



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජ්‍ය මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

නිල වාතාව

අත්හිතන ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගෙන් ලත් සන්දේශය [නි. 4215]

ලංකාණ්ඩුවත් බෙන්මාර්ක් රාජධානියේ ආණ්ඩුවත් අතර ගිවිසුම :
ද්විත්ව අයබදු ගැනීම වැළැක්වීම [නි. 4219]

ප්‍රශ්නලව වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 4222]

ශාක ප්‍රකාශය : එම්. බාලසුන්දරම් මයා. [නි. 4263]

පිළිගත් වන ලද කෙටුම්පත් පනත [නි. 4268] :

දුම්රිය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනය : විශේෂ කාරක සභාව පත් කිරීම
[නි. 4268]

සභාවර නියෝග සංශෝධනය කිරීම [නි. 4274] :

සභාවර නියෝග කාරක සභාවට පවරන ලදී.

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාව : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව (1964)
[නි. 4285]

ප්‍රසූතිකාශාර (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 4326] :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 4329] :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා, සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

කම්කරු වන්දි (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත ([නි. 4346] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී

කල් තැබීමේ ශෝජනාව [නි. 4381]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

மகா தேசாதிபதியின் செய்தி [ப. 4215]

இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் டென்மார்க் இராச்சிய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு மிடையிலான இரட்டை வரி தவிர்ப்பு முதலியன பற்றிய மரபொழுங்குடன்படிக்கை [ப. 4219]

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 4222]

அனுதாபத் தீர்மானம் : திரு. எம். பாலசுந்தரம் [ப. 4263]

புகையிரதப் பகுதி (திருத்த) மசோதா [ப. 4268] :

முதல் மதிப்பு இடப்பெற்றது

அரசியல் புனரமைப்பு : குழு நியமனம் [ப. 4268]

நிலையற் கட்டளைத் திருத்தங்கள் [ப. 4274] :

நிலையற் கட்டளைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்பெற்றது

இலங்கைப் பெற்றோலியக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : ஆண்டறிக்கை (1964) [ப. 4285]

பிரசவ சகாயம் (திருத்த) மசோதா [ப. 4326] :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப் பெற்று, நிறைவேறியது.

மருத்துவத் தேவைகள் (திருத்த) மசோதா [ப. 4329] :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப் பெற்று, திருத்தப் பெற்றவாறு நிறைவேறியது.

வேலையாளர் நட்ட ஈடு (திருத்த) மசோதா [ப. 4346] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 4381]

Volume 63

No. 24

Thursday,

23rd December 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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Read a Second and the Third Time, and passed as Amended.

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අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගෙන් ලන් සන්දේශ

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1965 දෙසැම්බර් 23 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්ද

1965, டிசம்பர் 23, வியாழக்கிழமை

Thursday, 23rd December 1965

අ. හා. 2 ට මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. කථා නායකතුමා [ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් එෆ්. පීරිස්, කේ.බී.ඊ.] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

சபை, பி.ப. 2 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ், கே.பி.ஈ.] தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

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

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර තුමාගෙන් ලන් සන්දේශ

மகா நேசாதிபதியிடமிருந்து வந்த செய்திகள்

MESSAGES FROM THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have received two Messages from His Excellency the Governor-General. I shall read them out.

I

“අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර කායසීමය.

යොමුව: අංක සී. 21/1965.

“රජ වාසල,

කොළඹ,

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව,

1965 දෙසැම්බර් 10.

මහත්මයාණනි,

1946 යේ ලංකා (ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම) රාජ්‍යයේ 36 (2) වැනි වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර, පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට නම් කරන ලද ව්‍යවස්ථා කෙටුම් පතට මහා රාජ්‍ය භීන් වහන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී නාමයෙන් මම අද දින අනුඥව දුන් බව ගෞරව පූර්වකව ඔබට දන්වමි.

‘An Act to repeal the Holidays Ordinance, and to replace that Ordinance by an Act embodying new principles and provisions which, inter alia, will give due recognition

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගෙන් ලන් සන්දේශ

to Poya Days, and to make provision in regard to matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.’

මේ වගට,

ඔබගේ කීකරු සේවක,

අ: කළේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ගොපල් ලව,

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර.

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවේ ගරු කථානායකතුමා.”

II

“රජ වාසල,

කොළඹ,

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව,

1965 දෙසැම්බර් 18.

යොමු අංක: සී. 21/1965.

මහත්මයාණනි,

1946 යේ ලංකා (ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම) රාජ්‍යයේ 36(2) වැනි වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර, පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට නම් කරන ලද ව්‍යවස්ථා කෙටුම්පත්වලට මහා රාජ්‍ය භීන් වහන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී නාමයෙන් මම අද දින අනුඥව දුන් බව ගෞරව පූර්වකව ඔබට දන්වමි:

‘An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act, No. 4 of 1963, and the Income Tax Ordinance, to amend other written law for the purpose of effecting certain consequential amendments and for requiring the payment of income tax by certain institutions which have hitherto been exempt from such tax, to provide for the making of declarations within a specified period of the accumulated profits and income in the possession of persons who have evaded payment of income tax or who have failed to disclose profits and income and to enable the levy of a tax on such profits and income.’

‘An Act to give effect to Agreements entered into between the Government and foreign-owned petroleum companies as regards the compensation to be paid to such companies for certain assets of such companies which were vested in, or requisitioned for, the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation under the provisions of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.’

මේ වගට,

ඔබගේ කීකරු සේවක,

අ: කළේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ගොපල් ලව,

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර.

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවේ ගරු කථානායකතුමා.”

ලිපිලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

ලිපිලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයෙන් ලත් සන්දේශය

ආයතනයේ ලිඛිතව පැවරුණු වාර්තා

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

There is a Message received from the Senate which the Clerk will now read.

පහත දැක්වෙන සන්දේශය ලේකම් විසින් කියවන ලදී.

செயல்திகாரி கீழ்வரும் செய்தியை வாசித்தார்:

The Clerk read the following Message :

“මතු පළවන කෙටුම්පත් පනත් වලට සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය සංශෝධන නොමැතිව එකඟවී ඇත :

Holidays

Inland Revenue (Amendment)

Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation.”

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Treaty Series No. 4 of 1964 relating to Convention between the Government of Ceylon and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and Property signed at Colombo on 16th February, 1963.—[ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක]

සහාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சபையின் செயல்திகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

Regulation made under Sections 20 (11) and 33 of the Fisheries Ordinance (Cap. 212)—[ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන]

සහාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

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Ordered to lie upon the Table.

(1) 1962 ඔක්තෝබර් 1 සිට 1963 සැප්තැම්බර් 30 දක්වා ගතවූ වසරේ දෙවැනි මුදල් වර්ෂය සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ වාර්තාව, ශේෂ පත්‍රය, ලාභාලාභ ශික්ෂණ හා ගණන් පරීක්ෂකගේ වාර්තාව.

(2) පාසැල් ගුරුවරුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් පනතෙහි (432 වන පරිච්ඡේදය) 5 සහ 9 වැනි වගන්ති යටතේ සම්පාදනය කරනු ලබ, 1965 මාර්තු 31 වැනි දින අංක 14,366 දරන ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ ඉංග්‍රීසි යෙන් පමණක් පළ කරන ලද රෙගුලාසිය.—[ගරු වත්තිනායක]

සහාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

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Ordered to lie upon the Table.

Regulation made under Section 12 of the Port of Colombo (Administration) Act (Cap. 238).—[ගරු සුගතදාස]

සහාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

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Ordered to lie upon the Table.

Four sets of Regulations made under Sections 141 (1) and 237; 143, 166 and 237; and 166 (2) and 237 of the Motor Traffic Act (Cap. 203).—[ගරු හුරුල්ලේ]

සහාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

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Ordered to lie upon the Table.

(1) Estimates of Expenditure and Income of the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board for the year 1965 (revised) and 1966.

(2) Report of the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon for the year ended 31st December 1963, together with the audited Balance Sheet and Accounts.—[එස්. ඒ. පීට්ස් මයා.]

සහාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

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Ordered to lie upon the Table.

ලංකාවේ බෙන්මාර්ක් ආණ්ඩුවේ අතර
ගිවිසුම

ලංකාවේ බෙන්මාර්ක් ආණ්ඩුවේ අතර
ගිවිසුම

**ලංකාවේ බෙන්මාර්ක්
රාජධානියේ ආණ්ඩුවේ අතර
ගිවිසුම: ද්විත්ව අයවැද්ද ගැනීම
වැළැක්වීම, ආදිය**

இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் டென்மார்க்
இராச்சிய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு மிடையில் ஏற்
பட்ட மரபொழுங்குடன்படிக்கை:

இரட்டை வரி விதிப்பைத் தவிர்த்தல் ஆதிகயன

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK: AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION, &C.

රු. යූ. බී. වන්නිනායක (මුදල් ඇමති)

(கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி அமைச்சர்)

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

The Double Taxation Relief Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of Ceylon was signed on 16th February 1963 and brought into force in terms of Section 70 (1) (a) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 4 of 1963. The Convention was approved by the Senate by Resolution passed on 25th August 1964 and by the House of Representatives by Resolution passed on 20th August 1964. The Convention was published in the Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary, No. 14,162 of 4th September 1964.

This Convention has now been published as Treaty Series No. 4 of 1964 and is being tabled for the information of hon. Members.

Ceylon has already signed agreements for the avoidance of double taxation for both profits tax and income tax with the Governments of the United Kingdom, India, Sweden, Federal Republic of Germany and Norway. The agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom was terminated with effect from the year of assessment 1965-66. Steps are, however, being taken to renegotiate the agreement with the United Kingdom.

The agreement with the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark falls within the pattern of the agreement with Sweden.

Double taxation in income tax arises from the fact that under the law in Ceylon as well as in Denmark income tax is payable by a resident of one country on the income received from the other country both in the country of residence and in the other country. Wealth tax in Ceylon and property tax in Denmark are also charged on the same basis.

Under the existing weight of taxation in each of the two countries, the burden of such double taxation is a serious handicap to the development of trade between the two countries and to the attraction of Danish capital or technical assistance to Ceylon. The object of the Convention has therefore been to remove the hardship arising from double taxation which a citizen of one country now faces if he wishes to invest, trade or otherwise do business in the other country. The main principle on which the agreement is based is that the country in which the income arises is permitted to levy a tax and the other country gives the relief. Certain concessions have been made on both sides. We have agreed:

(1) to forego the right to levy tax on the profits of a Danish trader or manufacturer derived from the sale of his goods in Ceylon through the instrumentality of an agent in Ceylon;

Note: This concession was granted in the agreement with Sweden but not in the agreement with the United Kingdom.

(2) to restrict the tax on profits arising in Ceylon on Danish shipping and air transport to one half of the tax now levied;

Note: This concession was granted in the agreement with Sweden, but in the agreement with the United Kingdom the profits arising in Ceylon on U. K. shipping and air transport were fully exempt.

(3) to restrict the tax on royalties and patents, processes, etc. derived from Ceylon by a Danish resident

ලංකානුවන් බෙන්මාර්ක් ආණ්ඩුවත් අතර
 ගිවිසුම

[ගරු වත් නිකායක]

to one half of the tax now levied, subject to the condition that the Danish Government will pass the benefit of the reduction to the taxpayer.

We agreed to forego the tax levied on Danish nationals who are not residents of Ceylon and who trade in Ceylon through the instrumentality of an indenting agent in view of repeated objections against this tax by all Ceylon indenting agents and the contention that this tax restricts trade. As regards the restriction of tax on shipping and air transport, it was felt that any relief by way of reduction of Ceylon tax would encourage Danish shipping to call more regularly at Colombo. The concession in respect of royalties will be an inducement for Ceylonese industrialists to exploit Danish patents and processes.

In return, the Kingdom of Denmark has conceded to Ceylon:

(1) the right to retain the full tax on interest arising in Ceylon to a Danish resident as well as the right to levy the reduced tax on royalty;

(2) the principle laid down in Section 38 of the Income Tax Ordinance that the gross proceeds of Ceylon produce sold in Denmark will be taken into account in determining agricultural income in Ceylon;

(3) to restrict the rate of Danish tax on dividends paid by a company resident in Denmark to a resident of Ceylon to 5 per cent.;

(4) the right to impose wealth tax on property in Ceylon, the income from which is taxable in Ceylon. This concession was made by them because there was no intention of imposing wealth tax on companies in Ceylon. In granting this concession they wished it recorded in the Protocol that they were willing to accept this position in view of the fact that no wealth tax will be imposed on companies;

වාරික පිළිතුරු

(5) the right to tax capital gains.

There are also included concessions to encourage students of one country who are visitors in the other country for the purpose of study, research or training.

Financial Implications

The loss to Ceylon revenue by way of tax (principally arising from the reduced tax on shipping) is about Rs. 400,000.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාරික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

සුළු තේ වතු හිමියන්ගේ තේ දළවලට
 ලැබෙන මිල

சிறு தோட்டச் சொந்தக்காரரது தேயிலைக்
 கொழுத்து விலை

PRICE OF SMALLHOLDERS' GREEN LEAF

5. එ.වි. එම්. නවරත්න මයා. (මිනිපෙ)
 (திரு. எச். எம். நவரத்ன—மினிப்பே)
 (Mr. H. M. Nawaratna—Minipe)

කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ
 ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) 1962 අංක 26 දරණ තේ
 පාලන (සංශෝධන) පනතින් සංශෝධිත,
 1957 අංක 51 දරණ තේ පාලන පනතේ
 8 (2) වැනි වගන්තිය අනුව, සුළු තේවතු
 හිමියන්ගෙන් අමු තේ දළ මිලයට ගන්නා
 කර්මාන්ත හිමියන් අමු තේ දළ සඳහා
 සාධාරණ මිලක් ඒ අයට නොගෙවන බව
 එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම තත්ත්වය
 හරිගැස්සීමේ අදහසින් තේ ආඥා පනත
 සංශෝධනය කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරන
 වාද? (ඉ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? නො
 එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

கமத்தொழில், உணவு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட
 வினா: (அ) தொழிற்சாலை உரிமையாளர்கள்
 சிறிய தேயிலைத் தோட்டச் சொந்தக்காரர்
 களிடமிருந்து கொள்வனவு செய்யும் தேயி
 லைக் கொழுந்துகளுக்கு, 1962 ஆம் ஆண்டின்
 26 ஆம் இலக்க தேயிலைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு
 (திருத்தச்) சட்டத்தினால் திருத்தப்பட்டவா
 ரான 1957 ஆம் ஆண்டின் 51 ஆம் இலக்க
 தேயிலைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டத்தின்

වෛක පිළිතුරු

වෛක පිළිතුරු

8 (2) ஆம் பிரிவின் நியதிகளின் பிரகாரம் நியாயமான விலை கொடுக்கின்றார்களில்லை என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இந்நிலைமைக்கு பரிகாரம் காணும் வகையில் தேயிலைக் கட்டுப் பாட்டுச் சட்டத்தை திருத்தியமைப்பதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா? (இ) ஆமெனில், எப்பொழுது? இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food: (a) Is he aware that the factory owners who buy green leaf from the small holders of tea do not pay them a reasonable price for green leaf in terms of Section 8 (2) of the Tea Control Act, No. 51 of 1957, as amended by the Tea Control (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1962? (b) Will he take steps to amend the Tea Control Act with a view to remedying this situation? (c) If so when; and if not, why?

පී. සී. ඉම්බුලාන මයා. (කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. பி. சி. இம்புலான—விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. P. C. Imbulana—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Food)

(අ) නැත. එසේ වුවද, තේ දළ සඳහා අසාධාරණ මිල ගණන් ගෙවනු ලබන අවස්ථා වෙනොත්, ඒ ගැන මා වෙත දැන් වුවහොත්, නීතිය අනුව සුදුසු පරිදි ක්‍රියා කිරීමට සලස්වන්නෙමි. (ආ) මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වම් 1962 අංක 26 දරණ තේ පාලන (සංශෝධන) පනතින් සංශෝධනය කරන ලද වර්ෂ 1957 අංක 51 දරන තේ පාලන පනත යටතේ සලසා ඇති විධිවිධාන ප්‍රමාණවත් වේ. (ඉ) (ආ) අනුව මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය පැන නො නැගේ.

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

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

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

මා දැනගත්තේ කුමනිදි, ඒ ගැනුම්කරු වත්ත වුවමනා ගණන්වලට තේ දළ මිලදී ගත්තේ ඉඩ නොතබා පාලන මිලක් ඇති කරන්නට පුළුවන්ද කියා.

ඉම්බුලාන මයා.

(திரு. இம்புலான)

(Mr. Imbulana)

කාලයෙන් කාලයට මිල වෙනස් වන්නේ ඉඩ තිබෙන නිසා ඒ ගැන දැන් කල්පනා කරගෙන යනව.

නවරත්න මයා.

(திரு. நவரத்ன)

(Mr. Nawaratna)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, ආඥාපනත වෙනස් කර සුළු තේවතු හිමියන්ගේ තේ දළ නියමිත මිලකට ගන්නා ලෙස තේ කර්මාන්තශාලා හිමියන්ට බල කිරීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාදැයි මා දැන ගන්නට සතුටුයි.

ඉම්බුලාන මයා.

(திரு. இம்புலான)

(Mr. Imbulana)

ඒ ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන්නට බින. දැනට වුණත් යම්කිසි තේ කර්මාන්තශාලා හිමියෙක් අසාධාරණ ලෙස අඩු මිලකට තේ දළ ගන්නවා යයි ඔප්පු කරන්නට පුළුවන් නම් ඔහුගේ බලපත්‍රය අවලංගු කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

ණය මණ්ඩලය : මුදල් තැන්පත් කරන අයට ගෙවන පොළී හෝ ලාභ මුදල්

கடன் சபை : பணவைப்பாளர்க்கு வட்டிப் பணம் அல்லது பங்கிலாபப்பணம்

LOAN BOARD : INTEREST/DIVIDEND PAYMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS, ETC.

6. ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා. (දම් දෙනිය)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனானாயக்க—தம்பதெனிய)

(R. G. Senanayake—Dambadeniya)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ණය මණ්ඩලයේ තැන්පත් කරන මුදල් වලට පොළී හෝ ලාභාංශ හෝ ගෙවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් රජය අනුගමනය කරන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය කුමක්ද? (ආ) කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මුදල් තැන්පත් කළ අයට 1964 පටන් මෙතෙක් ඔවුන්ගේ පොළී හෝ ලාභාංශ කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික් උසාවියෙන් ලැබී නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) ප්‍රමාදයට හේතුව කුමක්ද? මුදල් ගෙවන්නේ කවදාද? නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

உலகப் பிழைப்பு

உலகப் பிழைப்பு

[அ. ச. சேனாநாயகம் ம.]

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கடன் சபையில் வைப்பிலுள்ள பணங்களுக்கு வட்டிப்பணமோ பங்கிலாபங்களோ வழங்குவதில் அரசாங்கம் பின்பற்றுகின்ற கொள்கை என்ன? (ஆ) குருநாகலிலுள்ள பணவைப்பாளர்களுக்கு 1964 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து குருநாகல் மாவட்ட நீதிமன்றத்திலிருந்து அவர்களுடைய வட்டிப்பணமோ பங்கிலாபங்களோ வழங்கப்படவில்லையென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) தாமதத்திற்கான காரணமென்ன? பணம் எப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்படும்? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) What policy does the Government follow in paying interest or dividends on monies deposited with the Loan Board? (b) Is he aware that depositors in Kurunegala have not received their interest or dividends since 1964 from the District Court of Kurunegala? (c) What is the reason for the delay and when will the money be paid, if not why?

உ. ச. சேனாநாயகம் ம. (இதற்கு அமர்த்தின) பார்லிமென்ட் லேகிஸி

(திரு. என். விமலசேன—நிதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. N. Wimalasena—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance)

(a) Dividends are declared half yearly by the Loan Board on the net earnings from the investments on suitors' deposits. In terms of the Loan Board Ordinance only deposits which are Rs. 100 and over and which have been in deposit for the full half year are entitled to dividend. The rate of dividend is determined on the amount available for distribution among the depositors and the total amount entitled to dividend for the half year. Dividends are declared by the Loan Board as soon as possible after the necessary statements have been furnished to the Loan Board by the kachcheries. (b) The dividends of suitors' deposits in D. C. Kurunegala in respect of the half year ended 30th June 1964, were declared on 6th December 1965, and the dividends

statements together with a cheque for the total amount of dividends were sent to the Kurunegala Kachcheri on 10th December with a copy of the dividends statements to the District Court, Kurunegala. The dividends of D. C., Kurunegala, for the 2nd half of 1964 have not been declared yet because the Kurunegala Kachcheri has not furnished the required statements. (c) Before dividends can be declared the kachcheries have to furnish certain returns to the Loan Board such as the monthly statements of suitors' transactions and half yearly statement of suitors' balances. Whenever these statements are delayed there is a corresponding delay in the declaration of half yearly dividends.

As already stated the dividends for the half year ending June 1964, have already been declared. Every effort will be made to see that the dividends for the 2nd half of 1964 and subsequent half years are declared as early as possible.

அ. ச. சேனாநாயகம் ம.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனாநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

As a result of this Question being asked, dividends in respect of the half year ended 30th June 1964, have been declared. The delay is very unfair by the people who depend on these dividends as a means of living. It is a pity if Questions have to be asked in Parliament to get these matters expedited. I would like to have an assurance from the Hon. Minister that this type of delay will not occur again, and that the departments concerned will be gingered up.

விமலசேன ம.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

The Government will do everything in its power to expedite the payment of dividends.

වෛක පිළිතුර

ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ තැපැල් කාර්යාලයේ
වැලිෆ්ස්න් පහසුකම්

திருகோணமலை தபாற்கந்தோர்: தொலைபேசி வசதி

TRINCOMALEE POST OFFICE : TELEPHONE
FACILITIES

7. ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා. (මුතුර්
දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது—மூதுர்
இரண்டாவது அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed—Second
Muttur)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ
අමතීගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) ත්‍රිකුණා
මලයේ තැපැල් කාර්යාලයේ දැනට තිබෙන
වැලිෆ්ස්න් හුවමාරු පුවරුව සවි කරන
ලද්දේ කවදාද? (ආ) මෙම වැලිෆ්ස්න්
හුවමාරු පුවරුව පරණ හා යල් පැනපු
එකක් වන අතර මෙම වැලිෆ්ස්න් හුව
මාරු පුවරුව නිතර නිතර ක්‍රියා විරහිත
වන බැවින් ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ග්‍රාහකයින්ට
ප්‍රාදේශික වැලිෆ්ස්න් පණිවුඩයක් පවා
ගැනීමට නොහැකි බව එතුමා දන්නවාද?
(ඉ) ග්‍රාහකයින් සේවය සඳහා ගෙවන
බැවින්, නියම විධියේ විදුලි සංදේශ
සේවයක් ලැබීමට ඔවුන්ට අයිතිවාසිකම්
ඇති නිසා අලුත් පුවරුවක් ත්‍රිකුණාමල
තැපැල් කාර්යාලයේ සවි කිරීමට එතුමා
වහාම කටයුතු කරනවාද?

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவோலை, தபால், தந்திப்
போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

(அ) திருகோணமலைத் தபால் நிலையத்தில்
தற்பொழுது உள்ள தொலைபேசி மாற்றுப்
பலகை அமைக்கப்பட்டதெப்பொழுது? (ஆ)
இத்தொலைபேசி மாற்றுப்பலகை மிகப் பழை
யதும் காலத்திற் கொவ்வாததொன்று என்
பதையும் இது அடிக்கடி பழுதடைந்துபோவ
தால் திருகோணமலையில் உள்ள தொலைபேசிப்
பாவனையாளர்கள் உள்ளூர்த் தொலைபேசி
அழைப்புக்களைத் தானும் செய்ய முடியாத
நிலையில் உள்ளதென்பதையும் அவர் அறி
வாரா? (இ) பாவனையாளர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்
படும் தொலைபேசிச் சேவைக்கு அவர்கள்
பணம் செலுத்துவதினால் அவர்களுக்கு உரித்
தான தொலைபேசிச் சேவைகளை அவர்கள்
சரியான முறையில் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் வகை
யில் திருகோணமலைத் தபால் நிலையத்தில்
புதிய தொலைபேசி மாற்றுப்பலகை ஒன்றினை
அமைப்பதற்கு அவர் உடனடியாய் நடவ
டிக்கை எடுப்பாரா?

වෛක පිළිතුර

asked the Minister of Public Works,
Posts and Telecommunications: (a)
When was the present Telephone Ex-
change Board at the Trincomalee
Post Office installed? (b) Is he aware
that the Telephone Exchange Board
is so old and out of date that sub-
scribers in Trincomalee cannot even
make local calls as the Telephone
Board goes out of order very fre-
quently? (c) Will he take imme-
diate action to instal a new Board at
the Trincomalee Post Office to afford
the subscribers the correct type of
telecommunication service they are
entitled to as they pay for the
service?

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මයා. (රජයේ
වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ අමතී
ගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்—அரசாங்கக்
கட்டுவோலை, தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து
அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

(a) 20.2.1950. (b) No. (c)
Priority will be given to Trincomalee
in a major scheme under considera-
tion for development of telephone
services outside the Greater Colombo
Area.

සුනේත්‍රා ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මෙනවිය

செல்வி சுனேத்திரா டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க

MISS SUNETRA D. BANDARANAIKE

8. සී. එන්. මැතිව් මයා. (කොළොන්න)

(திரு. சீ. என். மதியூ—கொலன்ன)

(Mr. C. N. Mathew—Kolonna)

අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය සහ රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ
කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතී සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක
හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු අමතීගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්
නය: (අ) (i) ශිෂ්‍යාවක වන සුනේත්‍රා ඩී.
බණ්ඩාරනායක මෙනවිය, අංක ඊ/එම්
එස්/300 දරණ, කලින් මුදල් ගෙවන ලද
කොළඹ සිට ලංකන් දක්වා වූ යාන අවසර
පත්‍රයෙන් 1964 ඔක්තෝබර් 1 වැනි දින
ලංකාවෙන් පිටත්ව ඔක්ස්ෆර්ඩ් බ්‍රො
ගිය බවත්; (ii) ඇ ශිෂ්‍යාවක වශයෙන්
ගමන් කළා මිස රාජ්‍ය දූත හෝ රාජ්‍ය

வாங்க பிடிதர்

வாங்க பிடிதர்

[வாங்கி மலா.]

மேலேயுக் கடிதா நேரலி வலன்; கல (iii) கி. பி. லீ. 5014 டர்ன ருதா டுன விடேலு ஂமன் லெ பருயலென் ஈ ஂமன் கல வலன் லுலா டுன்லாடா? (ஈ) 1960 துலாடெ மக கிப 1964 டேகூலெர் டுன்லா டு காலு துல விடேலுலே டுலாபுலா லுலீல கடிதா கலாபுலன் கிதா கிதாலன் கலலா வன் பிபன்ல கிலேடா? (ஊ) வன்லாருலா கல மேலேலிப ஂர் மே கிதா கிதாலன் ஂன் லுன் டுன் டுலேகூபுலன் ருதா டுன விடேலு ஂமன் லெ பருயலு டீ துலி வல லுலா டுன் லாடா? (ஊ) நலாபுலே தல, லுலா ருதா டுன விடேலு ஂமன் லெ பரு டேகூ லுலுலா டு டுனேகூன் டுலே தல லுலா கடிதன் கர் லாடா? (ஊ) ஈ தலமன் மேல ருதா டுன விடேலு ஂமன் லெ பருய லாலிபி கர்லா லாடா?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும் திட்டமிடல் பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (i) செல்வி சுனேத்திரா டி. பண் டாரநாயக்க ஂன்னும மாணவி முற்கூட்டியே பணம் செலுத்தப்பட்டதான, கலாழம்பி லிருந்து இலண்டனுக்குப் பிரயாணம் செய் யக்கூடிய E/MS 300 ஆம் இலக்கத்திலேயு டைய பிரயாண அனுமதிச் சீட்டுடன் 1965, ஓக்ரோபர் 1 ஆம் தேதியன்று இலங்கையி னின்றும் ஓக்ஸ்போட்டிற்குப் புறப்பட்டா ரென்பதையும், (ii) அவர் மாணவி ஂன்ற கோதாலில் சென்றாரே தலிர தூதாண்மைப் பணியின் பொருட்டோ அல்லது அரசியற் கட ஁மயின் பொருட்டோ செல்வலில்லேயென் பதையும், (iii) DPL/5014 ஆம் இலக்கத் திலேயுடைய தூதாண்மைக் கடவுச்சீட்டுடன் அவர் பிரயாணம் செய்தார் ஂன்பதையும் அவர் அலிவாரா? (ஆ) 1960, ஜனவரி முதல் 1964, டிசெம்பர் மாதம் வரையுள்ள காலப் பகுதியில் வெளிநாடுகளில் - கல்விகற்பதற் கெனச் சென்ற மாணவர்கள் எத்தனேபர்? (இ) செல்வி பண்டாரநாயக்காவைத் தலிர இம்மாணவர்களில் வேறு எவருக்காவது தூதாண்மைக் கடவுச் சீட்டு வழங்கப்பட்ட வில்லேயென்பதை அவர் அலிவாரா? (ஈ) இல்லேயெனில், அத்தகைய தூதாண்மைக் கடவுச்சீட்டு வழங்கப்பட்ட ஏனேயாரினது பெயர்களை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (உ) இத் தூதாண்மைக் கடவுச் சீட்டினை அவர் இன் னும் தொடர்ந்து பாவிக்கின்றாரா?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs: (a) Is he aware that (i) Miss Sunetra D. Bandaranaike, a student, left Ceylon for Oxford on 1st October, 1964, on a pre-paid Colombo-London passage permit No. E/MS/300; (ii) she travelled as a student and not on any diplomatic or State mission; and (iii) she travelled on a diplomatic passport D. P. L./5014? (b) How many students left for studies abroad between January 1960 and December 1964? (c) Is he aware that not one of these students other than Miss Bandaranaike was given a diplomatic passport? (d) If not, will he state the names of the others to whom such diplomatic passports were given? (e) Is she still continuing to use this diplomatic passport?

ஂர் வலிபி ஂனாலா கல (ஈலாலா கல கல ஈர்லுதல ஂ விடேலு கலலுது பிடிபெ ஈலுதி கல கல கலபாடக ஂ ஈர்லிக கலலுது பிடிபெ ஈலுதி)

(கெளரவ டுள்ளி சேனாநாயக்க—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும் திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

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

(a) (i) Yes. The correct passage permit number is E/EP/SCH/64/234. (ii) Yes. (iii) Yes. (b) This information is not available. (c) I am aware that persons describing themselves as students were issued diplomatic passports at Colombo during the period January 1960 to December 1964. (d) Names of persons to whom diplomatic passports were issued are: Master J. V. F. Carron—Passport No. 5080. Master P. K. Muthukumar—Passport No. 5089. Master A. V. Muthukumar—Passport No. 5090. Master V. P. Malalasekera—Passport No. 5125. Master A. N. G. Wijekoone—Passport No. 5233. (e) No. I think the passport has been surrendered.

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

මෘතිය පිළිබඳව

විත්තඥ මාතාවන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ක්‍රමය:
දිවුලඬිපිය ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ පී. රතනංග
විත්තඥමාතාවට ලැබිය යුතු මුදල්

மருத்துவமாதர் இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளத் திட்டம்
திவுலப்பிட்டிய ஆசுப்பத்திரியைச் சேர்ந்த பீ. றண
துங்கவுக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய பணம்

MIDWIVES' PENSION SCHEME: REFUND OF
DUES TO P. RANATUNGA, DIVULAPITIYA
HOSPITAL

15. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා. (දිවුල පිටිය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திவுலுபிட்டிய)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) විත්තඥානාචාර්ය සඳහා කලින් අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදල් ක්‍රමයක් නිල බවත් පසුව එය විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ක්‍රමයකට පරිවර්තනය කරන ලද බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) අවුරුදු දහයකට වැඩි කාලයක් සේවය කළ අයගේ අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදල් ආපසු ගෙවන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) දිවුලපිටිය ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ පී. රත්නංග විත්තඥානාචාර්ය අර්ථ සාධක මුදල් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර යවා ඇත්තේ ඇට්ටර්නිය යුතු මුදල් මෙතෙක් ගෙවා නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) ප්‍රමාදයට හේතුව කුමක්ද? (උ) ඇගේ අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල් විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ක්‍රමයට ඇතුලත් කර තිබේද? (ඌ) නොඑසේ නම්, එමන්ද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) மருத்துவ மாதகளுக்கு சேம இலாப நிதித் திட்டமொன்று ஆரம்பத்தில் இருந்ததென் பதையும் பின்னர் இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளம் பெறும் திட்டமாக அது மாற்றப்பட்ட தென் பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) பத்து வருடங்களுக்கு மேல் சேவையாற்றியவர்களது சேம இலாப நிதிப் பணங்கள் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன வென்பதை அவர் அறி வாரா? (இ) திவுலப்பிட்டிய வைத்தியசாலையைச் சேர்ந்த மருத்துவ மாதான பி. நண துங்க என்பவர் தமது சேம இலாப நிதிப் பணத்தைத் திரும்பப் பெறும் பொருட்டு விண்ணப்பித்தாரென்பதையும் இதுவரை அவருக்குரிய பணம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை யென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) தாம தத்திற்குக் காரணமென்ன? (உ) அவரது சேம இலாப நிதிப்பணங்கள் இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளத்திட்டத்துடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள் ளதா? (ஊ) இல்லையெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Health: (a) Is he aware that earlier there was a Provident Fund Scheme for midwives and later this was converted into a Pension Scheme? (b) Is he aware that the Provident Fund monies of those who have put in more than ten years of service were refunded? (c) Is he aware that although P. Ranatunga, midwife, Divulapitiya hospital, has sent her application to have her Provident Fund money refunded she has so far not been paid her dues? (d) What is the reason for the delay? (e) Has her Provident Fund money been transferred to the Pension Scheme? (f) If not, why?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන (සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමති)

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன—
சுகாதார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena—
Minister of Health)

(a) Yes. (b) Provident Fund moneys of those who have opted to join the pension scheme and who have made applications for the refund of their P.S.P.F. contributions have been refunded. (c) Yes. (d) Mrs. Ranatunga had not exercised her option to join the pension scheme within the period allowed her. She has exercised her option in May this year. These papers were forwarded to the Treasury and the Treasury informed us on 16.9.65 that she has been appointed to the pensionable service with retrospective effect from 12.5.65. A fresh application for the refund of her contributions was made by Mrs. Ranatunga on 7.10.65. Particulars of her contributions are being collected and a refund will be made early. (e) No. (f) There is no provision for this.

ලංභමයේ රියාදුරු ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. පුංචිබණ්ඩා
මහතා

இ. போ. ச. சாரதி திரு. டபிள்யூ. எம். புஞ்சிபண்டா
MR. W. M. PUNCHIBANDA, C. T. B. DRIVER

16. ආර්. ජී. සෝනානායක මයෝ.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්න
 නැය : (අ) ලංගම් රියදුරු, මිලාව ඔබ්බිවි.
 එම්. පුංචිබණ්ඩා මහතා 1965.10.1 වැනි

வாசிவ பித்திரர்

[ஈர். சீ. ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி]

ஈன ஸிவ ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி நாவலபிதிய ஸிஸ்டி
வவ மார் கர் ஈநி வவ ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி ஈநி
(ஈ) மெம ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி ஈநி
ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி ஈநி

தேசியமயச் சேவை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட
வினா: (அ) இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச்
சபைச் சாரதியான மீவவவைச் சேர்ந்த திரு.
டபிள்யு. எம். புஞ்சிபண்டா என்பவர் கார
ணங்களெதுவுமின்றி 1.10.65 முதல் நாவலப்
பிட்டி பஸ் சாலுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டாரென்
பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இம்மாற்
றத்தை நிறுத்துவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கை
கள் எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Nationalized
Services: (a) Is he aware that
Mr. W. M. Punchibanda, C. T. B.
driver of Meewewa has been trans-
ferred to the Nawalapitiya Depot
with effect from 1.10.65 without any
reasons? (b) Will he take steps to
cancel this transfer?

