

# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ)

# නියෝජිත මන්තුි මණඩලයේ

නිල වාතීාව

අන්තගීත පුධාන කරුණු

පුශ් නවලට වෘචික පිළිතුරු [නී. 762] විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණිත, 1965-66 [තුන්වන වෙන් කළ දිනය] [නී. 782] දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවෘදය කල් තබන ලදී පුශ් නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු [නී. 969]

# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

## பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

விஞக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 762] ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1965–66 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட மூன்றும் நாள்] [ப. 782] : இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு— விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது விஞக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள் [ப. 969]

Volume 61 No. 4 Friday, 20th August 1965

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(HANSARD)

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# තියෝජිත මත්ති මණඩලය

பாதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives 1965 අගෝස්තු 20 වන සිකුරාද

வெள்ளிக்கிழமை, 20 ஆகஸ்ட், 1965 Friday, 20th August 1965

සූ හා. 10ට මන්නි මණ්ඩලය රැස් විශ. කථා නායකතුමා [ යුමත් ඇල්බට් එfජ්. පිරිස්, කේ. බි. ඊ.] මූලාසනාරුඪ විය.

சபை, மு.ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ், கே.பி.ஈ.] தூலமை தாங்கிருர்கள்.

The House met at 10 a.m., Mr. Speaker [The Hon. Sir Albert F. Peries, K.B.E.] in the Chair.

# ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Supplementary Estimate No. 10 of 1964-65. [අධාාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙනුවට හරු ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක.]

සභාමේසය මන නිඛිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදි.

சபையின் செயலதிகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டு மென ஆண்யிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

- (1) The Audited Accounts of the Milk Board for the year 1961 together with the Auditor-General's Report thereon.
- (2) The Audited Accounts of the Milk Board for the year 1962 together with the Auditor-General's Report thereon.
- (3) Sessional Paper XII of 1965. Annual Report of the Coconut Research Institute of Ceylon for 1963.—[කෘෂිකර්ම හ, ආහාර ඇමනි වෙනු වට ගරු ඊ. ඇල්. බි. හුරුල්ලේ.]

සභාමේසය මන නිඛ්ය සුනුයයි නිශෝග කරන ලදී.

சபையின் செயலத்கார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டு மென ஆணேயிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

Supplementary Estimates No. 1964-65.—[මුදල් ඇමති වෙනුවට ගරු ඇම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන.]

සභාමේසය මන නිඛිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சபையின் செயல்திகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டு மென ஆணேயிடப்பட்டது. Digitized by Noolaham

වංචික පිළිතුරු

පුශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු வினுக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ් ඩලය: නිවාස භූමි

அனுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச்சபை : வ திவிடங்கள்

ANURADHAPURA PRESERVATION BOARD : RESIDENTIAL SITES

1. කේ. බී. රත් නායක මයා. (අනුරාඛ පූර)

(திரு. கே. பி. ரத்பைக்க—அனுராதபுரம்) (Mr. K. B. Ratnayake—Anuradhapura)

අගුමාතා සහ රාජනාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමති හා කුම සම්පාද**ක** හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය: (අ) අනුරාධපුර නව න**ගරයේ** සිත්තම්පලම් සිනමාශාලාව ඉදිරිපිට, අද ගොළු පාසලත් දුම්රිය මාර්ගය<mark>ත් අතර</mark> පිහිටි ඉඩම විදුලි කර්මාන්ත දෙපාර්ත මේන්තුවේ සහ රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාර්ත මේන් තුවේ පුයෝජනය සඳහා ඒ වාට වෙන් කර ඇති බව එතුමා දන් නවාද ? (ආ) මෙම පුදේ ශය නිවාස පුදේ ශයක් වශයෙන් ලකුණුකර නොතිබියදී මෙම ඉඩම නිවාස භූම්යක් සඳහා සිත්තම්පලම් සිනමාශාලාව හිමියාට බෙදා වෙන කර දීමට අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ් ඩලයේ සභාපති කියා කර ගෙන යන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙම ඉඩම සිත් තම්පලම් සිනමාශාලාව හිමියාට දෙන්නේ නම් අනුරාධපුරයේ අනෙකුත් අයටත් ඔවුන් කැමැති පරිදී නිවාස භූමි දීමට එතුමා වගබලා ගන් නවා

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) சிற்றம்பலம் இயக்கப்படக் காட்சி மடுவத் திற்கு எதிர்ப்புறமாயுள்ளதும் செ**கிட**ச் குருடர் பாடசாஃக்கும் **அநாரத**புரப் புதிய நகரத்திலுள்ள புகையிரதப்பாதைக்கு மிடையேயுள்ள துமான காணி MISTE கக் கட்டுவேலேத் திணேக்களத்தினதும், மின்சாரத் திணேக்களத்தினதும் **உபயோ** கத்துக்கென ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தென் பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இப்பகுதி வதி விடத்திற்கான இடமா**கக் குறிப்பிடப்பட**ங

Ordered to lie upon the Table org | aavanal கிருக்கையில், அநாரதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புக்

[රත් නෘශක මයා.]

சபையின் தலேவர் இக்காணியை வதிவிடத்திற் கேன சிற்றம்பலம் இயக்கப்படக் காட்சி மடு வத்தின் உரிமையாளருக்குப் பராதீனப் படுத் துதற்கு நடவடிக்கைகளேடுக்கின்று ரென் பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இக்காணி சிற் றம்பலம் இயக்கப்படக் காட்சி மடுவத்தின் உரி மையாளருக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமானுல், அநாரதபுரத்திலுள்ள மற்றையவர்களுக்கும் அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கின்றபடி வதிவிடங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு அவர் வகை செய்வாரா?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs and Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs: (a) Is he aware that the land opposite Sittampalam Cinema and between the Deaf and Blind School and the Railway line in the New Town, Anuradhapura, has been set apart for the Electrical Department and the P.W.D. for their use? (b) Is he aware that the Chairman, Anuradhapura Preservation Board, is taking steps to alienate this land to the owner of Sittampalam Cinema for a residential site when this area is not mapped out as a residential area? (c) If this land is to be given to the owner of Sittampalam Cinema, will he see that others in Anuradhapura too are given residential sites as preferred by them?

ශරු ඔබ්ලි සේ නානායක (අගුමානා සහ ආරක්ෂක හා විදේ ශ කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමති සහ කුම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சே**ஞ**நாயக்க—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி **விவகார** அமைச்சரும் திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொரு**ளாதார** விவகார அமைச்ச*ர*ும்)

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

(a) Yes. (b) The Chairman of the Preservation Board has not taken steps to alienate this land to the owners of Sittampalam Cinema for a residential site. (c) Does not arise.

රත්නායක **මසා.** (කිලා. *෦*த்ලාயக்க) (Mr. Ratnayake)

May I know whether it is the practice of the Preservation Board to alienate lands in separate blocks to various people according to the religious faiths of the individuals of the area?

கூடு இடிடு என்றைவை (கௌசவ டட்ளி சேஞநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake) I am not aware of it.

1964.12.4 සහ 1965.3.22 අතර දී තිබෙන ශුරු පත්වීම්

4.12.64—22.3.65 இடைப்பட்ட காலத்**தல் ஆ**சிரியர் நியமனம்

TEACHER APPOINTMENTS BETWEEN 4.12.64
AND 22.3.65

2. **பே. එන්. ඇතිව් මයා.** (කෙළොන්න) (திரு. சி. என். மதியூ—கொல**ன்**ன) (Mr. C. N. Mathew—Kolonna)

අඛාෳපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති ගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) සභාග රජයේ අඛාාපන ඇමතිවරයා, එම රජ්ය පරාජ්ය වූ දිනයත්, මහා මැතිවරණ දිනයත් අතර කාලය තුළදී, සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පාලන හේතූන් උඩ සහ දෙන ලද දේශ පාලන සහයෝගය සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ජෝෂායය සමත් ගුරුවරුත්ට පත්වීම් දී ඇති බව එතුමා දත්නවාද? (ආ) 1964 දෙසැම්බර් මස 4 වැනි දින හා 1965 මාර්තු මස 22 වැනි දින අතර කාලය තුළදී ජෙෂෂඨ ය සමතුන්ට දෙන ලද එවැනි සියළුම පත් වීම සම්බන් ධයෙන් පහත දැක්වෙන විස් තර ඡන් දදාශක කොට්ඨාශශ අනුව එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද ? (i) එසේ පත් කරන ලද ගුරුවරුන්ගේ නම්. (ii) පත් වීමේ දිනය. (iii) ඔවුන් පත් කරනු ලැබූ පාසල්වල නම්. (iv) පත්වීම්, ශිෂා ශුරු පත් වීම්ද, එසේ නැතිව රජය විසින් පවරා ගන් නා ලද පාසලක සේවය කිරීමේ හේ නු වෙන්ද යන වග. (v) පාසලක සේවය කිරීමේ හේ තුවෙන් නම්, පාසලේ නම. (vi) මෙම පාසල රජය විසින් පවරා ගන්නා ලද දිනය.

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரை**க்** கேட்ட விஞ: (அ) கூட்டாட்சி அரசாங்கத் தின் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவ்வரசாங்கம் வீழ்ச்சி யடைந்த தேதிக்கும் பொதுத் தேர்தல் நடை பெற்ற தேதிக்குமிடையில் முற்றிலும் அரசியற் காரணங்களுக்காகவும், அரசியலில் ஆதரவு நல்கியதற்காகவும் சி. த. ப. தகைமையை யுடையவர்களுக்கு ஆசிரிய நியமனங்கள் வழங் கிஞ்பென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) 1964, டிசம்பர் 4 ந் தேதிக்கும் 1965, மார்ச் 22 ந் தேதிக்குமிடையில் செய்யப்பட்ட அத்தகைய சி. த. ப. தகைமையையுடைய நியமனங்க**ள்** அனேத்தும் பற்றி ஒவ்வொரு தேர்தற்றெகுதி சார்பிலும் கிழுள்ள விபாங்களே அவர் கொடுப் பாரா :— (i) அவ்விதம் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரி யாகளின் பெயர்கள்? (ii) நியமனத் தேதி? (iii) அவர்கள் நியமனஞ் செய்யப்பட்ட பாட சாலேகள்? (iv) அந்நியமனங்கள் மாணவ ஆசி ரியர்களுக்கான நியமனங்களா அல்லது அர சாங்கத்தால் பொறுப்பேற்கப்பட்ட பாட சாஃகளில் சேவையாற்றிய காரணத்த**ால்** வழங்கப்பட்ட நியமனங்களா? (V) பாடசாலே பொன்றில் சேவையாற்றியமைக்காகவெனின் அப்பாடசாஃயின் பெயர்? (vi) இப்பாடசாஃ அரசாங்கத்தால் பொறுப்பேற்கப்பட்ட தேதி ?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that the Minister of Education of the Coalition Government had between the date of the defeat of that Government and the date of the General Election given appointments to S.S.C. qualified teachers entirely on political grounds and on considerations of political support extended? (b) In respect of all such S.S.C.-qualified appointments made between the 4th December, 1964, and 22nd March, 1965, will he give the following details per Electorate: (i) Names of teachers so appointed. (ii) Date of appointment. (iii) The names of schools to which they were appointed. Whether the appointments were pupil teacher appointments or by reason of service in a school taken over by the Government. (v) If for service in a school, the name of the school. (vi)

ගාමණි ජයසූරිය මයා. (අධාාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

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

(a) Some appointments were given as teachers to S. S. C.-qualified persons during the period mentioned, but I am unable to state whether these were made on political grounds and on consideration of political support.

(b) Yes. A statement\*giving the particulars is tabled.

නැපැල් සේවය: සේවකයින්ට විරුද්ධම විනශානුකූලව කුියා කිරීම

தபாற்சேவை : ஊழியர்க்கெ**திரசன ஒழுக்கு** நடவடிக்கை

POSTAL SERVICE: DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST EMPLOYEES

7. **அ**திற் இது. (திரு. மதியூ) (Mr. Mathew)

රජයේ වෘඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ ඇමනිගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) (i) තමා ගේ එකගත්වය තැතිව සංගම් නිල ද*රණ* වැරදි කරන සේවකයින් ව විරුද් බව කිසිම විනයානුකූල කිුයාමාශීයක් නොගන්නා ලෙස කලින් සිටි තැපැල් ඇමතිවරයෙකු වීසින් නියම කරන ලද බවත්, මෙය අමාතනාංශයේ අංක 668/බී/84 හා 1961 දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ ලිපියෙන් දන්වා සිටී බවත් : (ii) මෙම නියමය රාජ් සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ බලය වෙනස් කරන බවත්, සථාපිත විනය කිුයාමාගීය කඩ කරන බවත්, තැපැල් සේවයේ අවිතිත කමට ධෛයෘ ී දෙන බවත් එතුමා දන්න වාද? (ආ) එම නිසා, මෙම අකුමික නියෝ ගය අවලංගුකර, විනිශ්චයට භාජන විශ යුතු යයි හැඟෙන කරුණු එල්ලකරනු ලැබ සිටින සියලුම රජයේ සේවකයින් (ඉහත සඳහන් නියෝගය අනුව කටයුතු නතර කර ඇති අයද ඇතුළුව) සම්බන්ධයෙන් එතුමා එක හා සමානව කටයුතු කරනවාද??

The date on which this school was an avanable statement tabled appears at the end of taken over by the Government in Day's proceedings as an Appendix

වෘචික පිළිතුරු විජයපාල මෙන් ඩිස් මයා. (රජයේ වැඩ,

[මැතිව් මයා.] அசசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலே, தபால், தந்திப்போக்கு வரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விஞ: (அ) (i) தொழிற் சங்கத்தில் பதவி வகிக்கும் தவ*று* செய்கின்ற ஊழியர்களுக்கு எதிராக தனது சம்மதமின்றி ஒழுங்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கக் கூடாதென முன்னுள் தபால் அமைச்சர் ஒருவ கட்டகோயிடப்பட்டு, 1961, டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் 668/பீ/84 ஆம் இலக்க அமைச்சின் கடிதமூலம் அதுபற்றி அறிவிக்கப்பட்டதென் பதையும், (ii) இக்கட்டீனயானது அரசாங்க ஆணேக்குழுவின் அதிகாரத்தைக் குறைத்தும் செயல்முறையிலுள்ள ஒழுங்கு நடவடிக்கை முறைகளுக்கு மாறுகவும், தபால் சேவையில் ஒழுங்கினங்கள் நிகழ்வதை ஊக் கப்படுத்தியுமுள்ள தென்பதை அவர் அறி வாரா? (ஆ) இம்முறையற்ற கட்டளேயை நீக்குவதுடன், உண்மையாக குற்றஞ் சுமத்தப் **கட்ட** (மேற் கூறிய கட்டளேயின் பேசகாரம் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படாது நிறுத்தி கூவைக்கப்பட்டவர்களது விடையங்கள் உட்பட) அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் அனேவாது விடயங் களும் நேர்மையான முறையில் தீர்க்கப்படு

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a) Is he aware that (i) a former Minister of Posts directed that no disciplinary action should be instituted against errant employees who hold Union Office without his consent and that this was conveyed by Ministry letter No. 668/B/84 of December 1961? (ii) this directive subverts the authority of the P.S.C., contravenes established disciplinary procedure and encourages indiscipline in the Postal Service? (b) Will he, therefore, have this irregular order rescinded, and ensure that all public servants (including those whose cases have been held up according to the above order) against whom a prima facie case has been made are dealt with equitably ? noolaham.org | aavanකිඛ්කර් ලෙලිමු දැනුමක් නැති, හුදෙක්ම

வதை ஸ்திரப்படுத்துவதற்கும் அவர் வகை

செய்வாரா?

නැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலே, தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவாத்து அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிகி)

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

(අ) (i) කලින් සිටි තැපැල් ඇමතිවර යෙකුගේ නියෝගය වූයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වල වෘත්තීය සමිති නිලධාරීන්ට චෝදනා පතු නිකුත් කිරීමට පෙර, ඒ බව අමාතනං ශය යටතේ සිටින දෙපාර්තමේන්තු පුඛානීන් විසින් අමාතෲංශයට දක්වීය යුතු බව ය. ඒ සම්බත් ධව අමාත සාංශයේ එකුගත්වය ලබාගත යුතුයැයි එම කියෝග යේ සදහන් නොවීය. (ii) තත්ත්වය මෙසේ නොවේ. (ආ) (අ) යටතේ සදහන් කෙරුන කරුණු තිසා මෙම තියෝගය අවලංගු නොකරම්.

තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ දෙපාර්තමේන් තුව : පී. ඕ. පුනාන් දු කාරක සභා වාතීාව

தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவாத்துப் பகுதி: பீ.ஓ. பெர்ணுண்டோ குழுவினது அறிக்கை

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPART-MENT: P. O. FERNANDO COMMITTEE REPORT

8. මැනිව් මයා. (திரு. மதியூ) (Mr. Mathew)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ ආමතිගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන්, විශේෂයෙන්ම, සංවර්ධන යෝජනා කුම, දෙපාර්තමේන් තුවට අභිමුඛවන විශේෂ පුශ් න, මහජන සම්බන් ඛතා හා මහජන ඉල් ලීම්, සම්බන් බයෙන් ඇමතිවරයාට උප දෙස් දීම සඳහා එක්සත් රාජධාණියේ මෙන්, පී. ඕ. උපදේ ශක කාරක සභාවක් පත්කිරීම, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පිළිබදව පී. ඔ. පුතාන්දු කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව (පිටුව 521 එච්.) නිර්දේ ශ කළ බව එතුමා දන් න වාද ? (ආ) එතුමාට උපදෙස් දීමට සිටින එතුමාගේ නිලධාරීන් තැපැල් හා සංදේශ සේවා සම්බන්ධයෙන් පළපුරුද්

පරිපාලන නිලධාරීන් හෙසින් මෙය අවශායෙන් කළ යුතු දෙයක් වී ඇති බව එතුමා දත්තවාද? (ඉ) එතුමා මෙම කාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගන්නා කියා මාගීය කුමක්ද?

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலே, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விஞ: (அ) தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து விடயங் கள் சம்பந்தமாய் குறிப்பாக அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள், திணேக்களத்துடன் தொடர்பான விசேடத்துவம் வாய்ந்த பிரச்சினேகள், பொது ஜனத் தொடர்புகள், பொதுஜனக் கோரிக்கை கள் சம்பந்தமாய் அமைச்சருக்கு ஆலோசனே கூறுவதற்கு ஐக்கிய இராச்சியத்திலுள்ளதைப் போன்ற தபால் நிலேய ஆலோசணேக் குழு வொன்று தியமிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவாத்து திணேக்கள விவகாரம் சம்பந்தமான பி. ஓ. பெர்னுண்டோ குழுவின் அறிக்கையில் (பக்கம் 521 (எச்)) கிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதென்பதை அவர் அறி வாரா? (ஆ) அவரது உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் அவருக்கு ஆலோசனே கூறக்கூடிய வகையில் தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவரத்துச் சேவை சம் பந்தமாய் நேரடியான அறிவு இல்லாதவர்க ளாய் முற்றிலும் நிர்வாக உத்தியோகத்தர் களாய் அமைந்துள்ளமையினுல் அச்சிபார்சு தவிர்க்க முடியாததாயிற்று என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இவ்விடயம் சம்பந்தமாய் அவர் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்?

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a) Is he aware that the P. O. Fernando Committee Report on the Post and Telecommunication Department (Page 521 (H)) recommended the appointment of P.O. Advisory Committee, as in the U.K., to advise the Minister with regard to Post and Telecommunication matters specially in connection with development specialised problems schemes, confronting the Department, public relations and public demands? (b) Is he aware that this has become imperative as his officers are purely administrative officials who have no first hand knowledge of Posts and Telecommunications Services to tender him advice? (c) What action will he take in this matter ; avan slaughter? (b) Is he also aware

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මයා. (திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்) (Mr. Wijepala Mendis)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) සහ (ඉ) ද නට පවතින තත්ත්වයත් අනුව මෙම පුශ්නය පරීකෳ කර බලා සුදුසු පරිදි කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ.

ුතුරු මැද පළාතේ මී හරකුන්

வடமத்திய மாகாணத்தில் எருமைகள் BUFFALOES IN N.C.P.

11. රත් නායක මයා. (திரு. ரத்பைக்க) (Mr. Ratnayake)

කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසු පුශන්ය: (අ) මස් පිණිස මැරීම සඳහා මී හරක් විකිණිමට අවසර දෙන හෙයින් කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු සඳහා උතුරු මැද පළාතේ මීහරකුන්ගේ හියහක් පවත්නා බව එකුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) උතුරු මෑද පළාතේ ගව හොරකම් බහුල ලෙස පැතිර යන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මස් පිණිස මැරීම සඳහා මී හරකුන් විකිණීම තහනම් කිරීමට එතුමා කිුයා කරනවාද? (ඊ) උතුරු මැද පළාතේ, ගවයින් ලොරි වලින් පවාහණය කිරීම තහතම් කිරීමට එතුමා කියා කරනවාද?

கமத்தொழில், உணவு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு : (அ) கொலே செய்யப்படுவதற்கு எருமை கள் விற்பதை அனுமதிப்பதன் விளேவாய் வட மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் கமத்தொழிலுக்குத் தேவையான எருமைகளுக்குப் பற்ருக்குறை ஏற்பட்டுள்ளதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) வட மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் கால்நடைக் களவுகள் பெருமளவு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறதேன் பதை அவர் அறிவாரா ? (இ) கொலே செய்யப் படுவதற்கு எருமைகளே விற்பதைத் தடை செய்வதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப் பாரா ? (ஈ) வட மத்திய மாகாணத்தில் லொறி மூலம் கால்நடைகள் ஏற்றிச் செல்வதைத் தடை செய்வதற்கும் அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food: (a) Is he aware that there is a dearth of buffaloes in the N.C.P. for Agricultural purposes as buffaloes are permitted to be sold for

[රන් නායක මයා.]

that cattle thefts are rampant in the N. C. P.? (c) Will he take steps to ban the sale of buffaloes for slaughter? (d) Will he also take steps to ban transport of cattle by lorry in the N.C.P.?

පී. සී. ඉඹුලාන මයා. (කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමනිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. பீ. சீ. இம்புலான—விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிகி)

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

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) The regulations made under the Animals Act only provide for the issue of permits for the slaughter of buffaloes, that are blind, maimed, unsuitable for purposes of breeding or unfit to be trained for the plough. As such, there is already a ban imposed on the slaugter of buffaloes that are useful for agricultural purposes, (d) Government Agents have been given the authority to prohibit the transport of cattle (whether by lorry or by rail) from one area to another if they are of the opinion that such removal will cause a shortage of animals for agricultural purposes. Steps are being taken in consultation with the police authorities to check on and prevent the illicit transportation of cattle.

අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණිඩලයේ සභාපති

அநுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை: த2லவர் ANURADHAPURA PRESERVATION BOARD: CHATRIMAN

12. රත් නාශක ම්ශා.

(திரு. ரத்பைக்க) (Mr. Ratnayake)

අගාමාතුන සහ රාජනාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමති හා කුම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් පුශ්නය: (අ) අනුරාධපුර සංරකෘණ මණ් බලයේ දැන් සිටින සභාපති කවුද? (ආ) ඔහු පත්කරන ලද්දේ කවදුද? පත් වීමේ කොන දේසි මොනවාද? (ඉ) ශයක් ද? (ඊ) සභාපති වශයෙන් මාස් පතා කිසියම් වේතනයක් ලබන්<mark>නේ</mark> ්? එසේ නම්, ඒ මුදල කොසමණදැ? aavanaha Nog Sir, there was.

பாதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினு: (அ) அநாரதபுர பாதுகாப்புச் ச**பை** யின் தற்போதைய தலேவர் யார்? (ஆ) அவர் எப்பொழுது நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்? நியமனத் தின் நியதிகள் யாவை? (இ) அவர் அச்சபை யின் முழு நேரத் தலேவரா? (ஈ) அவர் த**லேவர்** என்ற வகையில் மாதாந்தம் ஊதியம் **எது** வேனும் பெறகின்றூரா? ஆமெனில், அவர் பெறும் தொகை என்ன?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs and Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs: (a) Who is the present Chairman of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board? (b) When was he appointed and what are the terms of appointment? (c) Is he a full time Chairman of the Board? (d) Does he draw any remuneration monthly as chairman, and if so, what is the amount?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேருநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

(a) Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara. (b) He was appointed on 22nd April, 1965 in terms of Section 3 of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board Act No. 32 of 1961. (c) No. (d) Yes. He draws an allowance of Rs. 750.00 per month, plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 250.

රත්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்பைக்க) (Mr. Ratnayake)

Was that the allowance paid to the previous full time Chairman of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனுநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not think there ever was a full time chairman.

රන්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்னையக்க) (Mr. Ratnayake)

#### ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌாவ டட்ளி சேஞநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

There was a practising doctor whom I know very well, Dr. M. D. S. Jayawardena.

#### රත්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்பைக்க) (Mr. Ratnayake) He was full-time.

#### ශරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனுநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

He was a practising doctor and there was no point in having a fulltime chairman because there was the chief executive, the General Manager. The chairman is not the executive.

මෛතීපාල සේනානායක වච්චිය)

மைத்திரிபால சேனுநாயக்க—மத ( B) (75. வாச்சி)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke-Medawachchiya)

I do not know whether the Prime Minister has understood the question. Dr. Jayawardena was full-time chairman. He was not practising at the time in Anuradhapura. He was residing in Colombo before he was appointed to the Anuradhapura Preservation Board. He was the full-time chairman and the allowance paid to him was Rs. 750 per month, being full-time chairman.

#### ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேஞநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

There is a case to revise the allowance paid to the chairman. I do not see the reason why there should be a chairman when there is the executive, the General Manager.

## මෛතීපාල සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனுநாயக்க) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

The Prime Minister might look into this question, whether the amount that is paid to the full-time chairman can be justified in the case of the part-time chairman. noolaham.org | aavanaha ලිල්නේ තවාද ?

වාචික පිළිතුරු

#### ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේ නානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேஞநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I did not know that the previous chairman was a full-time chairman. I know that he was a doctor, and I did not know that he was not in practice at the time.

#### රන්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்யைக்க)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

He left Anuradhapura long ago. However, I do not say a full-time chairman is necessary.

# එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(මිනුවන්ගොඩ)

(திரு. எம். பீ. டி சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன— மினுவாங்கொட)

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

Then the allowance paid to the chairman should be revised.

#### ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனுநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake) I will consider that matter.

## මාතලේ, මන්දණ්ඩාවල ශරාජයක් නැනීම සඳහා ලංගමය ගත් ඉඩම

இ. போ. ச.: மாத்தின், மண்டாவெல்வில் வாகணச் சாவேக்கு நிலம்

C.T.B. : LAND FOR GARAGE IN MANDANDAWELA, MATALE

## 13. ඇලික් අලුවිහාරේ මයා. (මාතලේ)

(திரு. அவிக் அலுவிஹார-மாத்தனே) (Mr. Alick Aluwihare-Matale)

ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ් නය: (අ) මාතලේ, මන්දන් ඩාවල ගරාජ යක් තැනීම සදහා 1963 දී ලංගමය විසින් අක්කර හතරක පුමාණයක් ඇති ඉඩමක් මිල දී ගන්නා ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එවක් පටන් මෙම ඉඩම කිසිම කට යුත් තක් සඳහා යොදවා නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙම ඉඩම ගන්නා ලද්දේ කොපමණ මුදලකටද? (ඊ) ලංග මය මෙම ඉඩම පුයෝජනයට ගැනීමට අදහස් නොකරත්තේ තම් මෙම ඉඩම මාතලේ නගර සභාවට දීමට එතුමා වග

[අලුවිහාරේ මයා.]

