலும் வகுப்புக்கள் நடத்தப்படுகின்றனவென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இப்பாடசாலையின் தினசரி மாணவர் வரவு ஆயிரம் வரையிலிருக்கும் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இப்பாடசாலை யில் போதிய இடவசதியில்லையென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) ஆகவே, இப்பாடசாலைக்குத் தேவையான கட்டடங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு அவர் விரைவாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? (உ) அவ்வாறாயின், எப்பொழுது? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that sessions are held in the morning and in the afternoon at Morayaya Maha Vidyalaya? (b) Is he aware that there is a daily attendance of a thousand pupils at this school? (c) Is he aware that there is lack of accommodation in this school? (d) Will he, therefore, take early steps to construct the necessary buildings for this school? (e) If so when, and if not, why?



මංචික පිළිතුරු

ජයසිරිය මය.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) Yes. (b) No, the average daily attendance is 667. (c) Yes. (d) Yes. (e) It is hoped to take it up this year depending on the availability of funds.

ඉබ්මි සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී කොට්ඨාශයේ  
සෙල්වමානික් කම් මහතා

மாங்குளம் காணி அபிவிருத்தி உத்தியோகத்தர்  
பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. செல்வமாணிக்கம்

MR. SELVAMANICKAM, L. D. O'S DIVISION,  
MANKULAM

13. වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. එම්. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමත් මයා. වෙනුවට)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—திரு. பீ.

ஜி. பி. கெனமன்—சார்பாக)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—on behalf  
of Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman)

ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමතිගෙන්  
ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) මාන්කුලම්  
ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී කොට්ඨාශයේ  
සහකාර ගබඩා නිලධාරී සෙල්වමානික්කම්  
මහතා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන කමිකරු සංගමයේ  
එම කොට්ඨාශයේ දිස්ත්‍රික් නියෝජිත  
බඹලිවි. එ. විජේරත්න මහතාට 1965  
සැප්තැම්බර් මස 3 වැනි දින ඉඩම් සංවර්  
ධන නිලධාරීතාගේ කායභාරයේදී පහර  
දුන් බවට කමිකරුවන් 300කට වැඩි  
සංඛ්‍යාවකගෙන් 1965 සැප්තැම්බර් මස  
17 වැනි දින දරන පෙත්සමක් එතුමාට  
ලැබී තිබේ ද? (ආ) මෙම පෙත්සම සම්  
බන්ධයෙන් කිසියම් පරීක්ෂණයක්  
පවත්වා තිබේ ද? එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදා  
ද? එහි ප්‍රතිඵලය කුමක් ද? නො එසේ  
නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன மின்சக்தி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) மாங்குளக் காணி அபிவிருத்தி உத்தியோகத்தார் பிரிவு உதவிப் பண்டசாலைப் பொறுப்பாளர் திரு. செல்வ மாணிக்கம், இப்பிரிவின் காணி அபிவிருத்தித் தொழிலாளர் சங்க மாவட்டப் பிரதிநிதியாக விருந்த திரு டபிள்யூ. ஏ. விஜயவர்த்தனவை 1965, செப்ரெம்பர் 3 ஆம் தேதியன்று இக் காணி அபிவிருத்தி உத்தியோகத்தரின் அலுவலகத்தில் தாக்கினாரெனக் குற்றஞ் சாட்டி 300 தொழிலாளர்களினால் 1965, செப்ரெம்பர் 17 ஆம் தேதியிடப்பட்ட மனுவொன்று அவருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டதா? (ஆ) இம்மனு சம்

මාවික පිළිතුරු

பந்தமாக விசாரணை ஏதாவது நடாத்தப்பட்ட  
 உள்ளதா? அவ்வாறாயின்? எப்பொழுது  
 நடாத்தப்பட்டது? அதன் பெறுபேறென்ன?  
 அன்றேல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) Has re received a petition dated 17th September 1965, from over 300 workers alleging that a Mr. Selvamanickam, Assistant Storekeeper in the L. D. O's Division, Mankulam, had assaulted Mr. W. A. Wijewardene, District Representative of the Land Development Workers Union in this division at the L. D. O's office on 3rd September 1965? (b) Has an inquiry been held into this petition; if so, when and what was the result; if not why?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. සයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේත් රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්—ඉබම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති හා සභානායක වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சராகும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்—காணி, நீர்ப் பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வர் சார்பாக)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs—on behalf of the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power and Leader of the House)

(a) Yes. (b) On the results of a preliminary inquiry held on 3.9.65, a formal inquiry has been fixed for 21.12.65.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. එම්. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

May I mention, Sir, that the name correctly appears as "W. A. Wijewardene" in the English translation whereas in the original, that is, in Sinhalese, it incorrectly appears as "ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. විජේරත්න."

කළු තැපැන

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That might be noted.



වාචික පිළිතුරු

එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ වාර්ෂික සම්මේලනයේ ප්‍රචාරණ ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සේවය ප්‍රචාරය කිරීම

இலங்கை வாங்கொலி: ஐ. தே. க. மகாநாட்டுக்கு விளம்பரம்

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17. ලෙස්ලි ගූනවර්ධන මයා. (පානදුර—එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.—බලපිටිය—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணநதுறை—திரு. எஸ். சி. டி சில்வா—பலப்பிட்டிய—சார்பில்)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura—on behalf of Mr. L. C. de Silva—Balapitiya)

රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) (i) එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ වාර්ෂික සම්මේලනයේ ප්‍රචාරණ, (ii) යෝජනා ගණනාවක සම්පූර්ණ පෙළ, (iii) “විශේෂ වාර්තාකරුගේ” වාර්තා, (iv) එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ හා රජයේ නායකයින් විසින් කරන ලද කථාවල වාර්තා 1965 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 1 වැනි, 2 වැනි, 3 වැනි හා 4 වැනි දිනයන්හි ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සේවය එහි සියළුම සේවයන් ඔස්සේ ප්‍රචාරය කරන ලද්දේද? (ආ) තොළසේ නම්, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ සම්මේලනය සම්බන්ධව කරන ලද ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතුවල ප්‍රමාණය කොපමණද? (ඉ) එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට හා එම පක්ෂයේ හිතවතුන්ට පමණක් ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු සඳහා ඉඩ සලසා දීම රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියද? (ඊ) විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ වාර්ෂික සම්මේලනවලටද ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සේවයේ සියළුම සේවයන් ඔස්සේ එම හා සමානම ප්‍රචාරයක් දෙන බවට එතුමා ප්‍රතිඥාවක් දෙනවාද?

இராச்சிய விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1965, ஒக்டோபர் 1 ஆம், 2 ஆம், 3 ஆம், 4 ஆம் தேதிகளில் இலங்கை வாங்கொலி அதன் ஒலிபரப்புச் சேவைகள் அனைத்திலும் (i) ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியினது வருடாந்த மகாநாட்டுச் செய்திகளையும், (ii) பல்வேறு தீர்மானங்கள் பற்றிய முழு விபரங்களையும், (iii) “விசேட நிருபரா” சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட

වාචික පිළිතුරු

அறிக்கைகளையும், (iv) ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியினராலும் அரசாங்கத் தலைவர்களினாலும் நிகழ்த்தப்பட்ட பேச்சுக்களைப் பற்றிய அறிக்கைகளையும் ஒலிபரப்பியதா? (ஆ) இல்லையெனில், ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியின் மகாநாடு சம்பந்தமாய் எவ்வளவில் செய்திப் பரப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டது? (இ) ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சிக்கும் அதனைச் சார்ந்தோருக்கும் மட்டும் பிரசாரத்திற்கு இடமளிப்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையா? (ஈ) எதிர்க்கட்சிகளின் வருடாந்த மகாநாடுகள் சம்பந்தமாயும் இலங்கை வாங்கொலி மூலம் அதன் ஒலிபரப்புச் சேவைகள் அனைத்திலும் இதே வித செய்திப் பரப்புச் செய்யப்படுமென அவர் வாக்குறுதியளிப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of State: (a) Did Radio Ceylon on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October 1965 broadcast on all its services, (i) news of the U. N. P. annual conference; (ii) full text of several resolutions; (iii) reports by a “special correspondent”; (iv) reports of speeches made by U. N. P. and Government leaders? (b) If not, what was the extent of the publicity given to the U. N. P. conference? (c) Is it the policy of the Government to give propaganda coverage only to the U. N. P. and its allies? (d) Will he give an assurance that the same publicity will be given by Radio Ceylon in all its services to annual conferences of Opposition parties?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

(a) (i) Yes. (ii) No. (iii) Yes. (iv) No. Extracts from speeches of Ministers dealing with Government policy were broadcast. (b) Does not arise. (c) No. (d) No. Radio Ceylon was following the policy and practice of the previous Government.—[Interruption.] It is not proposed to change this procedure until decisions are taken on the reports of the Broadcasting Commission.



වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

කෙටුම්පත් පනත් පිළිගැන්වීම

ஸ்டாலின், எம். பெரேரா  
 (கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
 (Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is the Hon. Minister aware that on Wednesdays there is a special political broadcast which makes very strong criticism of some of the Members and their speeches? Will he consider giving us also an opportunity to reply to such criticism—which was the position taken up by Members of this Government when they were on this side of the House?

செ. ஜே. ஐ. ரீ. ஜெயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

As I said, we are following the policy and practice of the previous Government. We will change that when the report of the Broadcasting Commission is considered by the House and the Government.

ஸ்டீவன். எம். பெரேரா  
 (கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
 (Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then, will Radio Ceylon stop those broadcasts ?

கரு கே. ஐர். பீஸெர்டென  
 (கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
 (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Then I will have to stop the practice of the previous Government.

லெஸ்லி குனுவர்டெனே இயா.  
(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)  
(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

Is the Government not following the policy, not of the previous Government but of the Government before that, the L. P. P. Government, which used to have a Political Notebook ?

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

My answer is quite definite, categorical and unambiguous.

கெடுதலுக்குப் புகழ் பிழைத்தது  
சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மசோதாக்கள்

BILLS PRESENTED

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධිත) පනත්  
කෙටුම් පත

மருத்துவத் தேவைகள் (திருத்த) மஹோதா

MEDICAL WANTS (AMENDMENT) BILL  
 "to amend the Medical Wants  
 Ordinance".

පිළිගත් වන ලද්දේ සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් විමලා කන්නන්ගර මහත්මිය විසිනි. 1965 දෙසැම්බර් 23 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්දා දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கரா அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப் பட்டது. 1965, டிசம்பர் 23 வியாழக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப் பட வேண்டுமெனவும் ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

*Presented by Mrs. Wimala Kannangara,  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister  
of Health; to be read a Second time upon  
Thursday, 23rd December 1965, and to  
be printed.*

රක්ෂණ නීතියෙන් සංස්ථා (සංශෝධන)  
පනත් කෙටුම් පත

காப்புறுதிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் (திருத்த) மசோதா

INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

“to amend the Insurance Corporation Act, No. 2 of 1961.”

පිළිගත් වන ලද්දේ මුදල් ඇමති ගරු සු. බී. වත්තිනායක විසිනි. 1965 දෙසැම්බර් 23 වැනි බ්‍රහස්පතින් දා දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

நிதி அமைச்சர் கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1965, டிசம்பர் 23, வியாழக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் ஆணை யிடப்பட்டது.

*Presented by the Hon. U. B. Wanninayake, Minister of Finance; to be read a Second time upon Thursday, 23rd December 1965, and to be printed.*



මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

රබර් පාලන අරමුදලේ ආදායම් හා වියදම් පිළිබඳ ඇස්තමේන්තු (1966)

සීමාසහිත ලංකා ඉන්ජුටරන්ස් සමාගම විසින් සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහත්මියට ඔක්ස්පර්ඩ් මෝරිස් කාර් රථයක් පිරිනැමීම පිළිබඳ විශේෂ කාරක සභාව

தெரிஞ்சு: திருமதி சிறிமாவோ ஆர். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்காவுக்கு சிலோன் இன்சூரன்ஸ் கம்பனி விமிற்பட்ட அன்பளிப்புச் செய்த மோறிஸ் ஒக்ஸ்போட் கார்

SELECT COMMITTEE: GIFT OF MORRIS OXFORD CAR TO MRS. SIRIMAVO R. D. BANDARANAIKE BY CEYLON INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම (රජයේ වැඩ, කැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නද්ධ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவெலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்கு வரத்து அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme—Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications—on behalf of the Leader of the House)

I move,

“That the Hon. J. R. Jayewardene be appointed Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to investigate and report on the gift of a new Morris Oxford Car to Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike by the Ceylon Insurance Co. Ltd.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

சபை அமர்வு

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That this House at its rising this Day do adjourn until 2 P.M. on Thursday, 23rd December 1965.”

I would like to mention that the leaders had decided to meet, I think, on the 14th and 15th of this month, but owing to the Colombo municipal elections—everybody would be busy during the last two or three days before the elections which are to be held on the 18th—we thought of skipping that week and sitting on the 23rd. There will be very little Business on that day. We will not take up anything controversial on that day.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Are you sitting only on the 23rd?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I think it will be only on the 23rd.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

රබර් පාලන අරමුදලේ ආදායම් හා වියදම් පිළිබඳ ඇස්තමේන්තු (1966)

இறப்பர்க் கட்டுப்பாட்டு நிதியின் வரவு

செலவு மதிப்பீடுகள் (1966)

ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF RUBBER CONTROL FUND (1966)

මතු පළ වන විෂය ඵලයට නෂය පත්‍රයෙහි තිබිණ:

பின்வரும் விடயம் அடுத்தபடியாக ஒழுங்குப் பத் திரத்தில் இருந்தது.

The following item stood next on the Order paper :



“ The Minister of Agriculture and Food to move,—

That this House resolves under the provisions of Section 50 (2) of the Rubber Control Act, No. 11 of 1956, that the following estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Rubber Control Fund for the year 1966, be approved :—

### RUBBER CONTROL FUND

#### (A) Estimated Expenditure—1966

<i>Head</i>			<i>Estimates 1965 Rs.</i>	<i>Estimates 1966 Rs.</i>
1.	Personal Emoluments	.. ..	289,184	291,675
2.	Travelling	.. ..	17,500	17,500
3.	Postal and Telecommunication Services	.. ..	12,000	15,000
4.	Printing, Stationery and Consumable Stores	.. ..	15,000	15,000
5.	Books, Periodicals and Publications	.. ..	4,000	4,500
6.	Advertising	.. ..	2,500	2,500
7.	Office Furniture and Equipment	.. ..	7,500	10,000
8.	Rent	.. ..	13,485	13,485
9.	Electricity Supply and Lighting	.. ..	3,000	4,000
10.	Payment to Auditor-General for Audit of Departmental Accounts		4,000	5,500
11.	Legal Fees	.. ..	1,000	1,000
12.	Ceylon Government's share of expenses of Rubber Study Group and expenses of Ceylon Delegates to Meetings of the Group	.. ..	17,500	17,500
13.	Contribution to Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association		150,000	150,000
14.	Contribution towards superannuation benefits of Departmental Employees	.. ..	39,333	*39,012
15.	Incidental expenses (including uniforms of minor staff)	.. ..	5,000	5,000
16.	Welfare Amenities to Staff	.. ..	1,500	2,000
17.	Expenditure in connection with the working of the Tea and Rubber Estates (Control of Fragmentation) Act	.. ..	7,000	7,000
18.	Recoverable Advances to Departmental Officers (Token Vote)..		10	** 10
			<u>589,512</u>	<u>600,682</u>

*Notes.*—\*This amount includes 30% pensionary contributions of Departmental Employees plus the gratuity payable to employees who have opted to continue on the Gratuity Scheme.

\*\*These advances are for the purchase of transport, travelling advances, housing loans, festival advances, distress loans and other loans and advances approved by the Government.

#### (B) Estimated Income

			<i>1965 Rs.</i>	<i>1966 Rs.</i>
1.	Proceeds of Cess	.. ..	566,720	592,480
2.	Licence Fees	.. ..	35,000	35,000
3.	Interest on Fixed Deposit	.. ..	9,000	15,000
4.	Miscellaneous Receipts	.. ..	2,000	2,000
			<u>612,720</u>	<u>644,480</u>

*Note.*—The exports of Rubber in 1966 are estimated at 115,000 tons.



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ඇස්තමේන්තු (1966)

## DETAILS OF HEAD 1—PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

## Cadre and Salaries

umber		Office	Salary Scale			1965	1966
1965	1966		(Vide Note A below)				
			Minimum	Increment	Maximum		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	1	Rubber Controller ..	13,800..	600 ..	16,200	38,530..	39,860
2	2	.. Assistant Controllers ..	4,080..	360, 480..	11,280		
1	1	.. Office Assistant ..	5,580..	240 ..	6,540		
4	4	.. Clerks—Special Grade ..	3,900..	180 ..	5,340	81,469..	83,132B
11	11	.. Clerks—Grade I ..	1,620..	120 ..	3,780		
26	26	.. Clerks—Grade II ..	960..	72 ..	2,688		
3	3	.. Inspectors ..	1,620..	120 ..	3,780..	7,345..	7,710
3	3	.. Stenographers ..	1,740..	120 ..	3,780..	4,450..	4,570
2	2	.. Translators ..	1,620..	120 ..	3,780..	4,350..	4,590
2	2	.. Telephone Operators ..	750..	42 ..	1,296..	2,148..	2,190C
1	1	.. Head Peon ..	540..	30 ..	804	9,152..	8,777D
4	4	.. Peons ..	540..	30 ..	804		
1	1	.. Liftman ..	540..	30 ..	804		
1	1	.. Conservancy Labourer..	540..	30 ..	684		
1	1	.. Watcher ..	540..	30 ..	804		
5	5	.. Labourers ..	480..	30 ..	624		
						147,444	150,829

## Allowances, etc.

			Rs.	Rs.
Cost of Living Allowance	..	..	75,626..	75,190
Special Living Allowance	..	..	22,145..	21,713
Rent Allowance	..	..	19,735..	19,561
Extra Clerical Assistance and Overtime	..	..	10,000..	10,000
Duty Allowance to Staff	..	..	2,640..	2,640E
Holiday Warrants and Concessionary Season Tickets	..	..	8,000..	8,000
Contribution towards pension for period of Seconded Service of Pensionable Officers	..	..	3,594..	3,742
			289,184	291,675

*Note A.*—The salary scales shewn in these Estimates are the scales approved by the Treasury for officers of the Rubber Control Department. Some officers recruited earlier on scales of salary different from those shewn above, have been allowed to retain these scales as personal to them.

*Note B.*—Two of the four posts of Special Grade Clerks are super-numerary posts created with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

*Note C.*—Two Telephone Operators are employed on the Switch Board jointly used by the Rubber and Tea Control Departments. A share of the cost of the emoluments of the Telephone Operators is recovered from the Tea Control Department and the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Fund and credited to the Rubber Control Fund.

*Note D.*—A share of the cost of the emoluments of the Watcher, Liftman and Conservancy Labourer is recovered from the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Fund and credited to the Rubber Control Fund.

*Note E.*—Provision is included in the Estimates to pay the following allowances to the Clerical Staff and Peons :—

Chief Clerk	..	Rs. 75 per month
4 Heads of Branches	..	Rs. 30 per month each
Head Peon	..	Rs. 15 per month
Controller's Peon	..	Rs. 5 per month
Cycle Orderly	..	Rs. 5 per month

(The salary of the Cycle Orderly is paid from the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Fund. He is paid an allowance of Rs. 5 per month from the Rubber Control Fund)."



பி. டி. சபாநாயகர் தலைமையில்

தீர்மானம் : வாங்கி வர

சுரு வந்தியாயக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move the Motion standing in the name of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food.

புனம் விவசாய டீன், சபாநாயகர்.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பி. டி. சபாநாயகர் தலைமையில்

சுரு வந்தியாயக : 1960-61,

1961-62, சபா 1962-63

வாங்கி வர

பி. டி. தோல் உற்பத்திப் பொருள் கூட்டுத்

தாபனம் : வருடாந்த அறிக்கை 1960-61,

1961-62, 1962-63

D. I. LEATHER PRODUCTS CORPORATION :  
ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1960-61, 1961-62  
and 1962-63

சுரு பி. டி. சபாநாயகர் (கருவந்தியாயகர்)

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

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

I move,

“That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Report of the Board of Directors of the D. I. Leather Products Corporation together with the Audited Statement of Accounts, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year 1960-61, and the Reports of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Leather Products Corporation together with the Audited Statement of Accounts, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, which were presented on September 6, 1965, be approved.”

This is purely a formal matter. We tabled these reports a few months ago. It is left to the House now, if hon. Members are interested in elucidating any point or seeking any information, to raise a debate.

புனம் சபாநாயகர் கருவந்தியாயகர்.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

பி. டி. 10.26

சுருவந்தியாயகர். பி. டி. சபாநாயகர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I would have preferred if the Hon. Minister gave us the latest position with regard to the Leather Factory. These reports placed before us deal with the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63. There are one or two question that arise and I would like to touch on them.

This is one of the factories that have now been substantially re-organized and placed on an entirely satisfactory footing. I am glad to say that the Leather Factory is one place where the joint consultative system is working satisfactorily. The gentleman responsible for starting this system is Mr. Robin Rutnam. I know he has resigned from the office of director of the Ceylon Leather Products Corporation. I am sorry that he has resigned.

In the report for the year 1962-63, there is a reference to the advisory committee. At page 2 it says :

“During the period under review 10 monthly meetings of the Advisory Committee were held at which representatives of the Board of Directors, the Management and Unions were present to discuss and make recommendations on a wide range of issues.”

I would like to place on record the fact that I have also been interested in the meetings of the advisory committee. I have on more than one occasion met the unions concerned in order to discuss their problems. I would like to state that the unions have generally shown a very healthy attitude towards the management of the Leather Factory.

One grave problem they have had was the question of the incentive bonus system which operates. It is rather a technical question worked out by some cost accountants and applies to the whole factory. All those who are engaged in the direct production of leather goods are entitled to receive such a bonus. For



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මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

a considerable time there has been a dispute as to whether those who are monthly paid, like the clerical hands, watchers and others, are entitled to be brought within the incentive bonus scheme. I see from the report before us that some changes have been made with regard to this matter.

Page 4 of the report for 1962-63 states :

"This new incentive scheme provides for the payment of incentive to all direct and indirect employees, both daily rated as well as monthly paid staff, related to the working of the Shoe Factory."

I have not quite recently been in touch, and I should like to know from the Hon. Minister how far they have extended this scheme to cover all watchers, the clerical staff and so on. Have all these people been brought in? The scheme is working satisfactorily according to the report.

You will notice that at page 2 the report states :

"Through the media of these Advisory Committee meetings, the Unions and through such Unions all the employees are also kept informed of problems facing Management. During the period under review several problems arising from the commencement of production in the New Shoe Factory were discussed and solutions arrived at. The working of the Advisory Committee during this further period has again demonstrated the extremely valuable contribution which such joint-consultation can make towards both Management/Employee relations and particularly the useful contribution which employees can make towards solving day by day problems which arise in the working of the Corporation."

I am drawing attention to this because I would like this procedure adopted with regard to all corporations, if possible. I do not know whether this incentive scheme can be worked in all corporations. It is a technical problem. Cost accountants must make a detailed study of the various processes involved. This is a joint effort. If any section is slacking, then the whole factory will lose. There is a tendency for the incentive scheme to bring in the co-operation of everybody ; there is a tendency for

each section to see that nobody slacks. There is a possibility in this scheme of bringing about a better co-ordination of all sections of workers. It is a very desirable prospect if it can be worked out satisfactorily.

As a result of this, I remember one year we made a profit of about two lakhs of rupees, and I am glad to say that on that occasion the workers did not ask for a distribution of the whole profit or even half of it. No, they worked out a satisfactory scheme. They said, so much was to go by way of repayment of the Government loan, so much for improvement of the place, so much for general amenities, and only a portion was to be distributed as a bonus or an increase in their salaries. That is a very healthy attitude to adopt, and I would like to point out that this is due to the amount of confidence that had been generated by the previous chairman, Mr. Robin Rutnam, in trying to understand his workers, in participating in joint discussions with them and winning their co-operation whole-heartedly in running the venture.

I think when Mr. Robin Rutnam came to the Leather Factory it was running at a loss. Thanks to this incentive scheme and the amount of goodwill shown, the Leather Factory is showing a profit. Recently there has been an entirely new section established and we have got a first-class shoe factory functioning.

There are a number of problems with regard to this factory on which I would like some information from the Hon. Minister.

First of all is the problem of the tannery. We do not get adequate raw hides for curing purposes, nor chrome leather. As a result the Leather Factory has to work under great difficulties. We have to import chrome leather. For one reason or another—I cannot understand it—the import duty on chrome leather has gone up from 40 per cent. to 120 per cent. Surely, a more enlightened policy is called for.



