



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තර්ග්‍ය ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු [නි. 1982]

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව : සංචිත අරමුදල [නි. 2018]

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 2080] :
දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 2129]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்வட்டக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 1982]
அரசினர் மின்சாரத் திணைக்களம் : நிதியொதுக்கல் [ப. 2018]
ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சாகித்திய மண்டல (திருத்த) மசோதா [ப. 2080] :
இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது
ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 2129]

Volume 61
No. 9

Friday,
27th August 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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அங்காணிக்குள்ளேயே ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்
நிஷேதன மன்றி மனமொரு

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1965 டிசம்பர் 27 வன சிவராஜ்

செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 27 ஆகஸ்ட் 1965

Friday, 27th August 1965

பு. கா. 10 மணிக்கு மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு [கூடுதல் டிசம்பர் 27 ஆகஸ்ட் 1965, கெ.பி.ச.] இலக்கணங்கள்.

சபை, மு. ப. 10 மணிக்கு கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பர்ட் எம். பீரிஸ், கெ.பி.ச.] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

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

அங்காணிக்குள்ளேயே ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்

சபை

மகா தேசாதிபதியிடமிருந்து வந்த செய்தி

MESSAGE FROM THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL

காணியகருமை

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

அங்காணிக்குள்ளேயே ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு [கூடுதல் டிசம்பர் 27 ஆகஸ்ட் 1965, கெ.பி.ச.] இலக்கணங்கள்.

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ரன் ஸ்டேஷன், கா. 10 மணிக்கு மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு [கூடுதல் டிசம்பர் 27 ஆகஸ்ட் 1965, கெ.பி.ச.] இலக்கணங்கள்.

யோசனை அங்காணி. 21/1965

1965 டிசம்பர் 26.

மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்.

1946 டிசம்பர் 26 (அங்காணிக்குள்ளேயே ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்) ரன் ஸ்டேஷன் 36(2) வன ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு [கூடுதல் டிசம்பர் 27 ஆகஸ்ட் 1965, கெ.பி.ச.] இலக்கணங்கள்.

"An Act to amend the Gal Oya Development Board Act."

மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்.

மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்.

மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்.

மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்.

மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்.

வன ஸ்டேஷன்

புள்ளிக்குள்ளேயே ரன் ஸ்டேஷன்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

கா. 10 மணிக்கு மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு [கூடுதல் டிசம்பர் 27 ஆகஸ்ட் 1965, கெ.பி.ச.] இலக்கணங்கள்.

தபால் கந்தோர் சேமிப்பு வங்கி : ரன் ஸ்டேஷன் குழுவினது அறிக்கை

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK :
REPORT OF RANAWAKE COMMITTEE

4. கி. பி. ம. ம. ம. (கொலோனா)

(திரு. சி. என். மதியூ—கொலோனா)

(Mr. C. N. Mathew—Kolonna)

ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு மன்றி மனமொரு ரன் ஸ்டேஷன். கா. 10 மணிக்கு [கூடுதல் டிசம்பர் 27 ஆகஸ்ட் 1965, கெ.பி.ச.] இலக்கணங்கள்.

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவோர், தபால் கந்தோர் போக்கு வரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட பின்பு : (அ) தபால் கந்தோர் சேமிப்பு வங்கி விருந்து பணமெடுத்தல், காசுக் கட்டளை, அஞ்சம் கட்டளை ஆகியவற்றிற்கு பணம் வழங்குதல் சம்பந்தமாகக் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய நடைமுறைகள் பற்றி 1958 ஆம் ஆண்டில் xviii ஆம் இலக்க பருவப் பத்திரமாக வெளியிடப்பட்ட அறிக்கைக் குழுவினது அறிக்கையில் தபால் கந்தோர் சேமிப்பு வங்கியின் தலை அலுவலகக் கருமங்களைப் பன்முகப்படுத்தல் சம்பந்தமாகவும், தபால் கந்தோர் குழுவின் தபால்

வாசிக பிழிதர்

வாசிக பிழிதர்

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a) Is he aware that (i) consequent to the discontinuance of the practice of serially numbering trunk call tickets, there have been various abuses such as destruction of tickets containing particulars of trunk calls, as disclosed in the P. O. Fernando Committee Report, and thereby the revenue from trunk calls has been considerably reduced; (ii) the income gained by serially numbering and checking will be more than the cost of additional staff for checking whilst abuses will be eliminated? (b) Will he, therefore, cause action to be taken to adopt the system existing in India?

விசயபால மெண்டிஸ் மையா.

(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்)

(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis)

(அ) (i) தான. உரத்தி. (ii) தான. ஸாதிர் அமதுமி ரிகாபிதன் அங்க யெதிதே பூர்த்தி அந்நாடு உலா தைவி 1951-52 ஸிடு 1956-57 உக்லா உதி 5 துலுதி ஸாதிர் அம திமி ப்ரமாணய பிழிதேலிதன் உகலுக் 3.3, 3.7, 4.1, 4.8, 4.9 ஸக 5.9க்ல (அ) தான.

கலாநாயகதுலா

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 11.

சு. ஸி. லன்னினாயக (மூடல் அமதி)

(கௌரவ பூ. பி. வன்னினாயக—நிதி அமைச்சர்)

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

I want more time to answer this Question.

புக்லய மது தினகதி ஓதிதன் கிதித கிளேல கர்ல உதி.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை யிடப்பட்டது.

அநுராதிபுர ஸார்ணண மன்கிலே : ஓவிலி, ஸாப்பு அாதிச வெந்நர் தில

அநுராதிபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை : காணி, கடை, முதலியன ஒதுக்கப்படல்

ANURADHAPURA PRESERVATION BOARD :
ALLOCATION OF LAND, SHOPS, ETC.

13. கை. ஸி. ரத்நாயக மையா. (அநுராதிபுர)

(திரு. கை. பி. ரத்நாயக—அநுராதிபுரம்)

(Mr. K. B. Ratnayake—Anuradhapura)

அநுராதிபுர ஸக ராசார்ணண ஸா விதேல கலுது பிழிதர் அமதி ஸா துமி ஸலிபாதி ஸா அாதிச கலுது அமதிதே அபு புக்லய : (அ) 1965 அபுலே மக 22 உலி தின ஸிடு அதி உக்லா அநுராதிபுர ஸார்ணண மன்கிலே விசின் தல ததரயே ஓவிலி தை தைலே தை ஸாப்பு தை வெந்நர் தது லுவி பூத்லகலிதன் தை உதுலா ஸததன் கர்லலாதி?)அ) தல ததரயே ஓவிலி தை தைலே தை ஸாப்பு தை லுலிமடு தை தே திதிதன் பதிவிடு ஸிவிதே கைதே?)ஆ) தைலா வெந்நர் தது லுதே ஓவிலி கலி தைலிதே?)இ) ஓவிலி கலிதைலிதன் லுலாதி தை பதிணணயக் தைபலதன், அநுராதிபுர ஸார்ணண மன்கிலே விசின் கிசில ஓவிலித் தை தைக் தை ஸாப்பு தை தை வெந்நர் தைதது லலடு உதுலா தைதலாதி?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1965, ஏப்ரில் 22 ஆம் தேதியி லிருந்து இற்றைவரை அநுராதிபுரப் பாது காப்புச் சபையினால் புதிய நகரத்தில் காணியோ, வீடுகளோ, கடைகளோ ஒதுக்கப் பட்டவர்களின் பெயர்களை அவர் தெரிவிப் பாரா? (ஆ) புதிய நகரத்தில் காணியோ, வீடுகளோ, கடைகளோ பெறுவதற்கு முன் னர் இவர்கள் வதிந்த இடங்கள் யாவை? (இ) காணிக்கச்சேரிகள் மூலம்தான் இவை ஒதுக் கப்பட்டனவா? அன்றேல், ஏன்? (ஈ) காணிக் கச்சேரியொன்றோ பகிரங்க விசாரணையோ இல்லாமல் அநுராதிபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச்சபையி னால் காணியோ, வீடுகளோ, கடைகளோ ஒதுக்கப்படாமலிருப்பதற்கு அவர் வகைசெய்

Question ordered to stand down.

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මාමික පිළිතුරු

මාමික පිළිතුරු

[කේ. ඩී. රත්නායක මය.]

asked the Prime Minister, Minister of Defence & External Affairs and Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs: (a) Will he state the names of persons to whom either land or houses or shops have been allocated in the New Town by the Anuradhapura Preservation Board from 22nd April 1965, up to date? (b) Where were these people residing prior to getting land or houses or shops in the New Town? (c) Were these allocated at a land kachcheri? If not why? (d) Will he see that no land or houses or shops are allocated by the Anuradhapura Preservation Board outside a land kachcheri or without a public inquiry?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් ජේනානායක (අනුමාන සහ ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ කුම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(කෙළරව. උද්ගි ජෙනානායක—පිරිතම අමෙස්සරුම පාතූකාප්පු, වෙගි විවකාර අමෙස්සරුම තිද්ද අමෙප්පු, පොරුගාතාර විවකාර අමෙස්සරුම)

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

(a) and (b). The particulars are contained in a long list. I am tabling the list. (c) No. Lands, houses and Government-built shops referred to in (a) and (b) above, were allotted after holding proper inquiries into each allocation. It is necessary to provide alternative accommodation to occupants of houses or shops which are being demolished in the Old Town by allocation of a house or a Government-built shop in the New Town. A land kachcheri for such allocations is not necessary. (d) No land kachcheries are necessary when land is allocated as alternative accommodation for lands acquired or when houses or Government-built shops are allocated as alternative accommodation for houses and shops which have been acquired and demolished. Outside such cases, action will be taken to hold land kachcheris.

රත්නායක මය.

(තිරු. රත්නායක)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

In regard to the houses and shops given to people who are to vacate the Sacred City, it is perfectly alright to do so without a land kachcheri. If I bring to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister cases where houses have been alienated to people who are not resident in the Old Town, will he see that these allocations are cancelled?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් ජේනානායක

(කෙළරව උද්ගි ජෙනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

If such allocations have been made, I shall certainly go into them. I understand allocations have been made to the former Prime Minister also.

රත්නායක මය.

(තිරු. රත්නායක)

(Mr. Ratnayake,

There is a provision to alienate land to people living outside the N.-C. P. also for residential purposes. The former Prime Minister came under that.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලිව් ජේනානායක

(කෙළරව උද්ගි ජෙනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I remember—I do not know whether this is a fact; probably the former Prime Minister would know—the former Prime Minister and Mr. Nissanka Wijeratne had got land allocated to themselves.

සිරිමාවෝ ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.
(අන්තර්ගල්ල)

(තිරුමති සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක—
අත්තනගල්ල)

(Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike—
—Attanagalla)

I pay lease money.

මාමික පිළිතුරු

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරව උඩ්ලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

But the allocation comes under the same category. You do not stay in Anuradhapura. It comes under the same category he wants cancelled. Neither the former Prime Minister nor Mr. Nissanka Wijeratne stay in Anuradhapura.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අමාත්‍යාණ්ඩුවෙන් රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන—මුරා
මානව අමාත්‍යවරයා පිරිසට අමාත්‍යවරයා
පාලනායුතු බෙහෙවින්ම අමාත්‍යවරයා
පාලනායුතු බෙහෙවින්ම කාර්යාලයකි)

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

They hope to stay there.

රත්නායක මයා.

(තිරු. රත්නායක)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

May I remind the Hon. Prime Minister in the case of alienation of land for residential purposes, that if there are 100 allotments advertised, first preference is given to the people of the area whose lands have been acquired and who have to leave the Old Town, second preference is given to the people of the N.-C. P., and there is a third category—outsiders. The then Hon. Prime Minister and

1965 අප්‍රේල් 22 වැනි දින සිට අද දක්වා (අගෝස්තු 14) අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය විසින් නව නගරයේ ඉඩම්, ගෙවල් සහ වෙළඳ ගොඩනැගිලි (සාප්පු) වෙන් කරනු ලැබූ ප්‍රදේශයන්ගේ නම් සහ එම ඉඩම් හෝ ගෙවල් හෝ සාප්පු ආදිය ලැබීමට පෙර ඔවුන් පදිංචිව සිටි ස්ථාන පහත දැක්වේ.

(I) නිවාස ඉඩම් ලැබුවන්ගේ නම් සහ එම ඉඩම් ලැබීමට පෙර ඔවුන් පදිංචිව සිටි ස්ථාන

අනු පි.

අංකය

නම

පදිංචිව සිටි ස්ථානය

1 ... ඇම්. පී. පෙරේරා ...

... ජාතික නිවාස ක්‍රමය, කොමිස්නර්වරයාගේ, අනුරාධපුරය

2 ... මයිකල් ලියනගේ ...

... "මොරින්ටන් බංගලාව", වට්ටන්දා පාර, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය

3 ... එස්. සුමාරන්

278, ජාතික නිවාස ක්‍රමය, කොමිස්නර්වරයාගේ, අනුරාධ

මාමික පිළිතුරු

Mr. Nissanka Wijeratne had come under the third category.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරව උඩ්ලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes. No land kachcheri was held.

රත්නායක මයා.

(තිරු. රත්නායක)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

A land kachcheri was held.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We did not know.

රත්නායක මයා.

(තිරු. රත්නායක)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

How do you know ?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරව උඩ්ලි සේනානායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I know. I always speak with knowledge of facts.

(අ) සහ (ආ) සඳහා පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් සහ මෙය මත තබන ලද ලැයිස්තුව මෙසේය :

පහත දැක්වූ ලැයිස්තුවේ (අ), (ආ) ප්‍රතිකර්මයක් සඳහා අදාළවන අයුතුකම් පිළිබඳව :

The list tabled in reply to (a) and (b) is as follows :

වාචික පිළිතුරු

වාචික පිළිතුරු

(II) කාර්මික හා වෙළඳ බිම් ලැබුවන්ගේ නම් සහ එම ඉඩම් ලැබීමට පෙර ඔවුන් පදිංචිව සිටි ස්ථාන

අනු පි. අංකය	නම	පදිංචිව සිටි ස්ථානය
1 ...	කේ. ඒ. ඇස්. අප්පුහාමි	... සඳගිරි බෙක්හවුස්, පුල්ලයාර් හන්දිය, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
2 ...	කේ. එච්. ජිනදාස ...	... සුජාතා හෝටලය, කුරුණෑගල පාර, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
3 ...	එස්. එම්. ධර්මගුණරත්න	... 91, බැංකු පෙදෙස, නව නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
4 ...	ඩබ්ලිව්. කේ. සිරිසේන	... සංසම්පන්නා මාවත, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය

(III) නිවාස ලැබුවන්ගේ නම් සහ එම නිවාස ලැබීමට පෙර ඔවුන් පදිංචිව සිටි ස්ථාන

අනු පි. අංකය	නම	පදිංචිව සිටි ස්ථානය
1 ...	ගුණපාල විජේසූරිය ...	... හයාගිරි පාර, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
2 ...	ඩී. ආරියසේන ද සිල්වා	... 62ඒ, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
3 ...	ජී. එස්. ජයවික්‍රම ...	... ආර්ය ස්ටෝර්ස්, නව නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
4 ...	ඩී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ධර්මසේන	... පැරණි රැකිරක්ෂා කාර්යාලය, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
5 ...	ඩී. ඒ. අබේවීර ...	... 61/7, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
6 ...	කේ. කේ. ප්‍රේමවතී ...	... පෙරියසේන වත්ත, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
7 ...	ඇස්. වයි. ජයසූරිය	... 61/8, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
8 ...	කේ. පී. ප්‍රේමපාල ...	... 61/2, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
9 ...	ටී. සුමනිපාල ...	... 61/13, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
10 ...	එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. දයානන්ද	... 61/14, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
11 ...	ඩී. කේ. කරුණාදාස ...	... 61/11, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
12 ...	ඇස්. ඩී. ප්‍රනාන්දු ...	... ලංකා දුම්රිය සේවය, අනුරාධපුරය
13 ...	ඇල්. ඩී. සී. හාමිනේ	... විමල් ඡායාරූප ශාලාව, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, පැරණි නගරය, අනුරාධපුරය
14 ...	කේ. ඩී. පී. වාර්ලිස්	... එම
15 ...	එච්. ඒ. විමලසේන	... එම
16 ...	ඇල්බට් පොල්ගම්පොල	... 61/5, 61/6, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
17 ...	ලලිතා පෙරේරා ...	... 61/12, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
18 ...	ගිල්බට් නානායක්කාර	... 61/7, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
19 ...	ජී. කුලරත්න ...	... 61/15, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
20 ...	ඒ. එම්. යූ. එස්. රාජකරුණා	... 3, සුලු සේවක නිවාස, චන්ද්‍රිකාන්තලම, අනුරාධපුරය
21 ...	එස්. ඒ. ද සිල්වා ...	... 61/18, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
22 ...	එස්. පී. පෙරේරා ...	... 61/19, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
23 ...	ජේ. ඒ. පීටර් සිංඤ්ජ	... 29, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
24 ...	එම්. ඒ. ගුණදාස ...	... 61/20, ශ්‍රී මහා බෝධි පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
25 ...	ඇස්. ඇම්. බේබිනෝනා	... 427, ඇප්‍රෝච් පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
26 ...	යූ. නැන්සිනෝනා ...	... චන්ද්‍රිකාන්තලම, අනුරාධපුරය
27 ...	ඒ. උක්කුබණ්ඩා ...	... පොත්තාරන්තලම, අනුරාධපුරය
28 ...	ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ධර්මසේන	... 168, කුරුණෑගල පාර, අනුරාධපුරය
29 ...	සිරිමති කුමාරි මාරතේ	... 4/85, මිහින්තලා පාර, අනුරාධපුරය

வாசிவ பிழிதர்

வாசிவ பிழிதர்

II. கைத்தொழில் வர்த்தக இடங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவர்களின் பெயர்களும் அத்தகைய இடங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்படுபவர்கள் அவர்களினது முகவரிகளும்

தொடர்

எண்	பெயர்	முகவரி
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| 1. கே. ஏ. எஸ். அப்புகாமி | .. | சனடசிறி பேக் கவுஸ், புள்ளையார் சந்தி, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 2. கே. எச். ஜனதாச | .. | கஜாதா ஹோட்டல், குருநாக்கல் வீதி, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 3. எஸ். எம். தர்மகுணரத்ன | .. | 91, பாங்சையிற், புதிய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 4. டபிள்யூ. கே. சிறிசேன | .. | சங்கமித்த மாவத்தை, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |

III. வீடுகள் ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவர்களின் பெயர்களும் அத்தகைய வீடுகள் ஒதுக்கப்படுபவர்கள் அவர்களின் முகவரிகளும்

தொடர்

எண்	பெயர்	முகவரி
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|--------------------------------|----|--|
| 1. குணபால விஜயகுரிய | .. | பயகிரிய வீதி, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 2. டி. ஆரியசேனா த சில்கா | .. | 62ஏ, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 3. ஜி. எஸ். ஜயவிக்ரம | .. | ஆரிய ஸ்ரோஸ், புதிய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 4. டி. டபிள்யூ. தர்மசேன | .. | பழைய தொழில்காண் அலுவலகம், பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 5. டி. ஏ. அபயசி | .. | 61/7, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 6. கே. கே. பிசேமாவதி | .. | பெரியசேன காடினஸ், பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 7. எஸ். வை. ஜயகுரிய | .. | 61/8, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 8. கே. பி. பிசேமபால் | .. | 61/2, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 9. டி. சுமதிபால் | .. | 61/13, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 10. எச். டபிள்யூ. தயானந்தா | .. | 61/14, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 11. டி. கே. கருணதாச | .. | 61/11, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 12. எஸ். வீ. பெர்னாந்து | .. | இலங்கை அரசினர் புகையிரத சேவை, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 13. எஸ். டி. லீ. காமினி | .. | விமால் ஸ்ரோடியோ, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 14. கே. டி. பி. சார்லிஸ் | .. | ஷெ |
| 15. எம். ஏ. விமலசேன | .. | ஷெ |
| 16. எல்பேட் பொல்கம்பொல | .. | 61/5, 61/6, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 17. லலிதா பெரேரா | .. | 61/12, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 18. சிலபேட் நானாயக்கார | .. | 61/7, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 19. பி. குலதன் | .. | 61/15, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 20. ஏ. எம். யூ. எஸ். இராஜகருண | .. | 3, சிறு வேலையாளர்கள் மனைகள், வன்னியான்குளம், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 21. எம். ஏ. த சில்கா | .. | 61/18, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 22. எஸ். பி. பெரேரா | .. | 61/19, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 23. ஜே. ஏ. பீற்றர் சிங்கோ | .. | 29, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 24. எம். ஏ. குணதாச | .. | 61/20, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 25. எஸ். எம். பேபிநோனா | .. | 427, அப்ரேச் ரோட், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 26. யூ. நான்கி நோனா | .. | வன்னியான்குளம், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 27. ஏ. உக்குபண்டா | .. | பொன்னாறன்குளம், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 28. டபிள்யூ. பி. தர்மசேன | .. | 168, குருநாக்கல் வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 29. ஸ்ரீமதி குமாரிகாமி மாறம்பே | .. | 4/85, மிகந்தலை வீதி, அநுராதபுரம் |
| 30. கே. ஏ. சோமபால் | .. | குருநாக்கல் வீதி, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |
| 31. ஜே. கே. பியதாச | .. | அநுராதபுரம், பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம் |

தொடர்

எண்

பெயர்

முகவரி

32.	பீ. தியாகராசா ஐயர்	.. 1, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்
33.	ஈ. செல்வநாயகம்	.. 1/1, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்
34.	எம். சங்கரலிங்கம்	.. 71, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்
35.	எஸ். பரமசிவம்	.. 71, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்
36.	எஸ். பொன்னுத்துரை	.. 71, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்
37.	வீ. முருகேசு	.. அபயகிரி சந்தி, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம்
38.	ஈ. ஏ. சுந்தையா	.. 71, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம்
39.	கே. வள்ளியம்மா	.. மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, இல. 71, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம்
40.	ஆர். தங்கம்மா	.. ஷே
41.	கே. வேலுப்பிள்ளை	.. ஷே
42.	பீ. கணபதி	.. ஷே
43.	ஏ. குமாரசாமி	.. எல்லக்கட்டு வீதி, அநுராதபுரம்
44.	எஸ். ஜி. மெடகங்கொட	.. 62, மயூரா பாதை, அநுராதபுரம்
45.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. புன்னசோம்	.. 61/1, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்
46.	டபிள்யூ. டி. ரெவெல்	.. பழைய தொழில்காண் அலுவலகம், புத்தளம் வீதி, அநுராதபுரம்
47.	டபிள்யூ. எம். எஸ். நணசிங்க	.. குருடர் செவிடர் பாடசாலை, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம்
48.	பி. எச். சொலமன் அப்புகாமி	.. அநுலா மாவத்தை, பழைய நகர், அநுராதபுரம்
49.	கே. எச். ஜினதாச	.. ஈஜாதா ஹோட்டல், குருநாக்கல் வீதி, அநுராதபுரம்
50.	டி. எஸ். விசுவமர்தன	.. 61/16, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம்

IV. அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட கடைகள் ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவர்களின் பெயர்களும், அத்தகைய கடைகள் ஒதுக்கப்படுமுன் அவர்களினது முகவரிகளும்

தொடர்

எண்

பெயர்

முகவரி

1.	எச். ஏ. டி. சில்வா	.. 26, சிறீமகபோதி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம்
2.	எச். ஜமால்மன்	.. 20, முஸ்லிம் பள்ளி வீதி, அநுராதபுரம்
3.	எஸ். எச். ஜோயா	.. 67, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்
4.	கே. ஏ. அப்துல்லா	.. 71ஏ, மிகுந்து மாவத்தை, அநுராதபுரம்

The names of persons to whom land, houses, or shops have been allocated in the New Town by the Anuradhapura Preservation Board from 22nd April 1965 to-date (14th August 1965) and their addresses prior to the receipt of such land, houses or shops are given below.

I. Names of persons who were given residential sites and their addresses prior to the allocation of such sites

Serial No.	Name	Address
1 ..	Mr. M. P. Perera ..	.. National Housing Scheme, Kombichchan-kulam, Anuradhapura
2 ..	Mr. Michael Liyanage	.. "Dorington Bungalow", Circular Road, Old Town, Anuradhapura
3 ..	Mr. S. Sugamaram ..	.. 278, National Housing Scheme, Kombichchan-kulam, Anuradhapura

වැඩිම පිළිතුරු

වැඩිම පිළිතුරු

II. *Names of persons who were allotted industrial and commercial sites and their addresses prior to the allocation of such sites*

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1 ..	K. A. S. Appuhamy ..	.. Sandasiri Bake House, Pulleyar Junction, Old Town, Anuradhapura
2 ..	K. H. Jinadasa ..	.. Sujatha Hotel, Kurunegala Road, Old Town Anuradhapura
3 ..	S. M. Dharmagunaratne	.. 91, Bank Site, New Town, Anuradhapura
4 ..	W. K. Sirisena ..	.. Sangamitta Mawatha, Old Town, Anuradhapura

III. *Names of persons who were allotted houses and their addresses prior to the allocation of such houses*

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1 ..	Gunapala Wijesuriya	.. Bhayagiriya Road, Old Town, Anuradhapura
2 ..	D. Ariyasena de Silva	.. 62A, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
3 ..	G. S. Jayawickrama ..	.. Ariya Stores, New Town, Anuradhapura
4 ..	D. W. Dharmasena ..	.. Old Employment Exchange, Old Town, Anuradhapura
5 ..	D. A. Abeyaweera ..	.. 61/7, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
6 ..	K. K. Premawathie ..	.. Periyasena Gardens, Old Town, Anuradhapura
7 ..	S. Y. Jayasooriya ..	.. 61/8, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
8 ..	K. P. Premapala ..	.. 61/2, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
9 ..	T. Sumathipala ..	.. 61/13, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
10 ..	H. W. Dayananda ..	.. 61/14, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
11 ..	D. K. Karunadasa ..	.. 61/11, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
12 ..	S. V. Fernando ..	.. Ceylon Government Railway, Anuradhapura
13 ..	L. D. C. Hamine ..	.. Wimal Studio, Srimahabodhi Road, Old Town Anuradhapura
14 ..	K. D. P. Charlis ..	.. Wimal Studio, Srimahabodhi Road, Old Town Anuradhapura
15 ..	M. A. Wimalasena ..	.. do.
16 ..	Elbert Polgampola ..	.. 61/5, 61/6, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
17 ..	Lalitha Perera ..	.. 61/12, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
18 ..	Gilbert Nanayakkara	.. 61/7, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
19 ..	P. Kularatna ..	.. 61/15, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
20 ..	A. M. U. S. Rajakaruna	.. 3, Minor Employees quarters, Wanniyankulama, Anuradhapura
21 ..	F. A. de Silva ..	.. 61/18, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
22 ..	S. P. Perera ..	.. 61/19, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
23 ..	J. A. Pieter Singho ..	.. 29, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
24 ..	M. A. Gunadasa ..	.. 61/20, Srimahabodhi Road, Anuradhapura
25 ..	S. M. Bebynona ..	.. 427, Approach Road, Anuradhapura
26 ..	U. Nancy Nona ..	.. Wanniyankulama, Anuradhapura
27 ..	A. Ukkubanda ..	.. Ponnarankulama, Anuradhapura
28 ..	W. P. Dharmasena ..	.. 168, Kurunegala Road, Anuradhapura
29 ..	Srimathie Kumarihamy Marambe	.. 4/85, Mihintale Road, Anuradhapura
30 ..	K. A. Somapala ..	.. Kurunegala Road, Old Town, Anuradhapura
31 ..	J. K. Piyadasa ..	.. Anula Mawatha, Old Town, Anuradhapura
32 ..	P. Thyagarajah Ayyr	.. 1, Mihindu Mawatha, Anuradhapura
33 ..	E. Chelvanayagam ..	.. 1/1, Mihindu Mawatha, Anuradhapura
34 ..	M. Sangara gandilingam	.. 71, Mihindu Mawatha, Anuradhapura

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a) Is he aware that lorries transporting timber with a gross weight of over ten tons are being run on the Deraniyagala-Maliboda road in the Dehiowita Electorate on which the gross weight is limited to four tons? (b) In view of the fact that this road is being damaged and inconvenience is likely to be caused to travellers, will he take action to stop such lorries being run on this road, and if not, why? (c) Will he instruct the Deraniyagala Police to prevent such lorries being run on this road?

(අ) නැත. ගෙනයාමට අවසරදී ඇති බර ප්‍රමාණය වෙන් 4 කි. (ආ) ඔව්. ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ පැමිණිලි කිරීම නිසා. (ඉ) ඔව්.

රජයේ වැඩ නැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) දෙහිඕවිට
ජන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ මැලිබොඩ-
නක්කාවිට පාරේ ගෙනයාහැකි මුද්‍ර බර
ටොන් දෙකකට සීමාකර තිබියදී මුද්‍ර බර
ටොන් 3ක් හෝ 4ක් පමණ වූ ලොරි ධාව
නය කරන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ)
මෙම පාර අඛණ්ඩ වී, ගමන් කරන්නවුන්ට
දුෂ්කරතාවයන් සිදුවිය හැකි බැවින් එවැනි
ලොරි මෙම පාරේ ධාවනය කිරීම නැවැත්
වීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? (ඉ) එවැනි
ලොරි මෙම පාරේ ධාවනය කිරීමෙන් වලක්
වන ලෙස එතුමා දූරකි්‍යගල පොලිසියට
නියම කරනවාද?

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :
(அ) தெனியோவிற்பத் தேர்தற்றொகுதியிலுள்ள மாஸிபொட-நக்காவிற்பப் பாதையில் 2 தொன் மொத்த நிறையுள்ள வாகனங்கள் மாத்திரம் ஓடலாமென வரையறுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும், 3 அல்லது 4 தொன்கள் மொத்த நிறையுள்ள லொறிகள் ஓடுகின்றனவென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இப்பாதை பழுதடைகின்ற மையினாலும், பிரயாணிகளுக்கு அசௌகரியங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்படக் கூடுமாகையாலும், இப்பாதையில் அத்தகைய லொறிகள் ஓடுவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கையெடுப்பாரா? அன்றேல், ஏன்? (இ) இப்பாதையில் அத்தகைய லொறிகள் ஓடாமல் தடைசெய்யும்படி அவர் தெரணியகலப் பொலிசுக்குக் கட்டலாயிடுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a) Is he aware that lorries with about 3 or 4 tons in gross weight are being run on the Maliboda-Nakkawita road in the Dehiowita Electorate on which the gross weight is limited to 2 tons? (b) In view of the fact that this road is being damaged and inconvenience

වෘත්ති විලිකුරු

මාපික පිළිතුරු

is likely to be caused to travellers, will he take action to stop such lorries being run on this road, and if not, why? (c) Will he instruct the Deraniyagala Police to prevent such lorries being run on this road?

විජයපාල මෙත්'ඩිස්' මයා.

(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்)

(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis)

(අ) තැන. ගෙයොහැකි මුළු බර සීමාව
 ලොන් 2½ කි. (ආ) ඔව්. ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා
 ගේ පැමිණිලි කිරීම නිසා (ඉ) සීමා බර
 ඉක්මවා වාහන බාවනය කරන්නාවූන්ට
 විරුද්ධව ශ්‍රාම සේවක තැන හා පොලීසිය
 විසින් කියා කරනු ඇත.

දුර්විශේෂ මහා විද්‍යාලය

தெரணியகலை மகா வித்தியாலயம்

DERANIYAGALA MAHA VIDYALAYA

3. නිල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (ඩී. පී. ආර්.
විරසේකර මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. தீல் டி அல்விஸ்—திரு. டி. பி. ஆர்.
வீரசேக்கர சார்பில்)

(Mr. Neal de Alwis—on behalf of Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) දරණියගල
මහා විද්‍යාලය සඳහා තාවකාලික ගොඩ
නැගිලි පහක් ඉදි කළ බව එතුමා දන්න
වාද? (ආ) මේ පාසැල සඳහා ස්ථිර ගොඩ
නැගිලි ඉදි කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරන
වාද? (ඉ) තාවකාලික වහලවල් වෙනුවට
ස්ථිර ඒවා එතුමා සෘදවනවාද? (ඊ) එසේ
නම්, ඒ කවදාද? නොඑසේ නම් ඒ
මන්ද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) தெரணியகல மகா வித்தியாலயத்திற்கு ஐந்து தற்காலிகமான கட்டடங்கள் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன என்பதை அவர்கள் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இப்பாடசாலைக்கு நிரந்தரமான கட்டடங்கள் கட்டுவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா? (இ) தற்காலிகமான கூரைகளை அகற்றி நிரந்தரமான கூரைகளை அவர் போடுவாரா? (ஈ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது? இல்லையெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that five temporary buildings have

been constructed for the Deraniyagala Maha Vidyalaya? (b) Will he take steps to construct permanent buildings for this school? (c) Will he replace temporary roofs with permanent ones? (d) If so, when, and if not, why?