தேசியமயச் சேவை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்டி வின: (அ) 1963 ஆம் ஆண்டில், மாத்தளே யிலுள்ள மண்தண்டவெலவில் ஊர் திச்சாலே யொன்று அமைப்பதற்கென இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபை 4 ஏக்கர் பரப்புள்ள காணியொன்றை வாங்கியதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அன்றிலிருந்து இக்காணி மாதனப்படுத்தப்படாமலிருக்கின்றதென் பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) எவ்வளவு தொகைக்கு இக்காணி வாங்கப்பட்டது? (ஈ) இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபை இக்காணியைப் பயன்படுத்து தற்கு உத்தேசிக்காவிடின் மாத்தளே மாநகர சபைக்கு இக்காணியைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அவர் வகை செய்வாரா?

asked the Minister of Nationalized Services: (a) is he aware that a land four (4) acres in extent was bought by the C.T.B. to put up a garage at Mandandawala, Matale, in 1963? (b) Is he aware that since then this land is idling? (c) For what amount was this land bought? (d) If the C.T.B. does not propose to make use of this land, will he see that this land is released to the Matale Municipal Council?

ශරු වී. ඒ. සුගතදාස (ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති)

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

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

(a) Land in extent 4 acres 2 roods 23.8 perches was acquired for the C. T. B. under the Land Acquisition Act for the erection of a garage.
(b) Acquisition was effected in June 1962 but the land was handed over to the board in June 1964 after ejectment of a person who was resident in a part of the land. During this period the board could not utilize the land. Arrangements have now been made for the establishment of the garage on the land, and construction work is expected to commence in about three months' time. (c) Compensation paid for the land is Rs. 35,250. (d) The land cannot be released to the Municipal Council, Matale, as the C. T. B. requires it and has taken steps to establish a garage on it.

දෙහිඕවිටට විදුලිබල ජේෂ කර්මාන්න මධාසථානයක්

தெகியோவிற்றவில் மின்தறி நேசவு நிஃயம்

POWER-LOOM WEAVING CENTRE FOR DEHIOWITA

3. නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (බද්දේගම— ඩී. පී. ආර්. විජේසේකර මයා.—දෙහිඕවිට —වෙනුවට)

(திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்—பத்தேகம—திரு. டீ. டீ. ஆர். வீரசேக்கா—தெஹியோவிற்ற சார்பில்)

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

සවදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) දෙහිඕවිට ඡන්දදශක කොට්ඨාශය තුළ විදුලිබල පේෂ කර්මාන්ත මධාසථානයක් පිහිටුවීමට පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව කටයුතු කළ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, මෙතෙක් ලබා ඇති දියුණුව කුමක්ද? (ඉ) මෙම මධාසථානය විවෘත කරන්නේ කවදාද?

உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) தெறியோவிற்ற தேர்தல் தொகுதி யில் மின்தறி நெசவு நிலேயம் ஒன்று நிறுவுவ தற்கு முன்னுள் அரசாங்கத்தினுல் நடவடிக் கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டன என்பதை அவர் அறி வாரா? (ஆ) ஆமெனில், இவ்விடயம் சம்பந்த மாய் இதுவரை செய்யப்பட்ட வேலேகள் என்ன? (இ) இந்நிலேயம் எப்பொழுது திறக் கப்படும்?

asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) Is he aware that steps had been taken by the former Government to establish a Power Loom Weaving Centre in the Dehiowita electorate?

(b) If so, what progress has been made so far? (c) When will this Centre be opened?

ගරු ආචාය\$ ඔබ්ලිව්. දහනායක (සවදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தக**நாயக்க—** உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

equires it and (a) Yes. (b) It had been decided lish a garage to set up a powerloom workshop at Digitized by Noolaham Dehiowita. This department was to noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

be given half an acre of land for this purpose from a block of five acres acquired for the Police Department. However, the land released to this department for this purpose was considered unsuitable for building purposes as it was too hilly and, therefore, this department abandoned the setting up of a powerloom workshop at Dehiowita. (c) In view of the reply to (b), a Government powerloom workshop will not be started at Dehiowita for the present. The question of setting up one in the future will be considered.

> රත් නපුර පළාත් ආණඩු සභාව இரத்தினபுரி நகரசபை RATNAPURA URBAN COUNCIL

4. නිල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (වීරසේකර මයා. වෙනුවට

(திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்—திரு. வீசசேக்கா சார்பில்)

(Mr. Neal de Alwis-on behalf of Mr. Weerasekera)

පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන් නු ලේ කම්ගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) රත්න පුර පළාත් ආණ්ඩු සභාවේ පවත්තා අකුමිකතා හා දූෂණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් එහි සභාපතිට විරුද්ධව එවකට සිටි රත් නපුර පාර්ලිමේන් තු මන් නී විසින් රජ්යට කරන ලද කරුණු සැලකිරීමේ පුනි ඵලයක් වශයෙන් මේ කරුණු ගැන සොයා බැලීම පිණිස පරීක්ෂණයක් අනුමත කොට තිබූ බැව් එතුමා දන් නවාද? (ආ) මෙම පරීක්ෂණය වහාම පැවැත්වීමට එතුමා කුියා කරනවාද? (ඉ) රත්නපුර පළාත් ආණඩු සභා ඡන්ද විමසීම මේ අවුරුද්දේ දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ පැවැත් වීමට නියමිත හෙයින් හා මෙම පරීක්ෂණ ය නිම වන තුරු ඡන් ද විමසීම කල් දැමිය යුතුව ඇති බැවින් එතුමා මෙම කාරණය ගැන කටයුතු කරනවාද? (ඊ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද?

உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட விஞ: (அ) இரத்தின புரி நகரசபையில் நிலவுகின்ற முறைகேடுகள், ஊழல்கள் சம்பந்தமாய் இந்தக்கிக்கைபது Nagaham Fognation පුශ් තය.

வருக்கு எதிராக முன்னுள் இரத்தினபுரிப் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினரால் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு முறையீடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டதன் விளேவாய் இவ்விடயங்களே ஆராய்வதற்கென விசாரணே ஒன்று நடாத்த முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது என் பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்விசாரணே யை உடனடியாய் நடாத்துவதற்கு அவர் எப் பொழுது நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்? (இ) இரத்தினபுரி நகர சபைத் தேர்தல்கள் இவ் வருடம் டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் நடைபெறவிருப் பதனுலம், இவ்விசாரணே முடியும்வரை தேர் தல்கள் பின்போடப்பட வேண்டியிருப்பதனு அம் இவ்விடயம் சம்பந்தமாய் அவர் நடவடிக் கை எடுப்பாரா? (ஈ) ஆமெனில், பொழுது?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government: (a) Is he aware that consequent to the representations made to the Government by the then M.P. for Ratnapura against the Chairman of the Urban Council, Ratnapura, regarding irregularities and corruption there, an inquiry had been fixed to look into these matters? (b) Will he take action to hold this inquiry immediately? (c) As Ratnapura Urban Council elections are due in December this year and elections have to be postponed until this inquiry is completed, will he take action in this matter? (d) If so, when?

ආර්. ජුේමදාස මයා. (පළාත් පාලන ඇමනිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச—உள்ளூராட்டு அமைச்சரின் பாசாளுமன்றக் காரியதரிகி)

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

(a), (b), (c) and (d). The Minister of Local Government will cause an early investigation to be carried out by an officer of his Ministry.

කථානායකතුමා (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

සි. පී. ජේ. සෙනෙවිරත් න මයා. (ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලි මේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. சி. பி. ஜே. செனெவிரத்ன—காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரின் பாராளு மன்றக் காரியதரிகி)

(Mr. C. P. J. Seneviratne—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power)

මෙම පශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීම සඳහා අඩු වශයෙන් මාසයක්වත් කල් මෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

පුශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නිශෝග කරන ලදී.

வினைவ மற்றெரு தினத்தக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணே மிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

#### නලෙයිමන් නාරම් දුම්රිය මාර්ගය

தவேமன்றுர் புகையிரதப் பாதை TALAIMANNAR RAILWAY LINE

6. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ඛන මයා.—(පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන් නකෝන් මයං.—මිහින් තලේ --වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன — திரு. பீ. எம். கே. தென்னகன்—மிஹிந்தலே சார்பாக)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena— on behalf of Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon—Mihintale)

පුවාහණ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) ලංකාව හා ඉන්දියාව යාකරන ඓති හාසික තලෙයිමන් නාරම් දුම්රිය මාගීය වෙනස් කොට කන් කසන් තුරේ සිට අඑත් දුම්රිය මාගීයක් ආරම්භ කිරීමට එතුමා බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවාද? (ආ) මෙය ඉටු කළහොත් ලංකාව දෙකඩ කිරීමට පෙඩ රල්වරුන්ට එය උපකාරි වන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙසේ කිරීමට හේතුව කුමක් ද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விடு: (அ) இலங்கையையும் இந்தியாவையும் இணேக் கும் சரித்திர கால தஃமன்ஞர் புகையிரதப் பாதையை மாற்றிவிட்டு காங்கேசன்து**றையி** விருந்து ஒரு புதிய பாதையை ஆரம்பிப்ப தற்கு அவர் உத்தேசித்துள்ளாரா? (ஆ) இவ் விதம் செய்யப்பட்டால் சமஷ்டிவா திகள் இலங் கையை இரு பகுதிகளாகப் பிரிப்பதற்கு அது துணேபுரியும் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இவ்ளி கம் செய்வதற்கான காரணங்கள்

யாவை?

asked the Minister of Communications: (a) Does he propose to change the historical Talaimannar Railway line joining Ceylon and India and to start a new line from Kankesanturai? (b) Is he aware that if this is done it will nelp the Federalists to divide Ceylon into two parts? (c) What is the reason for doing this?

ගරු ඊ. එල්. බි. හුරුල්ලේ (පුවාහණ ඇමනි)

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

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

(අ) මෙවැනි යෝජනාවක් නැත. (ආ) පුශ්නය උද්ගත නොවේ. (ඉ) පුශ්නය උද්ගත තොවේ.

කථානායකතුමා (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker) Question No. 9.

එස්. ඒ. පීරිස් මයා. (වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

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

I should like to have a month's time to answer this Question.

පුශ් නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපන් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදි.

வினைவை மற்றெரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்க ஆணே மிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

#### පී. ඊරියගොල් ල මෙනවිය

செல்வி பீ. ஈரியகொல்ல

MISS P. IRIYAGOLLA

10. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ඛන මයා. (ආර්. එස්. පෙරේරා මයා.—කැළණිය—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—திரு. ஆர். எஸ். பெரோ—களனி சார்பாக)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf of Mr. R. S. Perera—Kelaniya)

අධාාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති ගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය : (අ) පී. ඊරියගොල්ල Digitized by Noolaham මෙනම්ක දිස් තුික් සේ වා යෝජනා කුමය noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

යටතේ පත් කරනු ලැබුවාද? (ආ) මෙම සෝජනා කුමය යටතේ ඇය ගම්පොළ පාසලකට පත්කරනු ලැබුවාද? (ඉ) එසේ තම්, ඇය එම දිස්තික්කයේ පමණක් සේවය කිරීමේ කොන්තාත්තුවට බැඳී තැද්ද? (ඊ) ඇය බොරැල්ලේ කාසල් විදියේ බාලිකා පාසලට මාරු කරන ලද්දේ මන්ද? (උ) ඇය මාරු කරන ලද්දේ කවදාද? (උඉ) ඇ හා එතුමා අතර ඇති තැකම කුමක්ද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விடை: (அ) மாவட்ட சேவைத் திட் டத்தின் கீழ் செல்வி பி. ஈரியகொல்ல, ஆசிரி யையாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டாரா? (ஆ) இத்திட் டத்தின் கீழ் கம்பளேயிலுள்ள பாடசாலே ஒன் நிற்கு அவர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டாரா? (இ) ஆமெ னில், அம்மாவட்டத்தில் மாத்திரந்தான் சேவையாற்ற வேண்டுமென்ற ஒப்பந்தம் அவ ருக்கு இருக்கவில்லேயா? (ஈ) பொடீளயி லுள்ள காசில் வீதி பெண்கள் பாடசாலேக்கு அவர் மாற்றப்பட்டதேன்? (உ) அவர் எப் பொழுது மாற்றப்பட்டார்? (ஊ) கல்வி அமைச்சருக்கும் அவருக்குமுள்ள உறவுத் தொடர்பு என்ன?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Was Miss P. Iriyagolla appointed as a teacher under the District Service Scheme? (b) Was she appointed to a Gampola school under this scheme? (c) If so, is she not under a contract to serve in that district only? (d) Why was she transferred to Castle Street Girls' School, Borella? (e) When was she transferred? (f) What relationship has she to him?

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

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

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

(අ) එසේය. (ආ) එසේය. (ඉ) බැදී ඇත. (ඊ) වෛදා හේතුන් උඩය. (උ) 1965.3.15 වැනි දින අධාාපන අධාසන තැන විසින් කරන ලද නියෝගය අනුව 1965.5.1 වැනි දින සිටය. (ඌ) දවණ්සය. විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66 —දෙවනවර කියවීම

# මන්තී මණඩලයේ කටයුතු சபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සභා සම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரீண ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது: Resolved:

"That Monday, 23rd August; Tuesday, 24th August; Wednesday, 25th August; and Thursday, 26th August, 1965 be Allotted Days for the consideration of the Appropriation. Bill, 1965-66."—[అడు తక్తి. తట్టిందిలోని.]

## විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත 1965-66

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா 1965-66

APPROPRIATION BILL 1965-66

කල් තබන ලද විවාදය නව දුරටත් පවත්වනු පිණිස නියෝගය කියවන ලදී. ඊට අදල පුශ්නය [අගෝස්තු 9.]

" කෙටුම්පත් පණන දැන් දෙවනවර කියවිය යුතුය. "—[ගරු වන් නිනායක.]

පුශ්නය යළිත් සභාභිමුඛ කරන ලදී.

வினு மீதான ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்ற விவாதம் மீன ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான கட்டவேவாசிக்கப்பட்டது. [ஓகஸ்ட் 9]

" மசோதா இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப் பிக்கப்படுமாக".—[கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க.]

விரை, மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question—[9th August.]

"That the Bill be now read a Second time".—[Hon. Wanninayake.]

Question again proposed.

පූ. හා. 10.15

කා. පො. ඉරන්නිනම් මයා. (කිලි නොච්චි)

(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—கிளிநொச்சி) (Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kilinochchi)

கௌரவ சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நேற்று நான் இச்சபையிலே பேசும் பொழுது இன்று இலங்கை அரசியலிலே இரண்டு கொள்கை களுக்கிடையில் போட்டி நடைபெறுவதாகக்

[කා. පො. ඉරත් තිනම් මයා.] குறிப்புட்டேன். இதில் ஒரு கொள்கை இந்த நாட்டில் ஒரே மொழி ஒரே மதம் என்ற அடிப்படையில் ஒரு ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தை அமை த்து இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள சிறுபான்மை மக் களே அடக்கி ஆளும் நோக்கம் கொண்ட தாகும். இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள பல்வேறு மொழி பேசுபவர்களேயும் அணேத்து, சகல மதங்களே யும் மதித்து, எல்லா மக்களேயும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து நாட்டிலும் அரசியலிலும் ஒரு தேசிய ஐக்கியத்தை உருவாக்கவேண்டுமென் பதே அடுத்த கொள்கையாகும். இந்த நாட் டில் 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் இந்த இரு கொள்கைகளுக்குமிடையில் போட்டி இருந்து கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. இலங்கை சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த காலந்தொடக்கம் இன்று வரை இந்த இரு கொள்கைகளும் எப்படி வளர்ச்சி யடைந்து வந்திருக்கின்றன என்பதையும் இந் தக் கொள்கைகளே ஆதரித்த அரசியற் கட்சி கள் எப்படி அரசியலில் வெற்றிபெற்றன, அல் லது தோல்வியடைந்திருக்கின்றன என்பதை யும் நாம் அறிவோம். அரசியல் வரலாற்றில் 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டுவரை ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி தான் இந்த நாட்டில் உண்மையான ஐக்கி பத்தை வளர்க்கும் கட்சியாக இருந்தது. தமிழர், முஸ்கிம்கள், சிங்களவர்கள் ஆகிய சகல இனத்தவர்களும் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வகிக்கும் கட்சியாக ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி விளங்கிய காலத்தில்தான் ஓரளவிற்குத் தேசிய அரசாங்கம் இந்த நாட்டில் இருந்து வந்துள்ளது எனலாம். கௌரவ எட்டியாந் தோட்டைப் பிரதிநிதி (டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரோர்) அவர்கள் 1955 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே தமிழுக்கும் சிங்களத்திற்கும் சம அந்தஸ்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கோரி கொழும்பு நகரசபை மண்டபத்திலே நடத்தப் பட்ட கூட்டத்தை ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி யினர்தான், குறிப்பாக அன்று பிரதமராக விருந்த சர். ஜோன் கொத்தலாவலே அவர் கள்தான் குழப்பிஞர்கள் என்று இச்சபை யிலே குற்றஞ் சாட்டிஞர்கள். 1956 ஆம் ஆண் டளவிலே களனியில் நடைபெற்ற மகா நாட் டில் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியினர் சிங்களம் மட்டும் என்று தமது கொள்கையை மாற்றிக் கொண்டார்கள். இந்த நாட்டில் சிங்களத்திற் கும் தமிழுக்கும் அரசகரும மொழி அந்தஸ் துக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் பன்னிரண்டு ஆண்டு களாக கடைப்பிடித்து வந்த கொள்கை

யிலிருந்து அவர்கள் பிறழ்ந்தார்கள். செறு பான்மை மக்களது மொழிக்கும் மதத்திற்கும் பாதுகாவலாளிகளாக விளங்கிய ஒரு கட்சி மினர் அக்கொள்கைகளிலிருந்து தம்மை விடு வித்துக் கொண்டு ஒரு மொழி என்ற கொள்கைக்குள் தம்மை உட்படுத்திக் கொண்டார்கள். இதைத் தொடர்ந்து உலகில் எந்த ஒரு கட்சியும் அடைந்திராத ஒரு தோல்வியை 1956 ஆம் ஆண்டுப் பொதுத் தேர்தலிலே ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி அடைந்து எட்டுப் பிரதி நிதிகளுடன் இப்பாராளுமன்றத்திற்கு வந்தது. தனது உயர்ந்த சிறந்த கொள்கையை அது மாற்றியதிலிருந்து அது இந்த நாட்டில் வீழ்ச்சியடைந்தது.

ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியைப் பதவியிலிரு ந்து வீழ்த்திய ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி யினர் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியிலும் பார்க்க ஒரு படி முன்னேறி ஒரு மொழி ஒரு மதம் என்ற கொள்கையை அடிப்படையாக வைத்து ஹிட்லருடைய அரசாங்கம் போல இந்த நாட்டிலே கருமங்களே ஆற்றத் தொடங் கிஞர்கள். இந்தக் கொள்கைகளுக்கெல்லாம் தலேவராக இருந்தவர் தம் வாழ்நாளே நீட்டிக் கொள்ள முடியாத வகையில் தம்மை அதிகாரத்தில் வைத்த அந்தத் தீய சக்தி களாலேயே அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்தும் நீக்கப் பட்டார். அதாவது அவரை அதிகாரத்தில் வைத்த அந்தத் தீய சக்திகளே அவரது உயி ருக்கும் உலே வைத்தன.

இந்தச் சம்பவங்களேத் தொடர்ந்து 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் மாதத்தில் ஒரு பொதுத் தேர்தல் இந்த நாட்டில் நடைபெற்றது. இந் தத் தேர்தலின் பின்னர் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியினரும் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியின ரும் ஓரளவுக்குச் சமமான பிரதிநிதித்துவத் துடன் விளங்கினர். ஆஞல் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சு கூடிய பொதிநிதித்துவம் பெற்ற கட்சி யாக விளங்கியபடியால் அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் அமைக்கும் வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தது. ஆனுல் ஆட்சி நடத்துவதற்குத் தேவையான பெரும் பான்மைப் பலம் அதற்குக் கிட்டவில்லே. அப் பொழுது பிரதமராகவிருந்த திருவாளர் டட்ளி சேருநாயக்கா அவர்கள் தமிழ்ப் பிரதி நிதிகளது ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கேட்டார். அவர் தமிழ் மக்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய உரிமைகளேக் கொடுக்க விரும்பியிருக்கலாம். ஆனல் அப்போதைய சூழ்நிலே அவசது விருப் பத்திற்குச் சீராக அமைந்திருக்களில்லே

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

என்றே நான் கூறவேன். ஏனெனில் திரு வாளர் டட்ளி சேஞநாயக்க அவர்கள் பெருந் தன்மை வாய்ந்தவர். அவர் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்தி ரக் கட்சியினரைப்போலத் தமிழ்ப் பிரதிநிதி களே ஏமாற்ற விரும்பாத காரணத்தால் தம் மால் நிறைவேற்ற முடியாத வாக்குறுதிகளேத் தமிழ்ப் பிரதிநிதிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க முன்வர வில்லே. இந்தப் பெருந்தன்மை அவருக்குரி யது. இதனுல் அன்று ஒற்றுமையான ஒரு தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தை அமைக்க ஐக்கிய தேசி யக் கட்சியினர் தவறிவிட்டார்கள்.

இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில்தான் தமிழ் மக் களுக்குச் சில உரிமைகளேத் தருவதாகச் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியினர் முன் வந்தார் கள். இந்தச் சம்பவங்களின் அடிப்படையிலே 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆடி மாதத்தில் மற்றும் ஒரு பொதுத் தேர்தல் இந்த நாட்டிலே நடை பெற்றது. தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களின் உதவி யுடன் 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டுப் பொதுத் தேர்த லில் பதவிக்கு வந்த ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி அரசாங்கத்தினர் தாம் பதவியில் அமர்ந்து கொண்ட பின்னர் தமிழ் மக்களுக் குக் கொடுத்த வாக்குறு திகளே மறந்து சிங் களம் மட்டும் சட்டத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு தங்கள் ஆட்சியை நிலே நாட்ட முயன்றனர். நான் பெயர் குறிப்பிட விரும்பா விட்டாலும் உத்தியோக முறையிலும் அமைச் சர் முறையிலும் பதவி வகித்த இரண்டு டயஸ் களினுலேயே ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியும் இந்த நாடும் இன்றைய நிலேக்கு வந்தன என்று கூறுவேன். அன்றேல் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுத**ந்** தொக் கட்சியினதும் இந்த நாட்டினதும் நில இன்று வேறு விதமாக இருந்திருக்கும். தனிச் சிங்கள தீவிரவாதிகளாக ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியினர் மீண்டும் மாறியபடியினுல் தான் அவர்களுக்கு இன்றைய நிலே ஏற்பட்டது. 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆடி மாதத்தில் பதவிக்கு வந்த ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியினர் தாஞ கவே அழிந்ததை நாம் கண்டோம். இதைத் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்ற சம்பவங்களே எல் லோரும் அறிவர்.

1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு பொதுத் தேர்தலில் ஐக் கிய தேசியக் கட்சி மிகப் பலம் வாய்ந்த கட்சியாக தனது முன்னேய கொள்கைகளே அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஒரு தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தை இந்த நாட்டில் உரு

வாக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் இன்று தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தை அமைத்து இருக்கின் றது. கௌரவ சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த அரசியல் வரலாறு படிப்பிக்கின்ற பாடத்தை இடதுசாரிக் கட்சியினர் நன்குணச வேண்டும். இன்று பொருளாதாரத் துறை யிலே போட்டி நடக்களில்லே. தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு மொழி, தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு இனம், தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு சமயம் ஏகாதிபத்தியம் நடத்துவதா, அல்லது இந்நாட்டில் வாழும் எல்லா இனத் தினரும் சேர்ந்து இந்நாட்டு அரசியலிலே பங்கு கொண்டு வாழ்வதா என்பதுதான் போட்டி. ஆனுல் இப்போட்டியிலே குத்துக் காணம் அடித்தவர்கள் இடது சாரிக் கட்சி யினர். 1955 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியினர்தாம், 'தாங்கள் தமிழ் மொழிக்கு சமத்துவங்கேட்ட போது தங் களேக் குழப்பினர்கள்' என்று எதிர்க்கட்சி மினர் சொன்ஞர்கள்' இன்று தமிழ் மொழிக்கு உரிமை கொடுக்கப்படுகின்ற சமயத்திலே அதை இடது சாரிக் கட்சியினர்தாம் குழப்பு கின்ற நிலேயில் இருக்கிருர்கள். அது மட்டு மல்ல, அந்தக் காலத்திலே தமிழாசுக் கட்சி காலஞ்சென்ற திரு. பண்டாரநாயக்கவுடன் ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்தபோது, "ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி ஒரு வகுப்புவாதக் கட்சி" யென்று மேடைகள் தோறும் முழங்கிய எட்டி யாந்தோட்டைப் பிரதிநிதி இன்று அந்தச் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியுடன் சேர்ந்திருப் பதை நாங்கள் காண்கிறேம். எனவே, வகுப்பு வாதக் கட்சி என்று எந்தக் கட்சியை வம் ணித்தார்களோ அக்கட்சியுடன் சேர்ந்து கொண்டு இப்பொழுது ஆட்சிக்கு வந்திருக் கின்ற புதிய அரசாங்கம் தமிழுக்கு உரிமை கொடுக்கப் போகின்ற போது அதைக் கெடுப் பதற்காக வகுப்புவாதத்தைப் பரப்புடுன்ற தொண்டைச் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் அந்த இடதுசாரிக் கட்சியினர்தான்.