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මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

[අවසරය එක්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

Here is a government corporation producing a substantial portion of the requirements of the people of this country as regards shoes, sandals and various other leather goods. In point of fact, if I remember right, recently we started exporting a considerable quantity of boots and shoes—particularly boots for the military—to the U. S. S. R. It is a part of our trade agreement with the U. S. S. R.—I am speaking from memory. In such a situation the Government must adopt a policy of getting at practically cost price the leather that is required for developing this factory instead of raising the import duty of leather from 40 per cent. to 120 per cent. This will almost cripple the factory because it is in very strong competition with outside shoe-makers and factories, particularly Batas. I want to raise the question of Batas in a moment.

For one thing the hides which the factory gets are very defective. The report of the corporation for 1962-63 draws attention to this matter at page 3 :

“As mentioned in our previous report the principal item of locally available raw material consists of raw hides. During the period under review in addition to the usual regular purchase of raw cattle hides, increased quantities of buffalo hides were purchased for use by the Shoe Factory. . . .

There has however been no improvement in the quality of the raw hides available locally. In fact it appears that lesser good quality raw hides are now being made available to the Corporation presumably due to the fact that some of the Tanners have commenced on the production of chrome leather.”

The Leather Factory has to face the competition of the local tanners. They are a number of small people who have tanneries somewhere east of Colombo and on the boundary of the Kotte U. C. area. Most of them are, I think, Indians—whether they are visa holders or permanent residents I do not know. Tanning leather seems to be their traditional occupation. They have various ways of getting at the raw hides. They go

to the various places where cattle are slaughtered, not only in Colombo but in outstations also, and they buy the raw hides direct from the slaughterers. Therefore they are at an advantage compared to the Leather Factory. The factory has to wait till the hides are brought to them and there are so many rules and regulations governing the factory in the purchase of hides while these private tanners have a free hand. Therefore the corporation is at a disadvantage.

The report goes on as follows :

“The Corporation looks forward to the day when Government would be able to institute or assist in a more scientific method of animal farming, helping to maintain better quality of hides of cattle, prohibition of branding on the valuable parts of the hide and much more careful flaying of animals. Due to the fact that no such improvement in the quantity and quality of raw cow hides has been apparent during the past decade or two (and in fact there has been a deterioration in some aspects like flaying), the Corporation is faced with a very serious problem of obtaining adequate supplies for the production of leather, both for use by the Corporation's Shoe Factory as well as making available a sufficient quantity for use by other shoe manufacturers.”

I think some attention has to be devoted to this problem of getting adequate, satisfactory and proper raw hides for the tannery. In point of fact, the factory wanted the tannery reorganized, and they asked for an expert from the United Nations Technical Organization, but no expert was available. Then they applied to the Colombo Plan authorities and still, to the best of my knowledge, they have not been able to get anybody yet. I do not know whether anybody has been appointed since. The Hon. Minister can enlighten us.

The report also states that the corporation was informed that no funds were available to obtain such assistance from the United Nations Technical Assistance Bureau.

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(කෙනෙව් ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

What is the date ?



ඩී. අයි. සම්භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන සංග්‍රහය

මහලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am reading from the 1963 report at page 4.

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(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

Exactly when ?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know. This is what the report says :

"Application was first made to the United Nations Technical Assistance Bureau for such assistance but the Corporation was informed that no funds were available."

This was in 1963.

I do think that an effort must be made to reorganize the tannery section so as to be able to produce a much better quality shoe.

I think, on the whole, the shoes produced by the factory are satisfactory. I have been using D. I. shoes myself for a considerable time and I can bear witness to it. The leather is not as soft as the imported shoe leather. It tends sometimes to cut your feet. I notice that some of the eyelets are not properly fitted. Considerable improvement has been made since then with better machinery.

I think greater attention has to be paid to the leather factory because it is one of the few corporations that can make profits, and can continue to make profits if properly organized.

Now, with regard to the competition offered by Bata Shoe Company, I would say that originally Bata Shoe Company was allowed to come in to produce only canvas shoes. That was the basis on which they were allowed to start a factory here. They have now gradually invaded the province of the Government Leather Factory.

As a matter of policy the Government should decide whether the Bata shoe company should be allowed to compete with the Government Leather Factory, a state corporation, which is equipped with very expensive machinery and capable of producing some of the best footwear you can think of. Is it worthwhile to encourage a foreign private firm with world-wide ramifications and tremendous ability to compete, sometimes unfairly, with our own national institute? Is it worthwhile allowing this position to continue for any length of time? Should not the Government work out some compromise which will not impinge on the development of the Government Leather Factory? These are some of the points on which I would like to have some information from the Hon. Minister.

Then, there is the question of the sales organization. I think it is correct to say that most of the shoes produced by the factory are now being sold out. At one stage the biggest problem was that they were unable to dispose of all the products of the Leather Factory, and there used to be, therefore, some sort of a jumble sale of all the shoes that they had at special discounts. That stage has now passed and, I think, all the shoes produced by the factory are now being sold out, perhaps because there is a very big demand for shoes produced by the factory. You will find on page 10 the report says as follows :

"Looking Forward :

The most urgent task now facing the Corporation is the effective marketing of its products and the gearing of production adequately to meet the special requirements of our domestic market. This Corporation's problem of production and marketing is far more complicated than that faced by most other State Industrial Corporations whose products are fairly standardised and operate in a non-competitive field. In the field of footwear, which constitutes the major portion of this Corporation's production, the Factory's output has to be sold in one of the most competitive domestic markets dominated by an extremely efficient non-Ceylonese Private Company which continues to operate."



ඩී. අයි. සමහරුන්ට නිෂ්පාදක සංග්‍රහය

මණ්ඩලය: වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

That is why I was referring to Bata.

I would like the Hon. Minister to give us some idea of the latest position. This report relates to the position in 1963. We would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he could give us more up-to-date information with regard to this corporation in respect of the years 1964 and 1965.

ප්‍ර. හා. 10.46

පී. එම්. බබ්ලිට්. ද සිල්වා මයා. (දෙව්  
නුවර)

(තිරු. ඒ. ආස්. උපිඤ්ඤ. ඩී. සිල්වා—දෙව්  
නුවර)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva—Devinuwara)

I should like to make a few remarks on the report submitted by the Ceylon Leather Products Corporation for the approval of this House. Firstly, I am glad to note that this corporation has expanded and made much progress within the last few years. As a matter of fact when this corporation was formed in 1956 and the new chairman was appointed this enterprise was in a very bad way and production was confined to the supply of boots to the police and the making of volley-balls. I think this situation had arisen as a result of, on the one hand, the expansion of the footwear industry in the private sector, and, on the other, the neglect of the Government D. I. Factory as it was then called. Prior to 1956 the Leather Factory was a Government department because during the war it was perhaps found necessary to manufacture certain lines which were essential for military and other purposes. Subsequently, with an increase in the demand for footwear and with an expanding market the industry began to grow. As you know, as far as the people of Ceylon are concerned only 10 per cent. of the population use footwear. With regard to the rest we see daily more and more people in this country beginning to use footwear whether they be sandals, slippers, shoes or other popular varieties of footwear.

The industry can, therefore, be expanded to meet this demand. Out of a population of 10 million at least 7 to 8 million people need their daily requirements of footwear. So this industry can expand and flourish.

The chief factor with regard to the expansion of the footwear industry in relation to the corporation is the existence of a private sector in competition with the leather corporation. It is natural with an industry of this nature which was at one time a small-scale industry.

People used to get their footwear, cricket boots and football boots at that time from small footwear manufacturers who manufactured these articles in their homes. Several years ago very few people in this country used footwear, but, as I said, with the popularity of and the demand for footwear, gradually the production and manufacture of footwear were concentrated on a large scale in producing centres and factories. There are several of these in the private sector and one of the biggest of them is Bata. Then there is also Sinwa which manufactures footwear. They are producing footwear on a fairly large-scale.

After 1956, the D. I. Leather Factory was converted into a corporation—the D. I. Leather Products Corporation; now its name has been changed to Ceylon Leather Products Corporation. Within this period, this corporation has expanded and increased its production by using new and modern machinery and now it is manufacturing these products on a fairly large scale. So, naturally, we have come to a point where there is competition between a well-equipped Government-initiated corporation and the private sector in the same lines of manufacture. Now there is this problem and some day the Government would have to face the problem in relation to the several manufactured articles produced by the private sector and the public sector. It has become acute in this particular industry—the leather industry.



ඩී. අයි. සම්භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදක සංග්‍රහණ

මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තා

This type of problem is bound to arise where we are having Government corporations side by side with the private sector manufacturing the same line of articles. This, in fact, is a problem of competition, a clash of interest, between the public sector and the private sector; and it is going to be a problem with the expansion of industries as is now taking place in this country. That is one of the reasons, Mr. Speaker, why I had some time back, somewhere in 1957, to initiate and recommend a proposal to have an Industrial Products Regulation Act, similar to the one they have in India, so that the Government will have at least a register of industries in Ceylon. Such a register would have given information not only with regard to production and sales but also with regard to siting of factories. So in respect of all these matters there could have been co-ordination and control by the Government to see that there would not be over-production in any particular field and that factories would not be concentrated in any particular region. All these matters have to be regulated by the Government; otherwise, with the development of competition even among the private sector, there is bound to be congestion with regard to the siting of factories; all should not be concentrated in one place, which they feel is the most important marketing centre. That is one aspect. With regard to the siting of these factories the Ministry, after consultation, may have to give advice and instructions and even issue directives.

On the question of manufacture and sales of its products by the Ceylon Leather Products Corporation, if there could be a relationship determined and demarcated as between the corporation and the private manufacturers, in that the corporation will concentrate on certain lines whilst the private manufacturers will concentrate on other lines, then the corporation will know where it stands. As things stand today, there

is nothing to prevent undue and unfair competition.

As I said, there is sufficient scope for development and expansion of this industry and so there should be no difficulty in bringing about such an arrangement. As the hon. Member for Yatiyantota pointed out, it seems to me that the biggest competitor is Batas. Today, there is a big demand for the popular varieties of children's shoes. I do not know whether the corporation is concentrating on that line of production. It is necessary to have some arrangement or co-ordination or adjustment in regard to the lines of production between the corporation and the private manufacturers.

At the same time, the question of distribution too must be looked into. Some time back there was only one sole distributor for the corporation. But now, I believe, they have divided the country into several provinces and districts and the number of distributors has been increased, naturally, with increased production. On an islandwide basis, the corporation should be able to expand and improve its distribution system.

But the major problem still remains: the relationship and understanding between such firms as Batas and the Ceylon Leather Products Corporation. I find that the corporation is still not concentrating on some of the most popular varieties of footwear. It may be due to difficulties of competition with Batas and other private firms. There is possibility of expansion in those lines of production. There is a big demand for children's footwear and other popular brands of sandals and shoes. So there is plenty of scope for expansion.

With regard to the question of making available footwear at prices lower than those of today, I think a proper demarcation and expansion will help to bring down the cost of manufactured footwear. I hope the Hon. Minister will look into this aspect of the problem which is, I believe, the biggest problem the corporation is faced with at the moment.



ඩී. අයි. සම්භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන සංග්‍රහය

මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

[පී. එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.]

As pointed out by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), special mention has been made at page 10 of the report that the problem of the future prospects of the corporation is one that the Ministry has to face.

The report further states, at page 10 :

"The major factors in the ultimate sale of footwear are retail prices, type ranges and designs. The ultimate price of the corporation's products to the consumer is determined by cost of production, and cost of production is in turn determined in a major way by the volume of production, but an increase in the volume of production and the sale of such products are further qualified by the range of footwear produced and the suitability of their designs. Any increase in the range of footwear and designs would involve an additional supply of suitable shoe lasts, sole moulds and complementary equipment such as upper and bottom clicking knives, covering in every case an appropriate size range. For this type of production and marketing, the major advantage which all the corporation's competitors in the private sector have over the corporation is the much greater flexibility of their operations."

That is one of the matters that the Hon. Minister should look into. They talk of the "greater flexibility of their operations". They refer to the operations of their private competitors. If you tackle the problem at that point—the obstacles and impediments the corporation is faced with which are not common to the private competitors—you will bring about a solution of the questions of expansion, prices, and range of manufacture. We hope the Hon. Minister will tackle this problem and ensure the further expansion and progress of this corporation.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I should like to add a few comments to what has already been said by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) and the hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva). I should like to lay emphasis on the fact that this leather factory can not only produce the leather products necessary for our

consumption but also develop a large export trade, especially with the socialist countries. Proper production can earn considerable foreign exchange for this country.

Another factor is the co-ordination of the work of the small producers with that of the corporation. There must be an integrated, co-ordinated scheme under which the small producers will be encouraged while, at the same time, large-scale production by the State corporation will go on smoothly. The main obstacle is the existence of a branch of an enormous world monopoly, Batas. It is necessary to examine this question carefully and effectively. Batas is an international concern which can adopt unfair practices in order to ruin both the State corporation and the small producers. I cannot produce evidence, but it is obvious that they are resorting to unfair practices, taking advantage of their international connections, and that the entire private sector in Ceylon is giving them the necessary co-operation or that Batas are able to win the co-operation of the private sector. There is unfair competition by Batas both with the small producer and the Leather Products Corporation. The local agencies of this firm in the retail trade are far more effective than the retail arrangements of the corporation, and that is due to the fact that the advertising agencies and the private traders are always ready to co-operate with a big private concern as they all have private vested interests and are generally hostile to state enterprises.

The policy of the corporation in the past has been, and I suppose it is the policy of the corporation now, not to swallow up the small producer; but this policy can only be made effective if this big monopolistic concern of Batas is considerably restricted in its activities or completely nationalized.

The present Government has a policy of encouraging small industries and small producers in relation to textiles. Now there is a scheme by



தி. அதி. ஸ்தலத்தின் நிர்வாகப் பணியை

the Minister of Home Affairs to instal a thousand handloom centres in order to encourage the small producer in the textile industry. I am not going into the virtues or the economics of that scheme.

**வேலுநாதன் டி. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்**  
(நல்லூர்)

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு)  
(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

Do you approve of it?

**வேலுநாதன் டி. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்**

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I have already said that I do not propose to discuss that scheme while we are discussing the Leather Products Corporation under the Ministry of Industries.

**கலாநிதி**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member for Akuressa is quite right. It would be out of Order for him to discuss that scheme now. I would ask him not to pay any attention to such remarks or questions.

**வேலுநாதன் டி. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்**

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Except that if we do not answer, they will think we are afraid to answer.

**வேலுநாதன் டி. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்**

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I only asked for an answer—Yes, or No. Do you or do you not approve of that scheme? The hon. Member could have said Yes or No.

**அலுவலர் டி. எம். பெரேரா**

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you answer a question like that with a simple Yes or No?

தேவநாதன்: உறுப்பினர்

**வேலுநாதன் டி. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்**

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Sir, you can see the mischievous intent behind the question.

**கலாநிதி**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Do not worry. I am very alert, and I am watching the hon. Member.

**வேலுநாதன் டி. எம். வி. நாகநாதன்**

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

It is the policy of the Government to encourage the small producer in the leather industry. That is the policy of the Leather Products Corporation. If that is so, then the Bata concern should be effectively restricted in its operations.

We need to increase production in the leather factory. We must take steps to increase the output if we want to take advantage of the existing facilities and opportunities for the export of leather products. This will be very advantageous particularly in view of the need for foreign exchange.

I would like to know from the Minister the policy of the Government in relation to the Bata Shoe Factory and also in relation to the need to increase the output of the corporation with a view to taking advantage of the export market, specially in the socialist countries which are prepared, on an exchange basis or on a mutually advantageous basis, to import certain classes of manufactured goods. This would be of enormous advantage to our country.

பி. என். 11.10

**அலுவலர் டி. எம். பெரேரா**

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

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

I am very grateful to the hon. Members for Yatiyantota, Devinuvara and Akuressa for the valuable contributions they made in



தி. தி. மனவரல நித்யக கண்டித

[கரு. தி. தி. கரு. கருவரல]

regard to the working of the Leather Corporation. First of all, I want to emphasize that these are reports for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63. In other words, we are asking you to approve your own performance. I do not think that there should be any difficulty at all in getting your approval.

கருவரல தி. தி. கருவரல

(கருவரல தி. தி. கருவரல)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We have approved.

கரு. தி. தி. கரு. கருவரல

(கருவரல தி. தி. கரு. கருவரல)

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

You have already approved and I am very happy. Now I propose to answer some of the questions that were asked.

Sir, the Leather Factory, as the hon. Member for Devinuwara stated, has a very long history. It started during the war under the Department of Industries and it was administered by the Department of Industries for a very long time until, when the hon. Member for Devinuwara was Minister of Industries and Fisheries, a corporation was set up in order to administer the factory and run it as a commercial concern.

The Government realized that it was no longer possible to run a commercial undertaking of the nature of a leather factory by observing the administrative regulations and financial regulations of a Government department. The Government, at that time, thought that the most desirable form of managing such a concern was that of a State corporation.

As a matter of fact, I might even mention that there was a small tannery—the hon. Member for Yatiyantota might remember—in a place not far from Kosgama run by one Mr. Bahar. That was really the beginning of the Leather Factory. That tannery was taken over during the war and shifted to Mattakkuliya.

When I visited this factory the other day, a few days ago, I saw that some of the machinery there were old and out of date.

மனவரல: கருவரல கருவரல

கருவரல தி. தி. கருவரல

(கருவரல தி. தி. கருவரல)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Have you a museum there?

கரு. தி. தி. கரு. கருவரல

(கருவரல தி. தி. கரு. கருவரல)

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

Obsolete machinery, machinery that was there during the days of the old tannery, was still being used. As the hon. Parliamentary Secretary would like to say, they are very primitive in their methods of production.

I wish some of the hon. Members of the Opposition would visit this factory. I would invite the hon. Member for Devinuwara, although he is no longer the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, to visit this factory.

I can also give this assurance. This State corporation will not be run as a public sector corporation. There is no danger like that at all. The National Government do not intend in any way to undermine the work that has been done by this State corporation. So far as the Leather Factory is concerned, we have already taken steps to expand and modernize the tannery. We have already taken steps in that direction.

The hon. Fair Leader of the Opposition—the Member for Attanagalla or Veyangoda, I do not know—is not here. I am sorry she is not here. When she was Prime Minister, she, I believe, declared open the new factory that was set up here largely with the aid of technical experts from Czechoslovakia. I do not know whether the normal feudal custom of accepting shoes as gifts—

கருவரல கருவரல

(கருவரல கருவரல)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Or, slippers!



ඩී. අයි. සමිහාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදන සංයුක්ත

මණ්ඩලය : වැරැදික වානී

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙනෙරා ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

—was respected there or not ; I do not know. But I wish she were here to tell this House what she thinks of it—I mean, what she thinks of the leather factory that she went and opened. Whether she had any part to play in its expansion and its efficient running or not, I do not know. And I am sorry the Minister who was responsible for running this factory for a very long time is also not here. I saw him a few minutes ago. I suppose more important duties are calling them away and they find it extremely difficult to remain in their seats for more than a few minutes. I am sorry he is not here, because a number of reports largely concerned with work during his time have been tabled. As a matter of fact, Items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of today's Order Paper all relate to reports of State corporations dealing with work largely during his time. I do not like to say unkind things about a person when he is not present ; so I propose to wait till he makes his presence here and, when is here, to say some of the things I would like to mention when dealing with these reports.

We are dealing with the Leather Factory report now. The new factory is a good factory : its location is good, the buildings are suitable and the machinery is working fairly efficiently. Workers in the place have co-operated with the management. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota mentioned the fact that there is a Joint Council which discusses production problems as well as other problems such as welfare questions of employees. Yes, it is working satisfactorily, and I would advise the hon. Member for Yatiyantota to see that in other places too he helps workers to conduct their affairs in the way they are doing at the Leather Factory and not in the way that they are attempting to do in some other places. I am satisfied we have a fairly contented labour force. So far as the workers are concerned, there was as

a matter of fact, just one issue—a misunderstanding due to the, might I say, carelessness of the last Chairman in approving a matter which I consider to be not quite proper : the workers were entitled to a bonus on, I believe, 43 per cent. of the profits ; the board had removed Rs. 10,000 of this amount which really belonged to the workers—the bonus which they had earned according to the procedure that had been followed there—and transferred it to a retiring pension scheme fund. That is my view and I hope the board will take necessary steps. I have already given a directive that it should be restored to the fund that is available for paying the bonus to workers.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors, unfortunately this matter had been overlooked. And even in this place which was fairly contented and run without great trouble a deadlock was about to be created, whereupon we intervened and looked into this matter. So far as the Ministry is concerned, I am sure the present management, the board of directors, will see to it that that irregularity is removed.

I have myself been very closely connected with some of the workers in the leather factory for about twenty to thirty years. When I visit the factory I can recognize a good many of them and I remember their names too. So I am very happy to state to this House that if properly worked, if political parties in order to gain political advantage for themselves do not intervene unnecessarily, the joint council idea could contribute towards running these places fairly efficiently and with considerable profit.

The Leather Factory is one example. I do not say it has been run very, very efficiently, but we have had very little trouble on the industrial front compared to some of the other places. It has been running as a normal concern.

I am not prepared to admit that it has been run very efficiently. There is a tremendous amount of wastage.



ඩී. අයි. සමහාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදක සංග්‍රහය

මණ්ඩලය: වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

[ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන]

The sales side is very weak. The designs section is extremely poor. With the modern machinery you have you need designers, people who can design shoes, who understand what designing is and who understand the various changing fashions that you find in the shoe trade. I looked into this matter and I was told that they had appointed a person from the Sri Palee Art School to design shoes for modern Ceylon. I must confess Sri Palee has produced good artists of a certain type, but I do not think we can expect Sri Palee products to design shoes for the people of this country who perhaps want shoes of a different kind. Fashions change even in the shoe trade and you have to keep up with it. Recently they found that a very large stock of shoes was not moving. I understand that they had to reduce prices to sell those shoes, in order to have them moved somewhere. Where they have moved them to I do not know, but they are not in the factory now.

So when you consider all those things, much remains to be done. But, I repeat, I do not want to say anything about the last Minister who was responsible for this. He is not here. There are a lot of hard things that I can say generally about the Ceylon Leather Corporation.

I agree with the hon. Member for Yatiyantota that local raw hides available for our leather factory are very poor because they are damaged; they are indiscriminately cut by butchers, and damaged by indiscriminate branding. Even when I was Minister of Agriculture I tried my best to see that this branding was stopped. It is a meaningless thing. People are under the impression that branding of a name on the cattle leaves them quite safe from thieves, but modern means of communication, fast-moving lorries and other things tell us that branding is no answer to cattle-thieving. So far as this Ministry is concerned, we propose to take up the question with others and see

that branding of cattle is stopped. We also wish to see that the indiscriminate cutting to pieces of carcasses which damage the hide is also stopped. That can be done only when the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, as he proposes to do now, sets up his Meat Board to see that more sanitary abattoirs and other facilities are provided; that slaughtering houses and other places are supervised with a little more attention paid to sanitation.

The import duty on leather being raised to 160 per cent. is a matter that is giving us serious concern. The factory is large now, the better hides we get are insufficient and we import hides from Australia. This is a matter that is receiving our consideration.

We make good chrome leather here. As a matter of fact an expert who visited this factory saw our chrome leather and said it is very good and compares very favourably with chrome leather produced in India or in some European countries. He further said that in those countries it is very difficult to get leather, and they are going in now for synthetic leather. The people there are looking to the countries in this area for real leather shoes. That is a market that we can exploit to some extent.

So, considering all these things I must say that the Ceylon Leather Products Corporation has a bright future provided it is managed properly. It is staffed by people who know the technology of leather, who understand the problems of marketing and who are alive to the various changes that take place in the shoe trade, the changes in fashion and so on.

So far as the Ministry is concerned, we propose to help them to do that. I have presently one of the accountants who had been removed from the corporation as a result of the ignorance of the last Minister of Industries. He is a very good accountant. I gave a directive that he go back to



ඩී. අයි. සම්භන්ධ නිෂ්පාදන සංග්‍රහය

මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තා

the Leather Factory because accounting is important. As the hon. Member for Yatiyantota said, we must have Cost and Works Accountants. We have too long paid *pooja* to Chartered Accountants and neglected to some extent Cost and Works Accountants. Particularly for manufacturing concerns of this type, we need Cost Accountants and Works Accountants—not merely those with the label that they are Chartered Accountants who have sat in an office for six years and returned to the Island from abroad, without even going through the manufacturing processes, accounts and other things.

I am ready to give the hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva) the assurance that we will try our best to run this corporation efficiently. The Ministry will give it every assistance possible.

I am sorry in a way, because he is an old friend of mine, that Mr. Robin Rutnam is no longer the Chairman of the Leather Corporation. I had to remove him. He was not in very good health and I had really taken steps to see that he was relieved of the chairmanship of the Plywood Factory. For the last three months I was trying to persuade him—and he had virtually come to accept that position—to confine his activities to the Leather Factory because I was a little worried about it, but, somehow or other, other forces perhaps intervened and did not allow him to accept that decision. So, over certain matters which I propose to deal with in greater detail later, he sent in his resignation. He gave notice of six months. I said it is much better that he leave immediately without any financial loss to himself; and he is no longer the chairman. I am sorry that that had to be done because he is a person who had worked for a very long time. But even a person who has worked for a very long time and who has made a good contribution to the development of this corporation should realize that there are certain matters in which the decisions of the

Ministry must be carried out even by autonomous corporations. That is my view.