ప్రజ్ఞాపీఠము.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(අ) එසේය. (ආ) මෙම විදුහලේ ගොඩනැගිලි අවශ්‍යතාවය, අනික් පාසැල් වල අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සමග ලබන මුදල් වර්ෂයේදී සලකා බලනු ලැබේ. (ඉ) නැත. (ඊ) අත්තිවාරම් ශක්තිමත් නොවන නිසා සවිර වහලවල් සවි කළ නොහැක.

කම්, නි, සකිතුම්,

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

6 වන ප්‍රශ්නය.

ප්‍රයෝගික මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

ඊට පිළිතුරු සැපයීම සඳහා තව තුන් මාසයක් වුවමනා කරනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නිශ්චය කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

ඇමතිවරුන් පදිංචි වී සිටි රජයේ නවිදු
ගෙවල්

அமைச்சர் குடியிருக்கும் அரசாங்க மனைகள்

GOVERNMENT FLATS OCCUPIED
BY MINISTERS

7. පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා
(දුමුල්ල—කෝ. ඩී. ඩී. පෙරේරා මයා—
බණ්ඩාරගම—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ஈ. பி. தென்னகோன்—தம்புளை—
திரு. கே. டி. டி. பெரேரா—பண்டாரகம-
சார்பில்)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—Dambulla—on behalf of Mr. K. D. D. Perera—Bandaragama)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ
කලින් තිබූ රජයේ ඇමතිවරුන් පදිංචි
සිටි රජයේ තට්ටු ගෙවල් ගණන එතුළ

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[වී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයො.]

සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) ඒවා පිහිටා
නිබෙන්තේ කොහේද? (ඉ) රජයේ මෙම
තට්ටු නිවාසවල දැනට පදිංචිවී සිටින්නේ
කවුද? (ඊ) හිස්ව නිබෙන රජයේ තට්ටු
නිවාස මහජනයාට කුලියට දීමට එතුමා
කටයුතු කරනවාද?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) முன்னர் அரசாங்கத்தின் அமைச்சர்கள் குழுவிற்குந்த அரசாங்கத்துக்கு சொந்தமான அடுக்குமாடிகள் எத்தனை என்பதை அவர் தெரிவிப்பாரா? (ஆ) அவை எங்கே அமைந்துள்ளன? (இ) அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சொந்தமான இவ்வடுக்குமாடிகளில் தற்போது குடியிருப்போர் யாவர்? (ஈ) வெற்றிடமாயுள்ள அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சொந்தமான அடுக்குமாடிகளைப் பொதுமக்களுக்கு வாடகைக்குக் காடுக்க அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?

විවු නිවාස
අංකය

පදිංචිකරුගේ නම

110/1	...	ඩී. රාජේන්ද්‍ර මහතා	...
110/2	...	ඩී. පී. වීරතුංග මහතා	
110/3	...	බී. ඩී. ඒ. ජේ. ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා	
110/4	...	කේ. කන්දසිරි මහතා	
110/5	...	එල්. සී. විලියම්ස් මහතා	
110/6	...	එල්. අයි. ජේ. ද සිල්වා මහතා	
110/7	...	දොස්තර එච්. කේ. ටී. ප්‍රනාන්දු	
110/8	...	ඒ. පත්මරාජා මහතා	...
110/9	...	ජී. ඊ. ද එස්. එල්ලාවල මහතා	
110/10	...	ඇම්. විජේනායක මහතා	

(ඊ) හිස්වූ තව්වු නිවාස දැන් නොමැත. බසේ වුවද, මේවා දැන් පොදු සේවා වාස හැටියට සලකා රජයේ සේවක වාට වෙන් කරනු ලැබේ.

පි. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.
(හිත්තලේ)

திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகன்—மிஹிந்

Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon—Mihintale)

உவ்வின பித்திரர்

asked the Minister of Finance : (a) Will he give the number of Government flats that were occupied by the Ministers of the former Government ? (b) Where are they situated ? (c) Who are the present occupants of those Government flats ? (d) Will he take steps to rent out the vacant Government flats to the public ?

ලද වන් නිත්‍යයක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

(අ) තවදුරු නිවාස දහයෙන්, පහක කලින් කල ඇමතිවරුන් තුන් දෙනෙකු හා පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්වරුන් තුන් දෙනෙකු පදිංචිව සිටින ලදී. (ආ) කොළඹ 7, මැකාර්ති පාරේ අංක 110 දරන සමාන යෝග්‍ය. (ඉ) මෙම තවදුරු නිවාසවල දැනට රජයේ නිලධාරීන් පදිංචිව සිටිති. ඒ අයගේ නම් හා තනතුරු පහත දැක්වේ :—

ಪಿಪಾಸುರ

- ... වැඩ බලන පළාත් පාලන කොමසාරිස්
- ... අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පාලන සහකාර
- ... දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ප්‍රවාහන අධිකාරි
- ... ප්‍රසිද්ධ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පරිමාන මිනින්දෝරු
- ... ප්‍රසිද්ධ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ
- ... ස.තො.සේ. පරීක්ෂණ කොමිසමේ ලේකම්
- ... මහාරෝගාශාලාවේ රජම් විකිත්සක
- ... රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රධාන සංඛ්‍යාන නිලධාරි
- ... නැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ විදුලි පණිවුඩ පිළිබඳ අධිකාරි ඉංජිනේරු
- ... ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලක

කෙනෙක්ම කොළඹ නගරයේ තමන්ගේ
පොද්ගලික නිවාසවලට පදිංචි වී සිටින
වාද කියා.

ගරු චන්‍ද්‍රිකාසක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

මොකක්ද, ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය ?

பி. சி. கெ. நெய்நகைந் மக.

(திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகன்)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

කලින් ඇමතිවරු හිටපු තවු තිවස
රජයේ සේවකයන්ට කුලියට පුන්තාට
පසු දැන් හැම ඇමතිවරයෙක්ම කොළඹ

වෘත්ත පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ත පිළිතුරු

නගරය තුළ පදිංචිව සිටින්නේ එතුමන්ගේ පුද්ගලික නිවාසවලද, එසේ නැතිනම් ආණ්ඩුවේ නිවාස වලද? [බාධා කිරීමක්] මා අහන්නේ එතුමන්ල පදිංචිව සිටින්නේ රජයේ නිවාසවල නොවෙයිද කියන එකයි.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

ප්‍රශ්න කීපයක් ගොනු කර තිබෙනවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්]

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

අපි දන්නවා, ඒවයේ ඉන්න විත්තිය.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

කරුණාකර එක ප්‍රශ්නයක් අහන්න.

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

වර්තමාන ඇමතිතුමන්ල රජයේ නිවාස වල පදිංචිවෙලා නැද්ද කියන ප්‍රශ්නයයි. මම අහන්නේ. එහෙනම්—

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

කරුණාකර මා කියන දෙය විකල්ප අහන්න. ප්‍රශ්න අහන පිළිවෙළ බොහොම වැරදියි. ස්ථාවර නියෝගවලට අනුව, ප්‍රශ්න තුනයි අහන්න පුළුවන්කම තියෙන්නේ.

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

මම එකයි ඇහුවෙ.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

විකල්ප හිටින්න, මා කතා කර ඉවර වෙන තුරු. දැන් ප්‍රශ්න අහන වෙලාවේදී ප්‍රශ්න ඇසීමේ සිරිතක් නොවෙයි තියෙන්නේ; කථා පවත්වනවා. ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෙන් කර තියෙන්නේ, පැය බාගයක කාල සීමාවක්. මිට පස්සෙ මම ඉඩ දෙන්නේ නැහැ, කතා පවත්වන්න. ප්‍රශ්න තුනක් අහන්න පුළුවන්කම තියෙනවා, මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට. ස්ථාවර

නීති ලඟදී වෙනස් කරනකොට කල්පනා කර බලනවා, තව විකල්ප කල් දෙන්න පුළුවනවලට. දැන් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ප්‍රශ්න දෙකක් අසා තිබෙනවා. තව එක ප්‍රශ්නයක් වුවමනා කරනවා නම් අහන්න පුළුවනි.

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

එකකටවත් උත්තර ලැබුණේ නැහැ.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

උත්තර දෙන්නය කියා මට බල කරන්න බැහැ. වුවමනානම් තව එකක් අහන්න.

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

වර්තමාන ඇමතිවරු රජයේ නිවාසවල පදිංචි වෙලා නැද්ද?

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

නොයෙකුත් විධියට ප්‍රශ්න ඇහුවා. ඉස්සෙල්ල ඇහුවා, ඒ අයගෙම ගෙවල පදිංචිව සිටිනවාද කියා. දැන් අහනවා, වෙනත් විධියකට. ආණ්ඩුවේ ගෙවල සමහර ඇමතිවරු පදිංචිව සිටිනවා.

හාඩ්බෝඩ් කර්මාන්තශාලාව

“ ஹாட் போர்ட் ” தொழிற்சாலை

HARDBOARD FACTORY

8. පී. ඩී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(කේ. ඩී. ඩී. පෙරේරා මයා.—බණ්ඩාර ගම—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி. பி. தென்னகோன்—திரு. கே. டி. பெரேரா—சார்பில்)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—on behalf of Mr. K. D. D. Perera)

කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) පසුගිය රජය විසින් හොරණ කඳන හාඩ්බෝඩ් කර්මාන්තශාලාවක් ඉදිකිරීමට කටයුතු කර ගෙන ගිය බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) හාඩ්බෝඩ් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව වෙනත් ස්ථානයකට ගෙන

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

වංචික පිළිතුරු

[වී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.]

යැමට එතුමා අදහස් කර තිබේද? (ඉ)
එසේ නම්, එ' මන්ද? (ඊ) මෙම කර්
මාන්ත ශාලාව ගෙන යනු ලබන්නේ
කොතැනකටද?

கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) ஹோரணை, கந்தானையில் ஹாட்போட் தொழிற்சாலை ஒன்று நிறுவுவதற்கு முன்னைய அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துள்ளது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) ஹாட்போட் தொழிற்சாலையை வேறொரு இடத்துக்கு மாற்றுவதற்கு அவர் முடிவு செய்துள்ளாரா? (இ) ஆமெனில், ஏன்? (ஈ) இத்தொழிற்சாலை எவ்விடத்திற்கு மாற்றப்படும்?

asked the Minister of Industries and Fisheries: (a) Is he aware that the former Government had taken steps to establish a Hardboard Factory at Kandana, Horana? (b) Has he decided to shift the Hardboard Factory to another site? (c) If so, why? (d) To what place will this factory be shifted?

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ඉන්ද්‍රජිත්ත මහා.
කර්මාන්ත හා බිවර ඇමති)

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

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

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) නැත. (ඉ) අදාල නොවේ.
(ඊ) අදාල නොවේ.

මාකර දිස්ත්‍රික් පළමුකාර ආරෝග්‍යශාලාව:
කම්කරුවන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ පෙත්සම

மாத்தறை மாவட்டக் கூட்டுறவு வைத்தியசாலை :
தொழிலாளர்களின் மனு

MATARA DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL :
LABOURERS' PETITION

9. ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා. (පානදුර
—ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා—යටියන්
5නාට්—වෙනවට)

(திரு லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணந்துறை
—கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யாட்டியாந்
தாட்டை சார்பில்)

(Mr Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura
—on behalf of Dr. N. M. Perera—Yati-
antota)

කම්කරු, රැකිරිණි හා නිවාස ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) මාතර දිස්
ත්‍රික් සමුපකාර ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ සේවය

කරන කම්කරුවන් විසින් යවන ලද පෙත්සමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විමර්ශනය කළ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් කම්කරුවන්ට පැය අටක් පමණක වැඩ කිරීමට නියම කරන ලෙසත්, අනිත් යටද වලංගුවන පරිදි අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් සඳහා අතිකාල දීමනා ගෙවන ලෙසත් කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඉල්ලා සිටි බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඉල්ලීම අනුව එකම කම්කරු වෙතුවත් ගෙවා නැති බවත්, ජාතික ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටුවන ලද දින සිට පැය 12ක් වැඩ කරන ලෙස දැන් කම්කරුවන්ට බල කරන බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) මුදල් ඇමති සහ රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු ඇමතිද ඇතුළුව නොයෙකුත් ඇමතිවරුන්ට කරන ලද කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගන්නාවෙන් කිසිම ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලැබී නැති බවත් මේ මිනිසුන් වැඩිපුර පැය ගණනක් වැඩ කරන බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) එසේ හෙයින් කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මුලින් කරන ලද විමර්ශනය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන බවටත් මිනිසුන්ට ලැබිය යුතු අතිකාල දීමනා හිඟ මුදල් ඔවුන්ට ගෙවන බවටත් වග බලා ගැනීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද?

தொழில், தொழில் காண், வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) மாத்தறை மாவட்டக் கூட்டுறவு வைத்தியசாலையிற் கடமையாற்றுகின்ற தொழிலாளர்கள் அனுப்பிய மனுவொன்று சம்பந்தமாகத் தொழிற்றிணைக்களம் நுண்ணுய்வு நடாத்தியதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அதன் விளைவாய், 8 மணித்தியாலங்கள் மாத்திரமே தொழிலாளர்களை வேலை செய்யும்படி கேட்க வேண்டுமெனவும், பல வருடகால செல்கால உளப்பாட்டு நிலையுடன் மேலதிகநேர ஊதியம் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் தொழிற்றிணைக்களம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) தொழிற்றிணைக்களத்தின் வேண்டுகோளுக்கிணங்க எந்தவொரு தொழிலாளிக் கேனும் ஊதியம் வழங்கப்படவில்லையென்பதையும், தேசிய அரசாங்கம் அமைக்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் தொழிலாளர்கள் 12 மணித்தியாலங்கள் வேலை செய்யும்படி கட்டாயப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன ரென்பதையும் அவர்

වංචික පිළිතුරු

වංචික පිළිතුරු

[ලෙස්ලී ගුණවර්ධන මයෝ.]

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) யுனெஸ்கோ சுகாதாரத் திணைக்களத் தின் செயல்முறைப்போசனை விரிவுரையாளர் கள் பதவிகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரிச் சுகாதார சேவைகள் அதிபதியினால் சுற்ற றிக்கையொன்று அனுப்பப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இப்பதவிக்கு விண் ணப்பிப்பவர்களிடமிருந்து கேட்கப்பட்ட தகைமைகள் யாவை? (இ) இவ்விரிவுரை யாளர்களைத் தெரிவுசெய்வதற்கென எவரா வது நேர்முகப் பரீட்சைக்கு அழைக்கப்பட் டார்களா? (ஈ) எவ்வடிப்படையில் இவர்கள் நேர்முகப் பரீட்சைக்குத் தெரிவு செய்யப் பட்டார்கள்? (உ) இறுதித்தேர்வுகள் ஏதா வது செய்யப்பட்டதா? (ஊ) அவ்வாறாயின், தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டவர்களின் பெயர்கள் யாவை? சுற்றறிக்கையில் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள தேவைகளைத்தையும் அவர்கள் பூர்த்தி செய்துள்ளார்களா?

asked the Minister of Health : (a) Is he aware that a circular was issued by the Director of Health Services calling for applications for the post of lecturers in Applied Nutrition in the UNESCO Health Department ? (b) What were the qualifications asked for from those applying for this post ? (c) Have any persons been called for the interview for selecting these lecturers ? (d) What was the basis on which these persons were chosen for the interviews ? (e) Have any final selections been made ? (f) If so, what are the names and do they conform to all the requirements that are set out in the circular ?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන (පොදු
නායක)

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

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

(a) Yes. In the UNICEF and not UNESCO. (b) P. H. II. and P. H. NN. with at least 3 years' experience. (c) Yes. All applicants were called. (d) On their experience and aptitude for this type of work. (e) K. Sivalingam, M. P. Chandraprema, S. P. Karaliyadde, D. R. M. R.

I. Eheliyagoda, P. M. Punchi Nilame.
(f) They conform to all the requirements set out.

පළාත් පාලන ආයතන සඳහා ඉඩම් අත්කර
ගැනීම

உள்ளூராட்சிச் சபைகளுக்கென காணி கொள்ளல்

LAND ACQUISITION FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

12. ලෙස් ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.—(ඵල්. සි.
ද සිල්වා මයා.—බලපිටිය—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—திரு. எல். சி.
டி சில்வா—பலப்பிட்டுய சார்பாக)

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

පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පළාත්
පාලන සභාවල කායඝීයන් සඳහා ඉඩම්
අත්කර ගැනීම සඳහා වූ යෝජනාවලින්
කිසිවක් හෝ සියල්ලම අත්හැර දමන
ලෙස එතුමන් විසින් නියෝගකර තිබේද ?
(ආ) එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ? (ඉ) කටයුතු
කළ යුතුව තිබුණු අත්කර ගැනීමේ
යෝජනා අතර සුසාන හුමි, නිවාස හුමි
ක්‍රීඩා හුමි වැනි, ඉතා හදිසි අවශ්‍යතාවයන්
තුඩු බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ඊ) පළාත්
පාලන සභා සහ පළාත් පාලන කොමසාරිස්
විසින් හදිසියයි සලකනු ලබන අත්කර
ගැනීමේ කටයුතු කරගෙන යාම ගැන
එතුමා සලකා බලනවාද ? (උ) එසේ නම්,
ඒ කවදාද ? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) உள்ளூராட்சிச்சபைகளின் தேவைகளுக்கெனக் காணி கொள்ளுகின்ற திட்டங்களெவற்றையேனும், அல்லது அத்திட்டங்களனைத்தையும் கைவிடும்படி அவர் பணித்துள்ளாரா? (ஆ) அவ்வாறாயின், ஏன்? (இ) காணி கொள்ளுவதற்கெனத் தற்போதுள்ள திட்டங்களுள் சுடுகாடுகள், வீடுகள், விளையாட்டு மைதானங்கள் போன்ற மிக அவசர தேவைகளுக்குரிய திட்டங்களுமிருக்கின்றனவென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) உள்ளூராட்சிச் சபைகளும், உள்ளூராட்சி ஆணையாளரும் மிக அவசரமான

லாபிக் பிழிதூர்

தேவையெனக் கருதுகின்ற அக்காணிக்கொள்வனவுகளை மேற்கொள்ளுவது பற்றி அவர் கிந்திப்பாரா? (உ) அவ்வாறாயின், எப்போழுது? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government: (a) Has he directed the abandonment of any or all proposals for acquisition of land for purposes of local authorities? (b) If so, why? (c) Is he aware that among the acquisition proposals pending were proposals for very urgent requirements such as cemeteries, housing and playgrounds? (d) Will he consider proceeding with those acquisitions which the local authorities and the Commissioner of Local Government consider are urgent? (e) If so, when, and if not why?

ஈ.பி. ப்ரேமதாசு மெ. (பலாண் பாலன் ஈ.மெ.இன் பார்டிமென்ட் லேக்)

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாசு—உள்ளுராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

(a) No. The Minister is examining all proposals to ensure that acquisitions will not be used for political and/or corrupt purposes. (b) Does not arise. (c) No. Wherever proposals of an urgent nature arise, the Minister will take steps to acquire land immediately. (d) The Minister will give due consideration to the recommendations of the local authority and the Commissioner of Local Government and make his recommendation to the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power having regard to the public interest. (e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

ரீசுவே விதூரி தேவார்தலென்ருவ: ஸ்வித ஈரமூரூ

ரீசுவே விதூரி தேவார்தலென்ருவ:

ஸ்வித ஈரமூரூ

அரசினர் மின்சாரத் திணைக்களத்திற்கு நிதியொதுக்கல்

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS: FINANCIAL RESERVE

ஐ. ஸ. 10.15

ஈ. பி. பி. ஈ. ஸி.லா (ஓவெ, லாபிக்) ஸி விதூரி ஈ.மெ.இன் ஸி ஸி.லா.லா.லா.

(கெளரவ ஈ. பி. ஈ. ஸி.லா—காணி, நீர்ப் பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்)

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

I move,

“That this House resolves, that a sum of Rupees Eleven million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and cents eighty-three (Rs. 11,116,900.83) representing the net profits of the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings at the close of the financial year commencing on October 1, 1963, and ending on September 30, 1964, shall be set apart as a financial reserve for the purposes of those undertakings.”

The Electrical Department operates on a strictly commercial basis. That means that the department has to repay all loans obtained from the Government of Ceylon for electrical undertakings. It pays customs duties on equipment imported.

The Financial Reserve Ordinance (Chapter 414) provides for the creation of a reserve fund for the “Profits of the Department.” The monies lying in the fund are utilized to meet expenditure on extensions, renewals, and, if the necessity does arise, the deficits in the department’s budget.

Recently, due to the department not being in a position to obtain loans from the Central Government, it utilized the sums lying in this fund to meet development schemes of a fairly large nature. Some of the items of work that were financed from this fund are the replacement of the old diesel sets at Pettah by

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව:

සංවිත අරමුදල

[ශ්‍රී සී. ඩී. ද සිල්වා]

new diesel generating sets costing Rs. 8.4 million, installing a generating station at Chunnakam and augmenting the generating capacity at the same station costing approximately Rs. 5 million, meeting the local expenditure of the second steam driven alternator set at Kelanitissa Power Station, Grandpass, costing Rs. 8.4 million. So far, a sum of Rs. 35.099 million has been invested on capital works from this fund.

The department has proposals to spend on renewals and extensions a sum of approximately Rs. 39.96 million during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, that is, the current financial year and the next financial year, namely, on items for which approval has been obtained earlier during the current financial year, Rs. 7,150,000; funds for which sanction has been obtained in the year 1965-66 Rs. 4,620,000; expenditure on items, sanction for which will be sought this year, Rs. 3,730,000; expenditure in 1965-66 on items for which sanction will be sought this year Rs. 12,700,000; new works for which sanction will be sought next year Rs. 8,500,000; and on wiring Rs. 3,260,000; the total of which comes to Rs. 39,960,000.

In the department's proposals, rural electrification has received priority. We have made provision for the following: rural electrification—expenditure during the current year Rs. 745,000; work under electrification of the first 50 villages, approved in the last financial year, Rs. 2,400,000. For this the total cost is Rs. 3.1 million—.4 million rupees to be met from P.L. 480, .3 million rupees from Vote 7 and the balance required is Rs. 2,400,000.

We are preparing the second list of 50 villages for electrification, which will come before the House for approval, and for that we require Rs. 3,250,000.

The third list of 50 villages for electrification is also there and we require Rs. 3,250,000.

The fourth list of 50 villages will need Rs. 3,250,000. There will be 150 new villages and the cost of 100 miles of 33 K. V. and 11 K. V. lines to provide a supply of electricity to some more villages and small towns will be Rs. 2,500,000—and that will be a total of Rs. 15,395,000.

Then I wish to say that I suggest there should be a reduction in the cost of current now.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (සවිසන් නොව)

(කොළඹ 13 නගර සභාව, පෙරේරා—යාදියාන්තොට)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

What was the document from which you were reading?

ශ්‍රී සී. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(කොළඹ 13 නගර සභාව, පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

My notes. I was reading the figures out.

Sir, there has been a very great development in the generation of electricity. You will remember that we had 50,000 kilowatt capacity at Laxapana, 5,000 kilowatts at Gal-Oya, 17,000 kilowatts—old steam generator—at Kolonnawa and 10,000 kilowatts of old diesel bought from the old company operating in the Pettah.

Now we have scrapped the 17,000 kilowatt plant at Kolonnawa and we are not using that, and, as I said earlier, the 10,000 kilowatts old diesel generator at Pettah has been removed and new generators have been installed.

So now we have got 50,000 kilowatts at Laxapana—Stage 11B, new power station is ready and operating. In fact, I have asked for a date from the Prime Minister to declare open Stage IIB.

Stage IA produces 25,000 kilowatts and Stage IIA produces 25,000 kilowatts. Both those stages were completed before 1960, and in 1960 we began Stage IIB producing 50,000

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව :

සංවිත අරමුදල

kilowatts. As a result, we brought up the capacity of Laxapana to 100,000 kilowatts. Gal-Oya used to produce 5,000 kilowatts and that was increased to 10,000 kilowatts. Instead of the Kolonnawa old steam generator we have a new 50,000 kilowatt generator at Grandpass in operation now. The Grandpass generator came into operation last year but Stage IIB is now coming into operation.—[*Interruption*]. 100,000 new kilowatts. No, I am sorry, 50,000 at Laxapana, 5,000 kilowatts at Gal-Oya; and then we have 105,000 new kilowatts.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Gal-Oya has a capacity of 12,000 kilowatts.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

No, 5,000 kilowatts.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You use only 5,000 kilowatts?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

In 1955 we had 50,000 kilowatts at Laxapana and 5,000 kilowatts at Gal-Oya. Now we have added another 50,000 kilowatts at Laxapana. We have another 50,000 kilowatts at Grandpass and an additional 5,000 kilowatts at Gal-Oya. We have added 105,000 new kilowatts. Now we have 160,000 kilowatts of good, efficient generation.

I have recently appointed a committee to look into the power cost and power development in Ceylon with Mr. J. N. Goswami, Colombo Plan Power Project Adviser to the

Department of National Planning, as Chairman, with the following members:

Mr. Jayatilaka from the Department of National Planning;

Mr. Gomes from the Treasury;

The General Manager, Department of Government Electrical Undertakings;

Mr. Siriwardena, Asst. Secretary of the Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power, who is in charge of this subject;

Mr. Charavanapavan of the Department of Electrical Undertakings.

One of the terms of reference of this committee is:

"To examine the existing Tariffs of electricity supply to the different categories of power consumers and suggest promotional measures for economic development, by rationalizing the different power tariffs in relation to the characteristics of industry and its bulk power demands".

I have asked the chairman to expedite the report. An interim report promised some time next month.

The rate of construction works, specially in connection with rural electrification, is slow due to various reasons. I have asked the Electrical Department to set up a self-contained unit to undertake all rural electrification, so that this work could be expedited.

There is ample scope for utilization of electricity in rural areas, and it is the policy of the Government to supply electricity to villages as far as we can. Therefore, we have taken a 132,000 grid line from Laxapana to Balangoda and from Balangoda via Pelmadulla, Rakwana, Deniyaya and Akuressa to Galle. I might say that 132 K. V. is the standard voltage at which current is transmitted in the grid lines all over the world. From Galle sub-station, which corresponds to the sub-station at Kolonnawa, 11 and 32 K. V. lines to Bentara, Ahanagama, Weligama, Matara, Denivaya and Tangalle are under construction now. A 132 K. V. line is being completed to the cement works at

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව:

සංචිත අරමුදල

[ශ්‍රී ලංකා වි. පී. ද සිල්වා]

Puttalam. A new 132 K.V. line is being brought to Colombo to give additional power to the new industries coming up around Ratmalana. It is proposed to implement the policy enunciated in the Throne Speech with regard to rural electrification. To speed up rural electrification we are setting up a special unit—a self-contained unit—in the Electrical Department. We intend to take up 150 new villages during the current financial year and the next financial year.

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

(තිரு. පී. ජී. බී. කේනමන්—කොළඹ මධ්‍යම මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය)

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

What do you mean by self-contained department?

ශ්‍රී ලංකා වි. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

We are making two or three changes. At present the cost of service connection to each house is Rs. 150, and the rule is that this amount has to be paid in advance. We propose to alter that and make arrangements for the service connection to be given by the department and the cost recovered in instalments. In the utilization of funds allocated for rural electrification, the department adopts a strict procedure. The prospective consumer has also to sign an agreement when he pays the advance against the service connection and security deposit. I feel that these conditions are difficult to fulfil and also tend to restrict the growth of rural electrification. I have, therefore, issued instructions to the department to charge about 10 to 12 per cent. of the present advance, which should be sufficient to cover the service connection charges, and to recover the balance in five or six months, in instalments.

Now, about the fire last night and the power failure in Colombo—

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Your Budget ended in gloom! Why, the Hon. Minister of State said that they are groping in the dark, and this must have been to provide the necessary "darkness".

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(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

A power failure while the Debate was going on would not have affected this House, because I have made arrangements to have a stand-by generator at the Pettah Power Station connected to this House, the Senate, the G. P. O., the General Hospital and other essential institutions.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have no faith in your own department.

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(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It is not that. There can be a power failure at any moment, and a stand-by is necessary. Once before, the House had to adjourn for lack of current last year, and after that I made arrangements for a stand-by generator at the Stanley Power House so that in case there is a power failure, within a few minutes we can provide an alternative supply.

I asked the General Manager how it had happened, and he said that it was due to a short circuit in an earth resistant to a transmitter. There is a special cubicle there, and he said that some people appeared to have stored some other things in that cubicle, which had led to the fire. I have asked him to hold an inquiry at once to find out what things were kept there, who kept them, when, and why. It may be due to gross neglect, gross carelessness or sabotage, I do

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not know. I asked the General Manager whether it could have been due to any of those reasons, and he told me that he could not say.

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(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

It was not a strike?

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(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

No. I have asked the General Manager to submit a report and I shall look into the matter further.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කළේ උදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ප්‍ර. හා. 10.35

කේනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Speaker, it is very satisfying to note that the Electrical Department is making profits. These profits are to be set aside as special reserves. But even Government departments cannot live by profits alone.

It is necessary that we should register in this House a protest at the very poor service given to consumers by the Electrical Department. At one time we regarded the Electrical Department as a Cinderella department; but now it is an "ugly sister" department.

The Electrical Department has a monopoly over the productions and sale of electric power. The rates we pay for the purchase of electric power are exceedingly high compared to the rates at which electricity is sold in other parts of the world, even India. We were told that it is necessary to increase these rates in order to pay up certain loans.—[Interruption]. But what is the service you give in return?

My hon. Friends know that the department has now become somewhat more efficient in collecting arrears from consumers who do not pay up their bills in time. In fact, very often, they collect arrears which are not due. They always threaten to cut off a person's supply and then he pays up, and only after an year or an year and a half he gets back the extra amount he has paid. After all, what the consumers demand is that there should at least be an ordinarily dependable service.

My Hon. Friend the Minister patted himself on the back about the increase in the generation of electrical power.

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(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

For industry.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I shall come to the question of industry in a moment. Will the Hon. Minister tell us, for instance, how many breakdowns there were this year in Colombo? Where I live there is a breakdown once every fortnight, that is, in the Kollupitiya area. I know that in other parts of my constituency there are repeated breakdowns. The Hon. Minister is now extremely worried about last night's failure of the electricity supply in the City of Colombo. But this is a regular feature, and I want to know, has my Hon. Friend gone into this matter? He has not taken over the Ministry of Power for the first time. He is not a new Minister of Power. He is the Minister of Power since 1960.

The situation is steadily getting worse, not getting better. Now, why is that? Have you looked into the matter? My Hon. Friend owes an explanation to the consumers of Colombo from whom he gets the biggest revenue. He gets Rs. 5 million profit a year from Colombo

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[කෙනෙමන් මය.]

alone. He owes them an explanation why such a rotten service is given to Colombo.

I spoke of breakdowns. Much worse things happen. Why cannot you at least end the low and irregular voltage in your supply of electricity to Colombo? All electrical appliances in Colombo are getting ruined because you do not have a regular and uniform voltage supply. You make Rs. 5 million profit from the consumers in Colombo. People are using more electrical appliances like fans, irons, etc., today. You cannot import new ones. It is not possible to get spare parts easily. These appliances are being ruined by the irregular voltage supplied. But neither the Electrical Department nor the Hon. Minister seems to worry about these matters. I think the Hon. Minister owes us an explanation. What is he doing about this question?

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

He uses firewood.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Or kerosene.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Electrical appliances are no longer used only by the rich, but they are used by the other strata of society as well—cookers, irons, lights, fans, refrigerators, radios and so on and so forth. Why is it that you cannot give at least a uniform voltage to Colombo? Why these constant fluctuations? My Hon. Friend must give us an explanation for this. He talks about how he is generating more and more power. He thinks he

is some sort of a superman. But he does not realize that the service is extremely bad. I think what is needed today is a big shake-up in the top ranks of the Electrical Department. It is long overdue. We have not been very fortunate in the choice of the persons guiding the destinies of the department for the last decade or two. Unless some of the persons at the top of the department are shaken out of their complacency, we are not going to get the type of service which consumers are entitled to expect for the money they are asked to pay. We need very firm action in this matter.