எனக்கு மூன் பேசிய சில இடதுசாரி அங் கத்தவர்கள் நாங்கள் சிறுபான்மை இனத்தின ரைக் காப்பாற்றுகிரும் என்று சொன்னூர் கள். சிறுபான்மை இனத்தினரைக் காப் பாற்றுவதென்ருல், அவர்களுடைய மொழிமை அழித்துவிட்டு எவ்வாறு அவர்களேக் காப் பாற்ற முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகி நேன்? இன்று இந்நாட்டிலே ஒரு உறுதியான ஆட்சி நிலவுவதை, நாம் நமது நாட்டைப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றம்

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[කා. පො. ඉරත් තිනම් මයා.] பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். ஒரு மொழி, ஒரு இனம், ஒரு சமயம் என்ற கொள் கையை விட்டு எல்லாரும் இந்நாட்டிலே சம மானவர்கள், இந்நாட்டு முன்னேற்றத்தில் அனேவரும் பங்குகொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற கொள்கையை எந்தக் கட்சி கைக்கொள்ளு **கின் நதோ**—இப்பொழுது ஐக்கிய தேசிய**க்** கட்சி இக்கொள்கையைத்தான் கைக்கொள்ளு கிறது — அக்கட்சியினுல்தான் அரசாங்கம் நிறுவப்படுவது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. ஆகவே, பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் சில கொள் கைகளே வைத்துக்கொண்டு இடதுசாரிக் கட்சியினர், இன ஒற்றுமைபற்றிய தங்களு ைய கொள்கைகளேக் குலேத்துவிட்டு இனத் துரோகிகளாக மாறிவிட்டார்கள். இவர் கள் இந்நாடு வளமடையப் பாடுபடும் ேதசிய அரசாங்கத்தை உடைப்பதற்குப் பயன்படுத்தும் கருவி என்ன? தமிழருக்கு மொழி உரிமை கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்பது தான். நான் தமிழ் மக்கள் சார்பிலும், சிங்கள மக்கள் சார்பிலும், ஏனேய சிறுபான்மையோர் சார்பிலும் இந்த இடது சாரியினரை, தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தோடு முழுமனத்துடன், பெரு மனத்துடன் ஒத்துழைக்க வருக என்**ற** அழைக்கிறேன்.

மொழிப் பிரச்சினே தீர்க்கப்பட்டால் எப்படி பெப்படி இந்நாட்டு மக்கள் கட்சிகளே ஆதரிப் பார்கள் என்பது சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆகை யால் இம்மொழிப் பிரச்சினேயைத் தீர்க்கும் விடயத்தை நாங்கள் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி பிடம் விட்டுக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சிறு மனங் கொள்ளாமல்—இந்த மொழிப்போச்சி கோயை நாங்கள் தீர்க்குகிறேம், நீங்கள் தீர்க் கக்கூடாது என்று நிற்காமல்—இந்தப் போலிக் காரணத்தைவிட்டுவிட்டு, சிறுபான்மையினரு டைய தமிழ்மொழி உரிமையை வழங்கு வதற்கு அவர்களும் பெருமனத்தோடு இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் இடதுசாரியினரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

மொழியை ஒரு கருவியாகக் கொண்டு எப் படி சமசமாசக் கட்சியினர் இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தைக் குலேக்கப் போகிறூர்கள் என் பதற்கு அவர்களுடைய பேச்சுச் சான்றுக இருக்கிறது. திரு. கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா திருக்கோணமஃயில் பேசும்போது குறிப் பிட்ட சில வார்த்தைகளே நான் இங்கு வாசிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

"தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களுக்குக் கொ**டுத்த உறு** மொழிகளே நிறைவேற்றுது எமாற்றும் தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தை விட்டு, தமிழ் மக்**கன் எங்க**ளோடு தங்கள் உரிமைகளேப் பெற முன்வர வேண்டும்."

அது மட்டுமல்ல, செங்களம் மட்டும் சட்டத் தைத் திருத்தாமல் தமிழை வட மாகாணத்தி லும் கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திலும் ஆட்சி மொழி யாக்க முடியாது என்றும் அவர் குறிப் பிட்டார். சிறுபான்மையோருடைய மொழி உரிமையைத் தருவதற்கு சிங்களம் மட்டும் சட்டத்தை நாங்கள் திருத்த வேண்டுமென்று கூறவில்லே. ஆனுல், அச்சட்டத்தை திருத்து வதனுல்தான் இந்நாட்டுச் சிறுபான்மை மக் கள் பெரும்பான்மை மக்களோடு சமாதான மாக வாழ்வதற்கு ஒரு வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படு மென்று எண்ணி**றல் அதனேத் திருத்து**வதி**ல்** ஒரு குறையுமில்லே. ஏனென்றுல் சட்டங்கள் மக்களுக்காக ஆக்கப்படுகின்றனவே அன்றி மக்கள் சட்டத்துக்காக ஆக்கப்படவில்லே. இந் தியாவிலே ஆக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மொழிச் சட்டம் இன்று திருத்தப்பட இருக்கின்றதென்பதை யும் நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

எனக்குத் தரப்பட்டுள்ள நேரம் முடிவத னுலே நான் என*து* பேச்சை நீடித்துக்கொண் டிருக்க விரும்பவில்லே. சிறுபான்மையினருக்கு இந்த நாட்டிலே தமிழ் மொழி உரிமையைத் தருவதற்காக இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கத் தோடு எல்லாரும், குறிப்பாக எதிர்க்கட்சியி னர் ஒன்றுபட்டு ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தப் பிரச் சினே தீர்ந்த பின்னர்தான் இந்நாட்டிலே பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலே நாங்கள் முன் னேறவும், கட்சிகள் வளரவும் வாய்ப்பு இருக் கும் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுக்றேன். நன்றி.

පූ. භා. 10.25

පී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා. (දෙවී නුවර)

(திரு. டி. எச். டபிள்யு. டி சில்வா—தெவி நுவர)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva—Devinuwara)

Mr. Speaker, in making a few remarks on the Budget Estimates presented by the Minister of Finance of the new Government for the first time on the Floor of this House, I should, firstly, like to congratulate

him on the simplicity of manner in which he presented his Budget to the Members of this House.

There were two parts of the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance. I mean the preamble read out by him and the second part, the major portion, on the economic state of the country and the policies which the present Government hope to pursue to tackle the problems of the country. I wish, first of all, to comment on the preamble to the Budget speech of the Minister of Finance and to say that it did not tally, did not fit in, did not synchronize, with the rest of the contents of the speech made by him. The main task of a Government in a country like Ceylon in the present period in which we live, in this epoch, should be to increase the national wealth of the country, and by increasing the of the country national wealth to raise the living standard of our people, to solve the unemployment problem and the other associated problems. To achieve all these it is necessary to increase the national wealth, and this should be done in the context of the situation and the conditions prevailing in this country, both politically and economically.

The problems of Ceylon are not all similar to problems of other countries in this region which have recently gained their independence. We have peculiar problems of our own. This task of national devedeveloplopment, economic ment, expansion of our economy, increasing the national product, has to be considered against the background of the situation that exists in the country. It must be realized that this stupendous task has to be done in a country-to use the words of a famous lady economist who visited this country—whose people are enjoying the fruits before planting the tree. It must also be realized that unlike in other countries in this region Ceylon is spending 20 per cent. of its revenue on education. There is no other country in this region, or anywhere else in the world, where there is free education from the kindergarten to the university; this is a country in which there is a free health service; this is a country in which the transport service is subsidized—and our transport rates are the cheapest in the world. Our railway has been running at a tremendous loss for the last forty to fifty years. The bus rates, as I mentioned earlier, are the lowest in the world, and it is so with our railway. That is not all; Ceylon is the only country in the world which makes rice available 25 cents a measure to the consumer; Ceylon is the only country in the world which buys locally produced rice at 85 cents a measure and sells it to the consumer at 25 cents, and which imports rice at 50 to 60 cents measure and sells it to the consumer at 25 cents. Any Government has to consider any future economic development under these conditions that exist and with this situation in the background. Therefore, in a country like Ceylon, whilst we have to maintain and sustain all these services I mentioned, the problem or the task is to find the necessary financial resources for a programme of economic development.

We, in Ceylon, have human resources in plenty. Our human resources are increasing at the rate of 2.8 per cent. per year. We have sufficient and considerable natural But the financial resources. resources necessary for planned development of this country have to be found, and I say the bulk of it must be found here at home. As to the pattern of development that a country like Ceylon should pursue, I hold today the view that I held in 1957 that it should be on the basis of a mixed economy—

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ඛන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Hear, hear!

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පි. එච්. ඩබ්ලිට්. ද සිල්වා මයා. (இரு. பீ. எச். டபின்யூ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

—where both the public sector and the private sector participate and coordinate their work on a well thought out plan. I have not changed from that position taken up by the 1957 M. E. P. Government of the late Mr. Bandaranaike, nor have we of the S. L. F. P. today changed that position, that the country should be developed on the basis of a mixed economy, nor was it inconsistent for the two Left parties to join the last Coalition Government. When we agreed to the 14-point programme it was within the ambit and the scope of the position taken up from 1957 and maintained up to today by the S. L. F. P. Therefore, I do not see the inconsistency of my position today—the inconsistency mentioned by the Hon. Minister of State.

If the present Government says that they too accept the policies of the late Mr. Bandaranaike to the extent that their plans for development -and their hopes too-are on the same lines as those of the late Mr. Bandaranaike we disagree with them. We do not accept the position that the present Government is going to develop the country on the basis of both the public and private sectors. What is envisaged by the present Government is the development of the economy entirely by the private sector to the neglect of the public sector. The basis on which they are hoping to get foreign aid for the bulk of the financial needs for development purposes is investment in the private sector only. What they propose to do is to depend entirely on foreign aid, foreign investment and foreign loans for development—as they hope—of the private sector.

The purpose of my having said what I have mentioned now with regard to the development aspect and as to why we disagree with the present Government in its policies is contained in the words of the Hon. Minister of Finance in his Budget speech. The Hon. Minister of

Finance cannot deny, nor can this country deny, nor should this Government deny that from 1956—within the last nine years—an attempt has been made and something has been done to increase the national product, to expand the economy both in the public and the private sectors. It may be that what has been achieved is not sufficient, taking into consideration the immensity of the problem and the natural increase in population annually. But no one will deny that both the public sector and the private sector have expanded considerably within the last ten years. All this has happened in spite of the difficulties I enumerated at the beginning of my speech, and while maintaining, as the Governments did, all the social servicesthe educational, health and other services—and the rice subsidy.

In spite of all those difficulties, all those problems, the last Government and the one previous to it—the Governments from 1956 till today—have definitely made an impact upon the economy of this country.

Mr. Speaker, our charge is that there is nothing in the proposals placed before this House to indicate that the rate of progress of development is going to increase faster than it did in the past. It is not only the public sector that the last Government helped. It must not be forgotten that in the field of agriculture some of the measures taken by the last Government have contributed greaty towards the increase of the national wealth of this country.

It is the last Government which introduced the Tea Replanting Subsidy Scheme; it is the last Government which continued the Rubber Rehabilitation Scheme mainly because of and due to the Ceyon-China Rubber-Rice Pact. The basis of the rubber rehabilitation programme in this country which has contributed to the increase of national wealth is the Ceylon-China Agreement where we got a premium on rubber for a number of years and where we got extra aid during the last few years instead of the premium.

Minister of last few Digitized by Noolaham Foundation noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

**—දෙවනවර** කියවීම

It is the last Government which within the past ten years not only expanded the rubber rehabilitation programme but also introduced the Tea Replanting Subsidy Scheme, granted subsidized fertilizer to the coconut producer—

ශරා ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (පිහාරය ලිනු. ஆர். නූවකාර අත) (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene) I started it.

පී. එච්. ඩබලිච්. ද සිල්චා මයා. (திரு. பி. எச். டபின்யூ, டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

But the subsidy was increased by the last Government. It was increased in respect of paddy cultivation by the last Government. So it is not correct to say that the last Government ignored the private sector and agriculture. Most of the money that has been expended has been on the development of both these sectors in industry as well as agriculture.

Now I said that our charge is that the proposals contained in this Budget do not show any appreciable increase by way of monetary provision under the Estimates to increase the national product. If you examine the Estimates you will find that most of the monies voted as capital expenditure is for the continuation of existing projects. The Hon. Minister of Finance says that Rs. 558 million has been provided in the current year's Estimates for capital expenditure and that it is now estimated that the actual expenditure would be somewhere around Rs. 475 million. The Government has therefore increased the capital expenditure for 1965-66 to Rs. 577 million. But if you examine what this capital expenditure is you will find that this capital expenditure is entirely for the continuation of the projects initiated by the previous Governments.

The monies that have been allocated include the amounts underspent in the previous year and there is not one new prpoject in the field of industry contained in the Estimates presented by the Hon. Minister of

Finance. The only new vote is for Rs. 39 million for fisheries develop-And in respect of this 39 million there is a foot-note. I do not know Mr. Speaker, how they have arrived at that figure. Originally the estimated capital expenditure was to be Rs. 93 million, but according to the foot-note it says that of this amount Rs. 11 million represents the value of assets taken over from the Fisheries Department. The provision made in the Estimates for this year is Rs. 39 million. Does the Rs. 93 million mentioned in the Estimates as the total estimated capital expenditure represent the amount that the Government proposes to give to the Fisheries Corporation for its development programme? That is not made clear. Apart from this difference as I stated earlier, there is not one new project in the items of capital expenditure except for the monies voted for the continuation and the completion of some of the projects started by the previous Government.

ශරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවිකුම (රජයේ වැඩ, නැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමනි)

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம—அர சாங்கக் கட்டுவேலே, தபால், தந்திப் போக்கு வரத்து அமைச்சர்)

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

Where is the time?

පී. එට්. ඩබ්ලිට්. ද සිල්ටා මයා. (திரு. பீ. எச். டபின்யூ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

I am not saying that you have time. What I am saying is that it is not there.

ගරු මොන් ටේගු ජයවිකුම

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)
(The Hon. Montague Jayewickreme)

Do not say it if you know the reason.

පී. එචි. ඩබිලිවි. ද සිල්වා මයා. (කිලු. பீ. எச். டபின்யூ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

one new prpoject in the field of industry contained in the Estimates claims that more monies have been presented by the Hon. Minister of a voted for the expansion of the eco-

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දෙවන වර කියවීම

[පි. එව්. බබලිව්. ද ශිල් වා මයා.] nomy, to increase the Gross National Product, unlike the previous government.

I only wanted to prove to you that there is no truth in that statement. The only significant vote under capital expenditure is the sum of Rs. 39 million for the Fisheries Corporation.

I now wish to deal with that subject at some length. Some time ago we were presented with a draft plan for the development of fisheries drawn up by the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation. Now it would appear from a statement made by the Hon. Minister on the Floor of the House that this plan has not yet been accepted by the Cabinet. The Hon. Prime Minister in reply to a question by the hon. Member for Dompe the other day said:

"....The hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) was very concerned about the discussion I had yesterday with the fish mudalalis. In regard to that matter, a certain scheme has been contemplated by the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries. That scheme, as the Hon. Minister had said earlier, when you questioned him I think about the publication of a plan, has to be accepted by the Government and even the contemplated measure will be put up by the Hon. Minister to the Cabinet."—[Official Report, 27th July, 1965; Vol. 60, c. 3062.]

So, I propose to go into the question of the Fisheries Development Plan with a view to making some criticisms so that the Government and the Hon. Minister would consider them and revise some of the proposals contained in this Plan. In making these criticisms, I am not belittling the genuine enthusiasm of the officers responsible for the presentation of this report. But this Fisheries Development Plan contained in this report has to be reconsidered and revised in certain very important aspects.

Firstly, this is a very ambitious plan drawn up without full and sufficient data and surveys which should be available before a comprehensive plan of this nature involving the investment of Rs. 1,500 million is

undertaken by the Government involving an annual investment of over Rs. 75 million. I think certain aspects of this have to be reconsidered and revised.

The Ceylon Fisheries Corporation. the framers of this report, was set up on 1st October 1964, and they state:

"Since its establishment the Board of Directors of the Corporation has been engaged in drawing up a long-term plan for the development of Ceylon's fisheries.... The Board of Directors visited various fishing centres in the Island and discussed the problems of the industry with the fishermen. We now present a Plan for which we take responsibility, fully conscious of the magnitude of the task involved. We are confident that the Plan can be implemented."

So that, the preparation of the plan started somewhere in October and they finalized it and handed it over to the present Government which has not yet accepted or approved it.

With regard to the policies of the present Government, the report states:

"The Policy of the Government with regard to the fishing industry was set out as follows in the speech from the Throne delivered on 9th April, 1965:—

'A programme will be implemented to develop to the fullest possible extent the fishing industry in the country. This will include the building up of a scheme for deep sea fisheries on a modern scale with groups of related fisheries activities so that the country will be in a position to supply all its local requirements of fish and fish products.'"

The first observation I wish to make is that, although the objective of the Government as declared is self-sufficiency, the Board of Directors of the Fisheries Corporation, in their plan, say that their objective is not self-sufficiency but production of fish for purposes of export.

The report states:

"At the end of the twelfth year the Corporation, the Government and the country would have an asset which is annually earning a profit of 184 million rupees and bringing in every year foreign exchange to the value of 315 million rupees. Fish would then, in all probability, have replaced rubber as the second biggest foreign exchange earner for the country."

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I say that this is too ambitious a plan. Firstly, the farmers of the plan have not taken into consideration the necessity for further surveys in certain fields with regard to the development of the fishing industry. The plan starts by saying that Ceylon is surrounded by a continental shelf the extent of which is almost half the land area of the country. Then it goes on to say that not only has this rich source of cheap food been virtually untapped but even its potential supply has been barely investigated. And you are going to invest Rs. 1,500 million hoping to make the fishing industry the second biggest foreign exchange earner in the country while the "rich source" has been barely investigated. That is my position and that is my criticism. The plan speaks of "Ceylon's continental shelf", and calculations are made on the extent and the depth of the continental shelf of Ceylon based on the report of an Indian marine biologist. The entire basis of this calculation is taken from a journal called "The Journal of Marine Biologists' Association of India" which contains a report on a survey made—a limited survey—of the seas around Mannar, the continental shelf around Mannar. Now, Mr. Speaker, an accurate estimate of the extent of the continental shelf for the purpose of this plan is very important because there is a popular misconception that fish is available anywhere in the sea. One talks of deep-sea fishing, There is no fish in the deep seas. Fish survive, and you find them only where the rays of the sun penetrate. That is why, although the extent of sea in the world is larger than that of land, fish is only found in what are called continental shelves-in other words, the platforms on which continents or islands are situated.

The continental shelf of Ceylon is very narrow in the south and broader in the north. In the south it extends to about 10 or 15 miles and broadens out in the north. It also forms a part of the continental shelf of India, north of Mannar. So the richest

portion of the continental shelf accessible to us is situated north of Mannar, and the entire scheme is based on an estimate of this continental shelf north of Mannar which is the broadest in Ceylon.

There is another difficulty. As I said the continental shelf of Ceylon which is about ten to fifteen miles in the south, broadens to about thirty miles, and goes on to join the continental shelf of India.

The estimates are made on the basis that neither the Government of India nor the Government of Travancore, is going to develop fisheries and that they will not go ahead with their programme of development in this respect at all, but that the entire sea around Ceylon is going to be exploited exclusively by Ceylon and the people of Ceylon. That is not so. The Government of India and the Government of Travancore, have their own plans for the development of fisheries.

This brings me to a very important problem. In developing fisheries in Ceylon the basic requirement, if we are thinking in terms of developing production by our local fishermen, should be development by means of the small boats and not by the big trawlers and the big ships. We have had experience with our trawlers. According to this plan they are hoping to invest in twenty trawlers. Apart from the fact that even fisheries are subject to the law of diminishing returns and that the Government of India together with the Government of Travancore, would be fishing in these areas, according to the opinions expressed in the past by some of the experts the maximum number of trawlers that can operated from Ceylon is about five or six.

The area where trawlers can be used, the total trawlable area, what is called the Wadge Bank and the Pedro Bank, is about 5,000 square miles. In the North Atlantic where trawling is done on a very big scale even today, if you analyse the figures

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you will find that they are using one trawler for a thousand square miles. This is in the North Atlantic from the region of Iceland down further south. In this area where the largest number of trawlers are used, the figure is one trawler per thousand square miles. But in Ceylon, in a trawlable area of 5,000 square miles which is also going to be exploited by the Government of India, we are going to have twenty trawlers! And what is the experience with our trawlers?

We are estimating that a trawler would bring 800,000 pounds of fish annually. That is an over-estimation. It had been estimated that the annual output of a trawler would be 600 tons. Even that figure has not been maintained. If you see the Administration Report of the Director of Fisheries for the last year you will find that the two trawlers in Ceylon have produced 886,000 pounds and 900,000 pounds respectively, which is less than 600 tons. Of the 90,000 tons of fish produced in Ceylon today, the trawlers are producing only 1,000 tons, whereas the bulk of the fish is produced by our fishermen with the small 3-ton mechanized boat. The 3-ton mechanized boat, introduced in 1957, has been the factor responsible for the increase in fish production in this country from 1957 up to date. Fish production has doubled as a result of the introduction of the small 3-ton mechanized boat. That is a fact that is not denied even by the authors of this report.

This is what the Development Plan says at page 5:

"The mechanized traditional craft and the small mechanized boats date from around 1958 and have been mainly responsible for the increase in fish production from 40,000 tons in 1958 to 90,000 tons in 1964."

Fish production has more than doubled by our local fishermen using the small mechanized boat during the last seven years. These are the figures which are contained in a report made by the F. A. O. expert as well. So that if we are to increase further our fish production it is necessary that the

Corporation should concentrate on supplying more small mechanized boats and not think of the big trawlers and the big ships.

Instead of investing in that field, the corporation should rather invest even 1/10th of that money in the field which has factually proved to be the most successful method of fish production by the 70,000 or 80,000 persons engaged in this industry. It should not depend entirely on the large ships of big companies which are proposed to be introduced under the aegis of the corporation.

I say this because in this plan, in spite of the contribution made by the 3-ton mechanized boat, it is proposed within two years to stop entirely the small mechanized boat. It is proposed in this plan to stop entirely the supply of the small mechanized boat within two years. They are providing for only 250 boats next year and another 250 the year after. After that, there will be no more mechanized boats.

At present there are about 1,500 mechanized boats. It is this fleet of 1,500 mechanized boats that has doubled our fish production, and it is in this very field that the Corporation proposes to make a curtailment and then stop the supply. Within the next two years only 500 boats are to be given. After that, they will be taking to the bigger trawlers, the bigger ships—the 20-tonners, the 60-tonners, the 80-tonners and a large number of 11-tonners.

Mr. Speaker, I think that is a matter which should be reconsidered by the Hon. Minister and the Government. The proposal contained in the Development Plan in regard to the introduction of bigger boats, the concentration on bigger boats instead of the smaller boats, is not going to contribute to the increase of fish production in this country. With regard to the two questions of self-sufficiency and export mentioned in this report, I say that it would be wiser to first achieve the objective of self-sufficiency and not depend to

finance this scheme, as has been stated in the report, entirely on the foreign exchange earnings from the export of fish.

The second matter to which I should like to refer with regard to this plan is the distribution of fish, which is also important, although I believe the question of production is more important. The question of distribution is an important factor not only from the point of view of development but also from the point of view of the consumer in order to make available to him fish at lower prices if possible.

I believe the proposals made by the Fisheries Corporation to undertake the wholesale distribution of fish and the methods they proposed to adopt for that purpose were correct. But unfortunately, it has not been possible to introduce their scheme in the manner contemplated by them, and as a result certain difficulties have arisen. The Hon. Prime Minister himself has had discussions with the people in the trade in order to remove certain false impressions those people appeared to have had with regard to the contemplated scheme of fish distribution. He assured the House that a full opportunity will be given to us to discuss the details of the scheme, but we have not had that opportunity yet; so I am making use of this opportunity to offer some criticisms and observations in order to show what exactly is happening today.

What is happening today is that the corporation, having revised its original plan, is now in the position of a supplier to the wholesale dealers at the St. John's market. The corporation buys the fish from the supplier-mudalalis in the outstations at certain prices, then brings the fish to Colombo and without giving the fish direct to the retail trader or the vatti-amma or the cycle-hawker supplies it to the wholesalers. The wholesalers buy the fish at certain prices from the corporation and they

decide the prices at which the fish is to be distributed through the retail trader, because the question of price is a matter that is controlled by them. As a result, the producer is not getting the benefit of this scheme. Neither the small mudalali at the supply centre nor the small distributing retail trader nor the vatti-amma gets any benefit. Nor does the consumer get any benefit.

As things are today, the corporation's fish that is bought under this scheme, is supplied mainly to 18 mudalalis at St. John's market, and about 10 mudalalis of Maradana and Borella. If you go through the names of these mudalalis, you will find that they are not retailers, but wholesalers. In the corporation's list of distributors the following names appear and these are the people to whom the corporation hands over the fish:

M. M. Samudeen & Bros.

E. A. Algama

H. Somaratna

K. H. Wilbert Silva

N. J. A. Simon Perera

D. N. T. Algama

D. S. Algama

D. L. Algama

W. G. Mendis

G. H. Siripala de Silva

W. Abraham Boteju

R. A. Peter Perera

Mrs. W. W. L. S. de Silva

Herbert Algama

A. S. Chelliah

R. A. Charlette Nona

R. A. Dharmadasa

M. D. Cyril Perera

All these people are wholesalers.

**පී. බී. ජී. කෙනමන් මයා.** (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන මන්නී)

(திரு. பீ. ஜி. பி. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்ரும் அங்கத்தவர்)

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

prices from the corporation and they ham FoWhat about Davith Singho?

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

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

Davith Singho is not one of them. What really is happening is that these people are reaping the benefit at the expense of the corporation and the Ministry.

The one key factor in the scheme contemplated and envisaged by the Ministry to effectively benefit the consumer is the ice plant. He who has the ice can control the fish sales in Ceylon because all traders have to go to this man for their ice for the preservation and transport of fish. One of the drawbacks we have in Ceylon, Sir, in spite of the increase in fish production is that we do not have a single refrigerator railway wagon for the transport of fish. Most of the outstation suppliers are still using the primitive method of just dumping ice and fish in a box and sending them out for sale. So that, as far as distribution is concerned, if the corporation and its officers want to implement this scheme—and I think they can then the ice plant must be in the control of the corporation. Without that, if you want to implement this scheme as is happening today, then the consumer is not going to benefit. The small trader, the retailer and the vattiamma are not going to benefit. The supplier at the beach and the producer are not going to benefit. Once again, it is only the wholesaler who is going to benefit by this scheme.

This scheme is in the process of implementation. There may be certain things happening due to the fact that the scheme has only just started. There is time for it to improve. If this scheme is to be implemented successfully, then the fish bought by the corporation should be distributed not only at the St. John's market but also distributed very freely to the other markets at Wellawatte, Bambalapitiya, Thimbirigasyaya and so on. But what is happening today is that everything is being centred St. John's Market. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, this is a matter to which, I am sure, the Government and particularly the Hon. Minister will give serious consideration. The people have not yet been able to benefit by the Fisheries Corporation's Scheme.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have dealt at some length with the question of the development of fisheries. If I telt that this scheme contained in the draft plan should be revised or amended in certain respects, I have given the reasons why. I think it is a mistake to concentrate at the moment on the larger boats. Experience has proved that it is the small, 3½ ton mechanized boat that has contributed to the increase in the haul. Curtailing that service and concentrating on bigger boats, trawlers and ships is, I think, a mistake from the point of view of the development of the industry. It would be disadvantageous to the fishing community or those who are engaged in this industry as a whole.

Another point is, these 3½ tons small boats can be bought by the average fisherman in our fishing villages. Today there is a big demand for them. The demand is so great that they have even to draw lots to see who is to get the boat. People are prepared to produce the fish, but to do so they want the boats. The difficulty is the non-availability of a sufficient number of these boats. It is within the means of the fishermen to purchase them.