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. (சுதவது ஸ்ரீவ
ஈமநிஸை ஸ்ரீவெலகெடர் ஸ்ரீவெலகெடர்)

(திரு. டி. பி. வெலகெடர்—தேசிய மய
சேவை அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய
தரிசி)

(Mr. D. B. Welagedera—Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister of Nationalized
Services)

(ஈ) ஸ்ரீவெலகெடர் அமைச்சர் ஈநி
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர்.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர்.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர்.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர்.

ஈர். சீ. ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி மை.

(திரு. ஈர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ஈர். ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

வாசிவ பித்திரர்

வினாஸைக் ஸ்ரீவெலகெடர்? ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர்
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர்.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர். ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர்.

வெலகெடர் மை.

(திரு. வெலகெடர்)

(Mr. Welagedera)

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

ஈர். சீ. ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி மை.

(திரு. ஈர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

வெலகெடர் மை.

(திரு. வெலகெடர்)

(Mr. Welagedera)

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

ஈர். சீ. ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி மை.

(திரு. ஈர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

(ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.)

(Mr. Speaker)

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

LOSSES INCURRED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
IN KILINOCHCHI ELECTORATE

17. கா. ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி மை. (ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.)

(திரு. கா. ஸ்ரீநாதாசாமி—ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.)

(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kilinochchi)

ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.
ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை. ஈ. ஈ. வெலகெடர் மை.

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

මස 1 වැනි දින දක්වා වූ කාලය තුළ කිලිනොච්චි ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ පාඩු ලැබුවා වූ විවිධසේවා සමුපකාර සමිති වල නම් ; (i) එම පාඩුවලට හේතුව ; (ii) සිදු වූ පාඩුවල ප්‍රමාණය හා (iii) එම තත්වය හරිගැස්වීම සඳහා සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ග එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද ?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: 1961, ஜனவரி 1 ஆம் தேதி தொடக்கம் 1965, ஜூலை 1 ஆம் தேதி வரை. கிளிநொச்சித் தேர்தற் றெகுதியில் நட்டம் அடைந்துள்ள பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பெயர்களைக் கீழ்க்காணும் விபரங்களுடன் அவர்தெரிவிப்பாரா:— (அ) அத்தகைய நட்டங்களுக்கான காரணங்கள், (ஆ) ஏற்பட்ட நட்டங்களின் தொகைகள், (இ) நிலைமையைச் சீராக்குவதற்கு கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade : Will he state the names of the Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies in the Kilinochchi electorate which had incurred losses during the period 1st January 1961 to 1st July 1965 ; (i) the reasons for such losses ; (ii) the amounts of losses incurred ; and (iii) the steps taken by the Co-operative Department to remedy the situation ?

එස්. ඒ. පීටිස් මය. (වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ
සමාගමේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

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

(a) Yes. The Answers to sections (ii) and (iii) are in six typewritten sheets. As the statement is a lengthy one, may I table it?

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Yes, it may be tabled.*

* Statement tabled is reproduced as an Appendix at the end of this Days' Proceedings.

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

කිලිනොච්චි ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ
පාඩු ලැබුවාවූ සමුපකාර සමිති

கிளிநொச்சித் தொகுதி கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள்

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KILINOCHCHI ELECTORATE

18. ඉරන්තිනම් මය.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

වෘක්ෂිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1961 ජනවාරි මස 1 වැනි දින සිට 1965 ජූලි මස 1 වැනි දින දක්වා වූ කාලය තුළ වාර්ෂික මහා සභා රැස්වීම් නොපැවැත්වූ ගිණුම් ඉදිරිපත් නොකළ හා නියම දිනයන්හි නිලධාරීන් තෝරා නොගත්, කිලිනොච්චි ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ පිහිටි විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිවල නම් එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? (ආ) මේ එක් එක් සමිතිය එහි වාර්ෂික මහා සභා රැස්වීම් නොපවත්වා ඇත්තේ කොපමණ කාලයක් ඇතුළතද යන්න එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ඉ) ගිණුම් පරීක්ෂා නොකරන ලද විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිවල නම් හා එ් ගිණුම් පරීක්ෂා නොකිරීමට හේතුවන් එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1961, ஜனவரி 1 ஆம் தேதி தொடக்கம் 1965, ஜூலை 1 ஆம் தேதிவரையுள்ள காலத்தில் கிளிநொச்சித் தேர்தற்றொகுதியில், வருடாந்தப் பொதுக்கூட்டங்கள் கூட்டாமலும், கணக்குகள் சமர்ப்பிக்காமலும் சங்க உத்தியோகத்தர்களைத் தெரியாமலும் இருந்த பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பெயர்களை அவர் தெரிவிப்பாரா? (ஆ) இச்சங்கங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் எவ்வளவு காலம்வரை அவற்றின் வருடாந்தக் கூட்டங்களை நடாத்தவில்லையென்பதை அவர் தெரிவிப்பாரா? (இ) கணக்குகள் பரிசோதனை செய்யப்படாதனவான பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பெயர்களையும் அதற்கான காரணங்களையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா?

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

[ඉරන්තීමි මය.]

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade : (a) Will he state in respect of the period 1st January 1961 to 1st July 1965, the names of the Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies in the Kilinochchi electorate which did not convene Annual General meetings, submit accounts and elect office-bearers on the due dates ? (b) Will he state for what length of time each of these Societies had not held its Annual General meeting ? (c) Will he state the names of the multi-purpose co-operative societies whose counts had not been audited and the reasons therefor ?

එස්. ඒ. පීරිස් මයා.

(කි. ආ. ආ. ආ. පීරිස්)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

Sir, it is a fairly long Answer. May I have your permission to table this Answer as well ?

කථානායකතුමා

(ආපාතායකර් අයුරු)

(Mr. Speaker)

Yes.

සහායක මහ නවත ලද පිළිතුර මෙසේයි :

අමාර්ථවිකෘතවූ චිත්ත පිණි වරුමා :

The Answer tabled is as follows :

(අ) :—

සමිතියේ නම

1. වලෙයිපඩු විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය ... 63.12.20 දින ලියාපදිංචිකර තිබේ. 65.10.18 දින දක්වා මේ සමිතියේ ගණන් පරීක්ෂා කර තිබේ. දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේදී මහ සභා රැස්වීමක් පැවැත්වීමට නියමව තිබේ. ගණන් පරීක්ෂණය ප්‍රමාදවීමට හේතුව සුළු සුලභින් පොත්පත් විනාශවීමය.
2. මුරසුමොඩෙයි විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය වාර්ෂික මහ සභා රැස්වීම 65.8.27 දින පවත්වන ලදී.
3. කල්මඩුනගර් විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය ... වාර්ෂික මහ සභා රැස්වීම 65.9.25 දින පවත්වන ලදී.
4. උරුතිපුරම් විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය ... 65.6.23 දින වාර්ෂික මහ සභා රැස්වීම පවත්වා තිබේ. විශේෂ මහ සභා රැස්වීම 64.9.15 සහ 65.8.30 දිනයන්හි පවත්වා තිබේ. ගණන් පරීක්ෂණය සම්පූර්ණකර නැති නිසා නියමිත වාර්ෂික මහ සභා රැස්වීම පවත්වා නැත. 63.12.31 දක්වා ගණන් පරීක්ෂණ වාර්තාව දන් ලැබී තිබෙන නිසා දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ වාර්ෂික මහ සභා රැස්වීම පවත්වනු ලැබේ. 1964 වර්ෂයේ ගණන් පරීක්ෂණය දෙසැම්බර් 1 දින වන විට අවසන් වෙයි.

(ආ) :—

සමිතියේ නම

කාලය

1. වලෙයිපඩු විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය ... මාස 8
2. මුරසුමොඩෙයි විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය ... මාස 7
3. කල්මඩුනගර් විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය ... මාස 6
4. උරුතිපුරම් විවිධයේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිය ... අඩු. 1 මස 8

வாழ்க்கைப் பிழை

வாழ்க்கைப் பிழை

சங்கத்தின் பெயர்

கீழ்க்கண்டதேதி
வரை கணக்குப்
பரிசோதனை
செய்யப்பட்டது

உரிய தேதி

குறிப்புரைகள்

- (இ) 1. நல்லூர் ஆலங்கேணி பல 29.2.64 .. 29.2.65 .. கணக்குப் புத்தகங்களை எழுதி வைப்பதில் காலதாமதமேற்பட்டது. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை முன்னேற்றத்துடன் நடைபெறுகிறது.
2. தம்பிறை பல நோக்குக் 1.3.64 .. 1.3.65 .. கணக்குப் புத்தகங்களை எழுதி வைப்பதில் காலதாமதமேற்பட்டது. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை முன்னேற்றத்துடன் நடைபெறுகிறது.
3. யோகபுரம் முதலாம் பகுதி 31.1.64 .. 31.1.65 .. மனோஜர் வேலையிலிருந்து விலகியுள்ளார். கணக்குப் பரிசோதனைக்கு விபரங்களைப் பெறுவதில் காலதாமதமாகியது. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை முன்னேற்றத்துடன் நடைபெறுகிறது.
4. இரணைமடு கிழக்கு ப. நோ. 31.7.64 .. 31.7.65 .. தாமதமில்லை. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை முன்னேற்றத்துடன் நடைபெறுகிறது.
5. கண்டாவளை ப. நோ. கூ. 31.7.64 .. 31.7.65 .. தாமதமில்லை. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை முன்னேற்றத்துடன் நடைபெறுகிறது.
6. குமாரபுரம் ப. நோ. கூ. 28.2.64 .. 31.1.65 .. கணக்குப் புத்தகங்களை எழுதி வைப்பதில் காலதாமதமேற்பட்டது. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை முன்னேற்றத்துடன் நடைபெறுகிறது.
7. உருத்திரபுரம் ப. நோ. கூ. 31.12.63 .. 31.12.64 .. இக்கால தாமதத்திற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்த உத்தியோகத்தருக்கு எதிராக ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை முன்னேற்றத்துடன் நடைபெறுகிறது.

(அ) Name of Society

Notes

1. Valaipadu Multi-purpose Co-operative Society The Accounts of the society have been audited up to 18.10.65. Meeting is to be held in December. The delay in audit had been due to the books being damaged by the Cyclone.
2. Murasumoddai Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Annual general meeting held on 27th August, 1965
3. Kalmadunagar Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Annual General Meeting held on 25th September 1963
4. Uruthirapuram Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Last Annual General Meeting held on 25.6.63 Special General Meetings held on 15.9.64 and 30.8.65. The due annual general meetings were not held as the audits were not completed. The audit report for the period ending 31.12.63 has now been received and the Annual General meeting will be held in December. The 1964 audit report will be ready by December 1st.

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

- (b) 1. Valaipadu Multi-purpose Co-operative Society .. 8 months
 2. Murasumoddai Multi-purpose Co-operative Society .. 7 months
 3. Kalmadunagar Multi-purpose Co-operative Society .. 6 months
 4. Uruthirapuram Multi-purpose Co-operative Society .. 1 year 8 months

(c) Name of Society	Audited up to	Due date	Remarks
1. Nallur Alankerni Multi-purpose Co-operative Society	29.2.64	.. 29.2.65	.. Delay in getting the books posted up. Audit is in progress
2. Thambirai Multi-purpose Co-operative Society	1.3.64	.. 1.3.65	.. Delay in getting the books posted up. Audit is in progress.
3. Yogapuram Stage 1 Multi-purpose Co-operative Society	31.1.64	.. 31.1.65	.. The Manager resigned. Delay in getting the Manager to furnish particulars for audit. Audit is in progress
4. Iranaimadu East Multi-purpose Co-operative Society	31.7.64	.. 31.7.65	.. No delay—Audit is in progress
5. Kandavalai Multi-purpose Co-operative Society	31.7.64	.. 31.7.65	.. No delay. Audit is in progress
6. Kumarapuram Multi-purpose Co-operative Society	28.2.64	.. 31.1.65	.. Delay in getting the books posted up. Audit is in progress
7. Uruthirampuram Multi-purpose Co-operative Society	31.12.63	.. 31.12.64	.. Disciplinary action taken against the officer for this delay. Audit is in progress

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 19.

විමලසේන මයා.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

Sir, we require three months time to answer this Question.

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා. (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

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

May I know from the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance whether it is necessary to have three months' time to answer this Question.

විමලසේන මයා.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

We require at least three months. A very large volume of information has to be gathered before we could give the Answer.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Earlier, in reply to me, the Hon. Minister said that only a very small number is proficient in the national

language. If that is the position of the Hon. Minister, why take three months to answer this Question?

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have allowed time and the Question will be answered in three months' time.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා, දුම්බර බස්නාහිර විවිධ සේවා සම්ප්‍රකාර කඩ සමිති සංගමය

திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச, தும்பற மேற்கு

ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாசம்

MR. R. PREMADASA, DUMBARA WEST
M.P.C.S. UNION

1. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා. (පී. බී. ඇම්. හේරත් මයා.—වලපනේ—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வலப்பனை சார்பில்)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf of Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

වෘත්තීය හා වෙළඳ අමතීගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1965 මැයි මස 29 වැනි දින පවත්වන ලද වත්තේගම්

වෘත්ති විද්වතු

වංචික පිළිතුරු

[ද සොසියා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.]

දුම්රිය බස් නැගිටි විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර කඩ සමිති සංගමයේ මහා සභා රැස්වීමේදී එම සංගමයේ කාරක සභාවට ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා තෝරා පත් කර ගන්නා ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ආදායම් බදු නොගෙවීමේ හේතුව උඩ අවුරුද්දකට හිර දඩුවමකට නියම කරන ලද බවත් ඔහු හත් මාසයක් හිර දඩුවම වින්ද බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) සමුපකාර සංගමයක් වැනි වැදගත් ආයතනයකට මෙවැනි පුද්ගලයෙකු තෝරා පත් කර ගැනීම බෙහෙවින්ම ක්‍රම විරෝධී බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) එසේ හෙයින්, මෙම සංගමයේ කාරක සභාවෙන් ඔහු ඉවත් කිරීමට එතුමා ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරනවාද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளு
மன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ)
1965, மே 29 ஆம் தேதி நடைபெற்ற தும்பற
மேற்கு பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கப்
பண்டகசாலைகள் சமாசத்தின் பொதுக் கூட்
டத்தில் திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாசா இச்சமாசத்
தின் நிர்வாகக் குழுவில் ஓர் அங்கத்தவராகத்
தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டார் என்பதை அவர்
அறிவாரா? (ஆ) வருமான வரி செலுத்தத்
தவறியமைக்காக அவருக்கு ஒரு வருடம்
சிறைத் தண்டனை விதிக்கப்பட்டு ஏழு மாதங்
கள் அவர் சிறையில் இருந்தார் என்பதை
அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம்
போன்ற ஒரு முக்கிய நிறுவனத்தில் அத்த
கைய ஒருவரை நியமிப்பது மிகவும் முறை
கேடான செயல் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?
(ஈ) எனவே, இச்சமாசத்தின் நிர்வாகக் குழு
விலிருந்து அவரை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு
அவர் விரைவில் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்
வாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that Mr. R. Premadasa was elected a member of the committee of the Dumbara West M. P. C. S. Stores Union, Wattegama, at a general meeting of this union held on 29th May 1965? (b) Is he aware that he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and served 7 months for defaulting payment of income tax? (c) Is he aware that it is highly irregular to elect such a person to an important establishment

like a co-operative union? (d) Will he, therefore, take early steps to remove him from the committee of this union?

එස්. එ. පීරිස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

(a) Yes. (b) No. In the District Court case No. 10,020 of 18.9.56 the judge had imposed a fine of Rs. 8,065 and not one year's imprisonment but six months in lieu of it. He has accordingly served a sentence of six months imprisonment. (c) No. (d) No.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරයාගේ මහා.

(ငွေမီဗေ)

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரதாயக்க-
தொம்பே)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

Does the Parliamentary Secretary think it desirable that persons who have been sentenced for defaulting payment of income tax should hold high office in a co-operative union?

එස්. එම්. ප්‍රිතිසා මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

They have been elected by the representatives of the people.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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

Is it the opinion of the Parliamentary Secretary that such persons, if elected, should continue to hold such high office in a co-operative union?

එස්. ඒ. පීටර්ස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

I will look into that matter.

මෘතිය පිළිබඳව

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

දුම්රිය බස් නැගිටි විවිධ සේවා සම්පන්න
සමිති සංගමය

தும்பற மேற்கு ப. நோ. கூ. சமாசம்

DUMBARA WEST M.P.C.S. UNION

2. ද සොසිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා. (ටී. බී. එම්. හෝරන් මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—திரு. ரி. பி.
எம். ஹேரத் சார்பில்)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf
of Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලි
මේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ)
වත්තේගම දුම්රිය බස්නාහිර විවිධ සේවා
සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමය ලංකා දුම්රිය
දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අයත් ඉඩමක නව
ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ඉදි කර තිබෙන බව
එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම ගොඩ
නැගිල්ලේ වෙළඳ සැල් හා මුද්‍රණාලයක්
විවෘත කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වන උපකරණ, ලී
බඩු ආදිය සැපයීම සඳහා රුපියල් 17,000ක්
වටිනා කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් ටෙන්ඩර් නො
කැඳවා කාරක සභාව විසින් පෞද්ග
ලික කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවෙකුට දී තිබෙන
බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙම කාර්ය
ඉටු කළ හැකි වඩුකර්මාන්ත සමුපකාර
සමිති ගණනාවක් මේ පළාතේ තිබෙන බව
එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) මෙම කාර්ය පරි
පාටිය බෙහෙවින්ම ක්‍රම විරෝධී බව එතුමා
දන්නවාද? (උ) එසේ හෙයින්, මෙම
සංගමයේ කාරක සභාව විසුරුවා හැරීමට
එතුමා කටයුතු කරන්නවාද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளு
மன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ)
வத்தேகம், தும்பறமேற்கு பல நோக்குக் கூட்
டுறவுச் சங்க சமாசம் இலங்கை அரசாங்கப்
புகையிரதப் பகுதிக்குச் சேர்ந்த காணி
யொன்றில் புதிய கட்டடம் ஒன்றை நிறுவி
யுள்ள தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ)
இப்புதிய கட்டடத்தில் கடைகள் திறப்பதற்
கும், அச்சியந்திரம் அமைப்பதற்கும் தேவைப்
படும் உபகரணங்கள், தளவாடங்கள் முதலி
யனவற்றை வழங்குதற்கான 17,000 ரூபா

மதிப்புடைய ஒப்பந்தம் ஒன்றைக் கேள்விப் பத்திரங்கள் கோராமலேயே தனிப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தகாரர் ஒருவருக்கு நிர்வாகக் குழு கொடுத்துள்ள தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இவ்வேலையைச் செய்து முடிக்கக்கூடிய கூட்டுறவு தச்சுவேலைச் சங்கங்கள் பல இப்பகுதியில் உள்ளன என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) இந்த நடைமுறை மிகவும் முறை கேடான தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) எனவே, இச்சமாசத்தின் நிர்வாகக் குழுவைக் கலைப்பதற்கு அவர் விரைவில் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that the Dumbara West M. P. C. S. Union, Wattegama, has constructed a new building on a land belonging to the Ceylon Government Railway? (b) Is he aware that a contract valued at Rs. 17,000 for the supply of equipment, furniture, etc., necessary for opening shops and a printing press in this building has been given to a private contractor by the committee without calling for tenders? (c) Is he aware that there are a large number of co-operative carpentry Societies in the area which could have carried out this work? (d) Is he aware that this procedure is highly irregular? (e) Will he, therefore, take early steps to dissolve the committee of this union?

එස්. එම්. පීරිස් මය.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) Although there are 7 carpentry societies in the area there is only one society capable of handling this work even to some extent, i.e., Maharatenna Carpentry Society. (d) Although this action is contrary to principles the committee hoped to obtain furniture made out of hard woods like satin and teak which could be used for a length of time thereby conserving the funds of the union. The work has therefore been entrusted to Henry Amarsinghe & Co. as they were in a position to obtain the timber easily. (e) No.

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

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[එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මයා.]

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs : (a) Is he aware— (i) that the Junior Technical School, Jaffna, has hitherto had evening courses in Surveying and Levelling, Building and Construction, and English Stenography, without any restriction that only persons in employment could follow these courses ; (ii) that the Department of Technical Education and Training has since ordered that only applicants who were already in employment should be admitted ; (iii) that no classes are now being held for these courses in the J. T. S. ? (b) On whose orders was this new condition imposed and why ? (c) Will he issue immediate instructions to form and carry on the classes on the results of the admission examinations and interviews already held for these courses, without any differentiation between those passing out from Secondary Schools and those in employment and to provide any extra facilities as may be necessary to make up for the lost time ? (d) If not, why ?

ගාමණ්ණී ජයසූරිය මයා. (අධ්‍යයන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய—கல்வி, கலாச் சார விவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

(a) (i) It is a general rule that evening classes are held for only those employed during the day time. All technical colleges in the island except the one in Jaffna had been following this rule. The fact that Jaffna has not been following this rule was revealed only recently. (ii) Yes. (iii) Yes. (b) No new conditions have been imposed. (c) No. (d) No exceptions can be made with regard to the application of the requirement that there be not less than 10 qualified applicants who are in employment to form an evening class.

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

යාපතේ කණිෂ්ඨ කාර්මික විද්‍යාලය :
පළමුවන අවුරුද්දේ විභාගය අසමත් වූ
ශිෂ්‍යයින්

யாழ்ப்பாண கனிப்ட தொழில்நுட்பப் பாடசாலை:
முதல்வருடப் பரீட்சையில் சித்தியடைந்தோர்

JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, JAFFNA: FAILURES IN FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS

10. එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මයා. (වී. නව
රත්නම් මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—திரு. வீ. நவ
ரத்னம்—சார்பாக)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam on behalf of Mr. V. Navaratnam)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) (i) යාපනේ
කණිෂ්ඨ කාර්මික විද්‍යාලයයේ ඉංග්‍රීසි
මාධ්‍යයෙන් පවත්වන ලද මිනින්දෝරු
හා මට්ටම්කරු සහ ගොඩනැගීම් හා ඉදි
කිරීමේ සන්ධ්‍යා පාඨමාලා හදාරා පළමු
වැනි අවුරුද්දේ විභාගය අසමත් වූ ශිෂ්‍ය
යින්ට නැවතත් එම පාඨමාලා එම මාධ්‍ය
යෙන් ම හැදෑරීමට කටයුතු නොසැලැස්
විය යුතුයැයි කාර්මික අධ්‍යාපනය හා
පුහුණු කිරීම පිළිබඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
නියෝග කර ඇති බවත් ; (ii)
මෙම ශිෂ්‍යයින්ට දෙමළ මාධ්‍ය
යෙන් දිවාකාල පාඨමාලා හැදෑරීමට
දැන් නියෝග කර ඇති බවත් එතුමා
දන්නවාද ? (ආ) මෙම නියෝගය අයුක්
තියක් හා දුෂ්කරතාවයන් ගෙන දෙන
අතර අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රගතිය වළක්වන බව හා
එයට බාධා කරන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ?
(ඉ) මෙම වෙනස කිරීමට නියෝග කළේ
කවරෙක්ද ? එ් මන්ද ? (ඊ) කලින්
මෙන්ම මේ ශිෂ්‍යයින්ට ඔවුන්ගේ පාඨ
මාලා ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් හැදෑරීම සඳහා පහසු
කම් ලබාදීමට එතුමා වහාම කටයුතු කරන
වාද ? (උ) නොඑසේ නම්, එ් මන්ද ?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா : (அ) (i) அளத்தலும் மட்டம்
பார்த்தலும், கட்டட அமைப்புக் கலை ஆகிய
வற்றுக்கான மாலைநேரப் பயிற்சிகளை ஆந்
கில மொழிமூலம் பெற்று அவற்றின் முதல்
வருடப் பரீட்சையில் சித்தியடையாத யாழ்ப்
பாணத்திலுள்ள கனிட்ட தொழில் துட்பப்
பாடசாலை மாணவர்களுக்கு அவர்களது பயிற்
சிகளை அதே மொழிமூலம் மீண்டும் தொடர்
வதற்கு வசதிகள் எதுவும் ஏற்படுத்திக்
கொடுக்கக்கூடாதெனத் தொழில் துட்பப்
கல்வி, பயிற்சித் திணைக்களம் கட்டளையிட்டு

ಎ, ಶಿವ ಶಿವಶಿವ

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

0ள்ளதென்பதையும், (ii) பகல்வேளைப் பயிற்
 சிகளைத் தமிழ்மொழிமூலம் பெறும்படி இம்
 மாணவர்களுக்குத் தற்பொழுது கட்டளை
 யிடப்பட்டுள்ளதென்பதையும் அவர் அறி
 வாரா? (ஆ) இக்கட்டளையானது அநீதியை
 யும் கஷ்டத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்துவதோடு கல்வி
 யின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு இடையூறுகளும்
 தடையேற்படுத்துவதாயுமெனத் தென்
 பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இம்மாற்றத்
 திற்கான கட்டளை யாரால், ஏன் விடுக்கப்பட்
 டது? (ஈ) சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மாணவர்கள்
 முன்போன்று அவர்களது பயிற்சிகளை ஆங்
 கில மொழிமூலம் தொடர்ந்து பெறுவதற்கு
 வசதிகளளிக்குமுகமாக அவர் உடனடியாக
 நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? (உ) அன்
 நேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware —(i) that the Department of Technical Education and Training has ordered that those students of the Junior Technical School, Jaffna, who failed in the First Year Examinations for the Surveying and Levelling and the Building and Construction evening courses, held in the English medium should not be provided any facilities to repeat their courses in the same medium; (ii) that these students have now been ordered to follow the day courses in the Tamil medium? (b) Is he aware that this order, besides causing injustice and hardship hampers and obstructs educational progress? (c) Who ordered this change and why? (d) Will he take immediate steps to provide facilities to the students concerned to repeat their courses in the English medium as before? (e) If not, why?

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) (i) Yes. (ii) Yes. (b) No. (c) The decision was taken on the results of certain departmental investigations and was in accord with the normal practice in regard to evening classes. (d) No. (e) As the numbers involved were below the prescribed minimum to form a class.

ශාපතෝ කණිෂ්ඨ කාර්මික විද්‍යාලය :
පළමුවන අවුරුද්ද අවසානයේදී පාඨමාලා
වෙනස් කිරීම්

யாழ்ப்பாண கனிட்ட தொழில்நுட்பப் பாடசாலை :
முதல்வருடத்தின் பின் பயிற்சி வகுப்பு மாற்றம்

JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, JAFFNA:
CHANGE OF COURSES AFTER FIRST YEAR

11. එම්. සිවසිකම්පරම් මයා. (වී. නව
රත්නම් මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—திரு. வீ. நவ
ரத்னம்—சார்பாக)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam—on behalf of Mr. V. Navaratnam)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) (i) යාපනේ
කණිෂ්ඨ කාර්මික විද්‍යාලයයේ මේ දක්වා
අනුගමනය කරන ලද අධ්‍යයන පරිපාටිය
අනුව ගොඩනැගිම් කාර්මාන්ත පාඨමාලාව
හදාරණ ශිෂ්‍යයින්ට පළමුවන අවුරුද්ද අව
සානයේදී දෙවන අවුරුද්දේ විශේෂ වඩු
වැඩ පාඨමාලාව හෝ දෙවන අවුරුද්දේ
විශේෂ විදුලි කම්බි ඇදීමේ පාඨමාලාව අනු
ගමනය කිරීම සඳහා තෝරා ගැනීමට ඉඩ
තිබූ බවත්; (ii) කාර්මික අධ්‍යාපනය හා
පුහුණු කිරීම පිළිබඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
වඩු වැඩ පාඨමාලාව නවත්වා
දැමීමට නියෝග කර ඇති අතර
ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගේ කැමැත්ත හා රූපිය
නොතකා විදුලි කම්බි ඇදීමේ පාඨමාලාව
අනුගමනය කිරීමට ඔවුන්ට බල කර ඇති
බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එතුමා
මැතකදී මෙම පාසැලට පැමිණි අවසානවේදී
වඩු වැඩ අංශය පරීක්ෂා කර බලා එහි ලබා
දෙන අධ්‍යාපනය අගය කළ බව එතුමාට
මතකද? (ඉ) මෙම පාඨමාලාව නවත්වා
දැමීමට නියෝග කළේ කවරෙක්ද? ඒ
මන්ද? (ඊ) මෙම පාඨමාලාව නැවතත්
ආරම්භ කර ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගේ කැමැත්ත හා
විශේෂ රූපියන් අනුව එම පාඨමාලා හදාරා
අවසාන කිරීම සඳහා ඔවුන්ට ඉඩ සලසා
දීමට එතුමා ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරන
වාද? (උ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (i) யாழ்ப்பாணம்
கனிட்ட தொழில் துட்பப் பாடசாலையில்
இன்றுவரை கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகின்ற
கல்வி கற்பித்தல் திட்டப்படி கட்டடத்
தொழிற் பயிற்சியைப் பயில்கின்ற மாணவர்
கள் முதலாம் வருடம் பூர்த்திசெய்த பின் 2
ஆம் வருட சிறப்புத் தேர்ச்சி மரவேலைப்

[உதி. ஸிவசுந்தரபதி மயா.]

பயிற்சியையோ அல்லது 2 ஆம் வருட சிறப் புத் தேர்ச்சி மின்கம்பி அமைக்கும் பயிற்சியையோ தெரிவு செய்யலாமென்பதையும்; (ii) தொழில் துட்பக் கல்வி, பயிற்சித் திணைக்களம் மாவேலைப் பயிற்சியை நீக்கவிடும்படி இப்போது கட்டளையிட்டு, மாணவர்களின் விருப்பத்திற்கும், உளச்சார்புக்கும் முரணான வகையில் மின்கம்பி அமைக்கும் பயிற்சியையே பயிலவேண்டுமென அவர்கள் அனைவரையும் கட்டாயப் படுத்தியுள்ள தென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அவர் அண்மையில் இப்பாடசாலைக்கு விஜயம் செய்திருந்த பொழுது மாவேலைப் பிரிவைப் பார்வையிட்டு அப்பிரிவில் அளிக்கப்பட்ட பயிற்சியை அவர் பாராட்டியமை அவருக்கு நினைவிருக்கிறதா? (இ) இப்பயிற்சியை நீக்குதற்கான கட்டளையாரால், ஏன் இடப்பட்டது? (ஈ) இப்பயிற்சி வகுப்பைத் திரும்பவும் ஆரம்பித்து மாணவர்களின் விருப்பத்திற்கும் அவர்களின் விசேட உளச்சார்புக்கு மேற்ப பயிற்சிகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கும் வழிவகுக்கும் வகையில் அவர் விரைவில் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா? (உ) இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware —(i) that according to the scheme of studies followed till now at the Junior Technical School, Jaffna, students of the Building Trades Course may, at the completion of the first year, opt to follow either the 2nd Year Specialised Woodwork Course or the 2nd Year Specialised Electric Wiring Course; (ii) that the Department of Technical Education and Training has now ordered the discontinuance of the Woodwork Course and compelled all students to follow the Electric Wiring Course without regard to their wishes or aptitudes? (b) Does he remember that upon his recent visit to the school he inspected the Woodwork Section and expressed appreciation of the training imparted there? (c) Who ordered the discontinuance of this course and why? (d) Will he take immediate steps to restore this course and allow the students to complete their courses in accordance with their wishes and special aptitudes? (e) If not, why?

பீயஸூரிய மயா.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) (i) Yes. (ii) No. (b) Yes, but there is no exceptional appreciation of the work of any particular section of the school. (c) The discontinuance of the second year of the woodwork course at the commencement of the sessions was approved by the Deputy Director in response to the request of the Principal who indicated that the students themselves wished to be transferred to the electric wiring second year class. (d) This class has since been provided with the approval of the Deputy Director and has been functioning from 20.9.65. (e) Does not arise.

பனாவல் கோரலே மலிகாரீய ஸபாவ
பீயஸ் மைலமலிபேலே—கிதூரகனந்த பார

கொடகம்பொல-ஹிங்குரலகந்த வீதி, பணாவல்
கோறளை கிராமச் சபை

GODAGAMPOLA-HINGURALAKANDA ROAD,
PANAWAL KORALE V.C.

12. பாலாரீய உன். உதி. பீரேர
(பி. பி. பாரீ. பீரஸேகர மயா. வெதுவ)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—திரு. ம. பி.
ஆர். வீரசேக்கர சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—on behalf of
Mr. D. P. R. Weerasesera)

ரஸே வலி, வாலு ஸ விதூரி ஸுதேஷ
அமநினை அபூ பூஷ்நய: (அ) பனாவல்
கோரலே மலிகாரீய ஸபாவ மகிந் நவந்நு
கர்நு லென மைலமலிபேலே—கிதூரக
கனந்த பாரீ கிதூரகனந்த மான
நிலாஸய டக்வல அநி கைவஸ பவர
கை உயவ மலீ அநுர நார டூதீம
உதும ரஸே வலி டேபாநீமேந்நுவ
நியோக கர்நவலு? (அ) உஸே நமீ, உ
கவலு? நைலஸே நமீ, உ மந்த?

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப்
போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:
(அ) பணாவல் கோரளைக் கிராமச் சபையால்

වෛක පිළිතුර

பேணப்பட்டு வருகின்ற கொடகம்பொல—
ஹிங்குறலகந்த வீதியில் ஹிங்குறலகந்த
மருத்துவ மனைவரையுள்ள பகுதியைப்
பொறுப்பேற்று, அப்பகுதிக்கு கல்பரப்பி,
தார் ஊற்றுமாறு அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலைத்
திணைக்களத்துக்கு அவர் கட்டளையிடுவாரா?
(ஆ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது? இல்லையெனில்
ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Public Works,
Posts and Telecommunications: (a)
Will he instruct the P. W. D. to take
over, metal and tar the section of the
road up to Hinguralakanda Maternity
Home of the Godagampola-Hingu-
ralakanda road maintained by the
Panawal Korale Village Committee?
(b) If so when; and if not, why?

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මයා.

(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்)

(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis)

(අ) දැනටමත් පවරාගෙන තිබෙන සුළු
මාර්ගවල විශාල සැත්පුම් ගන්නාවක් තව
මත් දියුණු කළයුතුව තිබෙන නිසා මෙම
පාර පවරා ගැනීම දැනට සලකා බැලිය
නොහැක. (ආ) පැන නොනගී.

උසාවිවලින් නිකුත් කරන සිතාසිවල
පාවිච්චි කරන භාෂාව

நீதிமன்ற அழைப்புக்கட்டளையில் பாவிக்கப்
படும் மொழி

LANGUAGE USED IN COURT SUMMONSES

13. වෛද්‍යවාර් ඩබ්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ
(අකුරුස්ස—බී. වයි. තුඩාවේ මයා.—
මාර—වෙනුවට)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக்கு
றஸ்ஸ—திரு. பி. வை. துடாவ—மாத்தறை—
சார்பாக)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa
—on behalf of Mr. B. Y. Tudawe—
Matara)

අධිකරණ ඇමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) සිංහලෙන්
නිකුත් කරන සිතාසිවල සාක්ෂිකරු හා
විත්තිකරු ඇමතීම සඳහා “නුඹ” යන
වචනය පාවිච්චි කරන බව එතුමා දන්න
වාද? (ආ) “නුඹ” යන වචනය ශීර්ෂ
සම්මත වචනයක් නොවන බැවින් ඒ
වචනය වෙනුවට “ඔබ” යන වචනය
පාවිච්චි කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?
(ඉ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදා සිටද?