The Hon. Minister also gave us some figures to show how much power he is generating or intending to generate through the department—a total of about 160,000 kilowatts.

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(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Generating now.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

But does my Hon. Friend know that the total amount of electricity that is generated is just about enough to keep pace with consumer demand? All the past Governments and this Government are talking about development programmes, increased capital investment in industries and so on. Well, all such developments will require enormously greater power generated for industrial use. But it seems to me that the generation of power by the department of electricity is losing in the race with the already existing consumer demand—non-industrial, domestic consumer demand. You will not have enough power to meet the needs of new industrial projects. It is a serious matter. It is not enough just to say "Oh, now I am producing 10,000 kilowatts in Gal Oya; formerly I produced only 5,000." I ask my Hon. Friend, for how many

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months in the year is he going to produce 10,000 kilowatts of power? Can he guarantee that in every month of the year.

fail. That is the whole basis of your policy. It is only three months in the year that you can generate 10,000 kilowatts from Gal-Oya.

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(කෙළරා ආරක්ෂක උපකරණ)

(An hon. Member)

Only three months.

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(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

100,000 kilowatts at Laxapana.

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(කීරු. කෙනෙත්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Hon. Minister is shaking his head.

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(කීරු. කෙනෙත්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

How far have you gone with your all-Island grid?

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(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That is why the thermal plant at Grandpass is there as a standby.

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(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

To the whole of the south.

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(කලාපිති එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Your department is going to have another thermal plant.

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(කීරු. කෙනෙත්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

He is going to have all sorts of K.V. lines to the south. But tell us, when will you have the all-Island grid scheme finished? I am grossly dissatisfied with what is happening in the Department of Electrical Undertakings. We do not think it is measuring up to the task. When my good Friend asks us to create reserves, he should at least give this House an assurance that there will be a better service not only to the consumers but also to the country especially in regard to its needs for industrial development. That is all that I have to say on that matter, but there are a number of other questions regarding Colombo.

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(කීරු. කෙනෙත්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Whenever we ask him about what is happening, he says that he has a thermal plant at Grandpass as standby in case the existing supply fails.

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(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That is the normal procedure all over the world.

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(කීරු. කෙනෙත්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

What are you doing today? Your main interest at the moment is not to expand power supply but to build up your reserves for a standby supply of power when your existing plants

There is the question why he does not give permission to the Colombo Municipal Council to distribute electricity. There are a number of outstanding questions like that, but I do not intend to deal with them. I would however be failing in my duty as a representative of Colombo in this House if I do not register my strong and emphatic protest with regard to the service supplied to the City of

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[කෙනමත් මය.]

Colombo by the Department of Electrical Undertakings and the Minister.

ප්‍ර. සා. 10.48

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(තිල. පෙරිනාට්. සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister would like us to congratulate him on the fact that this department is able to show a profit of Rs. 11 million in a situation in which other commercialized departments of Government are showing losses. But we are unable to join in such congratulations for the reason that I am compelled to repeat a complaint that I have made over the years in this House to the Minister and even to his predecessors without much heed being paid to it.

The principal complaint in which I join my hon. Friend, the Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) is that the Colombo consumer is getting a very bad deal.

The second complaint which I make as a Member of the Colombo Municipal Council is that the council is getting a very bad deal from the Electrical Department. I will deal with the second complaint first.

The demand made by the Colombo Municipal Council to the department to hand over to the council the distribution of electricity within the city was first addressed to this department, I think, in the days in which the Stanley Power Station was taken over from Messrs. Boustead Bros. It was as far back as that. There is a whole roomful of files relating to this matter in the municipal council. Such tortuous correspondence has gone on between the department and the municipal council over the years over this request that the distribution of electricity within the city be handed over to the municipal council.

The very bad deal which is being given to the Colombo Municipal Council could be understood if this

honourable House remembers that some village councils are given the distribution of electricity in their areas. Urban councils rely for a large portion of their revenue upon the distribution of electricity. Some town councils have also been given that right—

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(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Municipal Council.

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(තිල. පෙරිනාට්. සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

—but the Colombo Municipal Council, the premier local authority in the Island, is denied the right of distribution of electricity within its own limits.

Now, Sir, in making representations before the Choksy Commission on local government reforms, as far back as 1955, I had the pleasure of going through some of these files relating to the correspondence between the Government and the council and it makes very piquant reading. There is one file which ends in a most unseemly exchange of unpleasant letters between the Municipal Commissioner at that time and the Mayor of the time. There are some very forceful letters written by past Mayors to past Ministers and equally pungent replies by past Ministers, like Sir John Kotelawala, to the council.—[Interruption]. The Hon. Minister of Nationalized Services is wailing over the fact that the past Finance Ministers did not reply to him when he was Mayor of Colombo. Anyway, Sir, since he still continues, though on a very dubious status, to adorn the Colombo Municipal Council as a member and since he is now the Minister of Nationalized Services, I believe, he will get a satisfactory reply from the Hon. Minister of Finance who sits on his left, regarding this very question. In any case, his problem, the Hon. Minister's problem, is solved, but the problem of

the municipal council continues. I have the greatest fear that since it remains a part of the Ministry administered by the Hon. Leader of the House, this problem will continue to be with us for some time. It is, therefore, necessary for the record, at least, that some of the tricks regarding this matter are known.

The Colombo Municipal Council alone consumes Rs. 1,860,950 worth of electricity. The bill, I think, somewhere next year will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2 million for lighting alone. It would be somewhere near Rs. 2½ million, if we included the Rs. 475,000, which has been spent on electricity consumed for running the trolley bus service. Now, I have my own quarrel with the Hon. Minister of Nationalized Services for what he did last year in giving up the trolley bus service; but, while I do not want to defend him, I certainly do not want to make use of the present occasion to censure him for it. I certainly disagreed with the closure of the passenger transport department, but without making excuses for the Hon. Minister I must mention to the Hon. Leader of the House that the trolley bus service of the Colombo Municipal Council had to gear its bus rates to the bus fares of the C.T.B., namely, some of the lowest rates in the world, while the municipal council was paying for electricity consumed for traction purposes at the highest rates in the world. It was an intolerable burden put upon the trolley bus service by the Electrical Department. That was one of the reasons or causes that led to the recurrent losses shown by the Colombo Municipal Council Passenger Transport Department. I am not stating this as an excuse for the closing down of the passenger transport department. I do not agree with that action of the Hon. Minister, but I want to mention this—that this is one of the causes for the recurrent losses of that department, namely, the high charge made for electricity consumed for traction purposes. While the bus rates were among the

lowest in the world, the electricity rates which we had to pay the Electrical Department were about the highest. That is a sad position, Sir. It is another example of the manner in which this “ugly sister”, as the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) called it, has been treated by the Electrical Department.

The Colombo municipal area has for a long time financed all the wild-cat schemes of this department. I was able to show in a previous Debate—I do not want to go over it again—how in 1952, for the purpose of laying a line all the way up to some place somewhere near Chilaw, to give a connection to one consumer, the department had spent Rs. 60,000. Now, Sir, that was in the bad old days of 1952, and the Hon. Minister is not responsible for what happened during that period. But if you take the losses incurred by the department on the supply of electricity to Nuwara Eliya for that year and the losses incurred in respect of the Kandy supply for that year, you will see that those losses were compensated for by the profits the department was able to earn out of distribution in Colombo. In other words, the Colombo consumer was made to pay for all the faults of the department and for the losses incurred by the department through mismanagement, inefficiency and, perhaps, corruption. For all those losses, the Colombo consumer was made to pay in those years.

Quite a number of those matters may have been rectified over the years, but I am not satisfied that the Colombo consumer does not continue to be exploited in the same way now. It is no answer to say that the Colombo consumer is paying the same rates and on the same tariff as his counterpart elsewhere, and that consumer rates are the same all over the Island. This is also no answer when you take into account the fact that the largest number of consumers in any sector is to be

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[බර්තාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

found in Colombo. There is no doubt that the bulk of the profits which are being shown is earned within Colombo.

The Hon. Minister's accounts next year will show some drop because the Rs. 475,000 earned by way of supply of electricity for the trolley bus service will not be available. In 1955, the Choksy Commission on local government reform discussed this question at length both with the Central Government and the local authorities. They were told by the Central Government that the objection to the department handing over to the Colombo Municipal Council the distribution of electricity within city limits was due to some undertaking that had been given to the World Bank. It was said that the World Bank had made it possible for Government to obtain a loan from the I.B.R.D. for Stage IIA of the Hydro-Electric Scheme, and one of the recommendations was that the department should increase the scope of its activities by taking over the distribution south of the land formed by Puttalam, Habarana and Kalkudah, excluding the Gal-Oya Valley. This would involve taking over the local authority schemes in the area. It was urged, therefore, that the exclusion of Colombo City would be diametrically opposed to that advice. That was the advice given by the World Bank.

I know that once again this Government is about to be beholden to the World Bank for assistance in pulling it out of its financial difficulties and may find it difficult to disagree with the recommendations of the World Bank, but the recommendation made prior to 1955, in regard to Stage IIA, was that the area south of the land formed by Puttalam, Habarana and Kalkudah, excluding the Gal-Oya Valley, be taken over completely by the department, and even the local authorities in that area which

distribute electricity at the moment should hand over their schemes completely to the department.

That was the reason for the refusal to hand over to the Colombo Municipal Council the distribution of electricity. I am not impressed by this reason. We must take into account the fact that in those very areas—Colombo was the principal source of profit to the Electrical Department; today it is not the principal source; in those days it was not only the principal source, it was the sole source—the profits derived from Colombo helped to wipe out the losses incurred elsewhere and left a residual profit to be shown by the department at the end of the year. That was the position prior to 1954. But even after that the profits earned from Colombo loomed large in the accounts of the department. That being the case, I find it a little difficult to accept this recommendation of the World Bank as being the cause or the principal cause, or even as a valid reason, for not giving the Colombo Municipal Council the right to distribute electricity.

It was pointed out by the council at the same time that there would be no breach of the conditions imposed by the World Bank if this were done. I am not going into the legal argument involved in that matter, but there was sufficient evidence led before the Choksy Commission by the council to demonstrate that point.

Then, Sir, there was the other suggestion, namely, that the council should buy electricity in bulk from the department and take over the distribution system of the Electrical Department and maintain it in Colombo at certain rates prescribed by the department. In regard to that proposal which emanated from the department itself, the Government reversed its own suggestion, and gave as a reason that if the Colombo Municipal Council were given the right to distribute electricity, they would usurp the authority of the department and fix their own rates and tariffs and discourage the consumer

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from the purchase of electricity by an increase in the rates. The Electrical Department feared a drop in revenue on account of a possible exploitative action on the part of the Colombo Municipal Council, that the Colombo Municipal Council would raise their rates in order to increase revenue and thereby discourage the consumer, and the discouragement of the consumer would result in people preferring to live in darkness or use kerosene oil—which is now sold at a cheaper rate decided by this Government—use kerosene oil lamps instead of having their own homes lit with electricity. That was one of the fears expressed.

I just do not understand the logic of this argument. The Colombo Municipal Council is an elected body. Should the council pass on this kind of burden to the consumer in Colombo, you can be sure that the voters of Colombo will take appropriate revenge at the earliest opportunity.

It is the Electrical Department which appears to be immune from any kind of complaint made by consumers, of any suggestions made by hon. Members on the Floor of this House and by the Colombo council. All these things just remain unattended. The department escapes unscathed. It could not be the same with the Colombo Municipal Council. If the council should act as an exploiter in the city the voters of Colombo will take appropriate action. It is an elected body. So I do not see the logic of this argument that the Colombo council would make use of the situation in order to mulct the Colombo consumer, and that in order to save the consumer from the possible voracious appetite for revenue it was necessary for the department to continue with this business of distribution of electricity in the city.

This was said at a time when 80 per cent. of the revenue obtained by the Electrical Department was from the City of Colombo. I do not think it is the same today. The fear in regard to

throttling of sales, as they said, was therefore one that could not bear examination for a minute.

They had another argument and that is the most amusing argument of all. The argument was that the Colombo Municipal Council had shown a likelihood of its being dominated by political groups hostile to the Government in office at the time. The United National Party was in office at the time and they were afraid that the Colombo Municipal Council, which had by resolution joined, or shown support of, the *hartal* of 1953, which had flown a black flag over the Town Hall on August 12, 1953, might continue to be dominated by groups and parties hostile to the Government of the day and use this control of electricity for political purposes. This was one of the fears expressed by the Government of the day.

For nine years the situation was entirely different. You had a Central Government which was run by a party which was not the United National Party, and you had a municipal council during that same period completely dominated by the United National Party. Now the situation has changed again. The Central Government is once again run by the United National Party. The Colombo Municipal Council is also in the hands of the United National Party.

In this situation of a return to the pre-1953 period the accord that has been arrived at between the Central Government and the local authority in Colombo might provide a solution to the problem. At least it is possible for us to hope that on the basis of this accord the political complex in that sphere would now probably disappear from the minds of administrators and what could not be done for 18 years could possibly be attempted now.

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I would like to read the figures in regard to the supply of electricity in 1953-54 in the City of Colombo. An analysis of the expenditure is as follows :

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO THE CITY OF COLOMBO, 1953-54

Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure of the Electrical Department

	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue		11,932,570
Expenditure—		
Distribution, i.e., Salaries and Allowances to staff of the Colombo Distribution Section, the Revenue Collection Section, Expenditure on repairs, maintenance, &c.	1,569,441	
Generation, Transmission, and Management and General Charges..	3,238,455	
Annuities and Interest Payments	2,902,298	
		7,710,194
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure ..		4,222,376

The Choksy Commission had worked out what the figures would be if the distribution was handed over to the Municipality of Colombo for the same year and on the same figures. This is what they give :

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO THE CITY OF COLOMBO, 1953-54

Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure if the Colombo Municipality did the Distribution

	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue		11,932,570
Expenditure—		
Distribution, i.e., Salaries and Allowances to staff of the Colombo Distribution Section, the Revenue Collection Section, Expenditure on Maintenance, Repairs, &c.	1,569,441	
Purchase of Bulk Supply from the Electrical Department (approximately 22,000 KW. being the Department's estimate of the Units consumed in 1953-54)	9,000,000	
Annuities and interest payments on Rs. 18 million (Department's estimated depreciated value of Capital Assets of Distribution Scheme)	1,324,472	
		11,893,913
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure ..		38,657

What was concretely proposed in respect of 1953-54 was that the Electrical Department should forgo a portion of its profits—a large portion of its profits—that out of the sum of Rs. 4,222,376 shown as profits for the year 1953-54 from the distribution system in Colombo, they retain a sum of Rs. 38,657 and hand the rest to the Colombo Municipal Council.

This, precisely, is what the department has refused to do. I think the position today is that the figure is

slightly in excess of what the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) mentioned. He said it was Rs. 5 million. I believe it is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6 million.

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(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That is right.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

This discussion between the council and the Government has been going on. Mayors have come and gone. Ministers have come and gone. Even Governments have come and gone. But the controversy remains.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This Minister has come to stay.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

So far as the Minister of Power is concerned, he stays. All things change but he remains the same.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Hon. Minister of Power to go into this question with the Hon. Minister of Local Government on the basis of the recommendations made by the Choksy Commission, your own commission, appointed by the U. N. P. Government, one of the good actions of the U. N. P. Government of the period 1947-56, of the past which you are yourselves now condemning. It is a matter in regard to which the Hon. Minister of State does not need to utter any *mea culpa*. This is a good recommendation. In regard to this matter please see paragraph 392, page 116, of the Choksy Commission Report, Sessional Paper XXXIII of 1955.

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(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The profit from electricity in Colombo is Rs. 4 million.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is something wrong with your figures.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Benard Soysa)

It was Rs. 4 million in 1953. It rose to much more than that. The Choksy

Commission estimated Rs. 6 million at that time. I am afraid there is something wrong.

The accounting system of the Electrical Department is manned by some of the best men in any accountants' service. It is one of the first departments that adopted machine accounting methods. I have no complaints against any of the gentlemen involved in it, but I strongly protest against the accounts they send to me and other consumers in Colombo because invariably the machine accounting system gives wrong accounts.

I know there was an officer of the Inland Revenue Department who was debited with a sum of Rs. 700-odd for one year and he wrote to the Electrical Department and protested that he was being asked to pay Rs. 700 more than what he ought to pay for electricity consumed for one year. Long correspondence ensued between the officer of the Inland Revenue Department and the Electrical Department and the accounting officer of the Electrical Department, to whom he wrote, wrote back to the Inland Revenue Department complaining that he had been wrongly assessed in respect of income tax for the preceding year and that he had been asked to pay Rs. 700-odd in excess of what he ought to pay. The two officers arranged to visit each other in their respective departments. The officer of the Electrical Department visited the Inland Revenue Department and the error in the assessment was discovered and adjusted. But while the officer in the Inland Revenue Department continued to seek the assistance of the Electrical Department in reducing his bill, no co-operation was forthcoming till he visited the Electrical Department and demonstrated that the figure "722" had been entered in the wrong column and that was how, instead of a number of those figures going across the decimal point, he had been asked to pay Rs. 700 when in fact what was due from him was only Rs. 7.22. Rs. 7.22 had been entered as Rs. 722.

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I am not blaming even the machines in that department, but there is something wrong somewhere because I am, as a representative of a section of the residents of Colombo, inundated with complaints regarding the erroneous bills that are sent. And if you do not pay the bill in time you find, when you are next billed by the department, that there is a big difference between the figures. The amount of arrears changes from time to time. I do not know whether any interest or something like that is added on, but there is a change.

When the Hon. Minister tells us that the profits from Colombo have gone down to Rs. 4 million, I find it difficult to believe it. I think there is something wrong.

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(Mr. Keuneman)

Must be consumer resistance.

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(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

It may be that what they fear—the throttling of sales on the part of the Colombo Municipal Council—has already taken place at the hands of the department. It may be that that is what is happening. In any case, I find it difficult to believe that the profit has gone down to Rs. 4 million.

This what the Choksy Report said :

“Even if this figure”—

The figure I gave—

“—has to be adjusted because of any variation in the Department's revenue from the bulk supply, or in the annuity payments to be made by Government as a result of the figure of Rs. 18 million being scaled down, the Government Electrical Department will still be left with a very substantial margin of profit from only supplying (and not also distributing) electricity on a bulk supply basis to the Colombo Municipality. It does not appear that the adjustment will have to be very considerable, but even if it means the reduction of the estimated profit of Rs. 4.1 million, by one-third, the Department will still be making over Rs. 27 lakhs profit from the mere bulk

supply of current to the Colombo Municipality. If this large profit will not enable the Government Electrical Department to emerge with an over-all profit at the end of a year's working over the whole Island, the remedy may be found, at least partly, by the internal re-organisation of the Department itself, and internal economies.”

Now, Sir, that is one aspect of this matter.

I have said enough on this subject of the quarrel between the council and the department. I do not want to enlarge on the matter but I wish the Hon. Minister would take notice even now of the complaint that has been made and end this 25 or 30 year-old controversy by handing over the distribution of electricity to the City Council.

The present position in regard to administrative relations between the department and the council is also lamentable. We have a street lighting system, and it is required that we should get the consent of the department regarding all expansion of street lighting and fixtures.

The Colombo Municipal Council, under the Electricity Act, has no authority, not merely in regard to generation but even in regard to laying the transmission system. We have no legal authority. But by some kind of administrative imposition, the Colombo Municipal Council has taken upon itself the task of erecting the posts, fixing the lamps and then writing to the Electrical Department for a connection.

Now, I want to mention the unconscionable delays that take place. The posts for carrying the lamps along Narahenpita extension, that is, between its junction with Kirula Road and the bridge leading to Polhengoda, were erected somewhere in 1960 and it was only in 1964 that the electricity was supplied. It took 3½ years after the erection of the posts to get the department to supply the current. It took four years for the department to supply the current for the lights on Turret Road or Dharma-pala Mawatha where the Hon. Minister himself lives. It took four years

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for the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings to supply the electricity after having been notified by the council that the current was required for lighting that street.

Now, Sir, a local authority cannot be expected to discharge its duties by residents of the area with this kind of delay on the part of the Electrical Department. A proposal was made last year for the division of this empire. The Colombo Municipal Council's authority, which used to begin and end with the lamp, was allowed to extend somewhere half-way down the post; it ended somewhere half-way down the post which carried the lamp. That is the extension that the Hon. Minister's department was prepared to allow. There was a portion of the post which was no man's land and by operating on that no man's land it was possible for street urchins to put the lights out. This kind of division of authority is not at all helpful. A light gets burnt out; a replacement takes a long time, and it is not entirely the fault of the council. If the defect is with the distribution system, we have to wait until the department comes to the rescue.

The cure for all these things is to hand over the distribution to the City Council. I have my own complaints in regard to the municipality's handling of electricity but that is a separate matter. I admit that it is a good thing to see that the city is better lit. There are some roads that are not properly lit. Galle Road is insufficiently lit, I admit; but that does not mean that the lamps we get in the municipality should be installed only in those areas where the wealthy and the influential live—those streets are better lit—and that priority should be given to those areas seems unfair.

On the other hand I know that the council has purchased a vast quantity of lighting equipment—lights which are secondhand—and I am not sure that that transaction, which was arranged through the C. W. E. by the Colombo Municipal Council with some French firm, is one that could be approved. I am not quite sure that

it is possible for us to approve of that transaction. Be that as it may, it is entirely a quarrel between the council and the C. W. E., and I do not wish to discuss that question without further facts and outside its proper province.

I want to mention the fact that if street lighting is to be properly developed, we have to bring down the rates that are being charged and see that the distribution is handed over to the council, and also see that the consumer in Colombo and the resident in Colombo is benefited by this distribution scheme.

The Electrical Department has a large number of defects apart from those mentioned by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central in regard to the failure of current. From time to time the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries waxed eloquent, when he was on this side of the House—he was the chief complainant on one occasion—about the damage done to electrical equipment as a result of fluctuations in the strength of the current supplied by the department. Today he is silent. I wonder whether it will be possible for him to raise this question with the Hon. Minister and see that something is done.

The last matter I want to raise with the Hon. Minister on this occasion is the question of rural electrification. He is depositing a certain sum of money as a financial reserve. Is he in a position to tell us what progress has been made in regard to this matter of taking electricity to the villages? That was a great boast made at one time—the intention of the Hon. Minister, as soon as he took over from his predecessor, to carry through a bold programme of rural electrification.

I know the Congress Government in India did succeed in certain limited areas in taking the benefits of electricity to the village and thereby raising the standard of living of the peasant. It should be possible on a much larger scale here than in India, and in a more effective way, because we

ரகசே வீடெ டேபார்தமென்ருவ :

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are richer than India in regard to sources of power—country for country.

The Hon. Minister should give us some information as to how much money he has deployed into this sector of rural electrification.

The other question I want to ask him is on the subject of the thermal electrical unit which he has set up in Grandpass. If the Hon. Minister's perspective was to use the water resources of this country for the purpose of generating current, why embark upon this thermal unit in Grandpass, which requires the import of fuel?

So much water-power is available and is running waste in the hill country. It was the Hon. Minister's boast and his predecessor's ambition, that he would harness all this water-power for the generation of electricity which could be used for consumer purposes, industrialization, traction, and for the entire range of human activity that could be electrified in this country.

And while all plans have been pushed through, while the Park Committee Report is being chewed upon by the Hon. Minister for the purpose of electrification, we find the Hon. Minister spending so much money on setting up a thermal station in Grandpass which requires the import of fuel. What is the meaning of this?

Would the Hon. Minister give us some indication as to why it was necessary for him to embark on such a project? Will he also tell us whether this is an indication of future plans in regard to the tapping of water-power on a large scale?

பு. ஸ. 11.30

வி. டீமலிங்கம் (உடுவில்)

(திரு. வி. தர்மலிங்கம்—உடுவில்)

(Mr. V. Dharmalingam—Uduvil)

கௌரவ சபாநாயகரவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இங்கு நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் 'அரசினர் மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களைத்திற்கு நிதி யொதுக்கல்' சம்பந்தமான

கலந்துகொண்டு நான் நீண்ட நேரம் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. வட பகுதியில் மின்சார உற்பத்தி, விநியோக பற்றாக்குறை பற்றி இரண்டொரு கருத்துக்களை மாத்திரம் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்.

சமீபத்தில் கௌரவ காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்சக்தி அமைச்சர் (கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா) அவர்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்கு விஜயம் செய்த பொழுது சுன்னாகத்திலேயுள்ள மின்சார உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தைப் பார்வையிடுவதற்கான வாய்ப்பும் வசதியும் அவருக்குக் கிடைத்தது. அவர் சுன்னாக மின்சார உற்பத்தி நிலையத்திற்கு வந்தபொழுது வட பகுதியிலுள்ள தமிழ்பேசும் மக்கள், முக்கியமாக உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றங்கள் மின்சாரப் பற்றாக்குறை காரணமாகப் படும் கஷ்டநஷ்டங்களைப் பற்றி அவருக்கு விளக்கிக் கூறினோம். அதற்கிணங்க, மின்சார உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்குத் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளை கௌரவ மின்சார அமைச்சரவர்கள் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் எடுப்பாரென நம்புகின்றேன்.

வட பகுதிக்குத் தேவையான மின்சாரம் முழுவதும் சுன்னாகத்திலே உற்பத்தியாகக் கப்படுகின்றது என்பது கௌரவ அமைச்சருக்குத் தெரியும். இன்று அங்கே மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கென நான்கு இயந்திரங்களே இருக்கின்றன. இந் நான்கு இயந்திரங்களும் ஒருமித்து வேலை செய்தால் நாளொன்றுக்கு 4,000 கிலோ வாட் மின்சாரம்தான் உற்பத்தியாக்கப்படும் என்பதைக் கௌரவ அமைச்சரவர்களுக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த 4,000 கிலோ வாட் மின்சாரமும் இன்று யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் தேவையைப் பூர்த்திசெய்யப் போதியதாகாது என்பதையும் அவருக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன். இன்று யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே ஒன்பது கிராமச் சங்கங்களும், மற்றும் பல உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றங்களும் சுன்னாக மின்சார நிலையத்திலிருந்து மின்சாரத்தை வாங்குகின்றன. இந்த ஒன்பது கிராமச் சங்கங்களுக்கும் மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கும் இன்று நாளொன்றுக்கு 4,000 கிலோ வாட் மின்சாரத்திலும் பார்க்கக் கூடுதலான மின்சாரம் தேவைப்படுகின்றது. கடந்த இரண்டரை, மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக, இம் மன்றங்களை 'மிகவும் கவனமாக மின்சாரத்தைப் பாவிக்க வேண்டும், புதிய பாவனையாளர்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் விநியோகிக்கக் கூடாது' என்று மின்

ரீதியில் விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டும்:

கனம் அமைச்சர்

சார இலாகா கட்டுப்படுத்தி வந்திருக்கின்றது. இதனால், தேவையானவர்களுக்கு மின்சாரத் தைக் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்கள் கடந்த காலங்களில் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன.

கள் எடுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு விரைவாக வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கும்படி நான் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். லக்ஸ்பான மின்சாரம் விரைவில் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட வேண்டும்.

கௌரவ சபாநாயகரவர்களே, நான் எனது பேச்சின் ஆரம்பத்தில் சுனாகா மின்சார நிலையத்திலுள்ள நாலு இயந்திரங்களும் ஒரே நேரத்தில் வேலை செய்தால்தான் 4,000 கிலோ வாட் மின்சாரம் கிடைக்கும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டேன். ஆனால் அந்த நாலு இயந்திரங்களிலும் தினமொன்றுக்கு ஒரு இயந்திரத்தை ஓய்வெடுக்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதனால், அந்த நாலு இயந்திரங்களில் ஒன்று மாறி ஒன்றாக, ஒரு இயந்திரத்தை வேலை செய்யாமல் வைத்திருப்பது வழக்கம். அப்படி, ஒன்று ஓய்வெடுக்க, மற்ற மூன்றும் வேலை செய்வதால் 3,000 கிலோவாட் மின்சாரம்தான் கிடைக்கின்றது. இதனால், எங்களுடைய தேவைக்குப் போதாத—மிகவும் குறைவான—மின்சாரமே உற்பத்தியாக்கப்படுகின்றது. யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே எத்தனையோ பாவனையாளர்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் வழங்கமுடியாத நிலை இன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. கடந்த 2, 3 ஆண்டுகளாக மேலும் இரண்டு மின்சார இயந்திரங்களை ஸ்தாபிக்க அரசாங்கம் முயற்சித்தது. ஸ்தாபித்த அடுத்த கிழமையிலேயே அவை பழுதடைந்து விட்டன. அவை இன்னமும் திருத்தப்படாமலிருக்கின்றன. பழுதடைந்த பகுதிகளை ஜேர்மனிக்கோ, வேறெங்கோ அனுப்பியிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவை இன்னமும் திருத்தப்பட்டு வந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை எனவே, கூடிய விரைவில் இவ்வியந்திரங்களைத் திருத்துவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எல்லா இயந்திரங்களையும் உற்பத்தி செய்யச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்த ஆறு இயந்திரங்களும் மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்தாலும் கூட, யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் இன்றைய தேவைக்கு போதுமானதாகாது என்பதையும் நான் இங்கு சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன்.

கௌரவ காணி அமைச்சர் அண்மையில் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்கு வந்தபொழுது லக்ஸ்பானவிலிருந்து மின்சாரத்தை யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர முயற்சிகள் எடுக்கப்படுவதாகத் தெரிவித்தார். இவ்விஷயத்தை யோட்டி எவ்வளவு விரைவாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும்:

செ. வி. ரத்னையக மஹோத்ஸவம்.

(திரு. கே. பி. ரத்னையகம்)

(Mr. K. B. Ratnayake)

காணி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மகாவலி கங்கையையும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருவார்கள்.

வீரமலிங்கம் மஹோத்ஸவம்.

(திரு. தர்மலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Dharmalingam)

நான் ஏற்கனவே குறிப்பிட்டதைப் போல உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்களே நாட்டின் பல பகுதிகளிலும் மின்சார விநியோகத்தைச் செய்கின்றன. இந்த உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து பெருந்தொகையான பணத்தைக் கடனாகப் பெற்றே தத்தமது பகுதிகளில் மின்சார விநியோகத்தை மேற்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கெல்லாம் போதியளவு மின்சாரத்தை இன்று மின்சார இலாகா வழங்கத் தவறிவிட்டது. இதனால் உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்கள் தமது திட்டங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் இலாபகரமாக நடத்த முடியாமல் திண்டாடுகின்றன. மின்சாரம் தேவையென்று விண்ணப்பிப்பவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் இன்று மின்சாரத்தை விநியோகிக்க முடியாத நிலையில் உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இதனால் இந்த மன்றங்கள் எல்லாம் பெரு நட்டத்திற்குப்படுகின்றன என்றால் அது மிகையான கூற்றாக இருக்க முடியாது. இதற்கு உள்ளாராட்சியை விடுத்துப் பொதுவாக அரசாங்கமே பொறுப்பேற்க வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்கள் இவ்விதம் பாதிக்கப்படுவதற்கு மின்சார இலாகாவே காரணம் என்று நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

இன்று எத்தனையோ உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடனையும் அதற்குரிய வட்டியையும் திருப்பிச் செலுத்த முடியாமல் தத்தளிக்கின்றன. உள்ளாராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்குத்

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව :

සංචිත අරමුදල

[သိင်္ခမုလိ-မာမိ ဝိယော.]

தேவையான மின்சாரத்தை விநியோகிக்கும் வரை அவை பெற்ற கடனையோ அல்லது அவற்றிற்குரிய வட்டியையோ மின்சார இலாகா அறவிடக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டு எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

၁၁.၃၈

එම්. අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා. (බේරු
වල)

(ஜனாப் எம். அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்—
வேருவலை)

(Mr. M. Abdul Bakeer Markar—
Beruwala)

Sir, it is a matter for pride that the Minister has, on the correct side of the ledger, over Rs. 11 million. This, I think, is the money earned as a result of supplying electricity. In the past, much of that profit went to local authorities; now, they are only retailing the supply and are not in a position to make as much profit as they did in the past.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one fact, and that is, as the bulk supplier or the wholesale distributor of electricity, it must be the duty of the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings as well, to see that the needs of local authorities are attended to.