If there are defects in the State Industrial Corporations Act, we propose to see that amendments are brought in. The Minister has at present special and general powers and if they are not sufficient I propose to bring in amendments to see that the Minister is given the power to intervene where necessary because we do not want public money to be wasted. Simply because a State corporation has been set up, it does not mean that it is the private property of the directors and those who are there. It is the duty of the Minister to see that it is run efficiently and there is no waste, and I propose to bring in the necessary amendments. I have already asked a number of chairmen to consider this matter and submit a report to me. I received it yesterday; it suggests certain amendments where the operation of the State Industrial Corporations Act is waived. I propose to bring in those amendments to see that the functions are clearly defined. They are, essentially, corporations run with public money and necessary safeguards must be taken at every stage.

The other day I came across a corporation which had never even had accounts, and it was not difficult to keep accounts in that corporation either, because it has dealings only with one particular purchaser. It is not a very complicated matter. I discussed it with the chairman and some of the directors and they said, “We have not been keeping accounts properly and we do not have accounts”!

Those are matters that have to be remedied. The Minister of Industries of the last Government may have slept, but I do not propose to sleep.

He may have overlooked these matters; he may have had reasons why he did not want to intervene even when there was corruption,



ඩී. අයි. සම්භාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදක සංග්‍රහය  
මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂී

ලංකා හාබිබෝඩි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

[ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන]

irregularities and waste. I do not propose to do that. I propose to interfere even with people who have been my friends for a very long period if they do not do their work properly because the National Government has entrusted me with the work of looking after these corporations in the public interest. Public money, the taxpayer's money, has been invested in these corporations.

I do not want to speak about the other corporations because I do not know whether the reports of those corporations will come up for discussion now.

ਘੋੜਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ. ਚਿੱਠੀ. ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰ

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What about Batas ?

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ලුණුවර්ධන

(கௌவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

It is a concern which is operating here ; but I think so far as artificial leather is concerned—their products are becoming more and more artificial—artificial leather goods do not compete with real leather. I do not think there is competition as far as the products of the corporation are concerned. We can produce much more and see that our products are marketed. If there is no market in Ceylon, as mentioned by the hon. Member for Akuressa, we can find a market in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. The Soviet Union military men feel that our shoes are good. If a military man or a policeman tells us that the shoes they are wearing are good then they must be good because they wear them in wet weather. If you can remain in wet weather wearing shoes, you know those shoes are good.

We propose to explore the export market in the U. S. S. R. and other places. At present we supply all the needs of the military and the police here and the needs of many government departments. So, the future of

the State leather corporation is a very bright one. There are some deficiencies and defects. We propose to see that they are eliminated and run the corporation efficiently.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදිත්, සහායම්මත විශ.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ഭംഗം

හාඩ්වෙයර්ස් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ

වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

இலங்கை அட்டைத்தாள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் :

வருடாந்த அறிக்கை (1961-62)

CEYLON HARDBOARD CORPORATION :  
ANNUAL REPORT (1961-62)

ဗြ. ဇာ. 11.38

ଗରୁ ସି. ପି. ଫାର୍. ଗୃହପଠକ

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

I move,

“That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Hardboard Corporation together with the Audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31.3.1962, which was presented on September 6, 1965, be approved.”

Might I say a word. Really there is no hardboard factory yet. It is still in the "soft" stage. I have looked into this question very carefully. The people who are advising the Government to establish this corporation and have a hardboard factory have changed their minds. When the hon. Member for Devinuwara was Minister it was a question of making hardboard from fibre dust, but, with the departure of Mr. Paul, fibre dust disappeared. Then they started talking about using other raw material. Recently they started talking about rubber wood—wood pulp from rubber trees—and they produced a number of pieces of hardboard and said that they were produced from rubber wood pulp. I asked them where they were produced and they told me that they were produced in a laboratory in



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වර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

Sweden. I asked them whether there were any commercial undertakings in the big rubber plantation areas of Malaya, Phillipines and Indonesia where hardboard of this type with a rubber wood base was manufactured and I have not had a satisfactory answer yet.

Recently I met a research student who was working in the Rubber Research Institute in Malaya, a very bright young Ceylonese—one Salgado. He told me that they have never done this and that it is possible to produce hardboard from other soft wood pulp. But so far as rubber wood is concerned, no. Mr. Salgado is a research student who has a fairly good record in the institute where he worked.

I have inquired from the Phillipines but I have not been able to get a satisfactory answer. I asked the C. I. S. I. R. to find out whether there is any place in the world where hardboard is made from rubber wood on a commercial basis. They have not been able to find that out.

I am inevitably driven to the conclusion that this hardboard can as well be buried, so far as producing hardboard from rubber wood is concerned. I propose to get the permission of the Government to see that something more worthwhile is produced in the place set apart for the hardboard factory. The area has been cleared and bungalows put up somewhere near Horana largely due to pressure from the hon. Member for Horana (Mr. Ratnasiri Wickremayake).

So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to start ventures which are not commercially profitable. We cannot waste public funds. We have had too much experience of that during the last few years. We have pumped public money into some corporations without getting an adequate return. I propose to get the permission of the Government to see that the hardboard factory is converted into something else.

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வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ප්‍ර. හා. 11.42

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether any effort is made to use all the waste wood of the plywood factory to produce hardboard. There is a large quantity of waste wood that is being burnt there.

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(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

That is chip board.

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Yes, that is what I meant. I want to know whether in place of the hardboard factory it is possible to start, in conjunction with the plywood factory, a chip board factory. Chip board I think will serve the same purpose as hardboard—it is even better than hardboard. In a tropical country with a heavy rainfall chip board will be a better substitute than hardboard for ordinary purposes.

Will steps be taken after making the necessary investigations to set up a chip board factory so that the waste products of the plywood factory could be properly utilized?

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එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මහ.

(தினுடன் ஹை)

(திரு. எம். பி. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—  
மினுவாங்கொடை)

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

I would like to know whether there is a possibility of going back and making hardboard out of fibre dust. There was a proposal, I believe.—[Interruption.]

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(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

You tried to do it and failed.



மேலும் மன்றிய மன்றிய

மேலும் மன்றிய (1961-62)

உ. மன்றிய மன்றிய

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவார்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Anyway, I would like you to reconsider the proposal because certain German scientists from a German organization had come here and had conducted some experiments, and were willing to work on a share basis with the Government. If the hardboard factory could produce hardboard out of fibre dust, I think a certain amount of foreign capital is likely to come in from West Germany. I remember, when I happened to be in West Germany I proposed that fibre dust be used to make hardboard.

I think Rs. 3 million was set apart for this purpose during the time of the hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva). I do not know how the proposal to use rubber wood arose. I would request the Hon. Minister to reconsider the proposal and put up the factory to make hardboard out of fibre dust.

உ. ம. 11.47

உ. ம. மன்றிய உ. ம. மன்றிய

(திரு. பி. எச். டி. சில்வா)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

I should like to refer briefly to the history of the Ceylon Hardboard Corporation as far as I could recollect, because it has been referred to on the Floor of this House. This proposal to set up a corporation actually came up when I was Minister. I got it checked up with the Ministry and departmental officials and they recommended against the setting up of the Hardboard Corporation. I did not make any recommendation. I agreed with the officials because I did not want to take the responsibility for establishing it unless I had the approval of my Ministry officials. I went for an ECAFE Conference and when I returned I found that this proposal had been approved and a start had been made.

The corporation was set up. All these various bases were recommended for the production of hardboard. It was always in the experimental stage; they were all

proposals. It was for that reason that the Ministry officials were not prepared to make a recommendation at that time for the setting up of the board. Somehow or other, I got the approval, and what we have now is the result of the initiation of those proposals.

உ. ம. பி. டி. மன்றிய

(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குணவார்தன)

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

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has already given the necessary answer to the question raised by the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe). We do not propose to produce hardboard at Gintota but we propose to use the enormous waste that is formed in making chip board. The process is simple for the production of chip board. You really produce it by pressure. The process that you have to adopt with regard to hardboard is different. So, at present, we use the waste timber at Gintota as fuel. But it is possible to use that as fuel even after a chip board factory is set up. Thus, there would be sufficient waste timber for use as fuel. As a matter of fact, there was a suggestion that we should use fuel oil. We worked out the costs; we found that it was very expensive to use fuel oil and that it was much better to use timber waste for this work. We have decided to set up a factory for producing the other board. That will be in addition to plywood.

மேலும் மன்றிய

(மொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

May I be permitted to ask one question from the Hon. Minister?

மேலும் மன்றிய

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member is out of Order.

மேலும் மன்றிய

(மொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

If the Hon. Minister will give way, I only want to ask a question.



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වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

If it is with regard to the Hardboard Corporation the hon. Member can ask the question.

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(ඩොක්ටර් නානානන්)

(Dr. Naganathan)

The Hardboard Corporation, I believe, was an institution which kept no accounts. I may be wrong but I am saying it subject to correction. If they have kept accounts where are the audited statement of accounts and balance sheet for 1963 in respect of which this report has been presented?

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(කෙළරඹ ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

They have produced a balance sheet but they have not produced an inch of hardboard.

With regard to the question of producing hardboard from fibre I agree with the hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva). He was against it; he did not think it was feasible or worthwhile. I think the Director of Industries at the time, Mr. E. C. S. Paul, was very anxious that this should be done, and after he left the department he found a firm, a private company, which seemed to be interested in it. He is anxious to produce this article now. We have told him and the others who are interested that they could go ahead and produce it. So far as the State is concerned we do not propose to enter into this industry. Private capital can come in and produce the hardboard. As a matter of fact, I have already given permission. I have told them, "If you can produce hardboard, by all means then remove these mountains of fibre dust found in this area, Nattandiya and Chilaw; somehow remove it; if you can produce some kind of board by all means do it." I must say that the board you set up did not succeed at all.

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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

දී ඩොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(තිරු. ඩී. සොය්සා සිරිවර්ධන)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

We sent ten tons of fibre dust to Germany and the experts came out here and experimented with it. I do not know what happened thereafter. A spot was found for them at Marawila. There are a large number of fibre mills—

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(කෙළරඹ ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

We are ready to give all the technical assistance that the Ministry can muster. We are prepared to ask the C. I. S. I. R. to go into this and help you, but as far as the Ministry is concerned I do not propose to invest a single cent of public money on ventures of this type.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දිනේ, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

## ලංකා වානේ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

இலங்கை உருக்குக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் :

வருடாந்த அறிக்கைகள் (1961-62, 1962-63)

CEYLON STEEL CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1961-62 AND 1962-63

ප්‍ර. හ. 11.54

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹ ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

I move,

"That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporation Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Annual Reports of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Steel Corporation together with the Audited Statements of Accounts, Statements of Deferred Revenue Expenditure and Balance Sheets for the periods from 30.9.1961 to 31.3.1962, and from 1.4.1962 to 31.3.1963, which were presented on September 6, 1965, be approved."



மேலும் உதவி செய்யவேண்டிய உதவி

(1961-62 ஐ 1962-63)

**அவர்கள் உன். எம். பெரேரா**

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We would like to know the present position with regard to the Steel Corporation.

**அ. பி. பி. டி. குணவர்தன**

(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

The hon. Member for Akuresa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) knows more about steel than I do.

**அ. பி. பி. டி. குணவர்தன**

(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

We would like to know the present position from you. This is only up to 1963.

**அ. பி. பி. டி. குணவர்தன**

(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

I am merely presenting these reports. I am not responsible for them.

**அவர்கள் உன். எம். பெரேரா**

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I hope the Hon. Minister would not mind. We are discussing the various industries and the progress that has been made up to now. I know that we are only approving the past reports, but the Hon. Minister himself can give us some information.

**அ. பி. பி. டி. குணவர்தன**

(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

Well, I think the first stage is nearing completion—the civil engineering work of the first stage is virtually nearing completion. I think the first stage should go into commission by about September or October next year. Before the end of next year we propose to see that the first stage is completed. As for the second and third stages we have already asked a firm of consultants to report on the matter because the proposals need re-examination. I think this is also like,

you know, the producing of hard-board from rubber-wood or making use of rubber-wood for smelting iron! We have thought of re-examining the entire question in the light of modern developments in metallurgy. We have some fairly competent men who understand this work. Some of the professors at the University—there is no harm in mentioning names; Professor Siriwardene, and others—are not only capable of lecturing to the students at the University on chemistry, fundamental research, and on other matters but also understand the problems of applied research, particularly metallurgy. We are examining this. The second and third stages will be examined, but the first stage is virtually coming to a conclusion, of course, after a long time. Due to the inefficiency of the Government the wastage has been terrific, but we cannot help it. We are, therefore, looking into these matters, particularly the accounting system.

The hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) asked me whether it is only the hardboard factory that did not keep accounts. No. There is the Mineral Sands Corporation, too, which had as its chairman an ex-civil servant, who was also the Chairman of the Gal-Oya Development Board for a number of years. When I asked him whether he had an accountant he had to confess that he did not have one. That is the type of people to whom we have entrusted the work of important corporations. The Mineral Sands Corporation is an extremely important corporation. We export ilmenite but we do not make use of the tailings. There are also the by-products, zircon and rutile, which are not made use of.

The Ministry is looking into these things and insisting that the accounts be kept properly as a first step. We want to assess the position of these corporations before we begin to reorganize and take the other steps.

So far as the Steel Corporation is concerned, it is there at Oruwala with all the disadvantages of the site, difficulty in respect of communications,



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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

and so on. Well, we have to go on with it. The hardware factory is situated somewhere else. The hon. member for Akuressa thought that it would have been wiser to have started it at Oruwala or to have had both somewhere else where the means of transport were easier. We cannot help it now. They have been sited. It is not possible to lift from this place a huge structure which has been put up at great cost. I think we have now spent much more than the original estimate.

We propose to see that efficiency is established in the running of these corporations. We have technically competent men here. It is necessary to get men from abroad occasionally to advise us, but, so far as technological matters are concerned, I am satisfied that there are young men who have, during the last few years, picked up the know-how in these matters and are in a position to help us.

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வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Sitting is suspended till 2 P.M. On resumption the hon. Deputy Chairman of Committees will take the Chair.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදීන් අ. හ. 2 ට කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති තුන්පත් ටී. ක්වින්ටින් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතාගේ සභාපතිත්වයෙන් නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

இதன்படி அமர்வு பி.ப. 2 மணிவரை இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் [திரு. ரி. குவினர்ன் பெர்னாண்டோ தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 p.m. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES [MR. T. QUENTIN FERNANDO], in the Chair.

வேலுநாலை தலைமையின்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I was just commencing to make a few brief remarks about the so-called steel factory or, what it really is today, the beginning of a steel rolling mill. My good Friends of the

Opposition, specially the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe), are very anxious and over-eager to criticize any undertaking of the Government which shows the slightest degree of mismanagement or misconception. But they are reluctant to talk about this steel rolling mill or what is known as the Steel Corporation. Their silence speaks louder than words. My good Friend, the hon. Member for Akuressa, has spoken so much and so well, so greatly and so fully, of the great achievements of Russia's aid to other countries. Now, Sir, I must say that the Russian steel mill which they put up in India has been a success. It was done in a sort of rivalry against the British and the Americans, and to that extent they sent their best men, took a great deal of interest, and produced a very good iron and steel mill, not just a steel rolling mill. But here in Ceylon, evidently they were not worried. They had a Government which, they thought, would always look up to them with affection and praise for anything that is Russian; so, very carelessly and without the slightest regard for any kind of efficiency, they have landed us with a steel rolling mill which has been a tremendous drain on this country and a big source of discouragement to our hopes and aims of national development.

We will go step by step. The siting of the steel rolling mill has not been their choice but the choice of the last Government. An area of 307 acres has been taken over, and 67 owners have been paid their money at an average cost of Rs. 4,000 per acre. Before the Government stepped in the cost of an acre of land in that area was Rs. 2,000. So the Government has had to pay about double the cost. Today, the land value of that area has shot up to Rs. 10,000 per acre and, naturally, the people who live close by, that is to say the border folk, are the beneficiaries by some coincidence or accident. The northern boundary is the Bandaranaïke family land. The



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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

[වෛද්‍යවරයාගේ නාමයෙන්]

southern boundary is the Obeysekere family land. Between the lands of these two ancient families has sprung up an iron and steel rolling mill, and naturally without their asking for it the value of their lands has shot up five-fold.

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Bandaranaike ?

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(කෙළරව ම. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

Sammy Bandaranaike.

වෛද්‍යවරයාගේ නාමයෙන්

(දොරාජිත නාමයෙන්)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Now, Sir, there is something peculiar about the signing of the contract. The work on the Tyre Factory and the Steel Rolling Factory were given on contract to Russia. All the necessary details and conditions on the Tyre Factory contract were worked out long before the details on the Steel Factory contract were worked out, but the Tyre Factory contract was not signed. Evidently our Russian friends wanted us to sign the Steel Factory contract first and so the Tyre Factory contract stood by although the Tyre Factory is an economical proposition.

The Steel Factory will be very uneconomical as I shall presently show. Let us look at the cost. When in 1956 or 1958 the matter was first mooted, the cost was said to be about Rs. 69 million, and an offer for Rs. 72 or Rs. 73 million by Canada was turned down as expensive, but by the time the contract was signed it had come up to Rs. 79 million. Today, as a result of waste, the absence of planning, carelessness, and inefficiency, it has gone up to Rs. 100 million. That is before reaching the first stage.

Originally the first stage was expected to be reached in June 1965. It has now been postponed for November 1966. That is an optimistic estimate, but with the present Minister in charge that would be a correct estimate; otherwise it would have taken six months longer.

I am afraid that by the time the first stage is completed it would have cost Rs. 120 million. If you go on the rate at which money has been spent and on the mistakes made and on the various expenses involved, it will not be less than that. For instance, machinery has been sent two years ahead of time. As a result, some of the machinery is broken and is spoilt and will have to be replaced.

It was also found that in certain parts of the building the foundation had not been properly laid. That is because those at Moscow did not take notice of the report sent by the Geological Department. They just drew a plan without worrying about the soil. The result was that more than Rs. 5 million was wasted because they had to reinforce the foundation in certain places. They also had to blast rocks at great expense.

So, you see the cost has gone up as a result of careless planning and absolute inefficiency on the part of the Russian engineers. It is not that the Russians cannot do a good job. The Steel Factory in India is a tremendous success. That was done well because it is to serve as an advertisement to the Russians, but what they do here will not be an advertisement to them, and my good Friend, the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) must be finding it very difficult to say anything about it. Words will not be sufficient to express his great disappointment, if he is truthful enough to say so.

Then let us look at the technicians and their salaries. The number of Russian technicians and engineers has increased considerably. It is



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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

estimated that before the commencement of the first stage of work there will be 52 Russian technicians and engineers available on a salary of Rs. 3,500 a month each, paid in sterling, and everything found—house, transport, medical expenses. I understand that even the price of a packet of disprin has to be reimbursed where they are concerned.

The start of this venture itself has been very expensive and it has not been of much benefit to us as I shall presently show.

In this connection I would like to say that Canada offered slightly higher rates than the original Rs. 69 million that was computed when we preferred the offer that was made by Russia to that of Canada. But the Canadians built an exactly similar steel rolling mill in New Zealand which has already gone into production. It cost New Zealand Rs. 72 million with the latest British machinery whereas I understand on very good authority, which can be tested by any commission, that the machinery installed in our country is the old Russian machinery of 1945 vintage and not the latest.

As I said, the Russians have taken Ceylon—at least the S. L. F. P. Government and its supporters—for granted. “Anything is good enough for the fellows” they seem to think. They were satisfied with whatever the Russians did. They were not prepared to examine anything they did critically. That is the reason for the cost of our steel rolling mill shooting up so much. We are having old machinery twenty years behind time.

Then, as against the 52 Russian engineers and technicians, how many qualified Ceylonese engineers do we have? We have only three, namely Mr. S. W. Peiris, Mr. C. Rasiah and Mr. A. N. S. Kulasinghe. What is the time they can devote to this venture? The first two gentleman I mentioned, namely, Mr. S. W. Peiris and Mr. Rasiah, spend about half an hour to one hour for a whole week,

and Mr. A. N. S. Kulasinghe spends about two or three hours a week. That is the time our engineers spend on our project.

Then, according to the Act under which the Steel Corporation has been inaugurated, the chairman and the manager should be one person, but we have one gentleman as chairman and another as general manager. Therefore one or the other of these appointments is illegal.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Which appointment is illegal?

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(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

One or the other of the appointments must be illegal—that of chairman or that of general manager. According to the Act it is only one the chairman and the other the manager you can have, whereas in actual fact you have two persons, one the Chairman and the other the general manager; and this in a project which has not yet started, not properly founded and not properly launched.

Further, what are the qualifications of the chairman? This being an engineering and metallurgical project one would expect the chairman to have some real professional experience or some kind of knowledge of the subject or the know-how. But what are his qualifications? He is a civil servant, Grade IV. He is a person qualified in oriental languages, but his best qualification is that he was the boarding master of Mrs. Bandaranaike's nephew, Master Divitotawala. —[Interruption]. This is not a laughing matter. Those are the qualifications of the chairman of a very important corporation. The steel rolling factory should be one of the backbones of the future industrial development of our country. Who is in charge there? Whom did you appoint?



லங்கா வான் சங்கலாவே வர்த்திக வாய்

(1961-62 ஸ 1962-63)

அவரே உன். உமீ. பரேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why did you not get rid of him?  
During the last nine months what  
did you do?

மேதிரிபால சேனாயக்க மய.

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

Who is the Chairman of the  
Textile Corporation and what are his  
qualifications?

வெடயாவரே உனையன்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Pardon?

மேதிரிபால சேனாயக்க மய.

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

The Chairman of the Textile Cor-  
poration—what are his qualifications?

வெடயாவரே உனையன்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I am talking about the Steel Cor-  
poration. I am glad the previous  
Minister of Industries has come back.  
This morning the present Minister  
was very sorry that he could not  
say what he wished to because he  
was not present here then. I hope  
he will be here when the Hon.  
Minister speaks on this subject.

As for the general manager, one  
would have thought, even if the  
chairman was not qualified, that he  
would have some qualifications.

அவ மன்திரிவரே

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

What is his name?

வெடயாவரே உனையன்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

He is Mr. P. P. Manikam

அவ மன்திரிவரே

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

What is he?

அவரே உன். உமீ. பரேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He is an engineer.

அவ கி. பி. டி. டி. குனவர்தன

(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குனவர்தன)

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

He is not an engineer.

வெடயாவரே உனையன்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

The chairman does not matter. He  
is only the boarding master of Mrs.  
Bandaranaike's nephew. So, let him  
be forgotten.

அவ மன்திரிவரே

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Is Manikam also a boarding  
master?

வெடயாவரே உனையன்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

There is only one professionally  
qualified and competent engineer,  
and that is Mr. Kulasinghe. He is,  
however, not qualified in this parti-  
cular line, metallurgy; at least he is  
an engineer.

வெடயாவரே உன். உமீ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

What about Manikam?

மேதிரிபால சேனாயக்க மய.

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

Is he also a boarding master?



ஓங்கு வான் பண்பாவை வர்த்தக வான்

(1961-62 ஐ 1962-63)

சுரு மன்திரைசென்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

How many boarding masters ?

வேலையாடீச நானைன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Now, Russia has trained a few of our people. Some of our men have gone to Russia and come back with training—[*Interruption*]. Manikam was one of those. Probably he secured high marks there, but not here. Russia has given them short academic courses and still shorter practical training and sent them back here—[*Interruption*]. I do not know about brain-washing; I can say that their brains are not developed. Seven engineering graduates, 4 technicians and 18 operators who are of the equivalent of our skilled fitters and head basses—that is all we have got as trained men, and they are of a very inferior type.

Now we come to the great Russian engineering feat. As I said, they did not worry very much, they did not take the trouble, did not send any good men to the spot itself to design and plan the project. It was all done in the dark in Russia, behind the iron curtain.

சுரு மன்திரைசென்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

In the dark ?

வேலையாடீச நானைன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Naturally—[*Interruption*]. When the minds are dark even the sunlight cannot penetrate them !

Russia did not worry very much about us. The main foundation, and the main structure, on which the machinery is to stand is oscillating with the rise and fall of the—[*Interruption*]. As I said before, the geological survey sent by your Survey Department was not taken into consideration by the Russians.

The general manager is no engineer, and the architects try to carry out the work of the engineers; and as a result a contractor was later found to be a cheat, and a thoroughly incapable person was entrusted with the work. Fortunately, on the advice of a leading firm of lawyers—

சுரு மன்திரைசென்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

What is he reading from ?

வேலையாடீச நானைன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I am reading from my notes, Sir. On their advice we got rid of the designing—[*Interruption*]—contractor and rogue. And now it is given to Bonars. They are not contractors for this type of work, but they have been given this work. I do not know the reason why the previous Minister and the then Cabinet thought of giving it to these people. We have got all kinds of people doing work for which they are not suitable, but they are found worthy from other points of view.