වෛක පිළිතුර

நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரி
சியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) நீதிமன்றத்தில்
சமூகமளிக்குமாறு கோரி சிங்களத்தில் வழங்
கப்படுகின்ற கட்டளைகளில், சாட்சி, பிரதி
வாதி ஆகியோரைக் குறிப்பதற்கு “நும்ப”
என்ற சொல் பாவிக்கப்படுகின்ற தென்பதை
அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) “நும்ப” என்பது
மரியாதைக்குறைவான ஒரு சொல்லாகை
யினால் அதற்குப் பதிலாக “ஒப” என்னும்
சொல்லைப் பாவிப்பதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கை
கள் எடுப்பாரா? (இ) அவ்வாறாயின், எப்
பொழுதிருந்து?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary
to the Minister of Justice: (a) Is he
aware that in the summons issued in
Sinhala to attend Court the word
“Numba” (නුඹ) is used to address
the witness and the defendant? (b)
In view of the fact that the word
“Numba” (නුඹ) is an impolite word
will he take steps to use the word
“Oba” (ඔබ) instead of this word?
(c) If so, from when?

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකර් මයා.
(අධිකරණ ඇමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්)

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

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

(a) Yes. (b) I have consulted the
Commissioner of Official Language
and am informed that the word
“Numba” (නුඹ) is a word frequently
met with in the olden Sinhalese
works and the word is being replaced
by “Oba” (ඔබ). (c) Does not arise.

අංගොඩ, දොඩන්ගහගේන නිවාස ක්‍රමය
අங்கොඩ, தொடங்கஹேன வீடமைப்புத் திட்டம்
DODANGAHAHENA HOUSING SCHEME, ANGODA

14. වෛද්‍යවාර් ඩබ්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ
(තුඩාවේ මයා, වෙනුවට)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—திரு.
துடாவ சார்பாக)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—on behalf
of Mr. Tudawe)

කමිකරු රුකිරක්ෂා හා නිවාස ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) අංගොඩ දොඩන්
ගහගේන ජාතික නිවාස යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ

ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ ප්‍රකාශය :

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

When the hon. Member for Yatiyantota saw me in Chambers about this matter I said that I could not allow the question to be raised. If the hon. Member desires to make a statement during the discussion of the Adjournment Motion it will be given high priority.

ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ ප්‍රකාශය :

එම්. බාලසුන්දරම් මයා.

அனுதாபத் தீர்மானம் : திரு. எம்.

பாலசுந்தரம்

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE : MR. M.
BALASUNDERAM

රු. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා (ඉඩම්, වානිජමය
සහ විදුලිබල දාමනි හා සහායක)

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

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

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I wish to refer to the passing away of Mr. M. Balasunderam who was a Member of this House representing Kopai from 1960 till Parliament was dissolved last year.

He was a versatile scholar and whatever subject he studied, whether it was mathematics, science or law, he always came on top adding lustre to himself and bringing credit to the country. After studying at Kilnar College and Jaffna Central College, he obtained a scholarship to Royal College, Colombo, where he amply showed his brilliance by obtaining first class Honours in the Cambridge Senior Examination. Quite naturally, he entered the Ceylon University on a Government scholarship again to pursue his studies. While an undergraduate he was responsible for the formation of the Tamil Society and

එම්. බාලසුන්දරම් මයා.

was elected Secretary of the Union Society. After obtaining a Government scholarship for the third time he proceeded abroad for higher studies. He entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was successful in the Mathematical Tripos and was also elected to the Committee of the Cambridge Union—a very rare honour for an Asian at that time. He led a full life at Cambridge University. He contributed articles to the University Magazine and took a prominent part in the affairs of the University Society. At the debating society meetings he was recognized as one of the best speakers at the University at that time.

After returning to Ceylon he worked for some time on the editorial staff of the "Ceylon Daily News" and entered the Law College and passed out as an advocate.

He practised his profession in Jaffna and soon enjoyed a lucrative practice on the criminal side. When practising in Jaffna he was elected President of the Tamil Youth Congress and actively participated in all activities in the peninsula for the upliftment of the masses.

He entered politics late in life and entered Parliament in 1960 as Member of Parliament for Kopai from the Federal Party.

His brilliance at studies matched his humility and genial qualities which he displayed as a Member of this House. Those of us who had personal contact with him will agree that he was a very popular Member. His contributions to the debates were of the highest order. The loss to the country of such eminent politicians as Mr. Balasunderam is almost irreparable.

On behalf of the Members of this House, I wish to record our sincere regrets at the passing away of Mr. Balasunderam and request you, Mr. Speaker, to kindly convey our deepest sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

ශෝක ප්‍රකාශය :

එම්. බාලසුන්දරම් මයා.

මෙමත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක මයා. (මැද වට්ටිය)

(ශ්‍රී. මාමත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක—මධ්‍ය වර්ගය)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake—Meda-wachchiya)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, කෝපායි පාර්ලිමේන්තු වරයා වශයෙන් සිට පරලෝකපත් බාලසුන්දරම් මහත්මයාගේ අභාවය පිළිබඳව ගරු සභානායකතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට යෙදුණු ශෝක ප්‍රකාශයේදී විරුද්ධ පක්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් අප ගේද කණගාටුව මෙම ගරු සභාවටත් එමෙන්ම ඔබතුමාගේ මාර්ගයෙන් බාලසුන්දරම් මහත්මයාගේ ශුචි පිරිසටත් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබීම මම ඉතා අගය කොට සලකනවා.

බාලසුන්දරම් මහත්මයා 1960 මාර්තු මැතිවරණයේදී පළමුවැනි වරට, පෙඩරල් පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු වශයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට පත් වී ආ බවත් ඉන් පසු 1960 ජූලි මාසයේ මහ මැතිවරණයේදීද එම ආසනයම දිනාගෙන නැවත වරක් පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු වශයෙන් පැමිණ ඉතාමත් විශිෂ්ට අන්දමට ක්‍රියා කළ බවත් අප කවුරුනුත් දන්නවා. බාලසුන්දරම් මහත්මයා එතුමාගේ අධ්‍යාපනය ලබමින් සිටි කාලය තුළ පමණක් නොව නීතිඥයකු වශයෙනුත් අධි නීතිඥයකු වශයෙනුත් මේ රටේ සේවය කරන කාලය තුළත් ඒවගේම පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු වශයෙන් මේ මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවේ සිටි කාලය තුළත් තමාගේ කොටසාශය වෙනුවෙනුත් පක්ෂය වෙනුවෙනුත් සටන් කළ මහත්මයකු බවත් ඉතාමත් දක්ෂ අන්දමින් වැඩ කළ මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු බවත් අපට කියන්නට පුළුවනි.

බාලසුන්දරම් මහත්මයාගේ අභාවය පිළිබඳ මෙම ගරු සභාවේ කණගාටුව සිය පවුලට දන්වන හැටියට ඉල්ලා සිටින අතර සභානායකතුමන් විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ශෝක ප්‍රකාශ යෝජනාව ඉතාමත් සංවේගයෙන් යුතුව මම අනුමත කරනවා.

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ආම්. සිවසිනම්පරම්)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

It is almost with a sense of personal loss that I wish to speak a few words on the death of the late Mr. Balasunderam who was for four and a half years a Member of this House. After a very brilliant career in school he proceeded to Cambridge University where very early in his career he showed his mettle as a debater.

On his return to Ceylon, besides practising as an advocate he was one of the founders of the Jaffna Youth Congress, and with people like Mr. Handy Perimpanayagam, Mr. Tamber and others, was an active worker of the Jaffna Youth Congress which was in the vanguard in the fight for freedom at that time. He took a very active part in the boycott of the first State Council elections and succeeded in seeing that Members were not returned from the Jaffna constituencies as a result of the boycott carried out by the Jaffna Youth Congress.

He entered Parliament in 1960 both in March and in July. I think all of us who had been with him here would readily concede that he was one of the best speakers we had on the Floor of this House during this period. Particularly on constitutional matters he used to make very weighty contributions. I distinctly remember when the Criminal Law (Special Provisions) Bill was being debated on the Floor of this House he raised the very point that today the Privy Council has accepted as being correct. I believe he was the only Member from the Opposition or the Government who raised that point which has now been accepted by the Privy Council as correct.

Unfortunately he lost at the last election. Since the election he had been in very poor health and his end came rather suddenly a few days ago.

I am sure that any sentiments that this House would express would be a solace to his grieving wife and members of his family. I earnestly

ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ ප්‍රකාශය :

එම්. බලසුන්දරම් මයා.

request you to make a minute of these proceedings and send a copy to his family.

එස්. කතිරවෙලුපිල්ලේ මයා. (කෝපායි)
(திரு. எஸ். கதிர்வேலுப்பிள்ளை—கோப்
பாய்)

(Mr. S. Kathiravelupillai—Kopai)

The death of our former Member is certainly a personal loss to all of us. I have a special duty on behalf of very sturdy independent views. successor as Member for Kopai, to express our deep sympathies to his family and to record here the appreciation that we have, both individually and as members of a party, for the work he has done as a parliamentarian in this House, for us and for our country

He had been working within the limitations of a party. He was a man of very sturdy independent views. He had been a free and fearless thinker. He did not subject himself to the law of the mob or of the herd. Although he had been working with and through our party we always recognized his independent qualities and his fearlessness. He had been a great defender of democracy.

It is true that in defending democracy he might have sometimes expressed sentiments that bordered on individuality. Nevertheless one must record that his contribution to the work in Parliament has been very considerable. We endorse the sentiments expressed in this House; and on behalf of the people of Kopai I make a special endorsement of the sympathies expressed in this House and I ask you to kindly convey these sympathies to his family.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by both sides of the House on the death of Mr. M. Balasunderam, ex-Member of this House. I shall request the Clerk to

ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනය

the House to make a minute of the proceedings of the meeting today and send a copy thereof to the members of the bereaved family.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත් පිළිගැනවීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மசோதாக்கள்

BILLS PRESENTED

දුම්රිය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

புகையிரதப் பகுதி (திருத்த) மசோதா

RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

“to amend the Railways Ordinance.”

පිළිගන්න ලද්දේ ප්‍රවාහන ආමති රු රු. එල්. බී. හුරල්ලේ විසිනි.

1966 ජනවාරි 8 වන සෙනසුරාදා දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

கௌரவ ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுரூல்லே அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1966, ஜனவரி 8, சனிக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்படவேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்படவேண்டுமெனவும் ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by the Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle, Minister of Communications; to be read a Second time on Saturday, 8th January 1966, and to be printed.

ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනය

அரசியலமைப்புத் திருத்தம்

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

රු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move,

“That the following Members be appointed to join with a Select Committee to be appointed by the Senate as a Joint Select Committee to consider the revision of the Ceylon (Constitution and Independence) Orders in Council, 1946 and 1947, and other written law with reference to the following among such other matters as the Committee may consider necessary :

- (1) the establishment of a Republic ;
- (2) the guaranteeing of fundamental rights ;
- (3) the position of the Senate and Appointed Members of the House of Representatives ; and
- (4) The Public Service Commission and Judicial Service Commission.
The Hon. Dudley Senanayake
The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena

அனல் து மவவகை மனேவரே

அனல் து மவவகை மனேவரே

[அரு. கி. பி. டி. சிலா]

The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene

The Hon. C. P. de Silva

The Hon. M. D. Banda

Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar

Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman

Mr. Leslie Goonewardene

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, Q.C.

Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike

Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan

Dr. N. M. Perera

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Q.C.

Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike

Mr. Maithripala Senanayake."

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Nor can you.

அவர்கள் உன். உம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Nor can we. Quite right. The people might decide. The people outside might decide.

Anyhow, our position is that we are in the process of studying the new position. If I remember right, it was only yesterday that the papers carried the full report of the judgment of the Privy Council.

On a previous occasion, and quite recently also, on the findings of a Bribery Tribunal which were raised before the Privy Council, Article 29 of the Constitution was treated as an entrenched clause. If that is an entrenched clause, that is a clause that cannot be touched by us even with a two-thirds majority. It is a matter that has to be looked into. We in the Opposition are in the process of studying the position carefully. We would like to have a little time to express our opinion on the whole question.

In the meantime, if the Government is agreeable, we would like this matter postponed for January 8, 1966, by which time we hope we will be ready to express our own attitude on the question. Of course, if the Government is not so disposed, all we can say is that we will oppose the Motion and so far as participation in the Joint Select Committee is concerned, we will not participate if the Government is not prepared to accede to our request to postpone the consideration of this Joint Select Committee Motion now. We would like to be given time to consider the matter in the light of the new decision that has been arrived at by the Privy Council. An entirely new Constitutional position has been raised in this country. Let us meet that.

புனல் மவவகை மனேவரே.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

அவர்கள் உன். உம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Since we originally agreed to the setting up of this Joint Select Committee, much has happened in this country. A decision of the Privy Council, I think, has completely reversed the original position that we had taken up. I would like to request the Hon. Leader of the House to agree to a postponement of this Motion, if the Government is so disposed, because we in the Opposition are in the process of studying the new position that has been created as a result of the Privy Council decision which has made this Parliament a subordinate entity. We are no longer a sovereign Parliament.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

That has not been held at all.

அவர்கள் உன். உம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is a matter which the Hon. Prime Minister cannot decide. The Hon. Prime Minister cannot decide it.

ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනය

We may agree or we may not agree with the particular legislation that was passed. Some of us were disposed to oppose that legislation at a particular time. But that is neither here nor there. From our point of view, once the House has come to a decision, rightly or wrongly, we would not like to see anybody outside upsetting that or nullifying a decision arrived at by this House if the sovereignty of this Parliament is to be maintained. That is something on which, I think, nobody could have any two opinions. Anyhow, that is a matter that has to be carefully studied. We would like to do that. If the Government is agreeable, we would like to have this matter taken up on the 8th of January when we meet next.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් ජේතනායක

(කෙළරව් උද්ග්‍රී ජේතනායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not see how this recent judgment can affect the appointment of a Select Committee to consider amendments to the Constitution. If the arguments adduced by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) are valid, the urgency to amend the Constitution is all the greater.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Surely the Hon. Prime Minister knows that amending a constitution is quite different from changing a constitution. What is the use of amending the Constitution if it can be upset on the other side?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් ජේතනායක

(කෙළරව් උද්ග්‍රී ජේතනායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You can recommend a completely new constitution if you like.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Not in a Joint Select Committee. You must go to a constituent assembly for that purpose. Surely the Hon. Prime Minister ought to know that.

ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනය

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් ජේතනායක

(කෙළරව් උද්ග්‍රී ජේතනායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I think the hon. Member for Yatiyantota has not even looked at the judgment. Even if we are to concede his point, I say there is nothing to prevent a Select Committee from going into those matters that he has raised. It is absurd to say that the judgment contested the sovereignty of our Parliament. In the judgment itself the sovereignty of Parliament has been specifically upheld. It only shows that he has not even read the judgment.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is why I said I am studying it.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් ජේතනායක

(කෙළරව් උද්ග්‍රී ජේතනායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We will allow you then time to study it. We are prepared to put this off and take it up on the 8th of January. But please study the subject without making any irresponsible statements. I do not see how his argument can be a barrier to the Select Committee considering the amendment of the Constitution. If he wants time to study the judgment, certainly ; but on the 8th of January, we will definitely move this.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is what we have asked for.

කථානායකතුමා

(ප්‍රධානායකතුමා)

(Mr. Speaker)

Is the Leader of the House going to withdraw the Motion?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව් ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I would not have moved it had I been told so earlier.

සථුවර නියෝග සංශෝධනය කිරීම

ස්ථාවර නියෝග අංක 8, 9, 18,
21 හා 22 සංශෝධනය කිරීම

8, 9, 18, 21, 22 ஆம் இலக்க நிலையம்
கட்டளைகளைத் திருத்தல்

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS

Nos. 8, 9, 18, 21 AND 22

சபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

මතු පලවන සේජනාව ඊළඟට න්‍යාය පත්‍රයෙහි
තිබිණ :

ஒழுங்குப்பத்திரத்தில் அடுத்ததாக பின்வரும் பிரேரணை இருந்தது :

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move,

The following Motion stood next on the Order Paper :

"That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order No. 24, the Motion appearing as item 1 on the Paper be proceeded with this day."

සහායක ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට—ස්ථාවර තීරණ අංක 8, 9, 18, 21 හා 22 පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට කියැවෙන පරිදි සංශෝධනය කළ යුතුය :—

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදිත්, සහායම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

‘ 8. අන් කිසි පිළිවෙලකට සිදුවිය යුතුය මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය තීරණය කර නොමැති නම්, එක් එක් මාසයෙහි පළමු වන පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන දෙවැනි දිනයෙන් පටන්ගෙන එක් එක් මාසයට සතියක් හැර සතියක් වශයෙන් දෙසතියක් මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස්විය යුතුය. එම දෙසතියෙන් පළමු වැන්නෙහි පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන දෙවැනි දින, තුන්වැනි දින, හතරවැනි දින සහ පස්වැනි දිනද, ඊට පසු සතිය හැර අනික් සතියෙහි පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන හතරවැනි දින සහ පස්වැනි දින ද මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස්විය යුතුය.

මහත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම්

சபை அமர்வு

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

ගරු සි. පී. ද සිල්වා,

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move,

“That this House at its rising this day do adjourn until 2 P.M. on Saturday, 8th January 1966.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායම්මත විය.

வினா விதிக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

මෙම ස්ථාවර නියෝගයේ අරමුණ අනුව
“සතිය” යනුවෙන් අදහස් කරන්නේ එක්
පෝය දිනකින් ආරම්භවී ඊට අනතුරුව යෙදෙන
ඊළඟ පෝය දිනට පෙර දිනෙන් අවසන් වන කාල
පරිච්ඡේදයයි.

(2) මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම් පහත සඳහන් වේලාවලට ආරම්භ කළ යුතුය :—

පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන දෙවැනි දින, තුන්වැනි
දින සහ හතරවැනි දින අ. සා. 2 ට, පෝය
දින සිට යෙදෙන පස්වැනි දින භූ. සා.
10 ට.

එතෙකුදු වුවත්, අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමා විසින් කැඳවන ලද රැස්වීමකින්, ඒ පිළිබඳව අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමා විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද දැනුම්දීමෙහි නියම කරන ලද කවර වේලාවකට හෝ ආරම්භ කළ යුතුය.

(3) මන්නි මණ්ඩලය අන් කිසි අන්දමකට තීරණය කර නොමැති නම්, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන කවර පස් වැනි දිනක හෝ දවල් දොළහට සැල කීල්ලට භාජනවමින් පවතින කවර විෂයයක් හෝ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය නොවීමසා, කටයුතු අත්සිටුවිය යුතුය. අ. භා. 2 ට එම විෂය පිළිබඳ කටයුතු ඉදිරියට ගෙන යා යුතුය.

(4) පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන සෑම දෙවෙනි සභනතර වැනි දිනයක්හි අ. භා. 7.30 ටද, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන සෑම තුන් වැනි දිනයක්හි අ. භා.

ගරු සි. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move,

That the hours of Sitting of the House on Saturday, 8th January 1966, shall be as though it were a Tuesday."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සභාසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

සථාවර නියෝග සංශෝධනය කිරීම

සථාවර නියෝග සංශෝධනය කිරීම

8.30 ටද, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන සෑම පස් වැනි දිනයක්හි අ. හා. 5 ටද, කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය කල් තැබිය යුතුය.

(5) පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන සෑම දෙවෙනි සහ හතරවැනි දිනයන්හි අ. හා. 7 ට ද, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන සෑම තුන්වැනි දිනයෙහිම අ. හා. 8 ට ද, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන සෑම පස් වැනි දිනයෙහිම අ. හා. 4.30 ටද, සාකච්ඡාවට භාජන වමින් පවතින කවර වැඩ කටයුත්තක් හෝ අත්සිටු විය යුතුය; මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය කාරක සභා අවධියෙහි සිටින්නම්, සභාපති මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත්වී මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලයට ස්වකීය වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය; තවද, මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය හෝ විවාදය කල් තැබිය යුතුය, නැතහොත් මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය කාරක සභා අවධියෙහි සිටින්නම් ප්‍රගතිය සභාපති විසින් දැනුම් දිය යුතුය නැතහොත් සභාපති මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් විය යුතු යයි යෝජනාවක් සභාහිමුව කර තිබේ නම්, එවැනි පමා කිරීමේ සෑම යෝජනාවක්ම ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසනු ලබා අහෝසි විය යුතුය;

එතකුදුවුවත්, වැඩ අත්සිටුවන විට, 46 වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ උරුණ කාල තීරණය යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකිවාක් මෙන්ම, එවැනිනක් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබයි නම්, නැතහොත් එම ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යනු ලබයි නම්, ඉන් මතු වන ප්‍රශ්නයන්, එම ස්ථාවර නියෝගයෙහි සලසා ඇති අන්දමට ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති වැඩිමනත් යෝජනාවක් වෙතොත් ඒ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයන්, සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගතයුතු තීරණය ගන්න තෙක් කථානායකතුමා හෝ සභාපති මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් නොවිය යුතුය.

(6) පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන දෙවැනි දින හෝ හතරවැනි දින අ. හා. 7 ට, හෝ පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන තුන් වැනි දින අ. හා. 8 ට, හෝ පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන පස්වැනි දින අ. හා. 4.30 ට සාකච්ඡාවට භාජන වමින් පවතින කටයුත්ත ගැන ක්‍රියාකොට අවසන් කිරීමෙන් පසු, සාකච්ඡාවට ගැනීමට විරුද්ධත්වය ප්‍රකාශ වන කිසි කටයුත්තක් සාකච්ඡාවට නොගත යුතුය."

"9. ප්‍රධාන කටයුතුවලට බැසීමට පෙර, සංශෝධනයක් හෝ විවාදයක් නොමැතිව තීරණය කරනු ලැබිය යුතු මතු දක්වෙන අන්දමේ යෝජනාවක් ඇමතිවරයකුට ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකිය:—

"නියම වශයෙන් සඳහන් කරන ලද යම් කාර්යයක් හෝ කාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ වැඩ කටයුතු අද දින රැස්වීමේදී 8 වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගයේ විධිවිධානයන්ගෙන් නිදහස් විය යුතුය", යනුයි. තවද, එවැනි යෝජනාවක් සම්මත වී එහි නියම වශයෙන් සඳහන් කරන ලද කායනීය හෝ කායනීයන් වැඩ අත්සිටුවීමට නියම කර ඇති වේලාවෙහිදී සාකච්ඡාවට භාජන වෙමින් පවතිනොත්. එය අත්නොසිටුවිය යුතුය; එමෙන්ම එය සාකච්ඡාවට ගැනීම ගැන විරුද්ධත්වය ප්‍රකාශ වුවත්, කවර වේලාවකදී හෝ එය සාකච්ඡාවට ගත හැකිය:

එතකුදුවුවත්, එම නියෝගයෙහි බලපෑමෙන් නිදහස් කරන ලද කායනී හෝ කායනීයන් පිළිබඳව පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන දෙවැනි දින හෝ හතර වැනි දින අ. හා. 7.30 ට පසු, හෝ පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන තුන්වැනි දින අ. හා. 8.30 ට පසු, හෝ පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන පස්වැනි දින අ. හා. 5 ට පසු ක්‍රියා කරන විට නිදහස් කරන ලද කායනීයන්ගෙන් අන්තිම කායනීය අවසන් වූ වහාම කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය කල් තැබිය යුතුය."

"18. (1) ප්‍රශ්න අසා අවසාන වූ විට මන්ත්‍රිවරයකු ස්වකීය ස්ථානයේ නැගී සිට හදිසි පොදු වැදගත් කමක් ඇති නියමිත කරුණක් සාකච්ඡා කරනු සඳහා, කරුණ කුමක්දැයි සඳහන් කරමින් මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය කල් තැබීමට යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවසර ඉල්ලා ඇතොත් මිස (ඇමති වරයකු විසින් හැර) ප්‍රධාන කටයුතුවලට බසින තෙක් මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් නොකළ යුතුය.

(2) (අ) මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලයේ අවසරය මන්ත්‍රි වරයා ලබාගෙන නැත්නම්, හෝ

(ආ) මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලයේ අවසරය නොදෙන ලදුව, මන්ත්‍රිවරු විසි දෙනකුට නොඅඩු ගණනක් ඔවුන්ගේ ස්ථානවල සිට ඔහුට අනුග්‍රහ වීමට නැගී නොසිටිත් නම්,

එවැනි යෝජනාවක් මන්ත්‍රිවරයකු විසින් ඉදිරිපත් නොකළ යුතුය.

(3) යෝජනාව ඒ අන්දමින් අනුග්‍රහ ලබයි නම් නැතහොත් මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය අවසර දෙයි නම්, එම යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුත්තේ, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන දෙවැනි දින හෝ හතර වැනි දින නම් අ. හා. 5.30 ට ය, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන තුන් වැනි දින නම්, අ. හා. 6.30 ට ය, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන පස්වැනි දින නම්, අ. හා. 3 ට ය.

(4) එක් කවර දිනකදී හෝ එවැනි යෝජනා එක කට වැඩි ගණනක් උදෙසා අවසර නොඉල්ලිය යුතුය.

(5) ආණ්ඩුවේ කටයුතු මූලාසානය ගන්න දින යන්හි, මෙම නියෝගයෙහි විධි විධාන යටතේ ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන යෝජනාවක් හැර මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාවක්, ඇමති වරයකු විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබුවහොත් මිස, එම දිනවලට නියමිත විෂයයන් අතරතුරෙහිදී පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන දෙවැනි දින සහ හතර වැනි දින අ. හා. 7 ට පෙරද, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන තුන්වැනි දින අ. හා. 8 ට පෙරද, පෝය දින සිට යෙදෙන පස්වැනි දින අ. හා. 4.30 ට පෙරද ඉදිරිපත් නොකළ යුතුය."

"21. (1) දවසට අයත් නියෝග සහ යෝජනා පිළිබඳ දැනුම්දීමවලින් ප්‍රධාන කටයුතු සමත්විත විය යුතුය.

(2) දවසට අයත් නියෝගයක් වනුයේ නියමිත දිනකදී කල්පනාවට භාජන කළ යුතු යයි මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය විසින් නියෝග කරන ලද ඉකටුම්පත්

ஊர் கிராம சங்கீதம் கிராம

ஊர் கிராம சங்கீதம் கிராம

விவாதத்தை ஒத்திவைக்க, அல்லது குழு நிலையில் நடந்தவற்றை அறிக்கை செய்ய, அல்லது அவர் அக்கிராசனத்தைவிட்டு அகல ஒரு பிரேரணை பிரேரிக் கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் அந்நேரத்தில் அத்தகைய தடங்கற் பிரேரணை ஒவ்வொன்றும், வினாவின்றியே காலாவதி யாகிவிடும்.

ஆனால், அலுவல்களை இடைநிறுத்துகையில், 46 ஆம் இலக்க நிலையகட்டளையின்படி எந்நேரத்திலும் இறு தியீடு பிரேரிக்கப்படலாம். அவ்வாறு பிரேரிக்கப் பட்டால், அல்லது அந்நிலையற் கட்டளையின்படி அந்நே ரத்தில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருந் தால் அவற்றின் விளைவானதும், அந்நிலையற் கட்டளை ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ள வேறு பிரேரணையினதும் விடயம் தீர்வுகாணப்படும்வரை, கௌரவ சபாநாயகர் அல்லது அக்கிராசனர் அக்கிராசனத்தைவிட்டு அகலலாகாது.

(6) போய தினத்திலிருந்து இரண்டாம் நாளில் அல்லது நான்காம் நாளில் பி. ப. 7 மணிக்கு, அல்லது போய தினத்திலிருந்து மூன்றாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 8 மணிக்கு, அல்லது போய தினத்திலிருந்து ஐந்தாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 4.30 மணிக்குப் பரிசீலனையிலுள்ள அலுவல்கள் முடிவுற்றபின் எதிர்ப்புள்ள எவ்வலு வலையும் நடத்தலாகாது.”

“9. பொது அலுவல் ஆரம்பத்தில், திருத்தமோ விவாதமோ இன்றித் தீர்மானிக்க, அமைச்சரொருவர் பின்வரும் கருத்துப்பட ஒரு பிரேரணையைக் கொணர ளாம்,—

“இன்றைய அமர்வில், குறிப்பிட்ட எவ்வலுவலி னதும் நடவடிக்கைகள் 8 ஆம் இலக்க நிலையற் கட்டளையின் ஏற்பாடுகளிலிருந்து விலக்குப் பெறு மாக.”

இத்தகைய ஒரு பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படு மிடத்து அலுவல்களின் இடை நிறுத்தத்திற்கு நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நேரத்தில் அக்குறிப்பிட்ட அலுவல் விவாதத்திலிருந்தால் அதனை இடை நிறுத்தலாகாது. மேலும், எவ்வலுவலை எதிர்ப்பிருப்பினும் எந்நேரம் வரையும் தொடர்ந்து நடத்தலாம்.

ஆனால், இந்நிலையற் கட்டளைச் செயற்பாட்டிலிருந்து விலக்குப்பெற்ற அலுவல்கள் போய தினத்திலிருந்து இரண்டாம், நான்காம் நாட்களில் பி. ப. 7.30 மணிக்குப் பின்னரும், போய தினத்திலிருந்து மூன் றாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 8.30 மணிக்குப் பின்னரும், போய தினத்திலிருந்து ஐந்தாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 5 மணிக்குப் பின்னரும் முடிவுறுமபோது விலக்குப்பெற்ற அலுவல் களின் கடைசியினம் முடிவடைந்ததும் கௌரவ சபா நாயகர் வினாவின்றியே சபையை ஒத்திவைத்தல் வேண் டும்.”

“18. (1) வினாக்கள் முடிந்ததும் அங்கத்தவரெவ ரும் தமது இடத்தில் எழுந்து நின்று அவசர, பொது முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த திடமான விடயமொன்றை விவாதிப்பதற்காகச் சபையை ஒத்திவைக்கும்படி பிரே ரிக்க, அவ்விடயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டு அனுமதி கோரி னாலன்றி பொது அலுவல்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் படும்வரை (அமைச்சரொருவரால் அன்றி) சபை ஒத்திவைப்பிற்கான ஒரு பிரேரணை கொணரப்பட லாகாது.

(2) (அ) அங்கத்தவர் சபை அனுமதி பெற்றாலன்றி, அல்லது

(ஆ) சபை அனுமதி கொடுக்காவிடத்து அங்கத்தவர் கள் இருபதின்மருக்குக் குறையாதோர் அவரை ஆத் ரித்துத் தமதிடங்களில் எழுந்து நின்றாலன்றி,

அங்கத்தவரொருவர் அத்தகைய ஒரு பிரேரணை யைக் கொணரலாகாது.

(3) பிரேரணை அவ்வாறு ஆதரிக்கப்பட்டால், அல்லது சபை அனுமதி கொடுத்தால், போய தினத்திலிருந்து இரண்டாம் அல்லது நான்காம் நாளில் பி. ப. 5.30 மணி வரையும், போய தினத்திலிருந்து மூன்றாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 6.30 மணி வரையும், போய தினத் திலிருந்து ஐந்தாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 3 மணிவரையும் அப்பிரேரணையை நிறுத்திவைத்தல் வேண்டும்.

(4) ஒரு தினத்தில் ஒன்றுக்கு மேற்பட்ட அத்தகைய பிரேரணைக்கு அனுமதி கோரலாகாது.

(5) அரசாங்க அலுவல்கள் முன்னீட்டையும் தினங் களில், இக்கட்டளையின் ஏற்பாடுகளின்படி கொணரப் படும் ஒரு பிரேரணையைத் தவிர, அத்தினத்திற்குக் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அலுவல்களுக்கிடையே போய தினத்திலிருந்து இரண்டாம் அல்லது நான்காம் நா லில் பி. ப. 7 மணிக்கும், போய தினத்திலிருந்து மூன் றாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 8 மணிக்கும், போய தினத்திலிரு ந்து ஐந்தாம் நாளில் பி. ப. 4.30 மணிக்கும் முன் பாகச் சபையை ஒத்திவைத்தற்கான எப்பிரேரணையே யும், அப்பிரேரணை அமைச்ச ரொருவரால் பிரேரிக்கப் பட்டாலன்றிக் கொணரலாகாது.”

“21. (1) பொது அலுவல்கள், தினப்பணிகளையும் பிரேரணை முன்னறிவித்தல்களையும் கொண்டிருக்கும்.

(2) தினப்பணி என்பது ஒரு குறித்த தினத்திற் பரிசீலனைக்கெடுக்கச் சபை பணித்த ஒரு மசோதா வாகவோ வேறு விடயமாகவோ இருக்கும். அவ்வாறு நியமிக்கப்பட்ட தினத்திற்கு முன்னைய தினமொன்றை பதிலீடுசெய்தல் ஆகாது.

(3) போய தினத்திலிருந்து மூன்றாம் நாளைத் தவிர்த்த ஒவ்வொரு நாளிலும் அரசாங்க அலுவல் கள் முன்னீட்டையும்.

(4) போய தினத்திலிருந்து மூன்றாம் நாளன்று பொது அலுவல்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கையில் முன்னறிவித் தலின்றியே “இத்தினத்தில் அரசாங்க அலுவல்கள் முன்னீட்டையுமாக” அல்லது “இத்தினத்தில் அரசாங்க அலுவல்களின் குறிப்பிட்ட ஓரினம் முன்னீட்டை யுமாக” என, ஒரு பிரேரணையைத் திருத்தமோ விவாதமோ இன்றித் தீர்மானிப்பதற்காக அமைச்ச ரொருவர் கொணரலாம். அப்பிரேரணை நிறைவேறின் அரசாங்க அலுவல்கள் அல்லது அரசாங்க அலு வல்களின் குறித்த அவ்வினம் முன்னீட்டைதல் வேண் டும்.

(5) அரசாங்க அலுவல்கள், அரசாங்கம் தகுமெனக் கருதும் ஒழுங்கிற் குறிக்கப்படும்.

(6) சபை பிறவாறு பணித்தாலன்றி, போய தின திலிருந்து மூன்றாம் நாட்களில் அரசாங்க அலுவல்களை விடத் தனி அங்கத்தவர் அலுவல் முன்னீட்டையையும், தினப்பணிகளை விடப்பிரேரணை முன்னறிவித்தல்கள் முன்னீட்டையையும் வேண்டும்.

புலவர் நிர்வாக சங்கேதம் கிரே

புலவர் நிர்வாக சங்கேதம் கிரே

(7) இக்கட்டளையின் 6 ஆம் பத்தியின் ஏற்பாடுகளுக்கமையத் தனி அங்கத்தவரின் பிரேரணை முன்னறிவித்தல்களையும் தினப்பணிகளையும் பத்திரத்தில் அவை காணப்படும் ஒழுங்கில் நடத்தல்வேண்டும்.

22. சபை ஒத்திவைக்கப்படும்போது முடிவுறுத எல்லாத் தினப்பணிகளையும் அடுத்த அமர்வுத் தினம்வரை அதற்கான ஒரு பிரேரணையின்றியே பிற்போடல் வேண்டும். அடையப்பெறுத எல்லாப் பிரேரணை முன்னறிவித்தல்களும், அம்முன்னறிவித்தல் எவ்வங்கத்தவரது பெயரில் இருக்கின்றதோ அவரது குறிப்பான பணிப்பெறுவும் இல்லாதவிடத்து, ஓர் அமைச்சருடைய அல்லது பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியுடைய பெயரில் இருக்குமாயின் அடுத்த அமர்வுத் தினத்திற்கும், தனி அங்கத்தவரொருவருடைய பெயரில் இருக்குமாயின் அடுத்த போய் தினத்திலிருந்து மூன்றாம் நாள் அமர்வுக்கும் குறிக்கப்படல்வேண்டும்.

The Leader of the House to move,—
“That Standing Orders Nos. 8, 9, 18, 21 and 22 be amended to read as follows :

“8. (1) Unless the House otherwise decides, the House shall meet in two alternate weeks in each month commencing on the second day from the first Poya day each month and shall sit on the second day, third day, fourth day and fifth day from the Poya day of the first of such weeks and the fourth day and fifth day from the Poya day of the alternate week.

For the purpose of this Standing Order week shall mean the period commencing on a Poya day and terminating on the day preceding the next succeeding Poya day.

(2) The sittings of the House shall commence at the following times :—

On the second day, third day and fourth day from the Poya day at 2 p.m.