I know that most of the boats issued by the department were taken on loan. In some instances the instalments due on the loans have not been paid. Those difficulties are there. But by and large there is a greater demand for this small  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ton boat.

The big 11-ton boat has to be purchased by a company. It is expensive and costs around Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000. This amount is not within the reach of the average fisherman. But certainly the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ton boat is within the reach of the average fisherman.

ශරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන (කමාන්න හා ධීවර ඇමනි)

(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன— கைத்தொழில், கடற்றெழில் அமைச்சர்)

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

That is the plan of your Government, not mine.

8. එව්. ඩබලිව්. ද සිල්වා මහා. (திரு. பீ. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

It is true that this plan has been prepared by the previous Government. It operated from the 1st of October 1964.

கூடி கி. கி. கூடு. ஆகிறைப்பெறை (கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன) (The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena) I will give you the details.

8. එච්. ඩබ්ලිට්. ද සිල් වා මයා. (இரு. பீ. எச். டபின்யூ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

According to this plan the 11-ton boat is going to play the major role.

கூடு வீ. பே. ஷம். ஒதைப்பெற (கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன) (The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

It is not a plan of this Ministry; it is a plan only of the corporation, prepared by the last Government.

8. එව්. බබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. பீ. எச். டபின்பூ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

I am glad to have been enlightened on that. I thought this money to be voted is for the purpose of implementing this plan.

குடி கி. கி. டி.பீ. ஆக். குணவர்தன) (The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena) No. —දෙවනවර කියවීම

පී. එචි. ඩබ්ලිට්. ද සිල්වා මයා. (තිගැ. යි. எச். டபின்யூ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

I am enlightened. I thank the Hon. Minister for giving me the assurance that this plan has nothing to do with the future of the Fisheries Corporation and that the money is not voted for that. If that is so, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider the criticisms I have made. I have made constructive criticism. I believe the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ton mechanized boat has been responsible for doubling the fish haul in this country. There is a demand for these boats, and we have been able to cope with this demand. Not only the question of boats, there are other aspects as well, such as the development of harbours, anchorages, the removal of froth and other obstructions to fisheries harbours. If these small needs, such as the development of small harhours and anchorages, the removal of rocks and obstructions in the fisheries harbours, are attended to, and if, in keeping with the desire and the enthusiasm of the fishermen, the use of small mechanized boats on a wide scale is encouraged, I have no doubt that this country will, as a result of the enterprise and energy of our fishermen, attain self-sufficiency in fish.

I stated earlier that the proposals contained in the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance do not contowards increasing tribute national product of the country to such an extent as to make any big difference between the rate of progress during the time of the last Government and the rate of progress contemplated by the Hon. Minister. also said, at the beginning of my speech, that in a country like Ceylon, which has to increase its national wealth, which has to concentrate on production. two or three important factors have to be kept in mind. In a country which has gained its independence in recent years, in implementing its development programmes and in finding the necessary financial resources for implementing those pronoolaham.org | aavargrammes, it is necessary to be always

[පී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.] vigilant in order to preserve its political independence, to achieve the objective of economic independence, and to preserve the principle of nonalignment that goes with it. So far as I can see, in framing this Budget the Government has revealed, not only to the public of this country but to the entire world, that they cannot do anything without aid, without foreign loans, without foreign investment. So, the policy of this Government is to depend almost entirely on what is called foreign aid for future development. What is foreign aid? It is not a gift or a grant; it is a loan on which we have to pay interest over a period of years. Once you obtain a loan there exists between the country that accepts it and the country that gives it the relationship of debtor and creditor. When you become dependent on foreign loans of a certain nature and magnitude, there is the great danger that your political independence, your freedom to act independently and to pursue a policy of non-alignment, are in jeo-pardy. We are not opposed to foreign aid, foreign loans or foreign capital to some extent, but not to the extent that this Government welcomes it. The finances necessary for your programmes must be found as far as possible, in this country, and it is for that purpose that in 1957 the Kaldor scheme of taxation was introduced. It is true I supported it, because I thought—and even today I think that that would have been a very good mechanism for saving sufficient money, domestic savings, for the purpose of diverting it to development. That was the purpose of the Kaldor scheme. The Hon. Minister of State says that because we accepted it in 1957, and we accepted the policies of Mr. Bandaranaike in 1957, we should accept the Kaldor principles in 1965. The main feature in the Kaldor scheme of taxation is that, apart from principles, it must stand or fall in its entirety; it must be implemented either in toto or not at all. I had a conversation with Professor —දෙවනවර කියවීම

ශරු බී. පී. ආර්. ගුණුවර්ඛන

(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

We did not accept his scheme in full.

පී. එව්. ඔබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(திரு. பீ. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி செல்வா)

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

We did not. I am only saying that it was never implemented in full in any country—not even in India.

ශරු බී. පි. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டீ. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

Nowhere has it ever been implemented in full up to date.

පී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(திரு. பீ. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி சில்வா)

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

It has not been implemented in full, I agree. The other day, the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) read out an extract from a speech made recently by Professor Kaldor where he has explained why his scheme had failed. Firstly, because it was never implemented in full.—[Interruption]. I am not blaming this Government in particular. In so many countries it has failed; even here we did not try to implement it in full. We only introduced some of the proposals in one year. It has failed, firstly because it was not meant to be implemented in that way; and secondly, Professor Kaldor himself has now realized that the reason for the failure is not so much the scheme itself but-as he states—the external political agencies which interfere with the full imple-Kaldor himself at that time not the scheme.

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ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජාා ඇමනි සහ අගුාමාතාෘතුමාගේ ත් රාජාාරක් ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමනිගේ ත් පාර්ලිමේන් තු ලේ කම්)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இரா ஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

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

He blames the Opposition.

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Professor Kaldor is blaming all the countries where he has given his advice, because \_\_\_\_\_ country, as the Hon. Minister said, accepted his schemes in full.

The point I am trying to stress is that the steps taken by this Government in the direction of encouraging local private investment, as they call it, are of a negative nature. No positive steps have been taken to bring about the necessary domestic savings and to utilize them for the purpose of development. You are going to depend entirely on foreign aid, and that too, not from the World Bank. That is the second point. Other countries have taken loans from the World Bank, so has Ceylon. But this time the proposed loans or whatever they are, are not from the World Bank, but from a consortium of countries. The only connection between the World Bank and these countries is that the World Bank is giving them advice, and I do not know whether it would back or underwrite the loans. The loans are not being given by the World Bank. The loans contemplated will have to be negotiated separately with each country constituting the consortium. So when you are depending entirely on the loans from countries with which you have not even started negotiations, where even the terms and conditions under which these

loans are to be given are not known, and where you have to bargain with these countries before the actual loans are granted—you have already revealed that we cannot do without these loans and that it is a sine qua non for the implementation of our Budget and future programmeswhen you go to the bargaining table where do you stand in relation to the working out of the details of these agreements? Then will you not be in a position where these countries will be able to dictate terms to you? Some of these countries would attach certain political conditions either specifically or by implication. Further, the amount of credit you can get would depend on the politics of the Government. When these foreign investors say there must be a "good climate", they mean the political climate; the politics of the government to which they give a loan must suit them. the politics of the countries to which they grant loans must suit them, and when they say "good climate" that is the only climate they have in

Therefore, Sir, before I conclude, I warn this House and the country of the danger in depending entirely on loans and credit negotiated on that basis. It is a danger to the objective of economic independence, a danger to our political independence, and a danger to our policy of non-alignment.

Mr. Speaker, as for the concessions given to the common people in this Budget, how insignificant they are has been stated by several hon. Members before. I am not blaming this Government because the concessions are few. I do not say that you are in a position to give any more concessions. We are blaming you not because the concessions given are small, but because you boasted of your ability to give has reater concessions during the last General Election.

කථානා යෙකිකුමා (சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member for Kayts will have twenty minutes.

The Sitting will be suspended at 12 Noon and resumed at 1.30 P.M.

ජූ. හා. 11.37

වී. නවරත් නම් මයා. (කයිට්ස්) (திரு. வீ. நவரத்னம்—ஊர்காவற்றுறை) (Mr. V. Navaratnam-Kayts)

Sir, for the first time in many years we have a Budget that is practical and realistic. I do congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance on his excellent Budget and the speech with which he introduced the Budget. We are particularly happy that for the first time we have a blue-print for the future development of this country. The blueprint is contained in the second part of his Budget speech setting out the programme of action in eleven paragraphs from (a) to (k). I hope that in the course of the next fiscal year we will be able to adhere to this programme of action and fulfil the policies that have been enumerated in that part of the Hon. Minister's

I do hope that they are not pious wishes which will remain and end up as pious wishes. I say this because I have certain fears about the machinery which, after all, will have to be charged with the task of executing these policies—I mean the public services-because all of us know that public services are full of saboteurs. Picked saboteurs have been planted by the last Government in strategic positions and strategic departments. They are at work: we must realize that. Whether these saboteurs will permit this National Government to execute these policies, to put into effect programme of work, I have my doubts.

I must place before this House and the Government a recent case of minstitution should show courtesy and sabotage which was broughtartormyvandindness in its language and dealings

notice. Among these eleven paragraphs which set out the programme

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of action I find the following: "(i) Reorganization of credit and savings insttitutions with a view to directing a greater volume of credit to productive undertakings

increasing savings." Now, it is well known that the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon is one of those important Government agencies through which the people's savings are channelled into productive activity. In India the Life Insurance Corporation finances many industrial undertakings and many river valley projects. The insurance business, both India and Ceylon realized, is a gold mine from which you could get the necessary finances and funds to back industrial development. In Ceylon too one would have hoped that the Government had realized the importance of this corporation. But what is happening corporation? It is functioning as any business concern should by attracting business. On the other hand it is driving away possible business. I say that it is driving away business and I will illustrate how it is doing so.

A few weeks back a gentleman from Chavakachcheri had sent a cheque in payment of a premium due to the Insurance Corporation with a covering letter in English. But he had committed one sin, and that was to address the envelope in Tamil to the Insurance Corporation. A few days later he received that cheque back with a covering letter in Sinhala. It is very interesting reading. addressee was addressed thus: ''පර දෙමළෝ තෝ දැනගන්න ඕනෑ භාෂාව සිංහලය පළමුවෙනි ලංකාවේ කියල". The letter contained some further filth and ended up in a vulgar word which I cannot repeat in this honourable House or in any decent society. It is a word which begins with the letter " ප" යන් න.

Now, do we expect the Insurance Corporation to attract business in these circumstances? Any business

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as one of its normal tactics, but this Insurance Corporation has employees who do not think so. Of course, I do not blame the present Government. They have got a Herculean task to clean up our administration, to clean up our public services, to wean the public services of all these saboteurs who have been handpicked and posted in strategic positions to cause as much damage and havoc as possible.

In the case I am referring to, the officers knew very well, when they did that act, what its repercussions would be on a particular section of the people. It was not an innocent act. It was not that they did not realize the implications. They knew very well that they could hit this Government by driving away business from this corporation. One particular section in this country will rise up in arms, one particular political party will shout from housetops and dissuade persons from taking insurance policies in this corporation, thereby crippling the corporation and the Government. That is how saboteurs are at work in the public services. I repeat that all these programmes of activities will remain mere pious wishes and hopes unless urgent action is taken to clean up the public services.

This letter is in the possession of my hon. Friend, the Member for Chavakachcheri. He intends giving it to the Prime Minister or the Minister of State; and I am sure necessary action will be taken because the culprit can be traced. The person responsible for this letter can be traced. The whole section dealing with this matter must be interdicted so that we can trace the person who did it. I do hope that drastic action will be taken to clear up this mess in the public services.

Then I came across a booklet on the pavements of Colombo City. very interesting. The front cover has four pictures. The booklet is entitled : " පත්තර නඩුව". It is written by one havery learned speeches, on the Budget Lionel Sarath. But what Lionel Sarath.

The first picture on the cover depicts the Leader of the House in conversation with a gentleman who appears to be a European; that gentleman also wears a stethoscope and has a crucifix on the chest probably to indicate that he is Catholic or Christian medical practitioner. He is handing over a dagger to the Leader of the House, Hon. Mr. C. P. de Silva.

The second picture depicts the Hon. Leader of the House in earnest conversation with the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Member for Kankesanturai; probably to indicate that they are conspiring!

The third picture depicts the hon. fair Leader of the Opposition kneeling before a statue of Lord Buddha, and the Hon. Leader of the House is attempting to stab her in the back.

Then, the fourth picture is that of the Hon. Leader of the House, the hon. Member for Kankesanturai, and the Hon. Prime Minister, all three in chains, arraigned before Yama Raju. This is the type of scurrilous, dirty propaganda—probably instigated by the Opposition—carried on against this National Government.

I am quite sure the source of this leaflet could be traced. They have not hidden the names of the author and the printer.

" නුගේ ගොඩ ශාලාව පාරේ එච්. ඩි. නිස් ස විසින් 1964 දෙසැම්බර් 31 වන දින නුගේගෙඩ ලිලැක් මුදුණාලයෙහි අච්චු ගස් වා පුසිද් ධ කරන ලදී. "

So that, the publisher and the author could be traced, and I am sure the Government will take prompt action to stop this type of menace. I will table this document, Sir.

What does the Opposition expect in this country? Do they want a repetition of the blood bath of 1958? Do they wish rivers of blood to flow again in this country?

We hear very interesting speeches,

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[මී. නවරත් නම මයා.] actually is their motive? Is it constructive criticism, in the background of what I have said above?

Do they really want this country to be ruled and governed well in the interests of the people or do they want to divide this country into small parts? I am sure the Opposition will pay heed and give earnest thought to the future of this country before they encourage dirty scurrilous leaflets of the type I have just mentioned, and also letters of the type I referred to, which had been written to a well meaning, honest policy holder of the Insurance Corporation.

There are many matters on which I would like to speak, but probably the Committee stage will be the appropriate place.

There is one other matter which I would like to raise here, a matter of general policy. I wish to suggest to the Government that agricultural produce from whatever part of the country, must be able to enjoy free movement to any other part of the country. I am referring to the existence of a barrier at Elephant Pass. It is an internal barrier, so to say, I do not know the high principle on which the Elephant Pass barrier has been placed, banning the movement of red onions particularly, which are produced in the Jaffna Peninsula, to the rest of the country. If red onions produced a few yards south of the barrier at Elephant Pass, could find its way to any other part of Ceylon, why not the red onions that are produced in the peninsula? It may be that there are certain vested interests which do want the existence of a barrier. But my position is that it is a slur on the population that lives north of the barrier. It also impedes production.

To cite an example, in my own electorate, red onions are cultivated during November—the rainy season. Being produced during male teachers, to teach this subject these months, red onions do not have an in schools. There is something wrong keeping quality. They cannot be keptava with this Technical Education Branch

They must be disposed of immediately. We cannot store those red onions for purposes of sale months after. So the producers would like to dispose of the red onions as quickly as possible immediately after they are harvested in January or February. Because of the Elephant Pass barrier, they are at the mercy of the local traders. They cannot have a wide market. The unions dictate their prices. The guaranteed purchase price is unattractive and, therefore, the cultivators are not at all keen about cultivating more and more red onions.

Today about 250 acres are under cultivation in the Kayts electorate, but if this Elephant Pass barrier is removed and cultivators are allowed to remove their produce to other parts of the country, this acreage can be doubled or even trebled, so that we can reach self-sufficiency in the matter of this very important item of subsidiary foodstuffs. I believe even now the northern region alone produces about 95 per cent. of the Island's requirements of red onions. We can make up the balance and stop all imports altogether if only the Government is a little bit more imaginative and remove this Elephant Pass barrier and allow the movement of this produce to any other part of the country.

I wish to refer to one other matter and that is in regard to employment possibilities. It is a fact that in the Jaffna District none of the children who learn weaving and pass the G. C. E. (Ordinary Level) Examination with Weaving as a subject are unemployed. Every child who offers Weaving as a subject at the G. C. E. (Ordinary Level) Examination is able to find employment. In this background, the Technical Education Branch of the Education Department is rather very curious in its attitude towards this subject and the teachers who teach this subject. They have written to me to say that they do not propose to train teachers, particularly male teachers, to teach this subject in schools. There is something wrong

of the Education Department. When we impart education, one of the objects is that the students must be able to receive employment as soon as they get out of schools. Here is a subject which is very useful to the students, but the department does not want to encourage the students learning that subject as much as they like. I am sure the Hon. Minister of Education will look into this matter, review it and see that that subject is earnestly taught in every maha vidyalaya in the Island.

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(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Sitting is suspended till 1.30 P.M. The hon. Member for Mulkirigala is scheduled to speak at that time.

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இதன்படி அமர்வு பி.ப. 1.30 மணிவரை இடை துறைத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended 1.30 P.M. and then resumed.

ෂේ්ර්ජ් රාජ්පක්ෂ මයා. (මුල්කිරිගල) (திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் சாஜபக்ஸ—முல்கிரிகல) (Mr. George Rajapaksa—Mulkirigala)

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity of following upon the hon. Member for Kayts who, in the course of a twenty minute diatribe, hurled invectives at the previous Government. He accused having deliberately planted saboteurs in Government departments. read out a letter written by some mischief-maker and sought to draw a generalized conclusion from it that the whole Opposition was indulging in the pastime of peddling communal hatred, and proceeded to demand that the barrier at Elephant Pass should be removed in order to allow the transportation of onions place to place. Finally he made an appeal for national unity in order that the plans of national development envisaged by the Hong Minister lahathe barrier at Elephant Pass, on the of Finance should fructify.

Permit me, at the very outset, to say that I agree that for national development there must be national unity. Now if that proposition is accepted by the hon. Members of the Federal Party then, I think, they will also accept the next proposition that Ceylon is one and indivisible but, I am sorry to say, within the ranks of the National Government there are a set of people whose main political credo is the division of this country into separate States under a Federal form of Government with its attendant right to secession.

If this is a truly National Government why has not a single Member of the Federal Party the courage to stand up in this House and tell the people of this country, "We have abandoned Federalism. We stand for true national unity We want national development"? Why does not the Federal Party stand up and tell the country at large, "For the sake of national unity, as the Hon. Minister of State has said, we must solve the language problem within the four corners of the Official Language Act and the Tamil Langu-(Special Provisions) Act?" Why does not the Federal Party, while shouting about national unity, while casting aspersions on the entire Opposition as peddlers of hatred, stand up openly and say that at least after joining the National Government they have abandoned their main political plank of federalism for the sake of the development of this country?

It sounds ironical in the mouth of the hon. Member for Kayts that he should demand the removal of the barrier at Elephant Pass, which is a purely administrative act to prevent some racketeers from benefiting by the transportation of onions across, of which there is a glut in Colombo, so that they could give it over to the Guaranteed Price Scheme and get more profit.

While, on the one hand, the Federal Party is demanding the removal of other, they do still want to cling

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tenaciously to the proposition of erecting a legal permanent barrier between the Northern and Eastern Provinces and the rest of the country under the guise of Federalism, so that they could have the right to secede at any time. Therefore, this call for national unity and national development in the mouths of the hon. Members of the Federal Party sounds hollow.

Be that as it may, I wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance on the Budget he has presented, his maiden Budget, but I regret I cannot congratulate him on its contents. Even a cursory examination of the revenue proposals contained in this Budget will reveal clearly the social and political thinking of this so-called National Government. While, on the one hand, the Hon. Minister of Finance has chosen to give some niggardly concessions to the entire population of Ceylon, the benefits of which I doubt very much will reach the consumer, on the other hand he has chosen to give handsome tax reliefs and tax concessions to the capitalist class of this country and to foreign and local companies. A comparison of the figures alone will prove to this House and to the country that the under-lying philosophy, the political and social philosophy of this Budget is a return to 1955, when the U. N. P. gave up the reins of power. Much as they want to camouflage this Budget as a return to the middle way, much as they might try to impress on the people of this country that this Budget holds in store a prosperous and bright future for the people, I regret to say that it is heavily weighted in favour of the capitalist classes of this country.

I do not, however, intend to enumerate or go into detail on all the various aspects of this Budget. The Hon. Minister in introducing the Budget stated that the Government was formed in the throes of an economic crisis, that the economy was created by large-scale deficit financial of the Government to lease Crown

ing, that there were conflicts of all kinds—communal, religious linguistic—which divided the nation and diverted the people from the urgent task of economic development. And he attempted to father all these things upon the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government. What are the solutions of the problems he has produced in the course of his Budget speech?

I will only deal with one aspect of the matter in the limited time available to me. This Budget contains proposals which are a re-affirmation of the faith that this National Government has in the private sector as being of paramount importance in a developing economy. Much as they might talk of a mixed economy one thing is clear; that this Government has now publicly pledged itself to restore private enterprise in this country so that they can continue the exploitation of the people which they had to give up in 1955. This is the re-affirmation of their faith in private enterprise and I wish to deal with the aspect of land and land development proposals made in this Budget from that point of view.

The Hon. Minister of Finance in the course of his Budget speech has stated thus:

"The production of chillies and Bombay onions and other subsidiary foodstuffs on a large scale within a short time cannot be undertaken in home gardens and chenas as it is done today. On the contrary, it has to be undertaken in the dry zone under irrigated conditions by individuals or enterprises with large financial resources and technical skill. In fact, the main reason why there is little production of subsidiary foodstuffs in spite of an attractive guaranteed price in spite of an attractive guaranteed price scheme is that the Government has hitherto depended on the peasant producers and small-holders to produce these commodities.....The Government proposes to supplement the present land alienation to peasantry with measures to enable Crown land to be leased for periods not exceeding 25 years to local private not exceeding 25 years to local private enterprises for the cultivation of subsidiary foodstuffs...."—[Official Report, 9th August 1965; Vol. 61; c. 98.]

Therein lies the trouble.

In order to understand the meanin the grip of inflationary pressures aing and significance of this proposal

land to the capitalist classes and to large companies one has ever so briefly to go back and trace the history of land alienation in this country.

Mr. Speaker, this is what is stated at paragraph 19 of the Final Report of the Land Commission (Sessional Paper XVIII—1929). One of the members of that Commission was the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, father of the United National Party:

"Before making our recommendations under this head we might state shortly the main objects which we consider should be kept in view. These include first and foremost the preservation of the peasantry. As the economic development of the country on modern lines proceeds, the conditions to which the peasant has been accustomed for generations are radically altered, often in the space of a few years. Naturally conservative and often improvident, the peasant is slow to adapt himself to the new economic environment which has come into existence around him while he has proved himself in many cases only too ready to part with his land. In these circumstances, unless special steps are taken for his protection, there is a serious danger of this class going to the wall.....

As we regard a change under which the mass of the peasants become a landless labouring class as most prejudicial to the interests of the whole community, our first duty is to consider whether measures cannot be devised to check this process and preserve the peasant as a small landowner."

That was the basic reason why the Land Development Ordinance came into being.

I can now do no better than to read out what the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike had to say in the Debate on the Land Development

"Well, as a result of, or about the time of, Sir Hugh Clifford's booklet the Land Commission was appointed. It made certain recommendations and those recommendations were partially accepted. Many of them were not, and finally in this very House the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Lands brought forward two reports: one with regard to peasant proprietors and the other with regard to middle-class people. In pursuance of that to give legislative sanction for the general va Europeans away. They come on the scene

policy which this House as well as the old Legislative Council can be held to have sanctioned.

Now, Sir, I refer to this pernicious policy with regard to land. Not only was land in the most immoral way seized by the Crown-I can only use that wordunder that Ordinance to which I refer, but land was alienated to big capitalists in the most grossly improper fashion that one can imagine ....

Let us see how in actual practice it has worked. In a country which is chiefly a peasant country where a large majority of the people exist on their peasant holdings, what has taken place? Not only were they deprived of land which for centuries the community had used as communal land, but even the small holdings were seized by the capitalists and others. The progressive, uneconomic nature of their crops and their cultivation inevitably resulted in their getting into debt and selling up; whenever they needed a little money, mortgaging the land with the impossibility of ever releasing that mortgage, or selling their small plots of land. "-[STATE Coun-CIL DEBATES; 18th August 1933; Vol. III; p. 2374.7

That was the position which necessitated the introduction of the Land Development Ordinance It is revealing, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman who sponsored that Bill and who was at that time much concerned about the peasantry of this country had to say this. The fundamental idea of the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake was, firstly, to prevent the foreigners from grabbing the land which rightly belonged peasants, and, secondly, to prevent the capitalists from getting hold of the land and swallowing up the peasants.

In the course of his remarks the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake has said the following:

"There is an old saying, 'Set a thief to catch a thief'. Being a man with some experience, I was very anxious that others should not practise what I and others had practised. I can tell the House that policy, this final Bill has come before usahamy anxiety was not so much to keep the

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[ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක්ෂ මයා.] a little later. I felt there was greater danger to the villagers in men like ourselves.

Then he proceeds to say:

"I really felt that one of the chief people from whom we have to protect the peasant and the middle class man is the capitalist among ourselves. Therefore I made these suggestions to protect the less fortunate of our people from the knowledge, the experience and the practices that have been adopted in the past by our people."—[STATE COUNCIL DEBATES, 19th October 1933; Vol. III p. 2449.]

That was the forthright attitude that the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake took in the matter of land alienation in this country. He tried to prevent the capitalists from grabbing the land which some day was going to afford succour and sustenance to the peasants of this country. What is this Government doing? It is standing Mr. D. S. Senanayake on his head. It is reversing the whole process of land alienation. This Government chooses to give land first to the capitalist class and then whatever is left, if there be left any, to the peasants. Mr. D. S. Senanayake gave priority to the peasants but this Government has reversed that system of priorities for land alienation introduced by none other than the father of the Hon. Prime Minister himself.

He continues to state at column 2450:

"The villager will have the first claim upon the land close to him. Then the colonist from other places; then comes the middle-class man, and, last, the capita-

This Government, in order to encourage the cultivation of Bombay onions and chillies, has lost faith in the capacity of the peasants and pinned their faith in capitalist I can almost companies. Mr. Ediriweera of Ceylon Hotels Limited and other big capitalists already wearing their span cloth and carrying the alavangoe and tilling the land in the Walawe-ganga area benches applauded. But it will be This is not something new aham org avanagrevealing if a commission or a

The Hon. Minister of Finance has bemoaned the fact that he has introduce the Budget throes of an economic the crisis. If there is any single individual at whose feet one can lay the blame for the chaotic economic state of this country it is none other than the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power. He is like Tennyson's brook—Governments may come and Governments may go but Mr. C. P. de Silva goes on for ever.

ටී. බී. සුබසිංහ මයා. (කටුගම්පොළ) (திரு. ரீ. பி. சுபசிங்க—கட்டுகம்பொள) (Mr. T. B. Subasinghe—Katugampola) Raping the land!

ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක් ෂ මයා.

(திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் சாஜபக்ஸ) (Mr. George Rajapaksa)

He goes on for ever. The principal task of the Hon. Minister of Land for the past ten years, except for a brief sojourn in the Treasury, was, in elementary terms, firstly to provide water to areas and lands where there was no water and render them irrigable, and secondly, to drain out water and render irrigable the lands where there was excess water. Judging by any standards you like he has failed and failed miserably to deliver the goods in this country. And now he has a grandiose scheme to divert the Mahaveli ganga to the North.

Instead of doing his job, he was content with empire building, in changing the pattern of population very nefariously. Such were the activities for ten long years of the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power.