Now, from what we gather, we feel that local authorities are not in a position to improve their supply. More than by taxing the people directly and getting their revenue increased, in the past by supplying electricity they were in a position to earn a tidy sum as revenue. That has now been denied to them. While the department supplies them with electricity, the department is not attending to the needs of local authorities for improving their supply schemes. The department gives them a certain limited supply and anything beyond that is refused. Even when they have to improve the distribution lines and attend to other connected matters, the department is not very happy about extending to them the necessary co-operation. This is a matter to which the Hon. Minister should pay some heed, for the simple reason—and I know of it—that there

are local authorities who have been corresponding with the department for years and asking that some assistance be given them by way of loans in order to improve their supply. They are not in a position to make the money that they can, and which they want, because they are not in a position to supply the demand of the consumers in their areas. I know of a particular local authority, the Beruwala Urban Council, where there is a demand for supply from a large number of would-be consumers. They have requested the department to recommend a loan—it has taken donkey's years—in order to get the matter through. In this matter, I am requesting the Hon. Minister—we are happy that you make your profits—to please see that the people who enable you to make that profit are also given the little assistance that is necessary. I know of many instances where the department has completely ignored these requests, even where the technical officers have recommended them, and, as such, the local authorities stand to lose in that way. I hope the Minister in charge will see that the needs of the local authorities are attended to.

With regard to rural electrification, there is one matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister. There are certain areas in my constituency where this electrification is taking place, and where, for political reasons, certain areas have been excluded, certain deserving areas which are populated and to whom the supply of electricity will be a boon.

The Central Government has not looked into those matters properly, and I would request the Hon. Minister to see that those matters are looked into early.

ဦး. အ. 11.42

වි. බී. එම්. ජෝර්න් මය්. (වලපතේ)

(திரு. சி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வுளப்பனை)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මේ වැය ශීතිය යටතේ මගේ ආධාරය සම්බන්ධ කරුණු දෙකක්

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව:

සංචිත අරමුදල

තුනක් ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරවන්නටයි මා බලා පොරොන්තු වෙන්නේ.

වලපනේ කොට්ඨාශයේ රාගල නගරය අද විදුලිය සපයනු ලබන නගරයක්. දිනෙන් දින ඒ නගරයේ විදුලි පාරිභෝගිකයන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව වැඩිවෙන්නවා. දැනට අවුරුදු කීපයකට පෙර උඩපළාත ගම් කාර්ය සභාව මගින්, දැනට විදුලිය බෙදා හරින යන්ත්‍රය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන නිසා ඊට වඩා විශාල යන්ත්‍රයක් සවි කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා තිබෙනවා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී, මුදල් ගෙවන්නා කියා ගම් කාර්ය සභාවට නියෝග කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත් මුදල් ගෙවා දැනට වර්ෂ ගණනාවක් ගතවී තිබෙනවා. තවමත්, අද වන තුරු, ඒ යන්ත්‍රය විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් සවි කර නැහැ. මේ නිසා අද රාගල නගරයේ විදුලි පාරිභෝගිකයන්ට විශාල කරදරවලට මුහුණ පාන්නටවී තිබෙනවා. සමහර අවස්ථා වලදී, ආගමික උත්සවවලදී පවා, වුවමනා කරන විදුලිය සපයන්නට අපොහොසත් වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා, ගම් කාර්ය සභාව නියමිත මුදල් ගෙවා තිබෙනවා නම්, රාගල නගරයේ විදුලිය බෙදා හැරීමේ යන්ත්‍රය හැකි තරම් ඉක්මනින් සවි කරන්නට ක්‍රියා කරන මෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ඒ අතරම අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ මේ යන්ත්‍රය සවි කිරීම ප්‍රමාද වීමට හේතු සොයා බලා ඒවා ගැනත් විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලකින් කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවලට විදුලිය බෙදා හැරීමේ ක්‍රමය යටතේ, මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ විදුලි බලය සැපයිය යුතු ස්ථාන රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. එසේ විදුලි බලය සැපයිය යුතු ස්ථානයක් හැටියට නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරයත් ඒ තේරීම් ලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළත් කර තිබුණා. අවුරුදු ගණනාවකට පෙරයි නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරය ඒ ලැයිස්තුවලට ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙන්නේ. වෙනෙකක් තබා ඇස්තමේන්තුත් සකස් කරනු ලැබුවා. නමුත් දැන් විදුලිය සැපයීමට අවතේන් සකස් කර තිබෙන ලැයිස්තුවලට නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරය ඇතුළත් නොකළ තිබෙන බව මට දැනගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මට එවා තිබෙන ලැයිස්තුවලින් පෙනී යනවා, නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරය

කපා හැර තිබෙන බව. නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරය මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ ප්‍රධාන නගරයයි. ඒ වාගේම විදුලිය පාවිච්චි කරන්නට සූදානම්ව විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඒ නගරයේ සිටිනවා. ඒ වාගේම රජයේ කාර්යාල සියල්ලම පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරයේයි. එපමණක් නොවෙයි. ඉතාමත් පහසුවෙන් නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරයේ විදුලි කම්බි සවි කරන්නට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා විදුලිය සැපයීමේ ලැයිස්තුවලට නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරය නැවත වරක් ඇතුළත් කොට ඉක්මනින්ම ඒ නගරයට විදුලිය සැපයීමට කටයුතු කිරීම සම්බන්ධව ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ සැලකිල්ල මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී යොමු කර වන්නට කැමතියි.

ලක්ෂපානෙන් යන විදුලි මාගීය යාපනය දක්වා ගෙන යන්න ඇමතිතුමා බලා පොරොන්තු වෙනවා කියා ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරයකු සඳහන් කළා. ඒ ගැන අපේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. නමුත් නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේම, ලක්ෂපානට කිට්ටුවෙන් තිබෙන ස්ථාන රාශියකටම මේ දක්වා විදුලිය සපයා නැති බව මා මතක් කරනවා. ඒ ගම් හා නගර හරහා දැනට විදුලි කම්බි ඇද තිබෙනවා. නමුත් මේ දක්වා ඒ ගම් හා නගරවලට විදුලිය සැපයීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව උත්සාහ නොකරන්නේ මන්ද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. පුළුවන් තරම් විදුලිය සපයා ආදායම වැඩි කර ගැනීම වැදගත් කාරණයක් හැටියට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සලකනවා. එසේ නම් සැතපුම් සිය ගණන් ඇතට විදුලි කම්බි ඇදීමට වඩා ඒ ප්‍රදේශ හරහා විදුලි කම්බි දැවමත් ඇද තිබෙනවා නම්, ඒ අදින ලද ප්‍රදේශවලට විදුලිය සපයා ආදායම වැඩි කර ගැනීම රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය නොවේද කියා මා දැනගන්නට සතුටුයි.

ඒ නිසා, විශේෂයෙන්ම නිල්දණ්ඩාහින්න නගරයට පමණක් නොවෙයි, හඟුරන්කෙත, මතුරට, පදියපැලැල්ල ආදී ස්ථානවලටත් විදුලිය සැපයීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. දැනට හඟුරන්කෙත, මතුරට, පදියපැලැල්ල හරහා විදුලි කම්බි ඇද අවසාන කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඉතාමත් පහසුවෙන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලට විදුලිය සපයන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. ඒ නගර විදුලි කම්බි ඇද අවසාන කර දැන්

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව :

සංචිත අරමුදල

[වී. බී. එම්. සේරත් මහ.]

අවුරුද්දක් වෙනව. ඒ නිසා මතුරට, පදිය පැලැල්ල, වතුමුල්ල, හරස්බැද්ද ආදී ප්‍රදේශ වලට විදුලි බලය සැපයීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරවනවා. මේ ප්‍රදේශවල විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් විදුලිය බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් සිටින බවත් මා මතක් කරනවා. දැනට ඇද නිබෙන කම්බිවලින් ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලට විදුලිය සපයා රජයේ ආදායම වැඩි කර ගැනීමත් සමගම මහජනතාවගේ වුවමනාව පිරිමැසීමටත් කටයුතු කරන මෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

හතරන්කෙන, රිකිල්ලගස්කඩ නගරවලටත් අද විදුලිය සපයා නැහැ. මේවා ඉතා මත්ම දියුණු නගර. මේ නගර ඔස්සේ දැනට විදුලි කම්බි ඇද නිබෙනව. නමුත් ඒ නගර වල පදිංචි ජනතාවට අද විදුලිය පාවිච්චි කරන්නට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබී නැහැ.

විදුලි බල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් කුඩා නගරවලට විදුලි බලය බෙදා හැරීම සඳහා කරන වැඩ කටයුතු බොහෝ සෙයින් ප්‍රමාද වන බව මට පෙනී යනව. විදුලි බලය බෙදා හැරීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන ඉදි කිරීමේදී විදුලි බල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දක්වන සැලකිල්ල මෙන්ම උනන්දුවත් මදි බවයි මට කියන්න නියන්නේ. මා ඒ නිසා මේ ගැන විශේෂයෙන් සලකා බලන ලෙස ගරු ඇමති තුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනව. විදුලි බලය යොදා ගන්න කල්පනා කරන්නේ රටේ නිබෙන නොයෙකුත් සංවර්ධන කටයුතු ඉක්මනින් කර ගැනීමටයි. එහෙත් කර්මාන්ත ආදි වැඩ කටයුතු, වඩා ඉක්මනින් කර ගැනීම සඳහා ලබා ගත යුතුව නිබෙන විදුලි බලය සැපයීමේ කාර්යයම ඉක්මනින් උනන්දු වෙනුත් නොකිරීම කනගාටුදායකයි. වැඩ කටයුතු ඉක්මනින් කර ගැනීම සඳහා සපයනු ලබන විදුලිය පිළිබඳව උනන්දුවක් සහ උත්සාහයක් ගෙන ක්‍රියා කිරීමේ බලා පොරොත්තුවක් නැත්නම්, එයින් අපට සිදු වන්නේ පාඩුවක්. මගේ කල්පනාවේ හැටියට ලක්ෂ්‍යාන විදුලි මධ්‍යස්ථානයෙන් සපයනු ලබන විදුලිය ඉතාම කිට්ටු ස්ථාන වලට ඉතා ඉක්මනින් බෙදා හැරීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගත යුතුව තිබුණේ මීට වඩා බොහොම කලිනුයි. ඉතින් මීට බොහොම කලින් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කළේ

නම් මීට වඩා විශාල ආදායමක් මේ අවස්ථාව වන විටත් ලබා ගන්න තිබුණා. ලබා ගත නොහැකි ආදායමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් කාලය ගත කරනවාට වඩා ලබාගත හැකි ආදායමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉක්මන් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කිරීම රටටත් රජයටත් හිතකර බව අමුතුවෙන් කියන්න දෙයක් නොවෙයි. මේ කාර්යය ප්‍රමාද කිරීමෙන් රජයටත් රටවැසියාටත් පාඩුවක්ම වන බව සලකා විශේෂ උනන්දුවකින් මේ ගැන ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් ගෞරවයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනව.

පූ. හා. 11.49

වෛද්‍යාමාර්ග්‍ය එම්. එච්. සද්ධාසේන (අම්බලන්ගොඩ)

(வைத்திய கலாநிதி எம். எச். சத்தாசேன —அம்பலாங்கொடை)

(Dr. M. H. Saddhasena—Ambalangoda)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මාද මේ අවස්ථාවේ ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමතිතුමාට ප්‍රසංශා කරනව එක් කෝටි එකොළොස් ලක්ෂයක පමණ ලාභයක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා කර තිබීම ගැන. ඒ එක්කම මා නියෝජනය කරන කොට්ඨාශයටත් විදුලි බලය ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. කුරුඳුගහ හැතැප්ම කියන සුළු නගරයට ඇල්පිටියේ මායිමේ ඉදල නොම්මර අටෙන් එකක්වත් නැහැ. ක්‍රමයෙන් දියුණු වන නගරයක් කුරුඳුගහ හැතැප්ම. ඒ නගරයට විදුලි බලය සැපයීමට ඉතා සුළු මුදලක් පමණක් වියදම් වන්නේ. වියදම් කරන මුදලට වඩා විශාල ප්‍රයෝජනයක් එයින් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවනි. මේ නගරයේ ඉන්න ජනතාවත්, වෙළඳ මහත්වරුන් ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් පුල පුලා ඉන්නව නොයෙක් කටයුතු සඳහා කවදා විදුලි බලය ලැබේදෝ කියා. මේ නගරයට තාවකාලික වශයෙන් විදුලි බලය දෙනව වෙසක් පොහෝ දිනවල. දැනට විදුලි බලය ගෙනවිත් නවතා තිබෙන ඇල්පිටිය නගරයේ සිට කුරුඳුගහ හැතැප්ම දක්වා නොම්මරයකින් අටෙන් පංගුවකට වඩා දුරක් නැති නිසා ඒ දුර ප්‍රමාණයට විදුලි බලය ලබා දීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කිරීමේදී රට යන වියදම ඉතාම සුළුයි.

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව:

සංචිත අරමුදල

යම් විධියකින් මුළු කරන්දෙනිය ගම් කාර්ය සභා ප්‍රදේශයටම විදුලි බලය පළමු වන අවස්ථාවේදී ලබා දෙන්න පුළුවන් කමක් නැත්නම් අඩු ගණනේ කුරුදුගහ හැතප්ම තරයටවත් විදුලි බලය ලබා දුන්නොත් අති විශාල ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙනව. කර්මාන්ත දියුණු කිරීම ආදියට විදුලි බලය යොදා ගැනීමට මහජනයා පුලපුලා ඉන්නව. මා කියන ප්‍රදේශය කුමක්දැයි ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දන්නව. ඇල්පිටියේ බෝක්කුව ළග ඉඳල කුරුදුගහ හැතප්ම කියන තරයට නොමිමරයකින් අටෙන් එක පංගුවක් නැති තරමයි. මේ තරයට විදුලි බලය සැපයීමට යන මුදල ඉතාමත් සවිලපයයි. ඒ මුදල එක් අවුරුද්දකින් මෙහා පැත්තෙ ලබා ගෙන, ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ලබන් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙනව තව තවත්. ඒ නිසා මා ඔබතුමාගේ මාර්ගයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉතා ඕනෑකමකින් ඉල්ලනවා, මුළු කරන්දෙනිය ප්‍රදේශයටම විදුලි බලය ලබා දීම ප්‍රමාද වෙනව නම්, අඩු ගණනේ ලබන මාසෙදීම පුළුවන් නම්—පුළුවන්ය කියා මා හිතනව—කුරුදුගහ හැතප්ම තරයටවත් විදුලි බලය ලබා දෙන්නැයි. ස්තූතියි.

පූ. හා. 11.51

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා. (හබරාදුව)

(ති.ප්‍ර. ප්‍රිතින්ස් ගුණසේකර—හබරාදුව)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ලාභ ලබෙන පරිදි ක්‍රියා කළ ආණ්ඩුවේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් තමන්ගේ ලාභවලින් එක් කෝටි දශ ලක්ෂයක පමණ වූ මුදලක් සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා යෙදීමට ගෙනා මේ යෝජනාව ගැන අප සන්නොමු වෙන්න ඕනෑ. මක්නිසාද, රජයේ අංශ වලට වඩා වැඩිපුර පෞද්ගලික අංශයට බර වෙලා, පෞද්ගලික අංශයෙන් මේ රට සංවර්ධනය කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන ආණ්ඩුවක් එබඳු අයවැය ලේඛනයක් සම්මත කරල ඉවර වෙලා ඉස් ඉස්සෙල්ලම් ඉදිරිපත් කර මේ ගෞරවනීය සභාවේදී සාකච්ඡාවට භාජන කරන්නෙ ලාභ ලබා ගත් රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් පිළිබඳ විෂයයක්. පෞද්ගලික අංශයෙන් මේ වගේ ලාභ ලබෙනවා නම්, මේ රජයේ ගරු

ඇමතිවරුන්ට පෙනී යන්න ඕනෑ අපේ සංවර්ධන කටයුතු කර ගැනීම සඳහා මේ වගේ මුදලක්වත්—ලක්ෂ 110 ක තරම් මුදලක්වත්—පෞද්ගලික අංශයෙන් ලබා ගැනීම ඒ තරම් පහසු දෙයක් නොවන බව. ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් මහජන කටයුත්තක් කරන ගමන්ම ලාභයක් ලබන්නටත් පුළුවන් වුණා. කෙළින්ම මේ මුදල රජයට ගන්නට පුළුවන් වි තිබෙන්නෙත් ඒ වැඩ සතුවුදායක ලෙස කළ නිසයි. ඊයේ පැවති අයවැය ලේඛන විවාදයේදී ආණ්ඩු පැත්තේ හැම කෙනෙකුම ආවැඩුවේ පෞද්ගලික අංශය ගැනයි. නමුත් පෞද්ගලික අංශයට වඩා හොදින් මේ වගේ පොදු සේවා ලබා දීමට පොදු අංශයට හැකි බවත් ජාතික සංවර්ධනයට එයින් වන යහපත විශාල බවත් දන් පැහැදිලි වන්නට ඕනෑ.

විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන කථා කරන විට පසුගිය දිනයක මා විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ගිය අවස්ථාවේදී මට ලැබුණු අත්දැකීමක් ගැනද නොකියා බැහැ. මෙම පරිපූරක මුදල පිළිබඳ කාරණය මෙම ගරු සභාව ඉදිරියේ තබන ගමන් ජල විදුලි බලය හැම තැනම පතුරුවා හැරීමට දන් නොයෙකුත් වැඩ ආරම්භ කර තිබෙන බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට යෙදුණා. දකුණු පළාතේ ජල විදුලිය පතුරුවා හැරීම සඳහා බටදුව, ගාල්ල, වැලිගම ආදී ස්ථානවල විදුලි කම්බි ඇදීමේ ක්‍රමයක් ගැන එතුමා සඳහන් කළා. මේ විදුලි කම්බි ඇදීමේ යෝජනා ක්‍රමවලදී බොහෝ තැන්වල මහජනයා පදිංචි ප්‍රදේශ උඩින් එම කම්බි ඇදීමට සිදු වෙනවා. එසේ වූ විට ඒ ප්‍රදේශයන්හි තිබෙන පොල්, කොස්, දෙල් ආදී ගස් කපා දමන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. බටදුව, ගාල්ල වැලිගම හරහා ගම්බදට අදින විදුලි කම්බි හබරාදුව කොට්ඨාශයේ ගම් කීපයක් උඩින්ද ගමන් කරනවා. ඒ කම්බි ඇදීම සඳහා එහි කොස් හා පොල් ගස් රාශියක් කපා දමා තිබෙනවා. එහි එක් ගමක ඇවිද කියා ගන්නටත් බැරිව පුරුෂයා රෝගාතුර වී සිටින පවුලක ජීවනෝපාය සැලසී තිබෙන්නේ ගෙවත්තේ ඇති පොල් ගස් කීපයකිනුයි. නමුත් විදුලි කම්බි ඇදීම නිසා ඒ දුප්පත් මනුෂ්‍යයාගේ වත්තේ තිබුණු පොල් ගස් හයක් කපා දමන්නට සිදු වුණා. මෙය සිදු වූයේ 1964

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව:

සංචිත අරමුදල

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

මූල භාගයේදීයි. විදුලි කම්බි ඇදීම සඳහා පොල් ගසක් කැපූ විට ඒ වෙනුවෙන් විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් රුපියල් 10ක් ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් අවුරුද්දකටත් වැඩි කාලයකට පෙර අර දුප්පත් මනුෂ්‍යයාගේ වත්තෙන් කපා දමන ලද පොල් ගස් 60 ලැබිය යුතු රුපියල් 60 ලබා ගැනීමට තවමත් පුළුවන් වී නැහැ. මේ ගැන ලියුම් යවා විදුලි පුවත් යවා ප්‍රතිඵලයක් නොවූ තැන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට පැමිණ කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරලත් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් කොළඹට එවන ලියමන ගාල්ලට යැවීමත්, ගාල්ලට යවන ලියමන අභංගමට යැවීමත්, නැවතත් කොළඹට එවීමත් වගේ රජති යාදු වැඩ සිදු වෙනවා මිස ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබීම ඉතාමත්ම ප්‍රමාදයි. ස්වාමියා රෝගාතුර වී සිටින මේ අසරණ පවුලේ මාතාවට මෙම රුපියල් 60 මුදල ලබා ගන්නට නොපුළුවන් වූ තැන මාව මුණ ගැසී “අතේ මහත්තයෝ මගේ මනුෂ්‍යයාට බෙහෙත් ලබා ගන්නට සල්ලි මදි. විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අපට රුපියල් 60 ක් එන්නට තිබෙනවා. කරුණා කර එක ඉක්මණින් ලබා දෙන්නට පුළුවන්ද?” යනුවෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කළා. මම ඒ මහළු කාන්තාවට එවා තිබෙන ලිපියේ පිටපතක් අරගෙන කොළඹට ආවා. කොළඹට ඇවිත් ඒ ලිපියෙ තියෙන තොම්මරයට ටෙලිෆෝන් කරල මේ විධියේ කාරණයක් සඳහා හමු වන්නට ඕනෑය කියා ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරියකුට කීව.

ගරු ඩී. ඒ. සුගතදාස (ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති)

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

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

මුදල් ඉල්ලුවම දුන්න උත්තරය මොකක්ද?

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிரின்ஸ் குணசேகர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ඒ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බලනවාය කියායි, ලියුම්වලින් කියන්නේ. මම ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ටෙලිෆෝන් කළාම කීව්ව, වෙන තැනකට යන්නය කියා. ඊට පසු මම එතැනට ගියා. එතැන සිටින ප්‍රධාන නිල

ධාරිතුමා හමු වුනාම කීව, ගස් කැපුවට සල්ලි දෙන්නේ මෙතැන නොවෙයි, වෙන තැනකය කියා. ඊට පසු එතැනට ගියාම එතැනින් කීව, මෙතැනින් වැඩ කරන්නේ කම්බි ඇදීම ගැන පමණයි, සල්ලි ගෙවීම කරන්නේ එහා කාර්යාලයෙන්ය කියා. ඊට පසු මම එතැනට ගියා. එතැන විශාල පොතක් තියෙනව, පොල් ගස් කැපීම ගැන සඳහන් කරන. එක් ලිපිකාර මහත්මයෙක් ඒ පොත පෙරලල කීව, මේ පිළිබඳව ලිපි කීපයක් ගනුදෙනු වෙලා තියෙන වය, ගාල්ලේ ඕවර්සියර්ගෙන් මේ ගැන වාර්තාවක් ඉල්ලා ඇරල තිබෙනවාය කියා. එවිට මම ඇහුව, කරුණාකරල ඒ මහත්මයාගේ නම මොකක්ද, කාර්යාලය තියෙන්නේ කොහේද කියා දැන ගන්න පුළුවන්ද කියා. ඒක කියන්න දන්නේ නැත කීව. ඊට පසු මම ඒ ලියමනේ තොම්මරය අරගෙන ගාල්ලටත් ලිව්ව, නැවත කොළඹටත් ලිව්ව. තවමත් මේ ගස් වෙනුවෙන් සල්ලි ගෙවා නැති බව කීවොත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පුදුම වෙයි.

ගිය සතියේ මේ ගැන ලියුමක් ආවා. ඒ ලියුමේ තියෙන්නේ මා ඉදිරිපත් කළ කාරණය ගැන ක්‍රියා කරගෙන යනවාය, යථා කාලයේදී තවත් පිළිතුරක් එවනවාය කියායි. කපාපු පොල් ගස්වල කඳන් දැන් දිරා යන්නටත් ඇති. අර දුප්පත් මනුෂ්‍යයාට තවම රුපියල් 60 ලබා ගන්නට බැරි වී තිබෙනව. මෙන්න මේ විධියේ ගොළු බෙලි වේගයෙනුයි, අද විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වැඩ කරන්නේ. විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වුනාම, විදුලි වේගයෙන් වැඩ කරනවා ඇත කියා අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. නමුත් එය අද වැඩ කරන්නේ ගොළුබෙලි වේගයෙන්. විදුලි බලය සපයන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් සේවය හා කිව්වු සම්බන්ධකමක් තිබෙන වේගයකින්වත් වැඩ කරන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ තිසා මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් මීට වඩා වැදගත් ජාතික සේවයක් කරන්නට පුළුවන්වන අන්දමට මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ දුර්වලකම් මග හරවා ගැනීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා උනන්දු වෙනවා ඇතැයි අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව.

ගරු කපානායකතුමනි, තව කරුණු කීපයක් ගැන සඳහන් කරන්නට තිබෙන නමුත් රැස්වීම තාවකාලිකව කල් තැබීමේ

ரகசிய விசாரணைக்கு:

சுவித அரங்கம்

வேலை பற்றி நினைவாக நான் உங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்து கொடுத்தேன். அதைப் பற்றி உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதைப் பற்றி உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதைப் பற்றி உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா?

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Sitting is suspended till 2 P.M. On resumption, Mr. Deputy Speaker will take the Chair.

அங்கு 2 மணிக்கு நிறுத்தப்பட்டது. மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாகியது. உப சபாநாயகர் (திரு. சி. எஸ். கோபாலன்) தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

இதன்படி அமர்வு பி. பி. 2 மணிக்கு நிறுத்தப்பட்டது. மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாகியது. உப சபாநாயகர் (திரு. சி. எஸ். கோபாலன்) தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 P.M. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. C. S. SHIRLEY COREA], in the Chair.

வேலாபாதிபதி உப. சி. வினாயகம் (அங்கு)

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்—அக் குறஸ்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

The Hon. Leader of the House is anxious to finish the discussion on this item so that another item may be taken up soon. But I assure him that it is only because we have certain very important information to be obtained from him about the Electrical Department and about the policy of the Electrical Department that we have insisted on seeking his indulgence to speak and get all the information we need. I am feeling particularly reluctant to speak on matters connected with the Hon. Leader of the House because sometimes I find that in the other Place certain canine reactions erupt as a result. But I must, in spite of such misfortunes, do my duty by this House and by the people by placing the information available to me before this House, whatever attempts are made to blackmail, slander and threaten me in other places and outside this House.

The Hon. Minitser states in this Motion that a sum of Rs. 11,116,900 is to be considered as net profits of the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings and is to be set apart as a financial reserve for the purposes of those undertakings. This Rs. 11 million-odd represents the profits earned mainly from the large number of consumers who use electricity for domestic purposes in this country and the balance is earned from industrialists and people who use electricity for various productive purposes.

Ceylon is one of the countries where the cost per unit of electricity is extremely high. Ceylon is probably the most expensive country in the world as far as electricity is concerned. The cost in Ceylon is about four times the cost in the countries of Western Europe. The standards of Western Europe are the standards by which this Government goes. And even the hon. Member for Beliatta (Mr. Atapattu), I hope, will not get the jitters, when I talk about Western European countries. Yesterday he was cheering and appeared generally very happy—it sounded almost like a riot—when his Prime Minister read out extracts from reports of certain American experts and the consortium which is going to help the people of this country. It was a report of so-called experts from the U. S. A. and Western Germany. How servilely you can use any document which is against the national interests of this country!

தி. பி. அனாதாபுரம் (அங்கு) (அங்கு) (அங்கு)

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

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

Why should you single me out?

வேலாபாதிபதி உப. சி. வினாயகம் (டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Because you got the jitters and singled out the Communist Party as referring to foreign countries.

ரகயே விதிரி தேயார்கனேனது:

அதனது மய.

(திரு. அதபத்து)

(Mr. Atapattu)

I shall do that always when—

வேலையார்கய உய். ஸ். வி. வி. வி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

But be consistent. You have the virtue of not being consistent.

அதனது மய.

(திரு. அதபத்து)

(Mr. Atapattu)

Everybody knows how consistent you have been!

வேலையார்கய உய். ஸ். வி. வி. வி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The consumers of electricity who contributed to this saving of Rs. 11 million have the right to demand from the Government, if they have so much of profits, either a reduction in the cost per unit of electricity or, at least, an idea of what your policy is going to be in the future with regard to the development of electric power and with regard to the prospect, even at a distant date, of the cost per unit being reduced to a reasonable figure of about two to three cents. What you are charging now is an extortion. You are charging twice the rate that India charges per unit and four times the rate that countries like Sweden, Norway and Denmark charge.

Not only will a reduction in the cost per unit be a relief to the average consumer, but it is also essential to the development of industries in a country like Ceylon. One reason why development has not taken place in this country during the eight-year period of S. L. F. P. rule is that during this whole period one Minister—

அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. சி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. சி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

No, that is not correct. I have been the Minister in charge only from 1960.

மனவரல அரு. சி. பி. டி. சி. சி.

வேலையார்கய உய். ஸ். வி. வி. வி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am sorry; for five years from 1960 he has been responsible for not developing sufficient power at a rate which is economical to the consumer and for the development of industries.

Sir, I wonder whether the Hon. Minister is aware that his planning experts have declared that by the year 1970, on the basis of the industrial development programmes undertaken by the S. L. F. P. and the Coalition Governments from 1960 onwards, there would be an acute shortage of power even if the Maskeliya-oya Scheme and the Samanala-wewa Scheme go into production.

According to the expectations of the Minister in charge—his main reputation is that his performances are far short of expectations, right from the time he took over this Ministry—the big scheme he brought to this House once with great fanfare was expected to produce about 240,000 kilowatts of electricity. This scheme was introduced in a voluminous and expensive report—"The Mahaweli-ganga Basin Development Scheme". In 1961 he planned this scheme which was investigated and designed by the United States Operations Mission in Ceylon in collaboration with the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings, and was issued with a foreword signed by him as Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power, and under the joint signatures of A. E. C. de S. Gunasekera, Director of Irrigation, and James C. Baird, Director, United States Operations Mission to Ceylon.

It is a multi-purpose project. The report contains a statement that this project will produce 260,000 kilowatts of electricity, of which the main source is the Kotmale Reservoir, with the Nugawela power-house producing 120,000 kilowatts.

The Minister got the sanction of the Cabinet in 1961. It was decided to postpone all the other hydro-electric

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projects in order to implement this programme which was formulated by the United States Operations Mission and worked out by United States specialists. I have brought this matter repeatedly to the notice of this House. It is specially significant because yesterday the Hon. Prime Minister appeared to be almost panic-stricken for the reason that similar experts have announced that Ceylon will have to depend on the consortium of Western capitalist powers and draw 100 million dollars every year in order to exist. The manner in which the Government Members applauded that statement of the Hon. Prime Minister shows to what a level of servile dependence on Western aid and Western imperialist opinion this Government has descended. It appears that the policy of this Government is to depend on such statements of interested imperialist powers.

Another group of experts from the United Nations Technical Assistance Organization has recently declared that this hydro-electric scheme is unworkable and unsound because the entire scheme to provide 260,000 kilowatts will depend on the Nugawela Reservoir which has to provide a steady flow of water to all the other hydro-electric plants which will be constructed on the diversion canal. The diversion canal for irrigation and for producing electric power cannot exist without the Nugawela Reservoir and the Nugawela dam. So the whole scheme hangs on the Nugawela Reservoir and dam. The Hon. Minister is shaking his head. But this is what the United Nations Technical Assistance group of experts have said in their report. I found that report in the Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power when Mr. V. T. G. Karunaratne was the Minister. These experts had visited the proposed Kotmale dam site. I do not want to go into the details of that report. They say that the dam site is covered by limestone and sedimented rock. They say that there is heavy incidence of land-slides in the entire catchment area of the reservoir and that it is

an extremely unsuitable site for the construction of a reservoir; they condemned the whole Nugawela Reservoir Scheme as completely unsuitable. Now it has been abandoned.

As a consequence of this blind acceptance of everything American, the opportunity of developing other hydro-electric power stations has been neglected. As a result of the—I will not say, deliberate—action of the Minister, as a result of his slavish, uncritical acceptance of the proposals of American imperialists, his inordinate desire to subjugate this country to foreign imperialist interests and his inherent fear of and antagonism to socialist countries, the present situation has arisen. Even if the Samanalawewa and Maskeliya-oya Schemes are completed according to schedule, we will have an acute shortage of electricity in 1970 for the various schemes that are being contemplated and developed and would go into operation.

This is a matter that has to be gone into seriously, particularly in view of the statement made yesterday by the Prime Minister with regard to the report of the World Bank and the solution they have proposed to get over the financial crisis which they say this country is afflicted with. That only refers to the need for foreign aid in order to maintain the existing services as they are to prevent this country going bankrupt. The report does not make reference to the capital investments on the development programmes which have been envisaged by the previous Government.