Then about the housing scheme, one would have thought that the first project that would have been undertaken was the provision of houses for these people. There is an engineer and there are others who should live on the site. Moreover, it would have been very much cheaper to have them at the site. Now they have got to live in Colombo.

வேலையாடீச ஷீ. ஸ். விசுவநாதன்

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Where are they living now ?

வேலையாடீச நானைன்

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

You know very well where they live. They are not living on the site. They pay very large sums of money as rental and on transport. Why



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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

[වෛද්‍යවරයා නාගනාතන්]

could some houses not be put up? You do not require so much engineering skill for that.

So the planning was all wrong. The machinery came about two years ago. It has been neglected; it has got to be replaced. More machinery has to be brought in. Money has been wasted and thrown to the dogs or to the S.L.F.P.; the money has gone. The cost to date is Rs. 120 million.

Let us see whether this will work out to be an economic venture. Everything has got to be imported. They have got to import the ingots which costs a lot of money. The steel refined billets, rectangular slabs each weighing one hundredweight, will have to be imported. The cost of these slabs will be almost as high as what you would pay in the open market. Thereafter the cost of production will be enormous. So in the end it would be a white elephant.

My good Friend talks about interest. He knows about interest and he has got many interests also. But the point is that this is going to be an uneconomic project from the very beginning. We are waiting for 1966 to start on this uneconomic project. It is going to drain our assets continually. The more you work it the more it will be a drain on our resources. It will never pay for itself because it has been started so badly and conceived so badly. What is this? We import the ingots and then we roll it into steel. The steel-rolling plant is so expensive. It is Rs. 120 million already. And the interest we have got to pay, even though it is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., is so very high—[Interruption]. Though  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is low,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of Rs. 120 million is very high. You could have paid a five per cent. on Rs. 20 million and it would have been much less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of Rs. 120 million. So my good Friend must know this. We have got a project; the people in charge are thoroughly incapable, actually unqualified, and we are now saddled with a heavy burden. I do not know what our Minister is going to do about it.

Moreover, there is the next stage—the next stage in which they are going to import ingots and then going to make spare parts. They are steel-rolling also. The third stage is when we are going to use iron ore. There are in certain parts of Ceylon, not very far from Colombo, plenty of iron ore. We have not yet done laboratory experiments to reduce the imports of iron ore and create pig-iron. From then it would be the real iron and steel industry.

Today we have started this merely for the pleasure of spending money. Some people get some benefit by spending public funds. They do not think of the cost of production and the outlay.

ඒ. ජේ. පාරිස් පෙරේරා (ජාඇල)

(කි. ඉ. ජේ. පාරිස් පෙරේරා—ඉ-ඒ)

(Mr. G. J. Paris Perera—Ja-Ela)

It is Rs. 900 per ton.

වෛද්‍යවරයා නාගනාතන්

(දොරාදර් නාගනාතන්)

(Dr. Naganathan)

It is Rs. 900 per ton of iron, Rs. 32 to Rs. 35 per cwt. That is the cost of production. The price of the finished product is Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 c.i.f. The raw material costs Rs. 22.50 to Rs. 25 per cwt. or Rs. 450 to Rs. 550 per ton. Running repairs, replacement of machinery, fuel and other things will make the cost of production much higher than the imported product.

All the money is going out. Even the salaries of the Russian experts are being paid in sterling. The interest on the loan is also being paid in sterling. Ultimately, what will happen is there will be no saving of sterling, there will be left only a huge white elephant, a disgrace to this country.



ලංකා වානේ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

අ. හා. 2.27

මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා. (මැද වව්විය)

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க—மதவாச்சி)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake—Meda-wachchiya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, නල්ලූර්හි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නාගනාදන්) කථාව ගැන මා පුදුම වන්නේ නැහැ. නල්ලූර්හි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා වැනි අය සදාකාලිකවම අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන්ට කන් ඇදීමේ ව්‍යාපාරයක් එදත් අදත් ඉදිරියටත් ගෙනයාමට අදහස් කරන නිසා, මේ රටේ ආර්ථික දියුණුව සඳහා වානේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් ඇති කර ඒ මගින් කර්මාන්ත දියුණුවට තව ජීවනයක් දීමට 1958 සිට ගත් පියවර ගැන 1965 දී මේ ගරු සභාවට ඔය විධියේ කථාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම පිළිබඳව අපි පුදුම වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

මෙය දවසක් දෙකක් සාකච්ඡා කර ඇති කළ යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් නොවෙයි. දෙවිනුවර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා) කර්මාන්ත ඇමති වශයෙන් සිටි කාලයේදී සෝවියට් රුසියාවත් සමග ඇති කර ගත් ආර්ථික ගිවිසුමක් අනුව, ඔය ව්‍යාපාරය ඇති කළ යුතුයි කියන අදහස උඩ අවුරුදු ගණනාවක්ම පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා ආරම්භ කළ දෙයක්. 1958 අවුරුද්දේ ඉදිරි පත් කළ යෝජනාවක් අනුව මේ රටේ වානේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් ඇති කළ යුතු යයි 1960 දී අපේ රජය තීන්දු කළේ කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නිලධාරීන් මෙන්ම ආර්ථික අතින් එය සාර්ථක දැයි සොයා බැලීමට භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ නිලධාරීන් මහත්සි දැරීමෙන් පසුවයි. එසේ තීරණය කළ අවස්ථාවේ කැනේඩියානු යෝජනාවක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. එහෙත්, ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කරන්න ඔන්න මෙන්න කියා තිබියදී පෞද්ගලික කොමිෂනරියක් ඉදිරිපත් වී යෝජනා වගයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. විශේෂයෙන් පෞද්ගලික අංශයට කන් අදින පත්තර කොමිෂනරියකරයින් එයට ආධාර දී “මේ යෝජනාව පිළිගන්නේ නැත්තේ ඇයි” කියා ලොකු ව්‍යාපාරයක් පත්තර මගින් ගෙන ගියා. මේ රටේ කර්මාන්ත දියුණුවටත් විශේෂයෙන්ම

වානේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් ඇති කර ඒ අතින් ආර්ථික පදනමක් ඇති කිරීමටත් එතෙක් කල් කල්පනා නොකර සිට, සෝවියට් රුසියාවත් සමග ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කරන්න යනවා යයි දැනගත් අවස්ථාවේ තමයි, මෙවැනි දෙයක් දෙත් තම් යයි කැනේඩියානු සමාගමක් ඉදිරිපත් වුණේ. මා ඇමතිව සිටියදී ඒ සම්බන්ධව ප්‍රශ්නයක් මේ සභාවේදී මතු වී, මා විසින් සම්පූර්ණ පිළිතුරක් එදා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ දී දුන් බව මට මතකයි. මේ යෝජනාව සම්බන්ධව දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් පරීක්ෂණ පැවැත්වුවා.

දැනට ඒ සංස්ථාවේ සභාපති වශයෙන් සිටින අබේසේකර මහතා බෝඩ්. මාස්ටර් කෙනෙක් යයි නල්ලූර්හි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කිව්ව. ඒ මහත්මයාගේ පෞද්ගලික වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කථා කරන්න අපට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. එහෙත් ඒ මහත්මයා එවකට එම අමාත්‍යාංශයේ උප ලේකම් කෙනෙකු වශයෙන් සිටි නිසා මුල සිටම ඔය කරුණට සම්බන්ධව කටයුතු කළ නිලධාරියෙකු බව මා දන්නවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ නිලධාරියාම ඒ සංස්ථාවේ සභාපති වශයෙන් පත් කළොත්—මුල සිටම ඒ සම්බන්ධව දැන ගත යුතු කරුණු සියල්ලක්ම ඔහු දැනගෙන සිටි නිසා—ඔහුගෙන් විශේෂ සේවයක් සැලසේ යයි අදහස් කළ නිසයි, අබේසේකර මහතා ඒ සංස්ථාවේ සභාපති වශයෙන් පත් කළේ. යමෙක් අපක්ෂපාතව සාධාරණ ලෙස ඒ මහතාගේ රාජකාරිය ගැන ප්‍රකාශයක් කරතොත්, ඔහු ඉතාමත් උනන්දුවෙන් කටයුතු කරන නිලධාරියෙක් හැටියට හැඳින් විය යුතුයි. විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ සිටගෙන වුවත් අපට එසේ ප්‍රකාශ කළ හැකියි.

ඒ මහත්මයාට ආධාරකරුවකු වශයෙන් එදා කර්මාන්ත දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ “ප්‍රොජෙක්ට් ඔෆ් සිසර්” හැටියට සිටියේ මානික්කම් මහත්මයායි. ඒ මහත්මයා සෝවියට් රුසියාවට යවා ඔහුට වානේ කර්මාන්තය ගැන විශේෂ දැනුමක් ලබා දුන්නා. ඒ මහත්මයා අද වානේ සංස්ථාවේ “ජෙනරල් මැනේජර්” වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරනවා. මෙම සංස්ථාව ඇති කරන අවස්ථාවේදී තවත් ඉංජිනේරු පිරිසක් අධ්‍යක්ෂ



ලංකා වානේ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

[මෙම වාර්තාව සේනානායක මයා.]

මණ්ඩලයට පත් කරන්නා යෙදුණා. එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. පීරිස් මහත්මයා විදුලි බල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ කෙනෙක්. විශේෂ යෙන්ම ඒ මහතා එම සංස්ථාවේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට පත් කර ගන්නා ලද්දේ මෙම කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව ඉදි කිරීමේදී එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අපට ලබාගන්නා ප්‍රච්චන් ආධාර ලබාගැනීමටත්, ඉංජිනේරු කෙනෙකු වශයෙන් ඒ මහතාගේ අත් දැකීම එම සංස්ථාවේ අනාගත දියුණුවට පාවිච්චි කිරීමටත් බව මෙම අවස්ථාවේදී ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. ඒ වාගේම විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ ආචාර්ය සිරිවර්ධන මහතා, කුලසිංහ මහතා එම සංස්ථාවේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට පත් කරගනු ලැබුවේ ඒ අයගේ ඇති විශේෂ දැනුම නිසා ඒ අයගෙන් සංස්ථාවේ අනාගත දියුණුවට රුකුලක් ලැබිය කියන අදහස පිටයි. ඉඩම තේරීමේදී පවා අප ප්‍රදේශ කීපයක ඉඩම් ගැන සලකා බැලුව. මේ සඳහා රත්නපුරය යෝජනා වුණා. ඔරුවල යෝජනා වුණා. අම්බලන්ගොඩ පැත්තේ ප්‍රදේශයක් යෝජනා වුණා. මෙහි දී බොහෝ කාරණා ගැන සලකා බලා කර්මාන්තයට අවශ්‍ය වන විදුලි බලය පහසු වෙන් ලබා ගත හැකි, ඒ වාගේම පහසු වෙන් ජලය ලබා ගත හැකි—විශේෂයෙන් ම වානේ කර්මාන්තයට ජලය විශාල ප්‍රමාණක් වුවමනා කරනවා—ප්‍රදේශයක් වශයෙන් ඔරුවල ප්‍රදේශය මෙම කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව ඉදි කිරීම පිණිස තෝරා ගත්තා. ඔරුවල ප්‍රදේශය අයත් වන්නේ කොට්ටාවේ ආසනයටයි. දේශපාලන වශයෙන් කල්පනා කර අප මෙම ප්‍රදේශ තේරීම කළා නම්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ අපේක්ෂකයින්ගේ කොට්ඨාශයකින් මෙම ප්‍රදේශය තෝරා ගන්නා නම්, අපට ඔවුන් වෝද්දනාවක් එල්ල කරන්න නිබුණා. නමුත් ඉංජිනේරුවන්ගේ උපදෙස් අනුවයි අනුමැතිය අනුවයි ඔරුවල ප්‍රදේශය මෙම කර්මාන්තශාලාව පිහිටු වීමට තෝරා ගෙන තිබෙන්නේ. නමුත් නල්ලූර්ගේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඊ. එම්. ඩී. නාගනාතන්) කියනවා බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතාගේ ඉඩම් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබෙන නිසා එය තෝරා ගන්නා කියා.

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ම. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

ඒ ඉඩම් තමයි ඒ පැත්තේ තියෙන්නේ.

මෙම වාර්තාව සේනානායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. මාච්චිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

බොහෝම කැනයි එහෙම වෝද්දනා කිරීම.

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ම. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

ඒක වෙනම එකක්. ඔබේසේකර, බණ්ඩාරනායක උදවියගේ ඉඩම් නොවෙද වැඩිය ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබෙන්නේ.

මෙම වාර්තාව සේනානායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. මාච්චිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

කාගේ ඉඩම්, කොහේ තියෙනවද කියල මම දනගෙන හිටියේ නැහැ. නමුත් බොරළු ගොඩට අයිති ඉඩම් නැති හින්දා වෙන්ත ඇති එහෙම කියන්නේ.

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ම. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

දැන් බොරළුගොඩ ඉඩම් ඉවරයි.

මෙම වාර්තාව සේනානායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. මාච්චිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

ඉවර වෙලාද?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I think you also supported this.

මෙම වාර්තාව සේනානායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. මාච්චිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

You supported from this side.



ලංකා වනේ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

ශ්‍රී. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

The decision on the site was not mine but the Minister's.

මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

Certainly not. The Minister does not decide on the site.

ශ්‍රී. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

If you will read my speech, you will find that my support was conditional.

මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

ශ්‍රී. නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ඇමති වරුන් නොවෙයි ඉඩම් තෝරන්නේ. යම් යම් කාරණා ගැන සලකා බැලීමෙන්, විශේෂයෙන් විදුලි බල පහසුකම්, ජල පහසුකම් ගමනා ගමන පහසුකම් ගැන සලකා බැලීමෙන් පසුවයි ස්ථාන තීරණය කර ගන්නේ. එපමණක් නොව, විශේෂයෙන් විසින් පරීක්ෂණ පැවැත්වීමෙන් අනතුරුවයි කර්මාන්ත ඉදි කිරීමට සුදුසු ස්ථාන තෝරා ගන්නේ. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂයෙන් කළ පරීක්ෂණ අනුව, රත්නපුර ප්‍රදේශයේ වැසිපුර යපස් තිබෙන නිසා, රත්නපුරයට යාබදව පිහිටි ස්ථානයක්වූත් පරිභෝගිකයන්ට පහසු ස්ථානයක්වූත්, කොළඹට කිට්ටු ස්ථානයක්වූත් ඔරුවල ප්‍රදේශය, කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව පිහිටු විය යුතු ප්‍රදේශය වශයෙන් තෝරා ගන්න. එහෙම නැතුව කාගේවත් ඉඩම්වල වටිනාකම වැඩි කිරීම පිණිස නොවන බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. අද දවසේ 'ඔය' කාරණය ගැන අහනතුරු කාගේ ඉඩම් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබෙනවාද කියා මම දැනගෙන සිටියේ නැහැ.

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් මයා. (කර්මාන්ත හා සිවර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් මයා—කෙළරාම ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

තෝරා ගන්නට පස්සෙවත් ඒ ගැන දැනගන්න තිබුණි.

මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

මගේ කාලයේ නොවෙයි, එවකට සිටි ඇමතිවරයාගේ කාලයේදී ඉඩම් තෝරා ගන්නේ.

ශ්‍රී. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

කවිද?

මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. මෛත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

දෙවනුවර මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.) ඇමතිවරයාට සිටින කාලයේදී, වානේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව ඔරුවල පිහිටුවිය යුතුය කියන තීරණය ගන්නේ. මම හිතන හැටියට, එවකට සිටි ඒ ඇමතිතුමාවත් කාගේ ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගන්නවාද කියා දැන ගෙන සිටියේ නැහැ.

ශ්‍රී. නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, යම් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් ඉදි කරන විට, සලකා බැලිය යුතු කාරණා කීපයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ කාරණා ගැන කල්පනා නොකර කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව පිහිටු වුවහොත් එය සාර්ථක වෙන්නේ නැහැ. මාර්ග පහසුකම්, ජල පහසුකම්, විදුලි බල පහසුකම්, පොලොවේ සුදුසුකම්, ආර්ථික වශයෙන් සිදු වන බලපෑම් නිසා කර්මාන්තයට දරන්න වන වියදම්, ඔය ආදී වශයෙන් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් පිහිටු වීමේදී සලකා බැලිය යුතු කාරණා රාශියක් තිබෙනවා.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් මයා—කෙළරාම ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

ඒවා ඔක්කොම ගැන සලකා බැලුවද?



ලංකා වානේ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

**මෛත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක මයා.**  
(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

ඒ කාරණා සියල්ලක්ම ගැන සලකා බැලීමෙන් පසුවයි ඔය සභානය කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව පිහිටු වීමට සුදුසුයයි තීරණය කර තිබෙන්නේ.

මේ යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද කාලයේ අදහස් කරන ලද්දේ වොන් 35,000ක් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමටයි. ඒ වොන් 35,000 නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව ඉදි කිරීම පිණිස එදා දුන් තක්සේරුව රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 790 යි. නමුත් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව විශාල කිරීමෙන් වොන් 60,000 දක්වා නිෂ්පාදනය කළ හැකි බව පසුව අපට පෙනී ගියා.

**ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.**  
(திரு. ஷெல்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

ඇයි ඒ වෙලාවේ පරීක්ෂණයක් කෙළේ නැත්තේ? නමුත් නාත්සෙ මොකද කෙළේ?

**මෛත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක මයා.**  
(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

මා කළ ඒවා ගැන අමාරුවක් තිබෙන බව මා දන්නවා.

වොන් 60,000 දක්වා ඒ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමට තීන්දු කරගෙනයි, ඒ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව පළල් කිරීමට වැඩ කටයුතු යෙදුවේ. ගොඩ නැගිලි ඉදි කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම් ප්‍රමාදයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන බව නම් මා පිළිගන්නවා. ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදි කිරීමේදී අප කල්පනා කෙළේ පොද්ගලික කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරයන්ට නොදී රජයේ සංස්ථා වක් මගින් ඒවා සෑදවිය යුතුය කියායි. කුලසිංහ මහතා දක්ෂ තැනැත්තකු බව අප දන්නවා. නමුත් මොකක් හෝ ප්‍රමාද දෝෂයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ ප්‍රමාද දෝෂය නිසයි, නියම දවස්වලට ඒ සංස්ථා

වාටේ වැඩ නිම කරන්නට බැරි වී තිබෙන්නේ. නමුත් ආර්ථික අංශය ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට නල්ලුර්ගි ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමාගේ (වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නාගනාතන්) තර්කය සාධාරණ යයි අප හිතන්නේ නැහැ. එය සාධාරණ තර්කයක් හැටියට අපට භාර ගන්නට බැහැ. මේ රටට අවශ්‍ය යකඩ සහ වානේ මේ රටේම නිෂ්පාදනය කරමින් රටට අවශ්‍ය කර්මාන්ත ප්‍රතිපත්තියකට පදනමක් දැමීමට ගෙන තිබෙන මේ පියවර නිසා, මේ යකඩ සහ වානේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව නිසා මේ රටේ අනාගත දියුණුව සැලසෙනවා. ඒ ගැන කිසිම සැකයක් නැහැ. සමහර විට පොද්ගලික අංශයට තවමත් කන් අදින නල්ලුර්ගි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා වැනි අයට මෙය ලොකු අමාරුවක් වන්නට ඇති. නමුත් පොදු වේ ලංකාවේ දියුණුවට මෙම කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව ආධාර වෙනවාට කිසිම සැකයක් නැහැ. යම්කිසි විධියක ප්‍රමාදයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ ප්‍රමාදය මහහරවා වැඩි කල් යන්නට මත්තෙන් මේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ඉඩ සලස්වා මේ රටේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය දියුණු කිරීමට ක්‍රියා කරනු ඇතැයි අප බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

අ. හා. 2.40

**පී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.**  
(திரு. பி. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி சில்வா)  
(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

I should like to make a few observations as the Minister who was in charge when the Government of the day decided to accept this proposal of the iron and steel project.

The question of the setting up of a plant of this nature had been mooted in this country for decades. During the time of Mr. Balfour and even prior to that and subsequently, this question was discussed. But in 1956 when the new Government came into power we decided that an industry of a basic nature such as this should definitely be in the public sector, and that the Government should undertake the initiation of this project. There may have been a few proposals prior to that which were not concrete and firm, there may have



ලංකා වාණිජ සංසාධන වර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

been negotiations between various parties, but once the Government decided in 1956 that the setting up of an iron and steel project should be a public sector project, steps were taken for the purpose of implementing that policy and programme.

At that time no foreign country was prepared to give the Government assistance, both capital and technical, for the setting up of a project of this nature. The only country that came forward and said that it was prepared to undertake this project on behalf of the Government was the U. S. S. R. This question was taken up when the original Ceylon-Soviet Economic Aid Agreement was discussed.

As you are aware, an Economic Aid Agreement was signed between the Government of Ceylon and the U. S. S. R. so that Ceylon could obtain credit—at 2½ per cent. interest payable in twelve years—up to a maximum of Rs. 142 million for a large number of projects. A schedule was drawn up as a memorandum of agreement in pursuance of that Economic Aid Agreement with the Soviet Union, and a large number of projects were included in that schedule—a tyre factory, iron and steel project, flour mill.

At that time, according to the available data and information in the Ministry and the department, it was thought that the setting up of a steel project would be and should be one which the Soviet Union was prepared to undertake in terms of that agreement. Subsequently, before the initiation of the scheme, we took steps to discuss this matter with the team of experts who came here from the Soviet Union. The project was discussed in general, the feasibility was generally accepted and it was agreed that a team of experts would be sent from the Soviet Union to examine the scheme and submit a project report. In terms of that agreement the Soviet Union sent a team of experts. They were here for several months. They went to areas where iron ore deposits were

found and generally examined the various factors relating to the setting up of a factory such as availability of iron ore and our needs of iron and steel. Having examined all these matters and having worked out the economics of the project, the team of experts who came for the project survey made a report and a protocol was signed on the basis of that report.

At that time we left it entirely to them to decide on a suitable site. As far as I can remember when the Soviet experts were here they examined various sites and recommended the Oruwela site.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරා ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Was there another site considered earlier?

පී. එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මහා.

(ති. උ. ජී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

No.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරා ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes. Ratnapura.

පී. එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මහා.

(ති. උ. ජී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

That may have been a suggestion. Ultimately they decided on Oruwela. I know they went to Ratnapura, Balangoda and that area. They may have examined various sites but they ultimately recommended the Oruwela site.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරා ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

In the time of the U. N. P., Ratnapura was chosen. When the change was made to Oruwela, all the M. P's of the Ratnapura District objected but ultimately Oruwela was chosen.



ලංකා වාණි සංසදාවේ වාර්තක වාණි

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

මෙම වාර්තාව සේනානායක මය.

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

On the advice of the Soviet experts.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Prior to 1956 Ratnapura was the proposed site because much of the iron ore is found in that area.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ත එස්. ඩී. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I will give the facts.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I am not disputing about the Oruwela site. All the M.Ps of Ratnapura objected to it.

පී. එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මය.

(திரு. பி. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

That may have been prior to 1956.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The objection was made in 1960.

පී. එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මය.

(திரு. பி. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

As far as I can remember no one objected to the site at that time. It was only a recommendation then. I am not aware of anything that happened after 1959.

That, briefly, is a rough historical sketch of what happened during my time. The subsequent agreements—the final project agreement and the construction agreement—were entered into during the time of my successor.

A plant of this nature was recommended because it was considered that in Ceylon there were sufficient iron ore deposits. We have only surface deposits in Ceylon, and at that time the area surveyed was Balangoda, Ratnapura and Dela. It was roughly estimated that the total annual requirement of Ceylon was about 50,000 tons and that the local iron ore could meet local demands. That was one of the major factors taken into consideration in deciding the economic and national necessity, in the national interest, of initiating a project of this nature.

Estimates were made and subsequently, during the time the hon. Member for Medawachchiya (Mr. Maithripala Senanayake) was Minister, a corporation was set up and the construction programme began. I find that according to this report, up to 31st March 1963, the corporation had spent about Rs. 9 million on the project. Subsequently, there had been certain recommendations for the expansion of this scheme. The original estimates were on the basis of 35,000 tons.

At page 13, the report says :

“According to the present plans the Rolling Mill is designed for an annual output of 35,000 tons when operating on 2 shifts and 50,000 tons when working on 3 shifts.

The Soviet authorities have now recommended certain modifications to the Mill which will increase its capacity to 60,000 tons per annum on a 2 shift basis and 90,000 tons per annum when on 3 shifts.”

So, I think it was unfair on the part of the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan) to cast aspersions on people, particularly of a country which has given us economic aid. The estimates were increased because they wanted to expand the scheme. What I gather is that the estimates were revised. There may have been other deficiencies of which I am not aware. But according to this report, the estimates were revised because they wanted to increase the capacity.



