



# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

**Fiscals (Amendment) Bill [Senate] [නි. 3129] :**

පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.

**නිවේදනය [නි. 3130]**

**රජයේ ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව [නි. 3132]**

**ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු [නි. 3133]**

**විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත (1969-70) [විසිතුන්වන වෙන් කළ දිනය]  
[නි. 3136] :**

ශ්‍රී ලංකා 134-141 සහ 145 කාරක සභාව විසින් සලකා බලන ලදී.

**ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු [නි. 3253]**



# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

## பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

**Fiscals (Amendment) Bill [Senate] [ப. 3129] :**

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது

அறிவிப்பு [ப. 3130]

அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக்குழு அறிக்கை [ப. 3132]

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 3133]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா (1969-70) [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இருபத்து மூன்றாம் நாள்] [ப. 3236] :

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது [தலைப்புக்கள் 134-141, 145]

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள் [ப. 3253]

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## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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**FISCALS (AMENDMENT) BILL [Senate] [Col. 3129] :**

Read the First time

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 3253]**











වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

the Fifth instalment of the Report of the Auditor-General thereon together with the Proceedings of the Committee and Minutes of Evidence, be printed."

ဗြဟ္မာနာမ ဝိမုဇ္ဈာ ဇဉ်း ခဏသမိဓာ ဝိသ.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

වාරිකාව මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

அறிக்கை அச்சிடப்படக் கட்ட யிடப்பட்டது.

*Ordered that the Report be printed.*

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

4 శ్రీ 9339 మోచక రుచి

மோட்டர் வாகனம் 4 புரீ 9339

MOTOR CAR 4 SRI 9339

1. ආමාජික එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන් තොට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்  
தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiyantota)

ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :  
 (අ) 4 ශ්‍රී 9339 අංකය දරණ මෝටර් රථය  
 ලියාපදිංචි කළ දිනය කුමක්ද? (ආ) එම  
 රථය ලංකාවේ ගොඩබැසී ඇති දිනය  
 කුමක්ද? එය එවන ලද්දේ කා නමටද?  
 (ඉ) ගොඩබැසී ඇති දිනයේ සිට ලියාපදිංචි කළ  
 දිනය දක්වා වෙළඳ සමාගමක ව්‍යාපාරික  
 පුවරු සහිතව එය බාවනාය කරන  
 ලද්දේද? (ඊ) එසේ නම්, ඒ වෙළඳ  
 සමාගම කුමක්ද? (උ) මුලින්ම එම  
 රථය ලියාපදිංචි කරන ලද්දේ කා නමින්  
 න්ද? දැනට ලියාපදිංචි කර තිබෙන්නේ  
 කවරකු නමින්ද? (ඌ) මෙම රථය සඳහා  
 ඊළඟ ගාස්තු කිසිවක් ගෙවන ලද්දේද?  
 (එ) එසේ නම්, කවරකු විසින්ද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:  
(அ) 4 ஸ்ரீ 9339 இலக்கமுடைய மோட்டார்  
வாகனம் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தேதி என்ன?  
(ஆ) அவ்வாகனத்தை இலங்கையில் இறக்கிய  
தேதி என்ன? அது யாரின் பெயருக்கு அனுப்  
பப்பட்டது? (இ) இறக்கிய தினத்திலிருந்து  
பதிவுசெய்த தினம்வரையும் ஒரு வர்த்தகதாப  
னத்தின் வர்த்தகத்தட்டுடன் அது ஒரு

பட்டதா? (ஈ) ஆம் எனில் அவ்வர்த்தக தாப  
னம் எது? (உ) முதலில் இவ்வண்டி யார் பெய  
ரில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டது? இப்பொழுது  
யார் பெயரில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது?  
(ஊ) இவ்வாகனத்துக்கு சுங்கத்தீர்வை ஏதா  
வது செலுத்தப்பட்டதா? (எ) ஆமெனில்,  
யாரினால்?

asked the Minister of Communications: (a) What is the date of registration of motor car No. 4 Sri 9339? (b) What is the date on which it was landed in Ceylon and in whose name was it consigned? (c) Was it run from the date of landing till the date of registration on any company trade plates? (d) If so, of what company? (e) In whose name was it registered originally and in whose name is it now? (f) Was any customs duty paid on this car? (g) If so, by whom?

ගරු ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ (ප්‍රධාන  
ආමනි)

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

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

(a) 24.9.1965. (b) The vehicle was landed in Ceylon on or about 22nd September 1965. It was consigned to Messrs. Globe Motors Ltd. (c) Not known. (d) Does not arise. (e) Mr. Cedric William King, Messrs. Rowlands Ltd., Colombo. It is still registered in the same name. (f) Yes. (g) Messrs. Rowlands Ltd.

## ဘေ့ဗ်ဒီယမ်-ကွမ်တမ်-ကွမ်တမ်

தென்னியங்குளம்—துணுக்காய் வீதி

TENNIANKULAM-TUNNUKKAI ROAD

2. කා. පො. ඉරන්තිනම් මයා. (කිලි  
තොව්වි)

(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—கிளிநொச்சி)

(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kilinochchi)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් සහ විදුලි සංදේශ  
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1967.8.18  
වැනි දිනට යාපනේ මහලේකම් කායඳාල  
යේදී පවත්වන ලද, එතුමා සහභාගිවූ  
දිස්ත්‍රික් සම්බන්ධීකරණ කාරක සභා  
විශේෂ රැස්වීමේදී තෝරාගත් කුලම්-  
තුනක් කායි පාරේ වැඩ ඉක්මනින්



பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது

விவரம் பற்றி கருத்து, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பணம்

[தேர்தல் விவரம்.]

புரட்சி காரணமாக லேசு சீர்திருத்தம் நியோகித கமிட்டி  
 லேசு சீர்திருத்தம்? (அ) ராஜ்ய சீர்திருத்த  
 வாரியத் கமிட்டியின் பரிந்துரைகளைக் கரு  
 திட்டுவதில், மேலும் பணம் வசூல் செய்து  
 புரட்சிகாரர்களைக் கைது செய்து லேசு சீர்திருத்த  
 வாரியத் கமிட்டி லேசு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய  
 வாரியத் கமிட்டி லேசு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதில்  
 கமிட்டி லேசு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதில்  
 கமிட்டி லேசு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதில்  
 கமிட்டி லேசு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதில்

அரசாங்கம் கட்டுவதில், தபால், தந்திப்  
 போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:  
 (அ) 18. 8. 67 இல் யாழ்ப்பாணச் செயலகத்  
 தில் கூடிய விசேட மாவட்ட இணைப்புக் குழுக்  
 கூட்டத்தில் கலந்துகொண்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்  
 கள் தென்னியங்குளம்—துணுக்காய் வீதி  
 அமைப்பு வேலை விரைவில் தொடங்கப்படல்  
 வேண்டுமெனத் தாம் பணித்ததை அறிவாரா?  
 (ஆ) யாழ்ப்பாண அரசாங்க அதிகாரம்  
 நானும் இதனைப் பலமுறை நினைவூட்டியும்  
 இன்னும் இவ்வீதி வேலை தொடங்கப்பட  
 வில்லை என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இவ்  
 வீதி வேலை எப்பொழுது தொடங்கப்படும்  
 என்பதையும் எப்பொழுது முடிக்கப்படும்  
 என்பதையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா? அன்றேல்,  
 ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Public Works,  
 Posts and Telecommunications: (a)  
 Is he aware that at the special meet-  
 ing of the District Co-ordinating Com-  
 mittee held at the Jaffna Secretariat  
 on 18.8.67 and in which he participa-  
 ted he ordered that work on the Ten-  
 niankulam-Tunnukkai road be com-  
 menced soon? (b) Is he aware that,  
 despite reminders by both the  
 Government Agent and the Member  
 for Kilinochchi, work on this road has  
 not yet commenced? (c) Will he  
 state when work on this road will  
 commence and when it will be com-  
 pleted? If not, why?

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சுரு துறைவிலே சீர்திருத்தம் (ராஜ்ய சீர்திருத்த  
 வாரியத் கமிட்டி லேசு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதில்)

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம—அரசாங்கம்  
 கட்டுவதில், தபால் தந்திப் போக்கு  
 வரத்து அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme—  
 Minister of Public Works, Posts and Tele-  
 Communications)

(a) No. The direction given to  
 the Public Works Department was  
 that the request made for improve-  
 ment of roads in colonization areas  
 be investigated early. (b) Yes. (c)  
 The taking over and the improve-  
 ment of this road by the P. W. D.  
 will be considered when funds are  
 available.

கூடுதல் பணம்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Members who have asked  
 the other Questions are not present.  
 The Answers to those Questions will  
 be printed in HANZARD as Written  
 Answers.

Questions Nos. 6 and 9 will stand  
 down as time has been asked for to  
 answer them.

விவரம் பற்றி கருத்து,  
 1969-70

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1969-70

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969-70

கூடுதல் பணம் வசூல் செய்து  
 [புரட்சி காரணமாக 12]

[கூடுதல் பணம் இலாபகரமாக விட.]

குழுவில் மேலும் ஆராயப் பெற்றது.—(தேர்ச்சி  
 12 செப்டெம்பர்).

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்).

Considered further in Committee.—  
 [Progress: 12th September.]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]



விசேஷப் பதன் கெடுதல்கள், 1969-70

—காரக ஸ்தல

### 134 வது ஸ்தலம்.—காங்கிரஸ் ஸ்தலம்

1 வது ஸ்தலம்:—காங்கிரஸ் ஸ்தலம் பற்றிய விவரம், ரூ. 5,62,241

134 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—விவசாய உணவு அமைச்சர்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூரிய வேதனையும் பிற படிக்களம். ரூபா. 5,62,241

### HEAD 134.—MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 562,241

ஒத்திசைவு கருவிகளின் பற்றாக்குறை—[ஐப்நவம்பர் 12.]

“உயர் ஸ்தலம் ரூ. 10 க்கு குறைக்கப்படும்.”—[லேஸி குனேவர்டென்]

பிரேரிக் கப்பட்ட திருத்தம்—[12 செப்டெம்பர்].

“வாக்குப்பணத்தில் ரூபா. 10 குறைக்கப்படுமா?”—[திரு. லேஸி குனேவர்டென்]

Amendment moved.—[12th September.]  
“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10.”  
—[Mr. Leslie Goonewardene.]

பேரவை

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I should like to know from hon. Members how many of them wish to speak today because the Debate on the Minister's Votes has to stop at 3 o'clock. The Hon. Minister has to reply at 11 o'clock. So that, there will be one hour in the morning for hon. Members to speak on these Votes.

பேரவை உறுதி. உறுதி. பேரவை

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister does not want two hours.

பேரவை

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

He says he wants two hours.

பேரவை உறுதி. உறுதி. பேரவை

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

One and a half hours would do

உறுதி. உறுதி. பேரவை (கலாநிதி உறுதி)

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

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

I shall try to finish my speech in one and a half hours if hon. Members do not chase hares.

பேரவை உறுதி. உறுதி. பேரவை

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

First of all, I wish to raise some small points. If the Hon. Minister were to look up page 32 pertaining to the Votes of his Ministry, he will find that he has 14 assistant commissioners under Head 136, Department of Agrarian Services, Vote No. 6. They are all temporary. There does not seem to be any purpose in having the 14 assistant commissioners as temporary assistant commissioners. Last year too there were 14. I think some permanent arrangement should be made about it.

Then at page 36, there is an increase of nearly Rs. 900,000 on the item “Printing and distribution of Ration Books” compared to the year 1967-68 when only five lakhs of rupees was expended. This year you are asking for Rs. 1,150,000. Could you please explain that?

உறுதி. உறுதி. பேரவை

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

We are now getting down to real Committee stage.

பேரவை உறுதி. உறுதி. பேரவை

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is part of our job.

Then at page 37 of the Estimates there is an item “Construction of Food Stores at Welisara” for which a provision of Rs. 1,500,000 has been made. I gather from the newspapers that this work has not been given out on tender but that it has been given to the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce is going to put up the food stores at



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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

Welisara. Will the Hon. Minister please explain that? I do not understand the principle of this, as to why this particular organization should be entrusted with this job of construction of the food stores at Welisara. In fact, it is not known whether the Chamber of Commerce is going to do the work on their own or whether they have given it out to other contractors. The principle of giving construction works to particular organizations like that without calling for tenders is not something that we can always endorse. Another question is, Is the Hon. Minister satisfied with the credentials of this particular organization? I do not know whether he is satisfied with the kind of procedure that has been adopted in this case.

Then I come to some things more interesting than that. First of all I would like to deal with the co-operative societies.

In HANSARD of 6th September 1969 you will find that I asked a Question about the President of the Aluth Kuru Korale North M. P. C. S. Union. The Minister in his answer admitted that that person had been utilizing his position as president to cash cheques, and the information that I have is that between 25th February 1968 and 27th June 1969 he cashed 350 cheques to the value of Rs. 2,131,639, and of them, cheques to the value of Rs. 49,000-odd bounced. After I raised the matter in the House the man resigned from the post of president of the M.P.C.S. union, but he continues to be a director of the Co-operative Federal Bank.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

He was asked to resign from all the institutions.

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(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not blaming the Hon. Minister, but how is it that this

allowed to go on from February 1968 to June 1969? What was the department doing all that while? Surely during that period somebody in the department would have realized this? There hundred cheques is not a small number, Instead of waiting till a Member of Parliament raised the matter in the House the department should have been alive to this?

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

When this came to light he was asked to resign.

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(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The matter has been allowed to go on for a long time before it was brought to light.

With regard to co-operative societies, I know that in the Anuradhapura District the position is not very satisfactory. Some of your own officers have complained that the A. C. C. D. is shielding the rogues. I have not the time to go into details.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Send me the details.

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(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have all the details in regard to all the co-operative societies, the managers and so on whom this man is shielding. The last news I had was this. In May 1969, on the instructions of the Hon. Minister, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Perera, held an inquiry into the malpractices in granting loans in the Anuradhapura District and into the allegations against the A. C. C. D., Anuradhapura. The Senior Assistant Commissioner held the inquiry for over 10 days, recorded the statements of over 40



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officers working below him, submitted a report of 76 pages, giving all the necessary data and details of how malpractices are taking place with the active assistance of the A. C. C. D. and others who have formed themselves into a ring.

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What has happened so far ? Nothing has happened. The A.C.C.D. still continues to work there. Now, rightly or wrongly, the idea has gained ground that because this particular individual is closely connected to the Minister, no action is taken against him. That is not good. So for no action has been taken against this individual.

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(කෙළරව எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I have to go through the reports. I have not yet seen them.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Oh, you have not seen the reports ! I request the Hon. Minister to kindly go into this matter. I admit that the Hon. Minister has got so much work to do that he has no time to go into all these things, but I do hope he will take this matter up. I do not want to spend time going into all the details and the criticisms that have been made. If the Hon. Minister so desires, I can make available to him all the details of this matter.

There is another case where a person had been charged in the courts for misappropriation of manure. Mr. P. B. Wanninayake, Secretary of the Talgaswewa Multi-purpose Co-operative Society in the Nochchiyagama area, was charged with misappropriation of five tons of government fertilizer. This particular officer still continues to work there. That is the whole trouble.

I shall now come to the question of your rice ration. I have here with me photostat copies of householders'

lists. Does somebody not verify these things ? The same individuals are at No. 94, Ratnam Road, and at Prince of Wales Avenue. If you look up the householder's lists you will find that the difference in time is not very great. One is dated 6.4.68 and the other 19.8.68. Some individuals have signed in different ways. Apparently, there is tremendous racketeering going on. My complaint is that this concerns a Member of the Colombo Municipal Council, Mr. Mallimarachchi. He is a buddy of our Friend, the Hon. Minister of Nationalized Services and Sports. The Hon. Minister has plenty of buddies. In fairness to him, I must say that he has helped all his buddies. Well, that is his job.

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(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Why do you not also be a buddy of the Hon. Minister ?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I cannot be his buddy because my ideas about public duty are different. In other words, there is a lack of, shall I say, care and attention with regard to these householders' lists. I do not know. This is one of the few things that have come to light because this particular person is a prominent man and there are others interested in tracing these things. Surely there must be a number of other cases ? Actually the wife of Mr. Mallimarachchi is Premalatha. She signs as Ariyawathie. In one case she signs as Ariyawathie and in the other case her signature is indecipherable. Obviously, there is some racketeering going on. Otherwise, if they are genuine signatures why should they put in the householders' lists all sorts of bogus signatures ? There must be some reason, for this. Now, I should like you to look into this because some sort of racketeering may be going on. Now, when you talk of ration books—



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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

May be.

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All that is required to be done is to ginger up your department so as to see that it pays more care and attention to this matter.

May I now pass on to the question of demurrage. According to "The Economic Journal" of 9th September 1969, the amounts paid in respect of demurrage are these—

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Is it "The Economic Journal of Ceylon"?

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes.

In 1964, the demurrage was Rs. 5,855,360; in 1965 it was Rs. 7,818,312. In 1966, it came down to Rs. 3,137,851. In 1967, it was Rs. 3,618,947 and in 1968 it went up to Rs. 10,223,141.

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

If you have more strikes it will be more.

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There were no strikes in 1968. It has nothing to do with strikes, and that is why I am complaining. Please do not look at it in that way. If you ask the department, you will know that it is a quarrel between your department of Food and the

Port (Cargo) Corporation, and the same reasons are given year after year as an excuse. I do not know what the demurrage charges are in 1969. We must realize the fact that these payments go out in foreign exchange. Surely, it is our interest to see that something is done in order to minimize the payment in respect of demurrage. I believe there is a lumping together of food imports coming from various countries.

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Sometimes it happens that way.

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There may be faults in the Port (Cargo) Corporation itself. Why do you not set up an expert committee to go into this whole question and to work out a reasonable solution for it?

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

There is a representative of the Port (Cargo) Corporation now in the Food Purchase Board.

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know the present position and I have not got the figures up to date. In point of fact, there is, I think, a very scathing criticism about this matter in the Auditor-General's Report. I do not have the time to go fully into this question and I would say that whatever Government is in power we must minimize the payments in respect of demurrage. I am told that there is a racket going on in this. There are some shipping masters of the ships that we charter—most of them may be tramp ship—who find it much



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more paying to stay here longer because after fourteen days the demurrage starts operating. I believe it comes to about £ 300 per day for every day a ship is held up without discharging the cargo. So it pays them to keep on prolonging the discharge of cargo, for every day beyond fourteen days they are paid demurrage. There may be a racket going on in this. There are—not all—some shipping masters who are interested in continuing to be here as long as possible to draw demurrage because it pays them.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

It depends on the rapidity of the discharge of cargo.

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(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. They may be paying some of these people here not to discharge the cargo quickly. There are brokers who also get a portion of it. You know, in this business there is a lot of racketeering that is going on; brokers are interested, the shipping agents and all manner of people are involved in this business. There may be back scratching taking place all the time. That is why I say it is desirable to have an expert committee appointed to go into this whole question to see whether some reasonable arrangements cannot be made to minimize the demurrage this country has to pay.

I should like now to pass on to the flour contract under PL 480. I raised this question earlier, too, because we have no justification for paying £ 10 extra for every ton of flour that we are buying under PL 480. What is worse is that we are buying inferior flour.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

No.

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(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are saying, "No." When you go on saying that I have got to give details about these things. For the wheat flour from the U. S. A. this is the agreement between the Government and the United States of America. Note that under PL 480 it is a Government to Government agreement, but you buy the flour privately.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That is the arrangement.

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(කලාභිති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is the agreement. You call for quotations from various people and you buy flour. What are your specifications? These are the two types that you are buying:

"The Food Commissioner, acting on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, invites bids for 80,000 metric tons of wheat flour of the season recently milled and conforming to the specifications given at (A) and/or (B) below for delivery between 15th May and 15th June 1969."

This is signed by Mr. M. B. Senanayake for Food Commissioner.

—"The offers should clearly stipulate whether the quantity offered is under specification (A) or (B) and, where flour under both specifications is offered, the quantities offered under (A) and (B).

(A) Extraction 70/72 per cent, protein minimum 10 per cent. (basis 14.0 per cent. moisture), Ash maximum 0.48 per cent, moisture maximum 13.5 per cent, packed in new strong double jute bags of 140 lbs. each. The double packing should consist of two bags of 10 ozs. each of a total minimum tare of 30 ozs.

(B) All purpose flour described as falling number 489 with moisture maximum 14.0 per cent, Ash 0.48 per cent basis 14 per cent moisture,



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කුරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

protein minimum 9 per cent basis  
14 per cent moisture packed in  
new strong double jute bags of  
140 lbs. nett each...."

May I give you reports from various other countries? I have checked this up and I am satisfied about the wheat situation.

In regard to Australia, except in Western Australia, the protein content of all other Australian wheat samples is over 11 per cent. In the case of New South Wales and Southern Australia, it is 12.8 per cent. That is the best protein content. That is the best flour. You are accepting 9 per cent protein flour. Do not shake your head. You ask the consumers. You will find that they are getting rotten bread today because of this low protein content in your flour.

This is what I get from Canada:

"Apart from 'straight-run' flours Canadian mills produce a full range of other grades. These include 'short patents' with an average of 0.37 per cent ash and about 12.0 per cent protein, and 'long patents' averaging 0.46 per cent ash and nearly 13.0 per cent protein. These 'patent grades' are subject to the same seasonal variations as the 'straights' but can be depended upon to display the high water-absorbing capacity, the excellent dough-handling properties, and the uniformly high baking strength for which Canadian flours are noted."

Everywhere, you get good flour, good for baking purposes, and the protein content is high. But you are now satisfied with taking flour with 9 per cent protein. I think you are making a mistake. You are getting inferior flour under PL 480. That is my complaint. You are paying higher prices you are getting inferior flour; and what is the benefit? And you are paying back in dollars.

Now I find that FEECs are not to be charged. But that does not make a difference. That is a matter for the Minister of Finance. I have taken it up with him, but I am very disappointed with his answer.

There is another point with regard to this flour. What has happened? Immediately after the rice quota was cut you started importing a large amount of flour not knowing what the internal consumption situation was. There was a tremendous influx of flour, bought in large quantities, which turned out to be a surplus in the end. What has happened? In all our godowns—if the Hon. Minister will take the trouble to get some of his officers to investigate—they have gone and dumped them. The flour that is coming afterwards is dumped on top of the flour received earlier. As a result you get a large amount of wastage and spoilt flour because the bottom bags are not being removed.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டார)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That flour is over.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No. I am telling you the position as a result of investigations made by my own people; you will find that there is a considerable amount of wastage. If you go to the Chalmers Granaries you will see the amount of flour that is stacked all along the verandahs. There is a considerable amount of wastage and a lot of rotten flour.

In point of fact, there are constant complaints in our areas to the effect that flour distributed is not up to standard. Sometimes, it is spoilt; sometimes, it is unfit for baking purposes. The Hon. Minister must see that there is a better way of handling flour. He must ensure that the bags at the bottom are removed before new bags are stacked in the godowns. In those days once a godown was emptied in was fumigated and cleaned up. It was after that that fresh stock was brought in. That does not happen now. That practice has to be reintroduced.



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

Stacking and re-stacking over and over again is creating a situation which is not desirable from the point of view of the people who use flour.

ප්‍ර. සා. 10.30

Will you please explain why it was necessary to restore Mr. Abeysinghe ?

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I will tell you why.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am a little dissatisfied with that position. It is most desirable that you give the details. I think the Hon. Minister should be aware of the facts. I have seen a document in which these individuals have been black-listed. I have in my hand the notices concerning the black-listing. They were quite rightly black-listed and were told that they would never be allowed to introduced any more food ships in the future. These notices were put up on the notice board of the Food Commissioner's Department in connection with the ship "Shung Tai" that sank with the cargo of rice on 20.7.69.

"I have decided not to accept any offers of business through M/s. D. A. Abeysingha & Co., 377, Darley Road, Colombo 10. Please also note that I shall not allow them to act as agents in respect of vessels fixed to carry food cargoes to my Department. I shall be glad if you would not offer any tonnage for the carriage of cargo to this Department through them and also not appoint them as agents in respect of any vessels carrying cargo to this Department."

Similarly, a notice was put up with regard to Jebshun Shipping Co. Ltd., Hong Kong, asking them not to transact any business.

Another notice was put up with regard to M/s. Mollers (Hong Kong) Ltd., Union House, P. O. Box 643, Hong Kong.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

It is the same transaction.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Quite right ! But why have you now restored Mr. Abeysinghe ? He still continues to be a director of the bank. It leaves a very bad taste behind. He continues to function as a broker. As a matter of fact, I raised this question during the Second Reading Debate and I do not want to go into it once again. I think the whole position is unsatisfactory. We have lost nearly Rs. 13 million by the sinking of this ship. That is because the rules are not adhered to. There is a rule that requires that the vessels must be seaworthy before they are chartered. That is not adhered to. What happens ? Some of your officers are corrupt. You yourself know the case of clerk Jayasinghe who was in charge of freight. After a lot of insistence you got rid of him. Your Permanent Secretary was not prepared to get rid of him, but you insisted that he should go, and I must congratulate you for insisting that he should go.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

You must congratulate me for a lot of other things that I have done.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course, we are congratulating you for what you have done.

You must also see that you cleanse the department, in this sence : there are clerks who have been there for 15 years doing a particular job, the brokering clerks have been there for 15 years. That is not good because they establish contracts. This particular person, Jayasinghe, got so involved with the shipping agents that



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

he actually wangled a trip to Hong Kong and enjoyed to his heart's content, so much so that the shipping agency considered him a nuisance and had to report against him.

You cannot help it because these clerks get a salary of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300, and when thousands of rupees are left at their disposal they would certainly take their chance. You cannot blame them. So, I think it is desirable that after a reasonable period you transfer them. I admit that it is not possible to transfer them every six months or one year because they must familiarize themselves with the work. So, it is not an easy job—I am not denying that—but you have to be a little careful and see that they are not allowed to stay too long in a place and become institutions there and utilize their position to fill their own pockets—[*Interruption*].