The other day, in the course of the No Confidence Debate, the Hon. Minister of Education was pleased to read to us the bounty that has been bestowed on the S. L. F. P. Members by the previous Minister of Education in the form of buildings play-grounds so on. The Government committee of investigation were appointed to know how money from block votes granted to the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power was spent at Polonnaruwa, Minneriya and Hingurakgoda. The Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power was building maligawas in the wilds. And yet they criticized the previous Minister of Education because he gave a few niggardly buildings to some schools for the education of some poor little children.

This Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power, Sir, has always, in his career, opposed anything that was progressive. I remember what happened to the Hon. Minister of Industries who was the then Minister of Agriculture, when he proposed a reduction of Rs. 2 per bushel from the guaranteed price of paddy so that it could be given to the peasant as a subsidy to meet the cost of fertilizers, implements and other things in order to acceletrate production and to relieve the country of the burdens it was facing. We witnessed, Sir, the sad and tragic spectacle of the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power, holding Mrs. Wimala Wijewardene with one hand and Buddharakkita with the other, walking down Gordon Gardens accompanied by a horde of howling hooligans, and finally forcing the then Hon. Minister of Agriculture out of the M. E. P. Government. We remember this only too well. The Hon Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power has been the bane of the S. L. F. P. Government and I have no doubt that he will be the curse of the National Government.

Mr. Speaker, this scheme of alienating Crown land, which rightly belongs to the peasant, to the capitalist class under the guise of economic development to produce subsidiary foodstuffs is a farce. Three years ago, the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power surreptitiously introduced what he termed "the marginal land alienation scheme." I, as a member of the Spitzglanka

Freedom Party, was one of the foremost critics of that policy. Today, the Hon. Minister of Finance expects the capitalist class to go into the wilds of Hambantota, Wanni and Anuradhapura and produce all the onions, chillies, and so on that this country needs. They have lost faith in the peasantry. Why do you not give them the necessary incentives? Why do you not have a proper credit structure for the rural peasants to obtain loans? Why do you not create in this country proper marketing facilities for the rural peasants to sell their wares? Why do you not proper transportation? provide Instead of doing that you have taken the easy course. You simply say, "the peasant cannot do it, let us hand it over to the capitalist," thereby reaffirming your faith in the capitalist class that it is only they who can solve the economic problems of this country and fulfil your dreams of economic development.

Mr. Speaker, in the Hambantota District, this Minister, the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power, who has been our Minister, alienated on paper 30,000 acres of land. There was de facto alienation of 16,000 acres to some people—and who are these people? Mr. Ediriweera of Ceylon Hotels became a cultivator! A company was given 2,000 acres to plant something called kanaf, and land was alienated in units of 300, 400 and 500 acres. But for three years, Mr. Speaker, one plantain bush cultivated on these lands. It was merely an open general licence for some racketeers to exploit the jungle—to exploit the timber in the jungle—to rape the forests. actually aided and abetted the raping of the forests of this country; this Minister of yours. What are you going to do? To what he did surreptitiously you have now given a status by putting it into this Budget.

This scheme is doomed to failure only because this Minister has no plan, no purpose, and is against progress. He has retarded the development of this country, and if

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there is any one to be blamed for this I say, do not point an accusing finger at us. He is within your ranks, he is the man. He has ruined us and he will ruin you.

Another matter, before I finish, Mr. Speaker. Hitherto the argument in this country from the time of the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake was whether there should be agriculture on a cooperative basis, co-operative farming and the like, or whether they should create a small class of peasant proprietors. Mr. D. S. Senanayake at that time attempted, in his wisdom, to give back to the peasants a status and an identity. He succeeded in that and he opted to create in this country a strong and independent peasantry.

Today this Government, through this Budget, has shifted that emphasis completely. Today the debate is not whether there should be co-operative farming, which is more productive, which is more economical, or independent peasant proprietorship. The accent has changed and your theme now is, "Are you going to allow the peasant proprietors to produce the food or are you going to hand over to capitalist classes?" This, submit, is a deviation from principles and policies rightly laid down when the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake introduced his Land Development Ordinance. Therefore I say that today this Government has turned its back on and retreated from that position. It is protecting the capitalist classes in this country and making inroads into the preserves and spheres of the rural peasant masses.

There is one other matter I wish to advert to before I finish. The Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and power in his wisdom invented a new theory of land alienation, the whole theory of advance alienation. There is no greater crime, there is no greater sin than the sin of advance alienation. The Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power knows that full well. Go to Chandrikawewa and see. Five years ago he had settled peasants on the same of the settled peasants on the same of the settled peasants on the settled peasants of the settled peasants on the settled peasants on the settled peasants of the

the land there. For five long years the Government had to provide drinking water to those peasants in bowsers. The same situation obtains in Rajangana. His tactic was to enrol into the Land Development Department thousands of unnecessary labour who are on idle pay, enrol them from a particular geographical area in Ceylon. When this work force becomes too unwieldy for the department to handle, they are planted in various colonization schemes.

Today under the Walawe-ganga development project 50,000 acres of land in the Hambantota District are coming under irrigation. Already, before the channels have been cut, long before water has been provided, through this madness of an advance alienation scheme which had been rightly condemned all along by the Hon. Prime Minister when he was on this side of the House, he has settled Land Development Department labourers in those areas, thereby robbing the people of the place of the land which is traditionally theirs.

Therefore I wish to make one last appeal before I conclude. I mention this because the Members of the Government might co-operate in the matter. Very recently we took a census of the landless in Hambantota District alone. And we have it on the authority of the District Agricultural Committee and the officials who made that census that in the Hambantota District alone there are 22,000 landless families. Under the Walawe Scheme 50,000 acres of land are coming under irrigation. When it comes to the alienation of land, we ask the Members of the Government in all fairness, that the choice should be the starving peasants of the Hambantota District. It is uneconomical to transplant them. What is the earthly use of taking people from Hambantota and planting them in Medawachchiya when land is available close by in the neighbourhood of the homes in which they live? This is the kind of policy that has been followed by the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power. I earnestly appeal to hon. Members of the Government to fight

against this treacherous policy and to use all their influence and pressure to prevent the alienation of land to the capitalist class in this country. If you persist in this scheme which is enshrined in your Budget speech, you will be depriving the peasants of this country of their birthright and their just dues, you will be converting the peasants of this country into a hired agricultural labour class, you will be converting them into coolies. Is that what the National Government promised the people at the last General Election? I have a responsibility by the peasants of this country, and as one who represents an entirely rural area, as one who lives among the peasants. I make this last appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance and to hon. Members of the Government. Do not rob the peasants of this country of their birthright; do not rob them of their land; do not hand over their land to the capitalist class, for whatever reason you like.

Finally, in the alienation of land under the Walawe scheme, in respect of the land falling within the Southern Province and Hambantota, I say that we have the right to demand that first preference to that land must be given to the peasants of Ruhuna.

අ. භා. 2.02

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(திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமாணிக்கம்—பட்டி ருப்பு)

(Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam—Paddiruppu)

Mr. Speaker, I am happy that I have been able to follow my good Friend, the hon. Member for Mulkirigala. My association with Mulkirigala goes far beyond my association with the hon. Member himself. When you speak to the hon. Member in ordinary conversation or in Parliament, he disarms you to such an extent by his smile that you sometimes fail to see the seriousness of his speech. He is so pleasing in his gestures that you feel that you cannot hit back in the same way that he hits you.

At the outset of his speech he posed the Federal Party a question. asked us why we still call ourselves federalists while being members of the National Government and after having chosen to work for the unity and solidarity of this country. asked us why we asked for federation at all at any time. I shall be very happy to answer that question. In the course of his speech he asked-not, I believe, in ignorance, nor even through malice ; I do not know why why we are choosing to divide the country. If he considers that a federal form of government is a government, or a set-up in a government, that divides the country, then I am afraid he has not even studied the elements of political science. I feel very sorry that he should have displayed that ignorance when he posed the question to me. I would, in the first instance, tell the hon. Member for Mulkirigala that federation is not division of a country ; it is the one way of unifying a country. When there are multilingual and multi-racial groups which cannot be reconciled under a unitary constitution, the only way of unifying them is through a federal constitution. Federation is a way of finding unity in diversity. Let me assure the hon. Member for Mulkirigala that federation is not division. Federation is a way of finding the highest common factor, the largest number of common matters on which different linguistic and racial groups can agree, so that a constitution is framed accordingly. A federal form of government is one that finds unity in diversity. The United States of America is a classic example of a federal form of government that has, through its constitution, not only attained economic development but has, if I may say so, reached the highest level of democratic government and parliamentary procedure.

Ever since independence there was a tendency growing in this country by which the majority community was gradually but systematically infringing on the rights of the minorities. I have no time to cite instances, but suffice it to say that this process

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has been going on systematically. The minorities in this country started feeling that they are being subordinated to a secondary position, that their rights are being systematically and persistently robbed and that under the present constitution they do not have sufficient safeguards for their future. And therefore we, the Federal Party, thought that the only way of overcoming, of preventing, this growing discrimination was by the creation of a federal constitution. Were we wrong in saying that ?—I ask the hon. Member for Mulkirigala. The position grew worse when in 1956 with the coming into power of the M. E. P. Government, we saw the culmination of events that led to this discrimination.

In 1956 we said that the only solution to the racial problems of this country was a federal form of government, that the only way of saving the minorities in this country was by a federal form of government, that the only way in which the minorities could live with self-respect, dignity and with rights in this country, was by the creation of a federal form of government. I think we were correct in our diagnosis. For nine years we suffered at the hands of the M. E. P. and the S. L. F. P. Governments. They gave us hopes from time to time; they sought our assistance and help from time to time which we generously gave, but they never honoured them. They never had the capacity to honour them. Thus, we grew in the strength and the conviction that federalism was the only solution for the survival of the minorities in this country.

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impatient.

Mr. Speaker, we believe that a permanent solution should be found to the minority problem in this country. Whichever Government rules this country, we feel, under the unitary system of government, it will be a racial majority that will predominate in the legislature of this country, and if the racial majority thinks in terms of their race, their language, their culture, and their traditions, then you will see that the fate of the minorities is sealed. It is on that basis that we said that a federal form of government is the only solution. For nine years, shall I say the minorities in this country were subject to tyranny. In that period the minorities were not only treated shabbily but their rights were undermined, they were brought to the position of a subordinate and secondary group of people in this country. They sought to exterminate the Tamils and cause genocide. That was why we stood firm and fought that Government, and today we are happy that we fought you successfully.

Mr. Speaker, the National Government was formed in 1965, after the General Election. There was a call to the nation by the Hon. Prime Minister to form a National Government on a very broad basis. discussed with the Prime Minister, and in our discussion we felt that there was hope for the minorities in this country if a National Government was formed to work towards the welfare of the entire nation, as they professed. Therefore, we felt that the question of federation or a federal form of government need not be stressed as we did during the last nine years. We will see how the National Government is going to solve the problems and whether it will in the years to come solve them to the satisfaction of the minorities in this country. We have given a trial to the National Government, and if the trial succeeds we may have to reconsider our position. Until then we will hold fast to our conviction, and that is our position today. I You wait till I tell you indo not be would assure the hon. Member for noolaham.org | aavanal Mulkirigala (Mr. George Rajapaksa)

that if a federal form of government becomes necessary for this country, we shall fight for it; we shall fight for it till we attain it, and we will see that we attain it. If it becomes necessary, we will consider it at the most appropriate time.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the good fortune to listen to many Budget speeches in this House. I have also the good fortune to hear Budget speeches made by several Ministers of Finance since 1952. I have listened with care to the speeches made by Members of the Opposition in this Debate. Before I proceed to comment on them I wish to say a word about the Budget speech itself.

I must congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance on the very acceptable Budget that he has so ably presented this year. The Hon. Minister of Finance (Hon. Wanninayake) is no economist and no financial wizard. He is a man of simple habits; and compared to the "golden brains" that had filled his place before, he is of moderate capacity. But his performance in this Budget will be written into history-it is one of the most non-controversial Budgets placed before this House.

I listened with care to the speech of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera). I listened with care to the speech of the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) and I also listened to parts of the speeches of the hon. Members for Katugampola (Mr. Subasinghe) and Devinuwara (Mr. P. H. W. de Silva) Hon. Members of the Opposition, particularly the hon. Members I have mentioned just now, make speeches in a very acceptable and attractive manner and in lucid language. In this Debate they have spoken on the same subject-matter they have spoken on over the years using different words, different expressions and different terminology.

The speech made by the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) is no different from han Nicholas Kaldor outlines certain

Budget debates. I have heard eight of his speeches in this House on the Budget. Over the nine years that I have been a Colleague of his in this House he has made eight speeches from the Opposition on the last eight Budgets. In every one of these speeches I have heard him give the same facts, dwell on the same theme and give the same economic analysis. His speeches are delivered in a most brilliant and capable way, in very lucid language. It is most wonderful that some of these hon. Gentlemen are returned to Parliament term after term. The public know them as very pleasant and "nice" men always with smiling faces telling the same thing year in and year out in different language. They say the same thing over and over again.

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(திரு. சுபசிங்க)

(Mr. Subasinghe)

What is to be done when you make the same mistakes?

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(திரு. இராசமாணிக்கம்)

(Mr. Rasamanickam)

So that, the Members who criticized the Budget had nothing substantial to say except to call it a capitalist Budget.

The hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) said that the theories of Nicholas Kaldor had been emasculated by the Finance Minister. I had heard him say in connection with previous Budgets that the theories of Maynard Keynes had been emasculated by previous Finance Ministers. From Keynes to Kaldor, the hon. Member for Colombo South dragged the red herring across the trail criticizing and pulling out bits of the speech out of their context.

After all, economics and budgeting are not exact sciences. Economics is not an exact science. Economics generally is a process of trial and error. Economics merely indicates certain tendencies. So that when speeches he has made in previous atheories of how the surplus savings

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of a community could be utilized for productive and development purposes, how the surplus savings could be mobilized through various types of taxes, it may be that all those theories are not applicable to every country. They are applicable only to certain countries or only certain theories of taxation would be applicable.

In fact, it was Mr. Keynes who outlined the theory of deficit financing for the first time. Deficit financing was a process by which underdeveloped countries sought to develop their economies. It was applicable only up to certain limits and with certain precautions. If countries adopted deficit financing in a very indiscriminate way merely because Keynes had said it, I am sure they will blunder at some point or other. So that it is not really a question of copying one economist or the other. It is a question of choosing the type of taxation and of investment, the type of mobilization of the savings of the community for the productive use of the community in the most suitable way.

So that, no Finance Minister would ever give a blueprint of a budget that cannot be criticized. As I said, budgeting is generally a process of trial and error. I think from what we have learned and experienced during the last nine years, the Finance Minister had taken lessons from those years and had sought to combine the private sector with State enterprise into a happy union, so that we may reach the state of development that is most healthy for the economy of this country. neither capitalist nor entirely socialist. It is a happy combination of both that would be suitable for the economy of this country.

We have no time to analyse the Budget in detail, but suffice it to say that the policies of the last Government led this country, rightly or wrongly, to a point of ruination. In 1956 the external assets of this country were to the tune of Rs. 1,350 hon. Member.

And in 1965 when National Government took over, the external assets were in the neighbourhood of only Rs. 300 million. This is an index or a barometric reading of the extent to which wasteful expenditure and uneconomic budgeting has been done by the previous Government.

The external assets of a country are one of the standards by which the economy of a country can be gauged. So, can the Sri Lanka Freedom Party deny that during the last five years of their term of office, they had messed up the finances of this country? I hope the Hon. Minister of Finance will take a lesson from the last Government and see that he guides and steers this country to a state of prosperity in the years to

The Budget has imposed no hardships on anyone. In fact it has relieved quite a lot of hardship caused to the people. From the capitalist to the peasant, they were tied down during the last nine years. There was no avenue through which anybody could escape; it was economic tyranny. The Hon. Finance Minister has by his Budget lereased the from the economic community bondage in which it had been placed by the previous Government. would only wish him luck. I hope in the next year he will be able to give more relief to the community, he will be able to relax many of the import restrictions, and he will be able to allow into the country machinery and equipment so very necessary for the development of agriculture in this country, to the maximum extent. hope next year he will bring in a better Budget which will create a more prosperous situation.

Mr. Speaker, I have just a few more matters to refer to.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member has exceeded his time. I have been patient with the

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(திரு. இராசமாணிக்கம்) (Mr. Rasamanickam) Five minutes more.

# කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

At the Committee stage, you might speak on them.

#### රාසමානික් කම් මයා.

(திரு. இசாசமாணிக்கம்) (Mr. Rasamanickam) I will not be here.

I have just one word of advice to be given to the Hon. Minister of Finance. That is about the Public Service of this country. It has been pointed out off and on that the machinery of Government is so cumbersome that it is unable to work at the speed we expect in order to develop this country. Certain Members spoke about the Treasury, and certain others about bottlenecks in certain departments. But I would draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to the need for a complete overhauling of the Public Service. We must have a contented Public Service, but at the same time the Public Service must realize that they have an obligation to the State. Sir, if one goes into these Government departments today, if one writes to these Government departments today, the results are so disappointing that one feels that we are not making any headway. The public servants must take it upon themselves not only to fight for their rights but also to fulfil their obligations to the people of this country. They must do a job of work. Not only must they do a job of work within the time allotted to them from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., but they must also do conscientious work.

We are speaking of a five-day week, but what is the use of a five-day week if we cannot work for eight hours each day within those five days? Unless we give our best contribution during those hours, I am afraid it

will not be a five-day week that will be needed but a seven-day week. Unless the public servants realize their responsibility and work towards the achievement of the objects of the Government, I am afraid we may not be able to proceed very far.

I would, therefore, draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to see that not only the demands of the public servants are conceded, but also that they be made to fulfil their obligations to this country. Otherwise, we will be nowhere.

I thank you for the indulgence with which you have listened to me

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#### මෛතීපාල සේ නානායක මයා.

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேருநாயக்க) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

කථානායකතුමනි, ජාතික කියන රජයේ පළමුවැනි අයවැය විවාදයට සහභාගි වීමට අවස්ථාව ලැබීම ගැන **මා** සත්තෝෂ වෙනව. ඒ සම්බන්ධව සහ මීට පුථම කථා කළ මා මිනු පදිරිප් පුවේ හරු මන්තීතුමාගේ (රාසමානික්කම් මයා.) කථාවේ කරුණු එකක් දෙකක් සම්බන් බව යමක් කියන්න කලින් මා පළමු වෙන්ම අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ලැබුණු ඒ **ඨානාන් තරය ගැන වන්** නි පුදේ ශයෙ**න්** පැමිණ සිටින කෙනෙක් වශයෙන් අපේ සන්තෝෂය එතුමාට පළමුවෙන්ම කරන්නට සතුටුයි. ආණ්ඩුව ඇති කරන අවස් ථාවේදී අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ නැහැ, වන් නිසේ කෙනෙකුට මේ මුදල් ඇමතිකම ලැබේවිය කියා. ඒ මක් නිසාද කියතොත්, පළපුරුදු හිටපු මුදල් ඇමති වරුන් තුන් දෙනෙක්ම මේ රජයේ ඇමනි කම් දරන නිසා ඒ තුන්දෙනාගෙන් කෙනෙ කුටම මුදල් ඇමනිකම ලැබේ යයි අප සිතු නිසයි. වන්නිනායක ඇමතිතුමාට මුදල් ඇමතිකම දුන්නේ මොන කාරණයක් නිසාද කියා කලක් යන විට තෝ රුණා. වැඩේ භාරදුරකම නිසා සමහර විට එතුමාට මෙය පැවරුණාද කියන බයක් වත්නි පුදේශයේ අපට ඇති වන්න පටන් ශත්තා. එතුමාට ඒ වශකීම භාර දීම ගැන අප සන්තෝෂ වෙන අතරම මේ රජ්යේ පුතිපත් තිය අනුව සමහරවිට පෞදු

### [මෛතීපාල සේ නානාශක මයා.]

මහජනතාව පිය නොකරන වැඩ එතුමා ලවා කර ගැනීමට එතුමා පාවිච්චි කළාද කියන බයකුත් සැකයකුත් අප තුළ තිබෙ නවාය කියා මට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී නොකියා බැහැ. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත් අපේ සන්තෝ ෂය නැවත වරක් මා එතුමාට පුද කරනවා.

ඒ සමගම අපේ කණගාටුවද මේ අවස් ථාවෙදී පුද කරන් නට සිදු වී තිබෙනව. ඒ මෙන් න මේ නිසයි. විශේෂයෙන් ම වන් නි පුදේ ශයේ මහජනතාව ලොකු බලා පොරොත්තුවකින් සිටියා දුප්පත් ගම්බද ජනතාවගෙන් පැවත එන කෙනෙක් වශ යෙන් එතුමා විසින් විශේෂයෙන්ම පොදු ජනතාවට—ගම්බද ඉතාම දුක්ඛීත ජීවිත **ය**ක් ගත කරන වන්නි පුදේශයේ සිටින මහජනතාවට—මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් සැලසී තිබෙන සහනාධාරයට වඩා ලොකු ආධාරයක් ලබා දේවිය කියා. එහෙත් එවැන් නක් මේ අයවැය ලේ ඛනයෙන් සිදු වී නොතිබීම ගැන අප අපේ කණගාටුව පුකාශ කරනව. සාමානා පොදු මහජනතාව බලාපොරොත්තු වූ සහනය මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් ලැබී නැත කියා විස්තර වශයෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා පැවසිය යුතුසු කියා මා හිතන්නෙ නැහැ. මීට කලින් විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය වෙනුවෙන් කථා කළ මන් නීවරුන් ගේ කථාවලින් පැහැදිලි වුණා, මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් මොන කොටස් වලටද, මොන විධියටද, සහනය ලබාදී තිබෙන්නේ කියන කාරණය ගැන. කෙටියෙන් කියනවා නම්, ලඤයෙක් පමණ සිටින බදු ගෙවන් නන්ට කෝටි 7 ක සහ නයක් ලැබෙන අතර, කෝටි 10ක් පමණ සිටින මහජනතාවට කෝටී 2 ක සහනයක් පමණක් ලැබී තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට පුකාශ කරන්න සිදුවී තිබෙන්නේ කණ ගාටුවෙනුයි.

ඊළඟට මෙයට පුථමයෙන් කථා කළ පදිරිප්පුවේ ගරු මන් නීවරයා (එස්. එම්. රාසමානික් කම් මයා.) පුකාශ කළ කරුණු කීපයක් ගැන වචන දෙක තුනක් කියන්න සතුටුයි. පසුගිය අවුරුදු 9 ක කාලයක් මුඵල්ලේ ඇති වුණු ආණ්ඩුවලින් සුඵ ජාතියක් වූ දුවිඩ ජනතාවට යම් යම් හිරි හැර සිදු වුණු නිසා, ඒ අය කලින් ගත් තීරණය වූ දේපඩරල් ආණ්ඩුවක් මේ රටේ ඇති කිරීමේ තීරණයට—සුළුලක් කීත් ඉන්කෙ අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කරන් නිස්පුළුවන්

වන්නේ ජෙපඩරල් ආණ්ඩුවක් මගින්ය යන තීරණයට—, බසින්නට සිදු වූ <mark>බව</mark> ඒ මන්නීතුමා පුකාශ කළා. ඒ වාශේම ඇමෙරිකාවේ තිබෙන ef පඩරල් ආණ්ඩු කුමය යටතේ සාර්ථක අන් දමට රට සංවර් ඛනය කර ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වුණාය කියන පුකාශයද ඒ මන්තුිවරයා කළා. එසේ නම් ඒ මන් තුීතුමාගෙන් අප පුශ්න දෙකක් අහන්න සතුවුයි: පළමුවැන්න නම්, මැලේසියාවේ ජේපඩරල් ආණ්ඩු කුමයක් ඇති කර ගත්තා. නමුත් අද පැන නැග තිබෙන තත්ත්වය කුමක්ද? දෙවැන්න ණෙසබරල් ආණ්ඩු කුමයක් මේ රටේ ඇති කිරීමට මේ නව රජය කැමැත්ත දීලා තිබෙනවාද? මීට වඩා ඒ ගැන, ඒ මන්තී තුමා කළ පුකාශය සම්බන්ධයෙන්, පුශ්න කරන්න යන්නෙ නැහැ.

ඊළඟට, ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ ගරු මන්තීවරයා පුකාශ කළා, 1956 දී මහජන එක් සත් පෙරමුණේ රජය රටේ පාලනය භාර ගත් අවස්ථාවේදී විදේශ විනිමය විශාල පුමාණයක් තිබුණාය කියා. ඒ වාගේ ම මාර්තු මාසයේ දී මේ රජය පාලනය භාර ගන්නා අවස්ථාවේදී විදේශ විනිමය තිබුණේ මෙපමණක්ය කියා ඉලක්කම් වගයක් කීව. විදේශ විනිමය රටේ සංවර් බනය සඳහා යොදන් නෙ නැතුව ඉතිරි කර ගෙන, මෙපමණ විදේශ විනිමය ඉතුරු කළාය කියා පුකාශ කිරීමට පමණක් විදේශ විනිමය එකතු කළාදැයි කියන්න මම දන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් මට කියන්න පුළුවනි, 1956 දී මහජන එක්සත් පෙර මුණු රජය නැත්නම් එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක රජය බලයට පැමිණි අවස්ථාවේදී යම් මුදලක් තිබුණා නම් ඒ ඛනය නාස්ති කළේ නැති බව. ඒ ඛනය, මේ රටේ සංවර්ඛන වැඩට, මේ රටේ කෘෂී කර්මය දියුණු කිරීමට, මේ රටේ කර්මාන්ත දියුණු කිරීමට යෙදුවෘය කියන එක මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ආඩම්බරයෙන් පුකාශ කරනව. විස්තර වශයෙන් කියන්න යන්නෙ නැති නමුත් ඒ පිළිබදව වචන ස්වල්පයක් කියන් න මම අදහස් කරනව. මම කියවන මේ වශන්තිවලින්ම පැහැදිලි වෙනවා ඇති, පසුගිය නව අවුරුද්ද තුළ මොන විධියේ පුතිපත්තියක්, විශේෂ මෙසනා කර්මාන්ත සම්බන්ධයෙන් අප

ගෙන ගියාද යන්න ගැන. මේ පිළිබඳව ලියා තිබෙන එක් තරා වාර්තාවකින් කොට සක් මා දැන් කියවනවා. එය මෙසේයි:

" 1954 අවුරුද් දේ ආණ්ඩුවේ සාවුරුදු යෝජනා තුමය බණ්ඩාරනායක ආණ්ඩුවේ දස අවුරුදු යෝජනා කුමය හා සංසන්දනය කර බැලීමෙන් 1956 න් පසුව ඇති වුණු ආර්ථික අරමුණුවල වෙනස එකැවරම අනාවරණය වෙයි. 1954 දී යෝජිත කර්මාන් ත පිළිබඳ ආයෝජනය 1960 දක් වා සංවිධිත මුළු ආයෝජනයෙන් යම්තම් සියයට 4.4 ක් පමණ වූ අතර කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශයේ සුපුරුදු ආයෝජනය සඳහා වෙන් කරන ලද පුමාණය සියයට 36.98 කි. දස අවුරුදු යෝජනා කුමය අනුව යොදන ලද මුළු මුදල් පුමාණයෙන් සියේට 20.6ක් තරම් කර්මාන් තවලට ලැබුණි. ජාතික සංවර්ඛන සැලෑස්ම සම්පාද නය පිළිබඳ අපේ අභිනව කිුිිිිිිිිි මාර්ගයන්, අප කිුිිිිිිිිිි කළ ජංගමශීලී විලාශයත් හුදෙක් මේ සංඛන වලින්ම පෙනී යයි.