ලංකා වාණි සංසථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

As far as the chairman of the corporation is concerned, he was appointed to this post by the hon. Member for Medawachchiya when he was Minister. I believe, one of the facts taken into consideration was that Mr. Abeysekera was in the Ministry as Assistant Secretary at the time when the original plans were mooted and discussed with those experts who came here and project surveys were made. He was in touch with the progress of this project. Perhaps, for these reasons he may have been selected chairman.

Actually, technical and other qualifications with regard to this particular industry are not necessary at this stage. When you reach the stage of construction, perhaps, these qualifications may be necessary. For the stage of initial planning and construction, I believe, the Minister must have selected this officer. But whatever criticisms there can be with regard to delays and certain other matters, basically, if you consider the importance and the necessity of a project of this nature in the interests of developing the national economy of this country, if you accept the policy that a project of this nature should belong to the public sector and when in pursuance of that policy—as a matter of fact the Soviet Union was the only country which was prepared to give technical and other assistance for public sector development of this country—the construction of that project is in progress, and, as the Hon. Minister indicated in the morning, it is hoped that before the end of next year the first stage of the project would materialize and it would go into production. I think it is a little too premature on the part of the hon. Member for Nallur to blame a country that has come to our help. You must also realize the position that obstacles were placed against the Government for several years from the time this project was mooted in order to prevent the Government initiating the scheme. Once the Government started the scheme all these

criticisms are being made particularly because this project is being carried out under the aid agreement signed between Ceylon and the Soviet Union.

වෛද්‍යවරයා නානානන්

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

We do not blame the Soviet Government but we blame you.

සී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(திரு. பி. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

I think all this criticism is due to the fact that this is one of the important projects that the Soviet Union has undertaken to establish in this country.

We hope the Minister will go into this question and if there are any delays and difficulties he would overcome them and see to it that this important project so vital to the national interests of this country is worked smoothly and that in the next year the other stages are successfully initiated.

අ. හා. 2.58

වෛද්‍යවරයා එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Listening to the hon. Member for Nallur, I must confess that I am ashamed of the degeneracy to which my hon. Friend has descended in now becoming a stooge for imperialist vested interests and finding fault with a socialist country which has agreed to set up one of the most important basic industries in this country which, up to 1956, had been sabotaged or obstructed and prevented by the imperialists and by the World Bank. If it were not for the kind offer of the Soviet Union there would be no possibility of developing a steel industry in Ceylon, and there would be no public sector steel industry in India either.

I would ask you to pardon me for I want to go into this question in a little more detailed manner because



சென்னை வந்தே சுவாமிநாதர்

(1961-62 ஐ 1962-63)

[வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா]

the hon. Member for Nallur, in his anxiety to stooge for the imperialists, is insulting and discrediting his own fatherland, India.

In India, when Britain, America and all the other countries refused to put up a steel factory the Soviet Union offered to build it and the Indian Government is now having the Bhilai steel plant. Britain, America and all the other imperialist countries wanted to invest money on behalf of private imperialist firms to acquire ownership of the steel industry in India with Tatas, but the Soviet Union was the only country that offered to build a steel factory in India producing in the first instance a million tons a year. In fact, the Soviet Union undertook to supply the machinery on a loan at an interest of 2½ per cent., a rate unheard of in any other country, and also to train Indian technicians in the Soviet Union. They took five thousand Indian workers to the Soviet Union for training, and the training was so effective that they increased the output of the Bhilai factory from one million tons to two million tons. The designing was done by the Indian engineers themselves, who were trained in the Soviet Union, and now they do not need the Soviet Union experts to do their work. I hope the hon. Member who is clapping will disown all the disgraceful things he said about the Soviet Union.

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I wish to make a personal explanation. I said not once but twice or thrice that I praise the Soviet Union for the steel factory in India. I praised the Soviet Union for its technical experts. I did not blame the Soviet Union, but I blamed the Government of this country for the mess in this country.

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை எஸ். ஏ. வினோபா)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

He has not only told an untruth but he is a liar. He did say—

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

He will have to withdraw that word.

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை எஸ். ஏ. வினோபா)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

He insulted the Soviet Union.

சென்னை நியோஜீத மன்றி

(சென்னை பிரதி அக்கிராசனார்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

I call upon the hon. Member to withdraw the word "liar".

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை எஸ். ஏ. வினோபா)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I withdraw it. I know that it is an unparliamentary word and I regret that I used it. The behaviour of the Gentleman gave me no alternative.

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

If he reads the HANSARD he will see what I said. Either he is deaf—

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை எஸ். ஏ. வினோபா)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

You attacked the Soviet Union.

வேலுநாதர் உள். சீ. வினோபா

(சென்னை நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

You are either mentally deaf or physically deaf.



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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Today the Bokaro steel project, the biggest one in India, is being constructed by the Soviet Union with the aid and assistance of and in co-operation with the Indian experts who were trained in the Soviet Union. Such an outstanding contribution by a socialist country to India—not only to India but Ceylon and all other under-developed countries in the world—stands as a glaring example of disinterested aid ; it is a type of aid that the imperialist countries have refused to give to these countries after exploiting them for centuries. It is the stark truth about the Soviet Union and its attitude towards under-developed countries.

It is an insult to this House, and it is most painful to listen, when one speaks in such disparaging terms about socialist countries and about socialist aid to under-developed countries like Ceylon.

Now, Sir, this report presented by the Hon. Minister in respect of the year 1961-62—he was one of the most violent critics of the U. N. P. Government at that time and he had no good word for them—definitely states that a firm of consultants from the U. K. examined the possibility of selecting a site for the steel project. I now understand they chose Ratnapura. I am glad that that was rejected by the World Bank because it would not only have been a white elephant but would have been even worse than the Paranthan Chemicals Factory which was badly designed with no thought given to the technical possibilities of an under-developed country like Ceylon.

Now, why was Oruwela chosen ? The hon. Member for Nallur occasionally utters words of wisdom also. He said that the steel industry is the backbone of industrial development in an under-developed country. The Soviet experts too stressed that heavy industry, like the steel industry, is

essential for Ceylon. They said that a tyre and tube factory is also essential because we have the raw material which is rubber. They are industries that could be developed in Ceylon.

Then the hon. Member for Nallur made the insinuation that, although a tyre and tube factory would have been a paying concern and could have been developed quickly, the Soviet Union deliberately delayed the development of that industry because they wanted to get Ceylon committed to the steel industry which would have been costly, unremunerative, uneconomic, and would have been a white elephant. He made all those insinuations.

But what is the truth ? The tyre and tube factory could not be started because the U. N. P. big-wigs and the imperialists who were backing the U. N. P. were putting obstacles in the way of the Government. There were interested big foreign tyre factories which wanted the monopoly to manufacture tyres in Ceylon on a partnership basis, then there were various other big foreign tyre firms which were applying pressure on the Government, and besides these there were a large number of officials who were obstructing the proper economic development of this country. Finally, to overcome these obstacles—I do not say that the Government did not have the courage at that time, whether it was the M. E. P. or the S. L. F. P.—they sent a team to study tyre manufacture in Calcutta. They were also influenced by the obstructive tactics of the capitalist class who have now put the Minister of Industries in power. The same people are now attempting to sabotage, obstruct, discredit and prevent what is almost to be completed—the first stage of the Steel Factory. The delay in the establishment of the tyre and tube factory was due to the fact that vested interests and big tyre manufacturers were putting obstacles in the way. An unknown private firm was made to offer for



[වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

the establishment of this industry in Ceylon as a private sector industry. No less a person than the present Prime Minister raised the question as a matter of urgent public importance in this House and urged that the Soviet offer must be rejected and that the offer made by that private firm should be considered. It is, therefore, true that so many obstacles were placed to prevent the Soviet offer being accepted.

I now come to the question of the site. Why is it that Oruwela was chosen in preference to Ratnapura? The Soviet experts were of the view that there was iron ore in Ceylon but no proper geological survey had been done to find out the extent of the availability of the ore and whether iron ore was concentrated in the Ratnapura District or in any other district. Dr. Wadia found iron ore in Ratnapura. But it had not been properly investigated. Anyway, they started a steel mill even though there was no proper statistical data to show that there was enough iron ore, because there are many countries in the world which have steel factories running successfully without having the ore in the country itself. Look at Japan. They import iron ore from all over the world. Sweden exports iron ore to many countries in Europe.

So, a steel factory can be operated by importing iron ore, which is not very expensive. The Soviet experts advised the Ceylon Government, and the Ceylon Government accepted the advice after consulting the Indian experts, who were trained in the Soviet Union and who possess vast experience. They decided that the first stage should be not the setting up of a blast furnace to smelt iron ore but the importation of steel billets for rolling and the production of angle iron, hoop iron, wire, and various materials needed for construction purposes, industries, and factories. These articles were to be produced from imported billets. Imported billets cost about 90 dollars

a ton, and you get a profit of about 30 dollars on every ton of imported billets. So, the first stage was to be a paying one, although not a very paying one—that of importing billets and rolling.

That was considered suitable for Ceylon as a first step because we had no experience of heavy industry. We would have to gain experience in handling heavy machinery. No failure could be anticipated in turning out products from imported billets. So, they said that we should start with the finished product, that is, by importing the processed raw material, steel billets, to meet our needs of steel.

At that time the Ceylon Government said, "We need only 50,000 tons." The Soviet Union said, "Yes, we can design a mill for 30,000 tons." Discussions went on, and when the final plans were to be prepared before the foundation was laid for the construction of the steel factory, the Soviet experts explained to the Ceylon Government that it would be more profitable to increase the output from 30,000 to 60,000 tons, even 90,000 tons by working three shifts.

The Ceylon Government consulted the Indian experts, who have much experience in steel production. India has succeeded in producing so much steel that today she exports pig iron to England. The steel industry is so much developed in India that India exports pig iron to England. When the first mill, the Bhilai plant, was to be started, the Soviet Government gave such favourable terms that there was a vigorous campaign in India and people began to ask, "What are you going to do with all the steel? It will be a bottleneck. We have not enough capital to start industries. This project will be a white elephant." The position today is that they are putting up a second steel mill with a capacity of four million tons, and the Bhilai plant is being improved to increase output from one million to two million tons.



අංක 10 වැනි සංස්කරණ වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

The campaign in Ceylon was carried on by the United National Party and capitalist vested interests, both local and foreign. Even today the voice behind the Minister is the voice of foreign vested interests who are responsible for his venomous arguments against the steel mill.

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(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

A revolution has taken place.

වෙද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

So, an increased output at a cost of Rs. 7 or 8 million extra was most economical. The Soviet Union was able to convince and persuade the Ceylon Government that the output of 60,000 tons was more feasible and economic and the Ceylon Government accepted it.

In siting the factory certain matters have to be considered. In the first stage you have to import steel billets. However much you use local wood charcoal, you have to import a certain amount of coke in the second and third stages. In the first stage you need heavy oil for the furnace for steel rolling. The import of fuel to a certain extent is essential.

So they selected the site not far from the area where iron ore has been discovered, that is Ratnapura. The site selected is not too far from the Colombo harbour and it is not too far from the Kelani river. It will be possible to have barges and water transport up to Oruwela by cutting a canal from the river bank to Oruwela. There is the possibility of easy, cheap transport, Oruwela being almost the bank of the Kelani river. All that was thought of and this site was selected after the experts had investigated all the areas.

I know there was objection to Oruwela by certain members of the S. L. F. P., and it is to the credit of the then Prime Minister, Mrs.

Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and the then Minister, that they were not influenced by political considerations in the siting of the steel project, the first big undertaking in Ceylon, in a constituency which was represented by Mr. Robert Gunawardena, one of the most vicious, vehement and venomous critics of the Government. That site was selected because it was the most suitable.

Then there were insinuations cast about the lands belonging to the Bandaranaiques. It is quite possible that some of the lands may be lands belonging to the Bandaranaiques. They were very recently acquired. Usually the lands belonging to the Bandaranaike estates are neglected. In many cases the yield is very poor. This area consists of neglected coconut estates.

If you have to acquire land belonging to smallholders, you have to eject a large number of people. There will be serious objections to it. There will be agitation. You have to settle those people first before acquiring the land. I think a large acreage belonging to one individual was acquired and there was no question of ousting or ejecting people. So it is an advantage to concentrate in an area where there are large extents of land and where there are no people living on the lands. I, therefore, cannot understand how that can be considered to be a reason to blame and discredit the previous Government.

Now, Sir, I do not know whether the consultants have already been selected but I would like to sound a note of warning to the Hon. Minister with the best of intentions. I am no expert on steel although he complimented me and said that I know much about the steel industry. I am sorry I cannot accept the compliment, but I am generally interested in the success of our steel project although I have no expert knowledge of this industry. I am a layman as much as the Hon. Minister himself.



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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

[වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

'There is a vicious campaign going on to discredit the steel project. Mention was made of the foundation. They tried to make a mountain out of a molehill. It is true that in a certain section of the foundation they came across rock and the rock had to be blasted several feet. That is only in a certain section of the foundation. That may have been a mistake of the planners for not carefully studying the geological survey that was submitted. It is quite possible—I do not know. But that cost only a few thousand rupees for the blasting of rock. The foundation had to be 30 feet from the ground level, and in a certain portion, not in the entire area, rock was discovered. This was considered to be a major blunder or neglect on the part of the Soviet experts.

Then the charge was made that they have brought here defunct machinery. I think I can say, with the assurance of various experts who have been to the site, that a most modern, fully automated steel rolling plant will be functioning next year. The most modern machinery has been installed in the steel rolling mill at Oruwela. I want to mention this because it was most unworthy of the hon. Member for Nallur to have, in his great anxiety to please his patrons, tried to discredit, tried to fling cheap abuse at, a construction work which is now nearing completion and which is there for everybody to see.

Then, Sir, there is the question of the second and third stages of the project. I would like to warn the Hon. Minister against these consultants from imperialist countries. You know what happened to Paranthan Chemicals. The consultants recommended a certain firm, and their designs for the diaphragms and cells to decompose the brine into caustic soda, hydrogen and chlorine were most complicated and most difficult to operate. They never went into the question of utilizing chlorine before advising the setting up of membranes and cells to produce caustic soda by this process

—the electrolysis process—of generating chlorine and hydrogen. It is a good process if you can use the chlorine and hydrogen generated.

But there is a chemical process by which you can produce caustic soda from brine without generating chlorine. If that process was adopted this present problem of corrosion would not have arisen. Now they have to step down the production of caustic soda because they do not know what to do with the chlorine. If these consultants had considered the economic possibilities of Ceylon, even if they could not devise a method of utilizing the chlorine, they could have at least advised us to have a process which does not emanate chlorine. They did not. And when the cells were installed for decomposition of brine into chlorine and caustic soda, they found it was difficult to operate them. Then they referred the matter to the company. The company had gone out of existence. This was the first contract that that company had undertaken. It was a newly floated company, and before the construction of the factory was completed the company had gone into liquidation. And those were the British consultants who were paid high fees.—[Interruption]. I am giving you facts from documents. I am not, like the hon. Member for Nallur, making slanderous statements.

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(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

Could we get back to Oruwela from Paranthan?

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(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Now I am coming to Oruwela. With regard to the three stages of the steel project, the Soviet experts have advised us that they must very seriously go into the question of the second and



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(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

third stages of the project ; but they have drawn rough plans, and according to those plans the second stage is to be the open-hearth process.

Now, in their own country and at Bokhara, in the four million ton steel plant they are installing, they are not using the open-hearth process. Instead, they have oxygen convertors, using which the process is more efficient. The Soviet experts are firmly of the opinion, with their experience in various countries where they have installed similar steel plants, that it is not economical to have oxygen convertors unless the output is over 250,000 tons. That may or may not be correct, you may or may not accept it, but my own humble advice to the Hon. Minister is : first consult your friends, those who have been friends, namely, the socialist countries which are helping the development of our country, before you go to the imperialist sharks. The socialist countries will give you better advice.

Then, in regard to the third stage of blast furnaces for smelting iron ore in this country, the Soviet experts are firmly of the opinion that wood charcoal can be used. And the factory is sited at Oruwela where there are large estates which, with their replanting programmes, can supply all the charcoal that is necessary. Not merely that, it will also be a form of employment to the people to produce charcoal and supply it to the Steel Mill. And the best steel is produced from wood charcoal, which is much better than even coke. A certain amount of coke may be necessary. It may be that you can supplement charcoal with electric heating—whether it is possible I do not know. But those are matters in which I strongly advise the Hon. Minister not to seek the help of imperialist consultants of whom we have had experience not only in the case of the Paranthan Chemicals Corporation but also the K.K.S. Cement Factory and other industrial projects which have never produced to their full capacity.

We have enough experience to trust industrial experts from socialist countries—not these so-called super-efficient imperialist firms.

There is a vicious campaign being carried on against experts from socialist countries through a certain source we know. There is a corrupt official in the Steel Corporation, namely, Mr. Wanigasekera, civil engineer, a most reactionary individual, who has somehow or other smuggled himself into the corporation to carry on a vicious propaganda to discredit the steel factory. It has, I think, definitely been proved that he has been attempting to rob the Steel Corporation to the tune of several lakhs. A bogus contractor was given a contract for housing and preparing the site. He had forged bank documents to show that he had credit. When this was discovered, the corporation consulted the Attorney-General's Department, and, on the basis of the fact that they had got this contract on forged documents, the contract was cancelled. But this engineer, Mr. Wanigasekera, has made over-payments to this bogus contractor amounting to several lakhs, and I think the matter has now been referred to the P. W. D. engineers, but still this engineer is functioning. Sir, when a petition goes against a poor teacher for having uttered something or made some speech against the U. N. P. he is immediately interdicted. The first thing is interdiction, and only thereafter the inquiry begins. But this man, who has been caught red-handed and who carries on a vicious propaganda discrediting not only the Soviet experts but Mr. Abeyasekera, Mr. Manikam and Mr. Peiris and every person who has some good word to say about the steel factory, continues still to function. When he was in private enterprise he was one of the biggest U.N.P. stalwarts, and even now, as an employee of the factory, he is more concerned with private contracts.

Now, it was mentioned that Bonars were given a contract. It will be relevant to find out the cut Mr. Wanigasekera gets out of that. There are such corrupt people in this



லெகா லாநே சங்கலாவே லார்கீன லாநீ

(1961-62 ஃப 1962-63)

[வேலையாலார்கீன லாஃ. லீ. வினாமசிங்ஹ]

organization. Their main interest is to make use of the factory for their outside business contracts. That is the source of all these false statements which have been uttered through the hon. Member for Nallur. I make bold to say that they are all incorrect statements, vicious statements, stenderous statements, which this unsuspecting Member for Nallur has been pumped with, supplied with, by these corrupt officials like engineer Wanigasekera. Engineer Wanigasekera is a qualified engineer. I hold no brief for Mr. Manikam; I do not know whether he is an engineer or not, but whenever I visited the steel factory I had a chat with him and I have found him to be a very conscientious and hardworking individual. Mr. Wanigasekera may be a clever engineer, a qualified engineer; but you cannot go on the qualifications alone. He has been proved to be a rogue. He is sabotaging the work there, and I am sure the Hon. Minister is aware of these facts. I only regret that no speedy action has been taken against such people, although the Hon. Minister has taken speedy action against his long-standing friend, Mr. Robin Rutnam.

Sir, that will give you some insight into this campaign to discredit the steel project. So, I earnestly request the Hon. Minister to suspend judgment regarding the second and the third stage of this project. First consult the friendly socialist countries. In the first stage there has been some delay, but we all know that it is entirely due to the Engineering Construction Corporation not being able to carry out the construction work according to schedule. You cannot blame the Soviet experts.

லெகா லாநே சங்கலாவே லார்கீன லாநீ

(கெளரவ லெ. லீ. ஆர். குணவார்தன)

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

Are you taking very much more time?

[வேலையாலார்கீன லாஃ. லீ. வினாமசிங்ஹ]

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

About ten minutes the most.

லெகா லாநே சங்கலாவே லார்கீன லாநீ

(கெளரவ லெ. லீ. ஆர். குணவார்தன)

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

I would like to reply. There is not much time, Sir.

[வேலையாலார்கீன லாஃ. லீ. வினாமசிங்ஹ]

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Sir, there is no Quorum.

மன்றி மனேவலெ மனேவலெ மனேவலெ மனேவலெ  
மனேவலெ மனேவலெ, மனேவலெ மனேவலெ மனேவலெ  
மனேவலெ மனேவலெ மனேவலெ மனேவலெ

மனேவலெ மனேவலெ மனேவலெ மனேவலெ

சபை கணக்கிடப்பட்டு நிறைவேண் இல்லையென்று  
கண்டதனால் பிரிவு மணி அடிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென  
ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

பிறகு நிறைவேண் இருந்ததனால்—

House counted, and a Quorum not being present, the Division Bells were ordered to be rung.

Later, a Quorum being present—

[வேலையாலார்கீன லாஃ. லீ. வினாமசிங்ஹ]

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Very insulting remarks were offered.

காரகஸலா, நியோஜீன சங்கலாவே லாநீ

(குழுக்களின் பிரதி அக்கிராசனர்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Will you take long?

[வேலையாலார்கீன லாஃ. லீ. வினாமசிங்ஹ]

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I have not finished yet. Insulting remarks were made against the chairman of the corporation, Mr. C. Abeysekera. It was said he was a boarding master. I am not at all surprised if a man who has to depend on his salary, and not on bribes, sublets his rooms so as to make ends meet especially at a time when the cost of living is so high. It should be regarded as something to his credit rather than to his discredit. The hon. Member has been casting insults and abuses on the Floor of this honourable House. It is a most undignified behaviour on the part of an honourable Gentleman of this House.



ලංකා වාණිජ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What about the remarks you make?

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගේ. ආර්. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Which one?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

HANSARD is full.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගේ. ආර්. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Read them out or mention them.

Wherever I have made a remark which is not in keeping with the dignity of this House—

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What will you do if I mention them?

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගේ. ආර්. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

If I make one I withdraw it.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Then why make it?

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගේ. ආර්. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Today, I made one and I withdrew it.

I am rather disturbed at the speech of the hon. Member for Nallur and also at some of the casual remarks made by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries because there seems to be a vicious campaign that

is being carried on. As for the Soviet Union it can look after itself; similarly, the officials of the steel project can look after themselves. But, Sir, this is the first heavy industry project which is to be completed very soon. This campaign can result in the achievement of the nefarious objective that vested interests and foreign imperialists have in mind. They want to take over this project from the scope and assistance of the socialist countries and bring it under the assistance of private vested interests from imperialist countries. In that event our industries would be doomed. Therefore, I would urge the Hon. Minister, as slanderous statements have been made by Government Members, to hold an open inquiry to find out whether the machinery installed is defunct; whether officials are corrupt and who those corrupt officials are; whether there is enough evidence already to point to the corrupt officials and whether the corrupt officials have not been mentioned by efficient and honest men who work conscientiously and who have been the target of attack and abuse. There is a definite lack of confidence—I do not know whether it is settled policy—and the object is to obstruct and sabotage the steel industry.

I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister to take into consideration our submissions and see that he does not become a victim of sabotage of this most important industry.

අ. නා. 3.37

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

There is very little time to reply to the long and somewhat interesting speech of the hon. Member for Akuressa. When he is on his feet he is always interesting. Whether the subject is soil erosion, the Paranthan Chemicals, the steel industries or the diversion of the Mahaveli to the North, it is always interesting to listen to him. He



ලංකා වානේ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

[ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන]

referred to many questions and raised many issues. I find it difficult to reply to all of them because I do not have time. However, I propose to reply to one or two matters.

This project was first commenced when the hon. Member for Devinuware was Minister of Industries and Fisheries. The letter concerning the project came from the Soviet Union, I believe, on 18th October, 1958. After examining that letter we thought that we had better accept the main principles and proceed with the project. We invited their experts. They visited this country and examined the various suitable sites. I do not want to deal at length with the question of site, because the last Minister of Industries seems to know nothing about the steel industry, if I am to judge his knowledge of this venture by the remarks he made today in this House.

The Soviet experts and some of our men who were working on this project travelled about and decided, from the material available up to that time and the scanty report of Dr. Wadia, that Dela, Eheliyagoda and Ratnapura were considered to be the richest in iron ore. Of course, there was a move to have this project at Dela and not at Athurugiriya. But after examining the iron ore at Dela, they found that the iron ore content was poor.

ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මහ.

(තිரு. ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

Sir, there is no quorum. I think this is an important speech of the Hon. Minister.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ම. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

What does it matter? I can talk to empty benches, Sir; why interrupt? They seem to be determined to prevent the approval of these reports and accounts. I am

interested in getting approval. I do not want an audience. Empty benches are more—

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භන්. භම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Eloquent !