We have to provide additional electricity for the steel plant which will go into operation next year if it works according to schedule, if there is no sabotage and there is an honest effort to complete it. The rubber tyre factory will also go into operation next year. By the end of next year the flour mill will go into production. These need large supplies of electricity. As we do not have any other fuel—so far they have not discovered oil or gas or coal in Ceylon—we have to depend on cheap

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[මෙවැනිදායා එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

electricity which is not generated by thermal power plants because then we would have to import all our oil.

The Minister does not seem to be able to differentiate between these two categories of power. He very glibly remarked that we would have a standby thermal plant at Grandpass. If we are not concerned with the cost of production of power, then it does not matter whether we have hydro-electric power or thermal plants. But in view of the fact that we are already paying very high rates because the cost of electricity here is the highest in the world, it is necessary, in any future scheme of development, to consider adopting at least, the most economical method.

The industrial plants that are already under construction will increase the consumption beyond the capacity of the existing power sources in Ceylon. So additional power sources are urgently needed.

Now, there is a project which was accepted by the last Government, namely a chemical industrial complex scheme. It is a detailed scheme offered by the German Democratic Republic with the promise of a Rs. 200 million loan on easy terms together with a guarantee of a further loan of Rs. 200 million to be made available for the completion of the scheme. Now, that scheme of a chemical industrial complex will, in the first stages, concentrate on available raw material in Ceylon and the integration of Paranthan Chemicals into a paying concern.

The other proposal which almost reached finality is the petroleum refinery project. A necessary accompaniment to the oil refinery is a fertilizer project, because the waste products of the oil refinery could be put to the best use by having a fertilizer factory. Then that involves again various other chemical industries for the manufacture of plastics, nylon fibres, and various other products. This would again increase

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the number of industries within the next four to five years. The successful functioning of these industries will depend on the supply of sufficient electric power at an economic cost.

The Hon. Minister does not say what the policy of the Government is with regard to these. In the absence of such a policy we have to come to the unfortunate and unhappy conclusion that the Hon. Minister is not concerned with the development of these projects, but only with the reactionary and anti-national proposals of the World Bank, because of our unfavourable trade balances, and thereby he is trying to introduce colonialism again into this country in the form described by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)—that is, neo-colonialism. It appears that the Government has decided to abandon all these projects that had been elaborated and developed by the previous Government. Otherwise, the Minister would not have spoken in that irresponsible way with regard to the question of rural electrification, the distribution of electricity, and the development of the country. We must accept the reality of our not being able to meet the needs of electric power for our essential industries by 1970, on which alone depends the economic future of this country. It is quite obvious that the Hon. Minister is completely unconcerned with his own responsibilities, and it appears that he has decided, on orders from the World Bank authorities, to abandon these projects which will require a large supply of electric energy.

I would ask the Hon. Minister of Land to let us know clearly what his policy is. Is it a fact that the United Nations Technical Assistance experts have condemned his proposal for implementing the multi-purpose Nugawela Reservoir Scheme? That is one. The next: I would like to know whether he is aware that his planning experts have stated that unless a concentrated effort is made to develop hydro-electric power we will not be able to supply the

உச்சமே விசுவே தேவாரங்களைத் துவ:

கனகாசுர அரங்கம்

demands of the developing industries by 1970. I would also like to know whether he is aware that the policy should be to provide standby plants. It is not the building of thermal plants that is necessary but the harnessing of electric power from the country's rainfall during the two monsoons. We can be assured of having a steady generation of electricity right throughout the year if we harness to the maximum possible extent the hydro-power during both these monsoons.

I would like to know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the main source for harnessing a steady generation of hydro-electric power is the biggest river in Ceylon, biggest in the sense of volume of water, namely, the Kalu-ganga, which gets its water from both the monsoons. Although, in 1958, the Soviet Union offered technical and economic assistance to develop the Kalu-ganga, it is almost an act of treachery that the Minister in charge of both irrigation and power was responsible for not providing facilities to the experts to survey even the banks of the Kalu-ganga. And today, the country is placed in the sorry plight of having to pay the highest rate for electricity in the world. Further, industrial development is faced with a bleak prospect because the Minister has not given us an indication of his policy in regard to the future development of power.

அ. ஸ. 2.30

செ. சி. பி. டி. சி. சி. சி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. சி. சி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) spoke about the very annoying voltage fluctuations. I fully agree with him. I am told that voltage fluctuation can be corrected by installing more sub-stations in Colombo. In fact, during the last four or five years, three sub-stations have been installed, and we want one more. Provision has been made for this additional sub-station.

The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central also raised a question about the Island Grid and wanted to know what we are doing with it. If you take the 132 K. V. line to Galle, Matara and Hambantota you cover Southern Province. In addition to that the 33 K. V. line would go from Pelmadulla to Uda Walawe Reservoir, pick up the current there, then go to Samanawewa, Embilipitiya, Balangoda; from there to Ambalantota and turn east to Tissa and Kataragama. In this way the entire south is covered.

As for the north, I refer to item 12, Vote 7, Head 63, at page E. 71 of the new Estimates. That provides money for transmission lines to the north to cover the entire area of Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Mannar, Jaffna and Point Pedro.

அ. ஸ. 2.30. சி. பி. சி. சி. சி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is the Hon. Minister replying, Sir? If so, I am very sorry, because I just came in to speak. There are so many points on which I wish to speak. A number of us are waiting to speak.

நினைப்புகள் கிடைக்கவில்லை

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! There were no other speakers, and I asked the Hon. Minister to reply.

அ. ஸ. 2.30. சி. பி. சி. சி. சி.

(திரு. ராஜா வெலேகமா—மொனாரகலா)

(Mr. Raja Welegama—Monaragala)

I got up to speak.

நினைப்புகள் கிடைக்கவில்லை

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

As a matter of fact, only one Member got up, but he stood down.

வெலேகமா அ. ஸ. 2.30. சி. பி. சி. சி. சி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The Hon. Member for Monaragala also got up.

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රාජා වෙලේගම මයා.

(திரு. ராஜா வெலேகம்)

(Mr. Raja Welegama)

Possibly, I did not catch your eye.

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(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

If the Hon. Minister is prepared to give way I have no objection.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All that I wish to say is, if you want our co-operation, you must reciprocate. In point of fact, the hon. Member for Monaragala said he wanted to speak and I said, "You speak first". That is what happened.

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(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

You can accept my word. He did not get up.

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(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Then, Sir, about the Colombo Municipal Council, I am told the position is this. Last year I suggested that we give over the maintenance and the management of street lighting to the Colombo Municipal Council. We have done so; we have prepared an agreement in consultation with the Legal Draftsman, and we have sent it to the Colombo Municipal Council to sign and send back. I am sorry to say that the municipal council has not passed the required resolution and returned the agreement to us signed by the council.

In accordance with my statement earlier, I passed on the agreement to the council. When it is signed we will hand over the entire maintenance and management of street lighting of the City of Colombo to the Colombo Municipal Council. As

it is, the council has to lay the lines and erect the transmission, and what the department does is connect the street lighting lines to the department's mains.

My personal idea is that the department should restrict itself to generation and bulk supply and hand over the distribution to local authorities. But I have been advised by the Electrical Department and the Treasury that we should maintain the present system. As I said earlier, we have appointed a committee to go into the price level and the present tariffs, and we have asked for a report on the distribution of power in Colombo City, as we have done in the case of the adjoining municipal council area, and on whether we should hand over the maintenance and distribution of electricity to the Colombo Municipal Council or whether we should continue in the way we are now doing.

The hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) suggested that I examine the Choksy Commission Report. I am very grateful for this suggestion. I will make arrangements to have a discussion of those proposals with the Minister of Local Government and the Minister of Finance and see whether the proposals could be implemented. I also propose at the same time to have a conference of all the Members of Parliament representing the Colombo municipal area and the departmental officials and iron out all the difficulties.

About Uduvil, we had established a 4,000 K.V. plant at Chunnakam. Then we put up three new generators of 4,000 K.V., but unfortunately last year when those generators were started, the armature got burnt and we could not do anything. We sent the armature to the manufacturers; I am told it has been put right and that it is on the way. As soon as it is received it will be installed at Chunnakam. In addition to the two 4,000 K.V., the old generator of 6,000 K.V.—which was at Pettah and

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which had been removed to Chunna-kam—is also there; so that the 4,000 K.V. has now become 14,000 K.V. in a very short time.

There was the matter raised about Kirula Road and Turret Road. According to the report of the department, a conversion of lines from Kirula Road was intimated to the department on 28.12.64 and connection was made accordingly on the same day. There has been no delay in the case of Turret Road. The hon. Member for Colombo South mentioned that.

With regard to the matter raised by the hon. Member for Walapane (Mr. T. B. M. Herath), Nildandahina was not included in the scheme for the first 58 villages. The Chairman, V.C., Yatapalata, inquired about the details of the scheme on 23.2.65. He was informed on 14.7.65 that the inclusion of Nildandahina in the scheme was not found to be remunerative after investigation. This village has also been included in the list of villages from which future villages can be selected for electrification.

The hon. Member for Ambalan-goda (Dr. Saddhasena) raised the question of Kurundugahatenne. Orders have been issued to have this work carried out. Details and estimates have been called for on 19.7.65 from the Electrical Engineer, Galle. This is also included in the list of villages noted for future village electrification.

There was the question raised by the hon. Member for Habaraduwa (Mr. Prins Gunasekera) with regard to compensation payable to the owners of coconut trees on the lines. Ninety per cent. of the compensation payable has been paid. In the case of the rest, vouchers have been lost in the post or there is dispute of ownership. When duplicate vouchers have been issued and the disputes settled, payments will be made.

With regard to rural electrification, from the work now being done I find that the average cost for the

first 65 villages is about Rs. 65 to Rs. 75 thousand per village. I have asked the department to find out what villages they can electrify from the mains now existing. When the estimates and costs are received a list will be prepared according to costs, the lowest coming first, so that the Government can make a selection of what they are going to do first. I want them to prepare a list of all the villages that can be taken up from the existing power lines, and cost per village.

The hon. Member for Walapane wanted to know why we are spending money on new grid lines. The main reason for taking the grid line to Jaffna is that the cement industry is in Jaffna. The cost of cement is high on account of the high cost of transport of fuel to generate power at the factory. This line will also give power to certain other places. According to the list supplied the year before last there were 50 villages to be completed next year. We want to take 150 new villages.

With regard to thermal power stations, as I stated earlier, in my opinion we do not need any more thermal stations. The department recommended three stations; we have put up two, and I have asked them to stop at two.

Regarding the requirements of power I have a report that the department has looked into it. They estimate the yield in 1970 at 196.9 megawatts and 243.2 megawatts in 1973. As I said earlier, we have 155 thousand kilowatts to which we have to add another hydro-electric scheme. Provision has been made for this in the current Estimates, at page E70, Head 63, item 11, Maskeliya-oya—Stage I. This will produce 60,000 kilowatts of hydro power. When this is added to the 155,000 kilowatts it will bring the total to 215 thousand kilowatts. We have now under consideration the Samanalawewa scheme which is estimated to produce 90,000 kilowatts. So we have to add another 90,000 to the 215 thousand.

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(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is Maskeliya-oya Stage I under construction now?

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(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Yes.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Have you given tenders?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Tenders were called, and I believe contractors have been selected—I think, Yugoslavia.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then how can you say it is under construction?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

For instance, the road system has been started. There are many items of construction. There are many tenders for that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know something about tenders there. There were only two tenders. After that how did you get West Germany in?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I am glad the hon. Member mentioned that. Tenders were called. Two tenders were received, and I hear the officer who called for tenders opened the two letters. A complaint

was made to me by the Yugoslavia people. I made inquiries from the officer and I said, "You enforce the conditions of the tender, and the German tender should not be considered". I gave that order.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am glad the Hon. Minister gave that order. His head of department is doing something hanky-panky.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It was a mistake.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

More than a mistake.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The moment it was brought to my notice I stopped it. In fact, I made an order that when tenders are opened they must be opened at the same time.

In the current year money has been provided for the Maskeliya-oya Scheme, which is in progress. Roads have been built; access roads have been built; a dam has got to be built over the Maskeliya-oya; the reservoir has to be built; Maskeliya town has to be acquired; the survey of the area to be submerged has been made; acquisition proceedings are going on; a tunnel has to be built, also an anicut across the Maskeliya-oya just below the Laxapana power station. I think tenders have been given for those things.

In regard to Samanalawewa, the scheme is to produce 90 megawatts. Estimates have been prepared. They sent me an estimate. I cannot say that I understand this business of hydro-electricity estimates. I have,

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව :

therefore, appointed an official committee, which consists of the Director of Irrigation, the Deputy Director of Planning in the Irrigation Department, the General Manager of the Electrical Department, the Engineer in charge of generation, a representative from National Planning, a representative from the Treasury, my Permanent Secretary, and two officers of the Department of Agriculture, to report on the Samanala-wewa scheme and to advise me on what I should do. They amended the scheme. After that it will go to the Cabinet. I think the Samanala-wewa scheme will be brought here for discussion in accordance with the provisions of the River Valleys Development Board Act.

The department has worked out the estimates of power required to meet all our requirements up to 1973. The two projects now in hand, namely, Maskeliya-oya Stage I and the Samanala-wewa Scheme will easily meet those requirements without our having to depend on any more thermal power.

වෛද්‍යවරයා එස්. ඩී. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Will the requirements of all the industrial schemes under contemplation be met with 196,000 kilowatts?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

In 1970, 196.9 megawatts, and, in 1972, 243.2 megawatts.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is if you have Maskeliya-oya in time.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

This is the amount of megawatts required. Then you work out how you get it. 155 plus 60 is 215 plus 90 is 305.

සංචිත අරමුදල

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

In regard to the 60, you have not started yet, yet you are talking so much.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

In fact, I walked in there and asked the people.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What is the use of walking in there? Why did you delay Maskeliya-oya? Do you know the reason? You bungled the Canadian loan.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That was a matter in the hands of the Treasury and National Planning to negotiate.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know what happened. During the Committee stage of the Budget I shall come out with it. Unfortunately for you, I was Minister of Finance.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

In regard to thermal power stations, I would like to read from a publication of the United Nations entitled "Electric Power in Asia and the Far East 1956 to 1960".

"Formerly, there was a common misconception that hydro power is always the cheapest source of energy. It is now realized that hydro power standing alone can seldom be economical, whereas substantial benefits can usually be derived from a combination of hydro and thermal power. The reason is simple. No river has a steady stream-flow throughout the year and over a period of years. Invariably the water

රජයේ විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව :
සංචිත අරමුදල

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත
—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා]

supply fluctuates month to month and year to year, sometimes quite unexpectedly. Particularly as many countries of the region are subject to 'monsoon' or seasonal rains, the seasonal variations in the stream-flows are appreciable. If power development is to be based on hydro power only and if consumers are to be afforded a firm power supply, the hydro-electric power sites can only be developed on the basis of the minimum flow of the river or, at best, the minimum regulated flow. This will often result in high cost per kW. installed. On the other hand, if a thermal power plant is installed to supplement and complement the hydro output, it is possible to utilize the available hydro power potential more fully."

That is what I meant when I said that the Grandpass station is a stand-by. I must tell you how useful a stand-by it was. You know last year, in 1964, there was a very bad drought and the reservoirs in Norton were empty.

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

Are you going to have another thermal power station?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I do not intend to. I think these two are quite enough.

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

Your department has planned another thermal power station.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)
I will not be approving it.

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

You will get pushed into that position.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(කෙளරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I do not expect it. Samanala-wewa is providing even peak power—30 K.W. of peak power.

Those are the matters that have been raised by hon. Members.

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

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ஸ்ரீலங்கா சாகித்திய மண்டல (திருத்த) மசோதா
SRI LANKA SAHITYA MANDALAYA
(AMENDMENT) BILL

දෙවනවර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.
இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.
Order for Second Reading read.

අ. භා. 2.50

ශ්‍රී අයි. එම්. ආර්. ඒ. ඊරියගොල්ල
(අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු
පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(කෙளරව ආර්. ඒ. ඒ. ආරියගොල්ල—
கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

I move,

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

This is an amendment to the Sri Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya Act, No. 31 of 1958, several sections of which are to be amended.

Clause 2 is consequential to Clause 5. Clause 3 enables the Mandalaya to undertake the publication of literary works. Clause 4 provides for further contributions (in addition to the initial contribution already made) to be made to the Mandalaya from the Consolidated Fund. Clause 5 alters the mode of appointment of

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

the members of the Mandalaya and sets out the new method of constituting the Mandalaya. Clause 6 is consequential to Clause 5. Clause 7 sets out additional grounds for vacation of office by members of the Mandalaya. Clause 8 is consequential to Clause 5. Clause 9 alters the quorum for a meeting of the Mandalaya from ten to eight members. Clause 10 is consequential to Clause 11. Clause 11 provides for the appointment of panels (to advise the Mandalaya) in place of the existing Standing Committees. Clause 12 provides that the General Secretary or an acting General Secretary of the Mandalaya shall be appointed only with the prior permission of the Minister, and that no officer or servant of the Mandalaya shall be dismissed except by a motion passed by the Mandalaya with a two-thirds majority. Clause 13 replaces the existing Sections 16 and 17, provides for the creation of a Mandalaya Fund, provides that no sum in excess of Rs. 5,000 shall be incurred without the sanction of the Minister, and sets out a more elaborate procedure than exists at present for the auditing of accounts of the Mandalaya. Clause 14 is consequential to clause 11. Clause 15 gives the Minister the power to issue general or special directions to the Mandalaya regarding its work. Clause 16 is consequential to Clauses 5 and 11.

Sir, there has been a lot of criticism regarding the administration of the Mandalaya, that lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent and there is no controlling power. It was, therefore, thought necessary that these amendments should be introduced. At present there is no person who is held responsible for the moneys spent by the Mandalaya. Even the director has to only sign the cheques. There is no control over anybody. That is the position that is sought to be altered by this Bill.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතිකව කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

අ. හා. 2.53

ක. පො. ඉරන්තිකම් මයා. (කිලිනොච්චි)

(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—கிலினொச்சி)

(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kilinochchi)

கௌரவ உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சாகித்திய மண்டலச் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்து கின்ற வரைவுச் சட்டத்தைப் பற்றி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக் கூறினார்கள். அவர்கள் கூறியது போல இச் சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தின் நடவடிக்கைகள் சென்ற பல ஆண்டுகளாகச் சிங்கள மக்களாலும் தமிழ் மக்களாலும், சிறப்பாக இலக்கியங்களில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற வர்களால் பல கோணங்களிலிருந்தும் கண்டிக்கப்பட்டுவந்தன. சிங்கள இலக்கிய வளர்ச்சிக்கும் சிங்களக் கலை வளர்ச்சிக்கும் சிங்களக் கலாசார வளர்ச்சிக்கும் இந்தச் சாகித்திய மண்டலம் ஓரளவுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், தமிழைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் தமிழ் மக்களைப் புறக்கணிக்கின்ற முறையில் சென்ற அரசாங்கத்தினால் தொடக்கிவைக்கப்பட்ட இந்த சாகித்திய மண்டலம் நடந்துவந்திருக்கின்றது என்பதை நான் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன் அவற்றுக்குப் பல காரணங்கள் இருந்திருக்கலாம். நேற்று இங்கே பேசிய தொம்பே பிரதிநிதி (திரு. எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) அவர்கள் கூறியது போல, ஒரு நாடு, ஓர் இனம், ஒரு மொழி, ஒரே கலாசாரம் என்ற நோக்கம் தான் சாகித்திய மண்டலத்துக்கும் இருந்திருக்கின்றது.

எனவே, இந்தச் சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தை மாற்றியமைக்கும் முறையில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதிகாரத்தைத் தாம் கையேற்பதை நாம் வரவேற்கின்றோம். எனினும், இந்த சாகித்திய மண்டலம் இதுவரை நடந்து வந்த முறையை நான் இங்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டுவது எனது கடமையெனக் கருதுகின்றேன்.

சிறீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக்கட்சி ஆட்சி தொடங்கிய காலம் தொடக்கம் இந்த நாட்டிலே தமிழ் மொழி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. நேற்றைய தினம் தொம்பேப் பிரதிநிதி அவர்கள் பேசும் போது, “தமிழ் மொழிக்கு இந்த நாட்டிலே இடமில்லை, ஏதோ சில காலத்துக்கு மட்டும் சிறிது இடம் கொடுப்பதை நாம் விட்டுவைப்போம்” என்ற முறையில் பேசினார். ஆனால், இந்த நாட்டிலே தமிழ் மகன் கடைசி ஒருவன்

இரண்டு மூன்று மென்ஜி
(மென்ஜி) மென்ஜி

[மென்ஜி மென்ஜி]

இருக்கும் வரைக்கும் இதனை எதிர்த்தே தீருவோம் என்பதை அவருக்குக் கூறி வைக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்.

சிறீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி, கலையையும் கலாசாரத்தையும் வளர்க்க நிறுவிய ஸ்தாபனங்கள் பல. அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்கள் பெரும் பாலும் தமிழை ஒதுக்குகின்ற முறையில்தான் இயங்கி வந்தன. அரசு கரும மொழித் திணைக்களமென்றால் என்ன, கலாசாரத் திணைக்கள மென்றால் என்ன, சாகித்திய மண்டலமென்றால் என்ன அவைகள் எல்லாம் தமிழை ஒதுக்குகின்ற முறையிலேயே இயங்கி வருகின்றன. இதனை நீக்கி, இந்தப் புதிய முறைப்படி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், இந்த நாட்டிலே தமிழும், தமிழ்க் கலாசாரமும், தமிழ் இலக்கியமும் வாழ வழி செய்ய வேண்டும், இந்த முறையிலே அவர்கள் இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டு சிறீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி இந்த நாட்டின் ஆட்சிப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்ற பின்னர், 1958 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் 7 ஆம் பிரிவிலே "f" என்ற பந்தியிலே பின்வருமாறு குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது: Two representatives of the Tamil Community.

நீதிமன்றத்திலே தமிழினம் என்று ஒன்றுள்ளதா என வாதாடப்பட்டதென அறிகிறோம். இச் சட்டம் தமிழினத்தைப் பிரித்துக் காட்டுகிறது. சிங்கள இனத்துக்கு 27 பிரதி நிதிகளும் தமிழ் இனத்துக்கு இரண்டு பிரதிநிதிகளும் என்ற முறையிலே இந்தச் சட்டம் முன்னர் ஆக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனை நீக்க வேண்டியது இந்தத்தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும்.

இப்படியாக இன வேறு பாட்டுக்கு அடிக்கோலிய இந்தச் சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தின் சட்டங்களை மாற்றும்படி பல தமிழ் எழுத்தாளர்களும் தமிழ் அறிஞர்களும் பல முறை கேட்டும் மாற்றம் எதுவும் நடைபெறவில்லை. ஆனால், இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கம் தொடங்கியவுடன் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாற்ற முன்வந்தது பாராட்டத்தக்கதாகும். கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், தமிழ்ச் சமூகத்துக்கும் சிங்களச் சமூகத்துக்கும் இடையில் வேறுபாடுகளைப் பாடில்லாமல் ஒரு

—மென்ஜி மென்ஜி

செயல் புரிவதற்காக அவரைப் பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளோம். எனவே, அவர் காலத்திலே இந்த இரண்டு மொழிகளுக்கிடையேயும் எந்தவிதமான பாசுபாடும் காட்டாமல், மொழி, இலக்கியம், கலை, கலாசாரம் ஆகியவற்றை வளர்க்க அவர் ஆவன செய்வார் என எண்ணுகின்றேன்.

தமிழ் படித்த மக்களும் அறிஞர்களும் எவ்விதம் இந்தச் சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தை இதுவரை மதித்து வந்தார்கள் என்பதையும் நான் கூறக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கின்றேன். சிங்கள மக்கள் சிறீ லங்கா சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தை எப்படி மதித்தார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி நான் இங்கு அதிகம் கூறவேண்டியதில்லை. ஆனால் தமிழ் மக்களைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சிறீ லங்கா சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தை ஒரு சிறிதும் மதிக்கவில்லை என்று நான் நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் தெரியாதவர்கள் அல்லது அரைகுறையாகத் தமிழ் தெரிந்த ஒரு சிலர் புகுகின்ற இடமாகத் தான் சாகித்திய மண்டலம் இதுவரை இருந்து வந்தது. இம்மண்டலம் நூல்களுக்கும் பரிசில்களை வழங்கியபோது கூடச் செம்மையான முறையில் தமிழ் நூல்களை ஆராய்ந்து பரிசில்களை வழங்கவில்லை. பரிசில்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சில நூல்களைச் சிறந்த நூல்கள் என்று தமிழ் மக்களோ தமிழ் அறிஞர்களோ போற்ற முடியாது. அரசியற் காரணங்களுக்காகவும், ஒரு சிலருக்கு மண்டலத்திலுள்ள தமிழ் உறுப்பினர்களோடு இருந்த தொடர்பு காரணமாகவும் சில நூல்கட்குப் பரிசில்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இதன்மூலம் தமிழினுடைய தரம் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்பதை நான் மிகுந்த துக்கத்துடன் கூறக் கடமைப்பட்டவனாக இருக்கிறேன். இந்த நிலையை மாற்றியமைக்க அரசாங்கம் உண்மையில் முன்வர வேண்டும். இந்தச் சிறீ லங்கா சாகித்திய மண்டலம் சிங்கள மக்களுக்கு மாத்திரமன்றித் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய கலை கலாசாரத்தை வளர்க்கின்ற ஒரு நிலையமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்த மண்டலத்தில் இன்று தமிழ் தெரிந்த ஒருவர்கூடக் கடமையாற்றுவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. எவராவது இந்த மண்டலத்திற்குத் தமிழில் கடிதம் எழுதினால் அவர்களுக்குச் சிங்களத்திலோ அல்லது ஆங்கிலத்திலோதான் இன்று பதில் கிடைக்கின்றது. தமிழ் மொழியை, தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தை, தமிழ்க் கலையை, தமிழ்க் கலாசாரத்தை வளர்க்க

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(ஈனாவை) பன்ன் ஹெடுபை

—தேவனெர் கிவிலே

இருக்கின்ற இம்மண்டலம் தமிழ் மக்களோடு அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாத மொழியில் தொடர்பு கொள்ளும் அவலநிலை கடந்த காலத்தில் இருந்தது. இந்த விதமாக ஒரு நிலையை உண்டாக்கிக் கொண்டு தமிழ் மக்களுடைய மொழியையோ, கலைகளையோ, இலக்கியங்களையோ நாங்கள் அழிக்க விரும்பவில்லை என்று பெருமை பொருந்திய இந்தச் சபையிலே சிலர் கூறுவது வெறும் கேவிக் கூத் தென்றே நான் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். தமிழ் மக்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் சிறுபான்மை இனத் தவராக இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பங்கைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டே இருப்பார்கள். சிங்களவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு படி அரிசி வேண்டும்; தமிழ் மக்கள் சிறுபான்மையினராகையால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு கால்படி அரிசி போதுமென்று சொல்லுகின்ற குருட்டுக்கொள்கையைக் கலையையோ கலாசாரத்தையோ மொழியையோ வளர்க்கும் துறையிலே நாங்கள் புகுத்தக் கூடாது. ஹிட்லர், சார் போன்றோருடைய உளுத்துப்போன கொள்கையைப் பின்பற்றும் முறையிலே நேற்று இங்கு இந்நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு மொழியே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கூறப்பட்டது. இந்நாட்டின் கலாசாரம் ஒன்றுதான் என்ற முறையில் முன்னாள் அரசாங்கத்தினர் செயலாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். மனிதஉள்ளம்படைத்த எந்தத் தமிழரும்—ஏன் தமிழராக இருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை—மனிதப் பண்புள்ள எவரும் இக்கொள்கையை மறுப்பர். மொழி வளர்ச்சித் துறையில் காட்டுகின்ற பாகுபாட்டை கலை, கலாசாரத் துறைகளிலெல்லாம் காட்டி தமிழரை ஒதுக்கி, அவர்களுடைய குரல் கேட்காமற் செய்த முன்னைய அரசாங்கம் அழிந்து போனதில் ஒரு வியப்புமில்லை.

இந்நாட்டின் கலை, கலாசாரம் நல்ல முறையிலே வளர வேண்டும், சிங்கள மக்களுடைய கலையும் கலாசாரமும் நல்ல நிலையை அடைய வேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். அவற்றைப் போலத் தமிழும், தமிழ் மக்களுடைய கலை, கலாசாரமும் வளர வேண்டும், நல்ல நிலையை அடைய வேண்டும். ஆகையால் இனிமேலாவது சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தில் தமிழ்க் கலை, கலாசாரத்துக்கு இடங்கிடைக்குமென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். அப்படி இல்லாவிட்டால் சாகித்திய மண்டலம் எங்களுக்கென அளிக்கும் பணங்கூட எங்களுக்குத் தேவையில்லை.

கொடுக்கப்படும் பணத்தில் பாதியை எங்களுக்கு வேறுகத் தந்தால் இத்தகைய ஒரு தாபனத்தைச் செம்மையான முறையிலே நாங்கள் நிறுவி, அதனைச் செம்மையாக நடத்துவோம்.

முன்னாள் அரசாங்கம் இந்நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய படிப்பினையைத் தந்திருக்கின்றது. ஒரு சிறுபான்மை இனமாகையால் தமிழ் இனம் அவர்களுக்குக் கிள்ளிக் கொடுப்பதைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டாற் போதும், அவர்களுக்கென இந்நாட்டிலே எந்த உரிமையுமில்லை, அதிகாரமும் இல்லை என்று அந்த அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் நடந்தமையால் இன்று விழுந்து விட்டனர். இது ஒரு நாகரிகம் படைத்த நாட்டுக்குரிய செயல் அல்ல என்பதை நான் சுட்டிகாட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

சிறீலங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி தோன்றிய பின்பு நிறுவப்பட்ட அரசகரும மொழித் திணைக்களம் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்த காலத்தில் அரச கரும மொழிகள் திணைக்களமாக இருந்தது. சிங்களத்தையும் தமிழையும் அரச கரும மொழிகளாகக் கொண்டிருந்த படியால் “அரச கரும மொழிகள் திணைக்களம்” என்று இருந்த இந்தத் திணைக்களம் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியை அடுத்து வந்த சிறீலங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியினால் “அரச கரும மொழித் திணைக்களம்” ஆக, சிங்களத்தை மட்டும் இந்நாட்டிலே பரப்புகின்ற திணைக்களமாக மாறியது. நேற்று கௌரவ தொம்பே அங்கத்தவர் எதிர்க்கட்சிச் சார்பிற் பேசும்போது “நான் உங்களுடைய மொழி, கலை வளர்வதற்குக் குறுக்கே நிற்கவில்லை. உங்களுடைய பாடசாலைகளில் அவற்றை நீங்கள் தாராளமாகப் படியுங்கள்” என்றார்.

இன்று அரசகரும மொழித் திணைக்களத்தில் நடப்பதென்ன? பல்கலைக் கழகம்வரை சிங்கள மக்களும், தமிழ் மக்களும் தங்கள் தாய் மொழிகளிற் படிக்கலாமென்று அரசாங்கம் விதித்திருந்த போதிலும், சிங்களத்திலே மொழி பெயர்ப்புச் செய்யப்படுகின்ற ஆங்கிலப் புத்தகங்கள் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்படுவதில்லை. சிங்கள மொழிபெயர்ப்பைக் கண்காணிப்பதற்கு இரண்டு பேர் இருந்தால் தமிழுக்கு ஒருவர்தான் இருக்கிறார். எனவே பெரும்பான்மை, சிறுபான்மை என்ற வேறுபாட்டைக் கலை கலாச்சார, மொழி வளர்ச்சியிலெல்லாம்

[ஓர்நினைவு மன.]