We have to get information in various ways. Otherwise, how are we to know what is happening inside your departments? The Hon. Minister of Nationalized Services charges me with having dealt with treacherous people. How else can we know what is happening in these departments and see that you rectify them? If we do not get this information, everybody will think that things are going on smoothly. When shortcomings are found they must be corrected. I know that the Hon. Minister will make the necessary corrections. He has already done that in some cases. It is our duty to check up as far as possible and to see that everything is not accepted at its face value.

With regard to ships, Sir, what is happening is that ships which are unseaworthy are being engaged. In other words, the bottoms of those ships have been in existence for more than 20 years.—[*Interruption*]. There are various ways of wangling it. That is why the period of 20 years is put down. If a ship has been in existence for more than 20 years, one is reluctant to charter it unless they provide

the insurance. That is why I am pointing out to you that they promise insurance but they do not carry out the promise. The matter comes to light only if the ship sinks, not otherwise.

What do they do? As these are ships that find it difficult to get freight, they are prepared to carry it for about 10 shillings less per ton. Their insurance will cost about 4 shillings a ton. They share the insurance. For 10,000 tons it will come to about £2,000. They share it with some of the officers, the brokers, and so on. It is a very undesirable state of affairs, and it is necessary that a very strict policy be followed. There is no reason why this rule should be relaxed. It is very necessary that you should not relax the 20-year rule. I would like the Hon. Minister to please look into this question.

Another matter is in regard to lentils. While I was speaking the Hon. Minister made a statement the other day that the Syrian people are not prepared to supply.—[*Interruption*]. He told us in this House that the Syrian people were not prepared to honour the agreement regarding lentils. I have got the details with me. You remember in the Budget Debate I raised the question of the lentil transaction. There is no reason why they should give preference to Mr. Rajanayagam's principals at higher prices. I have got the Schedule of offers received by the Food Commissioner for lentils, tenders for which closed on 7.8.69. Bardanakta, Damascus, has offered 1,500 tons at £ 72/10 shipment in September/October under the Syrian Trade Agreement.—[*Interruption*]. But the offer that you accepted was the one for 1,000 tons. You accepted the tender for 1,000 tons and gave him the full benefit of 10,000 tons. That is what I am objecting to, and that was at £ 73/10, whereas Bardanakta, Damascus, were offering at £ 72/10. Then, another offer was that of Izzatkhadry, Damascus 2,000 tons at £ 72/18, shipment in September/October under the Syrian Trade Agreement. There was another offer—Rabatex, Beyrouth,



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—කාරක සභාව

3,000 tons at £73, 1,000 tons monthly, shipment in September/November under the Syrian Trade Agreement.

Now, this is what I am objecting to. When all those offers were there, you accepted the offer of Betradico, Beyrouth, on a monopoly basis, shipment in September/March, 1970, although the lentils are Syrian.

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

What is the price?

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

£73/10. I think you subsequently negotiated and brought it down to £72/15. But what has happened? That has fallen through, because the Syrian fellows blocked the Syrian lentils.—[Interruption]. You ask your department. That has not come through.

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The Syrian people have put up the floor price, higher than all this.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, but this contract is now null and void.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The contract is there.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But they are not able to deliver the goods.—[Interruption]. They are unable, therefore, to honour their contract. They have now said that they cannot honour the contract.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That is being taken up.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know. But what has happened is that the Syrian people, because these lentils are from Syria.—[Interruption].

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Not only for Ceylon, it is the same for the U. A. R.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

So far as we are concerned, all that I am saying is that, instead of negotiating with Syria under the Trade Agreement, you go and buy from private sources through contractors. And this is where you land yourself in the end.

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Payment is on the Syrian Trade Agreement.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then, why is it that you are buying from Beirut?

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

These are the people who trade with Syria.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why do you not go to Syria direct in that case?



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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The previous time we went and we came to an agreement.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But in this particular case certainly they have made an offer. So, I think the whole matter has to be locked into. What I am worried about is this: there are brokers here who are interested. That is the trouble. Your Basil Rajanayagam is one of them.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

They are brokers for everybody.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is what I have been arguing in this House over and over again. As far as possible, let us avoid these private brokers. Let us go to Government direct and try and negotiate—

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That is what we do—[Interruption].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

—so that, we avoid all these complications and the commissions going to various people. That is what I have been asking over and over again in this House in order to avoid this type of complicated situation that has arisen. And all sorts of unsavoury details are mentioned on the Floor of this House by various parties.

What is happening to your milk powder business? You have imported milk powder before your factory is ready.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Perfectly all right.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is this correct? Why do you not contract this newspaper report? "Milk powder worth Rs. 1 million not fit."

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That is what the newspapers say.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why do you not contradict it? This worries people. In bold headlines they say "Stocks ordered before plant was ready."?

"Nearly Rs. 1 million worth of foreign aid would go down the drain when the National Milk Board writes off about 1,000 tons of milk powder which was imported for its packing plant at Welisara before plant was ready"?

This is a big charge against the Government. If this is not correct you must contradict it. Is there substance in this report? The Hon. Minister surely must explain the position. He must at least contradict now because there are grave doubts as to whether your—

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That item is meant by certain people to create a certain idea.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What is the idea?



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The idea that you are about to come out with.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not think the newspapers are published for my benefit, but I think it is desirable that the country should be made to know the correct position. Otherwise we would be getting rotten milk-food for our children. Obtaining milk-food is the biggest headache our mothers are having today. Although the department announces that milk-food is available, you just ask our mothers what difficulty they are having to get milk-food for their children. The position is the same all over the country.

ප්‍ර. හ. 10.45

Mr. Minister, please do not shake your head. Ask the people, particularly the middle-class people, and you will know the agonies they are going through because they cannot get milk-food for their children. You may be under the belief that the department is doing every thing, but that is not true. As a matter of fact somebody has written to me and asked, "If they are giving through co-operative societies, why do they not give to private shops which have got ration books? Why not give them also some allocation?"

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

We distribute through authorized distributors, shops as well as others.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I shall certainly write to this person and say that, but there is a terrific difficulty in regard to this matter.

I have a lot more to say, but in fairness to others I shall not take much more time. There is one point, if you do not mind, which I wish to refer to. The last time, you remember, when we had our discussion, you dropped a hint, though you did not say there was something peculiar about this French contract for flour, that the Treasury should have taken the matter up first. Although you did not say so, there was an insinuation that I had something to do with it.

I have the documents here with me at the moment including Cabinet Papers, your Cabinet Papers as well as my Cabinet Papers. Actually this started during my time with the Commercial Counsellor, Mr. Oliver Piot, of the French Embassy writing a letter to the Minister of Finance as "strictly confidential", as follows:

"Dear Sir,

Sub : Longterm Contract for French Flour.

I wish to inform you that the French Government organization concerned with the export of wheat flour, Messrs. COMITE NATIONAL DE LA MEUNERIE D'EXPORTATION, have expressed their interest in negotiating with the Food Commission, a long term contract for the supply in 1965 of flour in the region of 50,000 tons and even more..."

That is how it came about. I did not see until a Cabinet Paper was submitted to me. Lots of papers have gone through and I do not wish to read all of them. The Food Ministry submitted a Cabinet Paper and at that stage I came to know about it. I said I cannot accept it and raised some queries and sent it back. I refused to submit the papers to the Cabinet. When you came this Cabinet Paper again came up and then you submitted it to the Cabinet and got qualified approval to this proposal. So I had nothing to do with it at all, and whatever I did was to oppose the whole question of this French offer. That is what I want to say to clarify the point as otherwise people may think I had something to do with this.

The other matter is, you are importing more rice from China: 50,000 tons more. Originally you



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

were importing 200,000 tons and now you are importing more. What has happened? Is it any reflection on your food drive and so on?

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

You would like that answered very much?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What has happened? Let us know the position.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I will tell you.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister of Social Services will tell you that there are 52 centres distributing relief in the N.C.P. today because of the failure of the Maha crop this year as well as last year—[Interruption.] Do not shake your head. Two seasons have been failures—not only the Yala; the Maha as well.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Partially.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Partially? You must let us have the true picture. I have seen reports stating that a number of rice mills in the Colombo area have closed down because there is no paddy for milling. Most of the rice mills are idling for lack of rice for milling.

A last, small matter. Why must you go and put up a resthouse in Hakgala Gardens? I was most shocked. The Hakgala Gardens is a beautiful place. I like to spend hours there whenever I can, in those lovely surroundings, amidst the beautiful trees and flowers. And now you go and put up a resthouse there.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

In a corner.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

In a corner of anywhere you are spoiling the whole place. That is my view of it. I saw your Parliamentary Secretary spending a holiday there, but I do not think your putting up a resthouse there is very desirable. Why must you spoil the place? You must have a building for the superintendent; so have it, but minimize the number of people who stay there. Let the people who visit the place spend an enjoyable couple of hours unhampered by other people who live there. I strongly advocate that you should keep the place clean and neat.

ජෝර්ජ් අබයගුණසේකර මයා. (හඟුරන් කෙත)

(තිරු. ජොර්ජ් අබයගුණසේකර—හඟුරන් කෙත)

(Mr. George Abeyagoonsekera—Haguranketa)

ශ්‍රී සභාපතිතුමනි, ඔබතුමා විසින් ඉතා මන්ම කරුණාවෙන් මට ලබා දෙන ලද කෙටි කාලය තුළදී, ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ගොවි තැනෙන් රැකෙන ජනතාවක් සිටින හඟුරන්කෙත ප්‍රදේශයට අදාළ වන කරුණු දෙක තුනක් ගැන පමණක් සඳහන් කරන්න මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමිනි. මා නියෝජනය කරන හඟුරන්කෙත ප්‍රදේශය මට ප්‍රථමයෙන් නියෝජනය කරන ලද්දේ දැනට කෘෂිකම් අමාත්‍ය තැන්පත් එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා මහතායි. ඒ නිසා මා හිතනවා



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

වසරකට වරක් වත් එතුමා ඒ ප්‍රදේශයට ගොස් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවිතැන් කටයුතු ගැන සොයා බලනවාය කියා. ඊට ප්‍රථම යෙන් මා කියන්න කැමතියි, මේ ජාතික රජයේ අගමැතිතුමාගේ හා කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රමුඛත්වයෙන් ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය, තැන් නම් වගා ව්‍යාපාරය, ඉතාමත් සාර්ථක ලෙස හඟුරන්කෙන ප්‍රදේශයේ දියුණු වී තිබෙන බව. විශේෂයෙන්ම පළාතේ දිසාපතිතුමාගේ උපදෙස් අනුව රජයේ නිලධාරීන්—පරිපාලන නිලධාරීන් හා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන්—විසින් සැහෙන සංවර්ධන යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කරමින් කන්නයක් කන්නයක් පාසා සැලැස්මවල් ඇති කර ගෙන ගොවිතැන් කටයුතු දියුණු කර ගෙන ගොස් තිබෙන බව මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. මේ නිසා අද වෙනත් රක්ෂාවල් නැතිව ගොවිතැන් පමණක් කරන ගොවියාට, තමන්ගේ රක්ෂාව ගොවිතැනය කියන්න තරම් ධෛර්යයක් නැතිව සිටි ගොවියාට, අද අභිමානවත් ලෙස තමන්ගේ රක්ෂාව ගොවිතැනය කියා කියන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ගොවියාට එවැනි උසස් තත්ත්වයක් ලබා දීමට පුළුවන් වීම නිසා, මේ ජාතික රජයට මහජනතාවගෙන් ජාතියේත් ප්‍රශංසාව හිමි වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ආහාර වගා කිරීමට සීමා වූ කුඹුරු අක්කර 9,000ක් පමණ මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ තිබෙනවා. එම ප්‍රදේශයේ ඉතාමත්ම හොඳින් ගොවිතැන් කටයුතු කෙරෙන බව මතක් කරන අතර මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කර දිය යුතු තවත් විශේෂ කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. වී ගබඩා කිරීම පිණිස වී ගබඩාවක් සෑදීමට මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ රිකිල්ලගස්කඩ අක්කර 2ක පමණ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයක් රජයට පවරා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. එහිම පොහොර ගබඩාවකුත් සෑදීමට යෝජනා කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත් මේ යෝජනා දෙකම තවම ක්‍රියාත්මක වී නැති බව කියන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ ගැන දෙපාර්තමේන්තු දෙකම ඉක්මණින් ක්‍රියා කරනවා ඇතැයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මා සිතන හැටියට කෘෂිකම් කායඝාලයක් සෑදීමටත් මේ ස්ථානය ඉතාමත් හොඳයි. කාටත් යන්න එන්න පුළුවනැයි මා කියමි.

නිසා, කෘෂිකර්ම කායඝාලයක්, ගොවිජන සේවා කායඝාලයක් හා සමුපකාර කායඝාලයක් ඇති කිරීමටත් පුළුවන් වන විධියේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ඒ ස්ථානයේ සෑදීම සුදුසුය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා. ඒ කරුණ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ කල්පනාවට භාජන කරන්න කැමතියි.

වී ගොවිතැනට අමතරව හඟුරන්කෙන ප්‍රදේශය දුම්කොළ සහ එළවළු වැවීම ගැන ප්‍රසිද්ධියක් උසුලනවා. මා ප්‍රථමයෙන් එළවළු ගැන සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. එළවළු සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක්, පාරිභෝගිකයන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවකට සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක්—නා නා මාදිලියේ එළවළු වගී—මේ පළාතේ වචනවා. පුදග්ලික අංශයේ පමණක් සහයෝගය ඇතිවයි මේවා අලෙවි කිරීම සිදු වන්නේ. ඒ නිසා සාධාරණ සැහෙන මිලක් එළවළු නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ගොවියාට ලැබෙනවාය කියා විශ්වාස කරන්න බැහැ. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රවාහන කටයුතු පිළියෙල කර එම එළවළු සංවිධානාත්මක ලෙස රට පුරා බෙදා හැරීමට මීට වඩා හොඳ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අලෙවි කිරීමේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ආරම්භ කළ යුතුයි. දැනට අලෙවි කිරීමේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සිටින කොමසාරිස්තුමා හොඳ තරුණ මහත්මයෙක් ; මා හිතන හැටියට කලින් සිටි බැසට් මහතාට සමාන කරන්න තරම් පුළුවන් මහත්මයෙක්. ඒ නිසා මා කල්පනා කරනවා එළවළු මීට වඩා හොඳින් අලෙවි කිරීමට යම්කිසි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කිරීමට ඒ මහතුන්ට හැකි වේවිය කියා. නගරබද සිටින එළවළු පාරිභෝගිකයන්ටත් එයින් ලොකු සේවයක් සැලසෙනවා.

අපි දන්නවා අලෙවි කිරීමේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තිබෙන එළවළු ගබඩාව ඉතා මත් ජනප්‍රිය බව. නමුත් එහි මීටත් වඩා හොඳ සංවිධානයක් ඇති කරන්න පුළුවනි. එය උදේ 9ට විවෘත කර දිවා ආහාරය පිණිස දවල් 12 සිට 1 දක්වා වසා තබා, ඊට පසුව සවස 4.30ට වසා දැමීමෙන්—කායඝාල වේලාවට කටයුතු කිරීමෙන්—හුඟක් අපහසුකම් ඇති වෙනවා. මෙම ගබඩාව උදේ 7 සිට තැන් නම් 8 සිට සවස 6 හෝ 7 දක්වා විවෘත කර තැබීමට ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කරනවා නම් හුඟක් හොඳය කරනවා. සේවක පිරිස්



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[අබයගුණසේකර මයා.]

කණ්ඩායම් දෙකක් වශයෙන් හෝ යොදවා දැනට වඩා ඵලවත් ප්‍රමාණයක් ගබඩා කර තැබීමටත් අලෙවි කිරීමටත් අවස්ථාව සැලසුවහොත් ඒ ඵලවත් නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ගොවි මහතුවන්, ඒ වගේම නගර බදු වාසය කරන ඵලවත් පාරිභෝජනය කරන පිරිසටත් ලොකු සහනයක් ඇති වෙන්න පුළුවනි. මෙය ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ කල්පනාවට භාජන වේය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා.

දුම්කොළ වගාව ගැනත් මට වචනයක් නොකියා බැහැ. මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ මට ප්‍රථම කථා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකුම දුම්කොළ වගාව ගැන සඳහන් කළා. ලංකා දුම්කොළ කොමිෂනරියට දුම්කොළ වචන ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් මගේ කෘතඥතාව මා පිරිනමනවා. හොඳ සංවිධානයක් අනුව ඒ ගොවිතැන කිරීම නිසා ඒ ගොවිතැනෙහි යෙදෙන ගම්බද ජනතාවගේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය අද සතුටුදයක තත්ත්වයක තිබෙන බව නොකියා බැහැ. එහෙත් මේ කාලයේදී ප්‍රවාහණය සඳහාත් කුළු වැඩ කරවා ගැනීම සඳහාත් දරන්නට සිදු වන වියදම වැඩි වී තිබෙන නිසා දුම්කොළ ගොවීන්ට අද ලැබෙන මුදලට වැඩි මුදලක් ලැබිය යුතු බව මා පිළිගන්නවා. දී ඒ කාලයේ ඔවුන්ට සැහෙන ආදායමක් ලැබුණා. ගොවි උපකරණවල මිල වැඩිවීම, රුපියලේ වටිනාකම අඩු වීම ආදී නොයෙක් හේතූන් නිසා දුම්කොළ ගොවියාට දිය යුතු මුදල වැඩි කළ යුතු බව කවරුනුත් පිළිගන්නට ඕනැ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අමු කොළ මිල දී ගැනීමේ කොමිෂනරිය ඒවා ශ්‍රේණි 8 කට වෙන් කරන නමුත් ඉතා කලාතුරකින් තමයි, ඒ දුම්කොළ 1 වැනි, 2 වැනි සහ 3 වැනි ශ්‍රේණිවලට අන්තර්ගත වන්නේ. දුම්කොළ රාත්තලක් සඳහා කොමිෂනරියෙන් රජයට ලැබුණු රුපියල් 4.50 අද රුපියල් 33 දක්වා වැඩි වී තිබෙන බව තමුන් තාන්සේ දන්නවා. කොමිෂනරියේ සේවය කරන අයට මාසයට රුපියල් 400 සිට 500, 600, 1,000, 2,000 දක්වා වැටුප් ගෙවනව. එක්තරා නිලධාරියකුට මාසයකට රු. 4,000 ක වැටුපකුත් 3,000ක අමතර දීමනාවකුත් වශයෙන් රු. 7,000ක් ගෙවන බව දැන ගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා.

කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දුම්කොළ වචන්නන් සහ කොමිෂනරිය අතර සම්බන්ධතා නිලධාරීන් වශයෙන් කට යුතු කරන නිසා මේ තත්ත්වය ගැන සොයා බැලුවොත් දුම්කොළ වචන්නන්ට යම්කිසි සහනයක් සැලසීම සඳහා එයින් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලැබෙන්නට පුළුවන්.

සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා වචන ස්වල්පයක් කියන්නට ඕනැ. මාත් සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරය ගැන උනන්දුවෙන් කටයුතු කරන කෙනෙක්. එම ව්‍යාපාරය ගැන අද සාමාජිකයන් අතර උදාසීන භාවයක් තිබෙන බව මමත් පිළිගන්නවා. එදා තිබුණු උනන්දුව අද සාමාජිකයන් අතර නැහැ. ඊට හේතුව කුමක්ද කියා මා දන්නෙ නැහැ. සමහරවිට නිතර දෙවෙලේ ඇති වන අක්‍රමිකතා නිසා, සොරකම් නිසා හරි සංවිධානයක් නැති නිසා කලකිරීමක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා වන්නට පුළුවන්. සමහරවිට යම් යම් දේශපාලන බලපෑමක් මේවාට ඇති වෙනවා. කවුරුත් හෝ කෙනෙක්, මේ ව්‍යාපාරය කඩාකප්පල් කරන අදහසින් —ගමේ භාෂාවෙන් කියනවා නම් කෙහෙ නෙක් හෝ සෙනහුරෙක්—මේ ව්‍යාපාර යට ඇතුළු වෙනවා. එසේ සිදු වූ විට මේ ව්‍යාපාරයේ වැඩ කටයුතු හරියාකාර කර ගෙන යන්නට බැහැ.

ප්‍ර. භා. 11

සමස්ත ලංකා සමුපකාර මහා සම් මේලනයක් තිබුනත් එයින් අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රයෝජනය මහජනයාට ලැබෙනවාය කියා මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ. හිස් බෙරයක් ගැසීමක් මිස ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වැඩක් එයින් සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ. මේවා ගැන සොයා බලා කටයුතු කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි. නුවරඑළි දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ සමුපකාර සංගමයේ සභාපති හැටියට මා කියන්නට කැමතියි, පසුගිය කාලයේදී ඒ සංගමය ක්‍රියාත්මක නොවූ නිසා අද එහි පොත් පත් පවා සොයා ගන්නට අමාරු බව. එදා ඒ සංගමය සතුව තිබුණු ටයිප් රයිටරය පවා එවකට ඒ සංගමයේ සභාපති කටයුතු කළ මේ ගරු සභාවේ



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

මන්ත්‍රීවරයකුට අයිතිව තිබෙනවාය කියා ආරංචියි. තවම අපට එය ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන් වුණේ නැහැ.

අපේ බඩ වියන ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට වුවමනා හාල් හුණ්ඩුව සපයා දීමට උත්සාහ කරන තුරු ඇමතිතුමාටත්, එතුමාගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු නිලධාරීන්ටත් ස්තූතිවන්ත වන අතර, දැනට තිබෙන උද්‍යෝගය අනුවම අනාගතයේ දිත් කටයුතු කර මේ රට ආහාර අතින් ස්වයම්පෝෂිත කිරීමට ඔවුන් සියළු දෙනාටම හැකි වේවායි ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

**එච්. කුලරත්න මයා. (රක්වාන)**

(திரு. எச். குலரத்ன—ரக் குவான)

(Mr. H. Kularatne—Rakwana)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, රත්නපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වියළි කලාපයේ වගා කළ හැකි ඉතා මත් වැදගත් අතිරේක ආහාර හෝග වගී කීපයක් වගා කිරීමේ මාර්ග කීපයක් ගැන වචන ස්වල්පයක් කළා කිරීමටයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. දැනට එහි ගොවීන් ඉතාමත් උනන්දුවකින් මේ කටයුතු කර ගෙන යනවා. මිලිස් ගොවිතැන සාමාන්‍ය හේන් ගොවිතැනක් හැටියට දැනට කාලාන්තරයක් තිස්සේ පවතින ක්‍රමයේ කිසිම වෙනසක් තවමත් ඇති වී නැති නමුත්, ඉස්සරට වඩා ලොකු දියුණුවක් මිලිස් ගොවිතැන අතින් දැනට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

ඒ අතර ඉතාමත් දියුණු අන්දමට දැන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවීන් විසින් කරගෙන යන්නේ රතුඵෑණු වගාවයි. යාපනය, වවුනි යාව, කුරුණෑගල ආදී දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල එකම කන්නයයි සාමාන්‍යයෙන් වගා කෙරෙන්නේ. ඊට හේතුව වෘෂිපතනයේ අඩුකම. එහෙත් උඩවලවේ උස් බිම් කොටස් වල, වලවේ මිටියාවත් රක්වාන ගඟ, කුඩා ඔය, දියගිණි ඔය, කටුපත් ඔය ආදී වලවේ ගඟට වතුර සැපයෙන ඔයවල මිටියාවත් කීපයක දැනට දෙකන්නයේම රතුඵෑණු වගාව කරගෙන යනවා. අවුරුදු දෙකකට පමණ කලින් ඒ ගොවීන් මේ වගාව පටන් ගත්තේ ඉතාමත් බයකින්. නමුත් කෘෂි කර්ම ඇමතිතුමාගේ අලුත් ණය ක්‍රමය නිසා දැන් එය සාමාන්‍ය අන්දමින් කරගන්නට පුළුවන් වීම ගැන අප ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තූතිවන්ත විය යුතුයි.

මීට ඉස්සර ආණ්ඩුවෙන් දුන් ණය ආපසු ලබාගැනීමට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් තිබුණා. එහෙත් සාර්ථක අන්දමින් ණය මුදල් ආපසු ලබාගැනීමට හැකි වන විධියට දැන් අලුත් ණය ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. කලින් පැවති ක්‍රමයේ දුර්වලකමක් තිබුණා. ඒ දුර්වලකම නිසා ගත් ණය ආපසු දුන්නේ නැහැ. දැන් ක්‍රමයේ හැටියට ඒ ණය ආපසු ලැබෙනවා. පසු ගිය කන්නයේදී දුන් ණයවලින් සියයට 83 ක් පමණ ආපසු ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ක්‍රමය ඉතාමත් වැදගත්. අතික් කරණය ගොවියන්ට දෙන ණය සීමාව වැඩි කර තිබීම. තුන්වෙනි කරණය වෙලාවට ණය ලබා දීම. ඔන්න ඔය කරණය තුන සතුවු දායක අන්දමට ඉටු වීමේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් තමයි ඒ හෝග නිෂ්පාදනය සතුවු දායක වීමට හේතු වී ඇත්තේ. මෙම මාස් කන්නයේදී, ඒත් හේන් ගොවිතැන් ක්‍රමය අනුව, එහෙම තැත්නම් වර්ෂාවෙන් පල ලබා ගැනීමේ බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්, ඒ ගොවි මහත්වරු පසුගිය අවුරුදු දෙකට වඩා විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් රතුඵෑණු වගා කරගෙන යනවා.