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ම. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

—responsive ! They listen carefully without interrupting.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති භන්. භම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The bell is ringing.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ම. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

On the question of the site, they examined a number of places in this very area. I remember they examined a few sites in Hewagam Korale alone. One was at Oruwela, one a little beyond Kolonnawa, one at Salawa Estate in my own village and another at Kahena, Waga, not far from my home. They examined them very carefully and came to a decision that, from the point of view of proximity to the main port, Oruwela was preferable to the other three sites. My own view is that even Oruwela is not satisfactory. It is too late now to shift this, but they might have decided on a place which had better means of transport. Oruwela is not close to a railway station nor is it to the Kelani river. You have to connect the Kelani river to Oruwela by a canal which has not yet been attempted. You know what the Kelani Valley railway is. It is not a railway. It is a toy. Some South African company, when they found they could not use it, sold to the Government of Ceylon at that time the Kelani Valley railway. In a sense, it is like the famous Paranthan Chemicals Factory because the machinery made for the Paranthan



ලංකා වානේ සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

Chemicals Factory was never made after that. That is why when the cells do not function you cannot replace them because the original manufacturers have gone out of commission. You do not know where they are. Fortunately, we had a good scientist in this country—a good technologist—Dr. Gnana-lingam. He was able to come to the assistance of the Paranthan Chemicals. Otherwise, by this time we should have closed it down. He had succeeded in reducing losses even in Paranthan. I am also rambling. We have gone to Paranthan!

So far as the site was concerned, it was decided that it should be at Oruwela, and they started work. I have no complaint against the Soviet people. They have tried their best to live to the terms of the agreement, their material has arrived very often in time, but our construction work has been extremely slow, largely due, I say, to the inefficiency of the Minister because it is the duty of the Minister to call heads of corporations—the chairman and others—occasionally and ask them how they are getting on, what their difficulties are, whether any help is necessary, whether any blunders have been committed.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගස්. ඉ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Saboteurs like Kulasinghe.

ඉ. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(කෙනරාම ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

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

Saboteurs like Kulasinghe? No, he is one of the best engineers that this country or this part of the world has. I can say that he compares favourably with the best civil engineers of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union engineers will admit that. He is a civil engineer. He is not a metallurgist. But he is in this work largely because he is the head of the Engineering Corporation doing the civil engineering construction

work and he is doing it fairly efficiently to the satisfaction of many people. As a matter of fact, the 1961-62 annual report of the Steel Corporation says this:

#### “GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS :

As any subsidence of buildings or machinery foundations will have adverse effects during the operation of the plant, great care has to be taken in the design of foundations. The Soviet Design Engineers submitted an exhaustive programme for the soil tests and other investigations to ensure that adequate precautions are taken in the design of foundation.

These tests were entrusted to the Government Mineralogist who is equipped with adequate drilling machinery for this purpose. The laboratory tests were carried out at the Irrigation Department Laboratory. It is expected that the entire programme of investigations will be completed by June, 1962.”

This is what they said then; but we find that the report is defective—they had not examined the structure properly. The hon. Member for Akuressa is only half informed—he has only half or one-fourth of the facts. He said that they ran into a rock. I wish there had been a bigger rock than the rock we found. Then our problem would be a very simple one because it is possible to build on a rock. But it is not possible to build on boggy ground of which you do not know the depth and where the water level rises sometimes to an alarming height. It is not a rock; there was a dead stream below in a certain portion of the premises where foundations were laid. We have not corrected this yet.

I visited this place with the Soviet Ambassador and some engineers. We are not sure exactly how we are going to tackle that particular aspect of it. An enormous amount of concrete has been laid. Expenditure has gone up as a result of faulty foundations, faulty geological surveys and the failure to go into the facts of the case completely before the foundation was started.

You will be surprised to hear that, recently, we had to get seven lakhs of bricks urgently. During the rainy season it is impossible to buy bricks.



[ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන]

urgently. During the rainy season it is impossible to buy bricks. It is interesting to know that we had to transport bricks from Yatiyana.

වෛද්‍යවර්ෂය නැගෙනහිර

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

A lot of bricks are falling there!

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ம. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

And you know what it costs to transport bricks from Yatiyana to Oruwela. It was not possible to buy this particular quantity of bricks which we needed in about two weeks' time.

What I am saying is that so far as the first stage of this project is concerned, with all the difficulties, with all the blundering on the part of the last Minister and those who were responsible for it, with the resident engineer and others who were there, it has made slow progress and the civil engineering part of the work will be completed about February or March. The installation of machinery will also be completed by September or October next year. Most of the machinery has now arrived.

The first part, the rolling mill, should go into commission by about the end of the year at the latest unless something unforeseen happens.

As I said earlier, we have on the board of directors a very eminent scientist, Professor Siriwardena, a metallurgist of the highest order who understands even commercial problems, economic problems and financial problems, and not mere academic fundamental research only. He is on the board of directors and his contributions are very useful, and in spite of the defects or shortcomings of the other directors, I think we should be in a position to get this going by the end of next year.

So far as the second and third stages are concerned, I do not want to say anything more. We propose to get the best consultants in the world. I am not one of those who think that there are consultants only in one part of the world. We have had Russian engineers advising us. We will get advisers from other countries, too, to look into this.

I am not one of those who believe that we should adopt the earlier methods of charcoal smelting. I think we have gone a little beyond that. Even Ceylon, backward as it is, has gone beyond the stage of smelting iron ore with charcoal. See the difficulty of getting charcoal from all over the country. We will have to be cutting down and burning wood in every village in the Island, and we would have to employ about 2,000 persons to go round the country collecting the charcoal and bringing it here. How are you going to get it? These should have been looked into before. We propose to examine this proposal very carefully.

We are very grateful to the Soviet Union for the aid they have given us to enable us to put this factory up. We are just completing the civil engineering phase of it. Nearly six years have gone and we have not yet produced even an ounce of steel or iron.

Our problems will start only after the factory comes into commission and really begins to produce. We can then see what it will produce and work out the costs. The hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) flies over a few factories and comes back here and says, "We have seen some nice factories." That sort of thing is not going to go down. We have to examine these proposals very carefully whether they come from socialist countries or capitalist countries. There are engineers in both regions. There are technologists in both regions. Therefore, we are very



கொண்டேன் உங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வேன்

(1961-62 and 1962-63)

grateful, I would say, to the Soviet Union for the aid they have given us and I hope they will continue to do so.

I do not want to say anything more than that. I do not want to speak about why they acquired the Livera and Bandaranaike properties or why it was necessary to pay Rs. 4,000 an acre to the Liveras and Bandaranaiques. Of course, those parties who are committed to support feudalism want these families to remain stronger. I can understand why they want to do that.

We have to examine these matters. The question of costs will come. I do not want to go into the question of personalities of the individuals and others mentioned by the hon. Member for Akuresa.

We are carrying on investigations into these matters. When we have completed these, we will come before the House and acquaint it with all the facts. You can rest assured that I am not going to sleep like the last Minister of Industries—[Interruption]. There are lots of things you have done. I have no time to read. The waste, the corruption—

சென்னை

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

The irregularity.

சென்னை

(கௌரவ உ. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

I say, corruption. When I get up here the hon. Member for Yatiyan-tota as well as this beauty from Medawachchiya taunt me saying, "Did you not appoint Lakshman Rajapaksa as chairman of a corporation? What are his qualifications?"

சென்னை

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

Certainly!

சென்னை

(கௌரவ உ. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

Yes. Why did you get your niece's husband appointed as a purchasing agent of the textile corporation? What are his qualifications?

சென்னை

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

Certainly not.

சென்னை

(கௌரவ உ. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

Certainly not? Is not Herath Dodangaslanda married to your niece? What are his qualifications? He is a purchasing agent. What does he purchase?

சென்னை

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

You find out from your files.

சென்னை

(கௌரவ உ. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

I have found out. I will let you know the corruption, the irregularities, the nepotism that existed.

சென்னை

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

That is all that you have been able to find out.

சென்னை

(கௌரவ உ. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

We are still finding out; we have only scratched the surface. Can you deny that Herath Dodangaslanda was appointed as a purchasing agent?

சென்னை

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

I had nothing to do with that appointment.



ලංකා වාණි සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික  
(1961-62 සහ 1962-63)

ලංකා පිහන් බඩු සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Well, you were the Minister. It was your duty to have seen to it that all appointments came to the Minister for approval.

මොතිපාල සේනානායක මය.  
(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

The board of directors makes the appointments. I never went into the question of appointments. That may be the policy you are following.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

I query it if an unsuitable appointment is made.

මොතිපාල සේනානායක මය.  
(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

You may be doing that to find out whether your stooges are appointed. That may be what you are doing.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

This is public money. You did not bring it from Medawachchiya—  
[Interruption].

කරකසහ නියෝජ්‍ය සහායකතුමා  
(சுழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)  
Order, please!

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

It is public money. When staff appointments are made we propose to scrutinize very carefully the suitability—general, technical as well as other qualifications—of the person. You always fling at me the taunt that Lakshman Rajapaksa was appointed. Yes, I certainly say that

it is a political appointment. I admit that. But that corporation has a very large number of other directors who are technically, administratively and financially qualified. There is a chartered accountant.

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

Lakshman Rajapaksa was an Acting Minister at one time.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)  
Yes, he was a Junior Minister.

That is all I have to say. I am asking approval for this report, for the misdeeds of the hon. Member for Medawachchiya when he was Minister of Industries.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසමමත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put, and agreed to.

ලංකා  
පිහන් බඩු සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්ෂික (1962-63)

இலங்கை மட்பாண்டக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் :  
வருடாந்த அறிக்கை (1962-63)

CEYLON CERAMICS CORPORATION :  
ANNUAL REPORT (1962-63)

අ. හා. 3.58

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

I move,

"That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation together with the Audited Statement of Accounts, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 31.3.63, which was presented on September 6, 1965, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.



ලංකා බනිජ වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

ලංකා බනිජ වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

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

May we know what the present position is and how far you have progressed?

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

As far as the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation is concerned it is working very satisfactorily. The new factory at Piliyandala is nearing completion. It should go into commission the latest by February 1966. When that factory is producing at capacity we do not need to import any crockery or sanitaryware from abroad. We have earned profits during the last two years. The quality of pottery has improved. The quantity is of course limited. That is because the present factory at Negombo has a limited capacity. That is the position.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put, and agreed to.

ලංකා

බනිජ වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

இலங்கை உலோக மணற் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் :  
வருடாந்த அறிக்கை (1961-62)

CEYLON MINERAL SANDS CORPORATION :  
ANNUAL REPORT (1961-62)

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

I move,

“That in terms of Section 30 (2) of The State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Mineral Sands Corporation, together with the Audited Statements of Accounts, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1962, which was presented on September 6, 1965, be approved.”

I think I gave this House a fair account of the Mineral Sands Corporation. This is the corporation that has no accountant. Under the supervision of the last Minister of Industries

ries the corporation was unable to find even a trained, skilled, accounts clerk. You cannot carry on a corporation of this type without an accountant.

So far as production of mineral sands is concerned I think we sold about 53,000 tons of ilmenite but we have not been able to get rid of the “tailings”. We propose to set up a plant for separating zircon and rutile within a few months. That should bring us more money. In two years time the production should be over 80,000 to 100,000 tons of ilmenite. If we produce 100,000 tons of ilmenite we should have about 30,000 tons of tailings and zircon, which should earn a fair income.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහසම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பி பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා  
(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)  
Any comments?

අ. හා. 4

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

On the last occasion when we debated this matter the Minister tried to insinuate that I had done something shady in this business. He actually read out a letter—I got the HANSARD here with me—which I am supposed to have written when I was in Japan as if it was a very shady thing that I did. In the end he was forced to admit that it was a foolish proposal that I had made although he started by trying to insinuate that I had done something shady.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන  
(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

That is the impression you got.

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

That is the impression you tried to create until you were found out.



மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்  
வந்தேன வந்தேன (1961-62)

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

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

I know.

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, you started by doing that and ended differently because when you started reading the letter you found out that you were standing on the wrong foot.

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

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

You admit that it is a foolish idea ?

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is why I am trying to prove that my idea was correct. Well, listen to me. What did I find, Sir, when I became the Minister of Finance? We are buying enormous quantities of goods like tyres and textiles from Japan with a very adverse balance of trade against us. There were these tailings, substantial quantities, which were available here. Some of them were in sheds while most of them were outside heaped up on the sea-shore subject to all the vagaries of the weather and also being washed away by the sea. These tailings are a necessary sequence to the obtaining of ilmenite. Now, we were selling ilmenite on contract to Japan at Rs. 40 per ton. Here was a large quantity of tailings. Do not run away because I have something to say.

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

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

My Permanent Secretary wants me.

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not interested in your Permanent Secretary; I am interested in you.

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்  
வந்தேன வந்தேன (1961-62)

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

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

I will reply to you.

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, you will reply. I know why you are running away. You are running away because you are being found out. You will be running away more and more when I finish with you. This is his courage, this great man talking about other people's beauty. Look at this beautiful man talking about other people's beauty !

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Come back to the subject.

மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்

(மேலும் வந்த வரையில் மன்றத் தேர்தல்)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why are you worried about defending another corrupt man?

Now, Sir, look at this gentleman. What has happened? I was anxious to get foreign exchange; I was anxious to see that these tailings were disposed of. At what price? We were selling ilmenite at Rs. 40 and I offered these tailings to the same company and said, "Will you buy our tailings at Rs. 120 per ton?" That is three times the price of our ilmenite. They offered in the end Rs. 80 per ton, but I was holding out for Rs. 100. I was trying to persuade the Ministry officials to try and sell them. I must say in fairness, the Ministry officials stated that we were going to instal a separator so as to enable us to get zircon and rutile. Now we have not set up a separator for the last so many years; it will take, I understand, two more years. But meanwhile, these tailings are going waste. Shortly after my proposal the cyclone came and washed away all the tailings we had and thus we lost a few million rupees in foreign exchange. If my proposal was



ලංකා බනිස් වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

ලංකා බනිස් වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

accepted we could have earned so much foreign exchange. That is what the Hon. Minister said was foolish. He should have told us who the foolish men were. If we had sold those tailings we would have made a few million rupees. All those tailings got washed into the sea. We not only lost the tailings but even the boats that belonged to the Ilmenite Factory. The whole quay got knocked to smithereens as a result of the cyclone.

සෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It was an act of God!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Nobody is denying that. I am not saying I forced the cyclone to wash away those things. All that I am saying is that the tailings were heaped up on the sea shore because we had no place to keep them and look after them. We were having an adverse balance of trade with Japan and so I thought the wiser thing was to sell them to Japan. Every time you produce ilmenite you will have tailings and they will keep on accumulating. They could be used for subsequent purposes.

For the purpose of producing the by-products it was necessary to set up a separator. It is a very complicated technical job to set up a separator to produce zircon and rutile. It was not so easy to get the necessary market for zircon and rutile as the Hon. Minister thinks. The Hon. Minister takes pleasure in merely attacking other hon. Members. He attacked me because the proposal had come from me; if somebody else had proposed it, it would have been all right.

සෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

No.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do not shake you head. I have worked with him for twenty years and I know him in and out. It is personal prejudice. He is a man ridden with prejudice. Now that the Hon. Minister is not here I do not have half the pleasure of going over this business.

I am still of opinion that if a reasonable price can be obtained for the tailings, notwithstanding what the Hon. Minister says, we must sell them. It will take two to three years to get the separator working, even if they can get a separator. We require a special brand of separator for our tailings because our tailings are finer than the tailings available in other parts of the world. Therefore, it would be wiser at this stage if we were to sell the tailings.

They offered double the price of ilmenite and I was holding out for Rs. 100 a ton. The negotiations were done openly and there was no attempt on my part to put through a shady transaction. Officials were present and they opened the letters; and in respect of this offer I had to go to the Ministry and I considered the offer on behalf of the Ministry. I am not just speaking in the air. If you look up the HANSARD you will see that I myself have said, "You try to insinuate I have done something wrong" and he said, "You have done something wrong in recommending". You see, if the charge is that it was not a wise proposal, it is a different matter.

I have now proved, I hope, to the satisfaction of hon. Members who are dispassionate in this matter, that it would have been a wiser proposal at that stage to have sold the tailings. Until we get the separator working we should make an effort to sell our tailings instead of heaping them up on the sea shore.



ලංකා බන්ධන වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

When I was Finance Minister I was dissatisfied with a large number of corporations. In my Budget Speech I said I was going to set up a special accounting section in the Finance Ministry because I wanted to control the finances of the corporations. I think it was the Mineral Sands Corporation or some other corporation which was investing money given by the Treasury in Treasury Bills and drawing interest from us. That is what they were doing. That kind of thing is happening, and I do think that there is no excuse which can be given on behalf of the Mineral Sands Corporation. Apart from the fact that Mr. I. M. de Silva was the chairman, there was an engineer there, Mr. Rienzie Wijekoon. He had been in the Public Works Department for a long time, had an idea of how it works and how accounts should be kept, and he should have known better. I think something has to be done to meet the situation there.

පෙල්වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I do not propose to involve myself in any controversy regarding exchange of letters with Japan or otherwise and regarding the question of duty.

In regard to the Mineral Sands Corporation, the previous Minister—

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Not the Minister. The officials there are to blame.

අ. හා. 4.12

පෙල්වන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Somebody has to take the blame and responsibility for what has happened, for the enormous wastage that has occurred. Not the slightest attention has been paid to the siting of any one of these factories.

ලංකා බන්ධන වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

challenge any hon. Member of this House to disprove my statement. I can make all the files available to the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. He must have seen them. In no instance has any particular attention been paid to siting. Somebody gives a scheme and that is accepted. In some corporations—corporations that are essential to this country, corporations that can be called the backbone of industry in this country—the expenditure has doubled.

We start finding fault with the engineers, with the donor countries, ultimately with the project itself, having all of us agreed that the project is essential. All this is due to sheer mismanagement and inefficiency on the part of someone. I must make my strongest criticism of the conduct of the previous Minister in this matter. It will shock the House to know that we are still struggling to put together the administration report for 1961-62. The House today is passing the administration report for 1962-63. Can you pardon such inefficiency, such gross misconduct in respect of public funds? We must not only deplore his conduct in the strongest terms, but also make the public aware of the situation that has developed.

There are very optimistic views in regard to the Mineral Sands Corporation. I think that if we can achieve even fifty per cent. of what is proposed, this project can be not only a foreign exchange earner but a source of development of one of the few mineral resources we have here and also a source of employment to our people.

In regard to the tailings, I agree with the hon. Member for Yatiyantota that, if we do not have the proper shelter, we shall have a repetition of our experience in respect of salt. There is no excuse in these matters. Your experience in one field must serve you elsewhere too. If we have no cover for these tailings, we must dispose of them at the most reasonable price. What was your Minister doing about this from 1961?



ලංකා බනිස් වැලි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1961-62)

බෞද්ධ විහාර දේවාලගම් රෙගුලාසිය

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do not start blaming past Ministers.  
Do your job.

ජෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You are trying to whitewash those  
who are closest to you.

From 1961 the Minister had the  
whole field open to him to investi-  
gate matters. It was then the  
Ministry of Trade, Industry and  
Commerce. Apparently the Minister  
was sleeping while the Minister of  
Finance was thinking of trade  
balances.

As far as the present Minister is  
concerned, he meets the chairman  
off and on. Targets have been fixed.  
Progress reports are being gone into.  
The working of the corporation is  
being closely checked by the Minis-  
try itself. And it is no shame to say  
that if the proper personnel cannot  
be found, we will get them from out-  
side, if the necessity arises.

Regarding the separating plant, as  
mentioned by the hon. Member for  
Yatiantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), it  
will be one of the most intricate  
pieces of machinery brought into  
Ceylon. It is so intricate that some  
countries do not want to have it. To  
us it would be a good foreign ex-  
change earner. The Ministry has  
already called quotations for this  
separating machine from Japan,  
France, Canada and West Germany,  
and we hope to start the setting up  
of the plant before the end of 1966.  
In doing so, we will consider the  
valuable advice given by the hon.  
Member for Yatiantota.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What are you going to do with the  
tailings? Are you going to allow  
them to be washed into the sea?

ජෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I do not think there is anything  
more to be said

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Item No. 7 is not being moved.

Item No. 8—the Parliamentary  
Secretary to the Minister of Justice.

බෞද්ධ විහාර දේවාලගම් රෙගුලාසිය

பௌத்த அறநிலையக் கட்டளைச் சட்டம்

BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES REGULATION

අ. හා. 4.17

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මයා.

(අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු  
ලේකම්)

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்—  
நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய  
தரிசி)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar—Parlia-  
mentary Secretary to the Minister of  
Justice)

I move,

"That the Regulation made by the  
Minister of Justice under Section 43 of  
the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance  
(Cap. 318), and published in Gazette  
No. 14,547 of October 29, 1965, which was  
presented on November 19, 1965, be not  
disapproved."

The regulations that were rescind-  
ed were published in Gazette  
No. 12,451 of 31st May 1961.

These regulations were framed to  
enlarge the powers of the Public  
Trustee under Section 15 of the  
Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance  
(Cap. 318). Under Section 15 the  
Public Trustee is empowered to hold  
an inquiry into any alleged mis-  
feasance, breach of trust or neglect of  
duty committed by any trustee or  
controlling Viharadhipati in respect  
of property belonging to his temple  
and if at the conclusion of any such



බොධ විහාර දේවාලයේ රෙගුලාසිය

බොධ විහාර දේවාලයේ රෙගුලාසිය

[නයිතා මරික්කාර් මයා.]

inquiry into the conduct of a trustee the Public Trustee is of opinion that proceedings should be taken for his dismissal, it shall be competent for the Public Trustee as a preliminary to suspend such trustee, to frame charges in writing against him and to call upon him to answer thereto.

According to sub-section 2 of this section, the Public Trustee or any person interested in a temple can file an action in court asking for specific performance of any act by a trustee or controlling Viharadhipati, to have him removed, and for damages in favour of the temple for any irregularity or illegal act committed by the Viharadhipati or trustee of the temple. These regulations were framed in order to meet a particular situation. Perhaps I had better read through the regulations so that hon. Members could appreciate their scope. The framing of these regulations was entirely an enlargement of Section 15, but it was done in order to meet a particular situation which arose in the Kelaniya Temple.

As I earlier mentioned, the regulations are published in the Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary, No. 12,451, dated May 31, 1961. I shall read from regulation 2 :

"2. (1) Where the Public Trustee intends to take proceedings under section 15 of the Ordinance against the trustee of any temple for any alleged misfeasance, breach of trust or neglect of duty committed by such trustee in respect of property belonging to that temple, the Public Trustee may, pending the commencement and completion of such proceedings, take all such measures as he may deem necessary to safeguard the property of the temple.

(2) In the exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Public Trustee, or any person authorised by him in that behalf, may do all or any of the following acts or things :—

- (a) take an inventory of, and seal, all or any property belonging to the temple ;
- (b) remove any movable property (including moneys) belonging to the temple from the premises of the temple to any other suitable place for safe custody ;

(c) require all offerings in the collection boxes in the temple to be removed and counted in his presence ;

(d) take steps to have the premises and property of the temple kept under continuous surveillance ;

(e) take steps to have watchers employed for the temple ;

(f) inspect the premises of the temple at any time of the day or night and for that purpose enter, together with such assistance as may be necessary, such premises and remain therein for such time as may be necessary ;

(g) require the trustees or the provisional trustee of the temple, as the case may be, to maintain—

(i) an inventory of the immovable property belonging to the temple,

(ii) a register of the offerings to the temple and an inventory of the movable property of the temple,

(iii) a lease rent register,

(iv) a house rent register,

(v) a register of crops,

(vi) a cash book, and

(vii) an estimate of the probable income and expenditure of the temple substantially in forms A. B. C. D. E. F. and G. respectively set out in the Schedule hereto ; and

(h) utilise the funds of the temple for the purpose of meeting such expenditure as he may incur in doing, in relation to that temple, any act or thing specified in the preceding sub-paragraphs of this paragraph.

3. It shall be the duty of every person in the premises of any temple to aid and assist the Public Trustee or any authorised officer or other person in the exercise of any power conferred by the preceding provisions of this regulation in respect of that temple.

4. No person shall resist or obstruct, or offer resistance or obstruction to, any other person in the exercise of any power conferred on such other person by the preceding provisions of this regulation.

5. In this regulation, the expression "property" means any immovable or movable property and includes moneys, and the expression "Ordinance" means the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance (Chapter 222). "



බොධි විහාර දේවාලයේ රෙගුලාසිය

බොධි විහාර දේවාලයේ රෙගුලාසිය

These regulations, therefore, are really an enlargement of Section 15 directing or empowering the Public Trustee to do any of the acts specified here. As I said, these regulations were framed in order to meet a particular situation arising as far as the Kelaniya Temple was concerned.

The genesis or background history of this is that when Rev. Buddharakkita was a prisoner after being accused in the assassination case, a trustee had to be appointed in his place, and one Rev. Wattala Seelaratana was appointed trustee of the Kelaniya Temple on 13.10.1960. During his time, allegations of mismanagement of funds and other irregular conduct were directed against him as a result of which he honourably resigned, and one S. D. S. Somaratne was appointed trustee provisionally by the Public Trustee under section 17 of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.