On the fifth day from the Poya day at 10 a.m.

Provided that a meeting summoned by the Governor-General shall begin at such hour as the Governor-General may fix in giving notice thereof.

(3) The proceedings on any business under consideration at noon on any fifth day from the Poya day shall, unless the House otherwise decides, be interrupted without question put and shall be resumed at 2 p.m.

(4) At 7.30 p.m. on every second day and fourth day from the Poya day, 8.30 p.m. on every third day from the Poya day and 5 p.m. on every fifth day from the Poya day, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put.

(5) At 7 p.m. on every second day and fourth day from the Poya day, 8 p.m. on every third day from the Poya day and 4.30 p.m. on every fifth day from the

Poya day, the proceedings on any business then under consideration shall be interrupted; and, if the House be in Committee, the Chairman shall leave the Chair and make his report to the House, and if a motion has been proposed for the adjournment of the House or of the debate, or in Committee that the Chairman do report progress or do leave the Chair, every such dilatory motion shall lapse without question put :

Provided always that on the interruption of business, the closure may be moved under Standing Order 46 and, if moved, or if proceedings under that Standing Order be then in progress, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman shall not leave the Chair until the question consequent thereon and on any further motion as provided in that Standing Order has been decided.

(6) After the business under consideration at 7 p.m. on the second day or the fourth day from the Poya day, or 8 p.m. on the third day from the Poya day or 4.30 p.m. on the fifth day from the Poya day has been disposed of, no opposed business shall be taken.

9. A motion may be made by a Minister at the commencement of Public Business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the following effect :—

‘that the proceedings on any specified business be exempted at this day’s sitting from the provisions of Standing Order 8’,

and if such a motion be agreed to, the business so specified shall not be interrupted if it is under discussion at the time fixed for interruption of business and may be entered upon at any hour though opposed :

Provided that when the business exempted from the operation of this Order is disposed of after 7.30 p.m. on the second day or the fourth day from the Poya day or after 8.30 p.m. on the third day from the Poya day or after 5 p.m. on the fifth day from the Poya day Mr. Speaker shall immediately after the conclusion of the last item of exempted business adjourn the House without question put.

18. (1) A motion for the adjournment of the House shall not be made until Public Business has been entered upon (except by a Minister) unless a member rise in his place at the end of questions and ask leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance and state the matter.

(2) Such a motion by a member shall not be made unless—

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(a) the member obtains the leave of the House, or

(b) the leave of the House not having been given, not fewer than twenty members rise in their places to support him.

(3) If the motion is so supported or the House gives leave, it shall stand over on the second day or the fourth day from the Poya day until 5.30 p.m., on the third day from the Poya day until 6.30 p.m. and on the fifth day from the Poya day until 3 p.m.

(4) Leave shall not be sought for more than one such motion on any one day.

(5) On days on which Government business has precedence, no motion for the adjournment of the House, other than a motion made under the provisions of this Order, shall be moved between the items of business set down for that day before 7 p.m. on the second day or the fourth day from the Poya day, 8 p.m. on the third day from the Poya day and 4.30 p.m. on the fifth day from the Poya day unless such motion be moved by a Minister.

21. (1) Public Business shall consist of Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions.

(2) An Order of the Day is a Bill or other matter which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration upon a particular day. An earlier day cannot be substituted for the day so appointed.

(3) Government business shall have precedence on every day except the third day from the Poya day.

(4) On any third day from the Poya day a motion may be made by a Minister without notice at the commencement of Public Business to be decided without amendment or debate to the effect that 'Government business have precedence this day' or that 'a specified item of Government business have precedence this day' and if such motion be carried Government business or the specified item of Government business shall have precedence accordingly.

(5) Government business shall be set down in such order as the Government think fit.

(6) Unless the House otherwise order, on the third day from the Poya day Private Members' business shall have precedence over Government business and Notices of Motions shall have precedence over Orders of the Day.

(7) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Order Private Members' Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day shall be taken in the order in which they appear on the paper.

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22. All Orders of the Day undisposed of at the adjournment of the House shall be postponed until the next sitting day without a motion to that effect; and all notices of motions not reached shall, in the absence of any specific instruction by the member in whose name the notice stands, be carried forward to the next sitting day if standing in the name of a Minister or Parliamentary Secretary and to the next third day from the Poya day sitting if standing in the name of a private member."

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I move the Motion standing in my name.

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක
(ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தகநாயக்க—
உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

I second it.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

This Motion has to be referred to the Standing Orders Committee without any discussion.

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(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Cannot the Committee meet today?

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

According to the Standing Orders we have to refer this Motion to the Standing Orders Committee.

131 වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ, යෝජනාව සභාවර නියෝග කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

நிலையற் கட்டளை இல. 131 இன்படி பிரேரணையை நிலையற் கட்டளைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Motion ordered to be referred to the Standing Orders Committee under Standing Order No. 131.

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව
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இலங்கைப் பெற்றோலியக் கூட்டுத்தாபன
 வருடாந்த அறிக்கை, 1964

CEYLON PETROLEUM CORPORATION:
 ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1964

අ. හා. 2.53

ශ්‍රී වී. ඒ. සුගතදාස (ජනසතු සේවා
 ඇමති)

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

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

I move,

“That the Annual Report and State-
 ment of Accounts for the year 1964 of
 the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, to-
 gether with the Auditor's Report and the
 comments of the Auditor-General thereon,
 which was presented on September 21,
 1965, be approved.”

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have nothing to say on this?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

I can say something if you want.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Say something.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

This Report and the Statement of
 Accounts relate to 1964, that is, a
 period before I assumed office as
 Minister in charge. The nationaliza-
 tion of these undertakings really
 took place in two stages. On the
 first occasion, only a part of these
 undertakings were nationalized, and
 it was only later that the other part
 was nationalized, and the nationali-
 zation made complete.

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(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

Now, it has been denationalized!

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

There were 750 depots, but only
 300 were nationalized at first, and it
 was only later that the other depots
 were nationalized. The corporation
 did not close down any of those
 depots although it was felt that some
 of them could be closed down, un-
 less the dealers themselves agreed to
 closing down their depots. Some of
 the depots have been voluntarily
 closed down.

The corporation had a reserve, of
 which Rs. 13 million had been taken
 away.

Bonuses were paid last year and
 we propose to do so this year too.

With regard to purchase of petrol,
 the corporation has been importing
 petrol from three countries, the
 U. S. S. R., Rumania and the U. A. R.,
 At the present moment we need
 1,100,000 tons.

කේනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Excluding aviation fuel and
 bunker oil.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We have been doing a certain
 amount of bunkering.

Practically everybody who was
 employed by the companies has been
 given employment, and we have paid
 nearly Rs. 500,000 on bonuses alone.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This year ?

கேள்விகள் நேரம் நிதித் துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்
வாசிப்பது

கேள்விகள் நேரம் நிதித் துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்
வாசிப்பது

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Last year.

salaries were revised, they were given a better deal, and they are quite satisfied.

புதிதான சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன.

வினா எழுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

டி. டி. 3

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It is certainly a great pleasure to congratulate the petroleum corporation on having submitted the accounts for 1964 so quickly. To the best of my knowledge it is the only corporation which has submitted its accounts more or less in time. I must also congratulate the Petroleum Corporation on having presented the best accounts, not only among the corporations but even so far as private parties were concerned. Mr. Alvappillai was, I think, the happy recipient of a prize the other day at the hands of an ex-Prime Minister. This was a prize awarded by the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

We did not want the Hon. Minister to read portions of this report. We really wanted him to give us an idea of what he is going to do in 1965 and 1966. That is really the whole purpose of a discussion of this report. So far as this report is concerned, it certainly shows a very satisfactory state of affairs. At page 12 of the report you find a reference to replacement cost of Rs. 80 millions. It says:

"Assuming a Replacement Cost of Rs. 80 millions the rate of return on capital for 1964 is 37 per cent."

It is a very high percentage and is certainly something about which we can be highly satisfied. Then it goes on to say:

"This rate shows a considerable improvement over the corresponding rate of 24.5% for 1963. The improvement is, of course, due to the fact that the Corporation became sole distributors of petroleum

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We have not yet paid; we are paying now. This year, the bonus will be something more than that paid last year, because we have earned more profits.

கேள்விகள் கேள்வி.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Are you following the same system of paying bonuses this year?

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We are following a different system, but they will get a better bonus.

Further, we have increased the salaries of all staff from the minor staff to the highest grade, the minor staff benefiting to a greater extent. When they made representations to me, particularly the trade unions, they were quite satisfied. At one stage, when the trade unions were not satisfied with the increase in salaries, they threatened to strike. I told them in plain language that if they had any representations to make, if they were dissatisfied with the conditions of service, they had the right and the liberty to meet me. I told them, "Do not strike without making representations. The consequences may be fatal." They came and saw me, and I gave an order that the salaries be revised. The

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

products within the country in 1964. The complete take-over of assets led to a relatively more efficient utilization of selling facilities and also to a relative reduction in overhead expenditure."

That is one of the matters about which we should like to know something. The fact that we have a satisfactory rate of profit does not necessarily mean that there is no room for improvement. The Hon. Minister must tell us what further steps are being taken to avoid waste and to run the corporation more efficiently and economically.

The Hon. Minister told us that all the 750 filling stations are still continuing to run and that for various reasons they could not be dispensed with. I know that when the question of closing down some of these filling stations came up, hon. Members objected on the ground that many people would be thrown out of employment, and so on. The matter should be carefully thought out and consideration should be given to the question whether a system of more economical distribution centres could be worked out.

These are matters on which we should like to have some information. We want to know whether the Hon. Minister is giving thought to all these problems in the reorganization of this particular corporation. We cannot be satisfied. There is no question of standing still when running corporations if you are to maintain their efficiency. We have to continue to make progress. We have to study the various improvements that have been made in other countries and see how far we too could improve in this country. So, the Hon. Minister must let us know what further steps he intends taking with regard to the retail distribution.

The Report says :

"It had always been the view of the Corporation that the retail marketing network in Ceylon was heavily overcapitalized, with particularly too many petrol filling stations. Studies made by the Corporation in 1962 and in 1963 had

revealed that though there were approximately 750 petrol filling stations in the Island, a figure of around 400 would be ample to cover the entire Island, taking all factors like population distribution and the road pattern into account."

Now, it may not be possible to do so immediately. But it is the duty of the Hon. Minister to inform this House what steps he is taking to realize the target of gradually reducing the number of petrol filling stations and rationalizing the retail distribution of petrol throughout the country. There is some reference to this on page 7 of the report—"Measures to reduce uneconomic capital investment on the retail distribution network." It says :

"In the second place, the acquisition of the entirety of the distribution facilities saddled the Corporation with an overcapitalized distribution network. Under the circumstances the best the Corporation could do was to endeavour in the first place to reduce its own capital investment in retail outlets in comparison with that of the private companies and in the second place to close down whatever outlets could be closed down with the concurrence of dealers' themselves."

When hon. Members travel to other parts of the country they will see certain depots which continue to exist although they do not seem to be selling very much, and do not seem to be patronized much. From the report for 1964, although one gets the impression that there would be rationalization in 1965, there is nothing to show that any steps had been taken in 1965 to rationalize the work of retail distribution.

Now, Sir, pricing policy is another matter to be considered and one realizes how important it is when one considers the profits. I think it is something we ought to be proud of. As a result of these petroleum companies being deprived of the monopoly of selling petrol in this country, the foreign exchange saving arising from the special discounts given by the suppliers, amounted to Rs. 14.3 million, compared with Rs. 5.2 million

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in 1963. You find all this nicely set out in Chart No. 6 of the Petroleum Corporation Report.

I must say that this report of the petroleum corporation is a very satisfactory one. It gives us as much information as I suppose, it could conveniently give us. On that matter there is one point I would like to urge. It cannot be the policy of a corporation merely to increase the profits that it is making. We would like a corporation, after building a reasonable reserve and providing for various other contingencies, to see that the customers get the benefit of the monopoly position and the extra advantages that it secures by way of reduced prices for the petrol it buys. If it is 10 per cent. less or 15 per cent. less, then some portion of it must be passed down to the consumer.

I hope that the petroleum corporation would not follow the policy of the cement corporation. The cement corporation makes substantial profits, no doubt, but at the expense of the consumer. When the cement corporation was set up in this country we thought we would be able to give cement so cheap that every household would find it cheaper to use cement than cow dung. That was the original purpose when the cement corporation was started.

The Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, of which I was a member, discussed the whole concept of the cement industry and we were hoping to sell cement at Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a bag. We are now selling at Rs. 10 a bag and often much more in the black market where the poor man has to pay as much as Rs. 15, Rs. 16 or Rs. 20 for a hundredweight. That is not a sound policy.

Of course, so far as the Government is concerned the corporation is entitled to have a reasonable margin of profit for reserves, for contingencies, for incidental expenses and so on. However, a reasonable reduction in prices, gradually at least, should

be brought into force. That is one of the things I would like to urge upon the Hon. Minister.

The Hon. Minister has told us that the corporation buys 1,100,000 tons of petrol from abroad. We have been buying both from the East European countries, that is the socialist countries, as well as from the United Arab Republic. I think even Iraq was offering petrol in bulk. I would like to know whether it was not possible to get even a further discount on the purchase of petrol from these countries and whether any serious effort has been made to try to get in 1966 even lower prices from these various sources.

I would like to know what the position is with regard to the purchase of lubricating oils, that is diesel oil, grease, and so on. If I remember right, we are members of INCO—International Co-operative Petroleum Association—a co-operative venture in the United States. We are getting our various lubricating oils from this organization. We also pay for the benefit of being a member of that co-operative union.

If the corporation has called for fresh tenders, have they called for world-wide tenders in terms of the second agreement—not the first agreement—with the petroleum companies? The second agreement provides for the possibility of these petroleum companies tendering for lubricating oils. Not only that, it is now possible for these companies to sell lubricants in competition with the corporation.

You are having a peculiar position. Here is an organization run by the Government. You are permitting a foreign company—

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(கௌவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

We are considering.

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You would not consider unless you are favourably considering. What is the point of considering? You must disabuse our minds. Why is the Hon. Minister of Finance anxious to consider at all? After all this is a Government venture. Does he want to knock out the Government venture? Does he want to undermine his own venture? Public money has been invested in this undertaking. This is like our Leather Factory! We are reorganizing and improving it, and then we go and allow Batas to compete with it and under-cut our own factory goods.

Anyhow, I would like to know what the position is with regard to the question of lubricating oils. Are you calling for tenders for the supply of these oils or are you allowing the old procedure of the co-operative undertaking providing all the lubricating oils that we need? Or are you going to buy your lubricating oils from somebody else? We would like to know what the position is.

With regard to bunkering also we would like to know whether any serious effort is being made to gradually take over the trade. If I remember right, in 1964, the then Minister was making arrangements in respect of this matter. I remember as Minister of Finance the matter came up before me as well and various arrangements were being made for the corporation to work itself into the bunkering trade. In other words, efforts were to be made to get contracts with foreign shipping firms to see that they took bunkering oil from the corporation. Have any steps been taken with regard to this matter? Or have you left this matter, in terms of your second agreement with the oil companies, to the companies completely? One got the impression that the second agreement, though it did not expressly do so, virtually promised bunkering for the next five years to the oil companies. There is no doubt. They tried to

hedge it one way or another; we will have to wait and see what will happen; but the net result I think is that for the next five years the oil companies are safe in regard to bunkering.

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

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

Safely bunkered.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is right. They all become bunkum at the end.

May we also know something about the position of setting up a refinery? These are matters on which we would like to have information. The Hon. Minister might have told us what the present position is so that we would have been able to make some comments on an informed basis. Now we have to start assuming that they are going to have a refinery. What stage have they reached in regard to it? Are they calling for fresh tenders? What have they done? Nothing has been told us. The Hon. Minister read extracts from here and there and he quietly sat down. He was none the wiser about what is happening in the Petroleum Corporation. Let us know what is happening in regard to this matter.

If I remember right, five companies were asked to tender. They were an Italian, a French, a Japanese, a Czechoslovakian and one other company. I think, the other was a German company. There was a rumour that the Italian company's tender was the lowest but they had

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not completed their tender. If I remember right it was an incomplete tender. I do not know what the present position is. It is a matter that the Hon. Minister and the Government will have to look into.

Anyhow, we would like to know what the present position is in regard to the question of the oil refinery. If they are going ahead with it let them quicken the pace. It will take some time. My recollection is that the Czechoslovakian people who were here and who had informal discussion with the Government at one stage stated that they were prepared to put up the oil refinery in two years. I do not know what the new position is, but we would certainly like to have as much information as the Hon. Minister can give us on this whole question.

I do not want to speak at length but I do think that Hon. Ministers, when they present reports might, apart from the past, let us know about what they intend to do at the moment and also the future perspectives.

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බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා. (දකුණු කොළඹ)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா—கொழும்பு

தெற்கு அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

Mr. Speaker, I have to repeat what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) said regarding the paucity of the information given by the Hon. Minister, while at the same time I wish to congratulate the corporation on producing a report which gives us quite a lot of information.

In discussing this report we are expecting something further from the Hon. Minister in regard to the projects that are now said to be in hand as activities to be undertaken in 1965 in particular. The most important of those matters which the hon. Member for Yatiyantota referred to is the matter of the setting up

of the refinery. Now, I am not going to detail the ancient history in regard to this matter at any great length, but the fact is that the Czechoslovakian agency was prepared to construct this refinery and set it going and then hand it over to the Government of Ceylon on a turn-key basis. There was no controversy that that was more advantageous than a form of capital participation on the part of any foreign firm.

Whatever views we may have in respect of the merits of these two proposals, the fact remains that one of the matters about which we should be careful is to safeguard, first, the advantages that accrue to this country from the nationalization of the sale of petroleum products in this country. And, if we are to safeguard the fruits of nationalization, obviously, we cannot enter into that kind of agreement, or enter into any form of participation with foreign capitalist concerns which, in any form, would undermine the entire principle of nationalization, on the one hand, and, on the other, provide the opportunity for further encroachments upon the province of the Government of Ceylon in that matter.

The particular danger that arises in this situation is that the three oil companies—three of them or one of them—whose monopoly in this country was removed by nationalization, would seek to come back through some other agency in an indirect way into the oil business in this country. One form has already been provided for, not in the open agreement which was discussed when we considered the petroleum compensation question, but in the secret agreements which were later tabled in Standing Committee “A” when this Committee considered the Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation Bill, namely, by permitting these companies to compete in the sale of lubricants in this country. That, Sir, is a kind of denationalization, the thin end of the wedge, so to say. As I said in the

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Standing Committee, there was a member of the U. N. P. in the Colombo Municipal Council in the old days who used to describe it by saying that the rope comes first and the cow comes later. This is the rope, the thin end of the wedge. In other words, there is the danger that nationalization would be sought to be undermined in various ways through the operation of these foreign oil companies in the field of lubricants, in the first instance, and in the matter of the setting up of the refinery.

It is known—and I trust that the Hon. Minister would state the facts in regard to this matter in this House—that one of the companies called upon to tender in this matter is known to be an agency of one of the three companies that had operated in this country before—I mean the Italian concern. The Italian concern is known to be an indirect agency of one of the oil companies that operated here. That is only one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect of the matter is that the finances of this particular company are said to be in a somewhat dubious state. The finances are not considered to be very sound. I do not know what advantage can result to this country by inviting the participation of a firm of that standing. I do not know what advantage can accrue to us by asking them to participate in any kind of venture here.

There is no doubt that if the Government is prepared to accept it, though the form of the participation did not involve capital participation, the Czechoslovakian offer was one for a Government that would have confidence in public enterprise and in itself; and, in this particular instance, there was no reason why the Government should not have confidence in a corporation which appears to have managed its affairs fairly well. The Czechoslovakian offer was one which appears to have been more

attractive than any of these other offers of capital participation that have been the subject of discussion.

Our fears are twofold. The first is that nationalization is going to be undermined in some form. The second is that they would be participating in a manner which would place the oil trade once again within the complete control of outsiders and enable outside agencies to withdraw a very large sum of money annually by way of profits derived from the oil trade in this country.

We would lose some of the advantages that have already accrued to us from nationalization.

These are the fears that are entertained in regard to this matter and I expect the Hon. Minister to speak on this matter in order that we might know where exactly we stand.

In regard to the activities of the Corporation itself, it is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable earning of foreign exchange by the petroleum corporation in regard to its dealings with those countries that have supplied us with oil for sale here.

There is no doubt that there has been an annual saving of about Rs. 15 million in c.i.f. prices, quite apart from any of the earnings that have accrued to the corporation.

There is also another advantage which has been negated to some extent by the secret agreement that has been signed by the Minister of Finance and the oil companies. The advantage is this: the petroleum corporation has over a period of three years provided finances to the Government through the banks to the extent of Rs. 50 million, whereas the Shell Company alone had operated on a bank draft of Rs. 10 million at the time of nationalization.

In other words these foreign companies have been doing business here with our money while the petroleum corporation, instead of drawing upon financial resources for its operations, has in fact provided

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finances to the Government of this country through the banks to the extent of Rs. 50 million in the course of three years.

In that matter the agreement signed by the Minister of Finance with the oil companies seeks to restore the *status quo*. The Government has guaranteed to the oil companies the continuation of their business operations in regard to chemicals, lubricants, perfumes and so on, the grant of bank facilities and overdrafts. In that way the oil companies can continue to do business here with our money instead of bringing any money of their own into this country.

These are some of the retrograde steps that this Government has taken in regard to the corporation and the extension of the field of its activities. These are some of the retrograde steps taken in a situation where they were called upon to make further advances.

I know that there is a subtle propaganda being conducted against "Inco" products, lubricants and greases that have been obtained from the International Co-operative Petroleum Association, New York, which is a corporation with international membership. I am anticipating that at a certain stage the Government will seek to utilize the position for the handing over of the contract for the supply of lubricants and greases to some agency other than the I.C.P.A.

There are certain arguments which it is necessary to meet in regard to this matter. The principal argument that has been urged against the contract that has been entered into by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation with the I.C.P.A. is that the tender accepted was not the lowest tender in regard to c.i.f. prices. That may be true. There were certain marginal differences to the advantage of the oil companies in that matter. As against that there have been a larger number of advantages accruing to the petroleum corporation through

the I.C.P.A. which more than wipe out any other loss and which in fact restores the position of what has been accepted on an overall basis as the lowest tender. I will list some of those advantages because I would like to meet some of those arguments here which are likely to be adduced against the contract with the I.C.P.A.

Ceylon is an equal partner in the I.C.P.A. and on the basis of Ceylon's own participation in that organization, Ceylon is in a position to negotiate prices on the basis of equality with other members. Secondly, in addition to the quoted prices, on account of Ceylon's membership of this organization, discounts are made available. Thirdly, the I.C.P.A. is a co-operative corporation and therefore the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation is entitled to a dividend as a member of this corporation. This dividend is now estimated to be equivalent to about 100,000 dollars per annum of which our share is likely to be a fairly large sum—about Rs. 500,000 I think. What is important is not that it is just five lakhs of rupees but it is that, on the basis of the accrued dividend being kept, we increase our dollar earnings—dollar exchange—and whatever dividends are payable to us could be retained by us as dollar earnings or could be retained by us as stocks capable of further dollar earnings. That is an advantage which must not be minimized.

Further the I.C.P.A. provides training facilities for our corporation staff abroad in petroleum technology as well as in other skills. The petroleum corporation being a member of I.C.P.A. is also a part-owner of the I.C.P.A.'s oil refineries. This is a decided advantage. We become a part-owner of the I.C.P.A.'s oil fields. Then the I.C.P.A. as a co-operative organization is able to obtain ships on charter which considerably reduce the freight rates that will be charged by Conference and other lines or the shipment of petroleum products. That advantage in respect of freight must be set off against any marginal differences in the prices offered.

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The I.C.P.A. can also offer a large number of other advantages like assistance in setting up a blending plant. There are a number of other matters like that which will increase employment opportunities and also increase our foreign exchange earnings.

I mention all this because I know that there is a certain propaganda being continued against Inco products and the participation of the I.C.P.A., principally on the part of the oil companies that are seeking to come back through this particular channel into the oil trade in this country.

The total picture that has been given by the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1964 is, of course, a satisfactory one from the point of view that it had justified the act of nationalization. What are we called upon to decide on the basis of these accounts that have been presented? Since a very valuable principle of economic organization is involved in this matter, and since a large number of political issues have also been hitched to this particular question, what we were called upon to decide in the first year itself is the viability of the organization and the viability of the principle of nationalization as if that question really remained further to be decided.

But as far as the matter applies to our own country, the fact remains that the first year of life of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, after complete nationalization of the oil trade, has certainly justified all the expectations of forces in this country that pressed for nationalization and for the setting up of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

In regard to performance, I certainly admit that some of the services that people expected during the competitive era from petroleum sheds have stopped, and it might be explored as something worthwhile on the part of the corporation to see

whether some of these things like the provision of air, water and so on cannot be restored at some of the places where oil is distributed.

On account of the stoppage of some of the avenues of revenue available to these distributors, we find that in addition to petroleum products, now—beginning with the distribution of eggs and going on to the distribution of chicken—they have gone on to the distribution of ice cream and setting up of retail grocery stores.

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

Sausage rolls !

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(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)
Hot dogs !

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

In any event, it is certainly not some thing that need be discouraged because I found that quite a number of customers of these stores keep on offering new suggestions. I know I made one suggestion myself.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member is going on to various other matters. I have been carefully listening to him.

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

No, Sir, I am discussing the Report. There is a Report in regard to it—the Report and the Accounts. The Report deals with retail distribution.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member is going on to various other matters.

ஓங்கு வநித நெரீ திநிநை ஸஃபாவே வரீதிக வரீநாவ

ஓங்கு வநித நெரீ திநிநை ஸஃபாவே வரீதிக வரீநாவ

வரீநாவ ஸோசியா மியா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

No, Sir, I am discussing the question of the retail distribution of petroleum.

கலாநாயகருமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The accounts of the Petroleum Corporation are being discussed.

வரீநாவ ஸோசியா மியா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I went on to state that petroleum distribution has taken on a new form, that the agencies of the distribution are doing some other kind of business at the same time. I have been discussing the whole question of distribution. It is part of this Report. We are discussing not only the bare accounts but also the Corporation's Report.

The important point I wish to make is that we have to discuss the activities of the corporation from the point of view of consumers and the place occupied by the distributing agencies in this country where trading activities are certainly an important element in the facilities and the price advantage to the consumers.

One of the things that I wish to mention is this. The Soviet Union gave a discount in regard to the bulk purchases of kerosene and it was part of this discount that was given which the Government intended in its Budget proposals to hand over to the consumers. It was part of that discount that the Government was going to concede to the consumers.

We know the melancholy history of the attempts made by the Government to give this advantage. The fact of not having a properly organized distribution system which could be controlled and handled effectively resulted in some of the areas in this country being completely starved of kerosene oil for a short period of time. We saw the melancholy

spectacle of the Government coming in a big way with a price control order for one week and then being forced to retreat ten days later by a removal of that price control order. These are the very people who accused others of inefficiency and bungling. The melancholy spectacle was witnessed of their bringing a price control order with a big trumpeting about of penalties, punishments and so on and then of the withdrawal of the same order—a humiliating withdrawal shortly afterwards.

I mentioned these matters because these are details which have to be worked out. The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation is still in its infancy. There is a wide field of its activities which have to be attended to from the point of view of development and reorganization for greater efficiency and better consumer service. But the principal fears we have are that in relation to the survival of this organization and saving this country from further interference by the major capitalist oil interests in the world, the policies hitherto followed by this Government offer a somewhat bleak prospect. That is why we would like the Hon. Minister to make a clear and firm statement in regard to the channels available for that interference, namely, the setting up of a refinery and, to a smaller extent, the competition in the matter of the sale of lubricants. For the rest of it, Sir, we must accept the overall picture presented by the corporation as a justification for the act of nationalization. That should provide a reply to all those jeremiads that were uttered in respect of the future of the oil trade in this country when the nationalization of it was under discussion.

டி. ஓ. 3.40

டி. ஓ. 3.40 ஸோசியா சிரிவர்தன மியா.

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardene)

ஓர் கலாநாயகருமே, வநித நெரீ திநிநை ஸஃபாவே வரீதிக வரீநாவ ஸஜுபிடயக அந்நமெ பிபிசேர வர திவெ நமெ பஹிச வரீதிக வரீதிக

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ලංකා බන්ජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

[ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.]

මුදලක් ලාභ වශයෙන් ලැබී තිබෙන බවක් පෙනී යනවා. එදා තෙල් වෙළෙඳාම ජනසතු කෙළේ ලාභ ලැබීමම පරමාර්ථ කොටගෙන නොවෙයි. මහජනයාට සේවයක් කිරීමත් බලාපොරොත්තු වුණා. නමුත් පසුගිය කාලය තුළදී පෙට්රල් ගබඩාවලින් ලැබුණු සේවය නම් සතුටුදායක නැති බව මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. ඒ ගබඩාවලින් ලැබුණේ දුර්වල සේවයක්. සමහර විට මෝටර් රථයකට යර්වලට හුළං ගසා ගැනීමට පවා ඡෙඩ්ස් දෙක තුනකට යන්නට සිදු වූ අවස්ථා තිබෙනවා. කලින් කොම්පැනියටතේ තෙල් බෙදා හැරීම තිබියදී නම් ගබඩාවන්හි ඇති වන සුළු දොස් පවා වහාම නිදොස් කරනවා. ටෙලිපෝන් පණිවුඩ මගින් දන්වනු ලැබූ විට වහාම කාර්මිකයන් එවා සදොස් තැන් නිදොස් කරනවා. නමුත් දැනට පවතින පාලනයේ දුර්වලකම නිසා දින ගණනක් යන තුරු එවැනි සුළු වැරදි ගැන ක්‍රියා කරන්නේ නැහැ. මේ විධියට කටයුතු සිදු වීගෙන යන්නට ඉඩ තැබුවහොත් තෙල් වෙළඳාම ජනසතු කිරීමේදී වූ බලාපොරොත්තු අහෝසි වන බව ගරු ඇමති තුමාට මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ. එම නිසා තෙල් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ වගකිවයුතු උදව්‍යයේ සැලකිල්ල මීට යොමු කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. පෙට්රල් ඡෙඩ්ස් ප්‍රමාණය පුළුන් තරම් අඩු කරන්නට අදහස් කර සිටින බවකුත් දැන ගන්නට තිබෙනවා.

කෙසේ වෙතත් බ්‍රිමිතෙල් බෙදා හරින ඒජන්තවරුන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව නම් වැඩි කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි. අයවැය ලේඛනය මගින් බ්‍රිමිතෙල් බෝතලයක මිල අඩු කරන ලද නමුත් ගම්බද පළාත්වල මහජනයාට එහි වාසිය ලබා ගන්නට බැරි වුණේ මොන හේතුවක් නිසාද යන්න ගැනත් කල්පනා කර බැලිය යුතුයි. කොපමණ ගණනක් මිල අඩු කළත් යම් දෙයක හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා නම් මිල අඩු කිරීමෙන් ලැබෙන වාසිය මහජනයාට ලබා ගන්නට බැහැ. බ්‍රිමිතෙල් සඳහා බවුසර් විශාල ගණනක් ගෙනෙන්නට කටයුතු යොදා තිබෙන බව ඒ අංශයේ සාමාන්‍ය වාදයයි.

බිකාරිතුමා සමග සාකච්ඡා කළ අවස්ථා වේදී මට දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණා. එය එසේ වුවද නියෝජිතවරුන්ට වුවමනා අවස්ථාවලදී වුවමනා තරම් තෙල් සැපයුවේ නැත්නම් ලොකු කරදරයක් ඇති වෙනවා. පෙට්රල් ආදියේ හිඟයක් ඇති වූ විට මහජනයාට ඒවා ලබාගැනීමට නොයෙකුත් අපහසුකම් වලට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. කොටින්ම නියම මිලට ඒවා ලබා ගන්නට මහජනයාට බැරි වෙනවා.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති වාර්තාවේ 7 වැනි පිටුවේ මෙසේ සඳහන් වෙනවා.

"In accordance with the first aspect (for example), painting of petrol filling stations, an extremely expensive item of capital investment, was not undertaken in 1964, with plans to paint such stations in succeeding years with less expensive colours and less expensive colour schemes."

ඡෙඩ්ස්වල සිටින නියෝජිතවරුන්ට ලැබෙන කොමිස් මුදල මිදි නිසා සමහර ඡෙඩ්ස්වල බිත්තර පවා විකුණන්නට සමහරුන් පෙළඹී සිටිනවා. ඡෙඩ්ස්වල තීන්ත ගා ගැනීමේ කටයුතු කර ගන්නට ඔවුන්ට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. ඡෙඩ්ස්වල ඇති අඩුපාඩු නැති කළොත් ඒවායින් නියම සේවයක් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවනි. පෙට්රල් පොම්පයක් කැඩුණාම, එය සාදා ගන්නට ඕනැය කියා දැනුම් දුන් විට සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයෙන් කියා එවනව, පාවිස් නැත කියා. පෙට්රල් ස්ටෝන්ස් 750 ක පමණ මෙම පෙට්රල් පොම්ප තිබෙන බව අපි දන්නවා. ඇතැම් ස්ථානවල දෙක බැගින් තිබෙනවා. ඒවා අයින් කර දමා අළුතින් ගෙන්වා සවි කරන්නට සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය අදහස් කර තිබෙන බවක් අපට දැන ගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. එය ඇත්තක්ද කියා මා අහනවා. අළුතෙන් ගෙන්වීම සඳහා විශාල මුදලක් අපේ රටින් පිටරට වලට ඇදී යන හෙයින්, තිබෙන පොම්ප අළුත්වැඩියා කිරීමේ වැඩ නිසියාකාර කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරිතුමාට එහෙම එක පාරටම තම තමන්ගේ අදහස්වලට අනුව වැඩ කරන්නට බැරිකම තියෙන්නට පුළුවනි, අධ්‍යක්ෂ

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික

වාර්තාව

වාර්තාව

මණ්ඩලයෙ එහෙම අවසරය නැතුව. වැඩ කරන අයට යම් කිසි නිදහසක් ඇතුව වැඩ කරන්නට ඉඩ සලසා දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. වෙළඳාමක් පවත්වාගෙන යන ආකාරයට මෙම සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයෙ කටයුතු පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහා මිට වඩා පුළුල් අන්දමේ ක්‍රියා මාර්ග අනුගමනය කළයුතුව තිබෙනවා. එසේ නැතුව, කවිචේරියක වැඩ කරන්නා වාගේ, සෑම දෙනාගෙන් ම අසමිත් වැඩ කටයුතු කරන්න ගියාම, බොහෝ දේ පමා වෙන්නට පුළුවනි. මෙම සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයෙ ලාබ වලින් සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක් අඩුපාඩු සම්පූර්ණ කිරීම පිණිස යෙදිය යුතුයි. පුළුවන්තරම් බඩු සර් ගෙන්වා, හැකිතරම් වැඩියෙන් පෙට් රල් සහ භූමිතෙල් ඇත පළාත්වලට සපයා දෙන්නට කල්පනා කළොත්, මිටත් වඩා ලාබ ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා ඇති. මෙවැනි ක්‍රියා මාර්ග අනුගමනය කිරීම නිසා මූලික වියදම් අංශය වැඩි වුණත් පාලන කටයුතු හරියාකාර කර ගෙන ගියාම වැඩි ලාබයක් ලබා ගන්නට හැකි වෙනවා ඇති.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම වාර්තාව නම් ලස්සනට සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. සේවය පිළිබඳව නම් කියන්නට තිබෙන්නෙ ඉතා දුර්වල බවයි. මෙවැනි වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට එක අතකින් ප්‍රශංසා කරන අතර අනික් අතින් පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙන අඩුපාඩු පෙන්වා දීම අපේ යුතුකමක් හැට අපි කල්පනා කරනවා. මේ මගින් මහජනයාට ඉතා හොඳ සේවයක් සලසා දීම සඳහා කටයුතු කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිමින් මගේ වචන සවලපය අවසාන කරනවා.