මෙහිදී විශේෂයෙන් වැදගත් කරණයක් වශයෙන් සැලකිය යුත්තේ මේ කන්න දෙක අතරේ ඵෑණු ලබාගැනීමට ඇති අපහසු වයි, නොහොත් ඵෑණු හිඟයයි. ඒ කාලය ඇතුළත ඵෑණු ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා කළයුතු වැඩපිළිවෙලක් ගැන දිස්ත්‍රික් සම්බන්ධ කරන කොමිටියේද සාකච්ඡා කර දැනට කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගොවි මහත්වරුන්ට යම් කිසි ආධාරයක් කරන්න ඇමතිතුමාට පුළුවනි, ඒ සුළු කාලය ඇතුළත ඇති වතුර අපහසුව සම්බන්ධයෙන්. ඔය කී කාල සීමාව සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් මාසෙකට එකහමාරකට වඩා තිබෙන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ කාල සීමාව ඇතුළත පොම්ප පාවිච්චි කිරීමෙන් ඒ ගොවීන්ට ජල පහසුවක් ඇති කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් එක පොම්පයකින් ගොවීන් දහ පහළොස් දෙනෙකුට ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා. මෙය අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ මෝසම් දෙක අතර ඇති මාස එකහමාරක් පමණ සුළු කාලයක් ඇතුළත පමණයි. ඒ නිසා මේ අවස්ථාවේ දී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. අද ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ රජයේ ඉඩම් අක්කර



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[කුලරත්න මයා.]

දහ පහළොස් දහක් අර ගංගා තුන හතර දෙපස තැනිතලා වශයෙන් තිබෙනවා. දැනට ඒවායේ ඒනු වගාවක් කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ. එයට හේතුව වැහි වතුරෙන් වගා කරන විට කුණු වෙනවාය කියන බියයි. දැනට ඒනු වගාව කෙරෙන්නේ කළු බැවුම් වල පමණයි. ඒ නිසා ඉඩෝර කාලයේදී පොම්ප මගින් ජලය සපයා ගෙන ඒනු වගා කිරීමට ගොවීන්ට පුරුදු කළොත් හොඳ ප්‍රතිඵල ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන්. එහෙත් එයට ගොවීන් බියයි. ඒ නිසා රජයෙන් කුඩා ඔය මිටියාවන නැත්නම් අඹේවෙල ප්‍රදේශයේ ආදර්ශ ගොවි පොළක් ආරම්භ කළොත් ගොවි මහත්වරුන්ගේ බිය නැති වෙනවා. ඊට වියදම් වන්නෙන් සුළු මුදලක්. එසේ කර සමුපකාර සමිති මාර්ගයෙන් හෝ පොම්ප ලබා ගැනීමේ ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කළොත් හොඳයි. දැනටත් එවැනි ක්‍රම තිබෙනවා. ඒ ක්‍රම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට රජයෙන් යම් ආදර්ශයක් දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ නිසා ආදර්ශ ගොවි පොළක් ඇති කළොත් කන්න දෙක අතර කාලයේ ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ඒනු වගාව ඉතාමත්ම දියුණු තත්ත්වයකට ගන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා කන්න දෙක අතර කාල සීමාවේදී ආදර්ශ ගොවි පොළක් පිහිටුවන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ රජයේ ඉඩම් තිබෙන්නේ ඉඩම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හාරයේයි. ඒවා ගම්වැසියන්ට බෙදා නොදී තබා ගන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ ගම්මුත්ට දුන්නොත් ඒවායේ වෙනත් වගාවන් කරන නිසා ඒනු වගාව කරන්නට බැරි වෙනවා. දැනට මත් දිස්ත්‍රික් කෘෂිකම් කොමිටිය මාගියෙන් ඒනු වගාව නැත්නම් ගොඩ ගොවිතැන සඳහා අක්කර එක් දහස් ගණනක්, හේන් බලපත්‍ර යටතේ, වෙන් කරවා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. තවත් අක්කර 15,000 ක් පමණ මේ ගංගාවල් අයිතේ තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒවා ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් කෘෂිකම් අමාත්‍යාංශයන් ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශයන් මගින් දැන්මම ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදෙව්වොත් ඒනු වගාව ලංකාවේ ඉතාමත්ම දියුණු තත්ත්වයකට පත් කරන්නට පුළුවන් වේවි. ඒ ගැන මිට වඩා කපා කරන්නට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ.

මිලඟට මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ තිබෙන පොඩි පොඩි අඩුපාඩුකම් දෙක තුනක් ගැන කියන්නට ඕනෑ. මගේ කොට්ඨාශ

යේ ඇඹිලිපිටියේත් අටකලන් කොළොන්න කෝරළවලත් ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය සම්බන්ධව විශාල උනන්දුවක් තිබෙන බව තමුන්නාන්සේ දන්නවා. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය සම්බන්ධව ජාතික ව්‍යාපාර කීපයක්ම ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවා. දැනටමත් ගොවීන්ට අහිතකර පිළිවෙළට වැඩක්වර් අයිතිකරුවන් ඒවා පාවිච්චි කරන්ට පටන් ගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඇඹිලිපිටියට වැඩක්වර් මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි, අය කිරීමේ මට්ටම පහත තබා ගැනීම සඳහා.

එමෙන්ම ඇඹිලිපිටිය ගොඩකවෙල, ආදී ප්‍රදේශවලට විදුලි බලය ලැබී ගෙන යනවා. ඒ නිසා කිරි එකතු කිරීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන කීපයක් හම්බන්තොට පාරේ ආරම්භ කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා.

අතිරේක බෝග සම්බන්ධයෙන් තවත් කරුණක් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. අර්තාපල්, මිරිස්, ඒනු යන බෝග තුන් වර්ගය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශාල දියුණුවක් ඇති වේගෙන යන මේ අවස්ථාවේ ඒ සම්බන්ධව ව්‍යාප්ති මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි. දැනට ගොඩකවෙල මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් තිබෙනවා. එයත් පාරක් ලග නොවෙයි තිබෙන්නේ; පාරෙන් ඇත පරණ වලව්වක. තිබෙන තැනවත් ගොවීන් දන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් ලොකු කුලියක් ගෙවනවා. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගම්සභාවට අයිති ප්‍රසිද්ධ වෙළඳ පොළේ ගෙවල් කීපයක් තිබෙනවා. එය මහජනයා හොඳින් ආශ්‍රය කරන මධ්‍යස්ථානයක්. එමෙන්ම පාර ලගමයි. ඒ නිසා එම මැදපත්තු ගම්සභාවේ ප්‍රසිද්ධ වෙළඳ පොළේ කාමර කීපයක් මේ ව්‍යාප්ති මධ්‍යස්ථානය වශයෙන් පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවන් වුණොත් නිලධාරීන් කරන වැඩ කටයුතු ආදිය ලෙහෙසියෙන් බලා ගැනීමට ගොවීන්ට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. එය ඉතාමත්ම සුදුසු ස්ථානයක්. ඒ නිසා දැනට තිබෙන ව්‍යාප්ති මධ්‍යස්ථානය මැදපත්තු ගම්සභා ගොඩනැගිලිවලට ගෙනයාමටත් පල්ලේ බැද්ද හරියේ—රක්වාන—කොළොන්න මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශ අතර—අතිරේක බෝග සම්බන්ධව ව්‍යාප්ති මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් ආරම්භ කිරීමටත් කටයුතු කළ යුතුයි කියා මතක් කරමින් මගේ වචන සවල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.  
(මිහින්තලේ)

(ශ්‍රී ලං. පී. எம். கே. தென்னகூன்—மிஹிந்தலை)

(Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon—Mihintale)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ පැවැත්වෙන මේ සාකච්ඡාවට මටත් හවුල් වන්නට අවස්ථාව සලසා දීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තමුන් නාන්සේට මගේ ස්තූතිය පිරිනමනවා.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ රටේ කෘෂිකර්මිකා දියුණුව සඳහා දරන උසස් පරිශ්‍රමය පිළිබඳව එතුමාට අපේ ප්‍රශංසාව හිමි වෙනවා. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී උතුරු මැද පළාතට බලපාන කරුණු කීපයක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා එදා පරිපාලන සේවයේ නිලධාරියකු වශයෙන් සිටි නිසා උතුරු මැද පළාත ගැන එතුමා දන්නවා. කාලාන්තරයක් තිස්සේ උතුරු මැද පළාතේ ගව පාලනය හරියාකාර ලෙස සිදු නොවුණු නිසා දැන් ඒ පළාතෙන් ගව සම්පත විනාශ වී ගෙන යනවා. කලකට පෙර නම් උතුරු මැද පළාත වැනි ප්‍රදේශවල ගව පාලනය පිළිබඳව එක්තරා විධිමත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් තිබුණා. එහෙත් ඒ විධිමත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළ අතහැර දැමීමෙන් පසුව හරක් හොරුන්ගෙන් ගවයන් බේරා ගන්නට නොහැකිව උතුරු මැද පළාතේ ගැමි ජනතාව බලවත් අමාරුවකට පත් වී සිටිනවා. එක් කාලයක ගම්මුලාදැනි මහතා ගවයන් පිළිබඳ ලේඛනයක් තබා ගත්තා. යම් කෙනෙකුට අයත් ගවයෙකු වෙනත් කෙනෙකුට විකුණන විට ඒ පිළිබඳව ගම්මුලාදැනි තැන කුචිතාන්සියක් තිකුත් කර ඒ වෙනුවට රුපියලක් තරම් වූ මුදලක් අය කොට එය ආණ්ඩුවේ ආදායමට එකතු වන්නට සැලැස්සුවා. එදා පැවති මේ ක්‍රමය අහෝසි කර දැමීමෙන් පසුව හරක් හොරුන් බහුල වීමෙන් උතුරු මැද පළාතේ දුප්පත් ජනතාව සතු ගව සම්පත විනාශ වී යෑම හේතුකොටගෙන දැන් ඒ ජනතාවට විරුක්ටර් මුදලාලිලාට යට වන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ගව සම්පත ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා විධිමත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කර දෙන ලෙස මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කලකට පෙර උතුරු මැද පළාතේ අනුරාධපුරයෙහි සහ කාකිරා වෙහි විරුක්ටර් මධ්‍යස්ථාන දෙකක් ඇති කරන්නට යෙදුණා. ගැමි ගොවියාට ඒ වූවිට මධ්‍යස්ථානවලින් අඩු මුදලට ට්‍රැක්ටර් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන්කම තිබුණා. එහෙත් මේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන දෙකට අලුත් වූව්‍රක්ටර් නොදීම නිසා දැන් ඒ ගොවියාට බලවත් කරදරයකට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. පරණ වූව්‍රක්ටර් විකා කැඩී යනවා. ඒවා නැවත නැවත හද හදා සේවය සඳහා යෙදෙව්වත් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවියන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතා පිරිමසන්නට ඒ වූව්‍රක්ටර් මධ්‍යස්ථාන දෙකට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ඒ මධ්‍යස්ථාන දෙකට අලුත් වූව්‍රක්ටර් සපයා ගොවියන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතා පිරිමසන්නේ නැති නිසා පෞද්ගලික වූව්‍රක්ටර් හිමියන්ට රුපියල් හැට, හත් තැව කුලී ගෙවමින් වූව්‍රක්ටර් ලබා ගන්නට සි, දැන් ගොවියන්ට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ. මෙය ඒ ගොවියන්ට ඔරොත්තු නොදෙන තත්ත්වයක්. වූව්‍රක්ටර් ප්‍රශ්නය නිසා උතුරු මැද පළාතේ ගොවි ජනතාව සැහෙන අමාරුවකට මුහුණ පා තිබෙන හෙයින් අනුරාධපුරයේ හා කාකිරාවේ ඇති වූව්‍රක්ටර් මධ්‍යස්ථාන දෙකට අලුත් වූව්‍රක්ටර් සැහෙන ගණනක් සපයා පෞද්ගලික වූව්‍රක්ටර් අයිතිකරුවන්ගේ ග්‍රහණයෙන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවි ජනතාව බේරා ගන්නා ලෙස මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

කුඹුරු පනත සම්බන්ධවත් වචනයක් කියන්නට ඕනෑ. කාලාන්තරයක් තිස්සේ අද ගොවියන්ට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වූ හිරිහැර සම්බන්ධයෙන් සමීක්ෂණ පවත්වා ඔවුන්ගේ වාසියට තීන්දු වූ නඩු විශාල ගණනක් තිබෙනවා. නඩු තීන්දු වලින් අද ගොවියන්ට වාසි ලැබුණත්, ගොවි පනතේ රෙගුලාසිවල තිබෙන දුර්වල කම් නිසා ඔවුන්ට නීතියෙන් ලැබී තිබෙන ඒ වාසිය ලබා ගන්නට—නැවත ඉඩම් ආපසු ලබා ගන්නට—හැකියාවක් නැහැ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාත් මේ පිළිබඳව දන්නවා. ඒ නිසා අවශ්‍ය රෙගුලාසි මෙම ගරු සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන බව එතුමා මීට පෙර ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා. නඩු තීන්දු ප්‍රකාර ඒ ගොවියන්ට හිමි වාසිය ලබා ගන්නට



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.]

අපහසු තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙන හෙයින් ඊට අදාළ නීතිය ඉක්මණින්ම සකස් කරන මෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ කොට ඒ ගොවියන් බේරා ගන්නා මෙන් මතක් කරනවා.

පූ. හා. 11.15

සමුපකාර සමිති ගැන කථා කරන කොට අද උතුරු මැද පළාතේ සමුපකාර සමිති වැඩි හරියක් විනාශ මුඛයට ගොස් තිබෙන බව මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ සමුපකාර සමිතිවල ඉන්නා වැඩි දෙනා වැඩි දැනුමක් නැති උදවියයි. නුගත් ගමියන් හත් අට දෙනකු කාරක සභාවේ සිටියත් කට්ට කෙරුම්ක කළමනාකරුවන් ඒ සමුපකාර සමිතිවල සල්ලි කාටත් හොරෙන් තමන්ගේ සාක්කුවලට දමා ගන්නවා. අන්තිමේදී ඒ සමිතිවල ඉතිරි වන්නේ බෝඩ් ලැලි සහ මැසි පමණයි. එහෙත් කළමනාකරුවන් සතුටින් ඉන්නවා. මේ නිසා අද පාරිභෝගිකයාට තමන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතා සපුරා ගන්නට විධියක් නැහැ. මෙවැනි දූෂණ ක්‍රියාවල යෙදෙන කළමනාකරුවන්ට නීතියෙන් දෙන්නට පුළුවන් ඉහළම දඩුවම ලබා දෙන්නට කටයුතු යොදන ලෙස මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාත් පෞද්ගලිකව දන්නා කාරණයක් ගැන මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. අද කැකිරාවේ සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමය පාලනය වන්නේ නිලධාරීන් කීප දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුත් කාරක සභාවක් මාර්ගයෙනුයි. කලින් එක් කළ මනාකාර මහතකු මෙහි පාලක ලේකම් වශයෙන් සිටියා. ඒ කාලයේදී මේ දිස්ත්‍රික් සංගමයෙන් රුපියල් ලක්ෂ ගණනක ලාභයක් ලැබුණා. අහේකුවකට මෙන් ඒ පාලක ලේකම්වරයා එතැනින් දොට්ට දම්මායින් පසුව අද ඒ සංගමය දිනෙන් දිනම විනාශය කරා ගමන් කරන බව ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරිකයකු හැටියටත්, සමුපකාර සමිතිවලින් බඩු ලබා ගන්නා පුද්ගලයකු හැටියටත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කතාහුවුවේ මතක් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා, අප් කළ පාලක ලේකම්වරයා නැවත වරක් පත් කරන්නා කියා කැකිරාවේ සංගමයේ කාරක සභාව ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කර තිබෙනවා. මගේ මතකයේ හැටියට

ඒ මහත්මයා අභියාචනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. මා නිර්දෝෂී කෙනෙකුය, මා අප් කිරීම වැරදියි කියා ඒ මහත්මයා අභියාචනයක් කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒ පිළිබඳව මේ වන තෙක් තීරණයක් ගෙන නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ කාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සොයා බලන මෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. කැකිරාවේ සමුපකාර සංගමය ඉතා දීප්තිමත්ව බැබළුණු සංගමයක්. අද ඒ සංගමය ක්‍රමයෙන් විනාශ මුඛය කරා යනවා. එම නිසා ඒ සංගමය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට, නැවත වරක් ඒ ලිපි ගොනුව පරීක්ෂා කර බලා, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ ක්‍රියාශීලී පාලක ලේකම්වරයා නිර්දෝෂී නම් නැවත වරක් එම තනතුරට පත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගොවීන්ට අධික කුලී ගෙවා ට්‍රැක්ටර් ලබාගෙන ගොවිතැන් කරන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙන බව මා මුලින් සඳහන් කලා. අධික කුලියකට ට්‍රැක්ටර් ලබාගෙන වැඩ කළත් නියම කාලයට වැස්ස නොලැබුණොත් ගොවියා සදාකාලික ණය කාරයකු බවට පත් වෙනවා. ඔහුට ට්‍රැක්ටර් කුලියවත් ආණ්ඩුවෙන් දෙන ණය මුදල වත් ගෙවන්නට බැරි වෙනවා. එම නිසා උතුරු මැද පළාතේ සෑම ගොවි පවුලකටම දීර්ඝ කාලීන ණය මුදලක් යටතේ මි හරකුන් ජෝඩුව බැගින් ලබා දීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ආරම්භ කරන මෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට යෝජනා කරනවා. වැඩිපුර සිටින විට තමයි සමහර විට හරකුන්ට අපරීක්ෂාකාරීව නිදහසේ හැසිරෙන්නට ඉඩ දෙන්නේ. එම නිසයි මා ජෝඩුවක් පමණක් දෙන්නට කියන්නේ. එවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ආරම්භ කරන මෙන් මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා.

ඒ සමගම මතක් කළ යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. ගොවි රජවරුන් තේරීම පිළිබඳව අද රටේ මහත් ආන්දෝලනයක් තිබෙනවා. ගොවි රජවරුන් තේරීම වැරදි කියා මා කියන්නේ නැහැ. අපේ ගොවීන් දෛයශීමත් කරන්නට එවැනි තරඟ පැවැත්වීම හොඳයි. අද මේ තේරීම් කරන්නේ නිලධාරීන් දෙතුන් දෙනෙකු විසිනුයි. එක් එක් ගොවියාගේ තෝරා ගත් ඉඩම් කැල්ල බලන්නට යත් තෝරා ගත් ඉඩම්කැල්ල බලන්නට යන්නේ



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

නිලධාරීන් දෙන්නයි, තුන් දෙනයි. එක් ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරී කොටසක යක මේ තරඟයට හතර පස් දෙනෙකු ඉදිරිපත් වි සිටිනවා නම් ඒ සියලු දෙනාම ඉදිරිපිට මේ තෝරීම කර විනිශ්චය දෙන්නට ක්‍රියා කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. තරඟකරුවන් සියලු දෙනාම ඉදිරිපිට තෝරා ගත් ඉඩම් කැබලිවල ගොයම් කැපිය යුතුයි. ඒ කාටත් ගොයම් කපන්නට ඉඩ දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ කපා ගන්නා ගොයම් තරඟකරුවන් සියලු දෙනාම ඉදිරිපිටදී පාගා මනින්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදීම ඔවුන් ඉදිරිපිට සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන පිළියෙළ කර පැහැදිලි විනිශ්චයක් දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ විධියට ක්‍රියා කළොත් නිලධාරීන්ට විරුද්ධව කවදාවත් චෝදනාවක් එල්ල වන්නේ නැහැ. නිලධාරීන් දූෂණ කළාය යන චෝදනාව කවදාවත් ඉදිරිපත් වන්නේ නැහැ.

තවත් වැදගත් කරණයක් තිබෙනවා. මීට ප්‍රථමයෙනුත් මේ ගරු සභාවේදී මා ඒ කරණය ගැන සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. ලංකාවෙන්ම විශාල මිදි වත්ත තිබෙන්නේ මරදන්කඩවලට යාබද තවලම්හල් මිල්ලාව කියන ගමෙයි. කැකිරාව-මරදන් කඩවල ප්‍රසිද්ධ පාර අයිනෙ මේ ගම තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ මිදි වගාව ගෙන යන එම්. ධර්මසේන මහත්මයාට මහඉලුප්පලම වන්නේ ඔය කටයුතු පිළිබඳව වැඩ කරන නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ගෙන් විටින් විට උපදෙස් ලැබුණු බව මා ස්තූති පූර්වකව මතක් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. නමුත් තවත් අඩුපාඩු කම් රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. ධර්මසේන මහත්මයා විශාල මුදලක් වැය කර ආදර්ශමත් පරිදි ඒ මිදි වගාව ගෙන යනවා. අක්කර දහයහමාරක මිදි වගා කර තිබෙනවා. ඒක ලංකාවේ විශාලම මිදි වත්තයි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ මාර්ගයෙන් ඒ මහත්මයාගේ අඩුපාඩුකම් සම්පූර්ණ කර ගන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ඒ වත්ත නැරඹීමට පැමිණෙන මෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ආරාධනයක් කරන්නට මට කිව්වා. මා ඒ ආරාධනය කරනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් සමග ඒ වත්ත නැරඹීමට පැමිණෙන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ සඳහා අපට දිනයක් දෙන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. අද බොහෝ දෙනා මිදි ලබා ගැනීමේ ඕනෑ කමින් පසු වෙනවා. එමනිසා අක්කර දහයහමාරක මේ මිදි වත්ත නැරඹීමට

ගැනීමට එය තවත් දියුණු කර ගැනීමට ධර්මසේන මහත්මයාට ආධාර කළොත් ඒක ජාතියට කරන විශාල සේවයක් හැටියට අපට සලකන්නට පුළුවනි.

මේ කරුණු ස්වල්පය කෙරෙහි ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවනවා. මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු වුණාට මමත් ගොවියෙක්. එමනිසා තමුන් තාන්සේගේ ඔය කෘෂිකම් ව්‍යාපාරයට මගේ සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය ලැබෙන බව මතක් කරමින් මගේ කථාව මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා. (හිරියාල)

(ති.රු. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்—ஹிரியால)

(Mr. S. B. Herath—Hiriyala)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ආහාර හා කෘෂිකම් අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ සුළු කාලයක් තුළ වත් කථා කරන්නට අවස්ථාවක් ලබාදීම ගැන මා ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා. හිරියාලේ ජනතාවගෙන් වැඩි කොටසක් කෘෂිකර්මයෙනුයි ජීවිකා වෘත්තිය ගෙන යන්නේ. එම නිසා ජනතාවගේ අඩුපාඩුකම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්න ලැබීම ගැන මා සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා. ඊට පළමු මට පෙර කථා කළ මිහින්තලේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මිහරකුත් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පළ කළ අදහස මාද අනුමත කරනවා. අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේත් විශාල ලෙස මිහරකුත්ගේ හිඟයක් බල පවතිනවා. කොළඹ සිට පැමිණෙන ලොරිවලින් ගොවිතැන් සඳහා ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නා මිහරකුත් පටවා ගෙන යනවා. මෙය වැළැක්වීමට ඉක්මනින් පියවර ගන්නා ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

විදුක්ටර් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විවිධ අදහස් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් ප්‍රකාශ වුණා. 1965 දී මේ රජය බලයට පත් වන විට මුළු රටේම විදුක්කර් සියයකට වඩා තිබුණේ නැහැ. මේ අවුරුද්ද තුළදී විදුක්ටර් තුන් දහසක් දක්වා ලබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු යොදා තිබෙනවා පමණක් නොවෙයි. දැනටමත් ඍහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබා ගෙන තිවෙනවා. එසේ නම් විදුක්ටර් හිඟයක් ඇති වීමට කිසිසේත් ඉඩකඩ නැති බව එතුමන්ලාට හොඳ හැටි අවබෝධ වෙනවා ඇති. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, බද්දේගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (නිල් ද අල්විස් මයා.) ප්‍රකාශ



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

[එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා.]

කළා, ගොවියන්ට නොමිලයේ පෝරන්, පහසු කුලියකට වර්ධකවර්ධන ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරන්නටය කියා. එතුමා පළ කළ අදහස් අනුව සලකන විට, එතුමා කළ කථාව අපේ රටේ කෘෂිකර්මය දියුණු කර ගැනීම පිණිස කළ කථාවක් යයි අපට නම් හැඟී ගියේ නැහැ. ගොවිතැනට වුවමනා පෝර නොමිලයේ දෙන්නට ගියොත් වෙනත් කිසියම් කටයුත්තක් සඳහා දමුල් යොදන්නට රජයට පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

ආරෝග්‍ය ශාලාවල දෙවේලටම බත් දෙන්නේ නැතැයි එතුමා කීවා. හිරියාල ප්‍රදේශයේ මහජනතාව, පක්ෂ හේදයෙන් තොරව පිං සලකා ප්‍රදේශයේ ආරෝග්‍ය ශාලාවල සිටින රෝගීන්ට දෙවේලටම බත් සපයා දෙන්න කටයුතු යොදා තිබෙනවා. එබඳු ව්‍යාපාරයක් බද්දේගම ප්‍රදේශයේත් ගෙන යාමට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා උනන්දු වෙනවා නම් එයින් ලොකු සෙනක් සැල සෙන බව පෙනේනා දෙන්න කැමතියි.

මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඊළඟට වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්න අදහස් කරනවා. ගරු සභාපති තුමනි, බතලගොඩ ඇළ ප්‍රදේශයේ අක් කර දස දහසක පමණ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයක් මෙවර වගා කර තිබුණා. නමුත් තදබල නියඟය නිසා මෙයින් වැඩි කොටසක් විනාශ වී ගියා. අවශ්‍ය ජලය සපයා දෙන්නට වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සැලකිලි මත් වුණා නම් අඩු වශයෙන් දෙකෙන් පංගුවක්වත් විනාශ වී යාමෙන් බේරා ගන්න තිබුණා. ඒ කාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්න කමැතියි.