It is in that context, Sir, that these regulations were framed in order that the Public Trustee may have enlarged powers because the Kelaniya Temple was in a most confused and disorderly state and there was rivalry and confusion. To set it right these regulations were framed and accepted by this House although I think there was a great deal of doubt about the wisdom of these regulations.

Now the conditions which obtained at that time no longer prevail, and at present there is in the Kelaniya Temple a legal Viharadipathy and also a permanent trustee. Therefore, these regulations were framed to meet a particular situation. We think it is not necessary that these regulations should be in the Statute Book. Also, these regulations were opposed by the Maha Sangha from the time of their inception on the ground that they gave the Public Trustee enormous powers of entry into a temple.

Although these regulations were framed to meet a particular situation at the Kelaniya Temple they have

general application, and therefore the Maha Sangha were opposed to them as they empowered the Public Trustee to exercise these powers, if necessary, arbitrarily. Therefore we thought that these regulations should be done away with. The Samastha Lanka Viharadhipathi and Bhara-kara Sangamaya, that is the Union of Viharadhipathis and Trustees, unanimously opposed this, and in deference to their wishes and because we feel that these regulations are unnecessary as all these years the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance worked without these regulations, and also because we think that it is a kind of, I would say, insinuation, slur, on the probity and good conduct of the Viharadhipathis and trustees of temples, we have thought it fit to rescind those regulations. I commend this regulation to the House.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතිකව කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

අ. හා. 4.24

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

But suppose you have another Buddharakkita, what are you going to do? Obviously, these regulations were framed to meet a situation created by Reverend Buddharakkita. Now, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary says that that situation no longer exists and, therefore, they do not think it necessary to have these regulations. I think the priesthood or the Viharadhipathis quite rightly objected to the granting of such wide powers to the Public Trustee. That, I think, is the position. But all that I am saying is: must you not have some reserve powers?

නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.  
(ஜனாப் நயினா மரிக்கார்)  
(Mr. Naina Marikar)

There are powers in the Ordinance itself.



ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then why did they want these regulations if they had those powers? My point is: are you satisfied you have enough powers? You cannot be certain that at some time you will not have another Buddharakkita.

නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.

(ஜனப் நயினா மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. Naina Marikar)

I will answer that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not objecting to this. Only, the Public Trustee interferes in some cases and does not interfere in others. I can speak of one devale in my area where he has not taken any interest. I am only saying that that matter might be considered—what might possibly turn up in the future.

අ. හා. 4.28

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා. (හබරාදුව)

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர—ஹபரதுவ)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, දැන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති මෙම යෝජනාවේ සඳහන්ව තිබෙනව, “.....නියෝගය ප්‍රතික්ෂේප නොකළ යුතුය” කියා. මේ තරම් පැරණි රෙගුලාසි මාලාවක් අවලංගු කිරීම ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන්නට හෝ පිළිගන්නට හෝ වෙන මොන දෙයක් කරන්නට හෝ කලින්—

නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.

(ஜனப் நயினா மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. Naina Marikar)

If you read Section 43 (2), you will find the phraseology is identical.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

විකක් ඉන්න. මම කාරණය කියන්නක් කලින් උත්තරයක් දී ඉවරයි. මා පෙන්වා දෙන්නට අදහස් කෙළේ මේ විධියේ පැරණි රෙගුලාසියක් අවලංගු කරන්නටය, වෙනස් කරන්නටය කියා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ ගරු ඇමතිවරයෙක් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා නම් අඩු ගණනේ ඒ රෙගුලාසි කීපය වත් අපට එවන්න ඕනැ. අවුරුදු පහකට කලින් ගැසට් පත්‍රයක පළ වූ රෙගුලාසියක් අවලංගු කිරීම පිළිගැනීම හෝ ප්‍රතික්ෂේප නොකිරීම හෝ සඳහා අපි ඒ ගැසට් පත්‍රය සොයා ගන්න ඕනැ. ඒ සඳහා මම අද උදේ පොත් කාමරයට ගියා. එකම ගැසට් පත්‍රයයි තිබෙන්නේ. ඒකත් එළියට ගෙනැවිත් තිබුණා. මම උප ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලාගෙනයි කියවා බැලුවේ. එම නිසා මේ විධියේ පැරණි දේවල් ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන්නට හෝ පිළිගන්නට හෝ සංශෝධනය කරන්නට හෝ කියා කියන විට ඒ පැරණි රෙගුලාසිවල පිටපතක් මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා නම් ප්‍රයෝජන වත් වෙනව.

අතික් කාරණය මෙම යෝජනාවට ඉහතින් ඇති සෑම යෝජනාවකම සඳහන් වී තිබෙන්නේ “අනුමත කළ යුතුය” කියයි. එහෙත් මෙම යෝජනාවේ අගට සඳහන් වන්නේ “ප්‍රතික්ෂේප නොකළ යුතුය” කියා. මම දන්නේ නැහැ, මොන හේතුවක් නිසා එසේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවද කියා.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் பிரதி அங்கிராசனார்)

(Mr. Deputy-Chairman of Committees)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මේ ගැන තවත් විස්තර කළා කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවද?

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

නැහැ මම මොහොතකින් අවසන් කරනව. මේ යෝජනාව සම්මත කරගන්න. මගේ ඊට කිසිම විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. මම මෙම රෙගුලාසිය මේ ආකාරයට



කල්තැබීම

කල්තැබීම

වචන යොදා සකස් කර තිබීමෙන් කැළඹී විහාරයේ තත්ත්වය ගැන යම්කිසි වෙනස් කමක් මේ ආණ්ඩුව විසින් කරන්න අදහස් කරනවාද කියා මෙහිදී එක්තරා බියක් ඇති වෙනවා. අන්න ඒ බිය නැති කර ගැනීම පිණිසයි මේ කරුණ මම පෙන්වා දුන්නෙ. ඒ මොකද කැළඹී විහාරය කණගාටුදායක සිද්ධීන් කීපයකටම භාජන වුණ තැනක්. ඒ තත්ත්වය දැන් මග හැරී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. පළාතේ පිළිගත් හොඳ විහාරාධිපතින් වහන්සේ නමක් දැන් ඉන්නවා. එම නිසා මහා භාරකාරතුමාගේ පාලනය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ඉවත් කර, ඒ විහාරාධිපතින් වහන්සේ වෙනස් කර වෙන කාට වත් හෝ භාර දෙන්නට අදහසක් තිබෙනවාදෝ කියන සැකයක් ඇති වෙනවා. එවැනි සැකයක් ඇති විම හොඳ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ගරු උප ඇමතිතුමා ඒ කරුණ පැහැදිලි කර දෙනවා ඇත කියා මම අදහස් කරනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

ශේෂතාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදින් ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී:

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

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

Motion made, and Question proposed,  
“That the House do now adjourn”.—  
[The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am glad the Hon. Minister is here. When he was not here I referred to the case of Mr. Joseph of the Railway Security Service. It is a most unfair situation that has arisen. Mr. Joseph has not made a charge against anybody. He went

before the Minister and asked him to look at the report of the Permanent secretary who went into certain charges that had been made—very serious charges—against the head of the Security Service of having borrowed money from another officer and not paying it back. Now what is the position? You have ordered that this officer should go before the very man who made the charge, namely Mr. Rampala, the General Manager of Railways. It is most unfair. You are asking Mr. Rampala to be both judge and prosecutor. He is the person who will give the decision also. What is the meaning of this? There must be some sense of justice and fairplay in this matter.

After all Mr. Joseph represented matters not as an individual but as secretary of the union. He was only carrying out the orders of the union. I hope the Minister will look into this matter. If you are going to hold an inquiry, appoint a Permanent Secretary or somebody of that status to hold the inquiry. You are asking the man who made the charge against the officer to hold the inquiry. Where is the justice of this whole business?

අ. හා. 4.33

බොනල්ඩ් ජේ. රණවිර මයා. (නුවර එළිය)

(திரு. டொனால்ட் ஜே. ரணவிர—நுவரெலியா)

(Mr. Donald J. Ranaweera—Nuwara Eliya)

රජයේ වැඩ ආයය භාර ගරු ඇමති තුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස කාරණයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න තිබෙනවා. නුවරඑළිය ජන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයට අයිති “බ්ලැක් පුල්” නමැති ප්‍රදේශය ඉතා වැදගත් පාලමක් සම්බන්ධයෙනුයි, මෙම කාරණය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන්නෙ. එම පාලම කඩ වැටුණ නිසා දැනට ලැලි පාලමක් දමා තිබෙනවා. එම ප්‍රදේශය වෙසෙන ජනතාවට—පාඨශාලාවලට යන මුමයින්ටත් ප්‍රදේශවාසීන්ටත් මේ නිසා සිදු වන්නෙ ලොකු කරදරයක්. පාඨ ශාලා කීපයක් යන මුමින් දාහකට වැඩි



## කල්තැබීම

[రఘువీర తెలు.]

සංඛ්‍යාවක් මෙම පාලම උඩින්, ගමන් කරන්නේ. දැනට මෙම ලැලි පාලම ඉතා අබලන් වී තිබෙන නිසා මේ ගැන අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කියා සිටිනවා. වැඩි කලක් යන්ට පෙර වාහන යන්න පුළුවන් තත්ත්වයට එම පාලම සකස් කර දෙන්නය කියා වැඩි දුරටත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 4.35

ගරු ඊ. එල්. බී. පුරුල්ලේ (ප්‍රවෘත්ති  
ආමනි)

(கௌரவ ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுருல்ல—போக்கு  
வரத்து அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle—Minister of Communications)

I am thankful to the hon. Member for Yatiyantota for having raised this question. The Railway Security Officers' Union made representations to me that they were being harassed. Therefore I summoned the office-bearers to my office and discussed the matter. I asked them what type of harassment they were subjected to. They told me of certain matters that were being inquired into at that time. I told them they could not canvass matters that were the subject matter of an inquiry.

Then they brought up the case of one of the senior officers who is alleged to have borrowed money from the subordinates. They brought to my notice that after an inquiry was held that staff officer was still continuing to borrow money. At that time the General Manager said, "All right, we have already dealt with the man for a similar offence; if he is continuing the practice, I will hold an inquiry."

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then why did you interdict the secretary?

කල් තැබීම

ଗରୁ ଶୁରୁଲ୍‌ଲେ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

I will explain that. Thereafter the General Manager delegated authority to a staff officer to hold an inquiry into this allegation and the Secretary of the Railway Security Officers' Union was asked to come for a preliminary inquiry so that proper inquiries could be initiated against that particular staff officer on the allegation made. He did not turn up on that occasion. Therefore action was taken against him.

On hearing that, I got them down again. Even the Station Masters' Union interviewed me. We had a discussion and it was agreed that that officer should go before the inquiring officer and explain to him the reason why he was not present before the inquiring officer earlier.

Those are the facts of the case.

ප්‍රභූතය විමසන ලදිත්, සහායම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

මත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව

අ. හා. 4.37 ට අද දින සහසම්මතිය  
අනුව, 1965 දෙසැම්බර් 23 වන  
බ්‍රහස්පතින්දා අ. හා. 2 වන තෙක්  
කල් ගියේ ය.

அதன்படி சபை பி. ப. 4.37 மணிக்கு  
சபையினது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்திற்  
கிணங்க 1965, டிசம்பர் 23 ஆம் திகதி  
பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 4.37 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Thursday, 23rd December 1965, pursuant to the Resolution of the House this Day.



පරිශිෂ්ටය

අංක 1 දරණ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුර සමඟ සහායකය මත තවත් 04 ලැයිස්තුව

පින්නිනොටු

වි.ම. இல. 1 க்கான விடையுடன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பட்டியல்

APPENDIX

List tabled with Answer to Question No. I

අනුක්‍රමික අංකය Serial No.	විවිධ සේවා සමූහය Name of Multi-purpose Union	වර්ෂය Year	දළ ලාභය Gross Profit		දළ පාඩුව Gross Loss		ශුද්ධ ලාභය Net Profit		ශුද්ධ පාඩුව Net Loss		ශුද්ධ වටිනාකම Net Worth	
			රුපියල් Rs.	මො. ත. ත. රුපා මො. ත. ත. රුපා	රුපියල් Rs.	මො. ත. ත. රුපා මො. ත. ත. රුපා	රුපියල් Rs.	මො. ත. ත. රුපා මො. ත. ත. රුපා	රුපියල් Rs.	මො. ත. ත. රුපා මො. ත. ත. රුපා	රුපියල් Rs.	මො. ත. ත. රුපා මො. ත. ත. රුපා
1.	හේවාගේ කෝරලය Hewagom Korale	1960 ...	1,44,900	...	—	...	51,523	...	—	...	7,22,567	...
		1961 ...	2,67,217	...	—	...	32,774	...	—	...	9,46,687	...
		1962 ...	3,69,196	...	—	...	91,473	...	—	...	9,39,330	...
		1963 ...	4,03,050	...	—	...	54,570	...	—	...	13,08,980	...
		1964 ...	3,02,553	...	—	...	—	...	44,243	...	15,24,368	...
2.	නුගේගොඩ Nugegoda	1960 ...	4,19,217	...	—	...	2,23,331	...	—	...	4,19,179	...
		1961 ...	4,85,939	...	—	...	2,23,811	...	—	...	4,81,584	...
		1962 ...	5,37,877	...	—	...	2,15,843	...	—	...	5,53,755	...
		1963 ...	5,94,547	...	—	...	41,170	...	—	...	4,83,175	...
		1964 ...	ගණන් පරීක්ෂණය කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. කණ්ණාඩි පරිශෝධනේ නඩවරෙහි.									
3.	මොරටුව Moratuwa	1960 ...	79,803	...	—	...	43,121	...	—	...	98,618	...
		1961 ...	1,06,693	...	—	...	41,783	...	—	...	1,38,712	...
		1962 ...	1,42,890	...	—	...	34,110	...	—	...	1,54,252	...
		1963 ...	1,57,349	...	—	...	—	...	2,403	...	1,55,318	...
		1964 ...	3,10,860	...	—	...	—	...	45,102	...	1,01,109	...



பிரதிபல

பிரதிபல

சீர்தர Serial No.	பிரதிபல Name of Multi-purpose Union	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rs.
4.	பிரதிபல-பொல்கசோவித Piliyandala-Polgasowita	1960	1,14,028	—	54,373	—	1,57,962
		1961	96,179	—	61,070	—	1,30,841
		1962	1,40,110	—	79,807	—	2,57,971
		1963	1,12,311	—	6,593	—	2,64,478
		1964	1,45,906	—	17,421	—	2,85,540
5.	பிரதிபல கைரல Hapitigam Korale	1960	92,535	—	59,318	—	2,76,516
		1961	1,26,636	—	70,820	—	3,29,527
		1962	1,45,490	—	89,079	—	4,01,667
		1963	1,47,111	—	59,168	—	4,32,876
		1964	...	...	...	...	...
6.	பிரதிபல கைரல Siyane Gangaboda	1960	56,339	—	10,287	—	64,383
		1961	76,544	—	25,624	—	88,249
		1962	...	...	...	...	...
		1963	...	...	...	...	...
		1964	...	...	...	...	...
7.	பிரதிபல கைரல Siyane Udugaha	1960	43,718	—	10,051	—	72,010
		1961	55,050	—	27,572	—	99,366
		1962	78,277	—	32,678	—	1,27,162
		1963	81,180	—	11,793	—	1,49,843
		1964	...	...	...	...	...
8.	பிரதிபல கைரல கைரல "சு" Aluthkuru Korale North (A)	1960	3,86,532	—	1,63,248	—	6,16,751
		1961	3,68,154	—	90,071	—	6,82,149
		1962	4,04,720	—	49,471	—	7,09,914
		1963	...	...	...	...	...
		1964	...	...	...	...	...











பேரறிஞர்

பேரறிஞர்

செவரிசை Serial No.	வரிசை Year	பெயர் Name of Multi-purpose Union	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rupees	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rupees	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rupees	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rupees	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rupees
19.	1960 ...	ஹரிபத்னா ஹரிபத்னா	1,53,379 ...	—	75,156 ...	—	2,76,687 ...
	1961 ...	Harispattu Tumpane	1,69,179 ...	—	93,974 ...	—	3,16,492 ...
	1962 ...	ஹரிபத்னா ஹரிபத்னா	2,00,816 ...	—	1,13,276 ...	—	4,25,389 ...
	1963 ...		2,22,221 ...	—	86,648 ...	—	4,33,024 ...
	1964 ...		1,49,483 ...	—	6,563 ...	—	4,68,786 ...
20.	1960 ...	ஹரிபத்னா ஹரிபத்னா	97,079 ...	—	34,363 ...	—	99,199 ...
	1961 ...	Dumbara West	1,05,334 ...	—	39,488 ...	—	1,36,614 ...
	1962 ...	டம்பாரா மேற்கு	1,78,916 ...	—	62,247 ...	—	1,93,873 ...
	1963 ...		1,79,126 ...	—	22,686 ...	—	2,04,061 ...
	1964 ...		மொத்த பரிசீலனை கரணம் யது ரூபி.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.
21.	1960 ...	ஹரிபத்னா ஹரிபத்னா	1,08,904 ...	—	64,136 ...	—	2,59,144 ...
	1961 ...	Dumbara Central	1,26,872 ...	—	81,237 ...	—	3,22,577 ...
	1962 ...	டம்பாரா மத்தி	1,63,187 ...	—	1,05,447 ...	—	3,87,801 ...
	1963 ...		2,00,725 ...	—	23,719 ...	—	4,82,910 ...
	1964 ...		மொத்த பரிசீலனை கரணம் யது ரூபி.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.
22.	1960 ...	ஹரிபத்னா ஹரிபத்னா	33,529 ...	—	13,289 ...	—	47,547 ...
	1961 ...	Uda Dumbara	19,483 ...	—	—	50,696 ...	97,892 ...
	1962 ...	உட டம்பாரா	45,721 ...	—	—	33,687 ...	11,520 ...
	1963 ...		மொத்த பரிசீலனை கரணம் யது ரூபி.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.
	1964 ...		மொத்த பரிசீலனை கரணம் யது ரூபி.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.	கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை நடைபெறுகிறது.
23.	1960 ...	ஹரிபத்னா ஹரிபத்னா	1,54,547 ...	—	67,337 ...	—	2,14,045 ...
	1961 ...	Denuwara	2,13,793 ...	—	83,666 ...	—	3,04,000 ...
	1962 ...	தேனுவாரா	2,23,538 ...	—	28,402 ...	—	3,25,436 ...
	1963 ...		1,99,045 ...	—	—	33,839 ...	2,82,556 ...
	1964 ...		3,06,945 ...	—	59,652 ...	—	3,38,681 ...



பிரதீபித

பிரதீபித

அனுபந்தி அங்கு Serial No.	பிரதீபித மன்திரிய பிரதீபித மன்திரிய Name of Multi-purpose Union	வருடம் Year	பிரதீபித Gross Profit Rupees	பிரதீபித Gross Loss Rupees	பிரதீபித Net Profit Rupees	பிரதீபித Net Loss Rupees	பிரதீபித Net Worth Rupees
கொடர் இல.	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம்	மொத்த இலாபம் ரூபா	மொத்த நட்டம் ரூபா	தேறிய இலாபம் ரூபா	தேறிய நட்டம் ரூபா	தேறிய பெறுமதி ரூபா
24.	தேல்தொலி மன்திரிய Deltota Central தெல்தொலி மன்திரிய	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	43,454 ... 40,726 ... 71,708 ... 98,759 ... 56,182 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	10,351 ... 449 ... 11,055 ... 26,447 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... 39,337 ...	82,548 ... 72,787 ... 83,175 ... 99,591 ... 72,989 ...
25.	பாதா ஹேதா Patha Hewaheta பாத ஹேதா	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	62,305 ... 62,793 ... 53,266 ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	37,083 ... 31,600 ... — ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... 31,940 ... — ... — ...	1,32,611 ... 1,64,124 ... 1,40,978 ... — ... — ...
26.	உடாபலாத்த Udapalatha உடாபலாத்த	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,19,989 ... 1,15,267 ... 1,94,596 ... 2,25,544 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	18,527 ... 17,937 ... 80,597 ... 54,231 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	1,42,953 ... 1,51,779 ... 2,28,640 ... 2,78,978 ... — ...
27.	உடாபலாத்த Uda Bulathgama உடாபலாத்த	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	2,64,567 ... 2,32,724 ... 3,57,292 ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	53,323 ... 81,303 ... 1,05,528 ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	2,36,079 ... 3,14,765 ... 3,81,439 ... — ... — ...
28.	கண்டி Kandy கண்டி	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,54,113 ... 1,96,382 ... 2,88,039 ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	65,015 ... 1,04,611 ... 1,69,987 ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	3,53,744 ... 5,16,337 ... 4,88,228 ... — ... — ...



பேரறிக்கை

பேரறிக்கை

அனுதுதிக செரி No.	பெரிட யெலி யலிபகார யலலெய் தல Name of Multi-purpose Union	வெருடம் Year	ஃல லாபய Gross Profit Rupees	ஃல பாஹி Gross Loss Rupees	ஃல லாபய Net Profit Rupees	ஃல பாஹி Net Loss Rupees	ஃல லாபய Net Worth Rupees
தெரடர் இல.	ப. நேர. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம்	மொத்த இலாபம் மொத்த நட்டம்	மொத்த நட்டம் மொத்த இலாபம்	தேறிய இலாபம் தேறிய நட்டம்	தேறிய நட்டம் தேறிய இலாபம்	தேறிய பெறுமறி சூபா
29.	ஃலெலி கெர்ரல Ambagamuwa Korale அம்பகமுல கொறலை	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	— — — — 3,51,371	— — — — —	— — — — 1,72,966	— — — — —	— — — — 6,22,360—ஃலன் யலலெய்.
30.	லாலை Matale மாத்தலை	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	2,21,488 2,14,916 1,76,045 1,32,059 1,63,487	— — — — —	75,724 79,049 8,481 — —	— — — 1,07,002 64,643	4,48,726 5,24,475 5,05,233 2,73,126 1,93,262 புதிய சங்கம்.
31.	ஃலுல் Dambulla டம்பல்ல	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	9,976 50,237 84,541 1,09,590 1,33,544	— — — — —	3,534 18,922 34,699 11,184 13,675	— — — — —	4,957 15,301 63,882 75,433 91,071
32.	கொல்லை Kothmale கொத்தலை	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	1,57,572 2,41,160 — — —	— — — — —	60,892 1,34,479 — — —	— — — — —	1,10,783 2,35,159 — — —
			கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை நடைபெறுகிறது.				
			கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை நடைபெறுகிறது.				
33.	ஃலெலிவாலை Uda Hewaheta உட கெவஹெற்ற	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	74,505 83,730 68,894 1,44,310 —	— — — — —	44,454 59,413 53,434 83,509 —	— — — — —	1,21,243 1,71,816 2,25,894 2,97,801 —
			கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை நடைபெறுகிறது.				