අ. හා. 3.48

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(කිතු. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

මෙම ගණන් වාර්තාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රථමයෙන්ම මණ්ඩලයට ප්‍රශංසා කරන්නට මා කැමතියි. මෙතරම් වැඩ කොටසක් ජන සතු කරන්නට යන අවස්ථාවේදී අපට බොහෝ දෙනා කීවේ, වැඩි කල් යන්නට ප්‍රථමයෙන් අපට පෙට්‍රල් වත් භූමිතෙල් වත් ලැබෙන එකක් නැත කියායි. නමුත් අද දවසේ මේ අන්දමට ක්‍රියා කර තිබීම ගැන එම අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට මා විශේෂයෙන් ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා.

බඳව පෙට්‍රල්, භූමිතෙල් යනාදිය බෙදා හැරීමේ කටයුතු එතරම් සතුටුදායක තත්ත්වයක නැහැ. බස්නාහිර පළාතෙ, කොළඹ අවට ප්‍රදේශයෙ තදබල අමාරුවක් තිබෙනවාය කියා මා කියන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් රටේ මැද ප්‍රදේශයට, කඳුකර පැත්තට යන විට එම වැඩ පිළිවෙළ සාර්ථක වී නැති බව පෙනී යනවා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නිසියාකාරයට ක්‍රියා කරන්න තවමත් සර් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ගෙන නැති බව පෙනෙනවා. සමුපකාර සමිති මාර්ගයෙන්, බලයලත් වෙළෙන්දන් මාර්ගයෙන්, මේවා බෙදා හැරීම කරනවාය කියා දැනගන්නට ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් තවමත් ඒ අංශය ගැන සන්නොෂ වෙන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් ඇත්තෙ නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන් භූමිතෙල් මිළ ගැන කියන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. සමහර ප්‍රදේශවල නියම මිලට භූමිතෙල් ලබා ගන්නට බැහැ. කළු කඩකාරයන්ගේ මිල ගැන නොවෙයි, මා කියන්නෙ. මිලිගම නගරයෙ පෙට්‍රල් ඡෙඩි ගණනාවක්ම තිබෙන බව අපි දන්නවා. ඒ පෙට්‍රල් ඡෙඩිවලින් අපට ශත 74 ට භූමිතෙල් ගැලොමක් ගන්න බැහැ. මා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයට ලිපියක් ලිව්වා. මණ්ඩලය මට දැන්වුයේ ගැලොමක් ශත 80 ට ඒ ස්ථානයේ විකුණන බවයි. භූමිතෙල් ගැලොමක් කොළඹ ශත 74 වුණත් මිලිගමදී ශත 80 ක් අය කරන්නෙ සමහර විට කොළඹ සිට මිලිගමට භූමිතෙල් ගෙන යාමේ වියදමත් එකතු කිරීම නිසා වෙන්න ඇති. ඒ අනුව අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල භූමිතෙල් විකිණීමේදී ගැලොමකට ශත 6ක් පමණ වැඩියෙන් අය කරනවා.

මගේ කල්පනාවේ හැටියට මේ ගණන විකක් වැඩියි. ගැලොම් 3,000ක් පමණ එක වර ගෙන යා හැකි විශාල බවිසර් තිබෙනවා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් සැතපුම් 30ක නැත් නම් 35ක දුර ප්‍රමාණයක් තුළ බවිසරයක් ගෙන යන්නට රුපියල් 180ක් පමණ වැය වන බව කියනවා. නමුත් මේ විශාල බවිසර් පාවිච්චි කිරීමෙන් ඒ මුදලෙන් සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක් ඉතිරි කර ගත හැකි බව මා දන්නවා. ඒ නිසා අද එවැනි දුර ප්‍රමාණයක් තුළ බවිසරයක් ගෙන යාමට වැය වන මුදල විකක් වැඩියි. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මට තවත් කාරණයක් පෙන්වා දෙන්නට පුළුවන්. මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ මරද

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

[ජයකොඩි මයා.]

ගහමුල භූමිතෙල් ගැලීමක මිල ශත 74 යි; නමුත් දිවුලපිටියේ භූමිතෙල් ගැලීමක් විකුණන්නේ ශත 80 ගණනෙයි. මේ අන්දමට එකම කොටසකගේ නොයෙකුත් තැන්වල එකම මිලකට භූමිතෙල් විකුණන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අර ප්‍රවාහණ වියදම් යනාදිය පිරිමසා ගැනීමට වුවමනා කිසි වෙන් නැති. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත් බව සරයක් කොළඹ සිට මිලිගමට ගොස් තැවන ආපසු කොළඹට ගෙන ඒම සඳහා රුපියල් 180 ක තරම් මුදලක් වැය නොවන බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. ඒ නිසා තෙල් සංස්ථාවේ වියදම් අංශය ගැන කල්පනා කර බලා පළාත් බදුව තිබෙන පෙට්‍රල් ෂෙඩ්වලින් මිට වඩා සාධාරණ මිලකට තෙල් විකිණීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. සලකා හැර පිළිබඳවත් මේ විධියේම ප්‍රශ්නයක් පැන නැගුණා. කොළඹ හාල් සේරුවක් ශත 25 යි. නමුත් රට අභ්‍යන්තරයට යන්න යන්න සමහර ප්‍රදේශවල හාල් සේරුවක මිල ශත 32ක් නැත්නම් 35ක් පමණ වෙනවා. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෑම ප්‍රදේශයකම ජනතාවට සාධාරණ මිලකට හාල් බෙදා දීමට එවකට සිටි ගරු ඇමතිතුමා තුළ අදහසක් තිබුණා. ඒ විධියටම මේ තෙල් බෙදා හැරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් දිවයිනේ සෑම ප්‍රදේශයකම හැකි තරම් සාධාරණ මිලකට තෙල් විකිණීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 3.52

කෙනමත් මයා.

(කීර්. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I do not wish to repeat the points already made by other hon. Members, but I should also like to pay my own tribute to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation for the very satisfactory results shown in its working and reflected in the report for 1964. I fully agree with all the sentiments that have been expressed, that the results of the first year of the monopoly of distribution of petroleum and other oil products in Ceylon by the corporation have more than justified the decision taken by

ලංකා බනිස් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

the House to carry through the nationalization of the oil companies, and that those who pronounced dire warnings about the terrible mess into which this country and the Government were going to fall as a result of nationalizing the petroleum companies, have proved to be not only biased but totally false.

There is only one question that I wish to raise in a detailed way. If you study the report of the corporation for 1964 you will notice that the monopoly granted to the corporation in the matter of internal distribution of petroleum and other oil products has resulted in benefits not only to the corporation and to the Government but also to other corporations. The report makes reference to the fact that it has revised the pricing policy in regard to the supply of petrol and other oil products to the Ceylon Transport Board. I refer to page 8 of the report where the corporation says:

"...The Corporation, when it took over Government business in 1962 continued to bill the Government and Corporation Sectors at the 'as was' prices they had secured on their last private oil company tender supplies. A start was made with the Ceylon Transport Board to rectify this unreasonable pricing system and a scheme of uniform all island prices was established for the C. T. B. on 1st October, 1964.

"The C. T. B's gain per year on this new pricing system will be approximately Rs. 400,000."

You will notice, Sir, that it is a rather important development because it shows that the monopoly, the nationalization, of the distribution of oil products not only gave the Government some Rs. 30 million in profits and Rs. 15 million as saving in foreign exchange, but has also enabled the corporation to revise the old pricing policy so as to afford substantial savings to at least one other corporation, the C. T. B. I understand that this is to be pursued. This raises the main point that I wish to deal with.

Under the secret agreements between the Government and the oil companies which came to light in Committee, the oil companies are to be allowed to re-enter the domestic

ලංකා බන්ජි තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

ලංකා බන්ජි තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

market. There is a clause in those secret agreements which permits the oil companies to quote for the supply of petrol and oil products for public corporations and Government departments. That is a very serious matter—that the monopoly of the internal distribution of oil has been breached as a result of those backstairs agreements. And I want to draw your attention to the fact that quite a substantial proportion of the oil distribution is going to be affected.

According to the report for 1964, the supplies to Government departments and semi-government institutions were 24.1 per cent of all oil sales in Ceylon. In other words, the monopoly which produced these great benefits to which all the hon. Members have referred, is to be breached to the extent of 25 per cent or one quarter, in terms of the secret agreements which have been entered into between the Hon. Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government and the oil companies. That is why we feel that the whole position of the corporation, one of the most satisfactory corporations from all points of view, is being seriously undermined. I want to ask the Minister whether he will give us an assurance that, in the light of the onslaughts that his Government has made on the position of the corporation, he can guarantee that he will be able to keep up those results. It may very well be that when the report for 1965 is out, the results such as the high level of profits, the savings in foreign exchange, the revision of price policy, will help Government institutions and semi-government institutions, like the C. T. B., to make considerable savings of several lakhs of rupees.

Can the Hon. Minister give us an assurance that he will be able to continue all these matters in the light of the second Agreement that he has signed—not the first one about compensation, but the second Agreement—about giving certain new facilities which previously were not enjoyed by these companies? If when we debate the report for 1965

it should appear that there has been a substantial falling away or erosion of the benefits—

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Sea erosion.

කේනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

This is trans-oceanic erosion. This is American erosion.

If all these benefits should be eroded, then let it not be said that it has been proved that oil nationalization has been a failure. If it has failed, it would be due entirely because the policy has changed. And my Hon. Friend must give the House the assurance that there will be no diminution of the benefits and services which Government department and corporations have enjoyed as a result of this policy. I ask him to give us that assurance.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

It is 4 o'clock. The Hon. Minister will reply after half an hour. Sittings suspended for half an hour. On resumption, the Deputy Speaker will take the Chair.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව කාලකාලිකව අත්හිටුවන ලදීන්, අ. සා. 4.30 ට නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායක තැන්පත් සී. එස්. ෂර්ලි කෝරියා මහතාගේ සහායකත්වයෙන් නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

இதன்படி அமர்வு பி.ப. 4.30 மணிவரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. உப-சபாநாயகர் [திரு. சி. எஸ். ஷேர்லி கொறியா] தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 P.M. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. C. S. SHIRLEY COREA], in the Chair.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) stated that I did not, in

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ලංකා බන්ධන තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

[ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස]

moving that this report be approved, outline my plans for 1966. He mentioned 1965 too, but we are now at the end of 1965. He complained that I had failed to give particulars of the activities I proposed to pursue in 1966.

If you will look at the Motion you will see that what we have to discuss are matters pertaining to the activities of 1964. The Motion refers to the annual report and statement of accounts for the year 1964. I felt, and I feel still, that there is no reason why I should go into matters pertaining to 1966. Had it been appropriate, I would certainly have enlightened not only the hon. Member for Yatiyantota but all hon. Members of the House regarding what I propose to do in 1966. I felt that it was not necessary because the question at issue was the 1964 report. I therefore touched briefly on the salient points in the report under reference.

Nevertheless, since the hon. Member raised the question, I am prepared to give him an answer. I shall also answer the questions of the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa), the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), and the hon. Member for Minuwangoda (Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena).

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota raised some particularly important questions, which can be categorized into three—the reorganization I propose to do in 1966, the question of lubricants, and the question of the refinery.

I shall first deal with the question of reorganization. At the time of nationalization there were about 750 filling stations. The corporation felt, and I also feel, that there is no necessity to have 750 filling stations. Another aspect of the matter is that there are places where more filling stations are needed than are available at present, and there are places where there are no filling stations at all. The number of filling stations

may be reduced to 600 or 650 or 700, but 750 are not needed. We are also trying to improve the service that is provided to the consumer today.

I thank every hon. Member who spoke about the petroleum corporation, expressed his satisfaction at the state of affairs, and congratulated the corporation on having submitted its report in time—something that other corporations have been unable to do. They also referred to the prize that was won. There is something that I forgot to mention in my speech—something of interest to hon. Members of the Opposition who are keen and enthusiastic about the underdog being given his place. The National Government, I am proud to say, raised its contribution to the provident fund in respect of the petroleum corporation's employees from 6 to 12 per cent. The amount of the bonus was also increased from Rs. 527,000 to Rs. 600,000—odd.

ද. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

What about commissions to agents?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Not yet. We propose to do that.

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(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்)

(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis)

Are you also an agent?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Now that you yourself raised the question, I will answer it. Those businessmen would have done better than what we have done. But the staff of the corporation has done its best. I must pay my humble tribute to the Chairman of the Petroleum Corporation, his officers and other employees, in spite of the sabotage that was going on.

ලංකා බතිස් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික ලංකා බතිස් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Sabotage by whom?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

By several employees. In spite of that, I must pay a tribute to them for the assistance and co-operation they extended to us. We have now raised the provident fund contribution from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. as a gesture of goodwill towards the employees. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota and the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central must be very happy that the National Government has taken proper steps to improve the lot of the underdog.

Not only that, we have even increased the salaries of the minor employees of the petroleum corporation. Of a total number of 1,595 employees, 1,300 are minor employees and we have increased their salaries twice. Today, most of them are giving their utmost co-operation, and yet there is so much to be done. We propose to eradicate any activity that is likely to disrupt the Government. We have been doing that. All of you know what is happening today.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

What about governmental activities that disrupt the corporation?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Those activities are for the benefit of the employees.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

No, for the benefit of the oil companies.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Where is the disruption when the Government has increased the provident fund contribution from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. and also increased the salaries of the employees?

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

What about the secrecy?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We have done nothing secretly. You spoke for hours and hours on that and you are trying to wrest a further opportunity. We are now not on that subject; we are dealing with the activities and the administration of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation last year.

Now, in regard to the construction of the refinery, we are expediting the work. Once the refinery is set up we will effect a foreign exchange saving of nearly Rs. 30 to 50 million. That is one of the steps we propose taking.

We have decided to commence work on the construction of a lubricant blending plant. That too will bring in a certain amount of benefit and a considerable saving in foreign exchange.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

What are you doing about the tenders that you had already received?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

I am coming to that last. I am now speaking about the reorganization of work. We do not propose to close

ලංකා බන්ජි තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

ලංකා බනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

[ගරු සුගතදාස]

down the many depots although we are running at a loss. We will do so only if the dealers indicate to us that they wish to have the depots closed down because of the loss they sustain. Today, we are neither colour-washing the depots nor repairing some of these pumps. I do agree that these pumps are of no use. Take the bowsers. At the time of nationalization there were 100 bowsers ; of them only 45 are in working order.

ද සොසියා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Did you order any bowlers during these nine months?

၆၇၂ နိဂါမသုတ်

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

I will come to that. Of the 100 bowzers taken over only 45 are in working order. We have not only ordered for more bowzers but we are also trying to get new chassis and fit them on to the old bowzers. These are the things we propose doing in order to make the corporation more efficient.

Some of the customers have made complaints to me ; they have brought to my notice that they are without kerosene oil and petrol. Apart from sabotage, that problem is also there.

ද සොසො සිරිවර්ධන මයො.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

There is delay in repairing some of the pumps.

၈၃၂ ဗုဒ္ဓကောသလ

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We have no spare parts available. We have placed orders for spare parts.

Then, with regard to reorganization, we are attending to that. You will see that some of the outstation

petrol sheds are very unpleasant to look at. They are very dirty. There is no doubt about it. When we calculated the amount we would have to spend on these sheds to make them look cleaner, it came to about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 million. When the three oil companies were doing business in competition they maintained those sheds but now we have the monopoly.

We have to call for tenders to handle this work. According to our estimates we will need about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 million. Tenderers may tender for more or less, and the expenditure may be a little less.

An hon. Member stated that ice-cream and so on are being sold at these sheds because they cannot carry on profitably. We propose to give them a commission of 2½ cents on a gallon so that they can carry on.

Now, with regard to lubricants, we have awarded the contract to INCO.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

For how long?

၆၇ နှစ်အသက်

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Only for a year. For 1967 nineteen parties tendered and we have accepted the most advantageous one. INCO has got 95 per cent. of the contract.

In regard to the refinery, the then Minister restricted the tenderers to five. They are Czechoslovakia, France, I. C. P. A. and, I think, Japan and E. N. I.

ද සොසිසා සිව්වර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

He did not restrict the tenderers; these were the only people who tendered.

ලංකා බතිස් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික ලංකා බතිස් තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Whatever may be the reason, the then Minister restricted the tenderers to these five.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

He did not restrict; they were the only people who tendered.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

No.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Although I was not the Minister concerned I know very well that within that specified time nobody else tendered except these five people. There was no restriction.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

May I tell my good Friend that I have my facts clear. If the hon. Member wishes to know who they are I can send him the file so that he will not make the mistake of emphasizing that the Minister restricted the tender to these five people. I have named the five parties. At the time this question came up I was in the Opposition. Of the five tenders, the highest was that of the Czechoslovakian company. It could not even be compared with the other two tenders. The French company and I. C. P. A. did not tender for this work.

We have again started negotiations and we propose to come to a settlement very soon with regard to this matter of concluding the contract for the construction of the refinery. Once

we come to a settlement we hope to be able to complete the work within one-and-a-half years.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not understand what the Hon. Minister means by saying "settlement". Does he mean that he is accepting a particular tender?

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We will accept one or the other.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The lowest tender must be accepted.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

One or the other.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

"One or the other" has no meaning at all. I do not understand the position. Did Japan provide the higher tender or did Italy provide the lower tender? What is it? "One or the other" business does not arise.

ශ්‍රී සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகத்தாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) has not understood me. I will make the position clear. There are two tenderers left. The board will decide which tender is more advantageous to the country.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are referring to a settlement.

ஒரு மனிதனை நேர் நினைவை ஈட்டியே வரவேண்டும்
வாழ்வோ

ஒரு மனிதனை நேர் நினைவை ஈட்டியே வரவேண்டும்
வாழ்வோ

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

One or the other has to be settled to the country's advantage.

டி. ஸோய்ஸா சிரிவர்தனா.

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிரிவர்தனா)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

The Hon. Minister created the impression that he was going to settle the question.

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

No. As far as I am concerned I have nothing to do in this matter. In fact I do not know who the tenderers are; I have not seen the papers. I know nothing about this matter.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You cannot see the papers.

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

It is the board that makes the decision and they will inform me. That is all. The board will know exactly what they should do. That is why I said that a final settlement will have to be reached very soon. Once that is done construction of the refinery will commence and I hope to complete it within one-and-a-half years. After it is completed we expect to make a profit of between 13 to 15 million rupees.

The other point raised was about bunkering. When the refinery is established we will consider the question of the bunkering trade.

கேனமன்.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Surely you need not have to wait for 1½ years. You can make a beginning now.

சுரு. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We are doing something. We are looking into the matter.

I do not think it is necessary for me to speak at length. I think I have given my explanations to all the questions raised, particularly those raised by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. I would like to thank hon. Members for having accepted the position—

வேலையாட்சி ரீ. சி. வி. நாகநாதன்
(நெல்லை)

(டாக்டர் என். எம். வி. நாகநாதன்—
நல்லூர்)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

I want one point to be clarified. May I ask one question from the Hon. Minister—[Interruption]. These hon. Members were making a running commentary and were asking a number of questions. I am asking a question in the official way.

நியோஜீத மன்றி மனேவெல

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Officially I am not in a position to allow any hon. Member to question the Minister when he is speaking. The best thing a Member can do is to send a note to the Minister and get a reply.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You can raise it at a group meeting of the Government party.

வேலையாட்சி நாகநாதன்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Can I ask a question to clarify a point that the Hon. Minister has missed?

கேனமன்.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Let the Minister go on.

கேள்விகள் நேரம் தீர்மானம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதால் கேள்விகள் நேரம் தீர்மானம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதால் கேள்விகள் நேரம் தீர்மானம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதால்

நினைவுக் கொள்கை

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I have given a Ruling. If I allow an hon. Member to ask a question I will have to allow other hon. Members also to ask questions.

சுருது

(கேள்வியளித்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Sit down.

கேள்வியளித்தவர்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Who the hell are you ?

சுருது

(கேள்வியளித்தவர்)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) wants me to give him an assurance that I will try to maintain or increase the profits. We have already got increased profits, but I am not in a position to give him an assurance that we will maintain or increase the profits or decrease it. I can tell him this. We have got these profits due to certain reasons. What were the reasons? During the time the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) was the Minister of Finance he increased the taxes on certain items and today they are in force. Fortunately, there was no tax on petrol, but because of this increase in taxes we were able to make these profits. I do not think I am in a position to give the guarantee that the hon. Member asks for—[Interruption]. Those taxes are now operating. In 1966 we are going to attend to the question of colour-washing, painting and so on.

We have increased the provident fund contributions from six per cent to twelve per cent, and that will be

put into effect in 1966. Unless we sell more petrol, and unless we get more vehicles, we will not be able to increase the profits further. We are trying to purchase petrol at a lower price than we are buying now from various countries.—[Interruption]. I am not in a position to give the guarantee that the hon. Member wants. It will be foolish and imprudent on my part to do so, but he wants me to do that. The only guarantee that I am able to give is this. We will run the corporation more efficiently and we will make every endeavour to improve the service to the consumer—to the satisfaction of not only you but everybody. By our endeavours we propose to make better profits in the future.

சுருது

(கேள்வியளித்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

What about the trolley bus service ?

நினைவுக் கொள்கை

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I think the hon. Members should not interrupt the Minister.

சுருது

(திரு. டி. சோய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

I asked a certain question when I was speaking but the Minister has not answered that. He has not stated why the reduction of eighteen cents was not passed on to the consumer.

சுருது

(கேள்வியளித்தவர்)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

We are trying to have more dealers and through them to have an equal distribution so that there will be no shortages. We have already

ஒரு வகை நெடு நிதினன ஸ்ரீயாவே வர்மிக
வர்க்காவ

புதுநிகாமிர் (ஃனோவன) பனந் கெடுமீபன
—தேவன வர் கியபீம

[அரு ஸுனதாச]

taken steps to do that. If the consumer has not got the benefit that the National Government gave—[Interruption]. As I told you we have got a legacy which the people are trying to sabotage at every turn. I like to tell you in very forceful words that I am at the head of it and that I know what I am about. I know how to deal with them if they do so.

The employees who are members of the L. S. S. P. are helping me because of the goodwill I have shown them by increasing their salaries and the provident fund contributions, which the Coalition Government failed to give them. I must say that definitely.

I will give the assurance that every endeavour will be made by us to see that the corporation functions efficiently and that every consumer is served well.

In conclusion, I wish to thank—

நியோஜீத கலாநாயகமூ

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I think the Hon. Minister has now before him the note sent by the hon. Member for Nallur.

அரு ஸுனதாச

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

I thank the hon. Member for Yatiyantota for the glowing tribute he paid to the petroleum corporation. I, too, wish to state that the Chairman, the other Members of the Board and all the employees of the corporation have done a good job, and I pay a tribute to each and everyone of them. I expect the

same co-operation and good work from all of them for greater success in the future.

புன்தய விமனன டீன்த், ஸஃபமீமன வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பாசுரே ஓர்வர்தனே வினா

வருபு நிவோயெ

பாடசாலை ஆசிரியர் இனீப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளச்
சட்டம்: பிரமாணம்

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PENSION ACT:
REGULATION

அரு வந்தினாயக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

'That the Regulations made by the Minister of Finance by virtue of the powers vested in him by Section 9 of the School Teachers' Pension Act (Cap. 432), and published in Gazette No. 14,550 of November 5, 1965, which was presented on December 3, 1965, be approved.'

When a teacher with less than five years' service dies while in service, the person nominated by him or her is entitled to a refund of the total contributions made by such teacher to the School Teachers' Pension Fund in terms of Rule 10 of the School Teachers' Pension Regulations. No provision exists under this regulation to recover any moneys due to the Government or the Lady Lochore Fund out of this refund. This amendment seeks to provide for such recovery.

புன்தய விமனன டீன்த், ஸஃபமீமன வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

புதுநிகாமிர் (ஃனோவன)
பனந் கெடுமீபன

பிரசவ சேமநல (திருத்த) மசோதா

MATERNITY BENEFITS (AMENDMENT)
BILL

தேவன வர் கியபீமே நிவோயெ கியவன டீ.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

ප්‍රසිද්ධිකාර (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ගරු එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

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

Instances have been brought to the notice of the Department of Labour that certain employers have sought to deprive labour of their legitimate rights because of the absence of a precise definition of the term "viable foetus." We have consulted expert opinion—I forget the name of the University professor—and a precise definition is now being embodied in this amending Bill.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

இது படி வன சேர்ச்சாவை සහසම්මත විය.

"කෙටුම්පත් පණත පූර්ණ මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩල කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතුය."—[ගරු එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්.]

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

"இம்மசோதா முழுச் சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக"—[கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது]

Resolved :

"The the Bill be referred to A Committee of the Whole House."—[The Hon. M. H. Mohamed.]

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා ඉලාසතාරුඪ විය.]

முழுச்சபைக்குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றது.

[பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் தலைமை தாங்கினார்.]

Considered in Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1 වන වගන්තිය සහ 2 වන වගන්තිය කෙටුම්පත් පණතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

—කාරක සභාව

ප්‍රඥප්ති වගන්ති සහ නාමය කෙටුම්පත් පණතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත, සංශෝධන රහිතව, වාර්තා කරන ලදී.

1 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 2 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமாக வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

மசோதா திருத்தமின்றி ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

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

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

Bill reported without Amendment.

ගරු එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

"That the Bill be now read the Third time."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත ඊට අනුකූලව තුන්වනවර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Will the Hon. Minister of Labour move the Second Reading of the Motor Traffic (Amendment) Bill? The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Communications can explain it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I understood from the Hon. Minister of Communications before he left that he would like to be here when this Bill is taken up.

வேலு அலையா (கண்ணன்) பதன் கெடுதலு

—தேவன் வர கியே

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I do not mind moving it if the House permits it.

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We will hold it up till the Hon. Minister comes.

நியோஜன கமிஷனருக்கு

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I am told that the Hon. Minister has gone to attend a funeral. Is it the wish of the House that the item should stand down?

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes.

நியோஜன கமிஷனருக்கு

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

We will take up the next item, the Medical Wants (Amendment) Bill.

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Minister of Health is not present.

நியோஜன கமிஷனருக்கு

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I think Hon. Ministers should be present when they have Bills to move.

வேலு அலையா (கண்ணன்)

பதன் கெடுதலு

மருத்துவத் தேவைகள் (திருத்த) மசோதா

MEDICAL WANTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

தேவன் வர கியே நியோஜன கியைவன் தே.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது

Order for Second Reading read.

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

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

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது

(கிரு. எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Explain it!—[Interruption].

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

I am sorry I am late.

This is an amendment to the Medical Wants Ordinance. Under this Ordinance every child under one year of age is entitled to a free supply of milk but the quantity of milk is not determined. A child requires additional milk according to the quantity a mother can give. In order to avoid disputes we are amending the Ordinance to provide for the quantity of the milk to be given to be prescribed by the doctor in the area—the District Medical Officer, the apothecary or somebody else.—[Interruption]. At present the position is unsatisfactory because there is always a dispute between labourers and superintendents of estates with regard to the quantity of milk to be supplied. We now say that the quantity of milk should be determined by the doctor who is in charge of the estate.

சுரு. சி. சி. மோகமது (பதன் கெடுதலு)

(கிரு. சிங்கல்டன்-சமன்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon—Appointed Member)

There is only one snag that I see in this Bill. We have no real objection to it. At present the quantity of milk is such amount "as may be prescribed". Therefore it is prescribed in all cases. After the amendment, what you might get is—where it is dependent upon different medical officers or even apothecaries

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—varying amounts over all the estate districts and that seems to me to be more undesirable than having it prescribed for everybody because you will then have continual arguments between superintendents and the medical officers. I do not mind what amount is prescribed so long as that is the amount prescribed for all districts and all estates, but now you are going to get the recommendation of the medical officer and so much will depend upon the medical officer which, I think, is not a desirable feature of this amending Bill.

අ. ආ. 5.7

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I was about to raise the same point that my Friend, the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Singleton-Salmon) raised, namely, about the question of variations that will arise under the new proposed amendment. I entirely agree with what he has already said and I would really like to add this, that to my mind it seems that the more satisfactory form of amendment is to suggest that the Hon. Minister of Health might consult with his medical advisers and prescribe an amount having regard to the nutritional needs of estate children in various areas. If necessary, he can prescribe different amounts in different areas, but I would suggest that it might be better to keep it in the form of a prescribed amount rather than something which is to vary in each individual case.

I can also see this problem arising. Supposing a medical officer were to make a wrong decision in regard to a particular case, it might very easily become the subject matter of a labour dispute. It might, for example, be deemed by some trade union or other—one does not know—to constitute a variation of their interests and it might result in frequent stoppages of work every time a little dispute arises in regard to a minor question like this.

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

I think the whole House will agree that the Medical Wants (Amendment) Bill presented by the Hon. Minister has a very laudable objective, namely, to ensure that estate children get sufficient milk. I do not think there is any dispute on that. But I do think it might be a better thing to lay down regular standards by law than to leave it to the discretion of individual medical officers to determine whether a child needs milk or not. If that were done, it would really mean that the Hon. Minister would be better advised to leave the law as it stood rather than to seek to amend it in this way. In other words, now there is provision for it to be prescribed by means of regulation under the Interpretation Ordinance. The Hon. Minister has all the powers he requires to consult any medical authority he needs to consult. Let him consult all the experts and all the nutritional people he wants to consult and make the appropriate regulation.

I therefore appeal to the Hon. Minister that the moment he does this what will happen is that a statutory right is created in the medical officer to prescribe the quantum of milk which a particular child requires and once this happens and it is alleged that the estate superintendents in collusion with the medical officers are reducing the quantity of milk made available to children in particular areas or to particular families, this is going to result in disorganization of a completely unnecessary character. I believe it was only recently that the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) made practical suggestions as to how the Estate Employers' Federation could try and smooth over some of the difficulties which result from frequent stoppages of work and how the Employers' Federation could get together with the trade unions, every time a superintendent has a little problem in regard to disciplinary action against labour, to establish the machinery by which these things could be settled. If we amend the Medical Wants Ordinance

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

as proposed, the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) will again have a new set of problems on his hands. He will be called upon to act as foster father to help to determine how much a particular infant should get!

(திரு. சிங்கல்டன்-சமன்)
(Mr. Singleton-Salmon)
Post-labour problems

So that, one wonders whether these proposals of the Hon. Minister are going to serve the best interests of what he really has in mind. His object is to ensure that children get the necessary quantum of milk, and I do not think any section of this House would oppose that. Therefore, I would appeal to him, on the same lines as the hon. Member (Mr. Singleton-Salmon) did, and suggest that we should, whatever the quantity, have it prescribed by law. If you want to vary the quantity from area to area let it be done.

By having consultations with experts I do think that one will arrive at a satisfactory formula, rather than getting the assistance of medical officers, some of whom would be well qualified and others less qualified. The Hon. Minister himself stated that even apothecaries will come in, and the result may well be that one may find individual variations. I therefore appeal to the Hon. Minister to reconsider the proposal and to consider prescribing, by means of regulation, whatever is required.

தேவதயாலாயை நானாநன்
(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)
(Dr. Naganathan)

There are one or two points which I wish to urge. Evidently, the amendment is to substitute the words "as

may be recommended by a medical officer" for the words "as may be prescribed." Now, a medical officer may prescribe anything, so that, the words "as may be prescribed" are not suitable in this matter of distributing milk, and the words "as may be recommended" sound more in tune with it.

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
More palatable.

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)
(Dr. Naganathan)

As regards these milk feeding centres—[*Interruption*] Sir, certain simpleton minds only go along single tracks! Sometimes, the hon. Appointed Member sees two circles where he should see only one! I have visited many of the milk feeding centres both in my constituency and in Colombo.—[*Interruption*] The same principle is applied to the estates also.

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)

No fear!

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)
(Dr. Naganathan)

The Government is anxious to give powdered milk from America.—*[Interruption]*. My Friends across do not like America but they like their milk! There is also, on the other hand, the Food Department's drive to increase our farm products, to produce more milk. But the Medical Department is not very anxious to get really good milk which our farms are producing, because they have to pay for it. They would rather have powdered milk, artificial milk. Now, artificial milk may have water added to any extent, and, though a doctor may prescribe powdered milk, no one can accurately ascertain how much milk and how much water there

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

is, whereas milk from the farms can be tested because they have got their lactometers and other methods of checking the milk.

The other point is about the quantum of milk given. Nobody knows about it. I have gone to estates as well. Not only in Colombo and Jaffna, but in so far as the up-country estates are concerned the quantum of milk supplied is totally insufficient. I happened to ask the people on the estates once how much of milk they were given in a cup and their idea of a cup varied in different estates. Most of them pointed with a finger and said so much. From that I gathered that a child would not get more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 ozs. of milk. What is the purpose that is served by their being marched to a milk feeding centre and being doled out $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ozs. of powdered milk when there is plenty of farm milk available?

We in Jaffna produce a lot of milk but we are unable to sell our product. We get all the encouragement for dairy farming, but the milk produced is not being utilized by the Government. If the Medical Department does not possess sufficient funds to provide children with fresh, wholesome milk, then it should be subsidized by the Food Department. They are the people who encourage dairy farming. There should be some co-ordination and collaboration among various departments. They should not depend on America for powdered milk to be adulterated and given here with plenty of water. There must be sufficient encouragement given to the people to take to dairy farming and if funds are not available, it is better for the Medical Department to get the Food Department to subsidize this activity so as to enable children to get good wholesome milk from the farm.

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

අ. හා. 5.16

එස්. තොන්ඩමන් මයා. (පත් කරන දේ මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. எஸ். தொண்டமான்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. S. Thondaman—Appointed Member)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this amendment is long overdue. I am surprised that the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike), agreed with the employers' representative. I do not know whether the members of the S. L. F. P. have come down to the level of Employers' Federation or *vice versa*. This situation has been taken advantage of by the employers. At one stage they said, "No, we only prescribe, we are not suppliers. If you wish to, we could buy for you, but you must pay." The labourers were asked to pay.

I remember about 5 to 7 years ago this was accepted by the then Hon. Minister and he promised to introduce this amendment, but it was put off. I am glad that finally it has come up. It has been recommended but you cannot recommend it to be given to children all over the country. It has to be done by a doctor. It is he who goes round and sees the children and the condition of their health, and if he thinks it necessary, he will recommend milk for that child or a group of children. You cannot prescribe it. If you do, the employers will interpret it in such a way as to make the workers pay for it. If so, they will have to meet a big bill. When you prescribe you extract the resources from the man, but when the doctor goes round and sees the children personally, decides what nourishment the children require and recommends it, then the children will get it free. Therefore, the amendment is welcome.

Earlier a number of children on estates were supplied with milk free of charge. It was done at the expense of the estate. Later on, when Governments tried to be fair and asked that these children be treated with due attention, the employers turned round and said, "If you prescribe, then they must pay for it." Therefore, if a doctor prescribes, it

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—කුරක සභාව

[නොන් ඩමන් මයා.]

comes under medical attention and the estate is liable to pay. "Prescribe" from medical point of view means the estate will have to bear the cost. The medical bill will have to be paid by the estate.

Once again, I say that this amendment is long overdue. It is a clear interpretation that has now been given but which for the last so many years the employers had taken advantage of. I do not think they will be a party to that now.

අ. හා. 5.20

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

This amendment has been brought forward at the instance of the Estates Wants Committee and it was not initiated by the Health Ministry. The Estates Wants Committee consists of three members of the Ceylon Planters' Association. They had wanted this amendment for the reason that a sub-committee had discussed the quantity of milk that should be prescribed under Section 12 (1) of the Ordinance and the sub-committee considered it not possible to lay down a standard quantity of milk as the amount of artificial milk required by a child varies according to circumstances such as age, weight of child and the amount of milk that the mother is able to give.

We are taking steps in the Health Department next year to man another 27 health centres. Health centres are now manned by senior sanitary inspectors and doctors. By the end of 1966 the 87 health centres will be entirely manned by fully qualified medical officers, and all the estate inspections, school health inspections and many matters which have been neglected during the past few years will be attended to by doctors.

The hon. Appointed Member Mr. Thondaman gave the reason quite specifically, and I think some of the hon. Members have misunderstood the intention of this Bill which is to

give something more to those who need it rather than to prescribe something which will be uniformly applicable throughout the Island and which might cause injustice.