වැව් අමුණු සකස් කර දීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් දක්වන උනන්දුව ගැන ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා. නමුත් පසුගිය අවුරුදු භයක පමණ කාලය තුළදී වැව් අමුණු තුනක් සකස් කර දෙන්නටයයි කරන ලද ඉල්ලීම මෙතෙක් සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ඉටු කර දෙන්න බැරි වී තිබෙනවා. අඬවන්නේ යාය, හිරිපිටියේ ගොඩවෙල සහ පනොක්කුඹුර යන අමුණු තුන සකස් කර දීම සඳහා අවුරුදු භයක පමණ කාලයක් ගත වී තිබෙනවා. බෙහෝ අවස්ථා වලදී මේ සම්බන්ධ ලිපි ගොනු කැනී වී ඇත.

තෙත් ලිපි ගොනු සකස් කරන්නවුණු බවත් පෙන්නා දෙන අතර, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන්ද පරීක්ෂා කර බලන ලෙස ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

කෘෂිකර්මය දියුණු කිරීම ගැන කථා කරන විට, වී වගාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් පමණක් අවධානය යොමු කළාට ප්‍රමාණවත් මදි. ගොඩ ගොවිතැන් සඳහාද අවශ්‍ය ජලය ලබා දීමට ක්‍රියා කරනවා නම් එයින් සැල සෙන සේවය අප්‍රමාණයි. සාමන්‍යයෙන් වී ගොවිතැන් කිරීමට අක්කරයකට වතුර සහ අඩි නවයකට වඩා වුවමනා කරනවා. එහෙත් ගොඩ ගොවිතැනට වුවමනා කරන්නේ එයින් අඩක් පමණයි. ඒ කොහොම වුණත් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ඇති වැව්, අමුණු, ඇළවල් ආදිය ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කර දෙන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. කොපමණ වැව්, අමුණු, ඇළවල් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කළත්, නියඟයක් ආ විට ඒවා සිඳී යනවා. එම නිසා මහවැලි ගඟ යෝජනා ක්‍රමය යටතේ වයඹ පළාතටත් වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් සලසා දෙන ලෙස වයඹ පළාතේ සියලුම මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් රජයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

වී මෝල් හිමියන් වී කෙටන්නට පෙර දවස් තුන හතර වතුරේ දමා පල් කරනවා. එවැනි හාල් කන්න නොවෙයි, කොටන විට ගෙදර ඉන්නවත් බැරි තරම් ගෙයි. එම නිසා මින් ඉදිරියට එවැනි තරක හාල් සැපයුවහොත් තදින් දඬුවම් කරන බවට විමෝල් හිමියන්ට තර්ජනය කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මට නියමිත කාල වේලාව අවසන් වේගන එන නිසා මීට වඩා දීර්ඝ කථාවක් කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. අවසාන වශයෙන් කථානයකතුමාටත් ඇමතිතුමාටත් ස්තූතිය පළ කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

**වී. අන්නාමලෙයි මයා.** (පත්කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

(ති.රු. බී. අනුරාධමාලා—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. V. Annamalai—Appointed Member)

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me five minutes to speak but I do not know whether I can go into details on the subjects I want to speak.

The hon. Member for Badulla (Mr. B. H. Bandara) made a request to the



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

Hon. Minister that when permits are issued for the purchase of seed potato, the number of the rice ration book should be given. He said that if that were not done non-nationals might take advantage of that.

I should like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that there are a number of persons at Ragala and Kandapola who have taken to the cultivation of potatoes but who do not have rice ration books, but in their cases there are the food registers on the estates. I would suggest that in the case of those persons permits can be issued on production of a letter from the superintendent of the estate. The hon. Member for Badulla said that the number of the rice ration book should be given on the application for a permit but I suggest that in the case of these persons from the estates a letter from the superintendent of the estate should be sufficient.

දු. හ. 11.30

With regard to the granting of loans for the improvement of the tea industry, there is difficulty in getting loans because most of the Ceylonese have already mortgaged their lands and cannot offer their lands as security.

I thought that the Ministry was going to give loans in advance under the tea replanting subsidy scheme. When a permit is issued, I thought that without waiting for a particular part of the work to be done, in advance the money would be given. I do not know what has happened to that.

If the State Mortgage Bank is going to give the loan, I would suggest that the subsidy payment be sent to the bank. Similarly, with regard to the scheme for the purchase of new machinery, why should you not have a system of hire-purchase?

Then there is the question of weedicides which are being imported freely. On the one hand it is costing us valuable foreign

exchange, on the other the indiscriminate use of weedicides is throwing many workers out of employment. Of course, Sir, we must keep pace with modern trends but it is important that we do not create unemployment. Weedicides are being used for various purposes on estates. For example, when a superintendent wants to send away a worker who owns a cow, weedicides are sprayed on the grass plots and the worker is forced to sell his cow. All this is being done when we are being encouraged to drink more and more milk. Here I must congratulate the Milk Board on the excellent work that it is doing.

Another matter is in regard to mechanization—the use of tractors. Ours is an agricultural country. We want employment for our agriculturists, the rural peasants and the people who depend on agriculture for a living. If we bring into this country tractors to the same extent as the big countries that have vast acres to cultivate but do not have a sufficient number of workers a very difficult position will be created in regard to employment.

So in regard to tractors and any heavy machinery of that type, we should import only what is necessary for our immediate requirements, the purpose being the quick improvement of the economy. It is my view that even in the importing of machinery we should have this problem in view. I commend to the Hon. Minister what I have said on this matter.

Now we are thinking in terms of diversification of our agriculture. We say that our tea has gone and that our rubber and coconut are going. Where the question of diversification of our agriculture is concerned, I would like the Hon. Minister to consider the market and other conditions that could prevail in the future. Whatever crops are proposed for the diversification programme should be considered from the point of view of conditions in the next 25 or 50 or 100 years and also of replanting. We must plan things in such a way as to avoid saying at some point of time that



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[අන්තර්ගතය මගින්.]

the market has failed or the industry is collapsing. So, we must think carefully about what crops to plant in connection with the diversification programme. Meanwhile, I would recommend sugar-cane, wheat, cotton and plantains as crops to be considered.

Even in regard to tea, what is the progress we have made? In 1965 there were 594,308 acres under tea and the yield was 840 pounds per acre; in 1966 there were 596,446 acres under tea and the yield was 823 pounds per acre; in 1967 there were 598,814 acres under tea and the yield was 829 pounds per acre, in 1968 there were 597,490 acres under tea and the yield was 848 pounds per acre.

Consider the position in regard to rubber. It is the same. In 1965 there were 569,041 acres under rubber and the yield was 590 pounds per acre; in 1966 there were 560,428 acres under rubber and the yield was 618 pounds per acre; in 1967 there were 569,566 acres under rubber and the yield was 643 pounds per acre, and in 1968 there were 569,566 acres under rubber and the yield was 671 pounds per acre.

Anyway, as far as rubber is concerned we appear to be doing well from the point of view of replanting. I do not know whether the case for rubber prices being down is the fact that there is a large replanting programme. There has been a steady rubber replanting programme but the increase in the extent replanted has not been in keeping with the encouragement for replanting given by the Government.

What is the acreage replanted? A mere 27,000 acres, and this with all the encouragement, all the subsidies, given by the Government. The Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 3,750, but nobody takes any notice. Those who really want to replant do not have the means to do it. The companies which have the means to do it do not do it. The

ordinary Ceylonese are very anxious to do it but they do not have the means. This is a matter that should be looked into.

Then, we must think of growing wheat, sugar-cane, cotton and even plantations. I understand that India exports plantains to America and other countries. Why do we also not try to earn foreign exchange by exporting plantains instead of sticking to one or two industries?

The Milk Board is doing a very good service. In the booklet that has been circulated among hon. Members, I find that Gampola has been omitted. I come from Gampola. When the present Permanent Secretary visited Gampola I gave him a survey report, and he has now established a collecting centre at Gampola. I should like the Hon. Minister to insert Gampola too in the booklet as a collecting centre. Let the Chairman of the Milk Board look into the question of opening more centres. I am aware that plantation workers do their best to produce more milk. Let centres be opened at Galaha, Pussellawa, Bogawantalawa, Ragala, Passara, Badulla, Rakwana and so on.

I am aware that the Milk Board is making every effort to increase the output of milk. We must try and improve the stock. I have experience of rearing cattle over the last 40 or 50 years and even my parents used to rear cattle. I know that on and around poya days—the new moon or the full moon days—the cows are in heat. So let the artificial insemination centres of the Veterinary Department be kept open on poya days for purposes of artificial insemination because the cows have to be inseminated within 24 hours. If that is not done our efforts to encourage dairy farming may fail. If artificial insemination is done after 24 hours it will not have any effect; the people might then think that artificial insemination is nonsense and they will go and discourage others too. In fairness to the Veterinary Surgeon at



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Gampola, I must say that he keeps the artificial insemination centre at Gampola open on poya days. This should be done at other centres too.

Then, as far as animal and poultry food is concerned, some relief should be given by way of a reduction in the prices.

The superintendents do not allow the workers to set up co-operative unions on the estates. In some estates they allow it but in most estates they do not. They do not give the necessary buildings or the land. This is a matter the Hon. Minister should look into. Where land is not made available the Hon. Minister should acquire the land and give it to the workers if they are prepared to erect the necessary buildings.

In these estate co-operative unions, regular audit inspections must be carried out. Where these unions are concerned, everything is taken for granted. Even if inspections cost money they must be carried out regularly and progress reports must be called for monthly in regard to every union. Most of these unions do not take the trouble to declare dividends. No regular audit is done. They do an audit every two or three years.

We cannot depend on these colonial superintendents of estates. They do not want to do anything more than what they are expected to do by the agents or the proprietors of the estates. The workers are only too ready to help themselves. Like the peasants and the people in the urban areas, they should be given the freedom to run their own affairs. These superintendents do next to nothing for the welfare of the people on the estates. They are in fact an obstacle. So the departments concerned should not communicate with the superintendents of estates or await their reports, but communicate with the people. There must be a different outlook. They must be given encouragement. They love to work. They want to do their bit by the

nation, by the country, and by the rural population also. The outlook must change entirely.

As I said earlier, dividends are not declared. I know that in Dunsinane Estate in Pundaluoya they have not paid the dividends. There are many such instances. I have written to the Assistant Commissioner of Co-operative Development stationed in Nuwara Eliya, I hope something will be done about it.

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(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The Hon. Minister can take ten to fifteen minutes of the interval to make up the lost time.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Mr. Chairman, having listened for about nine hours or more, to the Debate on the Votes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, I am wondering whether I will have sufficient time to reply to some of the pointed criticisms that have been made, apart from the general matters raised by hon. Members on both sides of the House.

I have noted some of the principal points hon. Members have made in their speeches. And the large number of officers of the Ministry and departments who are here have had the occasion to listen to all the criticisms and the suggestions expressed by hon. Members, the praise that was offered for the good work, and the reference to shortcomings.

I wish to state that all the criticisms will be gone into in detail, and where tightening up of procedures is necessary, we will get that done. Also, if there are lapses, we will try to overcome them. Where there is inefficiency and corruption, we will take steps to see that it does not recur.



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So, while thanking hon. Members on both sides of the House for the detailed discussion of these Votes and for the interest they have taken, let me give the assurance that, it will be the endeavour of the Ministry and the departments under it to implement whatever constructive suggestions have been made.

Before I deal with the main criticisms, let me generally comment on some other matters also since I was not able to speak in the Second Reading Debate. But I certainly did follow the trend of the speeches of hon. Members of the House so far as the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture are concerned, and generally speaking, the impression I gathered was that while members of Parliament on the side of the Government including Ministers, made out the point that there has been a big impact in domestic agricultural growth in the field of food production, some hon. Members of the Opposition, while perhaps grudgingly acknowledging that there has been progress, tried at the same time to impress the House that there has not been that much of food production to be so satisfied about. The hon. Members of the Opposition were casting doubts on our statistics, figures and statements, on what is said over the Radio, and so on and so forth, while as I said, grudgingly acknowledging to themselves, although not too loudly and too openly to us, that there has certainly occurred a big change in the rural areas and in the rural economy.

I would now very briefly try to show hon. Members of the House that there has been substantial progress made in the matter of food production and that there has been an impact on the country, and certainly in the rural areas. Some hon. Members of this House—I think they are the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) and the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne)—asked, “If

there was such an impact in the production of food in the country why should you import so much? Why are you paying so much by way of foreign exchange for food? They compared various import figures and tried to show that the imports have not come down very much. In fact, my good Friend asked a question from me earlier wherein he wanted to know the prices paid for our food imports year by year. By such means the hon. Members tried to argue that there has not been very much production to talk about. That was one matter raised by the hon. Members of the Opposition.

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(திரு. ஈ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொலொன்னாவ)  
(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonnawa)

I merely wanted to point out that you were not saving foreign exchange by way of local production.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)  
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Then some hon. Members mentioned certain figures with regard to resources expended on the import of fertilizer, tractors, agro-chemicals, and so on, and tried to make out that when you measure the increased production within a particular period during the time of the Government—the peak production that was reached in the past—in comparison with the amount spent by way of foreign exchange on all these imports, the effort was not worthwhile. That was another argument that hon. Members put forward. The other argument was, “Well you speak of the people in rural areas having appreciated their income.” My good Friend the hon. Member for Yatiyantota took the acreage of paddy—

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



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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

—and then multiplied the general average yield per acre in the country and asked “What is the income that you are talking about?” Even on that basis, taking only paddy as the source of income, you have got to examine it from district to district, because the averages differ from district to district. Some come up to about 80 per cent, others may be 35 to 40 per cent below the national average. To get the average you must find out where these paddy lands are. Particularly in the areas where much of the paddy lands lie the average has been high. Then there are certain districts like Nuwara Eliya and Badulla where paddy lands yield an income not only from paddy but also from potatoes and vegetables grown on such land. All that I am pointing out is that that type of calculation which does not take other factors into consideration, even in regard to paddy lands, is not correct. It is another argument that I would like to meet, and in the course of my speech I shall try to do so.

Before I get on to the main argument that I just outlined, I should like to dispose of a few of the matters that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota raised today. I shall have to deal further with the matters raised by him at the relevant point in my speech. Therefore, before I deal with the main problems I should like to deal with one or two minor matters. He mentioned the case of Mr. Jayasinghe, who has been a clerk for a long time in the Food Department, and stated that he was transferred. The hon. Member said that an appeal was made to me on this matter. Actually, it did not come to me. There was an appeal made to the Ministry, and it has been disposed of by the Permanent Secretary. Whatever congratulations the hon. Member showered on me I am unable to accept. The recipient should be somebody else.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All right ! Anyhow, you got the man transferred.

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(කෙළරඹු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The Ministry stood firm on that transfer.

The hon. Member also raised the question of food stores construction being given to a consortium of companies. Our experience has been that when tenders are called for by the Public Works Department it takes a long time, and when we get to the construction stage it is a question of our having to re-vote the money from year to year while the need for extra storage is pressing.

Now how can we provide the storage facilities necessary? Lack of proper storage facilities results in demurrage having to be paid because immediate clearance of goods cannot be done.

A principle considered by a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been accepted by the Cabinet. Certain building construction firms formed themselves into a consortium and they were able to assure very speedy construction of this type of stores and other buildings. The basis on which this procedure was adopted was this. The P.W.D. goes into the matter. On the basis of rates laid down by them, and with their approval, negotiations take place with regard to costs and other matters. The estimates are settled at that point. The building firms who are in this consortium take up various items of work, and in a combined effort they finish the job very much earlier than a private contractor would.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do you mind my asking this question? The whole purpose of the tender system is to see that



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there is competition in building. That is another matter. But if you are going to have a consortium, would they not put up prices to suit themselves? If there is a ring formed, instead of getting the cheapest building you are getting the most expensive.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

We may not be getting the cheapest building, but certainly we are getting on with the job quicker. The rates are not fixed by us. The breakdown is gone into by the P. W. D. They have their rates. They have given other buildings to contractors and they know the rates. The rates are settled at that level, and for the supervision of the building there is a P. W. D. engineer stationed there. We get the necessary technical advice as well as supervision from the P. W. D. That is the procedure.

Here are the firms that undertook to build these huge stores, the ultimate storage capacity of which is 35,000 or 40,000 tons: Walkers, Walker & Greig, Chettinad, Artisans, Samuel & Sons, Navaloka, K. D. & A. D. Silva. These are the firms in the consortium that undertook to put up various buildings for storage purposes and completed them. I should like to say that this large complex of buildings was completed well within a year. I think they took ten months where it would have taken five or six years if we had tried to follow the normal procedure. So a very quick and efficient job has been done. As my hon. Friend said, it may not be the cheapest building or we may not get people tendering even. That is the procedure under which this consortium was given this contract.

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In regard to demurrage, this is not a new thing. It is for every Ministry, and particularly the Food Ministry, to see that as little demurrage as possible is paid and if

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possible to attempt to earn what we call bonus moneys by discharging ships earlier than the specified date. That is the objective.

With regard to the conditions obtaining in the harbour—the storage capacity, the transport problems involved—those are inherent problems. Sometimes it is not possible to be quite effective in trying to avoid demurrage.

Apart from these factors, very often bunching of ships takes place, even though the programme of shipping schedule is arranged so as to avoid the burden of carrying large stocks of foodstuffs and other materials here. That shipping schedule is such that while we maintain a certain buffer stock ships arrive regularly. Sometimes the schedule is interfered with. It is not due to any faults at this end. These shipping schedules are adhered to, but, sometimes, these very people who are shipping foodstuffs like rice, sugar or flour alter their schedules or make extensions and so on. It does not happen in every kind of supplies.

For instance, my hon. Friend referred to the contract for sugar with the U.S.S.R. There too I find that that particular organization of the U.S.S.R. who is the supplier of sugar has had the dates postponed. In one instance shipments that should have arrived within two months arrived within 14 days and the ships got bunched together. Bunching of ships does take place and the result is that very often demurrage will have to be paid. It is a complex problem.

I agree that we must reduce the demurrage. I say so myself. What we have tried to do is to get the Port (Cargo) Corporation officials and the Food Department officials together. I have myself sat together with them very often, but both sides come out with all sorts of explanations, some of which are true. We have now managed to establish very close liaison and contact and we avoid, as much as possible the bunching of ships, and discharge them from the harbour. Certainly, the buildings and storage



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facilities that we have provided, work on which has been going on for sometime, has helped this process a lot.

In fact, as I mentioned while my hon. Friend was speaking, we have on the food purchase board a representative of the Port (Cargo) Corporation representing the shipping side, to decide on shipping matters but not on the costs. It is an innovation and I find that, much demurrage does not occur now as in the past. The performance is very much better this year. It is anticipated that the demurrage might come to about Rs. 3 million. That is a small amount compared to what had been paid in the past. But we must attempt to reduce even that amount. There is no doubt about that.

My hon. Friend mentioned something about the happenings in the co-operatives. I shall deal with the question of the co-operatives on resumption, but I wish to refer to one matter now about the position in Anuradhapura. From the point of view of co-operatives, Anuradhapura is a widespread district. But the performance is rather poor. We tried out, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 years ago, a system whereby we set up a unit for audit purposes. There is a co-operative development unit and a separate unit for doing audit work. Now, this audit unit and the development unit were working in Anuradhapura taking whole areas in the Anuradhapura District as well as in the Polonnaruwa District for operations. After getting the results of their activities for one whole year we were satisfied with the work that had been done, and now we have set up co-operative audit units in practically all the provinces except one or two. There, too, we would like to establish audit units, but we do not have sufficient personnel for the purpose at the moment.

That means that in each of these areas there is an audit unit as well as a development unit—two units. In the past, the co-operative inspector had to do the development

work and also do the audit work in the area. That position was very unsatisfactory. He was much behind time. And a good lot of these co-operatives, though not all of them, were corrupt, mainly due to the fact that audits were late. So, we are trying to get audits expedited. It is a running audit that is done. We are trying to see that the auditing of every society within the purview of a unit is done within the time allowed. I am told that one year and three months is the legal period.

Now, in this process a lot of problems have arisen in the Anuradhapura District, and effective follow-up action has to be taken by the development unit to bring the culprits to book. This may be cancellation of societies, reorganization of societies, better advice, and so on.

I might perhaps have got some complaints with regard to these activities. There might have been complaints against the A. C. C. D. also. I certainly know that there is a lot of work to be done in the co-operative field in the Anuradhapura District. It is an agricultural district, and there has to be a sound base for co-operative societies if the cultivators and the agriculturists are to be better served.

There would have been an inquiry, as my hon. Friend mentioned. That is not a matter for surprise. I have not however actually seen the report so far. I shall take a very serious view if there have been lapses at that level. I cannot say whether there have been lapses or not. Complaints have been investigated. Not only there, but anywhere, if complaints—serious complaints—are made investigations do take place and, of course, action will follow.

Then he made mention of a gentleman by the name of Sumana Aluthkudukorale. He asked me a Question the other day. I gave him an Answer. But while giving the Answer, I myself realized that it was a bad state of affairs, and I straightway mentioned to the registrar that if a person is not fit to



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hold office in a co-operative organization as president, he certainly should not function as the president of any other co-operative society. I think the gentleman concerned has resigned from all the societies of which he was the president—two or three.

Well, that is the action that has been taken.

As regards the moneys, I am told that the moneys have been made good.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Have the moneys been made good?

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Yes, Rs. 40,000 or so. That is my information. That is the position.

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(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 2 P.M.

உஷ்வித சீவ அனுசுவை காலகாலிகை னன் சிபுவை  
தேன், டி. கா. 2 வ காலக பவ்வை தே.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 2 மணி வரை இடை  
நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

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

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Before we took the lunch interval I dealt with some of the important points that were raised by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota and got them out of my way before I came to the main theme of my speech with regard to production, imports, rural incomes, and so on. Once I have dealt with those I shall

deal with the matters regarding the co-operatives and the food matters referred to by hon. Members. On those very subjects, I dealt with one or two very minor matters that were raised, but I think I should say a few words more about them.

My attention was drawn to the Assistant Commissioners of Agrarian Services remaining temporary in their appointments. That position has been there for some time, and the Hon. Minister of Finance will have to make up his mind with regard to making those posts permanent.

With regard to the printing of rice ration books, it was pointed out that there was an increase of nearly Rs. 1 million on this item. I understand that this has come about as a result of the expenditure on paper used for printing rice ration books having been shown in the previous years as an item of expenditure of the Government Printer. It is now being reflected in the Votes of the Food Commissioner, and the Vote has gone up by that amount. It is really not an increase of expenditure but a transfer of an item of expenditure from the Votes of one Department to the Votes of another.

The activities of the Milk Board were referred to by many hon. Members, most of whom congratulated the Milk Board for their excellent performance over the last two or three years. We have established a condensary in Polonnaruwa, and today it is in a position to supply the entire needs of the country. We no longer need import condensed milk into this country.

At Pallekelle we have established a milk products factory, and it is now in production. Although it was envisaged that we would be able to take in 10,000 to 15,000 pints of milk, the intake has now gone up to 30,000 pints and it keeps on increasing.

Another important point that was raised was about the quantity of full-cream milk powder that has been



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imported for the packing plant. The scheduling of the importation of milk powder was arranged to fit in with the construction programme of the packing factory which is being erected at Welisara.

The building programme was to have been completed by the end of last year. The State Engineering Corporation were the contractors, and for certain reasons, such as non-availability of materials and so on, the construction was completed by about June, and there was the first shipment of full-cream milk powder that had come.

It was decided that, rather than use that full-cream milk powder later for packing purposes in the packing plant under the name of "Lakspray", certain quantities be used, if suitable in quality, in the condensery. A quality analysis was done and it was found that there was no deterioration in quality. It was good and up to standard, and certain quantities were sent to the condensery.

The condensery, while using certain quantities of fresh milk, also reconstitutes milk powder to meet the requirements of butter and skimmed milk. This full-cream milk powder with a certain amount of butter fat and skimmed-milk can be used in the re-combining process. From the point of view of quality this is excellent. This has been taking place, and certain quantities of full-cream milk powder have been sent there. I shall give the quantities despatched to the condensery. There is no wastage whatsoever, but small quantities of full-cream milk powder have gone out of the bags due to tear and things like that.

Since this is covered by insurance the insurance people took over certain bags, and presumably some of these bags have been sold by the insurance people. Those who have bought this, I am told, have packed

the powder in polythene bags and sold it under various brand names. Even there, I presume the quality is all right because it was due to the condition of the bags that the insurance people took them over. Insurance has been claimed on the damaged bags.

Now, there are two shipments for the full-cream milk powder factory. One shipment of 750 tons arrived on 3.3.69. Out of that,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  tons have been taken over by the insurance people. Then there is a stock of 55 tons transferred to the condensery and a certain quantity, a part of the 681 tons which were in the stores, has also been transferred to the condensery and will be used for making condensed milk. The quality being satisfactory there will be nothing wrong with the milk when it is recombined at the condensery.

Now, in regard to the shortage of full-cream milk powder, we experienced this same situation in regard to condensed milk when the condensed milk factory was to go into production. There are many importers of various brands of milk powder and there is a tendency among traders to send certain quantities underground because we are switching to an enterprise by the Milk Board. The situation with regard to condensed milk lasted for two or three months.

In the case of full-cream milk also a similar situation, has, I think, arisen. I say this because on general consumption basis 750 tons a month is the quantity that is normally consumed in the country. This estimate is based on an analysis of the flow of full cream-milk powder to the provinces. This quantity has increased in the last month by another 100 tons. But still the same people have begun to complain that full-cream is not available.

As early as February of this year, I remember the importers of full-cream milk powder and some of the larger co-operative unions making representations to me that full-cream milk powder was piling up in



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—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී ඩී. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

their stores and not moving out because we had a restricted scheme of distribution at that time, namely, only for infants for the first 15 days of the month and thereafter for anybody who wished to buy.