පරිශීලනය

පරිශීලනය

අනුක්‍රමික අංකය Serial No.	විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සංගමයේ නම Name of the Multi-purpose Union	වර්ෂය Year	දළ ලාභය Gross Profit	දළ පාඩුව Gross Loss	දේශීය ලාභය Net Profit	දේශීය පාඩුව Net Loss	දේශීය වටිනාකම Net Worth
කොට්ඨාස District	ප. நேர. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர் P. N. R. K. S. Name	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss	தேறிய இலாபம் Net Profit	தேறிய நட்டம் Net Loss	தேறிய பெறுமதி Net Worth
இல.			ரூபா Rupees	ரூபா Rupees	ரூபா Rupees	ரூபா Rupees	ரூபா Rupees
39.	අම්බලන්ගොඩ Ambalangoda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	அம்பலாங்கொடை	1960	1,57,904	—	22,465	—	2,56,366
		1961	1,78,835	—	38,933	—	2,94,504
		1962	2,37,051	—	53,661	—	3,43,276
		1963	2,43,153	—	65,429	—	3,96,124
		1964	2,26,508	—	10,872	—	4,15,896
40.	තල්පේ පත්තු Talpe pattu	...	...	...	...	...	...
	தல்பே பத்து	1960	91,000	—	25,354	—	1,94,627
		1961	1,38,736	—	39,356	—	2,32,421
		1962	1,66,317	—	68,853	—	2,93,695
		1963	1,49,176	—	1,922	—	2,85,568
		1964	...	...	...	...	...
41.	ගාල්ල ගහබොඩ පත්තු Galle-Gangaboda Pattu	...	...	...	...	...	...
	காலி-கங்கபொட பத்து	1960	1,54,498	—	73,874	—	3,61,128
		1961	1,27,490	—	5,2636	—	3,87,019
		1962	1,41,159	—	59,626	—	3,99,079
		1963	1,56,180	—	62,586	—	4,91,876
		1964	...	...	...	...	...
42.	බෙන්තොට වලල්ලාවි කෝරළය Bentota Walallawita Korale	...	...	...	...	...	...
	பெந்தோட்டை வல்லாவிற்ற கோறளை	1960	72,460	—	5,200	—	1,19,854
		1961	1,02,114	—	—	3,389	1,17,505
		1962	65,450	—	7,699	—	1,24,514
		1963	87,998	—	28,431	—	1,44,900
		1964	1,05,518	—	31,355	—	1,73,703
43.	ගහබොඩ පත්තු Gangaboda pattu	...	...	...	...	...	...
	கங்கபொட பத்து	1960	76,266	—	36,048	—	1,70,750
		1961	91,828	—	44,410	—	2,09,873
		1962	1,05,255	—	29,061	—	2,41,740
		1963	1,05,378	—	2,164	—	2,48,310
		1964	1,03,458	—	—	42,613	1,88,619
44.	වැලිගම කෝරළය Waligam Korale	...	...	...	...	...	...
	வெலிகம் கோறளை	1960	1,28,818	—	73,540	—	3,54,879
		1961	1,45,264	—	57,426	—	3,60,854
		1962	1,70,202	—	77,309	—	4,33,867
		1963	37,819	—	26,608	—	4,72,307
		1964	1,890	—	—	2,329	4,32,119



சுருக்க செயல் Serial No.	விவர விவரம் Name of the Multi-purpose Union	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rs.
தொடர் இல.	ப.நா.கூ.சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம்	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rs.
45.	மோரவக் கைர்லே Morawak Korale மொறவக்க கோறலை	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	82,123 ... 95,033 ... 95,862 ... 1,27,949 ... 94,885 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	41,059 ... 64,247 ... 59,766 ... 28,400 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... 15,993 ...	1,92,955 ... 2,63,281 ... 3,18,704 ... 3,30,793 ... 3,15,144 ...
46.	கந்தவெலி பந்து Kanduboda pattu கந்தபொட பந்து	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	33,132 ... 47,675 ... 50,598 ... 82,801 ... 92,643 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	14,497 ... 26,812 ... 22,214 ... 47,417 ... 19,923 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	82,006 ... 99,732 ... 1,08,618 ... 1,60,724 ... 1,65,726 ...
47.	வெல்லெலி பந்து Wellaboda pattu வெல்லபொட பந்து	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	75,047 ... 1,10,038 ... 1,11,543 ... 85,348 ... 1,01,457 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	36,783 ... 53,219 ... 23,141 ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... 24,091 ... 36,289 ...	1,53,101 ... 1,87,579 ... 2,24,969 ... 2,01,488 ... 1,41,712 ...
48.	மாதர் கவின் பந்து Matera Four Gravets மாதத்தறை நான்கு பிரிவுகள்	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	76,266 ... 91,828 ... 1,05,255 ... 1,05,378 ... 1,03,458 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	36,048 ... 44,410 ... 29,061 ... 2,164 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... 42,613 ...	1,70,750 ... 2,09,873 ... 2,41,740 ... 2,48,310 ... 1,88,619 ...
49.	கிருவா பந்து Giruwapattu South கிருவாப்பத்து தெற்கு	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,51,485 ... 1,47,726 ... 1,85,273 ... 1,26,138 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	63,657 ... 40,508 ... 54,443 ... — ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... 12,178 ... — ...	3,45,438 ... 3,83,407 ... 4,34,417 ... 4,21,919 ... — ...

கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை நடைபெறுகிறது.

கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை கர் கணக்குப் பரிசீலனை.



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පරිශීලනය

1960/61 නියා විරහිතයි.

අනුක්‍රමික අංකය Serial No.	විවිධ සේවා සමූහකාර සංගමයේ නම Name of the Multi-purpose Union	වර්ෂය Year	මුළු ලාභය රුපියල් Gross Profit Rs.	මුළු පාඩුව රුපියල් Gross Loss Rs.	මුද්ධ ලාභය රුපියල් Net Profit Rs.	මුද්ධ පාඩුව රුපියල් Net Loss Rs.	මුද්ධ වටිනාකම රුපියල් Net Worth Rs.
தொடர் இல.	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம்	மொத்த இலாபம் ரூபா	மொத்த நட்டம் ரூபா	தேறிய இலாபம் ரூபா	தேறிய நட்டம் ரூபா	தேறிய பெறுமதி ரூபா
50.	මාගමපුර Magampura மாம்புர	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	— — 37,017 63,946 1,10,027	— — — — —	— — — — 26,986	— — 8,754 6,275 —	— — — — 25,358
51.	උතුරු ගිරුවා පත්තු Giruwapattu South கிருவாப் பத்து தெற்கு	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	...	...	...	...	...
52.	නෙන්මරාවි Thenmarachchi தென்மராட்சி	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	56,757 30,143 63,424 63,516 76,401	— — — — —	7,044 1,620 20,373 22,826 7,134	— — — — —	132,371 2,18,807 2,35,951 192,317 2,36,674
53.	නෙන්මරාවි නැගෙනහිර Thenmarachchi East தென்மராட்சி கிழக்கு	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	8,305 17,122 19,049 19,789 24,542	— — — — —	2,724 9,899 12,855 10,434 7,828	— — — — —	3,774 14,292 26,776 38,526 45,686
54.	යාපනය Jaffna யாழ்ப்பாணம்	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,37,177 1,42,937 1,39,110 1,03,818 1,72,269	— — — — —	30,036 42,524 23,164 10,283 41,918	— — — — —	2,71,714 2,97,126 3,24,596 3,14,922 3,66,328



பரிசீலனை

பரிசீலனை

சுருக்க அகல Serial No.	தொடர் இல.	தலைப்பு Name of the Multi-purpose Union	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rs.
சுருக்க அகல Serial No.	தொடர் இல.	தலைப்பு Name of the Multi-purpose Union	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rs.
55.	கைமேலாதி வகை	Thenmarachchi West	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	1960	9,888	—	2,786	—	5,070
		தென்மராட்சி மேற்கு		1961	16,262	—	9,012	—	15,756
				1962	10,332	—	3,319	—	18,804
				1963	9,936	—	—	675	13,815
				1964	16,221	—	5,318	—	18,646
56.	காடாவி	Kaddaiveli	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	1960	19,810	—	2,102	—	10,107
		கட்டைவெளி		1961	22,725	—	4,745	—	25,042
				1962	—	366	—	3,189	17,883
				1963	3,725	—	—	1,005	16,464
				1964	46,002	—	25,489	—	8,109
57.	புலோலி	Puloly	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	1960	14,608	—	7,679	—	15,603
		புலோலி		1961	28,554	—	12,792	—	33,015
				1962	36,312	—	18,740	—	52,454
				1963	68,591	—	34,581	—	83,503
				1964	68,262	—	26,025	—	1,06,491
58.	உபுபிட்யி	Udupiddy V. C. Area	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	1960	20,052	—	2,844	—	11,990
		உபுபிட்யி கி. ச. பகுதி		1961	22,993	—	9,599	—	25,427
				1962	30,636	—	17,996	—	21,460
				1963	38,718	—	21,005	—	68,574
				1964	45,740	—	17,099	—	84,501
59.	இலாண்ட்	Islands	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	1960	64,112	—	17,941	—	1,69,773
		இலாண்ட்		1961	1,07,896	—	59,112	—	2,00,025
				1962	1,00,503	—	48,976	—	2,44,084
				1963	71,699	—	4,063	—	2,31,372
				1964	1,88,557	—	23,600	—	2,46,893



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අනුක්‍රමික අංකය Serial No.	විවිධ සේවා සමූහකාර සංගමයේ නම Name of the Multi-purpose Union	වර්ෂය Year	දළ ලාභය රුපියල් Gross Profit Rs.	දළ පාඩුව රුපියල් Gross Loss Rs.	දේව ලාභය රුපියල් Net Profit Rs.	දේව පාඩුව රුපියල් Net Loss Rs.	දේව වටිනාකම රුපියල් Net Worth Rs.
தொடர் இல.	ப. நேர். கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம்	மொத்த இலாபம் ரூபா	மொத்த நட்டம் ரூபா	தேறிய இலாபம் ரூபா	தேறிய நட்டம் ரூபா	கேறிய பெறுமதி ரூபா
60.	පන්තිපිප්පු Pandatherippu பண்டத்தெருப்பு	...	1960 ... 26,739 ... 1961 ... 27,227 ... 1962 ... 30,030 ... 1963 ... — 1964 ... 44,731 ...	— — — 3,846 —	8,547 ... 10,668 ... 6,892 ... — 3,542 ...	— — — 6,277 —	13,935 24,536 28,991 27,436 33,465
61.	වලි බටහිර Vali West வலி மேற்கு	...	1960 ... 36,621 ... 1961 ... 74,262 ... 1962 ... 1,15,468 ... 1963 ... 98,464 ... 1964 ... 1,78,967 ...	— — — — — — — — — —	24,302 ... 45,794 ... 69,232 ... 33,719 ... 66,670 ...	— — — — —	1,86,070 2,05,303 2,68,581 2,93,058 3,50,595
62.	වලි නැගෙනහිර Vali East வலிகாடம் கிழக்கு	...	1960 ... 38,742 ... 1961 ... 50,572 ... 1962 ... 52,360 ... 1963 ... 39,756 ... 1964 ... 74,984 ...	— — — — — — — — — —	10,921 ... 19,271 ... 15,083 ... — 32,782 ...	— — — — 12,957 ... — — — —	1,32,121 1,55,042 1,63,595 1,60,726 1,77,733
63.	වලි උතුර Vali North வலிகாடம் வடக்கு	...	1960 ... 51,937 ... 1961 ... 53,657 ... 1962 ... 91,475 ... 1963 ... 1,13,560 ... 1964 ... 72,814 ...	— — — — — — — — — —	22,516 ... 22,268 ... 41,127 ... 52,317 ... — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — 23,236 ... —	1,48,181 1,64,860 1,80,586 2,19,380 1,79,827 1,66,585 1,84,272 2,27,869 2,55,279
64.	යාපනය දකුණ Yalpanam South யாழ்ப்பாணம் தெற்கு	...	1960 ... 75,858 ... 1961 ... 44,948 ... 1962 ... 40,190 ... 1963 ... 45,681 ... 1964 ... ...	— — — — — — — — — —	59,283 ... 1,320 ... 19,738 ... 318 ... — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	...

கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை நடைபெறுகின்றது.

கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை நடைபெறுகின்றது.

மகன் பரிசீலனை කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ.







பெரிசுபலம்

பெரிசுபலம்

சுருதி Serial No.	சுருதி Name of the Multi-purpose Union	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rs.
தொடர் இல.	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம்	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Worth Rs.
70.	மூலதீவத் தீவு Mulai-thivu	1960	36,407	—	7,221	—	36,301
		1961	29,484	—	—	6,660	34,410
		1962	33,043	—	—	25,111	10,499
		1963	30,307	—	—	36,972	35,278
		1964	37,325	—	—	18,191	93,282
71.	வவுனியா வடக்கு Vavuniya North	1960	3,860	—	30,011	—	39,272
		1961	—	5,898	—	23,294	17,477
		1962	—	2,636	—	1,383	9,717
		1963	7,114	—	—	13,365	2,245
		1964	29,009	—	4,034	—	3,385
72.	மன்னார் Mannar	1960	15,060	—	6,474	—	17,562
		1961	3,578	—	—	14,307	—
		1962	36,169	—	—	5,667	—
		1963	37,325	—	4,001	—	—
		1964	22,183	—	—	27,864	—
73.	மன்னார் Manthai	1960	—	—	11,080	—	17,101
		1961	—	—	3,107	—	17,646
		1962	—	1,232	—	1,603	15,752
		1963	4,988	—	—	11,526	15,802
		1964	15,460	—	—	30,165	—
74.	மன்னார் Manthai	1960	12,487	—	6,251	—	7,656
		1961	13,813	—	6,399	—	14,701
		1962	23,452	—	12,178	—	25,301
		1963	15,912	—	1,300	—	24,755
		1964	28,125	—	3,398	—	28,028















பரிசீலனை

பரிசீலனை

சுருக்க சுருக்க Serial No.	விவர விவர விவர Name of the Multi-purpose Union ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net worth Rs.
90.	வெடா வில்லி ஹத்பத்து Wouda Wili Hatpattu வேயுட வில்லி ஹத்பத்து	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,95,283 ... 2,22,244 ... 2,49,651 ... 1,82,173 ... 2,37,450 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	68,588 ... 1,03,675 ... 1,50,482 ... 35,442 ... 29,490 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	4,75,281 ... 6,02,693 ... 7,02,982 ... 7,33,913 ... 7,56,872 ...
91.	ஹிர்யாலா Hiriyala South ஹிர்யால தெற்கு	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,54,737 ... 1,24,534 ... 1,38,649 ... 1,67,256 ... 1,06,262 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	1,04,001 ... 82,167 ... 76,533 ... 82,103 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... 12,272 ...	3,49,618 ... 4,16,701 ... 4,99,575 ... 5,74,606 ... 5,66,855 ...
92.	வன்னி ஹிர்யாலா Wanni North Hiriyala வன்னி வடக்கு ஹிர்யால	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,26,763 ... 1,56,767 ... 1,77,928 ... 1,67,835 ... 2,71,724 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	68,771 ... 64,477 ... 76,603 ... 50,717 ... 90,639 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	3,44,408 ... 2,74,978 ... 3,24,040 ... 8,92,181 ... 7,83,307 ...
93.	சத் கொரலே Sath Korale சத் கொறலே	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,68,504 ... 1,91,647 ... 2,29,670 ... 2,37,259 ... 1,78,815 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	87,391 ... 1,25,461 ... 1,22,194 ... 85,467 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... 60,258 ...	4,85,470 ... 5,84,713 ... 6,72,452 ... 7,54,779 ... 6,96,096 ...
94.	தேவமதி ஹத்பத்து Devameddi Hathpattu தேவமதி ஹத்பத்து	1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,32,231 ... 1,53,658 ... 1,80,224 ... 1,38,587 ... 89,022 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	70,040 ... 1,21,206 ... 1,26,507 ... 82,627 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... 20,046 ...	4,22,827 ... 5,41,308 ... 6,65,966 ... 7,00,069 ... 6,82,056 ...



அனுபந்த சரி No.	பெயர் Name of the Multi-purpose Union	வருடம் Year	மொத்த Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த Net Worth Rs.
95.	உதறு பிற்றிகல் கோறனை Uthuru Pitigal Korale	1960 ...	83,633 ...	— ...	28,235 ...	— ...	76,354 ...
		1961 ...	75,020 ...	— ...	20,378 ...	— ...	91,252 ...
		1962 ...	1,17,078 ...	— ...	— ...	2,505 ...	93,823 ...
		1963 ...	1,21,289 ...	— ...	— ...	66,650 ...	27,292 ...
		1964 ...	2,06,573 ...	— ...	— ...	27,725 ...	50,557 ...
96.	புத்தலம் Puttalam	1960 ...	34,998 ...	— ...	— ...	7,799 ...	1,06,744 ...
		1961 ...	74,083 ...	— ...	25,668 ...	— ...	1,23,329 ...
		1962 ...	55,200 ...	— ...	— ...	12,231 ...	1,11,900 ...
97.	கமல பற்று Kammal Pattu	1960 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	3,000 ...
		1961 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	3,495 ...
		1962 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	3,495 ...
		1963 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	3,600 ...
		1964 ...	220 ...	— ...	58 ...	— ...	3,536 ...
98.	டகனு பிற்றிகல் கோறனை Dakunu Pitigal Korale	1960 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1961 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1962 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1963 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1964 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
99.	மன்னம்பிட்டியா Mannampitiya	1960 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1961 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1962 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1963 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1964 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
100.	தாமன்கடுவா Thamankaduwa	1960 ...	70,073 ...	— ...	34,239 ...	— ...	36,541 ...
		1961 ...	86,355 ...	— ...	37,996 ...	— ...	57,053 ...
		1962 ...	1,46,064 ...	— ...	69,417 ...	— ...	1,22,929 ...
		1963 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...
		1964 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...



අනුකූල අංකය Serial No.	විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සංගමයේ නම Name of the Multi-purpose Union	වර්ෂය Year	දළ ලාභය Gross Profit Rs.		දළ පාඩුව Gross Loss Rs.		දේශීය Net Profit Rs.		දේශීය Net Loss Rs.		මුළු Net worth Rs.
			මොத்த இலாபம்	மொத்த இலாபம்	மொத்த நட்டம்	மொத்த நட்டம்	தேறிய இலாபம்	தேறிய நட்டம்	தேறிய நட்டம்	தேறிய பெறுமதி ரூபா	
101.	අනුරාධපුර Anuradhapura அனுராதபுர	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1960	1,76,101	...	—	—	54,480	—	—	4,34,242	...
		1961	2,30,117	...	—	—	35,381	—	—	4,62,587	...
		1962	2,77,628	...	—	—	16,679	—	—	4,69,847	...
		1963	1,72,384	...	—	—	10,199	—	—	4,66,239	...
102.	කුකිරුව Kekirawa கெக்கிருவ	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
		1960	92,601	...	—	—	61,613	—	—	3,42,001	...
		1961	1,08,579	...	—	—	69,942	—	—	4,21,047	...
		1962	1,50,455	...	—	—	1,01,942	—	—	5,42,143	...
		1963	1,35,410	...	—	—	91,748	—	—	6,33,891	...
103.	කහටගස්දිගිය Kahatagasdigiya ககத்தகஸ்டிகிலிய	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
		1960	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	50,046	...
		1961	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	50,046	...
		1962	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	50,046	...
		1963	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	50,046	...
104.	මදවෙචිය Medawacheliya மதவாச்சி	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
		1960	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	—	...
		1961	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	—	...
		1962	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	—	...
		1963	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	—	...
105.	පහල උව Pahala Uva பஹல உவா	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
		1960	1,59,010	...	—	—	1,02,526	...	...	4,18,588	...
		1961	1,90,109	...	—	—	1,09,046	...	...	4,91,727	...
		1962	1,07,984	...	—	—	44,584	...	...	6,25,454	...
		1963	1,22,130	...	—	—	37,237	...	...	6,47,881	...
		1964	1,51,254	...	—	—	27,999	...	...	7,35,063	...
		1964	49,560	...	—	—	18,545	...	...	70,954	...
		1964	27,126	...	—	—	21,147	...	...	1,22,482	...
		1964	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	—	...
		1964	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	—	...



பரிசீலனை

பரிசீலனை

சீர்தர Serial No.	நிதிச் செயல்பாடு Name of the Multi-purpose Union	வருடம் Year	மொத்த இலாபம் Gross Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Gross Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.	மொத்த இலாபம் Net Profit Rs.	மொத்த நட்டம் Net Loss Rs.
106. பூதூர் Badulla பகுதி	ப. நே. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர் ப. நே. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	1960 ...	2,49,903 ...	—	1,40,136 ...	—	3,85,787	...
		1961 ...	2,14,004 ...	—	1,15,296 ...	—	4,92,670	...
		1962 ...	2,19,369 ...	—	11,013 ...	—	5,09,933	...
		1963 ...	2,57,752 ...	—	59,633 ...	—	5,66,069	...
		1964 ...	3,29,619 ...	—	76,023 ...	—	63,790	...
107. மைசூர் Maha palatha மலை-பலாத்தி	...	1960 ...	2,20,149 ...	—	68,676 ...	—	3,94,124	...
		1961 ...	2,53,976 ...	—	95,468 ...	—	4,73,727	...
		1962 ...	2,71,913 ...	—	82,292 ...	—	5,18,759	...
		1963 ...	2,68,988 ...	—	66,683 ...	—	5,80,185	...
		1964 ...	3,20,167 ...	—	28,911 ...	—	6,13,348	...
108. பூதூர் Udukinda உடுகிண்டா	...	1960 ...	1,74,236 ...	—	63,290 ...	—	2,22,202	...
		1961 ...	2,22,202 ...	—	1,09,704 ...	—	5,34,520	...
		1962 ...	1,98,828 ...	—	63,183 ...	—	5,93,558	...
		1963 ...	2,20,942 ...	—	38,434 ...	—	6,28,417	...
		1964 ...	2,89,139 ...	—	69,145 ...	—	6,81,145	...
109. கருவித்தேர் Kuruvita Korale கருவித்தேர் கோறலை	...	1960 ...	57,049 ...	—	34,177 ...	—	2,09,604	...
		1961 ...	1,16,975 ...	—	49,104 ...	—	2,61,430	...
		1962 ...	1,52,739 ...	—	73,732 ...	—	3,21,915	...
		1963 ...	1,76,920 ...	—	53,805 ...	—	3,65,713	...
		1964 ...	2,36,572 ...	—	47,702 ...	—	4,14,308	...
110. கருவித்தேர் Navadun Kukul Korale கருவித்தேர் குகல் கோறலை	...	1960 ...	1,78,782 ...	—	1,19,995 ...	—	3,86,786	...
		1961 ...	1,58,911 ...	—	83,698 ...	—	4,68,985	...
		1962 ...	2,06,519 ...	—	91,421 ...	—	5,47,226	...
		1963 ...	2,44,777 ...	—	1,04,849 ...	—	6,41,798	...
		1964 ...	2,78,333 ...	—	1,22,081 ...	—	7,56,656	...



පරිශීලනය

පරිශීලනය

අනුක්‍රමික අංකය Serial No.	විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සංගමයේ නම Name of the Multi-purpose Union	වර්ෂය Year	මුළු ලාභය Gross Profit Rs.	මුළු පාඩුව Gross Loss Rs.	මුද්ධා ලාභය Net Profit Rs.	මුද්ධා පාඩුව Net Loss Rs.	මුද්ධා වටිනාකම Net worth Rs.
தொடர் இல.	ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கப் பெயர்	வருடம்	மொத்த இலாபம்	மொத்த நட்டம்	தேறிய இலாபம்	தேறிய நட்டம்	தேறிய பெறுமதி
			ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா
111.	කඩවත් මදි කෝරළය ... Kadawath Meda Korale கடவத் மெத கோறளை	... 1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,61,629 ... 1,95,215 ... 1,94,352 ... 2,37,819 ... 2,77,767 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	93,090 ... 1,01,981 ... 63,185 ... 23,993 ... 56,462 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	3,39,816 ... 3,68,558 ... 4,36,939 ... 5,53,280 ... 5,92,391 ...
112.	කොලොන්න අටකලං ... Kolonna Atakalan கொல்லொன்ன அடகலன்	... 1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,60,742 ... 1,76,323 ... 2,00,276 ... 1,78,009 ... ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... ...	1,05,700 ... 1,13,072 ... 90,733 ... 21,029 ... ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... ...	4,16,935 ... 5,17,515 ... 5,99,936 ... 6,20,861 ... ...
113.	කෑගල්ල Kegalle கேகாலை	... 1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,61,396 ... 2,03,326 ... 2,25,162 ... 2,30,460 ... 1,88,394 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	74,089 ... 85,580 ... 73,594 ... 32,416 ... — ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... 45,815 ...	1,97,870 ... 2,49,702 ... 3,71,352 ... 3,72,933 ... 3,26,686 ...
114.	බෙලිගල් කෝරළය Beligal Korale பெலிகல் கோறளை	... 1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	1,27,500 ... 1,26,792 ... 2,37,726 ... 2,22,505 ... 2,48,416 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	68,882 ... 99,190 ... 98,755 ... 63,255 ... 77,238 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	2,60,009 ... 4,08,614 ... 4,95,347 ... 5,47,395 ... 5,66,707 ...
115.	ගල්බඩ කෝරළය Galboda Korale கல்பொட கோறளை	... 1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	55,348 ... 78,373 ... 82,828 ... 71,609 ... 1,01,536 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	19,322 ... 37,861 ... 39,082 ... 11,506 ... 28,690 ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... — ...	63,129 ... 86,376 ... 54,452 ... 12,40,440 ... 1,73,260 ...
116.	කිනිගොඩ කෝරළය Kinigoda Korale கினிகொட கோறளை	... 1960 ... 1961 ... 1962 ... 1963 ... 1964 ...	65,494 ... 53,609 ... 85,831 ... 1,32,175 ... ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... ...	15,932 ... 27,603 ... 41,944 ... 57,605 ... ...	— ... — ... — ... — ... ...	32,178 ... 86,134 ... 92,907 ... 1,97,578 ... ...
			ගණන් පරීක්ෂණය කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ.	கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை	கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை	கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை	கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை











\*முக இடல் : இடல் வெவ்வேறு தினைப் படிவ அடவெவ்வுக இவ்வுக 12வ் வடவ்வு  
 ரு. 32.00இ. அனெவ்வுக பிவ்வவ் வடவ்வு ரு. 35.00இ. இவ்வு 6 வவ் வவ்வுவெவ்வு அவ்வு.  
 பிவ்வவ்வு இவ்வு 30இ. வுபுவெவ்வு இவ்வு 45இ. இடல், வுவுவு இவ்வு இவ்வுவு, வுவுவுவ்வு  
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வுவுவு : பவ்வு வுவுவுவு வுவுவுவு வுவுவுவுவ்வு வுவுவு வுவுவுவ்வு 12 வுவுவுவுவுவு  
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 வுவுவுவுவ்வு வுவுவுவுவுவுவு (வ. ப. 500, அவ்வுவுவு வுவுவுவு, வுவுவுவு 1) வுவுவுவுவுவுவு.

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