This is a Bill in terms of which doctors will be more generous to the needy, and I commend it to this House.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සභාසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி மசோதா இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළවන ශෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“කෙටුම්පත් පණත පූර්ණ මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩල කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතුය. —[ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන.]

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது:

“மசோதா முழுச்சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படும்படிமாக”
—[கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன.]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.”—
[The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena.]

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයට විය.]

முழுச்சபைக் குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றது.

[பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் தலைமை தாங்கினார்.]

Considered in Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1 වන වගන්තිය කෙටුම්පත් පණතෙහි කොටසක් නැවත නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

1 ஆம் வாசகம் மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Clause 1 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 2.—(Amendment of Section 12 of Chapter 226.)

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Mr. Chairman, I listened carefully to the speeches made by the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) and the Hon. Minister of

වෛද්‍ය අමාත්‍ය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

Health in explaining to us the reasons which have prompted the Government to bring forward this Bill.

I must say that I entirely agree with the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) when he states that it is certainly not the intention of the Government, and should not be the intention of any Government, whether the word used is "prescribed" or "recommended", to regard this as a means of saying that the worker is not entitled to this quantity of milk free.

The whole purpose of the Medical Wants Ordinance, as I have always understood it, is to provide a service to labour which is not to be paid for but which is indeed to be at the expense of the estate. I do not think it makes the slightest difference, whether you use the word "recommend" or "prescribe", to establish one fact, namely, that the liability falls on the estate and nobody else. I do not think it makes the slightest difference whether you prescribe quantities by law or whether you may prescribe it in regard to individual cases depending on the amount of nutrition available to the child.

I do not think that the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) was right in assuming that they made use of the legal meaning of the word "prescribe" to escape liability. I was not personally aware of that, but if they did it, all I can say is that it is wrong. I think the Legislature should have amended the Ordinance to make it quite plain that the liability falls on the estate and nobody else.

I am not by any means certain that the changing of the words "as may be prescribed" to "as may be recommended by a medical officer" makes the slightest distinction as far as the law is concerned. The liability falls on the employer and nobody else. Of course, one does not know how the minds of British interests or capitalists work. I am not myself personally acquainted

with it. The hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) rather suggested that his Colleague, the other hon. Appointed Member, had some secret motive at the back of his mind for wanting the word "prescribe" retained in the law as a means of ensuring that the estates would escape liability. I do not know whether that was his intention.

I rather think that even now the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman), although he is talking in terms of getting individual medical officers to make out prescriptions to suit the needs of each child, will find his objective frustrated where, for example, an estate apothecary or someone like that finds, when it comes to the children of a trade unionist or a *thalaivar* on estates, that perhaps their needs of milk are somewhat less than those of other children on estates. That kind of thing happens. For no apparent reason it happens. This is well known to the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman). Thus, ways of discrimination are strange, multifarious and many, and I would, still for all that, appeal to the Hon. Minister even though he is acting on the advice of three members of the Planters' Association to think about this question. I do not know which trade union he has consulted and to what extent they have worked behind this particular amendment. But I should think that it is far better to leave it as it is, rather than create discretions in medical officers varying in regard to their qualifications and capacities to lay down standards suitable according to districts and according to age, to leave it as a general law under which individual medical officers are given statutory authority to recommend and negatively to deprive children in the estate areas of the milk to which they are entitled at the cost of their employer.

I do appeal to the Hon. Minister, therefore, to think about this matter. I am not going to propose any specific amendment to the clause because it is not our intention to

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් ඛණ්ඩාංකයක මග.]

frustrate the Bill. If you think the Bill is satisfactory in its present form and the labour leaders are willing to accept it, to that extent, the Government has gained because at least they are estopped from arguing to the contrary if and when the occasion arises. You would find that you would at least be able to quote Mr. Thondaman against Mr. Thondaman on a later occasion should the need arise.

What is more important than to score polemic victories over individuals or trade union leaders is to provide milk in a practical form according to the needs of the children on the estates. And it is my honest belief that the existing law providing for the prescription in general terms is more satisfactory than to prescribe for individual cases where discrimination is possible. I would, therefore, appeal to the Hon. Minister—if he is anxious to get this Bill passed now we shall not obstruct him—to think about this problem and think about it realistically. If by any chance you wish to reconsider the Bill, now is the opportunity to put off this discussion so that you will be able to consult all such persons whom you wish to consult rather than have to bring forward amending legislation on subsequent occasions.

I agree with the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) that, in the past, by not actually prescribing regulations under the Medical Wants Ordinance there had been cases where the employers had been able to use the law to their advantage, namely, of preventing implementation of something to the disadvantage of employers for the benefit of children. If that has happened surely the solution is not to amend the law but to formulate regulations under the statute and bring in the regulations you want. You have also estopped the employers' representative, the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Singleton-Salmon) who says, "I am not concerned with the amount. You can fix the amount as high as you like." He is not

asking that the amount should be restricted, and, therefore, you will see that those who argue for a particular law are not, in this instance, seeking to defend any particular interests. They genuinely and sincerely are seeking to help the Government to formulate this law in the best possible form. It is nothing more than that. With that appeal I end my speech.

අ. ආ. '5.28

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

The Medical Wants Ordinance is a fairly old Ordinance. The word "Ordinance" also indicates that it is pre-1948. Under this Ordinance there are certain things which all estate employees are entitled to, mainly drugs and a certain amount of treatment from medical officers. I presume milk is also prescribed under the Medical Wants Ordinance. If I remember right, each child is entitled to a certain quantum of milk in every estate. Has not that restriction already been taking place? My recollection is there is already some standard prescribed amount. I can understand that they are not satisfactory in certain cases. What is it that has been proposed? What is proposed now is to hand this matter over to a medical officer and to get his recommendation. Who is a "medical officer"? What is the definition of a "medical officer"?

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන
(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)
It is defined in the Ordinance.

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

My fear is this. A medical officer may be the apothecary or the dispenser in the estate. In most cases it is so.

වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

Under the Medical Wants Ordinance it is the medical officer of the area who will have to inspect and recommend.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The trouble is whether the medical officer of the area will visit the place. I think it will be an exceptional case if the medical officer were to visit that place. They have so many estates to visit—I do not blame the medical officers—that they just cannot visit more than a fraction of the total number of estates in any particular year. They are supposed to visit the lines, and also see that the water used by these estate workers is good. I do not think that they have time to do all that. All that I am saying is that if you want a medical officer to look into this question to see that you provide a qualified medical officer.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

“Medical officer,” includes the visiting medical officers and visiting apothecaries.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is not very satisfactory. The Hon. Minister will agree that a medical officer must be a qualified medical officer, who will take interest in the employees. If that is so, I am prepared to agree to this.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

What is your amendment?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

My amendment is this. Add the word “qualified” in line 13 after the word “a”.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

That is “qualified medical officer”?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. I do not mind if you have it that way. I move,

“In line 13, after the word ‘a’ insert ‘qualified’”.

When you have apothecaries, you get sometimes dispensers also. Now, it will read as “as may be recommended by a qualified medical officer”.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නාගනාතන්

(දොරාදර් නාගනාතන්)

(Dr. Naganathan)

A qualified medical officer does not exclude necessarily an apothecary. Government apothecaries are also considered as qualified medical officers in charge of dispensaries and so on. This will not solve your problem.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why not? It is better than a dispenser.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නාගනාතන්

(දොරාදර් නාගනාතන්)

(Dr. Naganathan)

A dispenser is not a medical officer according to the medical code or the rules of the Government. My difficulty is with regard to the quantum of milk given to the children. The milk given to the children is so little that I want to remedy that position.

வேலு அலையா (ஈனோவன) பதன் கெடுபத
—கூர்ன ஈனவ

ஹாலாஸ் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you provide for that?

வேலுஹாலாஸ் நானாதன்
(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)
(Dr. Naganathan)

You can by saying, "As may be recommended by the medical officer, but shall not be less than eight ounces". Without any regulation it will not be possible to see that these children get a sufficient quantity of milk.

ஹாலாஸ் உன். உம். பரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Ask your Minister to accept it.

வேலுஹாலாஸ் நானாதன்
(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)
(Dr. Naganathan)

Eight ounces should be the minimum that a child should get. They normally do not get more than three or four ounces.

ஈனாபநிதா
(அக்கிராசனார்)
(The Chairman)

Does the Hon. Minister accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota?

ஹ. உம். டி. உம். பசவர்தன
(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)
Yes.

உம் உவன உவன உவன கெடுபத ஈனவ, ஈன
புனவ விவன டீன், ஈனவவிவன விவ.

உவனவிவ, ஈனவிவகாரவன், கெடுபத
புனவகார கெடுபத ஈனவிவ விவவ, ஈன
புனவ விவன டீன், ஈனவவிவன விவ.

2 உவ உவனவிவ, ஈனவிவகாரவன், கெடுபத
புன பகவகார கெடுபத ஈனவிவ விவவ ஈனவிவ
விவவ கெடுபத டீன்.

கலிகர் உன்டி (ஈனோவன) பதன் கெடுபத
—டேவன வர் கியவிவ

அந்த வார்த்தை இங்கு சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமெனும்
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

வாசகம், திருத்தப் பெற்றவாறு மசோதாவின்
பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமெனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு
ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

2 ஆம் வாசகம், திருத்தப் பெற்றவாறு மசோதா
வின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்
பட்டது.

Question, that that word be there in-
serted, put, and agreed to.

Question, that the Clause, as amended,
stand part of the Bill, put, and agreed
to.

Clause 2, as amended, ordered to stand
part of the Bill.

புனவிவ உவனவிவ ஈன விவ கெடுபத பக
வக கெடுபத ஈனவிவ விவவிவ விவவிவ விவவிவ
கெடுபத டீன்.

கெடுபத பகவ, ஈனவிவ விவவிவ, வர்வ
கெடுபத டீன்.

சட்டமாக வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் மசோதாவின் பகுதி
யாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

மசோதா திருத்தத்துடன் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டதாக
அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

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

Bill reported, with Amendment.

ஹ. உம். டி. உம். பசவர்தன
(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

I move,

"That the Bill, as amended, be read the
Third Time".

புனவிவ விவன டீன், ஈனவவிவன விவ.

கெடுபத பகவ உம் புனவிவ வுனவிவ வர்
கியவிவ ஈனவிவகாரவன் விவவிவ கெடுபத டீன்.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்
பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

கலிகர் உன்டி (ஈனோவன)
பதன் கெடுபத

வேலையாளர் நடவடிக்கை (திருத்த) மசோதா

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL

டேவன வர் கியவிவ விவவிவ கியவிவ டீன்.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

කමිතරු වන්දි (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

රු. එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Social Services, I move.

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

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Social Services will explain the Bill.

එම්. එම්. මුස්තාපා (සමාජ සේවා අමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ஜனாப் எம். எம். முஸ்தபா—சமூகசேவை அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. M. M. Mustapha—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Social Services)

The scope of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is limited to workmen employed on wages not exceeding four hundred rupees per mensem. The effect of the amendment which is to be made in Section 2 of that Ordinance by Clause 2 of the Bill will be to extend its scope to workmen employed on wages not exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem.

Similarly, the effect of the proposed amendment by Clause 3 of the Bill will be to increase the scale of compensation payable to workmen in cases of death or disablement. In other words, the purpose of this amendment is to enlarge the scope of the Ordinance. The number of workmen who will derive benefits from the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance will increase.

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வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

අ. නා. 5.34

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to say that this amending Bill does not really get to grips with the real problems of the old Ordinance that requires amending.

The Parliamentary Secretary reminded us that the present amending Bill covers only two sets of Questions. The first amendment seeks to enlarge the definition of “workman”. Under the Ordinance a “workman” is a person in receipt of wages not exceeding Rs. 400 per mensem. This amendment seeks to push the limit up to Rs. 500. The second amendment seeks to increase, somewhat, the scale of compensation payable in certain cases.

One is supposed to be grateful for small mercies and it is only in that spirit that we can display any gratitude towards this Bill.

I want to ask my good Friend, the Parliamentary Secretary, what happened to the Report of a Committee that sat, I believe, in 1957 and made a very comprehensive review of the working and the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and made many recommendations.

I was a member for that Committee. I think the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) was also a member of that Committee. Representing the employers, the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon) was on the Committee. We had very detailed discussions—there was a certain amount of give and take—and eventually we arrived at unanimous conclusions and made unanimous recommendations on a large number of questions which are completely untouched by this amending Bill.

I do not know to what extent this Bill has suffered from the separation of the Ministry of Social Services from the Ministry of Labour. It was symbolic—the moving of this Bill by the Minister of Labour, a Bill presented by the Minister of Social Services.

Workmen's compensation is essentially part of the labour laws of the country, but for some reason or another it has been tagged on to questions like public assistance, flood re-

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[කෙනමන් මය.]

lief and other matters which are appropriately the work of the Ministry of Social Services.

I wonder whether that is the reason why certain obvious and glaring deficiencies of this Bill have not been touched.

I do not want to speak at very great length on this matter. It will be dealt with in greater detail by the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa), but let me refer to one or two questions.

The trade unions are already up in arms at the fact that payment of compensation does not date from the actual occurrence of the accident or the injury. According to the old Ordinance it is only after five days have passed that one is considered to be injured to the extent of deserving compensation, and that applies to all types of injury, major and minor. There has been this consistent demand, particularly where the injuries are of such a character as are not trivial and there was some loss of earning capacity, that the compensation be paid from the very day on which the person came by that injury. The employers agreed to this; the unions have asked for it; but the law does not provide for it—[*Interruption*]. We are asking that, in the calculation of the payment of compensation, the compensation payable should be calculated from the very day of the injury. Now it is calculated from the seventh day.—[*Interruption*]. In the case of half-monthly payments—I am not talking of total incapacity but temporary incapacity where half-monthly payments are made—the calculation should really start from the very first day. That point was conceded but is not in the Bill.

Then there was the broader question of compulsory insurance. Today, with the insurance corporation, I see no reason why compulsory insurance in respect of workmen's compensation should not be insisted upon particularly in relation to employers

over a certain size. I think all employers can well afford it. Quite small employers are now making contributions to the Employees Provident Fund. So I do not see any reason why a system of compulsory insurance should not exist.

What is happening often is that certain employers are dodging their liabilities—or some of them are—and they do not have enough wherewithal to meet their liabilities. Very often it is in this type of work-place where labour-protection devices are either negligible or non-existent that the accident rate is highest. It is precisely this class of employees who very often get done out of any compensation whatsoever. It is a matter on which there was a unanimous recommendation—[*Interruption*]. Why do you not bring them all together? Since 1957 this was the position. The previous Government did not act on it. They made certain amendments and the report is now before you.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

The Minister is considering further amendments.

කෙනමන් මය.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I do not know whether that accounts for the Minister's absence! If he is contemplating further amendments, may I hope he completes the process of gestation and then brings the final product here!

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

This is urgent.

කෙනමන් මය.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

If this is urgent why is it that even in the matter of the enhanced benefits you take such a niggardly view?

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In the case of persons who meet with motor accidents, where a person is either killed or permanently or partially disabled, courts are awarding extremely generous compensation—several times the amount awarded here. [Interruption]. You have to go to the workmen's compensation tribunal first. The trouble is that many of the workers or their unions do not have the money to retain good lawyers. And going to court takes even longer than going to the workmen's compensation tribunal. One of the complaints is that the tribunal takes so long to give you any compensation. If you are going to court you will be starved or dead before you get the compensation. My hon. Friend reminds me of a case that went on for six years. I do not think that these amounts are better than what existed earlier. Anyway, they are unrelated to the amounts that are now being awarded by courts of law in traffic accident cases. Apparently, the Government seems to think that, if a man is knocked down by some negligent or drunken driver, it is a very serious matter but that if he is disabled as a result of his employer not taking the necessary precautions to look after his safety, it is a much less serious matter—a matter which does not require so much compensation.

A large number of these matters were dealt with very fully by this committee. I am very sorry to say that, even where there is no question of controversy any more, they have not been included in the Bill. I do not understand why my hon. Friend, the Minister, needs to study it when both employer and employee who were the parties involved in this matter had come to an agreement.

Take the question of the half-monthly payment starting on the first day, it is not going to cost the Government one cent. It is the employer who has to pay. At least the representatives of the two big employers federations agree and the trade unions agree. Does it take eight years to include it in the Bill?

Compulsory insurance was agreed upon. What is the difficulty of bringing that into the Bill for eight years?

My hon. Friend, the Minister, talks about the tremendous activities that he is engaged in. He has been in labour up to now. All he has done up to now is to provide some soap and water to wash themselves after work—at least to provide some regulations for soap and water to wash their faces and carry out other ablutions after a day's labour.

So, I want to stress that this whole question of the amendment of the Act is one that needs further consideration. I am glad that my hon. Friend said that they are considering bringing in new amendments. I hope that will be done very quickly because these piecemeal amendments of Labour laws, whether they are now the property of the Social Services Ministry or not, have really meant that our Labour laws have lagged behind the position of other countries. When we get into difficulties, we take this out.

A few minutes ago we were dealing with a "viable foetus". I think it took us some 7 or 8 years to get on to the fact that a female labourer who has a child and is entitled to maternity benefits should get more than 40 cents a day and it was increased to Re. 1 after 7 years' agitation. And now even that is not enough.

I do not see the point of this piecemeal legislation. When a matter has been comprehensively studied and reported on and where a substantial area of agreement has been reached between employer and employee, I think it is the least duty of any Government—the previous Government or this Government—to see that when actually a Bill incorporating these amendments is placed before this House, all those things which have been agreed upon are included and in the case of those that are not

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[කෙතමන් මයා.]

agreed upon, that those things that the Government considers reasonable are included. It is for those reasons that I want to say that we are thankful for small mercies. We think the mercy is very small. Therefore, our thanks to you equally.

අ. හා. 5.49

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා, මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill that has been presented here by the Hon. Minister with the co-operation of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary for Social Services is certainly not one on which it is possible to congratulate anybody. The moving of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was a matter that had been under discussion over many years. The last amendment was moved in 1957. I think it was Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne who moved that Bill when he was Minister of Labour. On that occasion we pointed out that the amendments were inadequate. It would appear that the amending Bill that was moved in 1957 had been the property of the Social Services Department for over a period of two years and had really been drafted by the previous United National Party Government which was in existence before 1956.

Now it would probably be contended that this Bill has been the property of the Social Services Department for some time, and it was really the child of the previous Government, namely, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government that was there before.—[Interruption]. But this would have been drafted earlier. In any case it was not by the Coalition and the S. L. F. P.

Now this business of bringing Bills that had been drafted by others and using that as an excuse for the inadequacy of the Bill is not a line of argument that can be justified. But I mention this because I anticipate

that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will probably try to say that this is not really his work.

Now, the curious part of this entire matter is that all the parties that went to the hustings, at the last elections after December 3rd, promised serious amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. I know the manifestos issued by the S. L. F. P. and the other parties that joined with the S. L. F. P. in that connection. The L. S. S. P. and the Ceylon Communist Party certainly put down as one of the items in their programme the granting or the provision under the workmen's compensation law of more generous benefits to the injured employee and to the dependants of the employee who dies in the course of the performance of his duties.

The United National Party also issued a manifesto in that election and stated that the workmen's compensation law would be amended in order to make more generous payments to the injured workers. There being such a degree of unanimity in this matter as between the Government and the Opposition, one would have expected that the first Bill that would have been brought in this connection would have been adequate, would have been thought out as adequate to make the changes that are required in the law as it stands today. This niggardly Bill which has been brought does not improve the situation very much.

The reason for not bringing a more comprehensive amendment, according to the aside of the Hon. Minister of Labour, is that something is under preparation and there is considerable hurry in bringing it in this form. I do not know what exactly is the reason for this hurry. But even if there were some reason for this hurry, some of the major amendments that were discussed in the Debate of 1957 would require careful formulation if they are to be incorporated in the law. But there are several recommendations that have been adopted, namely, the amendment to Schedule IV. In

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amending Schedule IV of the principal enactment, something more generous could have been done than just what has been provided here. Therefore this argument that this Bill had to be brought in great haste is not an argument that bears examination for one second. It just will not bear examination. There is a large volume of case law that has grown up in regard to workmen's compensation, the embodied decisions of workmen's compensation courts—all the decisions taken together, the various interpretations that have been placed by courts of workmen's compensation in regard to the various provisions of the law. All these are worthwhile, and some of them might be enshrined in legislative enactments as amendments to the existing law. Then, on appeals made from the decisions of workmen's compensation tribunals, there are awards that have been made by the Supreme Court of Ceylon. There is a valuable field of case law, particularly on the interpreted statute, which should not be left merely as something to which reference has to be made, poring over all the decisions given earlier, for the purpose of discovering what is applicable to any given situation. Some of those interpretations that have been given by learned judges of the Supreme Court in regard to compensation matters could be embodied in the law and should be embodied in the law. Without having to go through all the previous judgments it should be possible to bring the law up to date in that way so that by easy reference one could decide what exactly ought to be done in a particular case.

I can give one instance. There was a railway employee who was injured. He came back after recovery and claimed compensation. The authorities of the Railway Department took up the position that the man was not entitled to compensation because he had been given his original post without a diminution of salary. They took that to mean that there was no loss of earning capacity

and therefore the C. G. R. decided that they were not liable to pay compensation.

Then it became necessary to go before a tribunal and argue the matter and state that although the C. G. R. had given the man back the post he originally held without a diminution of salary, certainly his prospects of advancement were bound to be affected by the loss of earning capacity that had been certified by the doctor, that the man would not be able to earn his promotions in the same way as before he received his injuries, and therefore there was a loss of earning capacity, which brought about the situation that the C. G. R. was liable to pay. Until the tribunal ruled upon that matter—I believe it went up in appeal and the Supreme Court had to decide upon the question—until then this poor man did not receive the compensation due to him for his injuries.

There are other instances also of a similar nature which have got to be dealt with, but I mentioned this instance because here is an example of a judge giving an interpretation on this matter which could be embodied in the law as it stands, by amending the law, so that you would not get this kind of situation in the future. Why should it be left to those who go and argue on these compensation matters to consult all the case law in order to discover what is appropriate? Why do we not make the law simpler by embodying in it as much of the case law as is possible in order to enable a poor workman, if necessary, to go and argue his own case before a compensation tribunal? That should be the position in regard to laws of this kind.

I have another instance, also from the C. G. R., the Ratmalana Railway Workshop, of a man who was retired on the findings of a medical board. He was a carpenter and he was injured as a result of some instrument that had been placed on top of an almirah falling down on him when he opened a drawer in the same almirah, resulting in the loss of one

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.]

There was an assessment of 5 per cent. loss of earning capacity when he went before the medical board. It also ruled that the man was not fit for further employment. The result was, this poor workman—at the age of 32—on receipt of this notice from the medical board, was immediately ordered by the Railway Department to cease work at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and march out of the work place. He was also told that the pension due to him would be computed later on and he would be enabled to retire on pension.

I took this matter up and after about nine months of representations got him sent before a medical board again. That medical board sat despite the Public Service Commission rule that a medical board cannot sit until one or two years had elapsed since the last medical board sat. That medical board sat on this man's case and discovered that an error had been made and that the man was fit for employment. He was restored to his job and was paid the 5 per cent. due to him on the basis of the computed loss of earning capacity, but nothing was paid to him for that entire period he was without work, on the basis of an erroneous finding of a medical board. There is no law in this country which enables him to sue anybody or get that money. That is the position today.

This man was condemned by a medical board. It may be—I am not criticizing the *bona fides* of that board—a genuine error, but it was not the poor man's fault. What he got by way of lump sum compensation on the basis of 5 per cent. loss of earning capacity was wiped out by the debts he had to incur in order to keep his wife and six children alive for those six months during which he was out of employment.

These are matters that have to be given due heed to when laws are amended. That is why I say that this particular amendment, from the point of view of the basic problems which we come up against in the

matter of workmen's compensation, is largely irrelevant. It does give some small benefit, particularly by raising the income limit of those who are entitled to compensation from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 a month. From that point of view, I certainly agree, there is an advantage. But when you take the whole field of workmen's compensation, the whole question of providing for the dependants of the employee who dies whilst performing his duty, if you take all these aspects of the matter, if you take the whole schedule of the occupational diseases and the schedule in regard to percentage loss of earning capacity, any person will admit that this entire law has to be overhauled, that this has to be completely changed. Anybody will agree with that.

Take the law as it stands today. The amendment of 1957 provided for an amendment of the schedule regarding occupational diseases and certainly brought a larger number of diseases within the scope of compensation than did the original Ordinance. But this is not a complete tabulation of all the diseases for which compensation should be paid. In regard to a number of these matters the medical evidence that is required is extremely difficult to obtain. There should be some simpler process provided in the law in order to get the necessary medical evidence.

The hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan), and I, long before politics divided us asunder so completely as to render any kind of association almost impossible for the future, have fought together on the same side in regard to compensation matters. He will remember a very sad case of lead poisoning in which he was my principal witness. The hon. Member for Nallur appeared as a medical witness in the matter *pro deo*. The late Dr. Cyril Fernando's evidence and the late Dr. Frank Gunasekera's evidence were used by the other side in order to combat the evidence that I led through the hon. Member for Nallur. The hon.

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Member for Nallur, therefore, is in a position to understand the complexities of this matter and the difficulties the poor workman has to undergo in getting medical evidence when he sues for compensation.

In this case there was difficulty in establishing whether there was lead poisoning or not. It was a marginal case. The poor workman himself was also not very bright and although the symptoms were easily interpretable by a medical man, yet when it came to getting an appropriate reply from the person who was suing for compensation, the worthy doctor, the hon. Member for Nallur, found it difficult to elicit even a correct reply, with the result that other means and extra-legal measures had to be adopted by me in order to get compensation in that case.

This whole schedule of occupational diseases is woefully inadequate and if one wants to bring an amendment to this law, neglecting Schedule III, one is, in fact, bringing a law which is largely irrelevant. There are a large number of industrial processes now in this country as a result of the new industries that have come into being on account of the import substitution drive. There is a wider range of occupational diseases possible in this country today and, therefore, it becomes incumbent upon the legislature to address its mind to this new situation, in order to see that while you are amending your factory laws or introducing new laws under the Factories Ordinance, you also amend these schedules because they are woefully out of date.

The schedule in regard to occupational diseases was drawn up at a time when you did not have the number of industries that you have today. It was amended in 1957 before these new industries came into being. Therefore, the range of occupational diseases is wider. There are a larger number of diseases arising out of occupations which should be provided for.

Then, Sir, in regard to the schedule on percentage of loss of earning capacity, I always shudder when I read this schedule, because of the inhuman attitude with which the human anatomy is broken up into parts for the purpose of assessing its value in relation to the total personality of the human being, allegedly in relation to performance of work. This is something which I can never read without a shudder. It says the loss of any finger other than index finger is 5 per cent. of earning capacity; the loss of great toe 10 per cent. and so on, the highest percentage being the loss of right arm above or at the elbow, which is 70 per cent.

There are certain parts of the anatomy left out in the schedule, which I am not asking the Hon. Minister to include—[Interruption]. I think the Hon. Minister might consult the hon. Member for Beruwala (Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar) in that matter when he does come to make any amendments.

This is a matter in regard to which there can certainly be a greater generosity. The loss of an index finger completely unrelated to the skill of the workman and the skill in relation to which that finger or that hand is employed is absolutely out of date as a concept in the payment of compensation. That has been abandoned in most countries in the world today. This evaluation of various parts of the anatomy on the same basis for different categories of workers is a basis that has been abandoned in most countries in the world, and I just see no reason why he is continuing this outmoded way of computing compensation. Apart from the fact that it is a more ghoulish and inhuman aspect of the matter it is completely outmoded and irrelevant today. And we still preserve this schedule. That is why I say when the Hon. Minister brought this Bill for the purpose of amending a schedule he should have addressed his mind to both these schedules, Schedule I and Schedule III.

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

The earlier amendment of 1957 provoked a discussion here and the Hon. Minister at that time appointed a committee and on it served the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Singleton-Salmon), the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), who was then I think Second Member for Colombo Central, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) who was then hon. Member for Ruwanwella. All these hon. Members served on that committee and a very valuable report was produced with complete accord on the side of the employers and employees. But that report as the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central complained has remained a dead letter. Why is that report not implemented?

I say that with the general aspect of this whole question what is required in this country is a comprehensive scheme of social insurance which takes in compensation payable to injured persons and to the dependents of dead employees as part of the entire system of social insurance. That is the enlightened attitude to this problem even in capitalist countries. There is no reason why we, who are supposed to be subscribing to I.L.O. decisions which cover this matter, should be far behind other countries in relation to practices in the matter of workmen's compensation. This is one of the conventions of the International Labour Organizations. One of those conventions is to see that the proper conditions apply for the purpose of paying compensation to the injured workmen and the dependants of the dead workmen. The generosity that is prescribed by the conventions of the I.L.O. in that matter, apparently, has received no echo in the minds of legislators in this country and that is why we have to make these complaints every time the matter of workmen's compensation comes up for discussion.

We who appear for workmen in these matters and discuss these payments at a realistic level know what we are up against when we find laws

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that are inadequate like this. And that is why the whole question of bringing an amendment should have been looked at not from the point of view of reassuring something merely because it happened to be in the files of the Department of Social Services, but from the point of looking at the whole problem realistically, comprehensively, from the point of view of the needs of today and framing a law that will suit that need in the light of the experience of the past few years.

With regard to this particular amendment of Schedule IV, I do not know whether the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will take this back and amend it because this is something to which he himself is entitled to move an amendment. I have no desire to work out an amendment now in a hurry. If he would refer this Bill to Standing Committee "B" I might suggest that we would be able to co-operate in working out an amendment because this is completely useless. This amends the schedule. I will tell the hon. Parliamentary Secretary how nonsensical this amendment becomes. The schedule says in one column regarding the quantum of wages, in the event of the death of an adult or in the event of permanent and total disablement how much is due, and the last column says how much is due by way of half-monthly payments.

Let us take this half-monthly payment question, where the monthly wages of a workman injured happens to be more than but nothing less than thirty rupees. In the original Ordinance it was more than nothing but less than rupees ten, and he gets nothing. Where it was more than rupees ten but less than rupees fifteen he gets five rupees. Now, Sir, the original schedule went up from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, Rs. 15 to Rs. 18—I do not know why this three rupee amount was fixed—Rs. 18 to Rs. 21, Rs. 21 to Rs. 24, Rs. 24 to Rs. 27 and so on, the unit of increase being rupees three at each stage. The present amendment takes rupees ten as the unit of increase from one step to

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

the other. So you get nought to 30, 30 to 40, 40 to 50, 50 to 60, 60 to 70 and so on, the basic unit of increase from one step to the other is ten rupees whereas the original basic unit of increase was rupees three starting with rupees ten—nought to ten, 10 to 15 and thereafter rupees three. Here we start from nought to 30 and from 30 at ten rupees. This is the great and generous increase of the amount of half-monthly payments. I will show some of the consequences of this amendment.

Schedule IV of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance which was not amended till now—this schedule was part of the original Ordinance of 1935 in which these half-monthly payments were thought just and equitable—is now sought to be amended by the Hon. Minister's amendment today by the substitution of this new schedule in the Bill. What is the difference in the cost of living as between 1935 and today? If you take the base year as 1939, it is estimated that the cost of living has increased today by well over 200 per cent. The Government of the U. N. P. froze the index in respect of the public servants, the Government servants, at 185. It is well over 200 today on the basic assumption of 1939, on the old computation basis. I am not taking the consumers' price index, I am not taking the William's index, but I am taking the old one. If you take that, Sir, or if you relate the new one to the old one, you will find that it is 400 per cent, an increase of 300.

Therefore, what would it be in comparison with 1935, is the question. What is the increase in the cost of living, and what is the increase in the half-monthly payments recommended by the Hon. Minister between the schedules of 1939 and 1965, thirty years afterwards? I will give an example. Take the original schedule for the payment of compensation to workmen whose wages are more than Rs. 80 but not more than Rs. 100. It prescribes a limit of twenty-five rupees. But in

the new schedule between Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 a man gets thirty rupees. That means an increase of five rupees over what he would have got under the original schedule. Between Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 he gets Rs. 32.50. That means for that slab he is given only Rs. 7.50.

If the Hon. Minister or the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will examine this schedule, he will find that, except at the very low levels—the Rs. 30 level, the Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 levels—the amounts range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 5, and as you go higher up the amount becomes less.

An increase in the half-monthly payment of Rs. 5 between the standard of 1935 and the standard of 1965 cannot in any sense be considered to be generous. It is completely unrealistic; it is false; it is a denial to the worker of what is his due. It is far better to say that the law will remain unamended, that the people will not get what is their due, than to bring in an amendment like this where you provide for the payment of Rs. 5 over what was payable in 1935, thirty years ago. Now, in 1965, thirty years later, you grant an increase of a miserable Rs. 5! What is the relevance of this grant that you are making?

That is why I would like to plead with the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to refer this Bill to Standing Committee "B" while you prepare the other Bill to be brought up later. In the meantime refer this Bill to the relevant Standing Committee and try to amend this schedule so that something a little more generous can be brought in.

Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 it is Rs. 35. Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 in the old schedule it was Rs. 30. Therefore, anyone who was in the old schedule between Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 would have got Rs. 30 and now he will get Rs. 35—Rs. 5 more! Today, despite all the increases in

கமிட்டி வந்த (சென்னை) பதவி கமிட்டி

[பெரிய சபை, ம.]

the cost of living you are providing for a Rs. 5 increase in the half-monthly payment!

While I certainly welcome the raising of the limit to Rs. 500 in Clause 2 of the Bill, Clause 3 which seeks to provide a new schedule and which is intended to give something more to the worker is not only irrelevant but also harmful, in the sense that once you amend the schedule in this way you are bringing in the conservatism that attaches to an already amended law. Let us not hide that fact. The same law will not be amended with any great rapidity within a few months. Any government, whatever it be, acquires a certain conservatism in regard to the amending of laws. Amendments are not brought rapidly one after the other. There is a certain inertia in such matters.

பெரிய சபை, ம. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

Amendments to the income tax laws are brought every year.

பெரிய சபை, ம. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

That is so, but generally in matters of this kind there is a certain inertia. Once an amendment is made to a law there is a certain delay before other amendments are brought to the same law. That is natural, whatever be the Government.

I shall give you an example. There was an amendment to the schedule in 1957 in relation to occupational diseases.—[Interruption]. The Hon. Minister of Health is raising irrelevant matters. Where the finances of the Government are involved or where major political issues are involved, then certainly you will find the Government or parties acting with a degree of rapidity, but matters such as this do not have that same impact on the existence of a government or upon the shaping of its policy.

—தேவன் வர கமிட்டி

There are a large number of matters in the Medical Department which require amendment. He himself will know that once he has brought a Bill here—the other day he brought a Bill in relation to the question of medical practice of apothecaries—he will find it very difficult to bring another amendment later on.

பெரிய சபை, ம. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

We are bringing another amendment to that Bill.

பெரிய சபை, ம. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You will find it very difficult. You might amend certain aspects of the matter but there will be a large number that will be left out and the answer to the whole question will be, "How can I bring a fresh piece of legislation?". You cannot clutter the Order Book with pieces of legislation on that scale. Other Hon. Ministers will be demanding priority for various matters that they want to bring up. So there is a certain inertia with regard to these matters and they tend to get pushed back. That is why I say that it is harmful to bring amendments of this kind—although you are giving a niggardly increase of Rs. 5 in 1965 over the prescribed standard of 1935.

பெரிய சபை, ம. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

A 300 per cent. increase.

பெரிய சபை, ம. பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

If you are giving one rupee in 1935 you are giving three rupees in 1965. If you go on percentages it does not make it very generous at all—Rs. 5 over Rs. 30. How it becomes 300 per cent. I do not know. I do not know the mathematics of the Hon. Minister.

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(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

I will show you the arithmetic of it after you finish your speech.

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(තිල. පෙරේරා සොයිසා)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am talking about the half-monthly payments.

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(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

I am not talking of that.

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(තිල. පෙරේරා සොයිසා)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

That is precisely what I am talking about. I am not talking about the amounts that have been given to the dependants of the dead worker. I am not talking about that at all. I am more concerned with keeping the worker alive. The Hon. Minister of Health is more concerned with being generous to his dependants after the worker is dead! He is not concerned with keeping the man alive although he is the Minister of Health!