කාර්මික ආයෝජනයට මුල් තැනක් දීමට හේතු කවරේද? කෘෂිකර්මයෙන් " වැඩිගෙන එන ජනගහ ණයට ස්ථිර ආදායම් මාර්ගයක් නොසැලසෙන බවත්, නිෂ්පාදනාත්මක රාකී රකෘ දියුණු කිරීම හැර වෙන මහක් නැති බවත් " දස අවුරුදු යෝජ නා කුමය පැහැදිලි කළේ ය. වැඩි වෙන කම්කරු පිරි සක් නිසා ඇති වන නොයෙකුත් අත්දමේ පුශ්නය නට මේ අනුව ඇති විය හැකි එකම පුරිඵලදායක විසඳුම වූයේ කර්මාන්ත සංචර්ඛනශයි.

මේ අපේක්ෂාවන් අනුව ආණ්ඩුව කිුිිියා කර තිබෙන සැටි අපි පරීක්ෂා කර බලමු. දස අවුරුදු යෝජනා කුමයේ බලාපොරොත්තුව වූයේ 1957 මුළු ආයෝජනයෙන් කර්මාන්ත සඳහා ආයෝජනය කළ සියේට 7.9 පුමාණය 1968 වන විට සියේට 22.4 දක්වා වැඩි කිරීමය. 1957 මිල ගණන් අනුව මේ වූ කලි කර්මාන්න ආයෝජන සඳහා වර්ෂයකට රුපියල් කෝටි 55 සිට 1968 වන විට රුපියල් කෝටි 46.0 දක්වා වැඩි වීමකි. මුදල් අනුව බලන වීට මෙය දශ ගුණයකටත් අධික වැඩි වීමකි. 1961 හා 1962 අවුරුද්දට රුපියල් කෝට් 20.8 ක වාර්ෂික ආයෝජනයක් අවශා බවත් 1963 ආයෝජනය රුපියල් කෝටි 26.5ක් විය යුතු බවත් යෝජනා කුමයෙන් පෙන්වන ලදි. කෙටි කැලීන සැලැස්ම අනුව මේ සංඛන සංශෝධනය කර ඇත්තේ 1961 -62 රුපියල් කෝටි 12.4ක්, 1962-63 රුපියල් කෝටි 15.2ක් හා 1964 රුපියල් කෝට් 28.2ක් යනු වශ යෙනි. මෙසේ සංවර්ඛන ආයෝජනයේ වැඩි කොටස කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේතුයට යොම කිරීමට යෝජනා කරන ලදි. රජයේ හා පෞද්ගලික අංශවල කාර්ය යන් මෙකි අරමුණු හා අපේ සංවර්ඛන යෝජනා කුමවල ඉලක් කයන් මුදුන් පත් කර ගැනීමේ අද හසින් සංවිධානය කරනු ලැබීය."

කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව මගින් වැඩ පිළිවෙල යොදා තිබණෙ ඔන්න ඔය විධ්යටයි. ඒ වැඩ පිළි

වල් නොසිදු වූ බවක් මා කියත්නෙ නැහැ. එමෙන්ම පුමුඛසථානය දිය යුතු ඇතැම් දේවලට ලැබිය යුතු පුමුඛසථානය නොලැබී ගිය තැන් නැතැයි අප කියන් නෙත් නැහැ. ඒ කොයි හැටි වෙතත්, මේ රටේ පොදු මහජනතාව කර්මාන් ත සංවර් ඛන වැඩ පිළිවෙළකට සම්බන්ධ කර ගැනීමට අප බලාපොරොත්තු වුණා. මුදල් පරිහරණය කිරීමේදී සාමානා මනුෂායා තුළ ඉක්මනින් පුයෝජන ලබා ගැනීමේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් පවතින බව අප දන්න නිසා ඒ ගැනත් අපේ සැලකිල්ල යොදන්න අපට සිද්ධ වුණා. එවකට කර් මාන්ත භාරව සිටි මට ඒ අනුව යම් යම් කියා මාර්ගයන් ඇති කරත්න සිද්බ වුණා. කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය සම්බන්ධ යෙන් දැනට මේ රට යම්කිසි පුමාණයක දියණුවක් ලබා නිබෙනවා නම්, මා හිතන්තෙ, මා විශ්වාස කරන්තෙ, ඒ දිය ණුව විශාල වශයෙන්ම ලැබුණෙ අපේ ආණ්ඩුව මගින් පසුගිය කාලයේ සකස් කළ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ කිුයාත් මක කිරීමේ පුති ඵලයක් වශයෙන්ය කියලයි. ඒ දියණුව ගැන මා සන්තොෂ වෙනව. අපේ ආණ්ඩු වෙන් කරන ලද සැලැස්මවල් අනුව, පරීක් ෂණ අනුව, කරගෙන සාමට අප බලා පොරොත්තු වූ වැඩ කටයුතු ඉදිරිසටත් කරගෙන යාම සඳහා මේ අයවැය ලේඛන යෙන් මේ ආණ්ඩුවත් රජයේ සංස්ථාවන් වෙනුවෙන් වැඩිපුර මුදල් වෙන් කර තීබෙනු දක්තට ලැබීම ගැන මගේ සත් තෝෂය මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා පුකාශ කරන්න සතුවූයි.

ඒ කර්මාන්ත සංචර්ඛනය කිරීම සඳහා පුද්ගලික අංශයෙ අය ඉදිරිපත් වෙලා සහාය දුන්නා වාගේම රජයේ සේවක මහත්වරුන් රාශියකුත් සහාය දී තිබෙ නව, එම වැඩ පිළිවෙළ සාර්ථක ලෙස පවත් වාගෙන යාමට. ඒ බව මට නිර්භයව කියන්ට පුළුවනි. එම සහාය දුන් නිල ධාරීන් අතුරිත් දෙදෙනකුගේ නම් මෙම අවස්ථාවෙදි මා විශෙෂයෙන් සඳහන් කර නව. එම අමාතාංශය මා භාර ගත් අවසථාවෙදි කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ඛන අඛාණ වශයෙන් සිටි ඩි. සී. එල්. අමරසිංහ මහතාත් ඊට පසු මගේ සථාවර ලේකම් වශයෙන් කටයතු කළ ජී. වී. පී. සමරසිංහ මහතාත් විශෙෂ ස්තුනියකට භාජන විය වෙල අනුව කිුිිිිිිිිිිට කරගෙන ාිරාමේදී Nමරුදා am යිනුයා කියා මා විශ්වාස කරනව. ඒ අයගේ noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

[මෛතීපාල සේනානාශක මයා.]
සභාග ලැබීම නිසාත්, පුද්ගලික අංශයේ
ඉදිරිපත් වීම නිසාත්, කර්මාන්තවලට
මුදල් යෙදවීමට ඉදිරිපත් වූ මහජනයට
සහන සැලසීමට හැකි වූ නිසත් මේ රටේ
යම් විධියක කර්මාන්ත දියුණුවක් ඇති වී
තිබෙනවාය කියා මා සිතනව. ඒ මගින්
අපට සන්තොෂ වෙන්ට පුළුවනි.

ඊයෙද කොහේ ද මෙහිදි කථා කළ ගරු මත් තුීවරයෙක් පුකාශ කර තිබෙනව, ඒ වගෙම යම් කිසි අවස්ථාවක හමනාගමන අංශය භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමා තමන්ගෙ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශය තුළ පවත්වන ලද රැස් වීමකදිත් පුකාශ කර තිබෙනව, " මොකක් ද මේ මෛතුිපාල සේ නානායක මහත්මයගෙ කර්මාන්තය, පිටින් අමු දුවා ගෙන්වා මෙහෙ හරිගස් සන එක නේද කරන්නෙ? " යනාදි ආකාරයට. ඒ අයට මා කියත්ත කැමතියි, තමත්ගෙම රට තුළ තිබෙන අමු දුවා පමණක් පෘවිච් චියට ගෙන කර්මාන්ත දියුණු කරන්න මොනම රටකටවත් පුළුවන් කමක් නැති බව. එසේ නම්, එංගලන්තය ඊශායලය වැති රටවල ටශර් ටියුබ් වැති දේ සැදීම සුම්පුර්ණයෙන්ම නැති විය යුතුයි, ඒවා නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශා අමු දුවා ඒ රටවල නොමැතිකම නිසා. ඒ වාගේම අපටත් සිදු වුණා අපේ රටේ පෘරිභෝගිකයනව අවශා කරන බඩු බාහිරාදිය අපේ රටේම සාදා ගැනීම සඳහා යම් යම් අමු දුවා පිට රටවලින් ගෙනැවිත් මේ රටේ නිෂ්පාදන කටයුතුවලට යොදා ගැනීමට. ඒ අතරම අප උත්සාහ කළා මෙසේ ගෙන්වනු ලබන අමු දුවා වෙනුවට මේ රටේ තිබෙන අමු දවා පෘවිච්චි කරන් නට හැකියාවක් තිබේද කියා සොයා බලන්න, රජයේ පථි යෙෂණාගාරවල ආධාරයත් ඇතිව. "සීනි බෝල කර්මාන් තය" යයි කියමින් බොහෝ දෙනා නෝක්කඩු කියනව. විස් කෝතු කර්මාන්තය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා නියෝගයක් කරතිබුණු බව මට මතකයි. විස්කෝතු සැදීමේදී සීනි පාවිච්චි කර නව. මේ රටේ නිෂ්පාදනය කරන හකුරු වැනි පැණි සහිත දේ සීනි වෙනුවට පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවන්ද යන්න ගැන පර්යෝෂණය කරන්නය කියා මා නියෝග කර තිබුණ. ලෝක වෙළඳ පොළට යන ඒ වාට නොව මේ රටේ මහජනයා පාවිච්චි යට ගත්තා ඒවාට එවැනි අත්හදාබැලීම කිුයාවේ යොදවන්න පුළුවනී. ඒ විධියට පටන් ගෙන එම වහපාරය දියුණු තත්ත්ව යකට ආවාම යම් යම් වෙනස් කම් කරන්න පුළුවන් වන බව විශෙෂයෙන් කියන්න වුවමනා නැහැ.

අපට චෝදනා කළා, ලාංකික නොවන ඉත් දියානුන් ට කර්මාන් ත පැවරුවය කියා. යම් අයෙක් කර්මාන්තයක් හිමි කර ගෙන තිබෙනව නම් එසේ හිමි කර ගෙන සිටින්නෙ ලාංකිකයකු වශයෙන් පුරවැසිකම ලබා ගෙනයි. කාගෙන් හරි ඒ අය ලාංකිකයන් වශයෙන් සිටිය හැකි වන පරිදි ගරු පුරවැසිකම ලබා ගෙන ඊට පසු අප වෙත නීතෳනුකූලව ඉල්ලුම් පත් එව් වාම නොදී සිටින්න බැරි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වුණා. ඒ වාගේම මෙවැනි වාහපාර දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා මුදල් වැය කළ යුතුයි. සිංහලයන්ට නැතිනම් ලංකාවෙ උපන් අයට පමණක් මේවා සීමා කිරීමෙන් මෙ<mark>ම</mark> කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණ වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ මන්ද කියතොත්, මා දැනගෙන සිටියා, යම් යම් සිංහල උදවිය තමන්ගේ නමව කර්මාන් ත අනුමත කරවගෙන, පසුව ඒ අනුමතය ලාංකික නොවන අයට විකුණන බව. එම නිසා කවුරු හෝ ලාංකිකයෙකු යම් කර්මාන් නයක් සඳහා අවසර ඉල් ලූ වොත් ඒ අය ලවා ඒ කටයුත්ත සාර්ථක කර ගැනීමට අපට සිද්ධ වුණා.

කථානායකතුමනි, එක කරුණක් මව සඳහන් කරන්ට අමතක වුණා. එනම්: ජාතික රජය අමාතහාංශ බෙදීමේදී, මගේ අදහස අනුව, එක වරදක් කර තිබෙනව. අපි විශේෂයෙන් මහන්සි ගත්ත, සුළු කර්මාන් තත් විශාල කර්මාන් තත් එකම අමාතාහංශයක් සටතට දැමීමට. බණ්ඩාර නායක මැතිනියගේ රජයෙන් අපට පුළු වන් වුණා, ඒ අංශ දෙකම ඒ කාබද්ධ කිරී මට. එය නැවන කඩා තිබීම ගැන මා කන ගාටු වෙනව. විශේෂයෙන් රෙදි කර්මාන් තය ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන්න. අද අත් යන් නුවලින් රෙදි විවීමේ අංශය සවදේ ශ කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමාටත්, රජයේ ත් පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ ත් කර්මාන් තශාලා මගින් රෙදි විවීමේ අංශය කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාටත් භාර දී තිබෙනව. රෙදි කර්මාන් තය දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා මා විශේෂ යෙන් කල්පනා කළ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් තමයි, ඉන්දියාවේ " ටෙක් ස් ටයිල් බෝඩ් " එක වැනි රෙදි කර්මාන්ත පිළිබඳ

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

අංගතනයක් පිහිටුවීම. ඉණියාවේ "ටෙක්ස් ටයිල් බෝඩ්" එකට රෙදි වියන සැම අංශ යක්ම සම්බන්ධයි. ඒ අන්දමට කර් මාන්තශාලා අංශයත්, විදුලි බලයෙන් රෙදි විවීමේ අංශයත්, අත් යන්තුවලින් රෙදි විවීමේ අංශයත් ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමට හැකිවන විධියේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් අනුගම නය කරන්ට ඉඩ තිබුණා, එක අමාතසාංශ යක් යටතේ මේ සෑම අංශයක්ම තිබුණා තම. අද මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ අනුව ඒ කට යුත්ත සාර්ථක කර ගැනීමට නුපුළුවත්වීම ගැන මා කනගාටුව පුකාශ කරනව.

මා පුවෘත්ති පනු මාශීයෙන් දැක්ක ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමා පුකාශ කර තිබෙනව, තවත් අත්යන්තු මධා ස්ථාන 1,000 ක් පිහිටුවන්ට යනවාය කියා. ඊට මගේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. එහෙත් ඒ කාරණය ගැන ටිකක් තවදුරටත් කරුණු සොයා බලනව නම් හොඳයි. අපේ ආණඩු කාලයේදීත් ඒ යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් වණා. අත්යන්නු කුමය ඉතා දියුණු ලෙස කෙරෙන රටක් වන ඉන්දියාවත් ඒ කුමය වෙනස් කර අත්යන් තුවලින් වියන රෙදී පුමාණය සීමා කරගෙන යනව. මන්ද? අත් යන් තුවලින් වියන රෙදිවල මිළ වැඩියි. ඒ නිසා දැන් ඒවා සීමා කර විදුලි බලයෙන් හා කර්මාන් නශාලා මාශීයෙන් රෙදී නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම දියුණු කළොත් පමණයි, මේ රටේ පාරිභෝගිකයාට රෙදිපිළි ලාභයට ලබා දෙන්ට පුළුවන් වෙන්නෙ. එම නිසා මා ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමාව මතක් කරන්ට කැමතියි, යම් දවසක කිසිම සීමාවක් නැතිව රෙදිපිළි ගෙන්වන්ට අවස්ථාවක් උදා වුණොත්, කර්මාන්ත ශාලා මාශීයෙන් මෙරටට වුවමනා රෙදිපිළි නිපදවා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් අවස්ථාවක් ඇති වුණොත්, ඔය අත්දමට පිහිටුවත්ට යන රෙදි මධාස්ථාන දහස් ගණන දමන් නට සිද්ධ වන බව. මේ මධාස්ථාන ඇති කිරීමට අදහස් කළේ රැකීරක්ෂා පුශ්තය විසදීමේ මාශීයක් හැටියට වෙන්ට ඇති. කෙසේ වෙතත්, ඒ ගැන ටිකක් කල් පතා කළයුතු බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කරන්ව සතුවූයි.

අමාතාහංශ බෙදු අවස්ථාවේදී කර්මාන්ත යක් වශයෙන් තිබුණු තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීම අද ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිතුමාට භාර දී තිබෙනව. මොන කාරණයක් නිසා එසේක

කළාදැයි මා දන්නෙ නැහැ. සංස්ථාවේ වෙළහෙළඳාම් අංශය පමණක් ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිතුමාට භාර දෙන් ටයි තිබුණෙ. තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීමේ කර්මාන් තය කර්මාන්න ඇමතිතුමාගේ අතේම තබා ගත යුතුයි. තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීමට පමණක් තොව, විශේෂයෙන් මේ ලේඛනයේ මා දැක්ක, "ටෝකන් වෝට්" එකක් වශයෙන් රුපියල් 10 ක් වෙන් කර තිබුණා, පෝර කර්මාත් තශාලාවටත්. තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීමේ කර්මාන් නයට හා පෝර කර්මාන් තයට ඒ අන් දමට රුපියල් 10 බැගින් වෙන් කර තිබුණා. කියන්නේ මේකයි. පොහොර කර්මාන් නය දීයුණු කරන්න නම්, කෘෂි නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට අවශා පොහොර කර්මාන් තය දියුණු කරන්න වුවමනා නම්, ඒ සඳහා දැනට පිටරට ඇදී යන විශාල මුදල මේ රටේම නතර කර ගැනීම අවශායි. තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීමත් පොහොර සැදීමත් අතර සම්බන්ධ**කමක්** තිබෙනවා. තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීමේ මධාස් ථානයකින් පිටවන අනවශා දේවල් පොහොර සැදීමට ගත්නවා. එම නිසා නෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීමේ අංශයන් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය පිළිබඳ අංශයන් එකම අමාතාහාංශයක් යටතේ තිබීම අවශාශී. එහෙම නැත් නම් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය අමාරුයි.

ඩී. පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා. (කර්මාන්න හා ධීවර ඇමනිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. டீ. செல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்க—கைத் தொழில், கடற்ரெழில் அமைச்சரின் பாராளு மன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

අවුරුදු 5 ක් නිස්සේ තමුත්තාන්සෙට බැරි වුණා.

මෛතීපාල සේනානාශක මහා. (திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேறைாயக்க) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

හොඳයි, ඔය රුපියල් 10 ක් පමණක් වෙත් කර තිබෙන්නේ වැඩේ කරන් තටම වෙත් ත ඇති. මට අවුරුදු 5 ක් තිස්සේම කරන්න බැරි වුණා තමයි. නමුත් මේ අංශ දෙක අමාතාහංශ දෙකක් යටතේ තබා හැනීමෙන් කවදුවත් පොහොර නොහැදීමට

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[මෛතුීපාල සේ තාතායක මයා.] මේ ආණ්ඩුව මාන බලන බව නම් නොකියාම බැහැ. තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීමත්, පොහොර සැදීමත් කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාට භාර දෙනවා නම් මේ වැඩේ අවහිරයක් නැතිව කරගෙන යන් නව පුළුවනි. එසේ නැත් නම් අමාත හංශ දෙක අතර ඇති වන ඝට්ටනය නිසා මේ වැඩේ අත් හිටිනවා ඇති. මේ සඳහා වෙන් කර ඇති මුදල රුපියල් 10 ට බැස්සෙත් ඒ නිසාම වන්නට ඇති. වෙළහෙළදාම් අංශය ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති තුමාට භාර දී අතාවෙශා කර්මාන් තයක් වූ පොහොර නිපදවීම හා තෙල් පිරිසිදු කිරීම කර්මාන්න අමාතාාංශය යටතේ තබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු යෙදිය යුතු බව මතක් කරන්ට කැමතියි.

ඊළ**ගට ඉඩම් අමාත**ාහංශය ගැන වචන දෙකක් තූනක් කියන්නට අදහස් කර නවා. පසුගිය මාසයේදී ගල්ඔය සංවර් ඛන මණ් ඩලය ගංගා නිම්න ආයතනයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමට මේ ගරු සභා වේ කැමැත්ත ලැබුණා. මා ඉඩම් ඇමති තුමා සමඟ එකට වැඩ කරන කාලයේ ඇති වූ සාකචඡාවකදී, වාරිමාර්ග දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා විශේෂ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් අවශා බවට මා දැක්වූ අදහස එතුමා පිළිගත්තා. වාරිමාර්ග පුදේ ශ ගංගා නිම්න පුදේ ශ බවට පත් කළ යුතු යයි මා දැක්වූ අදශස එතුමා පිළිගත්තා. Irrigation districts to coincide with river valley districts. මේ විධියට කරන්නේ නැතිව කවදාවත් නිසි පරිදි වාරිමාර්ග දියුණු කරත් තට බැහැ. ඒ බව එතුමා පිළිගෙන සිතියම් පවා ඇත්දා. මේ රට කොට්ඨාශ 15 කට බෙදා දැක්වෙන සිතියම් පචා ඇන්දා. මේ බෙදීම අනුව වාරිමාර්ග දිස් නික් ක ඇති කරන් න වුවමනා බව විශේෂ යෙන් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. ගංගා තිම්නයක් දියුණු කරන විට ඉහළ සිට පහළ දක්වා තැනින් තැන බැම් බැඳ කුම වත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යෙදිය යුතුයි. අද තිබෙන චාරිමාර්ග අනුව මොකද වන් තේ ? අප උතුරු-මැද පළාතේ වැවක් බඳින් න යන විට මාතලේ දිස්තික් කයේ කෘෂිකර්ම උපදේශක සමිතිය ඉදිරිපත් වී, " ඔය වැව බදින්න එපා, අපි ඔය වැවේ වතුර හරස් කරනවා " යි කිව්වොත්, නිශ්ශබ්ද වී සිටින් නට අපට සිදු වෙනවා. නමුත් නියම අන්දමට ගංගා නිම්න වෙදා

වාරිමාර්ග දිස්තුික්ක ඇති කරගෙන යනවා නම් ඒ මඟින් මේ රටේ වාරිමාර්ග අංශය දියුණු කිරීමට ලොකු රුකුලක් ලැබෙ වායයි කියන්නට පුළුවනි. මහවැළි ගතට අයිති පුදේ ශය විශාල එකක් නිසා එය කොටස් තුනකට බෙදා වෙන් කරන්න පුළුවන්. මදුරු ඔය, කලා ඔය, කුඹුක් කන් ඔය, කිරිදි ඔය, කැළණි ගත, නිල්චලා ගඟ, ගිං ගඟ, වලවේ ගඟ, කළු ගඟ, මහ ඔය, දැදුරු ඔය, ගල් ඔය, මල් වනු ඔය, කනගරායම් ආරු, යාන් ඔය යන විශාල ගංගා පුදේශ 15 කට බෙදා මේ රටේ වාරි මාර්ග දියුණුව ඇති කරන්න පුළුවන් වෙනව. එසේ නොකර දැන් තියෙන කුම යට කරගෙන ගියොත් කවදාවත් අපට කිසිම සැලැස්මක් ඇතිව වැඩ කරගෙන යන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. මා මිතු ඇමති තුමා දුන් අවුරුදු 9 ක් නිස්සෙ කියනවා, මහවැළි ගඟ හරවනවය කියා. ඊයේ පෙරෙයිද, උතුරෙදිත් කියා තිබෙනවා, මහ වැළි ගඟ හරවනවය කියා. ඒ වැඩය සාර් ථක වේවා කියා අපි පුාර්ථනා කරනව. අද මහවැළි ගඟ, හෙට වලවේ ගඟ, අනිත් දව සේ චන්දීකා වැව, ආදී වශයෙන් තැනිත් තැන දවසින් දවස වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල් යොද වන්නෙ නැතිව සැලැස්මක් ඇතිව වැඩක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. මෙපමණ වණීවක් ලැබෙන අපේ මේ පුංචි ලංකාවේ ඒ සෑම වතර බිංදුවක්ම නියම පිළිවෙලට පුයෝ ජනයට ගන්න නම් අද තිබෙන වාරිමාර්ග දිස් නික්ක වෙනස් කර, මේ ගංගා 15 අනුව විශාල වාරිමාර්ග දිස්තික්ක ඇති කර, ඒවා ඇතුළේ සුළු වාරිමාර්ග දිස් තුික් ක ඇති කර නියම විධියට සැලෑස් මක් ඇතිව කටයුතු කළ යුතු බව මම නැවතත් කියන් නව කැමතියි. එසේ නොකර අතන එක වැවක්, මෙතන එක වැවක්, ආදි වශ යෙන් සැලෑස්මක් නැතිව වැව් බැදීමෙන් කිසිම වැඩක් සිදු නොවන බව අපට පුසිඞි සේ කියන්නට සිදු **වී** තිබෙනව.