யும் தொண்டாகாது. இத்தகைய செயல்களைச் சிறுபான்மை இனம் ஒரு துரோகமான செயலாகவே கணிக்கும். இத்தகைய செயல்களை அரசியல் சூதாட்டமாக ஆக்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தாலும், ஆட்சியிலே இருப்பதற்கு அப்படிச் செய்தாலும், கலை கலாச்சாரம், மொழி, பாடசாலை நூல்கள் இவற்றிலெல்லாம் தமிழ் இனம் ஒதுக்கப்படுவது முறையாகாதென்பதை நான் இங்கு சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். எல்லாக் காலமும் இதனைத் தமிழ் இனம் பொறுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்காது. தன்மானம் படைத்தவன், சுயமரியாதை உள்ளவன் இத்தகைய செயல்களைப் பொறுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. உண்மையிலே நாகரிகம் படைத்தவர்கள்—சம தர்மம் பேசுகிறவர்கள், தொழிலாளி முதலாளிக்குச் சமமானவன், அரசன் ஆண்டிக்குச் சமமானவன் என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்கள்—கலை, கலாச்சாரம், மொழி ஆகியவற்றிலும் சமத்துவத்தைக் காட்டவேண்டும்; ஏற்றத்தாழ்வை அகற்று வதற்கு முன் வரவேண்டும். இதுதான் இயற்கையான நியதி என்பதை நான் இங்கு சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்!

கௌரவ உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சென்ற பல ஆண்டுகளாகச் சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தார் பல பரிசுகளை அளித்தார்கள். சிங்களத்திலே பல துறைகளிலே பரிசுகள் அளித்தவர்கள் தமிழுக்குச் சில துறைகளில் மட்டுமே பரிசளித்தார்கள். ஒரு சிலரின் முயற்சியால் தமிழுக்கும் பரிசுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டது உண்மைதான். என்றாலும் உண்மையிலே தமிழ்ப் பொது மக்கள், தமிழ் அறிஞர்கள் திருப்திப்படக் கூடிய முறையிலே இப்பரிசில்கள் வழங்கப்படவில்லை. ஏதோ ஒரு பட்டத்தைச் சாகித்திய மண்டலம் கொடுக்க இருக்கிறது. இது மூன்றாந் தரமான பட்டம். அதனை மூன்றாந் தரமான ஆகை, அல்லது கடைசித்தரமான ஒருவரைத் தேடிப்பிடித்து அவருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டிலே, சாகித்திய மண்டலத்திலே உறுப்பினர்களாக இருந்தவர்களுக்கு உண்மையான தமிழ் அறிஞர்கள் யார், மதிப்புக்குரியவர்கள் யார் என்பதை அறிய முடியாமல்—அவர்களுக்கு மதிப்பைக் கொடுக்க முடியாமல்—போய்விட்டது. இது சாகித்திய மண்டலம் கடந்த காலங்களில் ஆற்றிய தொண்டாகும். எத்தனையோ இலட்சம் ரூபாயணத்தை அண்டு தோறும் கொண்டு செலவழித்துப் போகிறது, கண்டிக்கு அனுப்பும் கடிதம் கொண்டும் திணைக்களத்தை எடுத்துப் பாராதால், அங்கே தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்கள், தமிழ் அறிந்தவர்கள் யாருமில்லை என்பதைக் காண முடியும். தமிழ் மொழி தெரிந்த ஒருவர் அந்தத் திணைக்களத்திலே இல்லை யென்றால், தமிழ் மொழியை, தமிழுக்கலையை, கலாசாரத்தை எப்படி அவர்களால் வளர்க்க முடியும்? முன்னேநாள் அரசாங்கத்தின் கல்வி அமைச்சராக இருந்தவர், தாம் கல்வி அமைச்சராக இருந்த காலத்தில் தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளைப் பரிபாலிப்பதற்காக உதவிக் கல்விப் பணிப் பாளரொருவரை நியமிக்க இருந்ததாகவும், அதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்யவில்லை என்றும் கூறினார். ஆனால், அவர் அமைச்சராக இருந்த காலத்தில் அவரது நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழிருந்த கலாசாரத் திணைக்களத்தில் தமிழ் தெரிந்த ஒருவரை அவர் வைத்திருக்கவில்லை. தாம் அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்த காலத்தில் தமிழ் தெரிந்த ஒருவரை தமது அதிகாரத்தின் கீழிருந்த கலாசாரத் திணைக்களத்தில் வைத்திருக்க விரும்பாதவர், தாம் எண்ணியதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்யவில்லை என்று குற்றஞ்சாட்டுவது விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது.

கௌரவ உப சபாநாயகரவர்களே. கடந்த ஒன்பது ஆண்டுகாலமாகத் தமிழருக்கும், தமிழுக்கும், தமிழ்க் கலைக்கும், கலாசாரத்திற்கும் சென்ற அரசாங்கம் செய்த கொடுமைகளை பல இடங்களில் எடுத்துக் கூறிய போதிலும் இதுபோன்ற பொறுப்பான இடங்களில் எடுத்துக் கூறுவதற்கான வாய்ப்புக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. “கட்டுண்டோம், பொறுத்திருப்போம் காலம் மாறும்” என்பதற்கிணங்க இருந்தோம். காலம் மாறியது, சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்தது. அன்று சொன்னோம்; இன்று சொல்கிறோம்; சொல்லிக் கொண்டே இருப்போம் சம உரிமை பெறும்வரை.

மொழி கருதியும் சமயம் கருதியும் கலையிலும், கலாசாரத்திலும் பேதற் காட்டினால் இந்த நாட்டிலே ஒருபோதும் தேசிய ஒற்றுமை ஏற்படாது; கலையும் கலாசாரமும் வளர இடமேற்படாது என்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். மொழிப் பிரச்சினையை மட்டும் தீர்ப்பதனாலும் முழு ஒற்றுமை உண்டாகாது.

எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர் குறிப்பிட்டார், இப்பொழுது அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் சரிவர நடப்பதில்லை; கொழும்புக்கு அனுப்பும் கடிதம் கண்டிக்கு அனுப்பும் கடிதம் கொழும்புக்கு வருகிறது என்று. இதற்

இ லேகா காகித மெனிடெ
(கோலெவா) பன்ன் கெடுபெற

—தேவநெர் கியலே

[பி. பி. பி. கெடுபெற பி. பி.]

வந்தார்கள். இந்தவிதமான வைபவங்களிலே பாரபட்சங்கள் கூடுதலாகத் தாண்டவமாடிக் கொண்டிருந்தன. உதாரணமாக எழுத்தாளர் களைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலே, அவர்களுக்குப் பரிசு கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் பாரபட்சம் காட்டப்பட்டு வந்தது. கடந்த அரசாங்கத் துக்குப் பந்தம் பிடித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தவர்க ளுக்குப் பரிசுகளைக் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். எத்தனையோ திறமை வாய்ந்த இலக்கிய மேதா விகள் இருந்த போதிலும் அவர்கள் புறக் கணிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தனர்.

இன்றைய தேசிய அரசாங்கத்திலே இரும்பு மனிதர் என்று பெயர் பெற்றிருக் கின்ற கௌரவ கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தைரியமாக சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தின் சட்ட திட்டங்களைத் திருத்தி அமைத்து, கடந்த காலங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட பாரபட்சச் செயல் களை ஒழித்துக்கட்டி, இந்நாட்டிலே எல்லோ ரும் சமமாக வாழவேண்டும்;—அவர்கள் சிங் களவர்களாயிருந்தாலென்ன, தமிழர்களாய் இருந்தாலென்ன, இஸ்லாமியர்களாய் இருந்தா லென்ன, கிறிஸ்தவர்களாய் இருந்தாலென்ன, எல்லோரையும் சமமாகக் கருதப்படவேண் டும்—இந்த ஐக்கிய இலங்கை எல்லோருக்கும் சொந்தம் என்பதை மனத்தில் வைத்து இப் படியான காரியங்களை நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

இங்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் சாகித் திய மண்டலத்தின் திருத்த மசோதாவின் ஐந்தாவது சரத்திலே பலவிதமான குறிப்புக் கள் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளன :

- (a) Classical Sinhala literature ;
- (b) Classical Tamil literature ;
- (c) Modern Sinhala fiction ;
- (d) Modern Sinhala poetry ;
- (e) Modern Sinhala drama ;
- (f) Sinhala translations ;
- (g) Modern Tamil literature ;
- (h) Sanskrit and Pali literature ;
- (i) Any other branch of literature considered necessary by the Minister.

இஸ்லாமிய இலக்கியத்துக்கும் (Islamic literature) இடம் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண் டும் என்பதுதான். நான் இவ்விதம் கூறும் போது, இதனை வகுப்புவாத அடிப்படையில் கூறவில்லை. எனக்கு முன் பேசியவர்கள், தமிழர்கள். தமிழ் இனம் என்று பேசினார்கள். நான் தமிழ் பேசும் இனத்தின் ஒரு மகன் என்ற முறையிலும் அத்துடன் ஓர் இஸ்லாமி யன் என்ற முறையிலும் இதனைக் கூறுகின் றேன். சிங்கள மொழிக்கும் சிங்களக் கலைக்கும் கலாச்சாரத்துக்கும் இந்த நாட்டிலே உரிமைக ளைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கின்ற அதே நேரத்திலே தமிழர்களுக்கும் இஸ்லாமியர்களுக்கும் கிறிஸ் தவர்களுக்கும் தங்கள் கலையையும் கலாசாரத் தையும் இலக்கியத்தையும் வளர்க்க உதவ வேண்டும்.

தேசிய அரசாங்கத்திலே தைரியமுள்ள ஒருவர் என்ற பெயரை வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக் கும் கௌரவ கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், கடந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்த ஊழல்களை ஒழித் துக்கட்ட வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப் பார் என்பதில் பூரண நம்பிக்கை இருக்கின் றது.

டி. ஐ. 3.14

வீலென் மெனிடெ.

(திரு. தர்மலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Dharmalingam)

கௌரவ உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் அதிகநேரம் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. கௌரவ கிளி நொச்சிப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தி னம்) அவர்கள் கூறியவற்றை ஆதரித்து நான் இரண்டொரு குறிப்புக்களைக் கூற விரும்புகின் றேன்.

கௌரவ கிளிநொச்சிப் பிரதிநிதி சென்ற அரசாங்கம் சாகித்திய மண்டலத்தை எவ் விதம் நடத்தியது என்பதைத் தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் கூறினார். இங்கு நேற்றைய தினம் பேசிய தொம்பேப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) அவர்கள் கூறியது போல, இந்த நாடு சிங்கள மக்களுக்கு மாத்தி ரம் தான் சொந்தம், பௌத்த மக்களுக்கு தான் சொந்தம் என்ற அடிப்படையில் தான் சாகித்திய மண்டலமும் நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்தி

நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புவது என்னவென் னால், இதில் இஸ்லாமியர்களுக்கும் தனித்தனியாக இடம் கொடுக்கின்றது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

இன்று எமக்கு முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்த மசோதாவிலே 5 ஆம் பிரிவின் முதற் பகுதியை உங்கள் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்தப் பிரிவின் கீழ் ஓர் உப தலைவருக்கு இடம் இருக்கின்றது. அந்த உப தலைவரை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நியமிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கின்றது. நான் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றும்படி கேட்கவில்லை. கலைக்கழகத்தில் இருக்கின்றதைப் போல சாகித்திய மண்டலத் திற்கும் உப தலைவர் ஒருவர் தமிழ் மக்களிடையே இருந்து நியமனஞ் செய்யப் பெறுதல் வேண்டும். அது மட்டுமல்ல, சாகித்திய மண்டலத்திற்குச் சில குழுக்களை நியமிப்பது பற்றி இங்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற சட்டத்திலே கூறப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. குழுக்களை அமைப்பது பற்றிய இச்சட்டத்தின் பதினாறு வது சாத்திலே தமிழ் மொழிபெயர்ப்புக்கும் ஒரு குழுவை அமைப்பது பற்றி எதுவும் காணப்படவில்லை. இங்கு தமிழ் மொழி பெயர்ப்புக்கும் ஒரு குழு இருக்க வேண்டியது அத்தியாவசியமானதாகும். கடந்த காலத்தில் சாகித்திய மண்டலம் அரசியல் தலையீட்டினாலும் மற்றும் பலவிதமான நெருக்கடிகளினாலும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டது. இனிமேலாவது இம் மண்டலம் அரசியல் தலையீடுகளுக்கு இடங்கொடுக்காமல் உண்மையான கலைஞர்களையும் அறிஞர்களையும் கொண்டதாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Are there any more comments ?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There are one or two points. I am not at all happy about the changes suggested here. The major change brought about is in Section 7 of the original Act, No. 31 of 1958, which provides for the setting up of the Sahitya Mandalaya on the following basis: five members to be appointed by the Minister. Then, that section

enacts: "There shall also be the following members elected as hereinafter provided—

(a) five representatives of the pirivenas."

Now, if I understood the Hon. Minister correct, that provision is to be dropped completely. The main amendment says:

"The Mandalaya shall consist of the following members:

(a) five persons, two of whom shall respectively be designated President and Vice-President of the Mandalaya, appointed as such by the Minister;"

That is by the way. Then:

"(b) every person for the time being holding office as the Chairman of any Panel appointed in accordance with the provisions of section 14, if such person is not already a member of the Mandalaya."

That deals with the existing panels. In other words, the chairman of a panel will be a member of the Mandalaya.

Then, sub-section (2) enacts:

"Every member of the Mandalaya appointed under paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) shall, unless he vacates office earlier, hold office for a period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment."

Really, the membership will consist of what? The people nominated by the Minister, namely five persons, plus the chairmen of the panels. Is that right? The Hon. Minister will correct me if I am wrong.

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(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

That is correct.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Mandalaya hereafter will consist of the five persons appointed by the Minister and the chairmen of the panels.

இ லேவா யாதினா மன்றம்
(ஹோனோரபிள்) பதவி கெடுப்பதற்கு

—தேவதேவ கிஷோரே

ஹோ. இரியாகல்லே

(கௌரவ ஈரியாகல்லே)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

Yes.

ஹோ. இ. எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Now, you will appreciate, Sir, originally the Mandalaya was set up with the hope—

ஹோ. இரியாகல்லே

(கௌரவ ஈரியாகல்லே)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

Thirteen members in all.

ஹோ. இ. எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. Originally, the Mandalaya was set up for the purpose of bringing in voluntary organizations and to enable outsiders to take an interest; the State was only to give a stimulus. What is about to happen now? You are going to have a Mandalaya which would be a very small body, because you are removing all the other members.

Let us see who are the people who have been elected up to now. The original Act enacted that five members be from the pirivenas.

லேஸ்லி குனவர்தனே

(திரு. லேஸ்லி குனவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

No private sector here.

ஹோ. இரியாகல்லே

(கௌரவ ஈரியாகல்லே)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

We can appoint them.

ஹோ. இ. எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

So far as the law goes, according to this amendment, the Mandalaya hereafter will consist of the following: five people appointed by the Minister

and all the chairmen of the existing panels. They will constitute the Mandalaya. If I am wrong the Hon. Minister will correct me.

ஹோ. இரியாகல்லே

(கௌரவ ஈரியாகல்லே)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

I will explain to you why it is so.

ஹோ. இ. எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why it is so is not the point. According to this amendment sought by the Hon. Minister, that is so. Therefore, the original purpose of setting up the Mandalaya, which was to bring in all the private organizations interested in various cultural activities and the State to merely give the stimulus, has now been dropped.

ஹோ. இரியாகல்லே

(கௌரவ ஈரியாகல்லே)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

Oh, no! There are 12 persons in one panel. That is so in regard to every section. As it is now, 90 per cent. is from one section. It is the purpose of this amendment to bring in all sections. I will explain all that.

ஹோ. இ. எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not mind sitting down and getting the explanation of the Hon. Minister, but here I am dealing with the law. Section 7 of the principal Act is sought to be repealed by Clause 5 and a new section substituted therefor. I shall read section 7:

"7. (1) There shall be five members of the Mandalaya who shall be appointed by the Minister."

The marginal note reads: "Members of the Mandalaya."

The following also shall be members of the Mandalaya—five representatives of the pirivenas; three

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(සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

representatives of the University of Ceylon to be elected from the Faculties of Oriental Languages, Arts and Science; one representative of the Royal Asiatic Society; one representative of the Pracheena Bashopakara Samitiya; one representative of the Arts Council of Ceylon established under the Arts Council of Ceylon Act, No. 18 of 1962; two representatives of the Tamil community.

Here I think I should say that it would have been better if the Act instead of saying “two representatives of the Tamil community” had said, “two representatives from some Tamil organization.” I refer to an organization or institution like Ramathan College or some other cultural organization.

To continue with the representation: two representatives of the Muslim community; and not more than nine persons eminent in the field of letters to be elected by all the other members of the Mandalaya.

This section also provides that every member shall hold office for a period of three years. According to this section there should be 29 persons in all as members of the Mandalaya.

What are the Minister's proposals? The Minister now proposes five members to be nominated by him. Then there are the chairmen of the panels, eight of them. That would make the membership 13 as against the previous 29.

I shall come to the executive committee in a moment, but what I want to point out just now is that by constituting the Mandalaya as a very small body of 13 persons, you are violating the original intention in regard to the setting up of the Sahitya Mandalaya, which was that the Minister should interfere least, leaving the Sahitya to be managed by the pirivenas and other organizations, so that they could take an interest in this matter.

In point of fact you will realize that originally only one lakh of rupees was given out of the Consolidated Fund. No further money was

to be provided. That money was given as a stimulus to the Sahitya Mandalaya. Only the preliminary expenses were given. After that they had to find their own money through their activities—publishing books and getting royalties, staging dramas, and so on. The whole concept of the original Sahitya Mandalaya was different from the present concept of the Hon. Minister.

If the Hon. Minister tells us that the old Mandalaya at the moment is a farce and that you must scrap the old Mandalaya and then set up an entirely new Mandalaya, that is a different issue. But all that the Hon. Minister is now doing is knocking out the outside organizations.

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(කෙළරාචා ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

No! No!

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(කලාතිථි ආර්ය. ආර්ය. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are bringing people in through the chairmen of the panels.

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(කෙළරාචා ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

There will be 96 representatives, 12 in each panel.

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(කලාතිථි ආර්ය. ආර්ය. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not understand it; I will come to that in a moment.

The panel can take in a number of people from outside, but that will not be the official Mandalaya. That is quite different. You can put in any amount of people as observers or in some such capacity but they have no status. The Mandalaya will consist of only 13 people appointed by the various standing committees which are called panels now. Those panels consist of various people. I do not know how the panels are formed.

சுரீ லேகா காகிதா மன்றிய
(காண்டிவன) பன்னி கெடுபிபன

—கேவனவர கியிவெ

[காலாபீய உன். உதி. பைரேரா]

The first point which I wish to urge is that I am not satisfied that we are doing right by dropping all these other representatives from the Mandalaya.

கா. பீரீயகோலே

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

We will not drop them.

காலாபீய உன். உதி. பைரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They will not any longer be the representatives of the various bodies that have been set up. Under the old set-up there were five representatives of the pirivenas. They will no longer be the representatives—

கா. பீரீயகோலே

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

Why not ?

காலாபீய உன். உதி. பைரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They can come in. They might be appointed ; but it is not an obligation. Under the law obtaining at the present moment the pirivenas can send five representatives. Even after that there might be people from pirivenas. All five people can be from one pirivena and not from a number of pirivenas. Originally there were five representatives of pirivenas—five persons representing all pirivenas. Generally you had one from Vidyalandakara, one from Vidyodaya, one from a pirivena in the South and so on. Hereafter that representative character will be lost. There is provision under the old Act for appointing three representatives of the University of Ceylon. Under this Bill there will be no representatives qua representatives of the University of Ceylon as now.

கா. பீரீயகோலே

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

All representatives will be there.

காலாபீய உன். உதி. பைரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They may or may not be there. There is no obligation to appoint them. What I want to know is whether the principle that we started with should now be abandoned without further consideration. The Hon. Minister in his introduction only went through the clauses of the Bill but did not give us the objects of this Bill. He did not tell us why he wants to make this change. He did not tell us what the present defects are.

What I am trying to say is that the Hon. Minister should have in the first instance worked the whole thing out and told us why he is dropping the original concept of the Arts Council representatives. Then there is the representative from the Royal Asiatic Society. You may not agree with everything the Royal Asiatic Society does but it is one of the oldest historical bodies we have in this country and it has done a considerable amount of research of one type or another. If I remember right even Dr. Paul E. Peiris got some sort of stimulus from his association with the Royal Asiatic Society. A considerable amount of original research has been done into our history by Dr. P. E. Peiris. If you do not have a representative from the Royal Asiatic Society you are losing the representative character of the Mandalaya. There may be a person from the Royal Asiatic Society or there may not be a person. Are we justified now in treating the Sahitya Mandalaya as the privilege and the monopoly of Parliament only ? Are we going to entirely drop people from outside ? Are we not giving outside bodies an initiative in this ? Here is something peculiar and particularly applicable to outsiders to which both Members of Parliament and Ministers have not the time and energy to devote. This is a field in

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which one would have thought that the existing organization is eminently qualified for the purpose.

Yesterday, they talked about the private sector. Here is one field where they could have fruitfully utilized the private sector; but they seem to be running away from the private sector in this matter.

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(කෙළරඳු සරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

We want to direct it.

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(කලාතිඨි என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are trying to direct it. I think that this is one thing that the private sector might be directing. I am not an expert on sahitya. I do not know about the Hon. Minister. I am only bringing an outsider's commonsense to bear on the subject. I remember in 1958 we discussed this, and I think there are at least two hon. Members here who had something to do with the bringing out, or shall I say, the creation or the birth, of this Sahitya Mandalaya idea, and the whole concept of—[Interruption]. Then, of course, you were on the other side. Anyhow, the idea was to try and harness as many outside organizations as possible for the purpose. But now you are dropping that idea, and that is what I am objecting to. You may be hoping to bring them in in various other ways.

My good Friend, the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. R. Premadasa), is now an expert on this subject. He has written a number of books.—[Interruption]. He is only an expert on *sucharitha*, but that is part of sahitya work. He is only in the *Sucharitha Wardhana Samitiya*.

My objection, therefore, is that we should not drop the original idea without further consideration, and it is the main principle behind this whole concept of the Sahitya Mandalaya.

The second point I wish to urge is this. If the Hon. Minister says that he is dropping the executive committee altogether, it is not borne out in practice.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරඳු සරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

Not dropping altogether; we will have only seven members in it. For day to day work the executive committee will function.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then what is the meaning of this? Your Mandalaya has only 13 members, and that is as good as the executive committee.

Section 13 of the Act says:

"The Mandalaya shall have an executive committee, consisting of the President of the Mandalaya, Vice-President of the Mandalaya and not more than five others elected by the Mandalaya from among its members."

That is to say, that there are seven in the executive committee. Your Mandalaya is going to have 13 members. It is not such a big difference.

I think there is provision for the executive committee, if I remember right, to take in observers. The executive committee has fairly wide powers, such as, the exercise of executive authority and supervision and control of the work of the Mandalaya. The Hon. Minister must realize—

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරඳු සරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

All that is there for the day to day functions of the Mandalaya.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිඨි என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Mandalaya consists of thirteen members. It elects only seven members to the executive committee.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත —දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]
Practically the whole of the Mandalaya will come in. But in the Mandalaya we choose the main organ for the execution of work will be very small and it can be unrepresentative. The powers of the executive committee are not small. Section 13 (5) enumerates the functions :

- “The Executive Committee shall have the following powers :
- (a) to exercise the executive authority of the Mandalaya, subject to such directions as may be given by the Mandalaya ;
 - (b) to supervise and control the work of the Mandalaya and of its officers and servants ;
 - (c) to prepare and submit to the Mandalaya for approval programmes and schemes for the furtherance of the objects of the Mandalaya ;
 - (d) to prepare and submit to the Mandalaya for approval the annual budget, report and accounts of the Mandalaya ;
 - (e) to propose, for the consideration of the Mandalaya, names of persons qualified to be elected as Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and Associate Fellows of the Mandalaya ; and
 - (f) to recommend to the Mandalaya the appointment of such Standing Committees as may be necessary.”

The quorum is three. That is a very serious matter. You have a Mandalaya of thirteen and three people will run the whole Mandalaya in the end. I think it is very unsatisfactory.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(කෙළරඹ සභිකයා)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)
The Mandalaya quorum is eight and the executive committee quorum is three.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
You are narrowing the base. In the end only one person might run the show.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(කෙළරඹ සභිකයා)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)
I will explain everything when you finish.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
If the Hon. Minister had explained first this discussion might have been avoided. After he explains we cannot speak again.

The Minister is amending Section 4 of the Act. He is providing for more contributions than one. Originally, I think, we provided for only one contribution. Section 4 of the original Act says that we were to grant them one contribution of one lakh of rupees :

“There shall be paid to the Mandalaya out of the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon an initial contribution of one hundred thousand rupees for the purpose of defraying the preliminary expenses, and providing the working capital of the Mandalaya.”

It was expected that the Mandalaya should run on its own thereafter.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(කෙළරඹ සභිකයා)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)
Last year we gave Rs. 500,000.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
That is also bad. We must know why it was necessary because the original arrangement was only to give them an initial contribution.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(කෙළරඹ සභිකයා)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)
Without Parliamentary sanction seven contributions had been made by the Government.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සහිතය මන්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
How can that be?

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

That is so. The Mandalaya has been playing hell.

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

My complaint against the Hon. Minister is that that hell should have been disclosed to us. We should have been given a picture of the hell that exists in the Mandalaya. Here he is moving an amendment without telling us the reason for it.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

It will take six months to find out all the details.

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

Then can you not postpone this for six months?

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

This is necessary immediately.

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

The Hon. Minister may be right. I am not disputing that the Mandalaya has been functioning unsatisfactorily. Two things the Hon. Minister should have done: first of all, he should have given us a full report as to why he thought that the Mandalaya did not function properly, and then, he should have suggested remedies for our consideration. Instead of doing that the Hon. Minister just presented

this Bill saying "These amendments are being made". We do not know whether they are justified under the circumstances. Or, is it that the original persons chosen to the Mandalaya were wrong people, in the sense that they were people really not devoted to the sahitya development of this country, drama and so on.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

That is so.

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

That is a question of personnel. It is not a problem of organization. I do not mind giving an opportunity to the Hon. Minister to explain, provided I am not deprived of my chance of speaking. I want to be satisfied in my own mind that what we are doing is going to be an improvement on what we have had.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා
(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

You can raise that during the Committee stage of the Bill.

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

But the principle is what I am worried about. I do not mind having a detailed discussion in the Committee stage of the Bill, but I would like to confine myself to the main principles. Otherwise, the principle is lost, the principle I am objecting to. Why are we dropping the outside organizations?

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල
(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

We are not dropping.

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

Give them the legal responsibility, the representative character that you

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

had in the original Act. I would like to keep the pirivenas. If you do not want to have the pirivenas, let us have the three universities. Whatever defects the Faculty of Oriental Studies in the University of Peradeniya may have, they are making some contribution. Some people may not like that contribution, but that is the only way in which you can develop. I know there were one or two meetings at which there was a lot of trouble, dissension and so on, but that is a wrong attitude to adopt. A country's literature expands to the degree to which there is a clash of opinion. If you go through the history of any country, whether it be England or any other country, lampoons, criticisms, all sorts of wild accusations against other authors are the stock-in-trade of all literary work. After all, all of us remember Alexander Pope's poems. He spent his life writing long tirades against all the others, not only critics, but also literary men of the age. Similarly, you cannot help it, therefore, if it is happening here. We must not exclude the young people who are taking an interest in the development of our Oriental studies and so on by removing them from the status that they have in the original Sahitya Mandalaya. That is what I am objecting to. If the Hon. Minister will seriously reconsider that matter on that basis, then I am prepared to consider his amendments. Otherwise, the Hon. Minister will have to satisfy us that there is a fundamental ground for these changes.

ශ්‍රී ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාභ ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

තරුණ ලේඛකයින්ට තැනක් දීමයි මගේ බලාපොරොත්තුව.

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

එහෙම නම්, මේ අදහස් කරන වැඩ පිළිවෙලෙන් තරුණ ලේඛකයින්ට තැනක් දෙන්නට අදහස් කරන බව

මප්පු කරන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ නැතිව අපට ඒ කීම පිළිගන්නට බැ. පිටස්තරව තිබෙන නොයෙක් ආකාරයේ සාහිත්‍ය සමිති සමාගම්වලට නීතියෙන්ම තැනක් දී ඒ මගින් සාහිත්‍යයේ දියුණුවට කටයුතු කිරීමයි, මට මතක හැටියට, පරණ සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ මූලික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වී තිබුණේ. නමුත් දැන් ඒ බලය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඇමති තුමා අතට යනවා. ඇමති තුමා අතින් ඒ කටයුත්ත කවදා වත් කෙරෙන්නේ නැ. එය අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට එහෙම තැන්පත් වී අධ්‍යක්ෂක කෙනෙකු අතට යාම. අන්තිමේදී ඔහු අතින් ලිපිකරුවකු අතට යාම.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(උප සභාපාලක ආරාධිතයා)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The point raised by the hon. Member can be considered under Clause 11 of the amending Bill.

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But at the present moment I am only concerned with the principle underlying the Bill. My main objection is to the fundamental change in the whole outlook with regard to the Sahitya Mandalaya. I am prepared to consider the details afterwards. Please let us give a legal status at least to the three universities, to the younger people. Provided that is done, I do not mind it so much. But you have removed the whole lot of them. That is what I am objecting to.

අ.හා. 3.46

ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් ෆරේඩ් (පත්කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

(භූමිමාන් ශ්‍රමික පරීක්ෂක—නියමයන් අනුකූල වර්)

(Sir Razik Fareed—Appointed Member)

I would like to ask one question from the Hon. Minister. I understood from the last speaker, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), that there were two Muslim members in the panel.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. ධර්මරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

According to this law, there is a "Muslim community". That is wrong.

ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් ෆරේඩ්

(ශ්‍රීමත් ශ්‍රීමත් පාර්ක්)

(Sir Razik Fareed)

Then it must be the Moor community.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. ධර්මරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What I say is that it should be an organization of the Muslim community such as a literary organization.

ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් ෆරේඩ්

(ශ්‍රීමත් ශ්‍රීමත් පාර්ක්)

(Sir Razik Fareed)

If it is to be a cultural institution, it is really the Moor's Islamic Cultural Home which should have representation. As a matter of fact, this institution was incorporated by, I think, Act No. 46 of 1946. So you should include a branch like Islamic Culture under Clause 11 as in the case of Classical Sinhala literature and so on. Eight branches of literature have been included and in the ninth one, item (i) you add "any other branch of literature considered necessary by the Minister." This is a wrong way of taking in Islamic Culture. We do not want to come through the back door. We are also an entity. Just as you treat the Sinhalese and give them a separate panel, we, the Moors, would also like to be treated in the same way.

I hope the Hon. Minister will do that.

අ. භා. 3.48

පී. බී. විජයසුන්දර මයා. (කිරිඇල්ල)

(කිරි. පී. පී. විජයසුන්දරා—කිරිඇල්ල)

(Mr. P. B. Wijesundara—Kiriella)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පණතේ සංශෝධන ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන මෙම අවස්ථාවේදී පසු ගිය ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති දෙක බව අපට පෙනී යනවා. මෙවැනි

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ගැන යම් කිසි අදහසක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම සුදුසු යයි මම විශ්වාස කරනවා. සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ යම් කිසි සම්ප්‍රදායක් තිබිය යුතුයි. ඒ සම්ප්‍රදාය ආරක්ෂා විය යුතුයි. සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නාවූ, අපේ බල පරම්පරාවේ සාහිත්‍ය දැනීමත් වැඩිහිටි පරම්පරාවේ සාහිත්‍ය දැනීමත් ඒ වගේම ඓතිහාසික කරුණුත් යන මේවා අලලා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ඒ සම්ප්‍රදාය සංයුක්ත වී තිබෙනවාද කියා අප විමසා බැලිය යුතුයි. අප හෝඩියේ අධ්‍යාපනය ලබන කාලයේදී අපගේ සාහිත්‍ය ඉතිහාසයේ එක්තරා අවස්ථාවකදී සාහිත්‍ය කටයුතු මොන ආකාරයට කෙරුණද කියා අප දන්නවා. නොයෙක් නොයෙක් ප්‍රකාශකයන් විසින් පළ කරන ලද නොයෙක් විධියේ පොත් පත් ඒ කාලයේදී තිබුණා. එවැනි පොත් පත් වලින් අපට ලැබුණේ කොයි විධියේ සාහිත්‍යමය අධ්‍යාපනයක්ද යන්න අප කල්පනා කර බැලිය යුතුයි, මෙවැනි අවස්ථාවකදී. එවැනි එක් පොතක මුලින්ම පටන් ගෙන තිබුණේ "පෝජ් අපගේ මහ රදා—මේරි බිසව ගුණ කඳා" යන කවියෙන්. මේ වගේ කවි සිත්ද ඇතුළත් නොයෙක් විධියේ පොත පත එකල තිබුණා. ඒ කාලයේදී මෙවැනි කවි ඒ පොත්පත්වලට ඇතුළු කර තිබෙන්නේ එවකට සාහිත්‍ය කෙරෙහි බලපාන්නට පුළුවන් තත්ත්වයේ සිටි අය එවකට තිබුණු ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂය පාලන පක්ෂය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමේ අදහසින් ගෙනගිය ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ලබම බව පෙනී යනවා.