When I received that complaint I studied the situation and liberalized and relaxed the distribution system because I felt that stocks of full-cream milk powder should not be allowed to pile up in stores for the reason that it is money that is tied up. And now when the packing plant of the Milk Board is about to go into production, the cry is raised again.

To understand this, one should also understand the background which, with very great difficulty, we have broken through, and the great deal of resistance on the part of some of the large firms which were importing condensed milk and are now importing full-cream milk powder. If every little complaint is magnified into large headlines, it creates a disturbance in the minds of the people and tends to create difficulties in regard to the production of full-cream milk powder and the packing and distribution of full-cream milk powder. There are, I presume, big vested interests in this business even now.

From the point of view of foreign exchange, these two processes, namely manufacturing condensed milk and packing and distributing the imported full-cream milk powder, however limited the second process may be, can effect a saving of about Rs. 10 million. One can just imagine what the profits were of the firms which imported full-cream milk powder. This is an undertaking that is proving successful, and I do believe that it will be a profitable as well as a foreign exchange saving venture.

It is hoped that in the course of this year we will begin work on the establishment of the plant at

Ambewala for the production of full-cream milk powder. It may take a year and a half by the time the establishment is completed. We do hope that towards the end of 1970 at least that plant will go into production of full-cream milk powder.

There is a large milk potential in this country, I may tell hon. Members of the House, and we are taking steps, through the Agriculture Department in conjunction with the Milk Board, to search out areas where milk potential exists, and establish milk collecting centres, to provide facilities for the artificial insemination of cattle, to give advice on the cultivation of fodder, keeping a watch on animal health and so on. We are trying to build up a base through co-operative organizations for animal husbandry, so that many of the village people in these areas would be able to benefit by this enterprise of the Milk Board and of the animal husbandry section of the Department of Agriculture. So much for that, I do not want to take too much time because time is limited and I have a number of matters to deal with. I will come to the main points I stressed in the opening remarks of my speech.

අ. මා. 2.15

A study has been made in the Ministry—I myself was very much interested in it—with regard to the impact that production has had on the imports. Firstly, on the question of production, what is happening in the country is not a closed chapter to anybody. That production has increased is denied in some circles. But it is claimed very vehemently in government circles that not only is production taking place but that there is a rapid growth in production. I am confining myself only to paddy because it is relevant for my main argument. I shall give the figures in round numbers. In 1965-66 there was



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a total production of 45 million bushels of paddy ; it was much more than in the earlier years. The highest that has been reached prior to the formation of this Government was 55.5 million bushels ; that was when my Friend, the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) was Minister of Agriculture. In 1996-67, production of paddy rose to 54 million bushels. In 1967-68, it rose to 64 million bushels. Then, this year, we were anticipating a production target of nearly 70 million bushels, but due to the drought that has occurred affecting, particularly, the Yala cultivation and certainly the Maha cultivation in Mannar and other places, we might reach a production level of about 67 million bushels or a little more but not the target figure. Production this year will, however, be more than the total production of last year—it may exceed by about 3½ million bushels or so. For Maha we have got 47,092 million bushels of paddy.

Now, this study I referred to is based on the volume of annual imports, of rice and flour and the quantity consumed. I am confining myself only to rice and flour. If we take the import figures for rice as well as flour, there can be many discrepancies because sometimes more is imported than is consumed within a year. Sometimes, we have been maintaining a two-months' stock but there were periods in the past when our stock position was very low ; for instance, in 1964-65 and earlier, may be due to foreign exchange difficulties, the stock was as low as three or four weeks' supply. Now, at any given time, the general position is satisfactory. We maintain about eight weeks' supply right through both at the beginning of the year and at any given part of the year. So if we confine ourselves to imports and forget about consumption, then we are apt to fail to understand the problem. Hence this exercise, import figures are also given but confined particularly to consumption.

How much of rice and how much of flour has been consumed in the country ? Imported rice is issued on the ration, but there is no restriction on the consumption of flour.

I would like to table this document because there are interesting and important details. Moreover, it will take a little time to read it.

But the analysis shown here gives the imports including the cost factor. This is very interesting. In 1961 the unit cost per ton of imported rice was Rs. 438 ; in 1962 it was Rs. 482 ; in 1963 it was Rs. 443 ; in 1964 it was Rs. 517 ; in 1965 it was Rs. 533 ; in 1966 it was Rs. 539 ; in 1967 it was Rs. 640 ; and in 1968, the last year, it was Rs. 1,001.

In 1968 a ton of rice cost over a thousand rupees. Why ? For various reasons the price of rice was going up in the world market and it was reflected here.

Then we come to the unit cost per ton of flour. In 1961 the unit cost per ton of flour was Rs. 427 for P. L. 480 flour and Rs. 320 for flour imported from other sources. In 1962 cost per ton of P. L. 480 flour was Rs. 426 while flour from other sources cost Rs. 414. In 1963, we paid Rs. 468 for P. L. 480 flour and Rs. 397 for flour from other sources. In 1964, there was no P. L. 480 flour ; cost of flour from other sources was Rs. 442.

In 1965 too there was no P. L. 480 flour, and the cost of a ton of flour from other sources was Rs. 436. In 1966, P. L. 480 flour cost Rs. 475 and flour from other sources, Rs. 454. In 1967, P. L. 480 flour cost Rs. 475, while flour from other sources cost us Rs. 452 per ton. In 1968, the cost of P. L. 480 flour was Rs. 618 while flour imported from other sources cost us Rs. 600 per ton.

Now, these figures reveal that in the years, 1961, 1962 and 1963 there was importation of P. L. 480 flour. P. L. 480 flour was imported for the first time not by this Government. The previous Government had also obtained P. L. 480 flour as a form of

aid.



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I am tabling this document. There are lots of figures relating to imports, to consumption, and so on. But what is relevant here for my argument is as I said earlier that consumption both imported rice and imported flour is reflected in the amount of foreign exchange involved.

In the case of flour imports, the explanation is given in these papers which I shall be tabling. 374,000 tons of rice was imported in 1967 and 333,000 tons in 1968. There has been a big fall in the imports. The quantity of imported rice that was consumed—imported rice issued on the ration—fell from 351,000 tons in 1967, to 300,000 tons in 1968. There is a drop in the consumption of imported rice. The quantity of imported rice consumed in 1969 is likely to go down still further to about 270,000 tons. If this Yala had not been a partial failure, the position would have improved further. As it is, the quantity of imported rice may be a little more than this figure.

When we take rice and flour together—the total consumption of imported cereal what was imported in 1968 was 723,000 tons. If you take the imported rice and flour, the total consumption of imported cereals in 1968 amounted to 723,000 tons. In order to make a comparison with the imports of cereals in previous years it is necessary to choose a suitable base year for the purpose. If we take 1964, the last year of the previous Government, as the base year, the quantity of imported rice and flour consumed for that year was 834,000 tons, much more than the 723,000 tons consumed in 1968.

But it may be said that it is unfair to take 1964 as the base year because of adverse weather conditions. So we will not take that as the base year, but while stating that in 1964 the total consumption of imported rice and flour was 834,00 tons, we will take the average for the years 1961-1964. The imports of rice and flour together for this period average 760,000 tons a year.

Now, between the mid-point of the period 1961-1964 and 1968, there has been an increase of over 10 per cent. in the country's population. The consumption in 1968 would have been of the order of 840,000 tons as against the actual figure of 723,000 tons. On that basis, that is, on a 10 per cent increase of population, at constant consumption rates, the figure should have been 840,000 tons, but the actual figure is 723,000 tons. In point of fact, because of incomes in the rural areas going up the per capita consumption of cereals, particularly rice, has probably gone up during the last year or two.

That is the picture that emerges. Seven hundred and twenty three thousand tons of rice and flour together have been consumed in the year 1968. If we take the base year that we have used as a constant factor and take the population increase alone, apart from consumption being more, the figure should have been 840,000 tons. In fact, in the year 1964, the consumption of both imported flour and rice in the country had actually gone up to 834,000 tons. In 1968, even with an increase of 10 per cent in the population, it was 723,000 tons.

For the purpose of this exercise, we have limited ourselves to the total consumption of rice and flour imported. So, as will be seen, there has been a considerable fall in the imports.

I am tabling\* this statement for the benefit of hon. Members.

Another argument that was used was this. The question was asked. You are spending so much by way of foreign exchange on the importation of tractors, manure, agro-chemicals and so on, but is your increase worth all this? What is the increase?

The highest production figure that has been reached in the past, prior to the assumption of office of this

\* Statement tabled appears at the end of this speech.



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Government, was 50.5 million bushels of paddy. Last year it was 64.5 million bushels. Therefore, the increase in production last year was 14 million, in 1968 it was 64.5 million. The increased quantity is 14 million bushels of paddy. Now, that is the equivalent of 200,000 tons of rice. Seven million bushels of paddy give 100,000 tons of rice. That is the conversion. The average price of a ton of rice imported in 1968 was over Rs. 1,000. The foreign exchange value of the additional 200,000 tons of rice produced therefore amounted to Rs. 202 million. That is the equivalent value of the 14 million bushels of increased production that is recorded till last year.

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Now the value of fertilizer used on paddy land in 1968—I am talking of the cost of fertilizer, agro-chemicals and tractors—was Rs. 27.5 million as against Rs. 14.9 million in 1964. In 1964 also paddy had been absorbing a certain quantity of fertilizer. It is not a new thing. But to get this increased production in 1968 over the 50.5 million bushels produced in 1964 there had been an increased expenditure of Rs. 12.9 million on fertilizer.

My hon. Friends referred to the total figures forgetting the fact that a good portion of it represented the cost of fertilizer used on tea, rubber and coconut. I will give the figures. The total expenditure in 1965 was Rs. 87 million; in 1966 Rs. 91 million; in 1967 Rs. 79 million and in 1968 Rs. 109 million. That is the total expenditure on fertilizer for tea, rubber, coconut and everything.

I referred to the quantity and value of paddy fertilizer. This is dealt with by the Agrarian Services Department and the bill is paid by that department. As I said earlier, the expenditure was Rs. 27.5 million in 1968 as against Rs. 14.9 million in 1964.

Now, the foreign exchange expenditure on tractors, implements and spares in 1968 amounted to Rs. 21.6

million as against Rs. 3.57 million in 1964. If you take the figures for the period a little earlier, they had been spending amounts like Rs. 7 million, Rs. 7½ million and Rs. 8 million on those items. In 1963, the expenditure was Rs. 21.6 million, an increase therefore of Rs. 16.85 million. The total expenditure on agro-chemicals in 1968 was Rs. 13 million as against Rs. 5.6 million in 1964, an increase of Rs. 7.4 million.

Agro-chemicals are also used on tea, rubber and coconut. Assuming that the entire increase in the agro-chemicals was due to the increased use of it on paddy lands and that no additional agro-chemicals were used on tea, rubber and other crops, the increase in the foreign expenditure amounted to Rs. 7.5 million. The total expenditure on these three items amounted to Rs. 37.15 million. Therefore, the cost of fertilizer for paddy plus the cost of agro-chemicals, etc., is so much less than the value of the increased production of paddy which, as I said before, was Rs. 202 million.

I have studied the expenditure figures for the last three to four years in respect of tractors. Rs. 22 million was spent on tractors not in 1968 but in the previous year. I gave the figure for 1968. I thought I should add that also because the tractors are still being used just as much as tractors imported in 1968 will be used for another five or ten years. When you add that also the expenditure is Rs. 59.15 million, say Rs. 60 million. The expenditure incurred since this Government assumed office on tractors and fertilizer amounts to Rs. 60 million. 200,000 tons of rice—that is the conversion from paddy to rice is the equivalent of 14 million bushels of paddy produced. You will see what a big difference that is. Hon. Members of the Opposition are either deluding themselves with this type of argument or trying to confuse the whole lot of us.

An interesting argument was advanced yesterday by my hon. Friend, the Member for Baddegama (Mr.



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Neal de Alwis). He introduced a Private Members' Motion to this effect: "Issue fertilizer free. Do not take the subsidy and there will be production." It is naturally so. One has to agree whole-heartedly with it. Behind that argument is the assumption that fertilizer is necessary for production. Why is it questioned only in the case of paddy when fertilizer is being used in large quantities? It was used for tea all the years over and a very high dosage of nitrogen fertilizer is being used for the V. P. tea. That is how we have boosted production. It is being used for rubber, coconut and various other crops, but there is not a word said against it. When it comes to paddy there is a big question mark, and they ask whether it is worth all this expenditure. They want the subsidy reduced. No, Sir, it is worth all that. That is my second argument. I have established that point.

Now, to come to the third point, that is, if there is all this production and it is taking place in the rural areas, how has it affected the rural income? My hon. Friend, the Member for Yatiyantota, in refutation of an argument that was adduced by the Prime Minister, went on to split up the holdings. I commented on that matter in the morning and I do not want to go into it again.

But I shall show you some different studies to prove the growth of production. If my hon. Friends will look up page 148 of the Central Bank Report, they will see this. This deals with the rural banks, what are called "ග්‍රාමීය බැංකු" established in the good co-operative societies through the People's Bank.

"Seventeen rural banks were opened in 1968 bringing their, total number to 44 at the end of 1968."

Now it is 60 odd.

"During the year the number of savings accounts with rural banks increased from 8,792 to 17,359 while the amount of savings deposits increased from Rs. 1.3 million to Rs. 3.1 million."—That is in one year.

—"The average savings deposits increased from Rs. 148 to Rs. 179. The number of fixed deposits increased from 41 to 287 and the amount from Rs. 65,391 to Rs. 222,614. The average fixed deposit decreased from Rs. 1,595 to Rs. 776. The total of savings and fixed deposits increased from Rs. 1.4 million to Rs. 3.3 million."

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(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do you also know that they say that that is not commensurate?

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

They say that rural people are having a lot of money in their hands and that they are hoarding.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is another section that you have not read.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

If I read further you will see that that is what they say; all they have earned has not been deposited and they are holding the money in cash.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But there are other sections also which you must read.

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(கௌரவ ஐ. எம். ஆர். ஏ. ஈரியகொல்ல—கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

You must go to the villages and see for yourself.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have also read that carefully and underlined it.



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(කෙළරව எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

But you did not read it. That is the difference.

They have made a study in the Central Bank. When I heard about it, I asked them to send a statement. I have not seen it published anywhere. I must say that. But this is a letter I got from the Central Bank authorities, from the Additional Deputy Director, Economic Research, dated 9th September 1969. I heard that they had made a study of this subject, and this statement was sent to me at my request as I just wanted to find out what it was. What I mentioned is also there in that study. It is already there in print. There is a table. This is interesting. Rural incomes in such selected fields of study reveal this: Paddy, in 1965, 295.3; in 1966, 389.8; in 1967, 582; in 1968, 842.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What is that?

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(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I think those are the units. It is the cash value of rural incomes.

Subsidiary food crops 108.6 in 1965, going up to 110.7 in 1966 166.1 in 1967 and 199.6 in 1968. Fruits and vegetables 207.1 in 1965; 216.5 in 1966; 214 in 1967 and 233.2 in 1968.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Which means, the average annual income.

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(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Livestock, in 1965, 182.5; in 1966, 190.6; in 1967, 185.8 and in 1968, 239.2. Then even cottage industry is dealt with.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is it the annual average income? Can I have a look at it?

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(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Yes. But that is not published.

So much for the arguments I presented. I have established the point that there has been a decrease in the total consumption of imported rice and flour. In fact, there has been much talk of flour consumption this year. Certainly, there was an increase in the consumption of flour after the rice cut was introduced. But the trend last year was that consumption was dropping. This year, up to July 1969, there has been a drop of 20,000 tons of flour compared to the amount consumed last year. I do not know whether this trend will continue till the end of the year. It is a good trend and it means that they are eating more rice out of their own production. It may be because their ration is fixed.

I should now like to deal with the co-operatives. Before I do so, let me get something out of my way again. The hon. Member for Bentara-Elpitiya (Mr. Kariyawasam), in the course of his speech in the Second Reading Debate, referred to the fact of a telephone conversation between an officer in my department, the Director of Agricultural Development and the Government Agent, Anuradhapura, wherein the officer from my department had asked the government agent to put the target a little high.

Now, what is the background to it? These targets are fixed ahead of production for statistics purposes. These are targets fixed for all the districts. These matters are discussed at district and village levels and the targets formed. After that, officers from Colombo, my own officers from the Ministry and heads of departments



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who have past experience and who are armed with an indicative plan for the island, go and discuss what the target should be, how it should be met, what the imports ought to be, what credits are required, what quantity of seed paddy is required and so on. All that has to be done. As I said, every year we do it and we are getting closer and closer to reality. Sometimes the targets are so fixed as to be capable of achievement. They are not high, but certainly they are more than the previous year's performance. In this instance too, after initiating a round of discussion, they found that the targets fixed for Colombo, Anuradhapura and Kalutara for the 1970 Yala were not enough compared to the previous year's performance. So, the officer in Colombo said, "Increase it by a few points." දැනම ආනක්

අ. ආ. 2.45

Now, the government agent was not there. The chief clerk or some other officer took the message. And very quickly it has been passed on, like a rugger ball at play. That is the way that information has been conveyed. Here, my Friend the hon. Member for Bentara-Elpitiya comes and says something. It shows that he has not understood how they fix the target. There are official letters after a telephone conversation. This letter has been addressed to the government agent. There is no secret about it. I want to remove that impression from your mind. I want to refer to it only for that purpose.

Now, Sir, in the field of co-operation co-operatives play a very important part. Everybody is agreed that co-operatives have a place in this country. They are doing a good job of work. There is a lot of corruption, and so on. All that is there.

This Government, and I personally, felt that we have to examine the whole field of co-operation in a broad way. A commission was appointed with wide terms of reference. And now, the commission, after a little less than a year of activity,

after hearing evidence, going about seeing things, consulting co-operatives and so on, have issued their report. My advice to the Hon. Prime Minister is to have that report published. That report will be published, and the whole field will be covered there. We accept the position that a great deal can be done not only in the distribution of food but also in the agricultural and industrial spheres, and so forth. The question of salaries of the employees of co-operatives was referred to as coming within the terms of reference, and I believe something useful will be recommended there also.

Now, Sir, I am not going to dwell too long on this subject of co-operatives except to mention one or two important things. There are two matters. One is in regard to the Walapane M. P. C. S. Union; the other is about the appointment of a President for the Badulla union. To both these questions I shall give an answer.

Time and again, the activities of the Walapane M. P. C. S. Union have been referred to in this House. The hon. Member for Walapane himself has raised the question and he asked "Why do you not see about it?" Of course, I knew the background. But that was not sufficient for me to make a statement in this House. I asked the department to go into this matter thoroughly, examine it, and let me have a statement.

Now this is what I have got. What is stated is pretty bad. It is rather a long statement, but I will have to read the whole of it. It reads as follows :

"Prior to 1962, the Nuwara Eliya-Walapane M.P.C.S. Union covered the M.P.C.S. Societies and Stores Societies in the Nuwara Eliya and Walapane electorates. At a General Meeting of the Union held on 5.5.62, a decision had been taken to separate the Societies in Walapane from the Nuwara Eliya area. Accordingly, the original Union was divided into two and the Walapane M.P.C.S. Union was registered on 11.6.62."



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That is the genesis.

“3. Due to the mismanagement of this Union, the Department had within a short period of 3 years to cancel its registration on 22.5.65. During this entire period, the post of President was held by Mr. T. B. M. Herath, M.P. for Walapane.

4. From the very beginning the affairs of the Union have been mismanaged. The irregularities detected were :

- (a) A large number of uneconomic retail stores had been opened up.
- (b) Contracts had been undertaken without examination whether they could be completed at a profit.
- (c) Exorbitant expenditure had been incurred on the maintenance of lorries.
- (d) Proper accounts had not been maintained.
- (e) Heavy shortages of goods had been allowed to occur without action being taken to recover them.
- (f) Goods had been condemned without proper examination and control by the Committee.
- (g) Large quantities of slow-moving and unsaleable goods had been kept in stock with the result that high bank interest had to be paid on funds so locked up.
- (h) Employees had absented themselves without leave for long periods.
- (i) Depots had not been insured against fire and burglary. (A loss of Rs. 6,000 had been sustained in burglaries at 4 depots).
- (j) Prescribed securities from employees had not been obtained.
- (k) Cash misappropriations by the Purchasing Officer stationed in Colombo had not been detected at the proper time.
- (l) The value of condemned goods rose to a high level of Rs. 25,000 per year.
- (m) More funds than were actually needed for the business of the Union had been obtained by the Committee without A.C.C.D's prior approval and frittered away

carelessly. The overdraft had been increasing from 1963 to 1964 in the manner shown below :

		Rs. c.
November	1963 ..	717,434.00
December	1963 ..	847,558.00
January	1964 ..	950,856.00
March	1964 ..	1,207,504.00
April	1964 ..	1,198,818.00
May	1964 ..	1,076,954.00
June	1964 ..	1,011,359.00
July	1964 ..	1,111,504.00 ”

*That is how the overdraft went on increasing.*

“(n) The Balance Sheet as at 22.5.1965 disclosed a loss of Rs. 656,117.01.

(o) Bank overdraft at this stage rose to Rs. 1,151,757.

(p) The Union had obtained overdraft facilities without going through the proper procedures. The A.C.C.D.'s approval had been obtained only after the overdraft had been obtained.

5. A study of the minutes of the Committee Meetings of this Union shows that the Committee had spent much of its time and energy on minor issues, which should have been left for the decision of the management. The position has been aggravated by a set of employees who were incompetent and non co-operative, and during a certain period the Committee had decided that no expenditure whatsoever should be incurred without the Committee's sanction. It was inevitable under these circumstances for the Committee of the Union to spend most of its time in minor administrative details and petty financial transactions without attending to the major problems that faced the Union.

6. On examination of the Audit Report 63-64, it is found that—

- “(a) goods worth Rs. 28,677.26 had been condemned during this period. This was a direct consequence of bad buying ;
- (b) Rs. 62,937.52 had been paid out in bank interest during this period. The Union had obtained overdraft facilities without the A.C.C.D's approval and the control which is normally had been non-existent as a result ;
- (c) leakages amounting to Rs. 77,068.75 were detected during this period ;



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(d) losses on transport section Rs. 38,256.91. There has also been a loss on contracts, and at the end of the year Rs. 50,000 was due to be recovered for work done on contracts.

7. Additional expenditure had been incurred by the opening of 14 more retail depots and textile departments in almost all the branches. This led to an increase of salaries, overtime and retail depot expenses.

8. The Union embarked on the construction of 10 tobacco barns in accordance with the decision of the general body of the Union costing Rs. 54,709.29.

The Department too had failed to submit the Audit Reports to the Union in time. Very often they were issued late. Meanwhile the Union with the finance freely available and in the absence of timely warning about the state of affairs, carried on with make-shift arrangements. The employees from top executives down to labourers were being taxed to handle affairs which they were incompetent to handle.

Finally matters reached a crisis when cheques issued to the Co-operative Wholesale establishment and Food Commissioner amounting to Rs. 111,081.68 were dishonoured and the Union was faced with the problem of not having adequate funds to purchase essential goods. At this stage when the Bank itself was not prepared to accommodate the Union any further, the Department had to cancel its registration and liquidate the Union."

The report goes on further and states:

"The personnel and the accounting system were inadequate and incompetent to handle the vast business that the committee decided to impose on them. The Committee itself failed to see the major issues confronting the Union. The Committee composed of amateurs in business with the Member of Parliament as President, thought of using the Union for the development of the area. instead of confining the Union to its wholesale business and the objects laid down in its by-laws. Self-seeking individuals who saw the weaknesses in the Union did not hesitate to create cash shortages, heavy leakages, and indulge in bad buying, etc.

## 9. Present position.

(a) ..... At present the Union is managed by 2 liquidators appointed by this (that is, the Co-operative) Department. During the first year of the liquidators' period of office there has been a reduction in the net loss. The Union has set apart Rs. 88,000 annually out of its earned profits to pay the interest to the Bank on the previous loans and overdrafts. The payment of interest seems to be the biggest problem faced by the Union and whatever profits it earns have to be paid in the settlement of its interest. Under the circumstances, the financial implications are being studied in greater detail to see whether it is advisable to run this Union in liquidation any further ...."

Then Sir, further steps will have to be taken on a result of this study.

The report goes on to state further:

"(b) 8 awards have been obtained amounting to Rs. 65,990.36. Recovery of a further sum of Rs. 38,103.38 have been referred to arbitration.

(c) A Cashier has been appointed and given instructions to Bank all collections daily. This is being done now.

(d) Staff has been reduced to the bare minimum—number at the time of cancellation—116 employees; number at present—68 employees.

(e) Salary bill has been reduced from Rs. 15,908.16 per month to Rs. 11,101.62.

(f) 14 uneconomic branches have been closed down. At present 6 retails are being maintained and they are being run at a profit.

(g) For the period 1.7.66 to 30.6.68 a profit of Rs. 14,293.43 has been shown. From 1966 trading profits have been recorded.

(h) Interest on the previous huge loans and overdraft has to be paid by liquidators. From 25.5.65 to 18.9.68, as much as Rs. 195,032.69 was paid by way of interest alone to the People's Bank.

(i) In addition to this, the present management pays approximately about Rs. 1,438 per month to the Bank on its own overdraft of Rs. 400,000. The amount due to the Bank at the time of liquidation was Rs. 982,259.89. The present management (Liquidators) have come to an agreement with the Bank to cease the loan of Rs. 982,259.89 and to pay at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per month in the settlement of this loan.



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10. Regarding the irregularities committed and the losses caused to the Union by the Committee and the employees of the Union, the liquidators have been requested to obtain necessary awards so that whatever sums are due could be recovered in due course.

That is the state of affairs.

செ. மன்திரிபரகென்

(கெளரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Who is the Member of Parliament?