ඊළඟට පුංචි වැව් සම්බන්ධව රජයේ පතිපත්තිය කුමක්ද කියා අහන්නට කැමතියි. අපේ රටේ විශේෂයෙන් උතුරු මැද පුදේශය වැව් බද රාජාය කියා හඳුන්වනව. ඒ පුදේශයේ වැව් දහස් ගණනක් තියෙනව. නමුත් ඒ පුදේශයේ වැව් බැඳීම පිළිබඳව කිසිම පුතිපත්තියක් අපට පැහැදිලි නැහැ. මේ කාරණය සාර්ථක කර ගත්ත නම් සුළු වැව් සම්බන්ධව

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විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දුක්වන්නට ඕනෑ. සුළු වැවක් හැදීම මාස 6 කින් කරන්න පුළුවන්. ඊළඟ හය මාසයේදී ඒ වැව යට තේ කත්තයක් වගා කර ගත්ත පුළු වන්. නමුත් මහවැළි ගඟ, කැළණි ගඟ ආදි වාහපාරවල සාර්ථකත්වය ලබා ගත්ත අවුරුදු 10 ක් 12 ක් ගත වෙනව. ඒ නිසා සෑම තැනම තිබෙන සුළු වැව් සම්බන්ධව විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් දැක්විය යුතු බව මම රජයට මතක් කරනව. එසේ නොකළහොත් අපේ ගම්බද ගොවි ජනතා වගේ අනාගතය අඳුරු වන බව මම මතක් කරන්න කැමනියි. වැවක් පුනිසංස් කරණය කිරීමෙන් ඒ වැව යටතේ කුඹුරු ගොවිතැන් කිරීමට පුළුවන් වන අතරම එ පුදේශයේ වතුර මට්ටම—water table—උස් කිරීමටත් එය පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවන් වෙනව. මේ රටේ තිබෙන සෑම සුළු වැවක්ම පුතිසංස් කරණය කිරීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් යොදන්න පුළුවන් නම් එසින් විශාල පුයෝජනයක් සැලසෙනව, විශේෂයෙන් වියලි කලාපයේ සිටින අපටයි, එහි අවශාතාව දැනෙන් නෙ. අපි මේ සම්බන් බව කීප වරක් ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කරුණු පැහැදිලි කර දුන්න. ඔව්, ඔව්, බොහොම හොඳයි, ඒ ක කරන්න ඕනෑය කියනව. නමුත් එතුමා ලවා එය ඉෂ්ට කරවා ගන්නට බැරි වූ බව කනගාටු වෙන් කියන්නට ඕනැ.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ලෝකයේ අද තිබෙන දියුණු තත්ත්වය අනුව අපටත් ගොවිතැන සඳහා යන්තුෝපකරණ පාවිච්චි කරත්ත සිදු වී තිබෙනව. මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල අද මොකක්ද සිදු වී තිබෙන්නෙ? වාරිමාශී දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව තිබෙනව; වාරිමාගී දෙපාතීමේන්තුව සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ නොබෝදා වාර්තාවක සඳහන් කර තිබණා, අවුරුදු සියයකට සැහෙන තරම් බඩුබාහිරාදීය වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන් තුවේ ඉතිරිවී තිබෙනවාය කියා. ඒවා ගැන මා මේ අවසථාවේදී කථා කරන් නව අදහස් කරන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් මා කියන්නේ මේකයි. ච්රැක්ටර්, බල්ඩෝසර් ආදී යන්නෝපකරණ වාරි මාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තිබෙනව. ඒ වාගේම ගල්ඔය සංවඪන මණ්ඩලයටත් එවැනි යන්නෝ පකරණ තිබෙනව. ඒ වාගේ ම රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාතීමේන් තුවටත් ඉඩම් සංවර්ඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවටත් එවැනි

යන් තුෝපකරණ තිබෙනව. නමුත් අද ඒවා ඒ ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල වැඩ කට යුතුවලටම සීමා කර තිබෙනව. ගල්ඔය සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ ව්රැක්වර් යන්නු යක් යම් සථානයකට ගිය විටකදී රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පාරක් සාදත් නය කියා ඒ අයට කීවොත්, ඒ අය කිය නවා, ඒක අපේ වැඩක් නොවෙයි, අපි ආපු වැඩේ කරල ආපසු යනවාය කියා. මේ තත්ත්වය නිසා ඒ ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වලට අයත් වීරැක්වර් හා බුල්ඩෝසර් යන්නු දවස් ගණන් වැඩ නැතිව නවතා තබා තිබෙනව. නමුත් අල්ලපු වත්තෙ පාරක් හදන්නෙ නැහැ. මක්නිසාද, ඒක වෙනම ඉදපාර්තමේන් තුවකට අයිති නිසයි. ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ තත්ත් වය නිසා සියළුම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල යන් තුෝපකරණ භාරව වෙනමම දෙපාතී මේන්තුවක් පිහිටුවිය යුතුය කියා මා කල්පතා කරනවා. දිවයින කොටස් තුන හතරකට බෙදා ඒ දෙපාර්තමේත්තුවේ මබාසථාන ඇති කළ යුතුයි. ඊට පසු ඒ මධාසථාන මාර්ගයෙන් වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්ත මේන්තුවේ හෝ වේවා ඉඩම් සංවර්ඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හෝ වේවා, රජයේ වැඩ දෙපර්තමේන්තුවේ හෝ වේවා සියලුම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවලට අයිති වන ඒ ඒ කටයුතු කරවත් නට විඩිවිධාන යොදන්න ඕනෑ. එවැනි වැඩ පිළි වෙළක් කිුයාත්මක කළොත් පමණයි අපට මේ යන්නොපකරණවලින් නියම පුයෝජනය ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන් නෙ. නමුත් අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? යාපනේ තිබෙන "ස්ටීම් රෝලක්" කැඩුණොත් ඒක අළුත්වැඩියා කරත්ත කොළඹට ගෙන එත්ත ඕනෑ. ඒ නිසා තමයි මා කියන්නේ දිවයිනේ මධාසථනා තුන හතරක් ඇති කර ඒ විධි සේ වැඩ පොළවල් පිහිටුවිය යුතුය කියා. අද ලෝකයේ ඇති වී තිබෙන කාර්මික දියණුවෙන් නියම පුයෝජනය අපත් ලබා ගත්ත නම්, එවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් කිුයාත් මක කළ යුතුව තිබෙන බව මා මේ අවසථාවේදී මතක් කරන්නට සතුවුයි.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඊළඟට රජයේ ඉඩම් පුතිපත්තිය ගැනත් වචන සවලප යක් කියන්නට අදහස් කරනව. අපේ මුල්කිරිගල ගරු මන්තීතුමාත් ඒ සම්බත් බව කථා කළා. ඒ කරුණුවලට අමතර

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[මෛතීපාල සේ නාන යක මයා.] වශයෙන් මට කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ මෙපමණයි. රජයේ නව ඉඩම් පුතිපත්තිය අනුව, අයවැය කථාවේ තිබෙන පුතිපත් ති හා පුකාශන අනුව, එදා ඩී. එස්. සේනා නායක මහත් මයා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආඥු පනතින් පොදු මහජනතාවට ලබා දුන් සහනය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඉවත් වන තැනට කටයුතු යෙදී තිබෙනව. එදා ඉදිරි පත් කළ ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන කොමිෂන් සභා වාර්තාවේත්, ඒ වාශේම ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආඥ පතතේත්, තිබෙත්තේ ඉඩම් නැති ගම්බද මහජනතාවට පළමුවෙන්ම ඉඩම් දිය යුතු බවයි. ඊළඟට මධාවේ පන්නියේ අයට ඉඩම් දිය යුතුයි. මධාවේ පන්නිය කියන්නේ ඒ ආඥ පනන අනුව අවුරුද් දක ආදායම රුපියල් 12,000කට අඩ අයයි. ඊලකටයි ඛනපනියන්ට ඉඩම් දෙන්නෙ. විශේෂයෙන්ම වන්නියෙන් පැමිණි මේ මුදල් ඇමතිවරයාගේ ඒ යෝජනාව අපේ පුදේශවල සිටින දුප්පත් මහජනතාවට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අහිතකර බව මේ අවසථා වේදී නොකියාම බැහැ. මේ පුතිපත්ති අනුව, උතුරු, මධාාම, දකුණු පළාත්වල හා දිවයිනේ වෙනත් පළාත්වල අක්කර දහස් ගණන් ඉඩම්වල වැඩ කරන් නට සම හර විට කල්ලතෝනීන්ට භාර දී ඒ ගම් වල සිටින මේ රටේ පුරවැසියන් වන සිංහල ජනතාව කුලීකරුවන් වශයෙන් පත් කරන් නට පුළුවනි. කුියාත් මක කරන් නට අදහස් කරන මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළව අපේ තදබල වීරුද්ධත්වය පුකාශ කර

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම සමහර අවසථාවලදී මේ ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාගේ ඉඩම් පුතිපත්තිය කුමක් ද කියා අපට පැහැදිලි නැහැ. 'ඇඩවාන්ස්ඩ් එලියනේෂන්' නමු ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාගේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් තිබෙනව. මුල්කිරිගල ගරු මන් තීතුමාත් ඒ සම්බන් ඩව යම් යම් කරුණු පෙන්වා දුන්නා. ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ අනුව පොළොන්නරුවේ මදුරුඔය අවුරුදු හතක් පදිංචි කරවා සිටි කරන්නටය කියා 'බව්සර්වලින්' වතුර දෙමින් අවුරුදු හතක් ඒ කට්ටිය මදුරුඔය පදිංචි කරවා සිටි තදමින් අවුරුදු හතක් ඒ කට්ටිය මදුරුඔය පදිංචි කරවා සිටි තදමින් අවුරුදු හතක් ඒ කට්ටිය මදුරුඔය පදිංචි කරවා සිටියා. ඊට පසු ඒ අය අළුත් වැවිලිකරුවන් වශයෙන් දැන් පදවියට ඉගතැවිත් දමා තිබෙනව. ඔවුන්ට අදත්

වතුර දෙන්නෙ 'බව්සර්වලින්'. මා පුශ්න කරනවා, මොකක් ද ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාගේ පුතිපත්තිය? ඒ විධියේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල් යෙදීමෙන් මොකක්ද සිද්ධවී තිබෙන්නෙ? ''මදුරුඔය පුදේශයේ එක ඡන්දයක්වත් ඇමනිතුමාගේ පාර්ශ්වයට නොලැබුණු නිස, සී. පී. ද සිල්වා ඇමනිතුමා දැන් අපේ ඉඩම්වලට වතුර දෙන්'නෙ තැත'' කියන ඒ පුදේශ වාසීන්ගේ පැමිණිල්ලකුන් මේ මාසයේ මූල හරියේදී අපේ විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ නායිකාවව ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙ නව. මා අසනවා තමුන් නාන්සේ ලාගේ පුතිපත් තිය මේකද කියා. කැලෑ තිබෙනව ; ඒවා කපා එළි කර දෙනව. නමුත් බොන්න වත් වතුර දෙන්න පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කරන්නෙ නැහැ. ඔන්න ඔහොමයි අද ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙල. ලී කපා අවශා තැන්වලට ගෙනයාම සඳහා කොන්තාත් දෙනවා ; නමුත් ලී අදින්නෙ ආණ්ඩුවේ දෙපාර්තමේන් තුවල ලොරිවලින්. එවැනි ලොරියක තොම්මරයක් අප ළඟ තිබෙනවා.

ශරු මන් නිවරයෙක්' (கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) කොයි කාලේද ඕව කෙරුණේ ?

මෛතීපාල සේ තානායක මයා. (திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேரையக்க) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

කාලයේ කෙරෙන ඒව කියන්නෙ. දැනව කෙරීගෙන යන්නෙ මේ විධියටයි. කැලැ මේ රටේ තිබෙන වටිනා වත් කමක්. මේ රටේ පමණක් තොව ඕනෑම රටක කැලෑ ඒ රටේ වත්කමක්. අද අපගේ රටේ මේ වත්කම සම්බන්ධ යෙන් යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සැලැස්මක් අනුව කටයුතු නොකරන බවයි මේ අවසථා වේදී චෝදනාවක් වශයෙන් කියන්නට අපට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නෙ. ඉඩම්වල මිනිසුන් බලහත් කාරයෙන් පදිංචි වන බව අප දන් නවා. පසුගිය අවුරුද්දෙත් ඊළග අවුරුද් දෙත් ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තුවල නම් ඈතුළත් වුණු පමණින්ම සමහර මිනිසුන්ට ඉඩම් දී ඔප්පුත් බාර දී තිබෙනවා. එවැනි සිද්ධි දහස ගණනක් මට පෙන්වන්නට පුළු වනි. නමුත් අද ඇමති තුමාගේ වැඩ පිළි වෙල අනුව ඉඩම් දීමට කිසිම සැලැස්මක් ඇති කොට නැහැ. ධනපතිනට අක්කර

දහස් ගණන් බෙදා දීමට නම් සථාවර ලේ කම් තුමාගේ නායකත් වයෙන් යුත් කාරක සභාවක් දැන ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. ගම්බද පොදු ජනතාවට ඉඩම් දීමට වැඩ පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී නොයෙක් බාධා ඇති වුණත් ධනපතියනට ඉඩම් දීමේදී නම් කිසිම බාඛාවක්, කිසිම අවහිරයක්, ඇති වන්නේ නෑ. එදිනෙදා ජිවිකාව කරගෙන යන දුප්පත් ජනතාවට ඉඩම් දෙන විට නම් ඇති වන පුමාද දෝෂයන්ගේ කෙල වරක් නැ. දුප්පත් මිනිසුන විසින් අවුරුදු 15 ක් තිස්සේ වවා පීදුණු පොල් ගස් පවා තිබෙත ඉඩම්වලට තවමත් ඔප්පු දී නැහැ මේ කරුණු නිසා, ඉඩම් ඇමති තුමාගේ ඉඩම් පුතිපත්තිය කුමක්ද කියා පුශ්න කරන්නට අද අපට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

ඩී. එස්. සේ නානායක මහත් මයාගේ පුතිපත්ති අනුව ඉඩම් නැති අයට ඉඩම් දී ''කොලනි'' පිහිටුවීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කොට තිබුණා. දැන් මේ ඇමති තුමා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කියන්නේ කුමක්ද? ඇත් එතුමා කියනවා, මීට පසු එම ඉඩම් වල පදිංචි වන අයට ගෙවල් හදා දෙන් නේ නැතිලු, ගෙයක් හදා ගැනීමට ආධාර වශයෙන් රුපියල් දහක් දෙනවලු. නමුත්, ආධාරයක් වශයෙන් රුපියල් දාහක් දුන් නට එයින් තමන්ගෙ ගේ හොඳහැටි හදා ගත් තට ඒ මිනිසුන් ට බැරි බව මම ඇමනි තුමාට පෙන්වා දෙන්නට කැමනියි. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මා එක් තරා යෝජනාවක් කළා. ගෙය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම හදන්නට වුවමනා නැති බවත්, ගෙට වුවමනා කරන පුමාණයට ස්පීර වශයෙන් කඑණ 6 ක් හෝ 9 ක් හෝ සාදා ස්පීර වශයෙන් වහ ලක් හරිගස්සා දුන්නොත් බිත්ති ගොඩ නැතීම මිනිසුන් ලවාම කර ගන්නට පල වන් බවත් මම ඒ යෝජනාවෙන් පෙන් වා දුන් නා. විශෙෂයෙන් ම වියළි පළාත් වල පොල් අතු හිතය ඇති වන නිසායි, මම විශෙෂයෙන්ම මේ ස්ථිර වහලක් ගැසීමේ සෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් **කළේ**. බොහෝ විට මේ මිනිසුන්ට මුදල් පමණක් දීමෙන් පුයෝජනයක් වන්නෙ නෑ. සමහර විට ඒ මුදල් වෙනත් දේවලට වියදුම් වී නාස්ති වී යනවා. එම නිසා ඒ මිනිසුන්ට පුයෝ ජනයක් ලැබෙන විධීයට කිසියම් වැඩ පිළි වෙලක් යොදන හැටියට මම මේ අවස්ථා වේදී ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරනවා.

ඊළඟට ගරු කථානායක තුමනි, අද උදේ අසනලද පුශ් නයකට ගරු අගමැතිතුමා ගෙන් ලැබුණු පිළිතුර සම්බන් ධයෙන් මා යමක් කිව යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුරාධ පූර සංරක්ෂණ මණ් ඩලය ගැනයි. අනුරාධ පුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය ඇති කළේ නව නගරය සාදා ජනගහනය නව නගරයට ගෙන අනුරාධපුර ශුද්ධ නගරය ඇති කිරීම් සඳහායි. පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ එම මණ්ඩල යේ සභාපති වශයෙන් කටයුතු කළේ එම කටයුත්තට සම්පූර්ණ කාලය යොදා වැඩ කළ මහත්මයෙක්. දැන් සිටින සභාපති මහතා එසේ සම්පූර්ණ කාලය යොදා වැඩ නොකරන බව අනුරාධපුරයේ ගරු මන් නී තුමාගේ පුශ්නයකට පිළිතුරු දුන් ගරු අගමැති තුමා කියා සිටියා. නමුත් දැන් සිටින සභාපති මහත්මයත් අර සම්පූර්ණ කාලය යොදා වැඩ කළ සභාපති මහතා ලැබූ වේනනයම —රුපියල් දාහම—ලබන වා. එය යුක් තිසහගතද කියා අපි අහනවා. මෙම මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපති පදවියට පත් වන කාට වුවද සම්පූර්ණ කාලය යොදා කිරී මට සැහෙන තරම් වැඩ එහි තිබෙනවා. නව නගරය නියම අන්දමට සකස් කොට ජනගහනය එනෙන් ට අරගෙන ශුද් ධ නග රය සකස් කිරීමේ වැඩ කරගෙන යාමේදී අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ සභා පති මහතාට සම්පර්ණ කාලය යොදා වැඩ කරන් නට සිදු වන බව මේ අවස් ථාවේදී නොකියාම බැ.

දැනට මාස දෙකකට උඩදී ඇති වූ සිද්ධි යක් ගැන මම සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. අලුත් නගරයේ ගෙවල් 150 ක් හැදුවා, පරණ නගරයේ ගෙවල් හිමියන්ට ඒවා දී ඔවුන්ගේ ගෙවල් කඩා දැමීම සඳහා. පුති පත්තියක් හැටියට අලුත් නගරයේ සාදනු ලබන ගෙවල් පරණ නගරයේ ගෙහිමි යන්ට දී පරණ නගරයේ ගෙවල් කඩා දම නවා. අලුත් නගරයේ ගෙවල් 150 ක් හැදුවොත් පරණ නගරයේ ගෙවල් 150 ක් ඒ නිසා කඩා දමන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා. නමුත් මේ අළුත් සභාපතිවරයා මොකක්ද කර තිබෙන්නෙ? මේ ගෙවල් 150 සඳහා ඉල්ලුම් කරුවන් සිටියා. ඒ අය පිළිබදව පරීක් ෂා කර බලා මේ මේ අයට ගෙවල් දීම සදුසුය, ඒ අනුව පැරණි නගරයේ මේ තරම් ගෙවල් කඩා දමන්න පුළුවන්ය කියා කල්පනා කර බලන්නේ නැතිව සභාපති මහත්මයාගේ හිතුමතේට මේ

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[මෛත්පාල සේ නානායක මයා.] ගෙවල් 150 දුන් නා. ඩ්රසිවර්ලාව, පැරණි නගරයෙන් පිට සිටින අයට, මේ ගෙවල් දී තිබෙනවා. මේ නිසා රජයට ලොකු වියද මක් දරන්න සිදු වෙනවා, පැරණි නගර යේ තිබෙන ගෙවල් කඩා ඒවා වෙනුවට අලුත් නගරයේ ගෙවල් සාදා දීම සඳහා.

මෙය දේශපාලන පුශ්නයක් නොවෙයි; දේ ශපාලනය අතින් වෙනස් අදහස් දරන නිසා කියන කථාවක් නොවෙයි. අනුරාධ පුර නගරයේ බදු ගෙවන් නන් වශයෙන් අපේ යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා, මේ පිළිබඳව තරු අගමැතිතුමාට දැන්වීමට. මේ රජයේ පරමාර්ථයත් අපේ පරමාර්ථයම නම්, පුළු වන් ඉක්මනින් මේ නගරය ශුද්ධ කොට එය නියම පූජනීය ස්ථානයක් බවට පත් කළ යුතුයි. ඒ නිසා මේ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව ගරු අගමැතිතුමා හෝ රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා හෝ පරීක්ෂා කර නොබලන්නේ මන්දැයි මම අහන්න කැමතියි. මේ නගරයේ ගෙවල් සාදන පුතිපත්තිය කුමක්ද, ඉඩම් දෙන පුනිපත්තිය කුමක්ද, කියා සොයා බැලිය යුතුයි. මේ නගරයේ ගොඩනැගිලි සැදීම සම්බන් ඛයෙන් නගර නිර්මාන ශිල්පියා විසින් සකස් කරන ලද සැලැස් මක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ සැලැස්ම අනුවයි, එහි ගෙවල්, කාර්මික ආයතනයන් හා කඩවල් ආදිය සෑදිය යුත්තේ. නමුත් මේ සභාපති වරයා ඒ ගැන කිසි සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වත් තේ නැතිව, සාළු මිතුයින්ට ගෙවල් බෙදා දීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ගෙන යනවා. මේ විදියට එහි වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යාමට ඉඩ දුන්නොත් කවදා මේ නගරය ශුද්ධ නුගරයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය කරන්ට ලැබේදෝයි අපට නම් කියන්නට බැරි නිසයි, මේ කාරණා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අද හස් කළේ.

මේ සංරක්ෂණ මණ් බලයේ සභාපති ධුරස දරත්තෝ පෙරකදෝරු මහත්ම යෙක්. ඔහු උදේ සවස උසාවියට යනවා. දවසෙත් පැය දෙකක් පමණයි, මෙහි වැඩ කරත්තේ. තමුත් සම්පූර්ණ කාලය යොද වා වැඩ කරත සභාපතිවරයකු ගත්තා වේතනයම ගත්තවා. ඒ හැරත් ඒ මහත් මයාගේ පත්වීම නීතෳනුකූල නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ මහත්මයා ගත්ත පඩිය පවා කවද හෝ ආපසු රජයට දෙන්නට සිදු වේවි. ආඥුපණන අනුව මේ මණ ඩලයට පත් විය හැක්කේ හත් දෙනකු පමණයි, නමුත් ඊයෙ පෙරෙයිද වන තුරු එම මණ ඩලයේ ඒ මහත්මයා ඇතුළු 8 දෙනෙක් සිටියා. ඒ නිසා එම මණ ඩලය නීතානුකූල එකක් වන්නේ නැහැ. එහි සභාපති මහත්මයා වීසින් කරන ලද සෑම කියාවක්ම ඒ නිසා නීති විරෝධි චෙනවා. ඒ මහත්මයාගේ නියෝග සියල්ලම අවලංගු කරන්න සිදු වෙනවා. කරුණු මෙසේ හෙයින් මම රජ යෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, අනුරාධපුර සංරක් ෂණ මණ්ඩලය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ටිකක් ඕනෑකමකින් කටයුතු කරන ලෙස.

මෙය දේශපාලන පුශ්නයක් නොවන බව මම නැවතත් පුකාශ කරන්න කැම තියි. මෙය ජාතික පුශ්නයක්. මේ රවේ බෞද්ධ මහජනතාව ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් බලා සිටිනවා, අනුරාධපුරය ශුද්ධ නගරයක් කිරීමේ කටයුතු කවදා අවසන් වේද කියා. ඒ නිසයි, ගෙවල් 150 ක් සාදා ඒවා පැරණි නගරයේ ගෙවල් හිමියන්ට දී ඒ පැරණි ගෙවල් කඩාදැමීමට කටයුතු නොකර වෙනත් අයට දීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙල ගැන අපට මෙහිදී සඳහන් කරන්නට සිදු වූයේ.

කථානායකතුමනි, මට කථා කිරීමට පැයක කාලයක් දී තිබුණත් මීට වඩා කථා කිරීමට මා අදහස් කරන්නෙ නැහැ. මා නැවත වරක් කියන්න කැමතියි, සාමානා ගම්බද ජනතාව නව මුදල් ඇමතිවරයා කෙරෙහි තැබූ විශ්වාසය මෙම අයවැය ලේ ඛනය අනුව නැති වී ගොස් තිබෙන බව. මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය දෙස බලන විට කාටත් පෙනෙන පැහැදිලි කාරණයක් නම් සුළු පිරිසකට ලොකු සහනයකුත්, ලොකු පිරිසකට ඉතාම සුළු සහනයකුත් දී තිබෙන බවයි. ඒ නිසා මෙම අයවැය ලේඛ නයට ඡන්දය දෙන අවසථාවේදී මෙයට විරුද්ධව ඡන්දය දීමට අපට සිද්ධ වී තිබෙන බව පුකාශ කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

අ. භා. 3.22

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා. (දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්ස)

(திரு. எஸ். டி எஸ். ஜயசிங்க—தெகிவளே-கல்கிசை)

(Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha—Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචන ස්වල්ප යක් කථා කිරීමට ඉඩ පුස්තාව ලැබීම ගැන මම පළමුකොටම සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා. මීට කලින් මෙම ගරු සභාවේ ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අයවැය ලේඛන කීපයකටම සම්බන්ධ වී විවාදවලට සවන් දී, ලත් පළපුරුද්ද අනුව මට කියන්ට පුළුවනි, ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය අවුරුදු ගණ නකට පසු ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඉතාමත්ම සාධාරණ අයවැය ලේඛනයක් බව.

මට පෙර කථා කළ මුල්කිරිගල ගරු මන් නීතුමාත් (ජෝර්ජ් රාජපක්ෂ මයා.) හිටපු ඇමතිවරයකු වූ මැදවච්චියේ ගරු මන් නීතුමාත් (මෛතීපාල සේ නානායක මයා.) ඉඩම් සංවර්ඛනය ගැනත්, ඉඩම් අමාතුනාංශය ගැනත්, කෘෂිකර්ම අමාතුනාං ශය ගැනත්, බොහොම තදින් විවේචනය කළා. මුල් කිරිගල ගරු මන් නීතුමා කිව්වා, පසු ගිය අවුරුදු 9 තුළ ඉඩම් අමාතාහංශය මගින් කෙසෙල් පදුරක්වත් වැව්වෙ නැත කියා. එහෙත් අවුරුදු 9ක් තිස්සේම තමුන් නාන් සේලා අතර සිටි ඉඩම් ඇමති තුමා මේ පැත්තට පැමිණු තවමත් ගත වුණේ මාස 4යි. ඇයි, ඒ කාලයේ තමුන් නාන්සේලා එනුමාට කියා කෙසෙල් පදුරු ටිකක් හිටව ගත්තේ නැත්තෙ?

මෛතීපාල සේ නානායක මයා. (திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேஞநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke) අපි කියන්නෙ අපි වැටුණ **වලේ** 

වැවෙන න එපාය කියලයි.

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஜயசிங்க) (Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha)

බොහෝම ස්තුනියි. කවුරු හෝ වලේ වැටුණාම තවත් කවුරු හෝ හොඩ එනවා. එක පැත්තක් වැටෙන කොට අනික් පැත්ත ගොඩ යාවි.

යම් යම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල තිබෙන නොයෙකුත් අඩුපාඩුකම් ගැන මැදවච් චිසේ ශරු මන් නීතුමා සදහන් කරන්න සෙදුණා. මා කනගාටු වෙනවා අවුරුදු 9ක් තිස්සේ ඇමතිවරයකු වශයෙන් සිටි එතු මාට ඒවා සාදා ගන්නට බැරි වීම ගැන.

මෛතීපාල සෝ නානායක මයා. (තිෆු. ගෙයුතිෆිටා සෙනු ලෙනු ලෙනු මයා. (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke) ඒ ඔක්කොම ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අංශ යෙ අඩුපාඩු.

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා. (திரு. எஸ். டி எஸ். ஜயசிங்க) (Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha)

ඒ අඩුපාඩු සකස් කර ගැනීමට එතුමන් ලාට නොහැකිවීම ගැන අපි කනගාවු වෙනවා. තමුන් නාන් සේ ලා මේ ආණ් ඩු වට කියනවා අඩු ගණනේ කර්මාන් ත ශාලා 4ක් වත් පිහිටුවන් නය කියා. කර් මාන් ත ශාලා පිහිටුවීම පිළිබඳ උදාහරණ යක් වශයෙන් තමුන් නාන් සේ ලා කිව්වා, යාපනේ ස් ටීම් රෝලක් කියා විරහිත වුණොත් එය සාදන් නට කොළඹට ගෙන එත් න සිදු වී තිබෙනවාය කියා. එය සම් පූර්ණ ඇත් ත. නමුත් අවුරුදු 9ක් ම බල යේ සිටි උදවියට මේ අඩුපාඩු පෙනෙන් න පටන් ගත්තේ දැන් ද? මේ පැත් ත අත හැර අනික් පැත්තට ගියාම පමණක් ද

මෛනීපාල සේ නානායක මයා.

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேரையக்க) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

අපි පෙන්වා දුන්නා. කරන්නම් කියා භාර ගත්තා. නමුත් ඇමතිවරයා ඒවා කෙළේ නැහැ.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! Time is limited. Please do not interrupt. You were not interrupted when you were speaking.