ඒ වගේම ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායක තුමනි, ඒ කාලයේදී පළ වුණු පාසල් පොත් අංශයේ සාහිත්‍ය ග්‍රන්ථවලට "මැඩියගේ කථාව" වැනි දේවල් ඇතුළත් වී තිබෙනවා. මැඩියගේ කථාව තමුන්තාන්සේ දන්නවාද කියා මම දන්නෙ නැ. ඒ කථාව එක්තරා සාහිත්‍ය ග්‍රන්ථයක මෙසේ සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා: "එක්තරා මැඩියෙක් උත්සාහ කළා එළදෙනෙක් තරමට මහත් වන්නට. ඒ ප්‍රයත්නයේදී මැඩියා මිය ගියා." මේ කථාවෙන් දෙන ආදර්ශය කුමක්ද කියා අප විශේෂයෙන් කල්පනාකර බැලිය යුතුයි. සාමාන්‍ය දුප්පත් මනුෂ්‍යයින් උසස් තත්ත්වයකට පත් වන්නට උත්සාහ කළොත් ඔවුන් විනාශය කරා ගමන් කරනවාය යන අදහස මේ කථාවෙන් දෙන බව අපට පෙනී යනවා. මෙවැනි

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[පී. ඩී. විජයසූර් දර මය.]

විනාශකාරී සාහිත්‍යයෙන් අපේ බාල පරම් පරාවත් අපේ ජනතාවත් ආරක්ෂා කර ගත යුතුයි.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, තවත් සමහර පාසැල් සාහිත්‍ය ග්‍රන්ථවල සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා.

“මා වැනි බිලින්ද—වරවර ලඟට කැන් ද
දුක් සැප කුමන්ද—අසන නිරිඳෝ වෙන
කොසින්ද”

වැනි කවි. “අපේ දරුවන් කිසියම් ප්‍රබල පුද්ගලයකු ලෙසට ගොස් ආධාර ඉල්ලා සිටියොත් පමණක් ඔවුන්ට ආධාර ලැබෙන්නේ, එසේ නැතිනම් ආධාර ලැබෙන්නේ නැත, හිඟ කා ජීවත් විය යුතුය” යන අදහසක් මෙහි දී තිබෙනවා. මේ වගේ විහිළු සාහිත්‍යයක් පසු ගිය කාල පරිච්ඡේදයේදී අපට ලැබී තිබුණා. එම නිසා සාහිත්‍යයෙහි විශාල පරිවර්තනයක් කිරීමට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී අප උත්සාහ කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, තවත් එක්තරා පොතක සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා මෙවැනි දෙයක් :

“සක්කුවෙන් මට ලැබෙන්න—සබුක්කුවෙන්
මුට දෙන්න”

ඇතැම් පොත්පත්වලට ඇතුළත් වී තිබෙන මේ වගේ ප්‍රතිශාම් වගන්ති සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල මගින් වහාම වෙනස් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එහෙම නැත්නම් මේවායේ නියම අර්ථය ජනතාවට වටහා දිය යුතුව තියෙනවා. මේ විධියේ වැරදි හැඟීම්, ප්‍රතිශාම් හැඟීම් ඇති කරන වගන්ති සාහිත්‍ය ග්‍රන්ථවලින් ඉවත් කිරීම හෝ ඒවායේ නියම අර්ථය ජනතාවට අවබෝධ කර දීම හෝ කළ යුත්තේ සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල මගින්ම බවයි මගේ අදහස. වර්තමාන ජනතාවට මෙම වගන්ති හරියාකාර අවබෝධ වනු පිණිස ඒවා නියම විධියට විග්‍රහ කිරීම අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි.

රිලිගන් ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, සාහිත්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මෙකල ඇති වී තිබෙන නොයෙක් සටන් පිළිබඳව යමක් කිය යුතුයි. “පේරාදෙණි සාහිත්‍යය” නමින් අද එක් සාහිත්‍ය අංශයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ අංශය අගය කරන උදවිය ඒ අංශයේ පොත පත පළ කරන්නටත් මහත් ඉගැන්වීමක් ලබන්නටත් හැකිවෙයි. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි,

ප්‍රචාරය කරන්නටත් මහත්සි ගන්නවා. “කොළඹ යුගයේ සාහිත්‍යය” කියා තවත් අංශයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ අතර “පැරණි යුගයේ සාහිත්‍යය” අගය කරණ අය ඒ අංශයේ පත පොත ප්‍රචාරය කරන්නට මහත්සි ගන්නවා. පේරාදෙණි සාහිත්‍යය අගය කරන අය කියනවා, කොළඹ සාහිත්‍යය හොඳ නැත කියා. පැරණි යුගයේ සාහිත්‍යය ගරු කරන අය කියනවා අනෙක් හැම සාහිත්‍යයකටම වඩා හොඳ පැරණි සාහිත්‍යයි, ඒ නිසා එය ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතුයි. ප්‍රචාරය කළ යුතුයි කියා. ඒ අතරම හින්දු සාහිත්‍යයට නැඹුරු වී සිටින අපේ උතුරු නැගෙනහිර පළාත්වල මිත්‍රයෝ හින්දු සාහිත්‍යය ගැන ලොකු සටනක් කරමින්, අනෙක් සාහිත්‍යවලටම සමාන තත්ත්වයක් හින්දු සාහිත්‍යයටත් ග්‍රන්ථ කතීවරුන්ටත් දිය යුතුයයි ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. ඒ සඳහා විශාල සටනක යෙදී සිටිනවා. එම නිසා මේ කාගේත් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් දෙස බලා, කාගේත් අදහස් දෙස බලා ඊට ගැලපෙන අන්දමකට සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය සකස් කරන්නට අද අපට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. මේ වැනි අදහස් දක්වන බොහෝ කොටස්වල අදහස් සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයට ඇතුළත් වී නැති බව එහි වර්තමාන තත්ත්වය දෙස බලන විට අපට පෙනී යනවා. සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අදහස්වලට පටහැනි සමහර සාමාජිකයින් සිටිනවා. තදබල විරුද්ධ උදවිය සිටිනවා. තදබල විධියට පක්ෂග්‍රාහී උදවිය සිටිනවා. මෙයින් යම් යම් කොටස්වලට විශාල පහරක් වැදී තිබෙන නිසා එයත් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ සමගම සංගීතකාරයින් සාහිත්‍යකාරයින් ගැන නිතරම ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා. එහෙම “කාරයින්” කීම ගැන ඒ උදවියගෙන් සමාව ඉල්ලනවා. එසේ සංගීතයට යම් යම් කාලවලදී උනන්දුවක් දක්වූ උදවිය හිටි ගමන් යට යනවා.

සුනිල් ශාන්ත කියන පුද්ගලයා ගැන තමුන්තාත්සේ දන්නවා. දැන් නම් ඔහු සිටිනවාද කියාවත් දන්නේ නැහැ. ඔහු දැන් බොහොම අමාරුවෙන් ජීවත් වෙනවා. අවුරුදු 10 ක් 15 ක් අපේ රටේ සාහිත්‍යයට විශාල සේවයක් කළ සුනිල් ශාන්ත අද ඉන්නවාද කියාවත් දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ සුනිල් ශාන්ත කියන පුද්ගලයා ගැන නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි,

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

යම්කිසි පුද්ගලයෙක් යම් පංතියකට නැත්තම් කණ්ඩායමකට සේවය කරන තෙක් පමණයි, ඔහු තබා ගන්නේ. එහෙම නැතුව ඔහුගේ වටිනාකම උඩ නොවෙයි. අපේ සාහිත්‍යකාරයින් ආරක්‍ෂා කරන්නේ ඔවුන්ගෙන් ප්‍රයෝජන ලැබෙන තෙක් පමණයි.

මිමන ප්‍රේමතිලක කවියා අභාවප්‍රාප්ත වුණා. මිමන ප්‍රේමතිලක කවියා පටන් ගත්තේ කොහොමද කියා අපි දන්නවා. කොයි විධියෙන්ද පටන් ගත්තේ, කොයි විධියේ ප්‍රගතිශීලී සාහිත්‍යකාරයෙක්ද, කෙළවර වුණේ කොහොමද, ආදිය අපි දන්නවා. තව අවුරුදු 4 ක් 5ක් යන තුරු මිමන ප්‍රේමතිලක කවියා හිටියා කියා කියාපි. ඊට පසුව නමත් සමගම අභාවයට යනවා. ඔහුගෙන් යැපෙන්නන්ට, සුනිල් ශාන්තගෙන් යැපෙන්නන්ට, කිසිම සහනයක් සලසා දී නැහැ. ජීවත්ව සිටින සාහිත්‍ය කාරයින්ගේ පමණක් නොවෙයි, අද මිය ගොස් සිටින සාහිත්‍යකාරයින්ගෙන් යැපෙන්නන්ටත් කිසිම සහනයක් සැලසී නැහැ. ඒක නමුත් නාන්සේ දන්නවා ඇති.—[බාබා කිරීමක්]

මා සමාජ සේවා ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, මේ කථා කරන්නේ කාටවත් ගැහුව, කාගෙවත් පහරක්, ගැන නොවෙයි කියා. මේ කථා කරන්නේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල (සංශෝධන) පනත ගැනයි. මෙය අයවැය විවාදයට වඩා වෙනස් කියන එක මතක් කර දෙන්න කැමතියි. එමෙන්ම මේ රටේ සාහිත්‍යය එක එක අවස්ථාවලට බලපාන අන්දමට එක එක විධියට හෝච්ඡි පොත වෙනස් කිරීම අපේ රටේ දකින්නට තිබෙනවා. හෝච්ඡි පොත නිතරම වෙනස් වෙනවා. දැන් මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් වුණාට පසුව යම් යම් පොත් වෙනස් කර තිබෙනවා. තව ආණ්ඩුවක් බලයට පත් වූ විට තවත් යම් යම් පොත් වෙනස් කරනවා. ඒ නිසා අපේ සාහිත්‍යය පොදු ජනතාවගේ සාහිත්‍යයක් හැටියට හැඩ ගස්වන්න ඕනෑ. එය පූර්විකා න්‍යාය විය යුත්තේ වෙනස් වන ආණ්ඩුව අනුව හෝ රාජ්‍ය තන්ත්‍රය අනුව හෝ නොවෙයි. එය හැඩ ගස්විය යුත්තේ පොදු ජනතාවගේ සිතූම් පැතුම් පිළිඹිබු වන සාහිත්‍යයක් හැටියටයි.

අපේ විශාලම ඓතිහාසික ග්‍රන්ථය වන මහාවංශය ගැන කවුරුත් දන්නවා. අපේ

ඉතිහාසය ගැන අපට දැනගන්නට තිබෙන්නේ එයිනුයි. නමුත් මහාවංශය සියයට සියයක් නිවැරදි එකක්ය කියා අපි කවුරු වත් කියන්න නැහැ. අපේ වැදගත්ම ඓතිහාසික ග්‍රන්ථය වන එය ලියැවී ඇත්තේ කොහොමද? අපේ ගැමුණු රජතුමා ලංකාවට විශාල සේවයක් කළ කෙනෙක්. එතුමාගේ වර්ණනාව හුඟක ම තිබෙනවා. මන්ද කියනවා නම්, එතුමා ඒ කාලයේ සිටි ග්‍රන්ථ කර්තෘවරුන්ට විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා තිබෙන නිසයි. එමෙන්ම පරාක්‍රම බාහු රජතුමාගෙනුත් විශාල සේවයක් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. කෘෂිකර්මය අතින් බලන විට ගැමුණු රජතුමාටත් වඩා විශාල සේවයක් එතුමා කර තිබෙනවායයි කියන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් ග්‍රන්ථ කර්තෘවරුන් ගැන එතරම් තැකීමක් නොකළ නිසා සමහර අවස්ථාවල මහාවංශයේ එතුමා ගැන වැඩි විස්තරයක් නැහැ. මහ සෙන් රජු ගැනත් එහෙමයි. අපේ ලංකාව එක් සේසත් කළ රාජසිංහ රජතුමා ගැන ඉතිහාසයේ ඒ තරම් දකින්නට නැහැ. මේ අන්දමට පුරාණයේ සිටම අපේ සාහිත්‍යය හැඩගැසී තිබෙන්නේ එක්තරා පක්ෂග්‍රාහී ක්‍රමයක් උඩයි. අන්න එය වෙනස් කළ යුතු අවස්ථාවකට දැන් අප ගමන් කර සිටිනවා. දැන් ඒක කරන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

එමෙන්ම අපේ සිංහල ජාතියේ ආරම්භය ගැනත් මතබේද තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාත් දන්නවා ඇති. නොයෙක් නොයෙක් අංශ මගින් ඒ ගැන මතබේද තිබෙනවා. එක කණ්ඩායමක් කියනවා අපි රාවණා රජුගෙන් පැවත එන කණ්ඩායමක් කියා. තවත් කණ්ඩායමක් කියනවා, අපි රාවණාගෙන් පැවත එන අයයි කියා. තවත් කණ්ඩායමක් කියනවා, අපිත් මේ එංගලන්ත ජාතිය වගේ ඇන්ග්ලෝ සැක්සන් මිශ්‍රණය වගේ යක්ෂ සිංහල මිශ්‍රණයක්ය කියා. විජය රජුගේ සිට පණ්ඩුකාභය දක්වා මේ ලංකාව ආක්‍රමණික කාලයක්ය, පණ්ඩුකාභය තමයි ලංකාව එක සේසත් කළ පුද්ගලයා කියනවා.

ලංකා ඉතිහාසය ගැන ඔය විධියේ විවිධ මත හේද තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයෙන් කොයි තරම් දුරට පර්යේෂණ පැවැත්වුවද විවිධ මත හේද ඇති

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[පී. බී. විජයසූන්දර මයා.]

අපේ ඉතිහාසය ගැන වග විභාග කර, මිට වඩා කල්පතා කර, අපේ ඉතිහාසය ගැනත් අපේ සාහිත්‍යය ගැනත් නියම තත්ත්වය එළිදරව් කළ යුතු කාලය දැන් පැමිණ තිබෙනවා. ඒ මන්ද? ජාති හේද ආගම් හේද ගැන කපා කරන මේ වකවානු වේදී අපේ ඉතිහාසය සහ සාහිත්‍යය ගැන නියම තත්ත්වය හරියාකාර දැනගැනීම, තැත්තම් හරියාකාර සොයා ගැනීම ඉතා මත් වැදගත් දෙයක් නිසයි.

ඒ නිසා මෙම සංශෝධනය ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන අවස්ථාවේදී මෙකී කරුණු විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලට යොමු කරන ලෙස ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා. සාහිත්‍යය මණ්ඩලය කිසිම බල වේගයකට යටත් වන්නේ නැතිව; සාහිත්‍යය අතින් අප අනාථ වී සිටින බව සිහි තබාගෙන අපේ සාහිත්‍යයට නව උදව්ක් ගෙන දීමට සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයට හැකි වන අයුරින් එය සකස් කළ යුතු බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරමින්ද, ඉදිරි අනාගතයේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය නියම තත්ත්වයකට ගෙන ඒවා යයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින්ද මගේ කපාව අවසන් කරනවා.

අ. හා. 4

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. පෙරේරා ශායා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, 1958 දී මේ ගරු සභාව මගින් සම්මත කරන ලද සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පනත, මෙම සංශෝධන පනත මගින් සංශෝධනය කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ කුමන හේතූන් නිසාද කියා වගන්තියෙන් වගන්තිය පිළිබඳ විස්තරයක් මුලින්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමා අප ඉදිරියේ තැබුවා නම් ඉතාමත් යෝග්‍යය කියා ප්‍රථමයෙන් මතක් කර දිය යුතුයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා සැලකිල්ලක් කර තැබූ. සාකච්ඡාවෙන් පසුව පිළිතුරු දෙන අවස්ථාවේදී මා හිතන හැටියට ඒ ගැන විස්තර දෙන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. නමුත් අපට ඒ විස්තරය කලින් ලැබී ඒ අනුව සාකච්ඡා කරන්න ඉඩ ලැබුණා නම් මෙය වඩාත් ප්‍රයෝජනවත් සාකච්ඡාවක් වන්නට තිබුණාය කියා මා හිතනවා.

මෙම සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය පිළිබඳව කට යුතු කිරීමට නියම වී ඇත්තේ අපේ ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාටයි. අධ්‍යාපන ඇමති

පදවිය දරණ අපේ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා හා අප අතර දේශපාලන අතින් සහ අති කුත් සමහර කරුණු අතින් ද මත හේද ආදියක් තිබුණත්, එතුමා සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳව අප කීප දෙනෙකුට වඩා දැනීමක් තිබෙනවාය කියා කියාගන්නට අයිතියක් ඇති පුද්ගලයෙක් බව අප කවුරුත් පිළිගන්නවා. වර්තමාන සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳව කතීව්‍යයන් කීපයක් ඉෂ්ට කළ කෙනෙක් වශයෙන් අපි ඒ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට පිළිගන්නවා. ඇමතිතුමාත් අපත් අතර යම් මත හේද ඇතත් සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය පිළිබඳ මේ සාකච්ඡා වේදී එය බලපාන වාය කියා මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ මන්ද? සාහිත්‍යය මණ්ඩලය පිළිබඳ කටයුත්තේදී විශාල සේවයක් ඉෂ්ට කරන්න පුළුවන් තත්ත්වයක් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දරණ බව අපේ පිළිගැනීම නිසයි. ඒ නිසා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පනතට සංශෝධන ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී මිට වඩා පියවර කීපයක් ගන්නා නම් වඩාත් යෝග්‍යය කියා මම කල්පතා කරනවා.

සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය සම්බන්ධයෙන් යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) සැහෙන විස්තරයක් කළා. මෙම සංශෝධන පනතේ වගන්ති ගැන අපි විකක් කල්පතා කර බලන්න ඕනෑ. මුල් පනතේ 7 වන වගන්තිය සංශෝධනය කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා, නව පනතේ 5 වන වගන්තිය යෙන් :

“ප්‍රධාන පනතෙහි 7 වන වගන්තිය මෙසේ අවලංගු කරනු ලබන අතර පහත දැක්වෙන අලුත් වගන්තිය ඒ වෙනුවට ආදේශ කරනු ලැබේ:—

7. (1) පහත සඳහන් සාමාජිකයන්ගෙන් මණ්ඩලය සමන්විත විය යුතුය:—

(අ) පිළිවෙලින් මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපති සහ උප සභාපති යන පදවි තනිවලින් යුතු දෙදෙනෙකු ඇතුළුව ඇමතිවරයා විසින් පත් කරනු ලබන තැනැත්තන් පස් දෙනෙක් ;”.

මේක ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි මුලින්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් පත් කරනු ලබන 5 දෙනා. ඒ පත් කරනු ලබන පස් දෙනා අතුරින් සභාපති උප සභාපති යන නිලධාරීන් දෙදෙනා පත් කරන්නෙත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින්. එවිට සභාපතිත්, උප සභාපතිත්, ඒ හැරුණු විට තවත් තුන් දෙනෙකුත් පත් කරන්නෙ ඇමති විසිනුයි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාභ ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

මුල් පනතෙන් 5 දෙනා පත් කරන්නේ ඇමතිවරයයි.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. පෙරිනාල් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

මේ පස්දෙනා හැරුණු විට තවත් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඇමතිවරයා විසින් පත් කරනු ලබනවා. මෙම නව පනතේ 11 වන වගන්තියෙන් මුල් පනතේ 14 වන වගන්තිය සංශෝධනය කරනවා. මෙන්න 11 වන වගන්තිය :

"ප්‍රධාන පනතේ 14 වන වගන්තිය වෙනස් අවලංගු කරනු ලබන අතර පහත සඳහන් වගන්තිය ඒ වෙනුවට ආදේශ කරනු ලැබේ:—

14. (1) 7 වන වගන්තියෙහි (1) වන උපවගන්තියේ (අ) ඡේදය යටතේ පත් කරනු ලැබූ මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයන් පස් දෙනා විමසීමෙන් පසුව, පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් සාහිත්‍යාංශයෙහි පොදු අභිවාද්ධිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මණ්ඩලයට උපදෙස් දීමේ සහ සහායවීමේ කාර්යය සඳහා, අවශ්‍ය යැයි ඇමතිවරයා විසින් සැලකිය හැකි අනුමැත්ත ලබාදීමට දෙපොළේ දෙනකුට තෝරාගත හැකි තැනැත්තන් ගණනක් ඇමතිවරයා විසින් පත් කළ හැකිය:—".

මෙයින් අපට පෙනී යන්නේ අනුමැත්ත ලබාදීමට සාමාජිකයින් පත් කරන්නේ ඇමතිවරයා බවයි. පත් කරන අය තෝරා ගන්නේ ඇමතිවරයයි. අනුමැත්ත ලබාදීමට, මේ සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයට එන පුද්ගලයන් තෝරන්නේ ඇමතිවරයයි.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි, මෙම මණ්ඩලයට ලේකම්වරුන් තෝරා ගන්නා සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ ඇමතිවරයාගේ අවසරය ඇතුළත. ඒ පිළිබඳව මෙම අලුත් පනතේ ඇති 12 වන වගන්තිය බලමු.

මෙම දොළොස් වන වගන්තියේ මේ ආකාරයෙන් තිබෙනවා :

"(අ) ඇමතිවරයාගේ පූර්ව අවසරය ඇතිව හැර ප්‍රධාන ලේකම් වශයෙන් හෝ ප්‍රධාන ලේකම් ලෙස ක්‍රියා කිරීමට කිසි ම තැනැත්තකු පත් නොකළ යුතුය;".

ප්‍රධාන ලේකම්තුමා පත් කරන්නේ ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවවාද අනුවයි. මෙයින් මොකක්ද ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා, අපට පෙනී යන්නේ? මේ මණ්ඩලයට ඇතුළත් වන

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

සියලු දෙනාම තෝරා ගන්නේ ගරු ඇමති වරයා විසින් බව නොවෙද? ඒ මණ්ඩල වල, අනුමැත්ත ලබාදීම නිලතල දරන සියලු දෙනාම තෝරා ගනු ලබන්නේ ඇමති වරයා විසින් නොවෙද?

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාභ ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

මම නොවෙයි ඉන්න කවුරු හරි ඇමති වරයෙක්.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. පෙරිනාල් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

අද මෙතැන වාසි වී සිටින අය. එම්. ආර්. ඒ. ඊරියගොල්ල මහතා නොවෙද ඇමති වරයා? මම ඒක පිළිගන්නවා. ඒ නිසා තමයි බය. බයිටත් වඩා දැණු පුද්ගලයෙක් බය ආසනේ වාසි වුණොත් එහෙම කුමක් වෙයිද කියා හැකියක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ග්‍රන්. ග්‍රැ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

යම් විධියකින් අවිස්සාවේල්ලේ මන්ත්‍රී තුමා (ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන) ඔතනට ආවොත්?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. පෙරිනාල් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

අපි පිළිගන්නවා, සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳව අප කීප දෙනකුට වඩා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කළා කරන්න අයිතියක් තිබෙන බව. එතුමා තරම් සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳ යමක් අප කර නැහැ. ඇමතිතුමා පොත් කීපයක් ලියා තිබෙනවා.

ටී. ඩී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. ඒ. ඩී. ටෙනෙකෝන්)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

ඔව්, පරිවර්තන කීපයක්.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. පෙරිනාල් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

හානුව පිළිබඳ දැනීමක් ඇති අයට ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා මනුෂ්‍ය පය වැනි පොත් කීපයක් ලියා තිබෙන්නවා. එම නිසා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපට වැඩි අයිතියක් එතුමාට තිබෙනවා. ඒ කෙසේ

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණතක් කෙටුම්පත

[බර්තෘථි සොයිසා මය.]

මෙතන් සාහිත්‍ය කටයුතුවලට බැස්සාම
තමයි, මතභේද වැඩි වන්නෙ කියාත්
මා දන්නවා. කොළඹ නව නගරශාලාවේ
සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳව එකතුවුණු අපේ
ලේඛක මහත්වරුන් තමන්ගේ රැස්වීම
ගැටිබැට හුවමාරුවකින් කෙළවර කර
ගත්තෙ වැඩි කාලයකට පෙර නොවෙයි.
ඔරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අද
ඛනේශ්වර ක්‍රමයේ බලතල කොපමණද
කියනොත්, සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය සම්පූර්ණ
යෙන් ගොදුරු කරගෙන තිබෙන්නෙ, මේ
රටේ ප්‍රධාන මුද්‍රණාල දෙකක්. ප්‍රධාන
මුද්‍රණාල දෙකක් වටා රොක්වී සිටින
අපේ ලේඛක පිරිස ඒ අනුව ගැටිබැට හුව
මාරු කර ගැනීමටත් යෙදුණු බව තොර
ගසක්; කවුරුත් දන්නා කාරණයක්.
එයින් පෙනී යනව, අපේ ලේඛක පිරිසට
තවම මේ ධනපති සමාගම්වලින් ලැබෙන
පීඨිටෙන් තොරව නිසි විධියට ජීවත්වත්
කට විධියක් නැති බව. ඒක ප්‍රධාන
කාරණයක්.

දෙවැනි කාරණය, එය දඩමිමා කරගෙන
ඒ වෙළඳ සමාගම්—මුද්‍රණාල හිමි සමාගම්—
සාහිත්‍යයට අනුබල දෙනවාය කියන අද
හසට මුවාවී අපේ ලේඛක පිරිස ගසා
කනවා යයි චෝදනා කරන්නට පුළුවන්.
හැමෝම සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය ගැන කළා
කරන මේ යුගයේ අපේ ලේඛකයන්ට
නියම වශයෙන් තම ලේඛන කටයුතු
විලින් හෝ සාහිත්‍ය කටයුතුවලින් ජීවත්
වීමට මාගීයක් සලසා ගන්නට විධියක්
තවම උදාවී නැහැ. එය ඉතා කනගාටුදයක
කරුණක්. අපි කවුරුත් සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය
ගැන, අපේ ඉතිහාසය ගැන, සංස්කෘතිය
ගැන, කඳුළු හෙළන්ට ලැහැස්තියි.
කෙසේ වෙතත්, ඇත්තටම අපේ ලේඛක
යන් කොතොමද ජීවත් වෙන්නෙ කියා
නිසි විධියට සලකන පුද්ගලයින් සිටිත්
තේ ස්වල්ප දෙනයි. ලේඛකයන්ට සිදුවී
තිබෙන්නේ තමන්ගේ දක්ෂකම්
අනුන්ට විකුණාගෙන—එක්කෝ පුවත්
පත් සමාගම්වලට, එසේ නැතහොත් මුද්
රණාල පාලනය කරන වෙළඳ සමාගම්වලට
විකුණාගෙන—ඔවුන්ට වහල් වී ජීවත්
වන්නටයි.

මේ යටතිය අවුරුදු විසිපහ පණහ මේ පත
අනුලත සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

මෙහෙයක් කලා යයි සඳහන් කරන්ට පුළුවන් පුද්ගලයින්ගේ නම් කිහිපය අපි උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් ගත්තොත් ඒ සෑම කෙනාම පුවත්පත් සමාගම්වලින් තම රක්ෂා පිළිබඳව පහර වැදී තිබෙන පුද්ගලයන්, එසේ නැත්නම් වෙළඳ සමාගමකට වහල් වන්නට, යටත් වන්නට, සිදු වූ පුද්ගලයන් බව පෙන්වා දෙන්නට පුළුවන්. මේ තත්වයෙන් ලේඛකයන් ගොඩ ගැනී මට නම්—

ကော ဝိသိယဇာနည်

(கௌரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

එක තමයි අදහස.

බර්තෘචි අසාධිත මය.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඔහුගේ පරමාර්ථය එය හැටියට ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම ගැන මා සතුටුයි. එහෙත් මේ විධියට ඇමතිවරයෙකුට බලතල පැවරීමෙන් පසු අද ඒ නිලය දරණ ගරු ඇමතිවරයා පිළිගන්නාව ඇති, අනාගතයේදී ඒ පරමාර්ථයෙන් තොරව ක්‍රියා කරන කෙනකු ඔය නිලයට පත් වුණෙත් මේ බලතලම සිංහල ලේඛකයාගේ, ද්‍රවිඩ ලේඛකයාගේ, ඉස්ලාම් ලේඛකයාගේ අභිවෘද්ධියට පටහැණිවන ආකාරයට පාවිච්චි කරයි කියා, ඇමතිවරයාගේ පරමාර්ථය මෙය දියුණු කිරීම වෙන්ට ඇති. එහෙත් මෙතරම් බලතල කෙනෙකුට පැවරීම සුදුසු නැති බවයි, අපි කියන්නේ.

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා අහනවා, සාහිත්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳව මේ පනතෙන් ගරු ඇමතිවරයාට ඒකාධිපති තත්ත්වයක් දෙන්නට යන්නේ ඇයි කියා. ආඥාදායකත්වයකට තදින් විරුද්ධ යයි හැමදාම අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිවරයා කොහොමද මේ විධියේ පනත කට කැමැත්ත දුන්නේ? සිංහල සාහිත්‍යය, ද්‍රවිඩ සාහිත්‍යය, ඉස්ලාම් සාහිත්‍යය යන සියල්ලමත් ඒ මදිවාට පස්සා දොරින් එනවා කියන්න වගේ අනිකුත් සාහිත්‍ය හා සංස්කෘතික වැඩ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව ඕනෑම අංශයක් ගැන සම්පූර්ණ ආඥාදායකත්වයක් මේ පනතෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට

මේ පතනෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට
සැලකෙන්න.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාභ ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥායවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

විරුඪ පක්ෂයක් ඉන්නව නේ ?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. පෙරිනාල් ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥායවර්ධන)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

විරුඪ පක්ෂයට දැනගන්න ලැබෙන්නේ වැඩේ කරල ඉවර වුණාට පස්සෙයි.

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාභ ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥායවර්ධන)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

කැබිනට් එක තියනවා. පක්ෂ තියෙනවා පත්‍ර තියෙනවා. ආර්. ජේ. ඉන්නවා.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. පෙරිනාල් ශ්‍රේ. ඥා. ඥායවර්ධන)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයෙන් මෙවැනි කටයුතු පිළිබඳව සැලකිල්ලක් නොදැක්වෙන බව ඔප්පු වී තිබෙනවා, මේ තරම් බලතල ඇමතිවරයාට පවරමින් මේ පණත අනුමත කර තිබීමෙන්. මා මේ කාරණය මතක් කරන්නේ මේ නිසා භාරදුර දේ ඇති වීමට ඉඩ තිබෙන නිසයි.

සාහිත්‍යය, සංස්කෘතිය, විද්‍යාව යන අංශ පිළිබඳව රජය උපකාර කරන අතර රජයේ ඇතිලියාසීමෙන් තොරව ඒවා වර්ධනය වීමට ඉඩ සැලසිය යුතුයි. ලේඛකයා මුද්‍රණ සමාගම්වලට හෝ වෙළඳ සමාගම්වලට වහල් වීම ඉතාමත් නරකයි. ඒ වාගේම ලේඛකයා රජයට වහල්වීමත් නරකයි. මේ තරම් බලතල ඇමතිවරයාට දීම ලේඛකයා රජයේ වහලකු වීමේ මාවතක් දින බව රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. අපේ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලවලට සැහෙන තරමක් නිදහස දී රජයේ බලපෑමකින් තොරව, ස්වේච්ඡා කටයුතු කිරීමට ඉඩ දී ඇත්තේත් ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුවයි. සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳවත් එවැනි ස්වේච්ඡාව යක් තිබිය යුතුයි. එසේ නොකළොත් නිදහසේ සාහිත්‍යයට දියුණු වීමට ඉඩක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ලේඛකයාට නිදහසේ තම රචනාවන් කිරීමට ඉඩ ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ, රජයේ බලපෑමක් ඇති බව අඩු ගණනේ හිතේවත් තිබෙනවා නම්. ඒ නිසයි, රජයේ බලපෑමෙන් තොරව සාහිත්‍යයට දියුණු වීමට ඉඩ තැබිය යුතුයයි අප කියන්නේ.