பி. பி. பி. கெர்ன் மக. (பெரபனே)

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹெரத்—வலப்பனே)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

புனாகென் கரன்தனம் மெ புன் ஒகி  
தெனலி நதி—

செ. பி. பி. கெர்ன்

(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I have not finish my speech, Sir. He can make his statement later. This is a factual statement.

கலாபதி

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member for Walapane can make his statement later.

செ. பி. பி. கெர்ன்

(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Just one more point on this same subject and then I will go on to matters connected with the Food Ministry on which my hon. Friend, the Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) raised certain questions.

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This relates to the Badulla M. P. C. S. Union. The question was raised as to how I came to remove the former president and make another appointment. The former president of that union was an official of the Government who had to leave Badulla on transfer. I had to appoint somebody else. I was trying to appoint the additional government agent or someone like that, but the

work of every person I approached on this matter was so heavy that none of them were agreeable to taking up the appointment. So I appointed a gentleman by the name of Tudor W. de Silva, a person of high standing in the area.

The point was raised that he was a trader. What I understood was that he was a partner or shareholder or something like that in a cigarette agency. That was the business.

When he was appointed president I got an assurance from him, or he wrote to me saying, that he was divesting himself of the partnership interest he had in the cigarette agency and handing it over to his brother who was the other partner, and he was no more a trader. All the trade he had done was in regard to this cigarette agency which did not clash with the activities of the union.

Further, even according to the by-laws, this appointment was a regular one. I looked into the matter and proceeded to take action to appoint this gentleman as president of the union.

I have no doubt that whatever improvements have been made in the administration of the union will continue and that a good service will be provided for its members.

Now I get on to the questions raised on the Votes of the Food Commissioner, particularly those raised by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. I have all the detailed statements here with me, but if I were to read them out I would be taking too much time. So I will have recourse to them only when necessary, but otherwise I shall give you in my own words the sum and substance of these statements.

The first matter the hon. Member raised related to the chartering of ships. There is no hard and fast rule about the non-employment of ships over 20 years. What is being done is that, generally, where the cost of freight is not too prohibitive, then, ships less than 20 years old are chartered. Where a ship is over 20 years old and where freight charges are favourable taking into account



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the offers that come from ships of that type, the department takes into account what is called the Lloyd's Classification.

Vessels built prior to 1948 are selected in preference to newer vessels only where the freight rates quoted are substantially less than those for newer vessels, or where they are only vessels offered. The hon. Member agreed that this was so. But even in these cases the department confines itself to vessels which are classed "Lloyd 100 A1" which appears to be the top class. That classification implies that these vessels are surveyed every year and that a special survey is carried out once every four years in order to ensure that the ship is maintained in a condition conforming to Lloyd's standard of seaworthiness. That is the certificate that is generally looked for in chartering those ships.

Of the three ships that sank during 1967 and 1968, one ran aground off the coast of Akyab and the other, the "Shuntai", sank as a result of a collision with another vessel. It is very doubtful, of course, whether vessels less than 20 years old would have fared any better in the same situations. Certainly, any vessel would have suffered damage in a collision like that. It was an unfortunate occurrence, but we are not bothered about it.

The "Shuntai" was a motor vessel and not one of the Liberty ships constructed during the war. The owners offered a sum of £ 1,000 by way of contribution to the premium for insurance of the cargo. At the time of the signing of the charterparty we were assured by the local agents—that is where the local agents came in—that the cargo had been insured to the value of £ 450,000. When the vessel sank it was revealed that the owners had not insured the cargo. Steps were then taken to blacklist the owner of the vessel, his broker in Hong Kong and the local broker, Messrs. D. A. Abeysinghe & Co. Further investigation revealed that the

agents, Messrs. D. A. Abeysinghe & Co., had informed the Food Department that the cargo had been insured as a result of their mis-reading a telex message received from the owners. The name of the agents was removed from the blacklist three months later as it was considered that they had been adequately punished for what was apparently an oversight.

I must say that I went into the whole matter because an appeal was lodged to me as Minister. I allowed about three months to pass ; I did not rush into the matter. I discussed it with my departmental officials first and thereafter formed my opinion as to what had actually happened. I wanted to find out whether, in fact, a telex message could be misconstrued in the way it was said to have been misconstrued. There was a possibility that in the rush of business one of the employees, their secretary or the general manager or whoever attends to these matters in the firm, had conveyed to the department that the cargo was insured. I felt that there was no fraud involved and that whatever sum that was to have been drawn could not have been drawn by anybody because it had to go through the Food Commissioner. So I came to the conclusion that it could be a genuine error. No doubt, it was a costly error.

I also went into the past record of the firm in question, as to how they had been doing business in the past, whether they had defaulted in any way or created any suspicion in the minds of the officials of the department. I was assured that their past performance and activities had been perfectly satisfactory. Apart from that, I had before me letters from the Chairman, Ceylon Fertilizer Corporation, and the Chairman, Ceylon Cement Corporation ; that is, in their appeal to me, Messrs, Abeysinghe & Co. sent me these letters to establish their *bona fides* and goodwill.



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The letter from the Chairman, Ceylon Fertilizer Corporation, reads :

“Dear Sirs,

We refer to your letter dated 15th May 1969 wherein you requested for confirmation of the goodwill and standing of your esteemed Company with us.

To whomsoever it may concern we confirm that your esteemed Company has participated in tenders for supply of Charter Vessels since the inception of the Corporation in 1964 and has given us most competitive rates for vessels. Further, during this period your Company has successfully tendered for over 12 fixtures and we confirm that every one of them has been completely settled to the entire satisfaction of our Corporation.

Two instances of special mention may be made where by their direct personal intervention, we recovered past dues from Owners after a long lapse of time on the s.s. “SAN JERONIMO” and through their intervention in another case, the s.s. “PACIFIC KING” diversion of the vessel at a lower rate was effected thus saving both demurrage and diversion costs.

Yours faithfully,  
CEYLON FERTILIZER CORPORATION

Sgd.:.....  
Chairman”

The other letter is from the Ceylon Cement Corporation :

Messrs. D. A. Abeysinghe & Co.,  
P. O. Box 1340,  
377, Darley Road,  
Colombo 10.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter of 15th May 1969 we are pleased to confirm that we are fully satisfied with the freight brokering and the work connected with discharge of cargoes you have carried out for the Ceylon Cement Corporation.

During the time we handled the import of cement, we have had competitive offers of freight from you and we are glad to state that the straightforward manner in which you conducted your negotiations assisted us in chartering vessels on very favourable terms.

We also wish to confirm that the Agency services you have rendered to us in respect of both cement vessels as well as clinker and gypsum vessels have been of a very high order which enabled us to greatly cut down our costs of discharging and landing of these cargoes.

We like to make special mention of the invaluable assistance you gave us in the handling of s.s. “Blanchland” in Colombo where, against great odds we earned despatch after having had to pay demurrage on several vessels immediately prior to that; and more recently the efforts you took in ensuring the safe arrival of m.v. “Pearl Clipper” in Jaffna with a 10,000 ton load of gypsum from Australia during unusually bad weather.

Yours faithfully,  
CEYLON CEMENT CORPORATION  
Sgd:.....  
Chairman.

I had these letters and also the Food Commissioner's assessment of the past performance of this firm, and I felt that three months of blacklisting had damaged the company's reputation enough. That firm would have lost its entire business, built up after rendering satisfactory service, if it was blacklisted for all time. Convinced that it was an error, costly though it may be, I asked the Food Commissioner to restore his name as a shipper but without prejudice to any claim that the Food Commissioner may have against any other party including Mr. Abeysinghe in the interests of the department and the Government. That is the position with regard to that particular matter.

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Then there are a few other matters to which my Friend the hon. Member for Yatiyantota referred. He gives me no peace in every Budget Debate.

In regard to the purchase of food, I mentioned on an earlier occasion that we are buying food from all sorts of sources at a cost of millions of rupees. It is an undertaking which can only be entrusted to people in whom one can place confidence and trust. So, when a person assumes office as Food Commissioner, one has to have confidence and trust in him, unless of course something crops up and on an investigation he is found wanting in some respect or other.



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But I have no doubt whatsoever that the Food Commissioner's Department, from the head of the department down to the officers who are dealing with these things, has acted in the best interests of the country.

Now, we have practically institutionalized the buying of foodstuffs because no officer would like to handle it himself, however honest and capable he may be, because now and then questions are being asked—maybe genuine, maybe distorted versions; I do not know—and one has to ensure the safety of the officers and also to see that one particular person is not the final arbiter in these matters.

So, we have set up a Food Purchase Board, and all tenders come before this board. This board consists of a representative of the Treasury—my hon. Friend the Member for Yatiyantota will be happy to know that, as one-time Minister of Finance—a representative of the Ministry of Planning, a representative of the Department of Commerce, representative of the Port (Cargo) Corporation (because of shipping schedules and so on) and the Food Commissioner. This board is presided over by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. That is the Food Purchase Board.

Tenders are opened in the presence of the people who have tendered at a given date and time, and they are told what the amounts are. Thereafter the tenders are examined by the Food Purchase Board and it is the board that makes the final decision with regard to the purchase of any quantity of food. That is the machinery that has been set up for this purpose.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota also referred to the purchase of sugar and of lentils. I wish to inform the House about the position in respect of these two matters.

The hon. Member made the point that the moment the tender is accepted a letter of credit is opened. That is not so. The letter of credit is not opened when the tender is accepted. The letter of credit is opened a month, one and half months or two months before the cargo is due to be shipped, giving sufficient time to the shipper to load the ship. If he does not have that assurance he will not be able to perform. So, generally, depending on that factor letters of credit are opened. Until the goods are loaded into the ship and the shipping documents are presented to the other bank no money transaction takes place.—[Interruption]. No interest is being paid. There may be a small charge for opening the letter of credit but that is a small amount. There no interest paid.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota asked why we did not buy sugar from the U.S.S.R.—[Interruption]. The hon. Member now talks about preference. The position is that the U.S.S.R. made a firm offer of 10,000 tons and offered to contract for 40,000 to 50,000 tons if the price was acceptable. Three cargoes aggregating 30,000 tons were purchased from a particular organization in the U. S. S. R., although the price quoted was higher than that quoted by others in many cases. The U.S.S.R. offer was a little higher but 30,000 tons were purchased from the U.S.S.R., because we wanted to buy from them. At the time of this purchase the balance to the credit of the U.S. S.R. was £ 1,627,128. Ceylon owed the U.S.S.R., this sum. The swing credit limit is £ 600,000. Now, what this means is that the U.S.S.R., is entitled to ask for the payment of any sum in excess of £ 600,000 in sterling, and they have asked for the payment of £ 1 million by the end of September. In cases where we owe an East European country, with which we have a payments agreement, a sum of money in excess of the swing credit limit, the purchase



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of any more goods from that country almost amounts to purchase for cash.

So, 30,000 tons of sugar have been bought from the U.S.S.R. I do not think I need give all the figures, the countries from whom we bought, the prices, and so on. That is substantially the position with regard to sugar.

Another factor—I mentioned this in the morning—is that even the U.S.S.R., organizations very often alter shipping schedules, and then there is a bunching of ships. Even in regard to this last contract for 30,000 tons of sugar, I am told that they have asked for variation of the shipping schedules. All these problems have to be taken into consideration. You arrange the shipping schedules but when the goods do not arrive here you have to buy from Singapore or some other place, and then my good Friend will ask, “Why did you buy it from Singapore?” He has sharp ears and eyes inside the department. He has a trained set of persons who are passing all this information. Anyhow, that is the position, and I think it is quite satisfactory.

The question of lentils is one that my good Friend brings up over and over again. I asked my self, “Why should we not enter into an agreement with a government organization in Syria, a Government to Government contract?” We did so but unfortunately we could not and did not get the full quantity for which we contracted. We fell into difficulties and we had to buy lentils from here, there and everywhere due to the unfortunate situation. Towards the end of the period, when we asked for a shipment of lentils according to the contract, and also inquired about future shipments, they indicated that they were not prepared to enter into that type of business.

So the performance was poor, they may have had many and good reasons, but their performance from our point of view was poor. They were not prepared to enter into an agreement for

the future in respect of lentils. That is the experience we have had. We cannot say that to our consumers. We have to bring the dhal here.

Now, the situation being such, tenders were called recently for the purchase of a large quantity of lentils to ensure a full supply right through the year. We have a fairly good stock now. When tenders were called—they were world-wide tenders—various offers came.

My good Friend referred to a series of people who make these offers. Many of them, practically all of them, have their agents here. They are commission agents, whether it is Basil Rajanayagam, Marimuttu, Silva, Perera or anybody else, and they do business for their principals. So far as the Food Commissioner and the Food Purchase Board are concerned, they have got to ensure that a fair price, a competitive price, is obtained. There are some people who tender low prices, and thereafter, when the prices in the market go up due to competition, they are *non est*; we cannot get hold of them. Numerous are the occasions where this type of thing has happened, due to small firms getting contracts.

One of the firms which tendered was in the group that had tendered for the supply of lentils to the U.A.R., army, and we entered into a contract with them at a competitive price.

The two countries that purchase lentils in a large way, perhaps 80 per cent of the production, are Ceylon and the U.A.R. Both buy from Syria, which has the largest production of lentils. The Food Commissioner and the Food Purchase Board were able to beat down the price that was quoted to a very competitive and low price.

Now the question asked is, “If you did that in the case of this particular party, why do you not do so in the case of every other party or person?” The reason is, here is a large firm with whom the Food Commissioner has



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—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

been transacting business for a pretty long time and who are sound businessmen and good in their performance. That is the first thing. With the other firm which made a complaint to my hon. Friend, the Food Commissioner transacted business for a small quantity of lentils—1,000 or 2,000 tons last year. That is all they know about it. Here is a firm from the group of contractors who had secured the U.A.R. lentils contract. The terms were good. The business house was sound. They had already secured the contract with the U.A.R. There will not be any competitive buying in Syria because a good part of the contract has been in the hands of this particular group.

The payment was to have been on a payments agreement. The firm was asked to nominate a Syrian firm or Syrian counter-partner through whom they could draw the money on a payments agreement with Syria. There is nothing irregular in that. It is a very regular type of transaction. There was no money passing outside on the payments agreement with Syria.

Now the Syria Government, or the organization which has control like our C.W.E. or like a state trading corporation, has come in and fixed a floor price which is higher by £ 3 or £ 4 than the price at which we were able to conclude the contract. That shows that the Syrian authorities also feel that this bulk buying by the same group of people for the U.A.R. and for Ceylon has possibly lowered the market price there.

So far as we were concerned, we were to get the lentils at a competitive price, and performance would have been assured.

According to the payments agreement, the prices were to be fixed on world prices. So the matter has been taken up through our Ambassador in the U.A.R., and our position is that what is being done is a violation of the payments agreement conditions.

I do not know what the Syrian authorities would do, but the matter is being taken up. Anyway, the Syrian authorities did not step in for the reasons my hon. Friend mentioned. They possibly want to get higher prices for their lentils. So they fixed a floor price for the U.A.R. and Ceylon. There is a floor price now. I suppose the contract cannot be kept, and we shall have to call for tenders again.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have cancelled the contract.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

We might have to.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have cancelled it.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

No.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have got your letter.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

You are better informed than I. My whole grouse is that.



விசேஷப் பதன் கெடுதல்கள், 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பதவி

லேஸ்டி ஸ்கூல்டென் மியா. (பாநடூர்)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாநடூர்  
துறை)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

It first comes to him and then to you.

சுரு. சி. டி. பண்டா

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Looks like it.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota raises these things with such gusto that the facts ought to be placed before this House. As for his latest information, I have to check it up.

சுரு. சி. டி. பண்டா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have called for new tenders.

சுரு. சி. டி. பண்டா

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

We shall have to do that.

சுரு. சி. டி. பண்டா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have already called for new tenders.

சுரு. சி. டி. பண்டா

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Very good. I think my officers are following your instructions before they receive mine.

சு. ஐ. 3-30

I have dealt with the main questions raised on food purchases, on co-operatives and other things. There are one or two other matters and I have done. One is about coconut. I made a statement sometime ago to the effect that I am trying to persuade the Cabinet to accept a scheme that I have formulated. The Cabinet has now approved the replanting scheme and the Hon. Minister of Finance has given

his authority for expenditure in the first year of a sum of about Rs. 3 million. The scheme is being drawn up. It is my intention to set up a coconut rehabilitation department, and not put it together with all other such schemes. I want to appoint an officer in charge of that department and get it going so that within the next year we can formulate the details and assist the coconut growers, the smallholders, estates and so forth. Along with the replanting scheme the ultimate subsidy to coconut growers would come to Rs. 30 million. It is now at Rs. 17 million. Under this scheme, for the first year it will be Rs. 3 million. Since payments are being made in four or five stages depending upon the preparation of the soil, planting and so on, up to maturity it will take about three to five years. So ultimately the Government will have to carry an additional subsidy of Rs. 13 million making a total of Rs. 30 million. It would be a fairly substantial amount when we get going. Today there is about Rs. 20 million for rubber but for coconut it would be Rs. 30 million because about two-thirds are smallholders. That is with regard to coconut.

We intend supporting the vegetable growers as well. The Votes reflect all those additions. I do not say that the sum shown here is sufficient, but it certainly is much better than what it was. So we will have more and more resources to divert to agriculture in the future.

Considering the situation in which the economy of the country was, considering the situation in which the food supply was in regard to availability and distribution, the record of activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food over the last three or four years has been encouraging. By various steps both in production as well as in distribution, and making food available to the people, it has been possible for the department—its officers spread all over the country, the co-operatives and all other organizations—to improve the situation substantially. This time I did not here the vehement cries that I used



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කුරුක සභාව

[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

to face two years ago. My own Colleagues on the Government side and my Friends in the Opposition raised hell, so to speak, on various matters, shortages, this and that. This certainly is a satisfactory record of activities and I must take this opportunity of expressing a word of thanks to all the officers with whom I have had to work, officers in the Ministry, in the department and right round the country both at district and village levels. There is no doubt that there were here and there people who were lackadaisical, or those who were not pulling their weight, but they were very few in number. Nevertheless, I do take this opportunity of thanking them.

I also thank hon. Members of the House, particularly those who show a keen interest in food production activities. I wish I could have got the hon. Member for Yatiyantota also into that group. However, criticism has helped to keep us on our toes, so to speak, and apply ourselves vigorously to the food production drive.

I thank hon. Members for the patient hearing they have given me. I assure them that whatever criticisms they have offered will be thoroughly gone into, and wherever they are found to be useful, they will be acted upon.



මිසර්ජන් පොත් පිටුම්පත්, 1969-70

— පිටු පොත්

Statement tabled is as follows:

IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS 1961-1968—RICE

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Quantity Imported	..	496,560..	..	514,975..	..	550,702..	..	546,805..	..	641,816..	..	484,576..	..	374,708..	..	333,975
Value	..	217,327,358..	..	248,239,016..	..	244,143,690..	..	282,625,304..	..	341,786,360..	..	261,261,588..	..	239,939,439..	..	337,543,699
Unit Cost	..	438..	..	482..	..	443..	..	517..	..	533..	..	539..	..	640..	..	1,011
Quantity issued for consumption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Rice	..	236,435..	..	293,027..	..	360,259..	..	283,324..	..	309,948..	..	357,166..	..	164,994..	..	210,659
Imported Rice	..	580,029..	..	540,215..	..	527,236..	..	615,326..	..	650,761..	..	569,168..	..	351,871..	..	300,152
Total	..	816,464	..	833,242	..	887,495	..	898,650	..	960,709	..	926,334	..	516,865	..	510,811
FLOUR																
Quantity Imported	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. L. 480	..	49,750..	..	30,279..	..	33,757..	..	—	..	—	..	40,224..	..	11,776..	..	161,224
Others	..	150,533..	..	182,560..	..	171,809..	..	225,299..	..	311,939..	..	223,833..	..	505,354..	..	198,164
Total	..	200,283	..	212,839	..	205,566	..	225,299	..	311,939	..	264,057	..	517,130	..	359,388
— පිටු පොත්																
Value	..	21,281,765..	..	12,912,993..	..	15,837,856..	..	—	..	—	..	19,044,426..	..	5,592,735..	..	99,595,313
(P.L. 480	..	48,201,720..	..	75,638,310..	..	68,354,978..	..	99,719,955..	..	136,012,597..	..	102,103,240..	..	228,803,873..	..	118,874,863
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	69,483,485	..	88,551,303	..	84,192,834	..	99,719,955	..	136,012,597	..	121,147,666	..	234,396,608	..	218,470,176
— පිටු පොත්																
Unit Cost	..	427..	..	426..	..	468..	..	—	..	—	..	475..	..	475..	..	618
(P.L. 480	..	320..	..	414..	..	397..	..	442..	..	436..	..	454..	..	452..	..	600
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quantity issued for consumption	..	199,848..	..	203,064..	..	200,060..	..	218,884..	..	261,762..	..	275,750..	..	433,129..	..	423,299



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මට පෞද්ගලික කරුණු පැහැදිලි කිරීමක් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

සභාපති

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ගැන පමණයි කියන්න පුළුවන්.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ඒ කාරණයට මගේ ඇති සම්බන්ධත්වය උඩ පමණයි මා කළා කරන්නේ. වල පනේ සමුපකාර සංගමයේ සභාපති හැටියට මා පත් වුණේ 1962 වර්ෂයේදී. එහෙත් ඇමතිතුමා සඳහන් කළ පරිදි වලපනේ සමුපකාර සංගමය 1962 දී ආරම්භ කළාය කීම විකක් සත්‍යයෙන් තොර කළාවක්. වලපනේ-නුවරඑළිය සංගමය දීර්ඝ කාලයක පටන් පැවතගෙන එන සංගමයක්. පසුව අලුතෙන් නුවරඑළිය සංගමය පටන් ගත්තා. වලපනේ සංගමය වශයෙන් භාරගත්තේ අවුරුදු 12 ක් පමණ පැරණි සංගමයක්. තමුන්නාන්සේට මා කියන්න කමකි අවුරුදු 5 ක් 6 ක්ම සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ගණන් හිලව් බලා තිබුණේ නැති බව. පොත්පත් තිබුණේත් නැහැ. අප භාරගන්න අවස්ථාවේ සංගමය ඉතාමත් දුර්වල තත්ත්වයකයි තිබුණේ. ගණන් බලා තිබුණේ නැති නිසා සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට පුළුවන් වුණේ නැහැ සංගමය විසුරුවා හරින්න. පසුව විසුරුවා හරින්නට මාස දෙකකට තුනකට කලින් තමයි අවුරුදු 5 කට 6 කට එහා පැත්තේ වාර්තා එව්වේ. ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරියෙක් කාරක සභාවේ සිටියා. කාරක සභාවේ සිටි ඒ මූලස්ථානය භාර පරීක්ෂකවරයා අද දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඇතුළේ ඉන්නවා. සභාපතිවරයා හැටියට සිටි මට හෝ ඒ කාරක සභාවට හෝ අද වන තුරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කිසිම චෝදනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කර නැහැ. 1965 සංගමය විසුරුවා හරින අවස්ථාවේදී කාරක සභාවට විරුද්ධව

කිසිම චෝදනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණේ නැහැ. කිසිම කාරණයක් ගැන කාරක සභාව හමු වී සාකච්ඡා කෙළේත් නැහැ. හිටි ගමන් සංගමය විසුරුවා හැරියා. අපි නිකම්ම භාර දුන්නේ නැහැ. සියලුම බඩු ස්ටොක් අරගෙන ඒ බඩු ලැයිස්තුවල පිටපතක් අපි තබාගෙන අනික් පිටපතත් සමගයි භාර දුන්නේ. එහෙත් තමුන්නාන්සේලා අලු ගණන් බලා තිබෙන්නේ අප නැතුවයි. අපේ බඩු සියල්ලම ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න ලැහැස්තියි. තමුන්නාන්සේලා ගණන් කර තිබෙන ආකාරය වැරදියි.

අවුරුදු හතරහමාරක් තිස්සේ මේ ගැන කිසිවක් නොකර ඉඳ මැතිවරණය ඉදිරියේ තිබෙන නිසා දේශපාලන මඩගැසීමක් හැටියටයි, දේශපාලන කුමන්ත්‍රණයක් හැටියටයි, මේ කරුණු දැන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ. සමුපකාර සංගමයේ සභාපති හැටියට මා වැරදි කළාය කියන එකයි තමුන්නාන්සේ අදහස් කරන්නේ. අවුරුදු හතරහමාරක් තිස්සේම තමුන්නාන්සේ කිසිවක් ඇසුවේ නැහැ. මිනීමරුවෙකුට වුණත් නිදහසක් තිබෙනවා කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න. අසුවල් දේ කළාද නැද්ද කියා ඔහුගෙන් අහන්නවත් යුතු කමක් තිබෙනවා. අවුරුදු හතරහමාරක් තුළ ඒවා කිසිවක් ඇසුවේ නැහැ. වගකිව යුතු ඇමතිවරයෙක් හැටියට තමුන්නාන්සේගේ යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා, එහෙම අහන්න.