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(කෙළරාච්ඡන්ද්‍ර ආර්. ඩී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

I am concerned with other people's health.

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(තිල. පෙරේරා සොයිසා)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I do not want to take up more time. I think I have made my case sufficiently well. I would like to ask the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to refer this Amending Bill to a Standing Committee and bring in all his amendments.

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(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Are you agreeable to that?—
[Interruption].

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(තිල. පෙරේරා සොයිසා)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Shall we refer this to Standing Committee "B"?

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(ඉබ්‍රාහිම් මුස්තාපා)
(Mr. Mustapha)

There is no need to refer this to a Standing Committee but hon. Members can rest assured that a more comprehensive amendment covering the entire field of workmen's compensation will be brought before this House in due course. This amendment provides immediate relief to workmen.—[Interruption]. A large number of workmen would benefit by this amendment.

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(තිල. පෙරේරා සොයිසා)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Undoubtedly there is some small relief given. I am saying that we can amend it further. There is no reason why it should be delayed. It can be amended and amended fairly fast.

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(ඉබ්‍රාහිම් මුස්තාපා)
(Mr. Mustapha)

The amount is increased to Rs. 10,000 in some cases.

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(තිල. පෙරේරා සොයිසා)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

In the case of a dead man.—[Interruption]. I am not going to oppose this amendment. Nobody wants to oppose this. Even the grant of small mercies we welcome. But it is necessary to point out that this mercy is small. It is a question of saying

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

that it is possible to give something more and make it a little more generous.

You go through the tables of what you are prepared to give the dependants of the dead worker and the person who is permanently injured and say that there is something very generous in that amount to be given in a lump sum contribution. A man who was earning Rs. 200 a month in 1935 got Rs. 5,600 in case of permanent disablement. He is now entitled to Rs. 9,920. That is an increase of Rs. 4,320. But taking into account the difference in the value of the rupee as between 1935 and today, it completely wipes out what you are giving. It does not keep the value of what is being given even static. It does not cover up or even keep the amount he is getting static. You are not giving the equivalent today of what he got in 1935. It is less than that in terms of the changed value of the rupee. The Hon. Minister of Health talks about 300 per cent.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

It has appreciated in value under us.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

There are a lot of things which appreciated under him. That is not the point.

The point is that so far as the benefit the workman is getting is concerned, this is not in any way realistically related to the requirement of the day, of the situation today and that is why we are complaining that the amount that is sought to be given is very, very niggardly.

As I mentioned earlier, we have no desire to oppose this amendment. All that we desire is that the amount

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be made realistic and generous in relation to the situation as it is today. If that is done, there would have been something to be enthusiastic about. Since that is not being done, any support we give to the measure that is now under consideration is completely without any enthusiasm whatsoever.

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(බේරුවල)

(திரு. எம். அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்—
வேருவலை)

(Mr. M. Abdul Bakeer Markar—
Beruwala)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Social Services should be grateful to the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) for the very comprehensive manner in which he has dealt with the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

I hope the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South will not forget that this Government is committed to introducing certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance so that it might be in keeping with modern trends. But at the moment the Government and the Hon. Minister have intended to introduce amendments to two Sections only and that too because, as was explained by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, those amendments are necessary now in order to give relief to certain people who are in need of it. As for the other matters, I think the Hon. Minister and the Government, together with the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South, can make a more thorough study of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and provide the result of their study to the Ministry so that in the process of introducing the new legislation, it might prove to be of much assistance.

Now the hon. Member was very particular about certain amendments and he pointed out how they affect the workman and what improvement or benefit accrues to the workman;

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but you must also consider the fact that when you take those amendments as a whole the increase has even been 300 per cent.

I remember, the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South pointed out that in the case of the monthly payment, it was only a matter of Rs. 8 where the wage was Rs. 24 or something to that effect. But when you take into consideration the amendments you will find that a man who was earning Rs. 10 at that time was entitled to only Rs. 5 in respect of that category, but under the amendment he is entitled to Rs. 15, which point the hon. Member for Colombo South has not taken into consideration.

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(திரு. எல். சி. டி. சில்வா—பலப்பிட்டிய)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva—Balapitiya)

That portion of the schedule is irrelevant. Nobody gets Rs. 10.

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(ஐனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

When you say that only Rs. 5 is paid to a man who was earning Rs. 15, you must also take into consideration the fact that the man who was earning only Rs. 10 under the old Ordinance and was entitled only to Rs. 5 is now entitled to Rs. 15. In the same way, when you come lower down, you will see that a man whose monthly wage was Rs. 200 and who was entitled on disablement to Rs. 30 monthly is under the amendment entitled, to be very accurate, to Rs. 54. So that staggering difference is there, and of course the hon. Member for Colombo South has lost sight of it.

Also it must not be forgotten that the amount of compensation awarded to the relatives of the dead workman and to a workman who is permanently disabled, when you compare the figures, is very high. I might point out to the hon. Member for Colombo South that under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance a person who earned Rs. 200 per month

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was entitled to only Rs. 4,900 on disablement, but under the amendment he is entitled to Rs. 8,640. That is double the amount envisaged under the Workmen's Compensation Act. And more than that, a person who earns about Rs. 400 or between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 is today in a position to claim on disablement Rs. 4,750. There we find a big difference, and to bring that about this amendment is necessary.

There are, I might point out, various other provisions in the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance that must be amended. For instance, a worker is not in a position to get relief, quick relief, which normally he would get under other laws. We know that if a person suffers damage or injury he is in a position within a period of two years to ask for compensation from the employer or the party who caused it. Now, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, there is a prescribed time limit, a period of six months.

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(திரு. எல். சி. டி. சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

Six months to one year, under the last amendment.

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(ஐனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

It might be so. But under the general law it is two years. There are certain other difficulties put in the way of a worker who tries to claim damages. For instance, if the breadwinner of a family dies, the wife is not in a position to get quickly what she wants for herself and her dependants because there are so many formalities to be gone through. I might point out one instance where we had the case of a certain widow who applied for compensation to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour. In that instance, I remember, the assistant commissioner was not in a position to give any assistance to that widow. He said, "You have got your lawyers; you can make your claim

කමිකරු වන්දි (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[අභියුක්ත චක්‍රීය මාසය.]

for compensation. All you have to do is to call for the particular forms, fill them up, and forward them to us." That procedure is very hard on a poor family or a poor widow. I think suitable amendments must be introduced; or, in the course of implementing these laws, certain other procedures may be adopted by the Ministry whereby a widow or a party who suffers damage can, in the quickest time, get compensation by not having to go through the normal procedure which is so cumbersome. An application made to the D. R. O. or an application made to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, must be considered sufficient, and, on that information that an application has been made by either the party who had suffered damage or the widow, action must be taken by the department. If there is any procedure to be observed that must be seen to at a departmental level rather than get the widow or that poor person who has suffered damage to conform to that procedure.

I would commend to the Hon. Minister that in the implementation of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and also in the procedure followed, sufficient relief must be given to the party who has suffered damages, particularly in the case of those poor village folk who cannot obtain legal advice or any form of assistance because they live far away from life and from urban society. In view of all that, it is very necessary that assistance must be given to them forthwith without resorting to a cumbersome procedure.

අ. හා. 6.40

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික නාමනාමය

(දොරාච්ඡායා නාමනාමය)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Perhaps, I can speak with more authority on the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance from a practical point of view than anybody else here, because I have been a doctor and a lawyer to most of those who have sought compensation under this category.

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ආර්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(කිරු. ආර්. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

Labour pains!

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික නාමනාමය

(දොරාච්ඡායා නාමනාමය)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I can understand that ever since the L. S. S. P. joined hands with the S. L. F. P., the leaders suffer from labour pains!

ආර්. එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. එම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We will call upon you to do the operation.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ෂික නාමනාමය

(දොරාච්ඡායා නාමනාමය)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I am prepared to do that also to help my Friends out of a difficult situation!

Sir, I am more aware than anybody else in this House of the practical difficulties arising from the working of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

Firstly, I must congratulate the Hon. Minister on the much improved scale of compensation that has been now scheduled. But, I wonder if many of the employers will be in a position to pay according to the schedule. Mind you, there are various contractors and others who make a little money but they have no stable standing. I do not think even the Inland Revenue Department collects anything from them, because they do not know even their correct addresses. So that, there must be some form of insurance, compulsory insurance, under which all employers should be compelled to insure their workers, whether temporary or permanent, whether working under a contract or doing a job in a factory. There must be some form of insurance of the employees, depending on the risk involved, so that if any accident takes

කම්කරු වන්දි (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

place, they can be paid compensation quickly. At present, the employer, though he has to pay compensation, very often does not pay, or takes time to pay, or disappears.

Now, Sir, the next point is regarding legal advice. Not only should there be compulsory insurance of workmen by every employer, but also there must be under this scheme of insurance free legal advice given to workmen who have been injured either temporarily or permanently as well as to the heirs or dependants of persons who have been killed in an accident. I say this because I know many men who come to the compensation courts who do not know anything. They have no money. They come to me. I do not know whether it is for some good or evil I had done in my past life that I have had to bear the burden of a number of men who had no money. I am their lawyer, doctor and proctor. The point is that I cannot escape responsibility. If I do not look after them, nobody will do so, certainly not the Gentlemen in the Front Benches on the other side—the labour leaders. I say this with some experience. There must be provision made under this scheme of insurance not only for compensation to be paid but also for free legal advice to be given to these men to conduct their cases in the compensation courts.

The compensation court acts in a very liberal and commonsense manner unlike the labour tribunals where too much of formality and red tape has been introduced and an enormous amount of expense is involved. As I said, though I am a doctor, I am able to help the workmen very often as a legal adviser, friend and doctor.

The evaluation of compensation, according to the schedule, for loss of, or injury to, various parts of the human body, as my good Friend, the hon. Joint-Member for Colombo South had very clearly and forcibly put it, has a number of anachronisms. Personally, I have found that our present judges or enquirers in these compensation courts are men of wide sympathy and understanding. They

do not stick too closely or too rigidly to the schedule. When it was pointed out that sometimes the loss of a limb or a finger was of less consequence than any damage that would paralyze a part of the body, they have appreciated the point and given more compensation for the injury than for the loss of that finger, limb or toe. It is the overall effect of injuries that matters. Sometimes, a man may not lose any member of his body, but the accident may cause him a lot of disabilities—much more than he would have suffered if he had lost his limb or finger. I am glad to say that we have a Minister of Labour who would understand it. The present members of the compensation court have proved it. I think it is my duty to express it here. They are men of great understanding, men with liberal views and a wide knowledge. It has been a pleasure to work with them. But I do say that unless the schedule of injuries and their evaluation are properly amended, their successors in office, who may not be so understanding, may strictly and rigidly stick to the schedule.

I would therefore suggest to the Hon. Minister, firstly, that the schedule of injuries and compensation for loss of various parts of the body be amended, and secondly, that compulsory insurance be enforced on all employers of labour, whether temporary or permanent; the insurance should necessarily provide for compensation to the injured or to the dependants of the deceased plus medical and legal aid to contest the cases.

Once again may I congratulate the Hon. Minister on Schedule IV. We confidently await improvements to the previous schedule. Furthermore, a scheme of compulsory insurance is necessary.

අ. ආ. 6.50

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මහා.

(திரு. எல். சி. டி. சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must congratulate the hon. Member for Beruwala (Mr. Bakeer Markar) for his

කම්කරු වන්දි (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.]

courageous attempt to justify the compensation figures proposed even after the most convincing case was made out by the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) for a complete revision.

As a matter of fact, the hon. Member for Beruwala tried to make out that there was a very big difference in the amounts of compensation now proposed and the amounts payable under the present law. The hon. Member for Colombo South right along said that he was discussing the case of the workman who was alive, and not the one who was dead. In fact, he was pointing out the complete inadequacy of the amounts in column 4 of Schedule IV.

You will find that the allowances proposed are only a little better than what we have had all this time. As you know, the vast majority of the claims before the compensation tribunal are from labourers who have suffered temporary disability, and the only compensation available to them is a half-monthly wage. Really, a person who was entitled to Rs. 30 now gets Rs. 54. That was what the hon. Member for Beruwala was trying to justify.

To the workman there is not much difference between the Rs. 54 he will get now and the Rs. 30 he got as far back as 1935. I think we should be ashamed of this half-monthly wage. We cannot expect a person who earns Rs. 200 a month to live on a paltry sum of Rs. 54. This is ridiculous considering the fact that he has also to maintain his family.

I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary should agree to send this before a Standing Committee. Another important amendment he should have thought of along with this is one to solve the major problem that workmen are facing in getting compensation from their employers after they are injured until an order is made by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

In the matter of the payment of half-monthly wages, the Commissioner is unable to make an order

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

until and unless a full inquiry has been held. There should be some provision made in the law to enable the commissioner to make an interim order. Once the employer admits that the workman had been employed by him and that the accident did occur, at that stage, the commissioner should be able to make an interim order for the payment of compensation. Otherwise, when a case drags on for a couple of years that poor workman cannot even live to see the result of his claim. This is a very important matter and I would request the hon. Parliamentary Secretary when he considers bringing further amendments before this House to make provision to enable the Commissioner to make an interim order.

I do not want to take the time of the House but I would only remind the hon. Parliamentary Secretary again of the necessity to have a scheme of compulsory insurance to enable a workman who is entitled to compensation to recover the compensation. Today, most employers try to dodge the question, and even those who genuinely want to pay the compensation are unable to find the money to pay it. The answer to this question is, therefore, the introduction of a compulsory scheme of insurance.

I trust the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will even at this stage, agree to this Bill being referred to a Standing Committee before it is finally accepted.

අ. ආ. 6.55

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I just want to make one or two points in the time available to me. First of all, I would like to say that I am not going to talk about the quantum of compensation. Sufficient has already been said by the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) and the hon. Member for Balapitiya (Mr. L. C. de Silva), on that subject. Of course, one appreciates the problem of the Government in ever trying to

කම්කරු වන්දි (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

compensate persons suffering from permanent disability. It is very difficult to set up a money value on limbs or lives but there is one aspect of the matter which, I think, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary's attention might be drawn to and that is this.

The Government in its last Throne Speech announced a new departure, its intention to make the Crown liable in tort. That intention unfortunately has not been reflected in the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and, I think, it is high time when we are introducing amendments that we should no longer make it depend upon a petition of right or upon the existence of a contract but make it a legal obligation binding upon the State, where the State itself is the employer, to be bound by the same terms which will bind private employers in the future. In other words, you will find once you examine the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, that under the existing law where the Government is the employer, although it ought to be a model employer, it is not bound as a matter of legal obligation to pay workmen's compensation to its own employees. If, indeed, it is the intention of this Government as declared in the Throne Speech to make the Crown liable in tort, I see no reason, while we are amending this law, why we should not equally make it a matter of obligation on the part of the Government by reason of Government functions coming in in industries, in nationalized services and in so many other new fields? Why should workmen employed by the Government be placed at a disadvantage irrespective of whether their obligations arise in contract or in tort due to either fault or negligence or independent of fault or negligence? If the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is to apply it must be made to apply to all employees alike and without discrimination between them.

The second matter which I would draw the attention of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is this. Some graduation should be made in the

scale of half-monthly payment of compensation. It is the earliest period after a person sustains an injury that the amount of money that he requires for medical treatment is at its highest, particularly in regard to transport facilities. It is not sufficient to say that hospital treatment is free. People have still to get to the hospital. They must be in a position to get there from their homes, to stand in queues, to wait long hours patiently outside hospitals in order to get the benefit of treatment which might perhaps result in saving a permanent disfigurement into a temporary disablement. Therefore, in the assessment of these figures one must take into account the realities of the situation; some action will have to be taken to provide some additional payment during the earlier period after an injury has been sustained to cover the necessary expenses of medical treatment and to ensure that, for example, the dangerous consequences of an injury are minimized and do not result in permanent disablement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not propose to say anything further, except that I associate myself with the comments of the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan) in regard to the need for compulsory insurance, workmen's compensation insurance, in reference to employers of no particular substance who are sometimes not in a position to meet their obligations to their own workers.

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. සා. 7 ඉයෙන් කටයුතු අත් සිටුවා විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී. එතැන් සිට විවාදය 1966 ජනවාරි 8 වන සෙනසුරාදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

අப்போது පී. පී. 7 මණියාසිඬ්ඩ්වේ සභාවේ දී நடවැඩිකකරුන් ඉදිරිපත්වීමට විවාදය ඉතිරි වූයේ නොවේ. විවාදය, 1966 ජනවාරි 8 ආදිය තිසරි සනිකිලිමය මගින් ආරම්භවේ.

It being 7 P.M., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned. Debate to be resumed on Saturday, 8th January, 1966.

කළු තැබීම

කල් නැවීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

සෞඛ්‍යවල ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදීන් ප්‍රශ්නය
සහතිමක කරන ලදී:

“මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය”.—
[හරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

“சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெறுமாக”
[கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா] எனும் பிரேரணை பிரே
ரிக்கப்பட்டு, வினா எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

“That the House do now adjourn”.—
[Hon. C. P. de Silva.]

වර්තමාන ජාත්‍යන්තර මධ්‍යස්ථාන. (පත්
කරන ලද මතභේද)

(திரு. வீ. ஜொங்கிளஸ்—நியமன அங்கத்
தவர்)

(Mr. V. Jonklaas—Appointed Member)

In view of the recent visit of the Industrial and Trade Mission to the German Democratic Republic, will the Hon. Prime Minister inform the House of the Government's attitude towards the German Democratic Republic? Will he also make a statement on the Rhodesian question?

ਭਾਉਰੀਯ ਚੰਨ੍. ਚੰਮੀ. ਯੋਧੇਰੀਰੁ

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There are two matters which I wish to raise.

I am sorry the Hon. Minister of Posts and Telecommunications is not here but I hope the Hon. Minister of State will convey this to him. It is a curious thing that for a number of days now my telephone is out of order from 6 o'clock in the evening.

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(අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමති)

(கௌரவ ஐ. எம். ஆர். ஏ. ஈரியகொல்ல—
கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

My telephone too is out of order.

කල් නැවීම

ਭਾਉਰੂਏ ਚੰਨ. ਚੰਮਿ. ਪੋਰੇਰੂ

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The same telephone which goes out of order at 6 o'clock in the evening is in order at 6 o'clock in the morning. I have ceased to complain, and if this is one way of taking petty revenge, I do not mind that.

ගරු ඩිඞ්ලි සෝ නානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சே(நா)யக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

No !

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All that I can say is that under the benevolent dispensation of my good Friend, the Major, the Department of Telecommunications has gone down in regard to the quality of its work. There was never a time when the department has been so bad as it is now.

Obviously there is something wrong at the centre, because the telephone that goes out of order at 6 o'clock in the evening is all right at 6 o'clock in the morning. From 6 o'clock in the evening till 6 o'clock in the morning it is out of order.

၈၄ ဝိသိယဇာနည်

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

Ours is the other way about.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Naturally. It is more useful to you at that time.

The other matter is this. Earlier I tried to persuade Mr. Speaker to permit a debate on the question of the University disturbances and the attack by the police on the students.

I would not have raised this question if we felt that the terms of reference of the committee appointed to investigate the matter of

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the disturbances at the University covered the police excesses on that day. As I read them, the terms of reference do not cover the police excesses. The terms of reference cover the incidents prior to or leading up to the incidents of that day but not, according to my reading, the conduct of the police. If the conduct of the police is not included in the terms of reference, I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether it is not desirable to include that too.

In this connexion, may I also point out that after the disturbances in Colombo a settlement was arrived at and one of the points of the settlement was that library facilities will be available to the students freely from 15th December onwards; but as a result of the disturbance that took place in Kandy, the whole campus, in Kandy and in Colombo, was declared closed and library facilities are not available to the students. A number of students stayed back in Colombo—students who are doing law and studying for various degrees who want to use the library facilities in order to get on with their studies. They are now debarred from using the library. Some arrangement should be made by way of either special permission or permits, so that students may apply and obtain permission to make use of the library facilities. This has caused serious hardship to some of the students.

අ. ආ. 7.5

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

I wish to raise a matter pertaining to holidays. The Holidays Act has already been passed. The Governor-General has signified his assent to the Bill passed by this House.

I remember that in the course of the discussion of the Bill in this House, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs gave this House the assurance that the total number of holidays

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which the people will get under the new dispensation would certainly be no less than the number of holidays under the old dispensation. I do not think there was any controversy about the Poya days being made holidays so far as the House was concerned, and I think all co-operation was extended to the Government to have the Bill passed.

However, nobody is yet quite clear in regard to what the holidays are going to be. I am not talking about the Poya days at all. Under the old law as it existed till 1965, we in this country enjoyed 52 Sundays as holidays. In addition, there were 12 Poya days given as statutory holidays by Ministerial order. There were also a certain number of public holidays assigned. I believe, Poya days being 49 in number as against 52 Sundays, the Minister has made the adjustment by giving three other holidays—1st January and to other days. I have no quarrel at all with that, but the fact remains that so far as workers are concerned there will be a shortfall of holidays. In the old days they had 52 Sundays plus 12 Poya days as holidays, making 64, and other public holidays which, I assume, remained constant. Now, under the new law they will be getting 49 Poya days plus three other days, including National Heroes' Day, as holidays, but the 12 Poya holidays which existed earlier are lost. The net result is going to be that so far as the workers are concerned, they will lose 12 holidays.

I think the solution to this problem would be for the Hon. Minister to give the House the assurance that he would make the necessary adjustments to compensate workers for what has already been lost. I think the Hon. Minister gave that assurance in the House, but to this date nothing practical has been done. No administrative order or *Gazette* notification has come out. The only thing that has been issued is a *Gazette* notification laying down the number of Poya days and declaring what the Poya days are. We have no quarrel about that, but it is our hope that before Christmas, if possible, or before the New Year at

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

least, the Hon. Minister will be able to give some meaning to the proposals.

The second matter to which I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister is the need to declare the half day previous to the Poya day as a holiday, even by administrative arrangement. When the Bill was debated the Hon. Minister said that he would do something about it. I am personally aware that in the law courts, at least, nobody seems to know where we stand. Cases are being fixed for days prior to the Poya days. The net result is that all those cases will have to be postponed again, and unnecessary costs will have to be incurred by the parties who have got to summon witnesses. All manner of difficulties arise by not having sufficient time to implement the administrative arrangement. Therefore, if it is the intention of the Hon. Minister to ensure that the day prior to the Poya day shall be a half day corresponding to the present Saturday arrangement, I think the Hon. Minister should take timely action in order to avoid a lot of unnecessary expenditure and difficulty. Although I spoke of the law courts, it is not only in the law courts that this problem arises. It arises elsewhere, too, Government departments have to be kept open at particular times. Nobody knows where he stands. If the Hon. Minister intends to preserve the half holiday prior to the Poya day, it will be as well if it is so declared.

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කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායගම් මයා.

(කල් තැබීම)

(திரு. கே. டபிள்யூ. தேவநாயகம்—கற்குடா)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam—Kalkudah)

I would like to raise a matter of urgency—the distress that is prevailing in the Batticaloa District as a result of heavy floods. Batticaloa has been cut off by rail and by road, thousands of families have been rendered homeless and crops have been

damaged. In these circumstances temporary relief will not be sufficient unless the Government considers giving these persons at least a week's free rations and other relief till they are rehabilitated. I hope that the Minister of Food and the Minister of Social Services will see that early relief is granted to these people.

අ. හා. 7.10

එස්. එම්. රාසමානිකම් මයා.

(පද්දිරිප්පු)

(திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமாணிக்கம்—பட்டி-ருப்பு)

(Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam—Paddiruppu)

I wish to raise three matters today.

First, I wish to associate myself with what the hon. Member for Kalkudah said about the distress that is prevailing in the Batticaloa District. The recent rains have caused very great floods in the Batticaloa District. As a result, large acreages of cultivation have failed, houses have gone under water and it might end up, perhaps, in the breaching of tanks. There is a general state of distress prevailing there. I would like the Minister of Social Services to ask the Government Agent to make an appraisal of all the distress caused and see that some immediate relief is made available to those people.

The other matter relates to the Ministry of Education. Physical Training Instructors have not been employed as such for several years in maha vidyalayas and other institutions where physical training is necessary. Instead, Physical Training Instructors who have the basic qualification of the S.S.C. have been employed as S.S.C.-teachers and their training exploited by the Education Department for several years without their appointments being regularized.

I believe that there are about 52 persons who have undergone courses in physical training. They are employed on the basis of their S.S.C. qualification, paid the salary of a S.S.C. teacher but used as Physical Training Instructors in maha vidyalayas. Not only should the Hon. Minister appoint Physical Training

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Instructors to all the maha vidyalayas and the large primary schools in the Island but he should also forthwith see that he regularizes the position of those persons who are already employed and have been rendering that service in schools for the last several years.

This is a matter I wish to point out to him very forcibly. I think this is a problem faced by many other hon. Members too. I have made several representations to the Education Department about this matter but nothing has been done. I hope, now that this is the end of the year, at least by the first of January next year money provision will be made so as to enable the Education Department to regularize the position of all those qualified Physical Training Instructors who are now employed as S.S.C. qualified teachers. Thereafter the Hon. Minister should see that more such instructors are appointed on the proper scale. I need hardly stress that physical training is a very necessary part of school life in this country today and I hope the Hon. Minister will take note of what I have said.

The third matter which I wish to raise relates to the question of unemployed graduates. This subject has been much discussed in the past. Quite a large number of students from the Ceylon University—both in Science and Arts—passing out as graduates year after year are unemployed. There are a large number of graduates of Indian universities too who have not been able to find employment. The Education Department has been the largest field of employment for these graduates in the past. For the last few years very few graduates have been recruited by the Education Department. I believe there are a large number of vacancies for science teachers and for teachers of subjects like Geography, Economics, Civics and so on and so forth. No attempt is being made by the Education Department to recruit graduates. I wish to point out to him that there are a large number of vacancies in my own province. In the

Eastern Province there are a large number of vacancies for graduates, but some attempt must be made by the Hon. Minister to formulate a scheme by which these graduates would be given employment at least in the new year.

There is one other matter of importance which I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Education and the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power. Recently, applications were called from qualified engineers for the award of Commonwealth scholarships in the United Kingdom. I believe three or four qualified engineers applied through the Irrigation Department. Three of them were First Class Honours graduates and one was a Second Class Lower Honours Graduate. These applications were received by the Director of Irrigation. Out of these four applicants, two were recommended. One was a First Class Honours graduate in Engineering and the other was the man who held a Second Class Lower Honours degree in the same examination. The man who had the Second Class Lower Honours degree happened to be a son of one of the higher-ups in the Irrigation Department. The Director of Irrigation recommended these two applicants and did not recommend the other two persons. The men he did not recommend were two First Class Honours graduates.

I want to know how the Director of Irrigation came to recommend a Second Class Lower Honours graduate in preference to a First Class Honours graduate for the award of these scholarships. I would like the Hon. Minister of Education and the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power to go into this matter.

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(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි,
අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ප්‍රශ්නයක්
ඇසීමට අදහස් කරනවා. බෝලවලාගේ ගරු
අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලයෙන් සමම් වන උදවිය

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[ජයකොඩි මයා.]

අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ සේවය සඳහා පත් කර තිබෙනවා. දැන් සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් ස්වාමිපුරුෂයා ශිෂ්‍ය ගුරුවරයෙක් නම් අපේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ සිට ඒ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට ගොස් සේවය කරන්නට ඔහුට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා අමු සැමියන් වශයෙන් සිටින, අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලයෙන් සමර්ථ වුණ භාය්‍යාවන් විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයෙන් සමත් වුන ස්වාමි පුරුෂයාන් එකට එකතු කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදන්නය කියා මම ඉල්ලනවා.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

ඒකම තමයි දැන් මගේ වැඩේ.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

එය කළ යුතුම වැඩක්. ඒ මොකද? දැනට ගෙන යන ක්‍රමය අනුව, අමුසැමියන් එකට එකතු කරන්නේ නැතිව කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් බොහෝ අපහසුකම් ඇති වෙනව. එම නිසා, එවැනි වෙනස් කිරීම් නොකර එක්කපු කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කරන්නය කියා මම ඉතාමත් කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 7.19

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(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Three questions have been addressed to me, one about the German question, the other the Rhodesian, and the third on the Peradeniya University.

On all three I shall endeavour to make a statement. As far as this Government is concerned, its overall position is that the German people should be reunited and that we should act in such a manner as to permit this to be done. We do not believe that any action which emphasizes the division of Germany

would be conducive to the reunification of the German people. The Government therefore does not propose to change the existing pattern of relationship and extend diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic. This does not of course mean that we will not have other relations with the German Democratic Republic. We will continue to have commercial, economic and cultural relations with it.

The logical progression from this point would be, what is the Government's attitude on the means of achievement of reunification? As far as this Government is concerned, it is of the view that reunification of divided countries should be on the basis of self-determination. This policy was clearly enunciated at the Conference of non-aligned States held in Cairo in October 1964. The declaration made by that conference on this general subject reads as follows :

"The Conference solemnly reaffirms the right of peoples to self-determination and to make their own destiny."

This was propounded as a general principle. Specifically on the subject of divided nations, the declaration states as follows :

"The conference considers that one of the causes of international tension lies in the problem of divided nations. It expresses its entire sympathy with the peoples of such countries and upholds their desire to achieve unity. It exhorts the countries concerned to seek a just and lasting solution in order to achieve the unification of their territories by peaceful methods without outside interference or pressure. It considers that the resort to threat or force can lead to no satisfactory settlement; it cannot do otherwise than jeopardize international security."

Summarized, the view of this Government is that every effort should be made towards the reunification of Germany. It also feels that such a reunification should be achieved through the principle of self-determination.

Now I come to the question of Rhodesia. The House may be aware of recent events in Rhodesia where

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a government representing the white minority in that country illegally declared its independence of Britain on the 11th of November 1965.

I would therefore like to take this opportunity to set out the attitude of this Government to the whole Rhodesian question and to give hon. Members an indication of the measures that we have taken or are proposing to take in order to express our deep displeasure at the turn of events in that country.

Rhodesia has a population of 220,000 settlers of European origin and over 4 million indigenous Africans. The electoral franchise is almost entirely in the hands of this white settler population, only an insignificant number of 12,000 Africans being enfranchised; and this has resulted in a government wholly representative of the white settlers.

On this last point, the Rhodesian Government claimed to be also representative of the tribal chiefs and headmen, but since the latter are themselves unrepresentative of the large mass of the African population it does not invalidate the premise that the present Rhodesian Government represents only the white settler population and that the Africans are therefore denied any voice in the Government of their own country. It was only natural that agitation for fundamental democratic rights for the acceptance of the principle, one man one vote, should begin to manifest itself.

While the Africans were making these demands the Rhodesian Government too was simultaneously making demands of their own. They demanded from Britain, the administering power, immediate independence based on the Constitution then in force, which would have had the effect of entrenching for ever the privileged position which they presently enjoy. When it became clear that Britain was not going to concede this, the Rhodesian Government took matters into their own

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hands and, as I said earlier, illegally and unilaterally declared their independence on 11th November 1965.

The very next day the Government of Ceylon, as hon. Members will recall, refused to recognize this so-called declaration of independence by Rhodesia and indicated that it would act in concert with the countries of the Commonwealth and the United Nations in helping to restore constitutional government and the rule of law in that country. Consequently, bearing in mind the United Nations Security Council Resolution of 22nd November 1965, which among other things calls upon all states to do their utmost in order to break all economic relations with Rhodesia including an embargo on oil and petroleum products, the Government of Ceylon has decided to sever all trade and economic ties with Rhodesia. In addition, the Government of Ceylon has already taken the following measures against Rhodesia :

1. By Gazette Notification dated 22nd November 1965, the Hon. Minister of Finance has excluded Rhodesia from the list of scheduled territories.
2. All financial transactions with Rhodesia now require the special approval of the Controller of Exchange.
3. All passports and other travel documents issued on or after 11th November 1965 by the present regime in Rhodesia, or pre-U. D. I. passports renewed after 11th November 1965 by the illegal regime are not being recognized by the Government of Ceylon. Holders of such travel documents will not be allowed to disembark in Ceylon, nor will visas be issued to them.

The Government of Ceylon will continue to watch the situation in Rhodesia and will take from time to time such further measures against Rhodesia as it deems necessary. In this connection, the Government has also taken note of the action taken against Rhodesia by Britain on whom, as the administering power, we feel the primary responsibility for dealing with the Rhodesian rebellion rests, and we must say that

கரீ வலிம

கரீ வலிம

[கரீ வலிம சேனநாயக]

we have expressed our doubts whether the limited measures taken by that country are adequate to quell swiftly and decisively the rebellion of an unprincipled minority such as has occurred in Rhodesia. While we share with Britain the horror of military action in solving problems of this nature, we strongly feel that if Britain does not soon put down the rebellion in Rhodesia, other grave consequences may arise not only for Africa but even for the peace of the world. We therefore urge on Britain as the administering power that more determined action by it, which should not exclude the use of military force, is necessary if a satisfactory solution of the problem is to be achieved and the democratic rights of the indigenous majority in Rhodesia are to be ensured.

Now, the third matter—

கரீ வலிம சேனநாயக
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

If the Hon. Prime Minister would not mind, do you intend accepting the invitation to go to Lagos?

கரீ வலிம சேனநாயக
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

This country is accepting the invitation, but I may not be going personally.

With regard to the question raised about the university, the terms of the commission are with regard to the events leading to the strike. The activities of the police will be investigated through the normal procedure by which police action is

investigated.—[Interruption]. These can be matters of court proceedings now.

கரீ பீரீயகோல்லை

(கௌரவ ஈரியகோல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

With regard to the appointment of physical training instructors we expect in future one or two of the teachers in every school to take up the work of physical training instructors because we are unable to recruit so many extra-curricular teachers. There is no question of physical training instructors being recruited in the future.

ராமமணிகம் மலா.

(திரு. இராசமாணிக்கம்)

(Mr. Rasamanickam)

What about those who are in employment?

கரீ பீரீயகோல்லை

(கௌரவ ஈரியகோல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

They are S. S. C.-qualified teachers, and as they know physical training they are asked to teach physical training. You cannot have it both ways. They are employed as S. S. C.-qualified teachers.

On the question of unemployed graduates, we have the proper ratio of graduate teachers. Of course, there may be a few vacancies which will be filled in the very near future after advertising in the newspapers. There is a shortage of science graduates, but fortunately we have got

enough science graduates in Tamil schools. We ask the excess Tamil science graduates to learn Sinhala and if possible to teach in Sinhala. Of course, they cannot teach in Sinhalese Maha Vidyalayas. We will appoint them if they will go through a course of training in Sinhala before appointment. We have recruited some who promised to learn Sinhala after appointment, but what happened was that they got their appointments, went into the schools and said they could not teach in Sinhala and asked that they be sent to Jaffna. We will not make that mistake in future.

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. ස. 7.30 වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය කල් තබන ලදී.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව, අද දින සහසම්මේතිය අනුව, 1966 ජනවාරි 8 වන සෙනසුරාදා අ. ස. 2 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

අப்பොතු පි. ප. 7.30 මණියාභි විඳවේ පිරිතිස්
 ජපානායකර් විනා විරුක්කාමලේයේ ජපෙය්‍ය ඉත්ති
 වෙත්තාර්.

අත්තප්පා ජපෙ, අත්තනු ඉන්තර්‍යාය තීර්
 මානත්තිර් සිනෙංක 1966, ඉනවාරි 8 ඉම
 තිකති ජනිඡිමුමෙ පි. ප. 2 මණිවරෙ
 ඉත්තිවෙක්කප් පෙත්තනු.

*It being 7.30 P.M., MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
 adjourned the House without Question
 put.*

*Adjourned accordingly until
 2 P.M., on Saturday, 8th
 January 1966, pursuant to the
 Resolution of the House this
 Day.*

පරිශිෂ්ටය

17 වන ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුර සමග සභා මෙසය මත තබන ලද ලේඛනය

1. මද්දුවිල්නාඩු වි. සේ. ස.
2. පල්ලවාරයන් කද්දු වි. සේ. ස.
3. ඉරනෙයිතිවු වි. සේ. ස.
4. කරුකපිතිවු වි. සේ. ස.
5. කවුතාරිමුනෙයි වි. සේ. ස.
6. දෙණ්මඩම් වි. සේ. ස.
7. එලිපන්ටි පාස් වි. සේ. ස.
8. උමයල්පුරම් වි. සේ. ස.