මුලින් තිබුණු පණත සංශෝධනය කිරීම අවශ්‍ය බව අපි පිළිගන්නවා. නමුත් එසේ සංශෝධනය කිරීමේදී මේ තරම් බලතල ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට හෝ එතුමාගේ නිලධාරියකුට පැවරීම සුදුසු දෙයක් නොවන බවත් අපි පිළිගන්නවා. මේ සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් මෙතෙක් කරන ලද වැඩ සම්බන්ධයෙන් විවේචනයක් කිරීමට මම බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. එවැනි විවේචනයක් කිරීමට ඉදිරිපත් වුවොත් ඇමතිතුමා කියාවි, මේ සංශෝධනය නොතිබුණු නිසා ඒවා සිදු වුණාය කියා. ඒ නිසා එවැනි විවේචනයක් කිරීමට මම අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. මා ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මේ පණත මේ අන්දමට සංශෝධනය කරන්නේ නැතිව, කාටත් පිළිගත හැකි පිළිවෙලකට සංශෝධනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙසයි. ද්‍රවිඩ සාහිත්‍යයත්, මුස්ලිම් සාහිත්‍යයත්, සිංහල සාහිත්‍යයත් දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා, මතභේදයන්ගෙන් තොරව, කාගේත් සහාය ලබාගැනීමට ඉඩ තිබෙන නිසා, මේ තරම් බලතල රජයේ ඇමති වරයකුට පවරන්නේ නැතිව, එම පරමාර්ථය ඉටු කිරීම සඳහා වෙනත් සංශෝධනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඉස්ලාම් සංස්කෘතිය හා සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳව පත් කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් ඩිපට්ටි මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මතක් කළා. ද්‍රවිඩ සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳව කිලිනොච්චියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (කේ. පී. රත්නම් මයා.) මතක් කර දුන්නා. ද්‍රවිඩ සාහිත්‍යය පිළිබඳව කීමට කිලිනොච්චියේ මන්ත්‍රී තුමාට විශේෂ අයිතියක් තිබෙන්නේ ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කර තිබෙන නිසයි. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු සම්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා දැනට තිබෙන මණ්ඩලයට ශක්තියක් නොලැබී තිබෙනවා නම් මේ අනුව ඒ ශක්තිය නිසි විදියට නොලැබෙන බව අපට කියන්න පුළුවනි. කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදී අපට මුල් පණත සංශෝධනය කරන්න බැහැ. වුවමනා කරන සංශෝධනයන් මේ වේලේ සකස් කර ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් මෙම පණත නිසි විධියට සංශෝධනය වෙනවා ඇත කියා මා කල්පනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා මෙවේලේම මෙම පණත

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[බර්තමාන සාහිත්‍ය මය.]

සම්මත කර නොගෙන ඒ වෙනුවට තමන්ගේ පරමාර්ථ ඉටු කර ගැනීමට සකස් කරන ලද වෙනත් පණතක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන හැටියට, ඒ කියන්නෙ ගරු ඇමතිවරයකුට මෙතරම් බලතල නොදෙන ආකාරයේ පණතක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන හැටියට, ඉල්ලමින් මගේ කථාව අවසාන කරනව.

අ. හා. 4.19

පී. එම්. ටේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මය.
(කි.ප්‍ර. ඒ. ගම්. ජේ. තෙන්නකෝන්
(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, පළමු කොටම ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා පිළිබඳව මගේ සන්නෝෂය පළ කළ යුතුයි. අපේ සාහිත්‍යය, අපේ කලාව නැංවීම ගැන එතුමගේ හදවතෙහි ලොකු ඕනෑකමක් තිබෙන බව අප නොයෙකුත් අවස්ථාවන්හි දී දැක තිබෙනව. එතුම ලංකාවේ ඉහළ පෙළේ ලේඛකයෙක් හැටියට හඳුන්වන්නට පුළුවනි. “ඉමිරා” යන සුරතල් නාමයෙන් හැඳින්වෙන අපේ මෙම ලේඛකයා අප රටේ ලේඛකයන් තංචා සිටුවීමට හැකි අමාත්‍යාංශයක් භාරව සිටිනවා දැක්ම, කවියකු වශයෙන් මගේ සන්නෝෂයට කාරණයක් බව මේ අවස්ථාවෙහිදී ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනැ.

මෙම සංශෝධන පණත සකස් කර තිබෙන අන්දම දෙස බලන විට, “සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය කියන්නෙ, මමය” යන හැඟීම ඇති වන විධියට එතුම කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන බවයි, පෙනී යන්නෙ. සමහර විට එතුම මෙම අංශය භාරව සිටින තෙක් අපට හොඳ වෙන්ට පුළුවනි. නමුත් කවද හරි එතුම මෙතැනින් අයිත් වුණොත් එදාට මෙය අවසාන වන්නෙ කොතැනින්ද කියන කාරණය ගැන තරමක සැකයක් අප තුළ ඇති වී තිබෙනව. මෙයට සාමාජිකයන් පත් කිරීමේත් කිසිම හේතුවක් නැතිව අස් කිරීමේත් බලය මෙම සංශෝධන පණතින් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට හිමි වෙනව. හැබැයි, වාසනාවකට වාගේ මාරු කිරීමේ බලය නම් තවම එතුමට ලැබිල නැහැ කියන එක මතක් කරන්න ඕනැ. කෙසේ වෙතත් මේවර අයවැය ලේඛන විවාදයට කන් දෙද්දී වර්තමාන ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය

ගැන එක්තරා අවබෝධයක් අපට ඇති වුණා. පෞද්ගලික අංශයට තැනක් දීල රට සංවර්ධනය කිරීම මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියය කියන එක දින කීපයක් තිස්සෙ අසන්ට ලැබුණ. නමුත් සාහිත්‍යය නැතිනම් කලාව සංවර්ධනය කරන වෙලාවෙදී පෞද්ගලික අංශය සම්පූර්ණ යෙන්ම අයිත් කර දමා එම බලය තනි කරම ඇමතිවරයා අතට පමණක් ගැනීමෙන්, දින ගණනක් අයවැය ලේඛන විවාදයට සවන් දීමෙදී අසන්ට ලැබුණු ප්‍රතිපත්තියට පටහැනි පියවරක් මෙහිදී එතුමා අරගෙන තිබෙනවාය යන්න ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනව.

රටක් සංවර්ධනය කර ගෙන යන විට ඒ රටේ කලාවත්, සාහිත්‍යයත් පවා සංවර්ධනය කර ගෙන ජාතියක් වශයෙන් ඉදිරියට යා යුතු වෙනව. මෙහිදී ජාතිය වශයෙන් සඳහන් කළේ, සිංහල ජාතිය පමණක් නොවෙයි. මේ රටේ ද්‍රවිඩ මුස්ලිම් යනාදි සෑම ජාතියක්ම ඒ අංශයෙන් දියුණු වෙන්නට ඕනැ. අවුරුදු භාරසිය ගණනාවක් තිස්සෙ යටත් ජාතියක් වශයෙන් සිටි තිසා සිංහලයන්ගේ කලාව පිළිබඳ හැකියාව, පුළුවන්කම වැළලුණාය කියා අමුතුවෙන් කිව යුතු නැහැ. ඒ යට වී ගිය හැකියාවන් නැවත වරක් ඔප ගන්වා, ජාතිය ඉදිරියට ගමන් කරවීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා කරන්න මේ රටේ ආණ්ඩුවට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නෙ එම නිසයි. ඒ සඳහා තමයි, මෙවැනි සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයක් පිහිටුවා එමගින් මේ රටේ කවියට, ලේඛකයාට, කලාකරුවාට තැන ලබා දෙන්නට ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු වන්නෙ. ඒ ගැන සිතන විට කතහොටු විය යුතු දෙයක් තිබෙනව. එම සිද්ධිය ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දන්නවා ඇත කියා අප සිතනව. මේ රටේ ලේඛකයන් විශාල ගණනක් සිටිනව; විශාල ගණනක් උන්න. කවියන්ද විශාල ගණනක් සිටිනව; විශාල ගණනක් උන්න. නමුත් මිය ගිය ලේඛකයන්, කවියන් ගැන සිතන විට අපි කතහොටු වෙන්නට ඕනැ. කවියකු හෝ ලේඛකයකු මිය ගියාට පසු ඔහුගේ මළගමට කියක් හරි මුදලක් දී අත්පුඩි ගසන සිරිතකුයි, අද තියෙන්නෙ. ජීවත්ව සිටියදී එවැන්නකු සතුව තිබූ සිතූම් පැතුම් වලට කිසි තැනක් නොදී, එවැන්නකු මිය ගියාට සමගම ඔහුගේ මළගමට ගොස්

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

මිනි පෙට්ටියට ඇත ගැසීමට හෝ දන් පිණිස හෝ රුපියල් දහක් පමණ දෙනව. [බාධා කිරීමක්]

අපේ කලාව, අපේ සාහිත්‍යය දියුණු කර ගැනීමට නම් ජීවත් ව සිටින කලාකරුවන්ට ආධාර දෙන්නට ඕනෑය යන්නයි අපි කියන්නෙ. මා දන්නව අද මේ රටේ හොඳ කවියන්, හොඳ ලේඛකයන් මුළු ගැන්වී සිටින බව. ඔවුන් අද කරන්නෙ මොකක්ද? ඇක්සයිස් පොතක් ගන්නව. තමන්ට පුළුවන් වෙලාවකදී කවි ටිකක් ලියනව. ඒ කවි ටික ලියූ පොත අරගෙන ගුණසේන මුදලාලි ළඟට හෝ ලීලා ස්ටෝර්ස් එකට ගිහින් රුපියල් 50 කට පමණ විකුණනව. ඒ මුදලින් අමුදරුවන් පෝෂණය කර ගන්නව. නමුත් අර පොත භාර ගත් මුදුණකරුවා ඒ මගින් දස දහස් ගණනක් මුදල් හම්බ කර ගන්නව. ජනතාවගේ හදවත් කිතිකුවෙන ලෙස කවි ලියන්නට දක්ෂ තාවයක් ලබාගෙන සිටි බී. එච්. අමරසේන කවියා මිය යන විට ඉතා අසරණ තත්ත්වයක පසුවුණා. මීමන ප්‍රේමතිලක කවියා ගැන මීට පෙර කථා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු විසින් සදහන් කරන්නට යෙදුණා. ඉතාමත් අසරණ තත්ත්වය කින් මේ රටේ සිටි කවියන්, කලාකරුවන් ලේඛකයන් මිය ගොස් තිබීම මේ ජාතියට කිසි සේත්ම ගෞරවයට කාරණයක් නොවෙයි. කවියන්ට, කලාකරුවන්ට, ලේඛකයන්ට නව පණක් දෙන්නට, ඔවුන්ට සහය වන්නට ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් වී සිටින බව පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙනවා. නමුත් මේ පිළිබඳව අනික් කවුරුන්වත් නොකළ දේ කිරීමේ සම්පූර්ණ අයිතිය තමන්ටම පැවරී ඇතැයි සිතමින් මේ පිළිබඳ හම බලතල යක්ම තමන් පිට පවරා ගැනීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ක්‍රියා කිරීම නම් ඒ තරම් සතුටුදායක කාරණයක් නොවෙයි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ගැන අපේ අවිශ්වාසයක් නැතත් මේ විධියේ බලතල පැවරුවහොත් සමහර විට අනාගතයේදී නැවතත් අපට ඒවා වෙනස් කරන්නට සිදු විය හැකි නිසා ඒ තත්ත්වය ගැන ඇමතිතුමා කල්පනා කර බැලීම වටිනවා. සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය කියන්නේ “අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිවරයා” යයි එතුමා සිතාගෙන සිටීමයි. දැන් මෙතැන අවුල වී තිබෙන්නේ. අප එතුමා ගැන කියාපල වූ කතුවැකියක් ගැන මට

සැක නොසිතනත්, අනාගතයේදී මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන නැවත කරදර වීමට ඉඩ නොතබා ක්‍රියා කිරීම යුතුකමයි.

මේ රටේ විද්‍යාස්ථාන විශාල ගණනක් තිබෙනවා. ඒවායෙහි උසස් ශාස්ත්‍ර ධරයන් ඉන්නවා. ඒ උදවියන් නිදහසේ මේවාට ඇතුළු වී ඒ උදවියගේ සිතූම් පැතුම් මේවාට දී මේ රටේ අපේ ඉදිරි ගමන සර්වථක කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කිරීම සදහා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා වග බලා ගන්නවා නම් ඇත්තෙන්ම එය ජාතියට ලොකු සැනසිල්ලක් වෙනවා.

මේ රටේ සිංහල ගැමියාගේ ජීවිතයට කවිය ඇදී තිබෙන බව ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා දන්නවා ඇති. දරුවකු බිහි වුණාට පසු ඒ දරුවාගේ අම්මා ඔහු උකුලේ තබාගෙන නලවන්නේ කවි කියමිනුයි. ඒ විධියට හැඩ ගැසුණු ඒ කුඩා දරුවා පාඨශාලාවට ගිය විට ගුරු ඇසුරෙන් රසවත් විධියට කවි ඉගෙන ගන්නවා; රසවත් කවි කියනවා. ඒ දරුවා තරුණ යකු වී රක්ෂාවකට ගියාට පසුව වුවද කවිය ඔහු ළඟ රැඳී තිබෙනවා. කරත්ත දක්කන විටත්, පතලේ වැඩ කරන විටත්, පැල් රකින විටත්, කුඹුරු රකින විටත් ඔහුගෙන් කවි කියවෙනවා; ඔහු කවි රස විඳිනවා. මගුල් ගෙදරින් ස්තුති පත්‍ර ආදිය මාර්ගයෙන් ඔහු කවි රස විඳිනවා. අවසානයේදී මළගම දිනයේදීත් මිනි කනත්තෙහි සිට ශෝක ප්‍රකාශ හා ගුණකථන කවියෙන්ම ප්‍රකාශ වෙනවා.

නමුත් අභාග්‍යයකට වගේ මේ සිංහල රටේ සිංහල ජනතාවගේ නියෝජිතයන් ඔහුල වශයෙන් නියෝජනය කරන මේ ගරු සභාව තුළ ඒ කවියේ රස විඳීමට අවස්ථාවක් නැහැ. මට අද කථා කරන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ එසේ නැත්නම් කවීන් වශයෙන් අද අපට මෙහි කටයුතු කරන්නට සිදුවී තිබෙන්නේ, එංගලන්තයේ සාදන ලද රෙගුලාසි අනුව හැඩ ගැසුණු පාර්ලිමේන්තුවක් තුළ සිටයි. කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් මගේ අදහසට එකඟ බව එතුමාගේ හිස සැලීමෙන් පෙනී යනවා. කවියේ රසය මේ ගරු සභාව තුළ විඳීමට අපට අවස්ථාවක් නැහැ. මීට ටික කලකට පෙර “ලංකාදීප”

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල
(සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මය.]

මතකයි. බොහෝ විට මේ ගරු සභාව තුළ ගණපූරණය තැනී විම නිසා බෙදුම් සිනුව හඬවා මන්ත්‍රීන් කැඳවා ගන්නට සිදු වූ බවත්, කවියේ රසය මේ ගරු සභාව තුළදී විදීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා දෙනවා නම් හැම අවස්ථාවකදීම ගණපූරණය ඉබේම රැකෙන බවත් ඒ කතු වැකියෝ අදහසයි. එම නිසා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංශෝධන පනත ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී, දේශප්‍රේමියකු වූ නියෝජ්‍ය කථා නායකතුමාගෙන් මා එක ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. අපේ භාෂාව, අපේ සංස්කෘතිය ගැන කැක්කුමක් ඇතිව ක්‍රියා කරන, කථා කරන අප මේ සිංහල රටේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තුළ රැස්වී සිටින වාස කියන හැඟීමක් ඇතිව අපට මෙහි සිටින්නට තමුන්නාන්සේ ඉඩකඩ සලසා දෙනවා නම් තමුන්නාන්සේට පිං සිදු වෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ කරුණු ගැන හිතන විට ජාතියක් වශයෙන් අපට ආඩම්බර වන්නට පුළුවන් විධියට කටයුතු කරන්නට ඕනෑ. පසුගිය කාලයේදී කටයුතු කිරීමේදී නොයෙක් අඩුපාඩුකම් ඇති වුණා වන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ අඩුපාඩුකම් මකාගෙන ඉදිරියටත් එවා හොඳින් කර ගෙන යාම අපේ බලාපොරොත්තුව වන්නට ඕනෑ. සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය පළල් විධියට කටයුතු කරමින් අපේ රටේ කලා කරුවාට, ලේඛකයාට, කවියාට හොඳ තැනක් දෙන්නට වැඩ කටයුතු කරන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ නොකළොත් අද සිටින කලා කරුවන් පරම්පරාව තවත් අනාථ වී විනාශ වන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා ඔවුන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම අප සතු විශේෂ යුතුකමක් බව මතක් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. ඒ නිසා ඔවුන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ හැකියාව ගරු අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාට ලැබෙවැයි මම ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා. විරුඬ පක්ෂයේ හිටියත්, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපට දෙන්නට පුළුවන් හැම උදව්වක්ම, කලා කාමීන් හැටියට දෙන බවට මෙහිදී මම පොරොන්දු වෙනවා.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මගෙන් කවියක් කියන ලෙස ඉල්ලූ නිසා අවසාන වශයෙන් මම කවියක් කියන්න බලා පොරොන්දු වෙනවා.

ජාතික කලාවේ විස්කම් බලය ගෙන
ගල්කණුවලට දී නොමැරෙන නවක පණ
සෙල් සිපියන් අතින් නිමවුන එළිය
දෙන
මගේ රජ රටේ නටබුන් දෙස බලනු
මැන

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. හ. 4.30 වූයෙන් කටයුතු අත්සිටුවා විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

එතැන් සිට විවාදය ලබන අඟහරුවාදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

அப்போது பி. ப. 4.30 மணியாகிவிடவே சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

எதிர்வரும் செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை விவாதம் மீளத் தொடங்கும்.

It being 4.30 P.M., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned. Debate to be resumed on Tuesday next.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We would like to take up a non-controversial matter.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We have some matters to raise on the Adjournment Motion.

ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම (රජයේ වැඩ, තැපාල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயனிக்ரம—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவெலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர்)

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

This will not take two minutes.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Take it up on the next day.

ගරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயனிக்ரம)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

This is long overdue. I will just move it and once I explain to you, if you still think it should be opposed, I will not proceed with it.

කල් තැබීම

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I can allow it only with the consent of the House.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Personally I do not mind it. But in regard to whatever is to go unopposed, we must ask our Members. I may be unopposed to it, but some other Members might be opposed, or they might want to ask some questions. I do not think it will be fair now to spring something upon us and say this is a matter that will not be opposed by Members.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Quite right.

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදින්, ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

“මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය.”—

[ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

பிரேரணை பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டு, வினா எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது. “சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெறுமாக” —[கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா]

Motion made, and Question proposed,

“That the House do now adjourn”.—

[Hon. C. P. de Silva].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There are two matters I wish to raise.

I apologize to the Hon. Minister of Nationalized Services that I could not give him notice of this question because we have been busy with the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill.

One question is about Werahera. I do not understand why the C. T. B. intends to have a referendum. Normally a referendum is held—the hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Thondaman) is not here, he ought to know.

කල් තැබීම

when there are two competing unions and the management is unable to find out which union has got a majority. That I can understand. In this case no union has demanded it, but the management wants to have one. There are recognized unions there, there are joint committees established there, and they have gone on for a number of years. I do not see why the Ceylon Transport Board now wants to create a very unpleasant situation by having this referendum. I would like the Hon. Minister to reconsider the whole matter and give the necessary advice to see that nothing is done to create bad feelings, to exacerbate feelings among members of the various trade unions.

I understand that they want the United National Party trade union recognized. If they want it I have no objection. But adopt the same principles for all unions.

කෙනෙත් මය.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You do not need a referendum for that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I remember during the Coalition Government the Communist Party wanted their trade union recognized, and I think the board said that the union had not sufficient membership and that it could not be recognized. On the same principle they did not recognize the U. N. P. union. If they recognized the U. N. P. union, they would have had to recognize the Communist Party union and if they recognized the Communist Party union they would have had to recognize the U. N. P. union. But now they want to recognize the U. N. P. union but not recognize the Communist Party union.

කෙනෙත් මය.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

But we proved our membership.

கல் வரிசை

கல் வரிசை

The reason why we are holding the trade unions back is because we do not want any trouble at the present moment. Do not take that to mean that we are frightened. No, Sir, the trade unions in this country have existed for a number of years and they have certain rights which they have won over the last 25 to 30 years having made certain sacrifices. Please do not try to make it difficult for all parties concerned. That is all I am saying. The question of transfers and so on we will take up afterwards.

டி. ஐ. 4.38

கேனென் இயை.

(திரு. கேனென்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I am sorry that the Hon. Prime Minister is not here. Yesterday in the course of the Debate on the Appropriation Bill, the Hon. Prime Minister made a statement that the hon. Member for Agalawatta (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe) and I had in a statement made at Jaffna said that the Government is betraying the Tamils.

நியோசு கபாநாயகரு

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I cannot hear you.

கேனென் இயை.

(திரு. கேனென்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Prime Minister stated that the Member for Agalawatta and I had said at Jaffna that the Government is betraying the Tamils to the Sinhalese. I denied that statement. I stated what I had actually said. The Hon. Prime Minister then said that this appeared in the "Aththa" newspaper. I said that it was not correct. The Hon. Prime Minister then asked me whether I would be prepared to resign if he produces the paper. I asked him to produce the paper. I said I was not sure because I had not read this report. I have subsequently verified the matter with the "Aththa" paper of 15th August 1965. My speech is

there. I am tabling the paper. I hope you will give it to the Prime Minister. You will see that no such report appears in the "Aththa" paper.—[Interruption]. I am not even asking the Hon. Prime Minister to resign. I am tabling the paper.

சுரு. பி. பி. மோகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

It may be the wrong paper.

நியோசு கபாநாயகரு

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please!

கேனென் இயை.

(திரு. கேனென்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

This is the only occasion, Sir, the hon. Members—[Interruption]. When it is inconvenient for them they hope to shout me down. I have been to Jaffna after the elections only once and that is for the *hartal* meeting. It is true that the hon. Member for Agalawatta and I spoke at this meeting and the report is in this paper. Please give it to the Hon. Prime Minister and also tell him that I am not asking him to resign merely because he created a wrong impression in the House.

There is another matter about the "Aththa" paper. A photographer working for the "Aththa" paper, Mr. P. Ranaweera, has been taking some photographs of policemen breaking some shanties in the Borella area. The "Aththa" paper had published earlier some pictures of policemen attached to the Borella police breaking some hawkers pitches in Borella—this is how the Government is solving the unemployment problem—and the policemen seem to be annoyed about this and Mr. Ranaweera was taken into custody for taking pictures. He was taken to the Borella police station, insulted and even hit according to his statement. Subsequently I had to ring up the Borella police station and he was enlarged.

[කෙතෙක් මො.]

My hon. Friends have spoken much about the freedom of the press, and I would like to add to this the freedom of the city. I am not aware that it is an offence for anyone to take a photograph of policemen breaking shanties. Mr. Ranaweera has already made a complaint and I hope very much that the Hon. Prime Minister or his department will inquire into the matter. I am not accusing the Government of this assault. Kindly look into this question of Mr. Ranaweera being taken into custody.

I too wish to refer to the matter which the hon. Member for Yatiyan-tota (Dr. N. M. Perera) referred to, namely, the referendum in the C. T. B. at Werahera regarding trade unions. I have in my possession—I do not have it here with me—I have seen a letter from the Hon. Minister to our union, the United Motor Workers Union, stating that the question of recognition of the union would be seen to by him.

I am also aware that the Hon. Minister has indicated to the board that he sees no need for any referendum on this subject. So has he informed Mr. L. W. Panditha, who saw him on behalf of the union.

I would like to know what the policy of the Government is. They have recognized the U. N. P. union without any referendum. I do not know what their strength is. But in the case of our union, we have shown a membership of over 3,000, and we filed our list of members. We have shown this to the Hon. Minister and he has agreed.

What I would like to know is, Sir, who is running the show? Is it the Hon. Minister or is it the board or chairman? I do not know who is doing this. We are asking them not to proceed with this nonsense of a referendum but to decide on the merits of recognition of the union and re-examination of the membership.

I would next like to know from the Hon. Minister of Labour what the position is with regard to the strike at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It has been going on for over twenty days. Will the Hon. Minister of Labour please make a statement? I understand that the Hon. Minister had made certain proposals and suggestions but the management is not even ready to accept what the Hon. Minister has suggested. Can the Hon. Minister please tell us what the position is?

අ. සා. 4.43

එම්. ඒ. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මො. (පොත්තුවිල්)

(ஜனாப் எம். ஏ. அப்துல் மஜீது—பொத்துவில்)

(Mr. M. A. Abdul Majeed—Pottuvil)

I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Finance the discontent prevailing in the Ceylon Administrative Service. On certain representations that were made, either the third or the fourth committee has been appointed to look into those matters, but about three weeks back, either on the same day that the committee was appointed or the day following, thirteen *ex-Civil Service* officers with only about 6 years of service have been promoted to Grade III from Grade IV of the Ceylon Administrative Service. In fact, Sir, they are getting a salary jump of nearly Rs. 5,000 with immediate effect. Apart from that I understand these appointments are with retrospective effect and they are likely to get more financial benefits.

Now, Sir, these appointments have been made over the heads of other staff officers in the Ceylon Administrative Service, most of whom count almost as many as 20 years' service. There is no point in appointing a committee, if when the committee is about to go into these matters promotions are made. Further, I have information that another batch are to be promoted either today or tomorrow.

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

I would ask the Hon. Minister of Finance to look into this matter immediately because it is very vital that we should have a contented administration.

අ. සා. 4.44

බී. ඩබ්. තුඩාවේ මයා. (මාතර)

(கிரு. பி. வை. துடாவ—மாதத்தறை)

(Mr. B. Y. Tudawe—Matara)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කපානායකතුමනි, පළාත් පාලන ආමතුවාගෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමාගෙන් කාරණයක් දැන ගන්නට තිබෙනවා. අයවැය විවාදය පවතින දින වලත් මම මේ කාරණය ඉදිරිපත් කළා. මාතර නගරය අවුරුදු 5ක් තිස්සේ පාලනය කරන්නේ විශේෂ කොමසාරිස්වරයකු විසින්. ඒ නිසා ඒ නගරයේ මහජනයාගේ අයිතිය තැනි වී තියෙනවා. මේ අවුරුද්ද අවසාන වන්නට පෙර එහි මැතිවරණය පවත්වන්නට කටයුතු කරනවාද කියා මම ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් දැන ගන්න කැමතියි. මාතර මැතිවරණය කල් දමන්නට යනවාය කියා ඊයේ පෙරෙයිද, “දිනමිණ” පත්‍රයේ දකින්නට ලැබුණු නිසයි, මා අද මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ඉදිරිපත් කළේ. ඒ නිසා ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරක් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

With regard to the question raised by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), I would like to state that I am looking into the matter.

ගරු ආමාය් දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) raised a question about Mr. K. W. Somaratne, former clerk in the Kalutara Kachcheri, now clerk in the Colombo Kachcheri. I wish to say at the outset that I knew nothing of this matter till last evening the hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Neal de Alwis) or some other Member who resides at “Sravasti” mentioned it to me, but no details were given to me and the first time I am having details is today.

I have not seen the papers about Mr. Somaratne. I have given no directions about this matter at all. In fact, I have had nothing whatever to do in this matter. So, if the hon. Member for Yatiyantota inadvertently said that the Minister had done something it is not correct.

ආමාය් එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No. I am not making that charge.

ගරු ආමාය් දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

These are the facts which I have gathered now from the Permanent Secretary who just now happens to be in the Public Officers' Box and who has been here from 4 o'clock, so that I had the advantage of being able to get all the details from him.

Mr. Somaratne was a clerk at the Kalutara Kachcheri at the time of the general elections and it was alleged against him that he addressed election meetings and took part in various election activities for the Coalition Government.

After the elections were over and this Government came into power the Permanent Secretary obtained police reports about Mr. Somaratne's activities. Here again I wish to inform the House that I had no hand in the Permanent Secretary obtaining these police reports. Having obtained these police reports the Permanent Secretary asked the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury for general directions as to how he should proceed in such matters. After he received a reply he called upon Mr. Somaratne to explain certain allegations that had been made against him. Mr. Somaratne sent his answer. On the basis of that answer the Permanent Secretary on his own directed the Government Agent of Colombo to interdict Mr. Somaratne.

I have now outlined to you the full facts of what took place. Every step of what took place is correct according to the law of the land and according to accepted principles of dealing

கல் துறை

கல் துறை

[கல் துறைத் துறை]

with public servants. The Minister has had no hand whatever in regard to the matter and I can give the hon. Member an assurance that nothing unfair will be done towards Mr. Somaratne, that he is going through the normal procedure that any public servant whose conduct is called to question has to go through, and if he is found not to have done anything wrong that he will be completely exonerated and nothing wrong will happen to him. I can give the assurance to my good Friend the hon. Member for Yatiyantota that in these matters the Minister does not interfere. It is the Permanent Secretary who handles these matters.

சு. க. 4.50

கல் துறைத் துறை

(கெளரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sorry I was not here when the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) asked his question. I should like to remind hon. Members that it would be more appropriate if they give us advance notice of questions, so that all the details may be placed before the House. In fact, I did not know at all that a question was being asked. Fortunately, I happened to be in my room, and the Hon. Minister of State sent word to me.

I understand that there was some reference by the hon. Member to what I stated yesterday. What I stated was that when certain hon. Members went to Jaffna, in their speeches they gave the public of Jaffna the impression that the Tamils were being let down by this Government. The hon. Member corrected me on that point, and I accepted that correction, in the sense that the correction was to the effect that he stated that both the Tamils and the Sinhalese were being fooled by this Government. I accept that.

The other was my statement about the propaganda that is being carried on. I can produce copies of the

"Aththa" to that effect. The "Aththa", which is the Sinhalese paper of, I think, the party—

கெனமன் இயை.

(சுரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Not the party.

கல் துறைத் துறை

(கெளரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

It is run by your people. It is the Sinhalese paper run by the Communist party. I can produce any number of copies to satisfy the hon. Member that the propaganda carried on among the Sinhala people by the "Aththa" is that the Sinhala people are being finished by this Government.

As regards the photographer of the "Aththa", this is the first time I hear about the matter.

கெனமன் இயை.

(சுரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I am not saying that you gave the orders. I asked you to please look into it.

கல் துறைத் துறை

(கெளரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I am glad that I have got an opportunity to refer to photographs in the "Aththa". During the election campaign I saw a photograph in the "Aththa" of myself and a young woman. I would not have referred to this but for the fact that the hon. Member has given me the opening. When I looked at that photograph I saw, to my horror, that I was seated next to a young woman, who looked to me like a Chinese at first glance, on a park bench. A prize was offered by the paper. They said, "You know the gentleman all right, but a prize is being offered to anyone who guesses correctly who the woman is."

கெனமன் இயை.

(சுரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You could have won the prize!

දයක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00යි. අශෝකිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මාස 6කට ගාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි. පිටපතක් ගත 30යි. තැපෑලෙන් ගත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ ශාලා මුද්‍රාදාර, මහලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

සந்தා : පணம் கொடுத்த தேதியை யடுத்துவரும் மாதம் தொடக்கம் 12 மாதத்துக்கு ரூபா 32.00 (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 35.00). 6 மாதத்துக்கு அரைக்கட்டணம். தனிப்பிரதி சதம் 30. தபால்மூலம் 45 சதம். முற்பணமாக அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டு அலுவலக அத்தியட்சரிடம் (த. பெ. 500, அரசாங்க கருமகம், கொழும்பு 1) செலுத்தலாம்.

Subscriptions : 12 months commencing from month following date of payment Rs. 32.00 (uncorrected copies Rs. 35.00). Half rates for 6 months. Each part 30 cents, by post 45 cents, payable in advance to the SUPERINTENDENT.
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, P. O. Box 500, Colombo 1