එතුමා කීවා අපි ගොඩනැගිලි කොන්ත්‍රාත්තු වැරදි විධියට භාරගෙන තිබෙනවාය කියා. නැහැ. සෑම කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක්ම සමුපකාර උප කොමසාරිස්වරයා අනුමත කළා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, අප භාර දෙන වෙලාවේ රුපියල් 35,000කට ගත් පාසල් ගොඩනැගිලි කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් තිබුණා. ඒ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ වැඩ අවසන් කිරීමට විදුරු ටික සවි කිරීම පමණයි ඉතුරුව තිබුණේ. ඒ සඳහා ශතයක් වත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අරන් තිබුණේ නැහැ. එහෙත් ඒ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ ඉතුරු වැඩ අත්හැර දැමූ නිසා අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ඒ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව අවලංගු කළා. එයින්



විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

—කාරක සභාව

මොකක්ද වුණේ? සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම රුපියල් 35,000 ක් පාඩු වුණා. කරුණාකර සාධාරණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වන්න. අපි ලැහැස්තියි හොරු කවුද කියා ඔප්පු කරන්න. ඇමති මණ්ඩලයේ සිටින ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ඇමතිවරයෙක් මේ විධියට චෝදනා කරමින් මඩ ගැසීමට ඉදිරිපත් වීම ගැන මගේ කනගාටුව ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. සාධාරණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වනවා නම් අපි ලැහැස්තියි පාඩු වුණේ කොහොමද, දූෂණ ඇති වුණේ කොහොමද, ස්ටොක් ගනිද්දී අප ලඟ තිබුණේ මොනවාද, ඒවා හොරකම් කළේ කවුද කියා ඔප්පු කරන්න. මේ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා කරුණාකර සාධාරණ අපක්ෂපාත නිලධාරියෙක් පත් කරන්න. ඒ පරීක්ෂණයට මුහුණ දෙන්න අප සූදානම්. අප වැඩ කෙළේ සල්ලි අරගෙන නොවෙයි. අප කළේ, ගරු සේවයක්. ඔය විධියට දේශපාලන මඩ ගැහීම වැරදියි. මේ කරුණු ඇත්තද නැද්ද කියා සොයා බලා අපේ නම් පිරිසිදු කර ගන්නට අවස්ථාවක් දෙන්නට ඇමතිතුමාට බලය තිබෙනවා. මේ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා ඇමතිතුමා අපක්ෂපාත, සාධාරණ නිලධාරියෙක් පත් කරනවාද?

**සභාපති**

(අක්කිරාඡනාරි)  
(The Chairman)

ඇමතිතුමා පිළිතුරු කථාව කරද්දී කියයි.

**පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.**

(කිරු. ගී. පී. எம். ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

සමුපකාර උප කොමසාරිස්තුමාගේ අනුමැතිය නැතිව අප බැංකු අධිරාට්ටු ගත් බවත් ඇමතිතුමා කීවා. අප හැම බැංකු අධිරාට්ටු ගත්තේ සමුපකාර උප කොමසාරිස්තුමාගේ අනුමැතිය ඇතිවයි. දේශපාලන වාසි තකා අස්ථානයේ මඩ ගහන්නේ නැතිව, කරුණු දන්නේ නැත් නම් අපෙන් අහන්න යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා. මහජන බැංකුව කිසිම වරදක් කර නැහැ. සමුපකාර උප කොමසාරිස්තුමාගේ අනුමැතිය නැතිව සමුපකාර සංගමයකට

බැංකු අධිරාට්ටු නිකුත් කරන්නට මහජන බැංකුවට ප්‍රචවන්කමක් නැහැ. මේ ගරු සභාව තුළ මෙවැනි අසත්‍ය ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම කැතැයි; වැරදියි.

**ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා**

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)  
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

කැත වැඩ කළේ කවුද? [බාබා කිරීමක්]

**සභාපති**

(அக்கிராசனாரி)  
(The Chairman)

Order, please!

**ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා**

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)  
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

අවුරුදු දෙකක් තිස්සේම වලපනේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.) මගෙන් අහනවා, වලපනේ සමුපකාර සංගමය ගැන මොකද කියන්නේ කියා. එතුමාත් තවත් අයත් මගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කරන නිසා මා සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියම කළා, ඒ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බලන්න ය කියා. කරුණු හරි හැටි සොයා බලන්නේ නැතිව මේ ගරු සභාව තුළ මෙවැනි වැදගත් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම් යම් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට මට ප්‍රචවන්කමක් නැහැ. ඊට අදාළ පොත් පත් නොයෙක් තැන්වලින් හොයා ගන්නට අපහසු වුණත් කෙසේ හෝ ඒවා සොයාගෙන පරීක්ෂණයක් නොපමාවම පවත්වන්නැයි මා නියෝග කළා. පොත් පත් සොයා ගැනීමේ අපහසුව නිසායි, පරීක්ෂණය මේ තරම් කල් ගියේ. මේ ගැන වලපනේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කී වරක් මගෙන් ඇහුවාද?

**පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.**

(கிரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)  
(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

අදත් කියනවා, නියම පරීක්ෂණයක් කරන්න ය කියා.







விசேஷ உதவி கமிட்டி, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் உதவி

“134 வது திட்டத்தின் 7 வது பகுதியைப் பற்றி ரூ. 2,02,95,329 ஐ ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யும் முறை” எனப் புகள் விவரம் கொண்டு, உறுப்பினர் விட.

134 வது திட்டத்தின் 7 வது பகுதியை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்து கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று உறுப்பினர் சொன்னார்.

“134 ஆம் திட்டம், 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 2,02,95,329 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

134 ஆம் திட்டம், 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 20,295,329 for Head 134, Vote No. 7, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 134, Vote 7, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

135—வது திட்டம்.—கூடுதல் உதவி

1 வது பகுதியை.—கூடுதல் உதவி உதவி உதவி உதவி, ரூ. 30,93,589

135 ஆம் திட்டம்.—கூடுதல் உதவி உதவி உதவி உதவி

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுகிறிய வேதனையும் பிற படிதனும், ரூபா 30,93,589

HEAD 135.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 3,093,589

“135 வது திட்டத்தின் 1 வது பகுதியைப் பற்றி ரூ. 30,93,589 ஐ ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யும் முறை” எனப் புகள் விவரம் கொண்டு, உறுப்பினர் விட.

135 வது திட்டத்தின் 1 வது பகுதியை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்து கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று உறுப்பினர் சொன்னார்.

“135 ஆம் திட்டம், 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 30,93,589 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

135 ஆம் திட்டம், 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 3,093,589 for Head 135, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 135, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வது பகுதியை.—கூடுதல் உதவி உதவி உதவி, ரூ. 50,26,287

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள் 7—மீண்டுமும் செலவு, ரூபா 50,26,287

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 5,026,287

“135 வது திட்டத்தின் 2 வது பகுதியைப் பற்றி ரூ. 50,26,287 ஐ ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யும் முறை” எனப் புகள் விவரம் கொண்டு, உறுப்பினர் விட.

135 வது திட்டத்தின் 2 வது பகுதியை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்து கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று உறுப்பினர் சொன்னார்.

“135 ஆம் திட்டம், 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 50,26,287 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

135 ஆம் திட்டம், 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 5,026,287 for Head 135, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 135, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

6 வது பகுதியை.—கூடுதல் உதவி உதவி உதவி, ரூ. 3,15,96,726

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 6—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி—மீண்டுமும் செலவு ரூ. 3,15,96,726

Vote No. 6.—Economic Development—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 31,596,726

“135 வது திட்டத்தின் 6 வது பகுதியைப் பற்றி ரூ. 3,15,96,726 ஐ ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யும் முறை” எனப் புகள் விவரம் கொண்டு, உறுப்பினர் விட.

135 வது திட்டத்தின் 6 வது பகுதியை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்து கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று உறுப்பினர் சொன்னார்.

“135 ஆம் திட்டம், 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 3,15,96,726 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

135 ஆம் திட்டம், 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 31,596,726 for Head 135, Vote No. 6, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 135, Vote 6, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

7 வது பகுதியை.—கூடுதல் உதவி உதவி உதவி, ரூ. 1,59,70,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 7—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 1,59,70,000

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 15,970,000



விசேஷன பதன் கெடுபிச, 1969-70

—கூரக கலாவ

“135 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 7 வன கலிமனச கடின  
ரூ. 1,59,70,000 க இடல ரபலேவனசப ஈதுலன் கல  
யுது” யன பூனிய விமகன லீன், கலகலிமன  
விச.

135 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 7 வன கலிமனச ரபலேவ  
சேகி கலகலிமன கலிசப நிநிச யுது யகி நிநிச  
கரன லீ.

“135 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
1,59,70,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

135 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 15,970,000 for Head 135, Vote No. 7, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 135, Vote 7, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

### 136 வன ஸீரீயச.—கலிசேகி கலிவ கலிசேகிமனேயு

1 வன கலிமனச.—கூரீய மனேவல ரலேலகலி கலி  
கலி கலி கலிமன லீமன, ரூ. 24,13,000

136 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—கமத்தொழிற் சேவைத்  
திணைக்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கரிய  
வேதனமும் பிற படிதனம், ரூபா 24,13,000

### HEAD 136.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN SERVICES

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and  
other allowances of staff, Rs. 2,413,000

“136 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 1 வன கலிமனச கடின  
ரூ. 24,13,000 க இடல ரபலேவனசப ஈதுலன் கல  
யுது” யன பூனிய விமகன லீன், கலகலிமன  
விச.

136 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 1 வன கலிமனச ரபலேவ  
சேகி கலகலிமன கலிசப நிநிச யுது யகி நிநிச  
கரன லீ.

“136 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
24,13,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

136 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 2,413,000 for Head 136, Vote No. 1, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 136, Vote 1, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

2 வன கலிமனச.—கலிசேகி கலிவ—பூரூவரீத  
விசல, ரூ. 1,53,36,967

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—  
மீண்டுதரும் செலவு, ரூபா 1,53,36,967

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—  
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 15,336,967

“136 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 2 வன கலிமனச கடின  
ரூ. 1,53,36,967 க இடல ரபலேவனசப ஈதுலன் கல  
யுது” யன பூனிய விமகன லீன், கலகலிமன  
விச.

136 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 2 வன கலிமனச ரபலேவ  
சேகி கலகலிமன கலிசப நிநிச யுது யகி நிநிச  
கரன லீ.

“136 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
1,53,36,967 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

136 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 15,336,967 for Head 136, Vote No. 2, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 136, Vote 2, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

3 வன கலிமனச.—கலிசேகி கலிவ—இலகலி விசல,  
ரூ. 20,00,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—ஆக்  
கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 20,00,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—  
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 2,000,000

“136 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 3 வன கலிமனச கடின  
ரூ. 20,00,000 க இடல ரபலேவனசப ஈதுலன் கல  
யுது” யன பூனிய விமகன லீன், கலகலிமன  
விச.

136 வன ஸீரீயசேகி 3 வன கலிமனச ரபலேவ  
சேகி கலகலிமன கலிசப நிநிச யுது யகி நிநிச  
கரன லீ.

“136 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
20,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

136 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவண  
யில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 2,000,000 for Head 136, Vote No. 3, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 136, Vote 3, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

6 வன கலிமனச.—கலிசேகி கலிவ—பூரூவரீத  
விசல, ரூ. 62,69,435

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 6—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி,  
மீண்டுதரும் செலவு, ரூபா 62,69,435

Vote No. 6.—Economic Development—  
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 6,269,435



விசேஷ பதன் கெடுபதன், 1969-70

—காக்க ஈபா

“136 வன ஈபயேகி 6 வன ஈமனய ஈபய  
ரூ. 62,69,435 க ஓடல ஈபலேனயப ஈபுலன் கல  
யுய” யன ப்ரளநய விமன ஓடன், ஈபஈமன  
யி.

136 வன ஈபயேகி 6 வன ஈமனய ஈபலேன  
யேகி கைபஈன் ஈபயப நினய ஈபு யஈ நியேன  
கரந ஓடி.

“136 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 6 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம்  
ரூபா 63,69,435 அட்டவணயிற் ஈேர்க்கப்படுமாக”  
எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

136 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 6 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம் அட்ட  
வணயில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 6,269,435 for Head 136, Vote No. 6, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 136, Vote 6, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

7 வன ஈமனய.—ஈபிக ஈபலேனய—ஓலன  
யிடி, ரூ. 4,28,14,483

வாக்ஈபணம் இல. 7—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி—  
ஈக்கப்பொருட் ஈலவு, ரூபா 4,28,14,483

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development—  
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 42,814,483

“136 வன ஈபயேகி 7 வன ஈமனய ஈபய  
ரூ. 4,28,14,483 க ஓடல ஈபலேனயப ஈபுலன் கல  
யுய” யன ப்ரளநய விமன ஓடன், ஈபஈமன  
யி.

136 வன ஈபயேகி 7 வன ஈமனய ஈபலேன  
யேகி கைபஈன் ஈபயப நினய ஈபு யஈ நியேன  
கரந ஓடி.

“136 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 7 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம் ரூபா  
4,28,14,483 அட்டவணயிற் ஈேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

136 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 7 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம் அட்ட  
வணயில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 42,814,483 for Head 136, Vote No. 7, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 136, Vote 7, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

137 வன ஈபய.—ரஈர் நூவன வன கிஈம  
ஈபய ஈபாடி ஓலே யேர்க்கா க்ரமய

7 வன ஈமனய.—ஈபிக ஈபலேனய—ஓலன  
யிடி, ரூ. 1,00,00,000

137 ஈம் தலேப்பு—இறப்பர் மீள நடுகை  
உதவித் திட்டம்

வாக்ஈபணம் இல. 7—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி  
ஈக்கப் பொருட் ஈலவு, ரூபா 1,00,00,000

HEAD 137.—RUBBER REPLANTING SUBSIDY  
SCHEME

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development—  
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 10,000,000

“137 வன ஈபயேகி 7 வன ஈமனய ஈபய  
ரூ. 1,00,00,000 க ஓடல ஈபலேனயப ஈபுலன் கல  
யுய” யன ப்ரளநய விமன ஓடன், ஈபஈமன  
யி.

137 வன ஈபயேகி 7 வன ஈமனய ஈபலேன  
யேகி கைபஈன் ஈபயப நினய ஈபு யஈ நியேன  
கரந ஓடி.

“137 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 7 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம் ரூபா  
1,00,00,000 அட்டவணயிற் ஈேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

137 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 7 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம் அட்ட  
வணயில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 10,000,000 for Head 137, Vote No. 7, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 137, Vote 7, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

138 வன ஈபய.—பைல் ஈப கைகைல்  
புனரூர் ஈபன யேர்க்கா க்ரமய

7 வன ஈமனய.—ஈபிக ஈபலேனய—ஓலன  
யிடி, ரூ. 1,88,00,020

138 ஈம் தலேப்பு—தென்னை கைக்கோ  
மறுஈரமைப்புத் திட்டம்

வாக்ஈபணம் இல. 7—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி  
ஈக்கப்பொருட் ஈலவு ரூபா 1,88,00,020

HEAD 138.—COCONUT AND COCOA REHABI-  
LITATION SCHEME

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development—  
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 18,800,020

“138 வன ஈபயேகி 7 வன ஈமனய ஈபய  
ரூ. 1,88,00,020 க ஓடல ஈபலேனயப ஈபுலன் கல  
யுய” யன ப்ரளநய விமன ஓடன், ஈபஈமன  
யி.

138 வன ஈபயேகி 7 வன ஈமனய ஈபலேன  
யேகி கைபஈன் ஈபயப நினய ஈபு யஈ நியேன  
கரந ஓடி.

“138 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 7 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம் ரூபா  
1,88,00,020 அட்டவணயிற் ஈேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

138 ஈம் தலேப்பு, 7 ஈம் வாக்ஈபணம் அட்ட  
வணயில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 18,800,020 for Head 138, Vote No. 7, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 138, Vote 7, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.







விசேஷ பதன் கெடுபித, 1969-70

# 140 வன ஸ்தலம்.—தலைவர் கமிட்டி தேவாலயத்திற்கு

1 வன ஸ்தலம்.—காட்சி மன்றம் பற்றிய பதி  
ததி ஸ்தல ததிக்குத் தீர்மானம், ரூ. 11,00,000

140 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—சந்தைப்படுத்தல்  
தரிசனங்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கரிய  
வேதனமும் பிற பதிகளும், ரூபா 11,00,000

HEAD 140.—MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and  
other allowances of staff, Rs. 1,100,000

“140 வன ஸ்தலம் 1 வன ஸ்தலம் ஸ்தலம்  
ரூ. 11,00,000 க இடல் ரூபாய் 11,00,000 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

140 வன ஸ்தலம் 1 வன ஸ்தலம் ரூபாய் 11,00,000  
க இடல் ரூபாய் 11,00,000 க இடல் ரூபாய் 11,00,000 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

“140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
11,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 1,100,000 for Head 140, Vote No. 1, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 140, Vote 1, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

2 வன ஸ்தலம்.—பாடல் ஸ்தலம்—தரிசனம்  
தரிசனம், ரூ. 1,77,800

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—  
மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா 1,77,800

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—  
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 177,800

“140 வன ஸ்தலம் 2 வன ஸ்தலம் ஸ்தலம்  
ரூ. 1,77,800 இடல் ரூபாய் 1,77,800 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

140 வன ஸ்தலம் 2 வன ஸ்தலம் ரூபாய் 1,77,800  
க இடல் ரூபாய் 1,77,800 க இடல் ரூபாய் 1,77,800 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

“140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
1,77,800 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 177,800 for Head 140, Vote No. 2, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 140, Vote 2, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

—காட்சி ஸ்தலம்

4 வன ஸ்தலம்.—தேவாலயத்திற்குத் தரிசனம்  
தரிசனம்—தரிசனம் தரிசனம், ரூ. 15,00,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 4—தரிசனங்களத்தால் அளிக்  
கப்படும் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா  
15,00,000

Vote No. 4.—Services provided by the  
Department—Recurrent Expenditure,  
Rs. 1,500,000

“140 வன ஸ்தலம் 4 வன ஸ்தலம் ஸ்தலம்  
ரூ. 15,00,000 க இடல் ரூபாய் 15,00,000 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

140 வன ஸ்தலம் 4 வன ஸ்தலம் ரூபாய் 15,00,000  
க இடல் ரூபாய் 15,00,000 க இடல் ரூபாய் 15,00,000 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

“140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 4 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
15,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 4 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 1,500,000 for Head 140, Vote No. 4, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 140, Vote 4, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

6 வன ஸ்தலம்.—பாடல் ஸ்தலம்—தரிசனம்  
தரிசனம், ரூ. 1,09,500

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 6—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி,  
மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா 1,09,500

Vote No. 6.—Economic Development—  
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 109,500

“140 வன ஸ்தலம் 6 வன ஸ்தலம் ஸ்தலம்  
ரூ. 1,09,500 க இடல் ரூபாய் 1,09,500 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

140 வன ஸ்தலம் 6 வன ஸ்தலம் ரூபாய் 1,09,500  
க இடல் ரூபாய் 1,09,500 க இடல் ரூபாய் 1,09,500 க இடல்  
கூடு” ஸ்தல தரிசனம் தீர்மானம், ஸ்தலம் தரிசனம் தரிசனம்.

“140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
1,09,500 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

140 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 109,500 for Head 140, Vote No. 6, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 140, Vote 6, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.



விவரணை பற்றி கையெழுத்தான, 1969-70

—கூடுதல் பணம்

7 வது தீர்மானம்.—புதுசா மாவட்டம்—புதுசா  
வெள்ளம், ரூ. 10,91,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 7—பொருளாதார அபிவிரு  
த்தி—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 10,91,000

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development—  
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 1,091,000

“140 வது தீர்மானம் 7 வது தீர்மானம் பற்றி  
ரூ. 10,91,000 க்கு உட்பட்ட பணியைப் புதுசா கட்ட  
வது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

140 வது தீர்மானம் 7 வது தீர்மானம் உட்பட்ட  
பணியைப் பற்றி பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

“140 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
10,91,100 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

140 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 1,091,000 for Head 140, Vote No. 7, be  
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 140, Vote 7, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

141 வது தீர்மானம்.—புதுசா மாவட்டம்—புதுசா  
வெள்ளம்

1 வது தீர்மானம்.—கூடுதல் மாவட்டம் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம், ரூ. 1,03,85,446

141 ஆம் தீர்மானம்.—கூடுதல் மாவட்டம் அபிவிருத்தித்  
தீர்மானங்கள்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1—பணியாளரின் ஆளுகையின்  
வெள்ளம் பற்றி படிக்கவும், ரூபா 1,03,85,446

HEAD 141.—DEPARTMENT FOR CO-OPERATIVE  
DEVELOPMENT

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and  
other allowances of staff, Rs. 10,385,446

“141 வது தீர்மானம் 1 வது தீர்மானம் பற்றி  
ரூ. 1,03,85,446 க்கு உட்பட்ட பணியைப் புதுசா கட்ட  
வது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

141 வது தீர்மானம் 1 வது தீர்மானம் உட்பட்ட  
பணியைப் பற்றி பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

“141 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
1,03,85,446 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

141 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 10,385,446 for Head 141, Vote No. 1,  
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 141, Vote 1, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

2 வது தீர்மானம்.—புதுசா மாவட்டம்—புதுசா  
வெள்ளம், ரூ. 21,06,600

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—  
மீண்டுவரும் செலவு ரூபா 21,06,600

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—  
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 2,106,600

“141 வது தீர்மானம் 2 வது தீர்மானம் பற்றி  
ரூ. 21,06,600 க்கு உட்பட்ட பணியைப் புதுசா கட்ட  
வது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

141 வது தீர்மானம் 2 வது தீர்மானம் உட்பட்ட  
பணியைப் பற்றி பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

“141 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
21,06,600 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

141 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 2,106,600 for Head 141, Vote No. 2,  
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 141, Vote 2, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

3 வது தீர்மானம்.—புதுசா மாவட்டம்—புதுசா  
வெள்ளம், ரூ. 1,80,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—  
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 1,80,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration charges—  
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 180,000

“141 வது தீர்மானம் 3 வது தீர்மானம் பற்றி  
ரூ. 1,80,000 க்கு உட்பட்ட பணியைப் புதுசா கட்ட  
வது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

141 வது தீர்மானம் 3 வது தீர்மானம் உட்பட்ட  
பணியைப் பற்றி பஞ்சாயத்துத் தீர்மானம், பணியைப் பற்றி  
வெள்ளம்.

“141 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
1,80,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

141 ஆம் தீர்மானம், 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்ட  
வணியில் இணைப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 180,000 for Head 141, Vote No. 3,  
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 141, Vote 3, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

4 வது தீர்மானம்.—புதுசா மாவட்டம்—புதுசா  
வெள்ளம், ரூ. 750

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 4—தீர்மானங்களைத் தாக்கீதம்  
கப்படும் சேவைகள்—மீண்டுவரும் செலவு, ரூபா  
750

Vote No. 4.—Services provided by the  
Department—Recurrent Expenditure,  
Rs. 750







விசேஷ பதன் கெடுபத, 1969-70

—காரக சபை

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have to inform hon. Members that we have to adjourn the House on account of electricity failure. Does the House agree that tomorrow's Business be conducted on today's Order Paper, as I have received information from the Government Press that they will not be able to print the Order Paper? Is that agreed.

செ. மன்தி

(கெளரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

Aye!

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

With regard to tomorrow's Questions for Oral Answers, the Answers will be tabled and printed in HANSARD as Written Answers.

கல் நுநி

கல் நுநி

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

செ. சே. சே. சே. சே.

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the House do now adjourn."

புனம் விசேஷ பதன், சபைமன்தி வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

மன்தி மன்தி 80 அனுநு

ச. ம. 4.43, 1969 மன்தி 8

வன பதன் சபை மன்தி அனு, 1969

மன்தி 14 வன 10 ச. ம. 10

வன மன்தி கல் விசேஷ.

அதன்படி பி. ப. 4.43 க்கு சபை

அதனது 1969, செப்டெம்பர் 8 ஆம்

தேதிய தீர்மானத்துக்கிணங்க, 1969

செப்டெம்பர் 14, ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை

மு. ப. 10 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்

பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 4.43 P.M., until 10 A.M. on Sunday, 14th September 1969 pursuant to the Resolution of the House of 8th September 1969.



ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

පුත්‍ර ඛනිජන්දෝ මහානාම ස් ථවිර

வண. பம்பரந்தே மகாநாம தேரர்

REV. BAMBARENDE MAHANAMA THERO

66/69

ආර්. ජේ. පී. ද මැල් මයා. (දෙවිනුවර)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. டி. மெல்—தெவிநுவர)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Devinuwara)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) (i) ගුරු අංකය එ. ඇස්. ඊ. 4256 දරණ, ප්‍රාචීන පණ්ඩිත, පූජ්‍ය බඹරුන්දේ මහානාම ස්ථවිර, බී.ඒ. (ගෞ), විද්‍යාලංකාර (පුනුණු), 1960 ජනවාරි මාසයේ සිට 1965 අප්‍රේල් මාසය දක්වා මාරු/මහා මන් නින්ද විශ්ව විද්‍යාල පිරිවෙණේ අනුමත ගුරුවරයෙකු වශයෙන් සේවය කළ බවත්; (ii) 1965 අප්‍රේල් මස 30 දින සිට උන්වහන්සේව සේවයෙන් ඉවත් කර ඇති බවත්; එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) උන්වහන්සේගේ සේවය අත්හිටු විමට අදාලවූ හේතූන් කවරේද? (ඉ) ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නිසි පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වන ලද්දේ ද? එසේ නම් කා විසින්ද? මෙම පරීක්ෂණයේ ප්‍රතිඵල මොනවාද? (ඊ) ගාල්ලේ, උනවටුනේ, යටගල (ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ) පිරිවෙනට මාරුවක්/ පත්වීමක් සඳහා, පූජ්‍ය බඹරුන්දේ මහානාම ස්ථවිරයන් වහන්සේ, 1966 දෙසැම්බර් 3 දින, ගාල්ලේ අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලයට ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රයක් භාර දුන් බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (උ) ඊට වර්ෂයකට ආසන්න කාලයකට පසුව, එනම්, 1967 ජූලි මාස 1 දින පිරිවෙන් ගුරුවරයෙකු වූ ගුණසේන ලියනගේ මහතා, යටගල (ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ) පිරිවෙණේ භූගෝල ශාස්ත්‍රය සහ ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රමය ඉගැන්වීම සඳහා ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රයක්, ගාල්ලේ අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලයට දුන් බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (ඌ) පූජ්‍ය බඹරුන්දේ මහානාම ස්ථවිර යන් වහන්සේට පසුව (ඊට වර්ෂයකට ආසන්න කාලයකට පසුව) ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර යැවූ ගුණසේන ලියනගේ මහතාට පත් විම දුන් බවත්, මෙනෙක් පූජ්‍ය බඹරුන්දේ මහානාම ස්ථවිරයන් වහන් සේට පත්වීම නොදී ඇති බවත් එතුමා දන්නේද? (එ) පූජ්‍ය බඹරුන්දේ

මහානාම ස්ථවිරයන් වහන්සේට පත්  
වීමක් දීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් එතුමා ගාල්ලේ  
අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමාට අවශ්‍ය නියෝගය  
කරන්නේද ?