9. කලවෙඩිතිවෙල් වි. සේ. ස.
10. කන්දවලෙයි පන්ඩියුඩම් වි. සේ. ස.
11. කුමාරපුරම් වි. සේ. ස.
12. පොරිකාදවෙයි වි. සේ. ස.
13. ස්කන්දපුරම් වි. සේ. ස.
14. ගනේෂපුරම් වි. සේ. ස.
15. කනගපුරම් වි. සේ. ස.
16. උරතිරපුරම් වි. සේ. ස.

25. තුනුක්කායි වි. සේ. ස.

17. කල්මඩුනගාර් වි. සේ. ස.
18. මුරපුමොඩෙයි වි. සේ. ස.
19. රාමනාඨපුරම් වි. සේ. ස.
20. රාමනාඨපුරම් උගන් කරුණයන්ගේ වි. සේ. ස.
21. වන්නෙරිකුලම් වි. සේ. ස.
22. කල්විලන් වි. සේ. ස.
23. පුතුචෙඩ්ඩුවන් මනක්කුලම් වි. සේ. ස.
24. යෝගපුරම් වි. සේ. ස.

අංකය	සමීකියේ නම	අලාභයට හේතුව	වර්ෂයකුළු සිදුවී ඇති පාඩු					මෙම තත්ත්වය වැළැක්වීමට දෙපාර්ත- මේන්තුව ගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
1.	මද්දුවිල්නාඩු වි. සේ. ස.	... අයථා පාලනය හා බඩු අපනය. ගබඩාවේ වටිනාකම පාවිච්චිය නිසා අඩුවීම. ගොවිජන සේවා කොමසාරිස්තුමාට ගෙවීමට නිබන්ත ණය සඳහා පොලිය	—	... 10,464 30...	4,153 89...	5,197 7...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරන ලදී. අපනය අයකර ගැනීම සඳහා බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කරන ලදී.
2.	පල්ලවාරයන්කද්දු වි. සේ. ස.	ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනගහණය හීන හෙයින් වෙළඳ පිරිවැටුම ප්‍රමාණ වත් නොවීම	648 91...	—	240 18...	—	...	වෙළඳාම අධික කරගැනීමෙන්, නඩත්තු වියදම් අඩුකර ගැනීමෙන් අවශ්‍ය උප දෙය් දී තිබේ.
3.	ඉරනෙයිතිවු වි. සේ. ස.	... අධික ප්‍රවාහන වියදම් හා බඩු අපනය	320 47...	—	... 1,414 64...	—	...	අපනය අයකර ගන්නා ලදී.
4.	කරුකයිතිවු වි. සේ. ස.	... අයථා පාලනය	—	...	...	861 44...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරන ලදී.
5.	කවුතාරිමුනෙයි වි. සේ. ස.	... මාර්ග පහසුකම් නොමැතිවීමත් ජනගහනය හීන බැවින් ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නා ප්‍රමාණය ස්වල්ප වීමත් නිසා අධික ප්‍රවාහණ වියදම්	—	...	49 44...	79 50...	—	නඩත්තු වියදම් අඩුකරගැනීමට උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.

අංකය	සමිතියේ නම	අලාභයට හේතුව	වර්ෂයන්හිදී සිදුවී ඇති පාඩු					මෙම තත්ත්වය වැළැක්වීමට දෙපාර්ත- මේන්තුව ගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය	පරිශීලකයා
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965		
6.	ඇණිමඩම් වි.සේ.ස.	අයථා පාලනය හා පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන්ගේ තරඟය	92 15...	—	701 27...	814 59...	—	අයල පිහිටි ලාභ ඇතිව කටයුතු කරගෙන යන වෙට්ටියකුරෙට්ටි වි.සේ.ස. සමිතිය සමඟ ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමට කටයුතු කර ගෙන යනු ලැබේ.	පරිශීලකයා
7.	එලිපන්වපාස් වි.සේ.ස.	අයථා පාලනය	...	...	77 37...	3,045 99...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරන ලදී. අයල පිහිටි සමිති දෙකක් සමඟ ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමට අදහස් කරනු ලැබේ. මෙයින් එක සමිතියක් ලාභ ඇතිව කටයුතු කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ.	පරිශීලකයා
8.	ලමයල්පුරම් වි.සේ.ස.	අයථා පාලනය හා බඩු අපනය	...	...	773 37...	3,045 99...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරන ලදී. අයල පිහිටි සමිති දෙකක් සමඟ ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමට අදහස් කරනු ලැබේ. මෙයින් එක සමිතියක් ලාභ ඇතිව කටයුතු කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ.	පරිශීලකයා
9.	කලවෙඩිතිවෙල් වි.සේ.ස.	බඩු අපනය හා අධික ප්‍රවාහන ගාස්තු	4,935 5...	2,743 28...	1,487 59...	2,220 11...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරන ලදී. බඩු අපනය අයකර ගැනීමට බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ.	පරිශීලකයා
10.	කන්දවලෙයිපන්තිසුඩම් වි.සේ.ස.	අයථා පාලනය, මුදල් හා බඩු වි.වාව	—	...	—	31,000 0...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කරන ලදී. කළමනාකාර තැනට විරුද්ධව උසාවියේ නඩු පවරා තිබේ.	පරිශීලකයා
11.	කුමාරපුරම් වි.සේ.ස.	අයථා පාලනය හා ගබඩාවට යොරුන්ගෙන් උපද්‍රව ඇතිවීම	—	1,012 0...	3,780 0...	1,134 0...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කර තිබේ. බඩු සොරාගැනීම් පොලීසියට දන්වා තිබේ. සොරු අල්ලාගන්න බැරිවිය. කළමනාකරුගෙන් මේ පාඩුව අයකර ගැනීමට කාරක සභාව තීරණය කර තිබේ.	පරිශීලකයා

අංකය	සමිතියේ නම	අලාභයට හේතුව	වර්ෂයන්හිදී සිදුවී ඇති පාඩු					මෙම තත්ත්වය වැළැක්වීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
12.	පාරිකාරවේදී වි. සේ. ස. ...	කුඹුරු පාළුව නිසා සමිතියේ ආදායම අඩුවීම	—	...	—	...	2,958 0...	...
සුළුසුළු හෙත් ඇති වූ හානියෙන් සහ කුඹුරු පාළුව හේතුවෙන් ආදායම අඩුවීම නිසා 1964 වර්ෂයේදී සමිතිය පාඩුවට වැඩ කර ඇත. ඊළඟ වර්ෂවල වි විකිණීමෙන් සමිතියට ලැබෙන කොමිස් වලින් මේ අලාභය පියවා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වෙයි.								
13.	ස්කන්ධපුරම් වි. සේ. ස. ...	අළුත් ජනපදයක සමිතියක් හෙයින් මාර්ග පහසුකම් නොමැතිවීම නිසා අධික ප්‍රවාහන ගාස්තු	—	...	—	...	8,204 0...	...
සුළු සුළු හෙත් ඇති වූ හානියෙන් සහ කුඹුරු පාළුව හේතුවෙන් ආදායම අඩුවීම නිසා 1964 වර්ෂයේදී සමිතිය පාඩුවට වැඩ කර ඇත. ඊළඟ වර්ෂවල වි විකිණීමෙන් සමිතියට ලැබෙන කොමිස් වලින් මේ අලාභය පියවා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වෙයි.								
14.	ගනේෂපුරම් වි. සේ. ස. ...	අයථා පාලනය හා බඩු අපනය	—	...	3,870 0...	—	...	...
කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කර තිබේ. අපනය අයකර ගැනීමට බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ.								
15.	කනගපුරම් වි. සේ. ස. ...	සාමුහිකව කුකුළන් ඇති කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපාරය අසාර්ථක වීම	—	...	6,574 0...	2,524 0...	—	...
කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කර පරීක්ෂකවරයෙකු සභාපති වශයෙන් නම් කර තිබේ. මිලිස්, එණු වැනි ගොඩ බිම් ගොවිතැන්වල යෙදීමට සාමාජිකයන්ට අනුබල දී තිබේ.								
16.	උරතිරපුරම් වි. සේ. ස. ...	අයථා පාලනය හා අලාභ සහිත ශාඛා දෙකක් නිසා ඇති වූ අධික නඩත්තු වියදම්	—	...	11,478 0...	—	...	...
ශාඛා ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීම අදහස් කරනු ලැබේ. සමිතිය ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කිරීමට 65.8.30 දී මහ සභා රැස්වීමක් පවත්වා තිබේ. එක ශාඛා කළමනාකරුවෙකුගේ වැඩ තහනම් කරන ලදී. කළමනාකරුවා විරුද්ධව ක්‍රියා කිරීමේ අදහසින් ගණන් පරීක්ෂණයක් දැනට කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ.								

අංකය	සමිතියේ නම	අලාභයට හේතුව	වර්ෂයන්හිදී සිදුවී ඇති පාඩු					මෙම තත්ත්වය වැළැක්වීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
17.	කල්මඩුනගාර් වි. සේ. ස. ...	බඩු අපනය හා මාර්ග පහසුකම් නොමැතිවීම නිසා අධික ප්‍රවාහන ගාස්තු. අයථා පාලනය.	—	...	—	14,479 48...	—	කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කර තිබේ. අපනය අයකර ගැනීමට බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ.
18.	මුරපුමොබෙයි වි. සේ. ස. ...	බඩු අපනය ...	—	...	823 59...	—	—	අපනය අයකර ගැනීම සඳහා බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ.
19.	රාමනාථපුරම් වි. සේ. ස. ...	අයථා පාලනය. බඩු අපනය. දුෂ්කර මාර්ගය නිසා අධික ප්‍රවාහන ගාස්තු. ජල ගැල්මෙන් බඩු නැතිවීම.	—	11,883 78...	—	6,057 75...	—	සමුපකාර පරීක්ෂකවරයෙකු සභාපති වශයෙන් නම්කර කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කර තිබේ. අපනය අයකර ගැනීමට බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ.
20.	රාමනාථපුරම් උගත් කරුණ යන්ගේ වි. සේ. ස. ...	අයථා පාලනය හා සුළු පුළුඟෙන් ඇති වූ හානිය. බඩු අපනය. ගබඩාව සොරු බිඳීම	—	...	—	9,500 0...	—	සේවකයන් අස්කර තිබේ. අපනය අයකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. බඩු සොරු ගැනීම පොලිසියට දන්වා සොරු අල්ලා උසාවියේ නඩු පවරා තිබේ. රෙදි සමිතියේ දේපළ හැඩියට ඔප්පු කිරීමට නොහැකිවූයෙන් නඩු විභාගයෙන් පසු විත්තිකරු නිදහස් කරන ලදී.
21.	චන්තෙරිකුලම් වි. සේ. ස.	අයථා පාලනය හා බඩු අපනය. මාර්ගයේ දුෂ්කරතාවය නිසා අධික ප්‍රවාහන ගාස්තු	1,940 66...	5,576 31...	—	144 94...	—	අපනයට වගකිවයුතු කළමනාකාර තැන අස්කර අපනය අයකර ගැනීමට බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ. කාරක සභාව ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කර තිබේ.
22.	කල්විලන් වි. සේ. ස. ...	අයථා පාලනය. ජනපද වාසීන්ගේ සමිතියක් හෙයින්, මුල් අවස්ථාවේදී සාමාජිකයන්ට සැහෙන අස්වැන්නක් නොලැබිණ. ඇතැම් ඉඩම් කැබලි අත්හැර දමා සාමාජිකයන්ට අමතෙන් ඉඩම් කැබලි වෙන් කර දෙන ලදී.	14,828 26...	—	2,199 15...	—	—	කළමනාකාර තැන අස්කර අළුත් කළ මනාකාර කෙනෙක් පත් කර තිබේ.

පරිශීලකයා

පරිශීලකයා

අංකය	සමිතියේ නම	අලාභයට හේතුව	වර්ෂයකුළු සිදුවී ඇති පාඩු					මෙම තත්ත්වය වැළැක්වීමට දෙපාර්ත- මේන්තුව ගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගය
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	

23.	සුභවේදිවුන් මනක්කුලම් වි. සේ. ස.	ප්‍රවාහන හා වැටුප් ගාස්තු නිසා අධික නඩත්තු වියදම්. එක සේවකයෙකුගේ වැටුප් පවා ගෙවීමට සූභෙන පමණ ලාභයක් ඇති වන තරම් වෙළඳාමක් නොමැතිවීම.	—	1,132 92...	—	—	—	සීමාවන් ඇතුළත් යෝග්‍යතම මාර්ග වලින් වෙළඳාම දියුණු කර ගැනීමට උපදෙස් දී තිබේ.
24.	යෝගපරම් වි. සේ. ස.	... නඩත්තු වියදම් අධිකවීම හා සුළු සුළඟෙන් ඇති වූ හානි	—	—	—	—	2,674 70...	1964 වර්ෂය වන තෙක් මේ සමිතිය ලාභයක් ඇතිව වැඩ කර තිබේ. 65.1.1 සිට 65.6.9 කාලය තුළ ලාභ අලාභ ගිණුමේ රු. 2,674.70 පාඩුවක් පෙන්වා ඇත. සුළු සුළඟෙන් ගොඩනැගිලි වලට හානි සිදු වූ නිසා ඒවා අළුත්වැඩියා කිරීමට වූයෙන් මේ පාඩුව සිදු වී තිබේ. මුළු පාඩුව දනගත හැක්කේ දනට කරගෙන යන වාර්ෂික ගණන් පරීක්ෂණය අවසන් වූ විටය.
25.	තුණක්කායි වි. සේ. ස.	... සුළු සුළඟින් ඇති වූ අලාභය	—	—	—	4,091 35...	—	ඊළඟ වර්ෂයේ ලාභවලින් අලාභය සියවා ගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වේ.

பிரதீபிதம்

பிரதீபிதம்

பின்னிணைப்பு

வினா இல. 17 க்கான விடையாகச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பட்டியல்

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. மட்டுவிடாது ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 14. கணேசபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 2. பல்லவராயன்கட்டு ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 15. கனகபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 3. இரணைதீவு ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 16. உருத்திரபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 4. கறுக்கைத் தீவு ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 17. கல்மேநகர் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 5. கௌதாரிமுனை ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 18. முரசுமொட்டை ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 6. ஞானிமடம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 19. இராமநாதபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 7. ஆனையிறவு ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 20. இராமநாதபுரம் படித்த வாலிபர் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 8. உமையாள்புரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 21. வன்னேரிக்குளம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 9. கனவெட்டித்திட்டல் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 22. கல்லிளான் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 10. கண்டாவளை பண்டிசுட்டான் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 23. புத்துவெட்டுவான் மணற்குளம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 11. குமாரபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 24. யோகபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 12. பொறிக்கடவை ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | 25. துணுக்காய் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. |
| 13. ஸ்கந்தபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. | |

நிலைமையைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்காக
கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் எடுக்கப்
பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்

நட்டமடைந்த தொகைகள்				
1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.

குழுவானது திரும்ப அமைக்கப்பெற்று
பொருட்களில் ஏற்பட்ட ஒழுக்கினை
அறவிடுவதற்கு நடுத்தரமான நட
வடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன

— .. 10,464 30 .. 4,153 89 .. 5,197 7 .. —

நட்டத்திற்கான காரணங்கள்

சங்கப் பெயர்

இல.

1. மட்டுவிடாது ப.நோ.கூ.ச... ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகமும், பொருட்
களில் ஒழுங்கும், கிட்டங்கியின்
மதிப்பிற்கும் கமத்தொழிற்
சேவை ஆணையாளருக்குக்கொடு
படவேண்டிய நிலுவைக் கடன்
மீது வட்டி

இல.	சங்கப் பெயர்	நட்டத்திற்கான காரணங்கள்	நட்டமடைந்த தொகைகள்				நிலைமையைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்காக கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் எடுக்கப் பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
			ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.
2.	பல்லவராயன்கட்டு ப.நோ. கூ.ச.	குடிசனம் ஐதாயிருந்தமையினால் மொத்தவிற்பனைவு போதியதாய் இல்லை. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை அறிக்கையிற் காட்டியபடி கிட்டங் கியின் மதிப்பிற்கும்	648 91 ..	—	240 18 ..	—	—
3.	இரணைதீவு ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ..	அதிக போக்குவரத்துச் செலவுக ளும், பொருட்களில் ஒழுக்கும்	320 47 ..	—	1,414 64	—	—
4.	கறுக்கைத்தீவு ப.நோ.கூ.ச.	ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம்	—	—	728 43 ..	861 44 ..	—
5.	கெளதாரிமுனை ப.நோ.கூ.ச.	ரேட்டு வசதிகள் இல்லாமையினால் அதிக போக்குவரத்துச் செலவு கள், குடிசனம் ஐதாக இருப்பத னால் ஓர் குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையி னருக்கே சேவை செய்தமை	—	—	49 44 ..	79 50 ..	—
6.	ஞானிமடம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ..	ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம் தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளின் போட்டி	92 15 ..	—	701 27 ..	814 59 ..	—
7.	ஆனையிறவு ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ..	ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம்	—	—	77 37 ..	3,045 99 ..	—

பேரறிவுரை

பேரறிவுரை

நிலைமையைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்காக
கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் எடுக்கப்
பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்

நட்டமடைந்த தொகைகள்

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.

8. உமையாள்புரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், பொருட்
களில் ஒழுக்கு

—	773 37	3,045 99	..	—
---	----	----	--------	----------	----	---

9. கனவெட்டித்திடல் ப.நோ. பொருட்களில் ஒழுக்கும், அதிக
கூ.ச. போக்குவரத்துச் செலவுகளும்

4,965 05	..	2,743 28	..	1,487 59	..	2,220 11	..	—
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10. கண்டராவளை பண்டிசுட்டான் ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், பணமும்
ப.நோ.கூ.ச. பொருட்களும் நியாயமற்ற
முறையில் சலுகரித்தமை

—	31,000 00	..	—
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11. குமாரபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. .. ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், கனஞ்சியம்
கன்னம் வைக்கப்பட்டமை

—	..	1,012 0	..	3,780 0	..	1,134 00	..	—
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யார் நட்டத்திற்கான காரணங்கள்

நட்டமடைந்த தொகைகள்

நிலைமையைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்காக
கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் எடுக்கப்
பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்12. பொறிக்கடவை ப.நோ.கூ.ச. பயிர் விளைச்சல் இல்லாமை சங்கத்
திற்குக் குறைந்த வருமானம்

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.
—	..	—	.. 2,958 00	—

.. சூராவளியினால் ஏற்பட்ட அழிவினாலும், பயிர் விளைச்சல் இல்லாமையினால் குறைவான வருமானத்தினாலும் 1964 இல் இச்சங்கம் நட்டத்தில் செயலாற்றியது. அடுத்துள்ள வருடங்களில் இச்சங்கம் நெல் தரகிலிருந்து இயல்பான இலாபத்தையடைந்து இந்நட்டத்தை ஈடு செய்யும்

13. ஸ்கந்தபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச... ரோட்டுவசதிகள் இல்லாததனால்
அதிக போக்குவரத்துச் செலவுகள், புதிய குடியேற்ற இருப்பிடத்திற்கான சங்கம்

—	..	—	.. 8,204 00	..
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.. சூராவளியினால் ஏற்பட்ட அழிவினாலும் பயிர் விளைச்சல் இன்மையால் குறைந்த வருமானத்தினாலும் 1964 இல் இச்சங்கம் நட்டத்தில் செயலாற்றியது. அடுத்துள்ள வருடங்களில் நெல் தரகிலிருந்து இயல்பான இலாபத்தையடைந்து இந்நட்டத்தை ஈடு செய்யும்

14. கணேசுபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், பொருட்களில் ஒழுக்கு

—	.. 3,870 00	..	—	..
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.. குழு திரும்ப அமைக்கப்பெற்று பொருளோட்டத்தை அறிவிவதற்காக நடுத்தர நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன

15. கனகபுரம் ப. நோ. கூ. ச. கூட்டுஅடிப்படையில் எடுக்கப்பட்ட கோழிப் பண்ணை வளர்ப்பு பயன் தராமல்

—	..	—	.. 6,574 00	.. 2,524 00	..
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.. கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதக ரொடுவரை நியமிக்கப்பட்ட தலைவராகக் கொண்ட ஓர் குழு திரும்ப அமைக்கப்பட்டது. மிளகாய், வெங்காயம் முதலிய மேட்டுநில உணவுப் பயிர்களைப் பயிரிடுமாறு அங்கத்தவர்கள் ஊக்குவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர்

இல. சங்கப் பெயர் நடத்திற்கான காரணங்கள்

நட்டமடைந்த தொகைகள்

நிலைமையைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்காக
கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் எடுக்கப்
பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.

16. உருத்திரபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், சிக்கனமற்ற இரு கிளைகளினால் அதிகரித்த மேலதிகச் செலவுகள்

.. .. 11,478 00
கிளைகளை இணைப்பதற்குத் தீர்மானிக்
கப்பட்டது. சங்கத்தை மீள நிறுவு
வதற்கு 30.8.65 இல் ஓர் பொதுக்
கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. ஒரு சங்கக்
கடை மனேஜர் வேலையிலிருந்து
இடைநிறுத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளார்.
மனேஜருக்கு எதிராக நடவடிக்கை
எடுக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன் கணக்குப்
பரிசோதனை நடைபெறுகிறது

ரூ. ச.

17. கல்மடுநகர் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. .. பொருட்களில் ஒழுக்கு, நல்ல
தேரட்டு வசதிகள் இல்லாமை
யினால் அதிக போக்குவரத்துச்
செலவுகளும், ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்
வாகம்

.. .. 14,479 48
குழு திரும்ப அமைக்கப்பட்டது.
பொருட்களில் ஒழுக்கினை அறவிடுவ
தற்காக நடுத்தரமான நடவடிக்கை
கள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

18. முரசுமொட்டை ப.நோ.கூ.ச. பொருட்களில் ஒழுக்கு

.. .. 823 59
பொருட்களில் ஏற்பட்ட ஒழுக்கினை
அறவிடுவதற்காக நடுத்தரமான
நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்
ளன

19. இராமநாதபுரம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், பொருட்
களில் ஒழுக்கு, நல்ல தேரட்டு
வசதியில்லாததனால் அதிக
போக்குவரத்துச் செலவுகள்.
வெள்ளத்தினால் பொருட்சேதம்

.. .. 11,883 78 6,057 75
கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதகரொருவரை
நியமிக்கப்பட்ட தலைவராகக்
கொண்ட ஓர் குழு திரும்ப அமைக்
கப்பட்டது. பொருட்களில் ஏற்பட்ட
ஒழுக்கினை அறவிடுவதற்காக நடுத்த
ரமான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்
பட்டுள்ளன

ரூ. ச.

இல. சங்கப் பெயர் நட்டத்திற்கான காரணங்கள்

நட்டமடைந்த தொகைகள்

நிலைமையைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்காக
கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் எடுக்கப்
பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.

20. இராமநாதபுரம் படித்த ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், சூறாவளி
வாலிபர் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. யினால் அழிவு, பொருட்களில்
ஒழுக்கு, களஞ்சியம் கன்னமிடப்
பட்டமை

பணியாளர்கள் வேலையிலிருந்து
நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, பொருட்களின் ஒழு
க்கினால் ஏற்பட்ட நட்டத்தை அற
விடுவதற்காக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்
பட்டுள்ளது. கன்னமிட்டுக் களவாடி
யது சம்பந்தமாக பொலிசுக்கு அறி
விக்கப்பட்டு, அவர்கள் குற்றவாளி
யைப் பிடித்து நீதிமன்றத்தில் வழ
க்குத் தொடர்ந்தனர். துணிகள்
சங்கத்தின் சொத்து என வழக்குத்
தொடர்ந்தவர்கள் நிரூபிக்கமுடி
யாமையினால் குற்றஞ்சமத்தப்
பட்டவர் விசாரணையின் பின்னர்
விடுவிக்கப்பட்டார்

பேரறிவுரை

21. வன்னேரிக்குளம் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், பொருட்
களில் ஒழுக்கு, நல்ல ரோட்டு
வசதி இல்லாமையினால் அதிக
போக்குவரத்துச் செலவுகள்

பொருட்களின் ஒழுக்கிற்குக் காரண
மாயிருந்த மனேஜர் வேலையிலிரு
ந்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, அவற்றை அற
விடுவதற்கு நடுத்தரமான நடவடி
க்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. குழு
திருமப அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது

பேரறிவுரை

22. கல்விளான் ப.நோ.கூ.ச. ... ஒழுங்கற்ற நிர்வாகம், குடியேறி 14,828 26 ..
களுக்காக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட
சங்கமாதலால் அங்கத்தவர்கள்
தொடக்கத்தில் போதிய அளவு
விளைச்சலைப் பெறவில்லை. சில
காணித் துண்டுகள் கைவிடப்
பட்டு, புதிய காணித் துண்டுகள்
அங்கத்தவர்களுக்குப் பராதீனப்
படுத்தப்பட்டது

மனேஜர் வேலையிலிருந்து நிறுத்தப்
பட்டு வேறொரு புதிய மனேஜர்
நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்

இல. சங்கப் பெயர்
நட்டத்திற்கான காரணங்கள்
நட்டமடைந்த தொகைகள்

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.	ரூ. ச.

23. புத்துவெட்டுவான் மணற் போக்குவரத்திலும், சம்பளத் திலும் அதிக மேலதிகச் செலவுகள். ஒரு பணியாளரின் சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுப்பதற்குத் தானும் ஓளரவு இலாபத்தில் லாத போதிய வியாபாரம் இல்லாமை

24. யோகபுரம் பகுதி 2 ப.நா. மேலதிக செலவுகள் அதிகரித்தமையும், சூருவனியினால் ஏற்பட்ட அழிவும்

நிலைமையைச் சீர்ப்படுத்துவதற்காக கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்தினால் எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள்

வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட எல்லையினுள் திறமையான வழியில் வியாபாரத்தை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அறிவுரை வழங்கப்பட்டது

பேரறிவுரை

1964 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை இச்சங்கம் இலாபத்தில் செயலாற்றியது. 1.1.65 தொடக்கம் 9.6.65 வரையுள்ள ஆறு மாத காலத்திற்கான இலாப நட்டக் கணக்கு ரூபா 2,674.70 நட்டமெனக் காட்டியது. இது சூருவனியினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதமாகும். அதனால் கட்டடங்கள் பழுது பார்க்கப்பட்டன. நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் வருடாந்தக் கணக்குப் பரிசோதனையிலேயே வருடத்திற்குரிய உண்மையான நட்டம் ஆய்ந்து உறுதிப்படுத்தப்படும்

அடுத்த வருடங்களில் ஏற்படக்கூடிய இலாபங்களினால் நட்டத்தை ஈடு செய்யலாமென நம்பப்படுகின்றது

பேரறிவுரை

25. துணுக்காய் ப.நா. கூ.ச. ... சூருவனியினால் ஏற்பட்ட அழிவு...

APPENDIX

Statement tabled with Answer to Question No. 17

1. Madduvilandu M. P. C. S.	14. Ganesapuram M. P. C. S.
2. Pallavarayankaddu M. P. C. S.	15. Kanagapuram M. P. C. S.
3. Iranaitivu M. P. C. S.	16. Uruthirapuram M. P. C. S.
4. Karukaitivu M. P. C. S.	17. Kalmadunagar M. P. C. S.
5. Kowtharimunai M. P. C. S.	18. Murasumoddai M. P. C. S.
6. Gnanimadam M. P. C. S.	19. Ramanathapuram M. P. C. S.
7. Elephant Pass M. P. C. S.	20. Ramanathapuram Educated Youths M. P. C. S.
8. Umayalpuram M. P. C. S.	21. Vannerikulam M. P. C. S.
9. Kalaveddithidal M. P. C. S.	22. Kalvilan M. P. C. S.
10. Kandavalai Pandisuddan M. P. C. S.	23. Puthuvadduwan Manatkulam M. P. C. S.
11. Kumarapuram M. P. C. S.	24. Yogapuram M. P. C. S.
12. Porikadavai M. P. C. S.	25. Thunukkai M. P. C. S.
13. Skanthapuram M. P. C. S.	

No.	Names of Societies	The reasons for such losses	The amount of losses incurred during the year					The steps taken by the Co-op. Dept. to remedy the situation
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
1.	Madduvilandu M. P. C. S.	Due to mismanagement and leakages in goods. Depreciation of the go-down and interest on outstanding loans to C. A. S.	—	.. 10,464 30..	4,153 89..	5,197 7..	—	Committee was reconstituted and arbitration proceedings taken to recover the leakages
2.	Pallavarayankaddu M. P. C. S.	Not sufficient turnover as the area is sparsely populated and due to the depreciation on the go-down shown in audit report	648 91..	—	240 18..	—	—	Advice given to increase the business and to reduce the overhead charges to the minimum
3.	Iranaitivu M. P. C. S.	Heavy transport expenses and leakage of goods	320 47..	—	1,414 64..	—	—	The leakage was recovered in the subsequent period
4.	Karukaitivu M. P. C. S.	Mismanagement	—	—	728 43..	861 44..	—	Committee reconstituted
5.	Kowtharimunai M. P. C. S.	Heavy transport expenses due to lack of road facilities and caters to only a limited number as the area is sparsely populated	—	—	49 44..	79 50..	—	Advice given to reduce the overhead expenses

No. Names of Societies	The reasons for such losses	The amount of losses incurred during the year					The steps taken by the Co-op. Dept. to remedy the situation
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
6. Gnanimadam M. P. C. S.	.. Mismanagement and competition by private trader	92 15..	—	.. 701 27..	814 59..	—	.. Action is being taken to amalgamate with the Chettiyakurichehi M. P. C. S. which is running at a profit.
7. Elephant Pass M. P. C. S.	.. Mismanagement	—	.. —	77 37..	3,045 99..	—	.. Committee reconstituted. Further, it is proposed to amalgamate with two other societies in the adjoining area one of which is working at a profit.
8. Umayalpuram M. P. C. S.	.. Mismanagement and leakage of goods	—	.. —	773 37..	3,045 99..	—	.. Committee reconstituted. Further, it is proposed to amalgamate with two other societies in the adjoining area one of which is working at a profit
9. Kalaveddithidal M. P. C. S.	.. Leakage of goods and heavy transport charges	4,965 5..	2,742 28..	1,487 59..	2,220 11..	—	.. Committee was reconstituted. Managers discontinued and arbitration proceedings taken to recover the leakage of goods.
10. Kandavalai Pandisuddan M. P. C. S.	.. Mismanagement. Misappropriation of cash and goods	—	.. —	.. —	31,000 0..	—	.. Committee reconstituted and action filed in Courts against the Manager. Case pending.
11. Kumarapuram M. P. C. S.	.. Mismanagement and burglary of store	—	.. 1,012 0..	3,780 0..	1,134 0..	—	.. Committee reconstituted. The burglary has been reported to the Police. The Police could not trace the culprit. The Committee decided to recover the loss sustained thereby from the Manager.

No. Names of Societies	The reasons for such losses	The amount of losses incurred during the year					The steps taken by the Co-op. Dept. to remedy the situation	සමාජය
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965		
12. Porikadavai M. P. C. S.	.. Due to failure of crop less income to the society	—	.. —	.. —	2,958 0..	—	.. The society worked at a loss in 1964, due to cyclone damage and crop failure resulting in less income. The society will make the normal profit from paddy commission in the subsequent years and recoup this loss.	සමාජය
13. Skanthapuram M. P. C. S.	.. Heavy transport charges incurred due to lack of road facilities—being a society for a new colony	—	.. —	.. —	8,204 0..	—	.. The society worked at a loss in 1964, due to cyclone damage and crop failure resulting in less income. The society will make the normal profit from paddy commission in the subsequent year and recoup this loss.	සමාජය
14. Ganesapuram M. P. C. S.	.. Mismanagement and leakage of goods	—	.. 3,870 0..	.. —	—	—	.. Committee reconstituted and arbitration proceeding taken to recover the leakage.	සමාජය
15. Kanagapuram M. P. C. S.	.. Failure of poultry keeping taken up on joint basis	—	.. —	.. 6,574 0..	2,524 0..	—	.. Committee reconstituted with a co-op. inspector as nominated President. Members encouraged to take up to highland cultivation of food crops viz: chillies, onions etc.	සමාජය
16. Uruthirapuram M. P. C. S.	.. Mismanagement and heavy over-head charges due to two uneconomic branches	—	.. —	.. 11,478 0..	—	—	.. Proposed to amalgamate the branches. A General Meeting was held on 30-8-65 to reorganize the society. One of the Depot Managers was interdicted. The audit is being done with a view to take action against the Manager.	සමාජය
17. Kalmadunagar M. P. C. S.	.. Leakage of goods and heavy transport charges due to lack of proper road facilities. Mismanagement.	—	.. —	.. —	14,479 48..	—	.. Committee reconstituted. Arbitration proceedings taken to recover leakage.	සමාජය

No.	Names of Societies	The reasons for such losses	The amount of losses incurred during the year					The steps taken by the Co-op. Dept. to remedy the situation
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
18.	Murasumoddai M. P. C. S.	Leakage of goods	..	..	823 59..	—	—	Arbitration proceedings taken to recover leakages.
19.	Ramanathapuram M. P. C. S.	Mismanagement. Leakage of goods. Heavy transport charges due to very poor road approach. Goods washed away by floods.	—	.. 11,883 78..	—	6,057 75..	—	Committee reconstituted with a co-op. inspector as Nominated President. Arbitration proceedings taken to recover the leakages.
20.	Ramanathapuram Educated Youths M. P. C. S.	Mismanagement and damages due to cyclone. Leakage of goods. Burglary of the stores.	—	..	—	9,500 0..	—	Employees discontinued and action taken to recover leakages. The burglary was reported to the Police, who traced the culprit and filed action in Court. The accused was acquitted after the trial as the prosecution could not prove that the textiles were the property of the society.
21.	Vannerikulam M. P. C. S.	Mismanagement and leakage of goods. Heavy transport charges due to lack of proper road approach.	1,940 66..	5,576 31..	—	114 94..	—	Manager responsible for the leakage, discontinued and arbitration proceedings taken to recover the leakage. Committee reconstituted.
22.	Kalvilan M. P. C. S. . .	Mismanagement. Being society for colonists the members did not get sufficient yield in the initial stage. Even some allotments were abandoned and fresh allotments alienated to the members.	14,828 26	..	2,199 15..	—	—	Manager discontinued and a fresh Manager appointed.
23.	Puthuvadduwan Manatkulam M.P.C.S.	Heavy overhead expenses on transport and salary and business not sufficient to bring a margin of profit for paying, even the salary of one employee.	—	.. 1,132 92..	—	—	—	Advice given to increase the business in the best possible way within the limited scope.

රෙගියුලර්

රෙගියුලර්

පරිශීලය

පරිශීලය

No.	Names of Societies	The reasons for such losses	The amount of losses incurred during the year					The steps taken by the Co-op. Dept. to remedy the situation
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
24.	Yogapuram Stage II M.P.C.S.	Increased overhead expenses and damage due to cyclone	—	..	..	—	..	2,674 70..
25.	Thunnukkai M.P.C.S.	Damage due to cyclone	—	.	..	—	4,091 35..	—

This society was working at a profit till 1964. The P. & L. Account for the period of six months 1.1.65 to 9.6.65 showed a loss of Rs. 2,674.70. This is due to damage caused by cyclone and repairs effected to building thereby. The actual loss for the year could only be ascertained at the Annual Audit which is being done. Expected to recoup loss by profits in subsequent years.

දයක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ஸ்ரீலங்கை அரசின் கீழ் மீட்டர் மீட்டர் 12-க்கு கட்ட
 ரூ. 32.00. அனேகமே பின்பு கட்ட வேண்டிய ரூ. 35.00. மீட்டர் 6-க்கு கட்ட வேண்டிய அனேகமே
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