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (i) ஆசிரியர் பதிவிலக்கம் ஏ. எஸ். ஈ. 4256 ஐ உடைய பிராசீன பண்டிதர் வண. பம்பரந்தே மகாநாம தேரர், பீ. ஏ. (கௌரவ) வித்தியாலங்கார (பயிற்சி பெற்ற) 1960 ஜனவரி மாதத்திலிருந்து 1965 ஏப்பிரில் மாதம் வரை மார/மகா மத்திந்த பஸ்கலைக்கழக பிரிவேனுவில் அனுமதிபெற்ற ஆசிரியராக கடமையாற்றினு ரென்பதையும்; (ii) 1965 ஏப்ரில் மாதம் 30 ஆந் தேதியிலிருந்து அவர் சேவையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டுள்ளாரென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அவரது சேவையை நிறுத்துவதற்கேதுவான காரணங்கள் யாவை? (இ) இதுசம்பந்தமாக முறையான விசாரணை நடத்தப்பட்டதா? ஆமெனில், எவரால்? இவ்விசாரணையின் பெறுபேறு யாது (ஈ) காலி/ உனவட்டுனே, யட்டகல் (சிரேஷ்ட) பிரிவேனுவுக்கு மாற்றம் கோரி/நியமனம்கோரி வண. பரம்பரந்தே மகாநாமதேரர் 1966 டிசம்பர் 3 ஆந் தேதியன்று காலி கல்விக் கந்தோருக்கு விண்ணப்ப மொன்றைச் சமர்ப்பித்தா ரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) அதற்கு ஒருவருட காலத்திற்குப்பின், அதாவது, 1967 செப்தெம்பர் 1 ஆந் தேதி திரு. குணசேன வியனகே, யட்டகல் (சிரேஷ்ட) பிரிவேனுவில் புவியியலும் அரசியலும் போதிப்பதற்கு பிரிவேனா ஆசிரியர் பதவி விண்ணப்ப மொன்றை, காலி கல்விக் கந்தோரில் கொடுத்தாரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஊ) வண. பம்பரந்தே மகாநாம தேரருக்குப்பின் (அதற்கு ஒருவருட காலத்துக்குக் கிட்டிய காலத்திற்குப்பின்) விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பிய திரு. குணசேன வியனேக்கு நியமனம் அளிக்கப்பட்டதென்பதையும், இதுவரை வண. பம்பரந்தே மகாநாம தேரருக்கு நியமனம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை யென்பதையும், அவர் அறிவாரா? (எ) வண. பம்பரந்தே மகாநாம தேரருக்கு நியமனம் அளிப்பது சம்பந்தமாக காலி கல்விக் கந்தோருக்கு உரிய கட்டளையை அவர் விடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs ; (a) Is he aware (i) that Pracheena Pundit Rev. Bamba-  
rende Mahanama Thero, B.A. (Hons.)  
Vidyalankara (Trained), bearing  
Foundation  
document  
registration number A.S.A. 4256, was



[ද මැල් මයා.]

serving as an approved teacher at මාර /Mahamantinda University Pirivena from January 1960 to April 1965; (ii) that he has been discontinued from service with effect from 30th April 1965? (b) What were the reasons for discontinuing him from service? (c) Was a proper inquiry held in regard to this matter? If so, by whom? What was the outcome of this inquiry? (d) Is he aware that on 3rd December 1966 Rev. Bambarende Mahanama Thero handed over to the Education Office, Galle, an application for a transfer/appointment to Yatagala (Senior) Pirivena in Unawatuna at Galle? (e) is he aware that after nearly a year, i.e., on 1st September 1967, Mr. Gunasena Liyanage, a pirivena teacher, sent an application to the Education Office, Galle, for an appointment to Yatagala (Senior) Pirivena to teach Geography and Government? (f) Is he aware that Mr. Gunasena Liyanage, who made the application after Rev. Bambarende Mahanama Thero (nearly a year after his application), was given an appointment and that Rev. Bambarende Mahanama Thero has not yet been given an appointment? (g) Will he give the necessary instructions to the Galle Education Office to give an appointment to Rev. Bambarende Mahanama Thero?

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

(කෙළරව හ. හම්. ඡාර්. ඉ. සරියකොල්ල—  
කල්හි, කලාසාර විවකාර අමාත්‍ය)

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

(අ) (i) සහ (ii) එසේ ය. (ආ) උන් වහන්සේගේ සේවය අත්හිටවන ලද්දේ කෘත්‍යාධිකාරී හිමියන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම අනුවය. (ඉ) මහානාම ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේ අස් කිරීමේ යෝජනාවට විරුද්ධ නුවූ නිසා පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා නැත. (ඊ) නැත. උන්වහන්සේ 10 වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව යටතේ පත් කිරීමට යෝජනා පත්‍රයක් කෘත්‍යාධිකාරී හිමිගෙන් 5.5.67 වැනි දින ගාල්ලේ අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂ වෙත ලැබී

ඇත. (උ) නැත. ගුණසේන මහතා 10 වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව යටතේ පත් කිරීමට යෝජනා පත්‍රයක් කෘත්‍යාධිකාරී හිමියන් 7.10.67 වැනි දින දී ගාල්ලේ අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂ වෙත එවා 18.11.67 වැනි දින අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාලයට ලැබී ඇත. (ඌ) මහානාම ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේ පත් කිරීම සඳහා උන් වහන්සේ සාමාර්ථය ලත් විෂයයන් ඉගෙන ගන්නා ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ අවම ශිෂ්‍ය සංඛ්‍යාව නොමැති බැවින් ඒ පත්වීම අනු මත කළ නොහැකි විය. ගුණසේන මහතා ගේ පත්වීම අනුමත කරන ලද්දේ ඔහු සාමාර්ථය ලත් විෂයයන් ඉගෙන ගන්නා ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ සාමාන්‍ය ගණනින් ඊට ඉඩක් තිබුණු බැවිනි. (එ) බඹරුන්දේ මහානාම ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේගේ පත්වීම කෘත්‍යාධිකාරීන් වහන්සේ නැවතත් යෝජනා කළහොත්, උන්වහන්සේට ඉගැන්විය හැකි විෂයයන් සඳහා වුවමනා කරන ශිෂ්‍ය සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් ඉඩක් තිබේ නම් ඒ ගැන සලකා බැලිය හැකිය.

(a) (i) and (ii) yes. (b) He was discontinued from service on the request of the venerable manager. (c) As Rev. Mahanama was not against the proposal for discontinuation, an inquiry was not held. (d) No. An application nominating him for appointment under Regulation 10 has been received by the Director of Education, Galle, on 5.5.67 from the Venerable Manager. (e) No. An application nominating Mr. Gunasena for appointment under Regulation 10 sent by the venerable manager on 7.10.67 has been received at the Education Office, Galle on 18.11.67. (f) The appointment of Rev. Mahanama Thero could not be approved as the minimum number of pupils studying the subjects in which he is qualified is not available. Mr. Gunasena's appointment could be approved as it was possible according to the average attendance of pupils studying the subjects in which he is qualified (g) The appointment of Bambarende Mahanama Thero can be considered if the number of pupils studying the subjects he can teach permits and if the venerable manager proposes again his appointment.



ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

දිවුලපිටිය කොට්ඨාශය : ගම් පළල් කිරීම  
සඳහා ඉඩම්

திவுலுப்பிட்டியத் தொகுதி : கிராம விஸ்தரிப்  
புக்குக் காணி

## DIVULAPITIYA ELECTORATE : LAND FOR VILLAGE EXPANSION

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කේෂ්මන් ජයකොච්ච මයා. (දිවුලපිටිය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திருவலுபிட்டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති  
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පසුගිය වර්ෂ  
හතර තුළදී දිවුලපිටිය ඡන්ද කොටස  
ශයේ ගම් පළල් කිරීම සඳහා ඉඩම්  
අත්පත් කර නොගත් හෙයින්, කොළඹ  
දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ අළුත්කුරු කෝරළේ උතුර  
ථ කොටස ශය අකරගම බොලගල හා  
අම්බලයාය ග්‍රාම සේවක කොටස ශවලද,  
හාපිටිගම් කෝරළේ මානිත්ගම ග්‍රාමය  
සඳහා පොල්වත්ත ග්‍රාම සේවක කොටස  
ශයේද ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගන්නා ලෙස,  
එතුමා ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස්ට උපදෙස් දෙන  
වාද? (ආ) නො එසේ නම්, මන්ද?

காணி, தீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கடந்த நாலு வருட காலமாக திவுலப்பிட்டி தேர்தற்றெகுதியில் கிராம விஸ்தரிப்பிற்கென காணி கொள்ளப்படவில்லை யாதலால், ஹபிரிகம் கோரனையில் மானின்கம கிராமத்திற்கென கொழும்பு மாவட்ட அருத குறு கோறனை “எ”யில் ஆகாரம, போலகல, அம்பலயாய ஆகிய கிராம சேவகர் பிரிவுகளில் காணிகளைக் கொள்ளும்படி காணி ஆணையாளரைப் பணிப்பாரா? (ஆ) இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power : (a) As no land was acquired for village expansion in the Divulapitiya Electorate during the last four years, will he instruct the Land Commissioner to acquire lands in the G. S. Division of Akaragama, Bolagala and Ambalayaya in AKK North 'A' Colombo District, and in

the G. S. Division of Polwatta for Maningama Village in Hapitigam Korale? (b) If not, why?

ගුරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා (ඉබ්බිමි, වාලමාර්ග  
හා විදුලිබල ඇමති හා සභානායක)

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா—காணி, நீர்ப்பா  
சனா, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வ  
ரும்)

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

(අ) පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී විසින් සඳහන් කර ඇති ගම්වල ජනගහණය හා දැනට ඇති ඉඩම් අතර අනුපාතය, වාරි මාර්ග හා වෙනත් සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපාරවල අතිරික්ත ජනතාව පදිංචි කරවිය හැකිද යන්න, ඇති රැකියා මාර්ග හා ගම් ප්‍රථල් කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපාර සඳහා අත්කර ගැනීම් වෙනුවෙන් ඇති මුදල් යන මේවා ගැන සැලකිලිමත්ව පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී විසින් සඳහන් කර ඇති ග්‍රාම සේවක කොටි යාගවල ඉඩම් නොමැතිකම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඔහු විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති විශේෂ යෝජනා ගැන පරීක්ෂා කරන ලෙස දිසාපතිට උපදෙස් දෙනු ලැබේ. ඔහුගේ නිර්දේශ ලැබුණාහින් පසුව නිසි කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ. (ආ) (අ) දරන පිළිතුර අනුව පැන නොනගී.

(a) The government agent will be instructed to examine any specific proposals made by the M.P. in relation to the landlessness in the grama-sevaka divisions referred to and having due regard to the ratio of village population to land available, Crown land available for distribution, possibility of settling excess populations in irrigation and other development schemes, avenues of employment and funds available for acquisition for village expansion schemes. On receipt of his recommendations appropriate action will be taken. (b) Does not arise in view of

(a).



ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

එම්. එම්. රත්මැණිකා මෙය. හා පී. ජී.  
මැණිකා මහතා, මුල් හල් කැලේවත්ත,  
වතුමුල්ල

திருமதி எம். எம். ரன் மெனிக்கா,

திரு. பி. ஜி. மெனிக்கா, முல்கல்கேலேவத்தை,  
வத்துமுல்லை

MRS. M. M. RAN MENIKA AND MR. P. G. MENIKA, MULHALKELEWATTE, WATUMULLA

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වී. බී. එම්. හෝරන් මයා. (විලාපනෝ)

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்—வலப்பனை)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

කම්කරු හා රැකිරක්ෂා ඇමතිගෙන්  
ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) පහත සඳහන් අය  
වලින් ජාතික අර්ථසාධක අරමුදලේ ප්‍රති-  
ලාභ ඉල්ලන ලද්දේ කවර දිනවලද?  
(i) අංක 483/127F, ඇම්. ඇම්. රත්-  
මැනිකා මහත්මිය, මුල්හල්කැලේවත්ත,  
වතුමුල්ල (ii) 98/127F, පී. ජී. මැනිකා  
මහතා (නන්දිනා මහතා), මුල්හල්කැලේ  
වත්ත, වතුමුල්ල (ආ) එම මුදල් ගෙවී-  
මට යම් බාධාවක් වේද? එසේ නම්, ඒ  
කුමක්ද? (ඉ) ඔවුන්ට එම ප්‍රතිලාභ  
ඉක්මණින් ගෙවීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරන  
වාද? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

தொழில், தொழில் வசதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கீழ்க்காண்பவர் ஊழியர் சேமலாபநிதி கோரி எவ்வெத் தினங்களில் விண்ணப்பஞ் செய்தனர்? (i) இல. 483/127F திருமதி எம். எம். ரன்மெனிக்கா முல்கல் கெலேவத்தை, வத்துமுல்லை, (ii) இல. 98/127F திரு. பி. ஜி. மெனிக்கா (திரு. நந்தினா), முல்கல் கெலேவத்தை, வத்துமுல்லை. (ஆ) அப்பணத்தை வழங்குவதற்கு தடையேதும் உண்டோ? ஆமெனில், அது யாது? (இ) இவர்களுக்கு இப்பணத்தை விரைவில் பெற்றுத்தர அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Labour and Employment : (a) On what dates did the following persons apply for their E. P. F. dues (i) Mrs. M. M. Ran-Menika (No. 483/127F), Mulhalkelewatte, Watumulla ; (ii) Mr. P. G. Menika (Mr. Nandina) (No. 98/127F), Mulhalkelewatte, Watumulla ? (b) Is there any difficulty about

making these payments? If so, what is it? (c) Will he take early action to effect these payments? If not why?

ගරු එම්. එච්. මොහමඩ් (කම්කරු,  
රුකිරිකෝෂා හා නිවාස ඇමති)

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது—தொழில், தொழில் காண், வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed—Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing)

(අ) (i) 21.8.67. (ii) 3.6.69. (ආ)  
 ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රයේ සහ සේවක අර්ථ සාධක  
 අරමුදල් කාර්යාලයේ ලේඛනවල සඳහන්  
 අන්දමට තමෙහි වෙනසක් ඇති බැවින්  
 මෙම විෂමතාව පැහැදිලි කරන ලෙස වතු  
 මුල්ලේ මූලහල්කාලේ වතුයායේ අධි  
 කාරී තැනගෙන් ඉල්ලා ඇත. ඉල්ලුම්කරු  
 වෙත යවා ඇති ලිපිද, ලිපි හිමියා සොයා  
 ගැනීමට තැන යන සටහන සහිතව ආපසු  
 ලැබී ඇත. ඔහුගෙන් මෙනෙක් පිළිතුරක්  
 ලැබී නැති හෙයින් වත්තට ගොස් මෙම  
 විෂමතාව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු  
 කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. පී. එන්. මැතිකා  
 නොහොත් නන්දිනා මහතාට නියමිත  
 වයස සම්පූර්ණ වී නැති නිසා සේවා අර්ථ  
 සාධක අරමුදල් ප්‍රතිලාභ මුදල් ලබාගැනී  
 මට හිමිකම් නැති හෙයින් නියමිත වයස,  
 එනම් අවුරුදු 55 ක් සම්පූර්ණ වන  
 දිනෙන් පසු ඉල්ලුම් කරන මෙන් ඔහුට  
 දන්වා ඇත. (ඉ) ඉහත (බී) යටතේ  
 සපයා ඇති පිළිතුරු අනුව පැන නොනඟී.

(a) (i) 21.8.67 ; (ii) 3.6.69. (b) As there is a difference in the name as appearing in the application and the E.P.F. office records, the Superintendent of Mulhalkele Estate, Watumulla has been requested to clarify the discrepancy. The letters addressed to the claimant have also been returned with the endorsement that the addressee is untraceable. As no reply has still been received from him, action is being taken to obtain a clarification by visiting the estate. Mr. P. N. Menika *alias* Nandina has been requested to make the claim after completing the prescribed age, namely 55 years as he is now ineligible for refund of his E.P.F. benefits. (c) Does not arise in view of the answers given under (b) above.



ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

මතුරට, ගෝනකුලේ ජේ. එම්.

## සෞභෞතික මහතා

திரு. ஜே. எம். செனெவிரத்ன, கோனகலை,  
மத்தூரட்டை

MR. J. M. SENEVIRATNE, GONEKELLE,  
MATURATA

244/69

**பி. வி. சித்தி. கோடநா' மய்ய.**

(திரு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

සමාජ සේවා ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) (i) මතුරට ගෝතකලේ පේ. එම්. සෙනෙවිරත්න මහතා ලොරි අනතුරකින් මිය ගිය බවත්; (ii) කම්කරු වන්දි විනිශ්චය මණ්ඩලය එහි අංක සී3/පී/48/66 දරණ නඩු විභාගය අනුව 1968.9.4 දින නඩු තීන්දුවක් දුන් බවත්; එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එම තීරණය කුමක්ද? (ඉ) ඔහුගේ භාර්යාව වන. ඊ. ජී. සී. කමලාවතී මහත්මියට හා ළමයින් 4 දෙනාට මෙතෙක් කිසිම මුදලක් ලැබී නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) මෙම මුදල් ලබාදීමට එතුමා වහාම ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

சமூக சேவை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :  
(அ) (i) மத்துரட்டை, கோனகலையைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. ஜே. எம். செனெவிரத்ன லொறி  
னிபத்தின் காரணமாக காலமடைந்தாரென்ப  
தையும், (ii) தொழிலாளர் நஷ்ட ஈட்டுச்  
சபையின் C3/P/48/66 ஆம் இலக்க வழக்கு  
விசாரணைக்கிணங்க, 4. 9. 1968 ல் வழக்குத்  
தீர்ப்பளிக்கப்பட்ட தென்பதையும் அவர் அறி  
வாரா? (ஆ) அத்தீர்ப்பு யாது? இவரது  
மனைவியான திருமதி ஈ. ஜி. டி. நந்தாவதிக்  
கும், நான்கு பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் இதுவரை எவ்  
வித பணமும் கிடைக்கவில்லை யென்பதை  
அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) இப்பணத்தைப் பெற்  
றுத்தர அவர் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுப்  
பாரா? இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Social Services: (a) Is he aware that (i) Mr. J. M. Seneviratne of Gonetkelle, Matuturata, died in a lorry accident; (ii) the Workmen Compensation Tribunal gave its decision in case No. C3/P/48/66 on 4.9.1968? (b) What was the decision? (c) Is he aware that no

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ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

compensation whatever has been paid to date to Mrs. E. G. D. Kamalawathie, wife of the deceased and their four children? (d) Will he take immediate action to have this money paid to them? If not, why?

ගරු එන්. එච්. එෆ්. එම්. කරුණාරත්න  
(සමාජ සේවා ඇමති)

(கௌரவ என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன—  
சமூக சேவை அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne—  
Minister or Social Services)

(අ) (i) ඔව්. (ii) ඔව්. ඉක්බිතිව මෙම නීන්දුව 68.9.28 වන දින සංශෝධනය කරනු ලැබින. (ආ) සංශෝධිත නීන්දුව වූයේ වගඋත්තරකරු වන්දි වශයෙන් රු. 6,300 ක මුදලක් කම්කරු වන්දි කොමසාරිස් වෙත තැන්පත් කළ යුතුය, යන්නය. (ඉ) ඔව්. (ඊ) ඔව්.

(அ) (i) ஆம். (ii) ஆம். இத்தீர்ப்பு பின்னர் 28.9.68 இல் திருத்தப்பட்டது. (ஆ) திருத்தப்பட்ட தீர்ப்பின்படி பிரதிவாதி, தொழிலாளர் நஷ்ட ஈட்டு ஆணையாளரிடம் ரூ. 6,300 நஷ்ட ஈட்டு வசமாகக் கட்டவேண்டும். (இ) ஆம். (ஈ) ஆம்.

(a) (i) Yes ; (ii) Yes. This order was subsequently amended on 28.9.68. (b) The amended order was for the respondent to deposit with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation a sum of Rs. 6,300 as compensation. (c) and (d) Yes.

කොස් ඇටදෙතිය විද්‍යාලයේ සිටි එච්. පී.  
ගුණසේකර ගුරු මහතා

திரு. எச். பீ. குணசேகரா, இளைப்பாறிய ஆசிரியர்,  
கொஸ்ஸட்டதெனிய வித்தியாலயம்

MR. H. P. GOONESEKERA, RETIRED TEACHER,  
KOSSETADENIYA VIDYALAYA

249/69

అనుభవమున వలె.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු  
 ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1968.2.1  
 සිට විශ්‍රාම ලත් කොටි/කොස් ඇටදෙණිය  
 විද්‍යාලයේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ උපගුරු එච්. සී.  
 ගුණසේකර මහතාගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටප්



பெருக பிடிதரு

பெருக பிடிதரு

[புலகோபி மல.]

ஈகஈ கிரிமல அபுரூப 1½ னை பூயே  
மனீ? (ஈ) அடி வனனெக் மெம பூடல  
புதுல லுபி னுநி லுபிந் கலபு மெய  
ஈகஈ கெரெந்நேடூபி டுந்நலபு? நோ  
புபே நலி, பு மனீ?

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்  
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1.2.1968 முதல் இளைப்பா  
றிய சீஎன்/கொஸ்ஸட்டதெனிய வித்தியாலய  
சிரேஷ்ட உதவி ஆசிரியர் திரு. எச். பீ. குண  
சேகராவின் உபகாரச் சம்பளத்தைத் தயா  
ரிக்க 1½ வருடம் கழிந்ததென்? (ஆ) இன்று  
வரை இப்பணம் அவருக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை  
யாகையால் எப்பொழுது இது தயாரிக்கப்படு  
மென்பதை அவர் தெரிவிப்பாரா? இன்றேல்  
ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and  
Cultural Affairs: (a) Why did the  
preparation of the pension papers  
of Mr. H. P. Goonesekera, Senior  
Assistant Teacher, CN/Kossetadeniya  
Vidyalaya, who retired on 1.2.1968,  
take 1½ years? (b) As this person  
has not received his pension up to  
date, will he state when the pension  
will be finalized? If not, why?

லு ரீபெயலே

(கெளரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

லுணபேகர மஹாஸே விஸும பூபுபு  
புயக பூடல ஈபமன் பதுயே டுந  
நாலயன் ஈபபூபீண கர லுநிமல  
அபலய பூ நியாய. பஹே லுணபேகர  
மஹால விஸும னன் டுந ஈப நாலகாலிக  
மஈக விஸும பூபுபுபு லெலாஸெ பது  
லுபி. (ஈ) ஈபபூபீண விஸும பூபுபு டுந  
லமன் ஈகஈகர லுந. ரீப மஹ ஸாணீல  
ஸாடயே அதுமநிய லுபுந வலாம பூடல  
லுலாஸை லுந.

(a) As it was necessary to perfect  
the pension contribution card of  
Mr. Gunasekera. But Mr. Gunase-  
kera is being paid monthly an  
alimentary allowance with effect  
from the date of his retirement. (b)

The full pension payable has  
already been finalised. He can draw  
his full pension as soon as it is  
sanctioned by the General Treasury.

கலவகிரிபுபு நுஸெகிர மஹ விடயாலயே  
லு நியாய

கலுவலையிருப்பவ கிழக்கு மகாவித்தியாலயத்துக்கு  
ஆசிரியர் விடுதி

TEACHERS' QUARTERS FOR KALUWAIIPPUPUWA  
EAST MAHA VIDYALAYA

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புலகோபி மல.

(திரு. லுயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

அலாஸை ஸ ஈபீகாநிக கலபுபு  
லுமநிஸெந் லுபு பூபீநய: (அ) கெர/  
கலவகிரிபுபு நுஸெகிர (லு. க.)  
ரபுயே மஹ விடயாலயே லு நியாய  
லுநிமல பதும அபலர டேந்நே? (அ)  
நோ புபே நலி பு மனீ?

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்  
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கொ. வ/கலுவலையிருப்பவ  
கிழக்கு (உ.க) அரகாங்க மகா வித்தியாலயத்  
திற்கான ஆசிரியர் விடுதிகளை கட்டுதற்கு  
அனுமதி கொடுப்பாரா? (ஆ) இன்றேல்,  
ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and  
Cultural Affairs: (a) Will he grant  
permission for Teachers Quarters to  
be constructed for CN/Kaluwairip-  
puwa East (R.C.) Government Maha  
Vidyalaya? (b) If not, why?

லு ரீபெயலே

(கெளரவ ஈரியகொல்ல)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

(அ) நியென பூடல பூமணய அதுபு மெய  
ஈலக லுபு லுபி. (ஈ) மெய பூந  
நோநலி.

(a) This will be considered, de-  
pending on the availability of funds.  
(b) Does not arise.







சந்தா : பணம் கொடுத்த தேதியையடுத்துவரும் மாதம் தொடக்கம் 12 மாதத்துக்கு ரூபா 32.00 (திருத்தப்பட்டு:த பிரதிகள் ரூபா 35.00). 6 மாதத்துக்கு அரைக்கட்டணம் ; தனிப்பிரதி 30 சதம், தபால்மூலம் 45 சதம், முற்பணமாக அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டு அலுவலக அத்தியட்சகரிடம் (த. பெ. 500, காலிமுகக் கருமாலயம், கொழும்பு 1) செலுத்தலாம்.

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