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා. (திரு. எஸ். டி எஸ். ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. S. de S. Javasingha)

විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය අපට එල්ල කල තවත් චෝදනාවක් නම්, දැනටත් මුදල්

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[එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.] නැතැයි කියමින් මෙසේ අය බදු පුමාණ යන් තවදුරටත් අඩු කිරීමෙන් රටේ සංවර් බන කටයුතු කරන්නෙ කෙසේද කියන එකයි. එක්සත් ජාතික පඤයේ හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අවසාන අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කර මහා මැතිවරණයට යන විට විදේශ විනිමය එක්කෝට් විසි ලක්ෂයක පුමාණයක් තිබුණු බව මේ ගරු සභාවේ මන් නීවරුන් කවුරුත් දත්නවා ඇති. එහෙත් මෙවර ජාතික ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් වන විට අපේ විදේශ විනිමය තිබුණේ සතියක හාල්ටික ගෙන්වීමට පම ණයි. කලින් සිටි ආණ්ඩුව කොතරම් අදුරදර්ශී අන්දමට වැඩ කර තිබෙනවාද කියන එක මේ රටේ ජනතාවට එයින්ම අවබෝධ කර ගන්නට පුළුවනි. අපේ හරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ අය-වැය ලේඛනය පිළිබඳව මුළු රටෙන්ම පැස සුම් ගලා එන බව රහසක් නොවෙයි. එහෙත් සමහර මන් තුීවරුන් යම්යම් සථානවලදී චෝදනා එල්ල කර තිබෙනව, අයවැය කථා දිනයේ සමහර සථානවල **ෂැම්පේ ත් ගලාගෙන ගියාය කියා. එයට** වැරදිකාරයෝ අපි නොවෙයි. ෂැම්පේන් ගෙන් නුවේ කලින් තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුවෙන්.

මේ ගරු සභාවට පළමුවෙන්ම කැලණි යෙන් අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. **ඊ**ළහට පෘදුක්කේ අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා; ඊළගට ජාඇලින්; ඊට පසුව දොම්පෙන්. ඊළඟ අයවැය ලේඛනය තුම්පනෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කළේ. ඊළහට අව සාන අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කළේ යටියන් නොටිනුයි. මේ අයවැය ලේඛන එකින් එක සංසන්දනය කර බලන විට මේ අයවැය ලේඛනවලින් කුමන අයවැය ලේඛනයක් රටේ දුප්පත් ජනතාව පුිය කළාද, ගැම් ජනතාව පිය කළේ කුමන අය වැය ලේඛනයකටද, මධාම පංතියේ ජන තාව පිය කළේ කොයි අයවැය ලේඛනය වද කියා රවේ ජනතාව අද සෑම තැනකම කසුකුසු ගානවා. මෙහි පුනිඵලය කුමක්ද? දැන් මේ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන අයවැය ලේඛනය මගින් සෑම ජනතාවකටම එදි නෙදා ආහාරයට වුවමනා කරන දුප්පත් ජනතාව විසින් විශේෂයෙන්ම පාවිච්චි

කරන අහාර දවාවල තීරු බදු සම්පූර්ණ සෙන්ම නැති කිරීම නිසා ඒ අයට විශේෂ වරපුසාදයක් ලැබුණු බව කාටත් දැන ගන්න ලැබීමයි. එහෙත් මේ අඩු කිරීම තවම පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබී නැත කියා විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයෙන් චෝදනාවක් එල්ල කළා. එය ඇත්ත වෙන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ සම්බන්ධව අපත් කනස් සල්ලට පත් වී සිටිනව. ඒ ගැන සොයා බලා අඩු මුදල පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබෙන්න සලස්වන්නය කියා අපි ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඉල්ලා තිබෙනව.

පසුගිය රජය තිබුණු කාලයේ නැත් නම් මේ රජය පටන් ගන්න කාලයේ තිබුණු බඩු මිල අදත් පවතිනවාය කියා කාටවත් කියන්න බැහැ. මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය පටන් ගත්දා සිටම සැම ආහාර දුවසයකම මිල පහත බැස තිබෙන බව මේ රටේ ජනතාව කවුරුත් පිළිගෙන ඉවරයි. මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන අපි ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට පුශංසා කරන අතරම, අපි එයින් තෘප්ති මත් වී නැති බව කියන්න ඕනැ. අධා පනයටත් මංමාවත් පුනිසංවිධානයටත් විශාල මුදලක් මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් වෙන්<sup>.</sup> කර තිබීම මේ රටට වැදගත් දෙයක්. සෞඛා අමාතනංශයටත් විශාල මුදලක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනව. ජනතාව ගේ සෞඛ<sub>්</sub>ශයත් අධාභපනයන් එමෙන් ම තම තමන්ට ගමන් බිමන් යැමේදී වළවල්වල නොවැටී ගමන් කිරීමට මංමා වත් පහසුවත් වෙනුවෙන් විශාල මුදලක් වෙන් කර තිබීම රහසක් නොවෙයි. රැකී රක්ෂා හිනය විසදීමට 15,000 කට පමණ රැකීරක්ෂා දීමටත්, ලංකාවේ ස්ථාන 1,000 ක පමණ රෙදි වියන මධ්‍යස්ථාන ඇති කිරීමටත්, එසේ රෙදි වියන මධාස් ථාන දියුණු කිරීමෙනුත් කෘෂිකර්මය ආදී අතිකුත් දේවලිනුත් රැකීරක්ෂා තැති තරණ තරුණියන්ට රක්ෂ දීමටත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදන බව මේ අයවැය ලේ ඛනයේ තිබුණා. එසේ කිරීමෙන් රටේ ධනය වැඩි වන අතරම විදේශ විනි මය ඉතිරි වන බව කවුරුත් දන්නා කාරණයක්.

ඊළහට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අය මැය කථාවේ තවත් ඉතාම හොද පරිච් ේදයකක් තිබෙනවා. ජාතික සැලසම් සම්පාදනය පිළිබඳව. පසුගිය කාලය තුළ

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—දෙවනවර කියවීම

කිසිම සැලැස්මක් නැතුව යම් යම් වශපාර ආරම්භ කර එයින් ජාතික ධනය විනාශ වුණා මිස ජාතික ධනයෙන් නියම පුයෝජනය ගැනීමට, රටේ ආර්ථික තන්ත්වය නගා සිටුවීමට අවස්ථාවක් ඇති කර තිබුණේ නැහැ. මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් අපට දැන් අවස්ථාවක් ලැබී තිබෙනව, නියම විධියේ සැලැස්මක් අනුව රටේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ධනය යෙද වීමටත්, මුදල් පරිභානියක් නැතුව, මුදල් නාස්තියක් නැතුව හොඳ සැලැස් මක් ඇතුව කටයුතු කිරීමටත්.

ඒ සමගම ණය බරින් ජනතාව මුදා ගැනීමටත් අවස්ථාව සලසා දී තිබෙනව. පසුගිය රජය 1956 ක් පසු ණය වුණු අයට සහනයක් සලසා දී තිබුණා. නමුත් මෙය තවත් අවුරුදු කීපයකින් දීර්ඝ කිරීමෙන්, 1952 අවුරුද්දේ පටන් ණය වී තිබෙන සෑම දෙනාම ණය බරින් නිද හස් කිරීම පිණිස වාවස්ථා වෙනස් කිරී මෙත් ණය බරිත් මිරිකී සිටින තවත් දහස් ගණනක් ගැම් ජනතාවට එයින් සෙතක් සැලසී තිබෙනව. ණය සහනදා යක මණ්ඩල, ණය දෙන මණ්ඩල කීප යක් තිබෙනව. ඒ සෑම මණ්ඩලයක්ම ඒ කාබද්ධ කිරීමෙන්, එකම මණිඩලයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමෙන්, එකම මණි බලයක් මගින් ණය ලබාගැනීමට සැලෑස් සීමෙන් වඩාත් යහපතක් සැලසෙන්න පුළුවනි. මන්ද? මා හිතනව මේ කාල යේ හැටියට අදුත් යම් යම් උසස් පවල් වල වැජඹෙන පුද්ගලයන්ගේ කිුයා පරි පාටිය ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට එකම ණය සහනදායක මණ්ඩලයක් ඇති කිරීමේ යෝගානාව පැහැදීලි වෙනව. ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, තමුන්නාන්සෙ දන් නවා ඇති. ඇතැම් පුද්ගලයන් එක් ණය සහනදායක මණ්ඩලයකින්, මට මෙපමණ වත් කමක් නිබෙනවා කියා මුදල් අර ගෙන, තවත් තැනකට ගොස් ඒ ආකාර යෙන්ම මුදල් ලබා ගන්නව. එම වන් කම් පුමාණයම ඊළඟට වෙනත් ණය දෙන මණ්ඩලයකට පෙන්නා තුවත් මුදල් ලබාගන්නව. සමහර විට ලක්ෂ යක් වටිනාකම ඇති වස්තුවට, ලක්ෂ එකහමාරක් හෝ දෙකක් එක් එක් මණ් බලවලින් ලබාගන්නව. මේ ආකාර යෙන් යම් යම් පුද්ගලයන් කියා කරන නිසා, මා විශ්වාස කරනවා, එක මූලස් ථානයක මේ විධියේ මණ්ඩලයක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා නම් අර මා කලින් සඳ හන් කළ දූෂණ මේ රටේ ඇති වෙන්නෙ නැහැයි කියා.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අද අප ඉදිරියේ ඇති අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉතාමත් සාධා රණ එකක් හැටියට රටේ ජනතාව පිළි ගන්නා බව අපට විශ්වාස කරන්න පුළු වනි. විශේෂයෙන්ම තමුන් නාන්සේලා දන්නවා කොළඹ පුදේශයේ යම් යම් නගරවල විදුලි බලය තිබුණත් ගැමි ජන න වට එළිය ලබාගැනීම සඳහා තවමත් පාචිච්චි කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන්නෙ භූම්තෙල් බව. විශේෂයෙන්ම නගරබද පුදේශවල දර හිතයක් තිබෙන නිසා ලංකාවේ ඇතැම් කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවල දැන් භූමිතෙල් උඳුන් හැදීම ආරම්භ ක**ර** තිබෙනව. නමුත් නගර බද ගෙවල්වල පමණක් නොවෙයි ගම්බද ගෙවල්චලත් දැන් මෙම භූමිතෙල් උදුන් පාවිච්චි කර නව, දර සොයා ගැනීමේ අපහසුකම නිසා. එම නිසා ලාම්පු තෙල්වලට දී ඇති සහනයෙන්, නගර බද ජනතාවට පම ණක් නොවෙයි, ගම්බද ජනතාවටත් විශාල සෙතක් සැලසෙනවාට කිසිම සැක යක් නැහැ.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අවුරුදු ගණන කට පසු මෙවැනි අයවැය ලේඛනයක් අර්ථ ශාස්තුඥයකු නොවන, ඉරව්ටාචාර්ය වරයකු නොවන වන්නියේ ඉපදුණු ගරු වන්නිනායක මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන අපේ පුදේශයේ ජනතාවගේ ස්තුතිය හා සන්තෝෂය මේ අවස්ථාවේදි පුද කරන්න කැමතියි.

අ. භාං 3.37

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member for Baddegama will speak next.

The Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman of Committees are both not here. There are six Members on the Chairmen's Panel. Will the Hon. Minister of State please move that one of them do take the Chair?

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ශරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ඛන (கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன) (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene) I move.

"That the Appointed Member, Sir Razik Fareed, do take the Chair."

පුශ් නය විමසන ලදින් , සභාසම්මන විය.

விறை விடுக்கப்பட்டு எற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

අනතුරුව කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන් පත් කරන ලද මන්නී ශීමත් fපරීඩ්, ඕ.බ්.ඊ., මූලාසනාරුඪ විය.

அதன் பிறகு சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிரா:னத் தினின்று நீங்கவே, நியமன அங்கத்தவர் சேர் ராவூக் பரீத், ஓ.பீ.ஈ. அக்கிராசனத்தமர்ந்தார்.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and Sir Razik Fareed, O.B.E. [Appointed Member], took the Chair.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (බද්දේගම) (திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்—பத்தேகம) (Mr. Neal de Alwis-Baddegama)

Mr. Chairman, we have gone on with this Debate for a number of days and we have listened to speeches from this side and that side of the House. Certain figures have been produced by the Minister of Finance and those figures reveal the position in regard to the Budget. Our Friends on the other side have tried to make out that the country at large has been benefited by the Budget produced by the Minister of Finance. I do not intend repeating these arguments again, but the net result is that the population of this country has benefited to the extent of Rs. 18 million as a result of the reduction in the duties of chillies, kerosene oil, dhal and things like that. I have gone into these figures and you will agree that the benefit that the population of this country has derived as a result of the reduction in duty is about one cent. per month per individual as against certain benefits given to the upper class—the capitalist class which amount to Rs. 70 million.

The Finance Minister has also indicated a very rapid rate of development. That very rapid rate of development will provide employment to less than 10,000 people. To be exact, it is 7,500.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

I do not intend dealing with those aspects of the Budget any more. I wish to point out certain practical aspects in regard to the implementation of this Budget.

I find the Minister of Finance has concluded that "a country progresses to the extent that its people work". Very good, but it is also necessary that a large segment of the population of this country should not be exploited.

From time to time we have seen newspaper reports. We have seen banner headlines of certain proposals of the Hon. Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing. There was a "Dinamina" headline published somewhere early in June:

" රක් ෂාවෙන් අස් කළන් නීන් දුව දෙන තුරු පඩි"

That was a very big banner headline. Also there was another article that appeared in the "Sunday Observer":

"9,000 Industrial Disputes get a move on.

A back-log of nine thousand cases—all disputes between employees and employers-is now pending before the Industrial Courts.

Mr. M. H. Mohamed the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing said yesterday—'This has inflicted consider-able hardship to employees. I propose to take a number of measures to clear this back-log immediately'

.... The Courts are now compelled to sit for only two hours a day. There is an acute shortage of stenographers and interpreters. There are also a number of loop-holes in the Industrial Disputes Act which have been responsible for these protracted delays.'

The Throne Speech also made this reference:

"My Government proposes to expedite the disposal of all cases referred to Labour Tribunals.

In 1953-54 the then U.N.P. Government proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act—the E. P. F. -but may I remind this Government that none of those things were implemented? As a result of the nonimplementation of the Employees' Digitized by Noolahan Provident Fund in 1953-1954

number of workers have suffered. The Employees' Provident Fund was implemented during the Bandaranaike regime in 1958.

Today, I do a lot of trade union work, and there are a number of workers who have come to me and said, "Sir, if this was only implemented in 1954 we would have been entitled to so much money". You have deprived them of that. You have indicated that legislation would be introduced. You can earn the goodwill of the people if you implement the proposals you have in mind. But, going through the Estimates I find that sufficient provision has not heen made to expedite these labour tribunal cases.

At the time of the Throne Speech I believe it was mentioned that the number of cases yet to be heard was some 8,000. Today, that 8,000 is nearly 10,000.

Provision has been made, I find, for three new Presidents, 12 Interpreters, six Stenographers and six Clerks. A few weeks ago I had occasion to indicate to the Hon. Minister that all this delay in determining these labour tribunal and industrial court cases was due to the insufficient number of Stenographers, insufficient accommodation and insufficient number of Interpreters. Surely, Mr. Minister, three more Presidents, 12 more Interpreters and six more Stenographers are not going to help you to expedite the hearing of these cases?

What is necessary is more Stenographers. I believe the overtime of the Stenographers has been stopped. They do not do any overtime and as a result Presidents who are prepared to sit for three or even four hours find that they are unable to do so. Cases are not fixed for hearing for want of Stenographers and Interpreters.

Then again, you make provision for three new Presidents but you have reduced the office furniture, office requisites and stationery vote. In other words, provision has not been made unions concerned.

for an adequate number of officers required to expedite these tribunal cases.

I am mentioning this because quite often we have had promises made and undertakings given, but when it comes to implementing these promises and undertakings, nothing happens. As a result, work is at a standstill.

Then there is the delay of work in the Department of Labour. It is very necessary to investigate into the working of the Department of Labour, particularly the relationship between certain officers of the department and the Ceylon Employers' Federation.

I have had this experience, Mr. Minister. There are in the Ceylon Estate Employers' Federation a number of employees who were former employees of the Labour Department. They have a tremendous influence on the present officers of the Department of Labour. Certain disputes take a long time to come to the stage of hearing while there is no finality reached in the case of other disputes, all because of the interference by these officers in the Cey-Ion Employers' Federation with the work done by certain officers of the Department of Labour. If this state of affairs is inquired into and put right I am sure most of these industrial disputes would be finally disposed of.

I know of a case in which I played a part, where a certain worker on an estate wanted his dismissal referred to the industrial court. This case went up before an Assistant Permannent Secretary who wrote back refusing permission to have this matter referred.

This happened in 1958. I saw the Minister and the Permanent Secretary to find out why these delays were taking place, and I came to know that the Labour Department had consulted the Employers' Federation and had entertained their views but had not referred these views back to the unions concerned

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

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

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

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

That was not during my time.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (නිලැ. நීබ් 4 அබ්බ්ඹ්) (Mr. Neal de Alwis)

But you are having those same officers working under you. That case took five years, but during your time an award was made, and this particular person was ordered to reinstate the worker, pay back-wages and costs. The employer who happens to be manager of a big estate has not yet paid the full back-wages due to that employee.

These matters are often delayed as a result of certain interference on the part of the Employers' Federation with the working of the Labour Department.

During the course of the trade union work I do, I have come across a number of cases where workers who represent a fairly large segment of the population of this country are exploited. Under the existing rules and regulations your Labour Office finds it difficult to deal with these cases. I know of a particular case where a union made representations to the Labour Department. The department tried for more than five years to get at this individual, a big factory owner, who was exploiting labour, but they were not able to detect these under-payments and exploitation. The under-payments ran into several thousands. But I must pay a tribute to the Income Tax Department.

An employee, a clerk-conductor on this estate, who helped the management to exploit this labour for a number of years, came to me and said, "Sir, I have been dismissed." I said, "You have helped that man to exploit the labour all these years and now you have been dismissed." I told him that all I could do was to help him to file his application with the Labour Tribunal. Hemals told

me that if it was necessary he could arrange a strike. I said, "No, it is not necessary. When you want a strike we are not prepared to ask the workers to strike." He gave me the idea that he was popular with the workers on the estate. I said to him, "Apart from the strike could you do this for me? I know this proprietor has two sets of books. Can you get me his second set of books?" promptly brought the second set of books. I handed the books to the Commissioner of Income Tax. went into the figures and recovered several lakhs of rupees, and he gave the informant, this clerk, Rs. 7,000 by way of reward. At the same time the Income Tax Department was able to tabulate and show to what extent the poor workers were exploited.

I must bring this to the notice of the Labour Department; but the Minister of Labour should be aware that sufficient powers must be given to the Labour Department to go into the books of these unscrupulous proprietors and see that the poor labourers are not exploited. That is very important. I have been reading these headlines in the papers and it appears that he is very anxious to see that something is done. We have known of Labour Ministers of the past who were as anxious and who got similar headlines displayed but did nothing—

கைஷ் එම්. එම්. මොනමෙඩ් (கௌரவ் எம். எச். முகம்மது) (The Hon. M. H. Mohamed) Which Labour Minister?

නීල ද අල්විස් මයා. (නිලු. நீல் 4\_ அல்விஸ்) (Mr. Neal de Alwis)

The U. N. P. Labour Minister before you came into Parliament.

ශරු එම්. එච්. මොහමඩ් (යික හෝ හේ. හේ. ආසාර්ගණු) (The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

the Labour Tribunal. Heijalsoy told am Fo You will see the results very soon.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (නිලා සීබ 4 නුබිබ්බා) (Mr. Neal de Alwis)

I hope so. That was said to us before.

The collection of E. P. F. contributions was also delayed and you will realize how much the workers have lost.

It is necessary in order to get the goodwill of the workers who form a fairly large segment of the population in this country that the Government should see to it that they are properly paid and that they are not exploited.

In certain areas these exploiters of labour are the chief supporters of the U. N. P. I know the case of a person who is a supporter of the party in power. He was at one time a Justice of the Peace. What happened was that as a result of representations made, the Government of the day wanted to remove him from office, but later the Minister concerned asked him to tender his resignation and he did so. Now I understand that this unscrupulous employer who exploits labour is attempting, with the help of certain influential U. N. Pers, to get back his lost status. The Government must also be careful and see that there is no corruption.

The shortage of rice is a big problem with which we are faced today. It will interest you to know that in the course of my trade union activities I have come across gigantic frauds, and I shall mention a particular case.

In an estate owned by Carson Cumberbatch & Co. I found that rice was being stolen. I brought the matter to the notice of the Food Commissioner. The authorities went into the matter and it was found that the estate clerk with the connivance of the estate superintendent had robbed over 2,000 pounds of rice. The matter was taken to court. Now when a matter like this is taken to court it is necessary that the department concerned should get Crown this country.

tion. It is necessary that the Government should see that people who rob the Government and cheat the workers are adequately dealt with. In this particular case, Crown Counsel was not sent to assist the prosecution. The employers, who were the accused in the case, were very ably defended and they got off. People who steal 2,000 pounds of rice get off. But if a poor man steals a few measures of rice, he is dealt with severely.

Therefore, unless the Government brings to book those people who defraud the Government and exploit labour they will not get the goodwill of the working population.

The people of this country know what is happening today. They know how some people rob, and they are prepared to come forward and give evidence against them. But the Government must assist in bringing the wrong-doers to book; otherwise it will not get the goodwill of the people.

There are also cases where labourers have been underpaid to the tune of several thousands of rupees. The Department of Labour does everything possible, but who is the prosecuting officer in court? A Labour Officer. When a manager or superintendent of an estate is charged a Labour Officer prosecutes. The accused gets a Q. C. to defend him and gets off.

I read a news item in the papers recently that the Attorney-General's Department has refused the assistance of Crown Counsel in important Labour Department prosecutions. When you want a Crown Counsel for important Labour Department prosecutions you do not get the assistance of Crown Counsel. On the other hand, if there is some dispute, if there has been some fight between a superintendent and a worker, Crown Counsel is provided; he will assist the police in prosecuting that poor labourer. This state of affairs must not continue if you are seeking the co-operation of the workers in

noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා.]

The Government has had all the assistance from the press. My good Friend the Hon. Minister of State contended the other day that the "Aththa" and "Jana Dina" were publishing lies, that they were unscrupulous papers. What about the other papers? They are propping up this Government. You know the truth. You know what the people think of you today. You know you have to correct yourselves.

ගරු යු. බී. වන් නිනායක (මුදල් ඇමති)

வன்னி நாயக்க—நி தி (கௌரவ 116. 19. அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. U. B. Wanninayake—Minister

You are worried.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Neal de Alwis)

I am amused. I was happy that these are your views: "After four months in power the National Government's vision of plenty of an abundant way of life has begun to dim; the enthusiasm of the people for the new regime which was to help them realize their expectations has begun to wane. There is a danger that among the people a sense of disappointment will begin to arise in a Government which they helped to establish through their active participation in the election campaign and for which they feel a sense of responsibility." That is how you have estimated the situation.

ගරු වන් නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க) (The Hon. Wanninayake)

You are worried we have become unpopular!

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා. (திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்) (Mr. Neal de Alwis)

That is how you have assessed the position today. It is only the newspapers that are propping you up. An important document was read by the am FoThe of Aththa" paper.

hon. Member for Yatiyantota, but did the newspapers publish it? Your letter to the I. M. F. indicated what you intend doing in the future, how you are going to manipulate your finances, what you are going to do with the rice subsidy. The newspapers did not publish it.

ගරු වන් නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க) (The Hon. Wanninayake)

There was nothing in it to publish.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා.

(திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்) (Mr. Neal de Alwis)

There are things in which there is nothing but which yet appear in the newspapers! Your Budget-it was fully published! The newspapers are propping you up.

ගරු වන් නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க) (The Hon. Wanninayake) You are worried.

නීල් ද අල්විස් මයා.

(திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்) (Mr. Neal de Alwis)

No, no! You are worried that there are two newspapers that give some news: the "Aththa" and the "Jana Dina". They give the correct news. You are worried; that is what is worrying us. The Lake House papers published a speech I made in Galle the other day. A few lines had been taken out of context which gave a wrong impression of what I said. You say that the "Aththa" publishes lies. Please see that your papers do the correct thing. But what is happening today? The truth is that a fairly large segment of the people are not reading your papers. Last week I read a notice, which appeared day after day, calling for tenders by the Lake House for ten tons of unsold papers. Ten tons of unsold papers!

ගරු වන් නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க) (The Hon. Wanninayake)

துர் ද අල්විස් මයා. (திரு. நீல் டி அல்விஸ்) (Mr. Neal de Alwis) No, Lake House.

That is the correct position. Whatever you do, please do the correct thing. Do not try to hoodwink the masses. During election time the Hon. Ministers and their supporters went round the country and promised the workers Rs. 17.50. Do you deny that? The workers were anxious. They were very happy and they were enthusiastic when announcement was made. But what has happened? When an announcemade that ment was workers would be paid full wages up to the time of the hearing of their cases by the Labour Tribunal, a number of workers came to me and said, "Sir, we do not want full wages. will be happy to get half wages. Please, cannot you move a Motion in Parliament suggesting that we should at least be paid half wages?" I have, inaccordance with their wishes, given notice of a Motion, which is as follows:

"Dismissal of Workers by Employers.— That in the opinion of this House legislation should be forthwith introduced—

(a) to prevent employers from dismissing summarily any worker or workers without the prior sanction of the Labour Department;

(b) to make it obligatory to pay half wages to any worker or workers who have been interdicted pending full inquiry by the Labour Department, and the final decision of the Labour Tribunal, if the dispute has been referred to such a tribunal."

I will move this Motion. Please see that this is quickly disposed of. It is a very serious matter to see the workers of this country living even today in fear of exploitation. Certainly, if you accept my proposal, I will withdraw this Motion now. They have been exploited. Do not allow this to happen. Remember, you have been depending on your U. N. P. supporters who have been exploiting labour for a number of years.

I do not intend to repeat what has (Mr. L. C. de Salready been said in regard to this (Mr. L. C. de Salready been said in regard to this authority by Neolaham Sundayon bull!

mention of the workers and to see that legislation is introduced to stop exploitation of labour in this country. I want to see that they get a fair deal. If you give them a fair deal, you will have the goodwill of the workers, and then only will you be able to do something for this country.

අ. භා. 4.06

අත්තාමලෙසි මයා. (පත්කරන ලද මන්තී)

(திரு. வீ. அண்ளுமலே—நியமன அங்கத்*த* வர்)

(Mr. V. Annamalay—Appointed Member)

Sir, I am very happy that I have this opportunity of speaking on this Budget. First of all I wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance on introducing a comprehensive Budget satisfying almost all sections of the country. Of course, there have been a number of Finance Ministers who have come and gone. As it is said in an English poem, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever." In the same way the Budget goes on for ever.

We have had the opportunity of listening to very good speeches touching on the past history of hon. Members, what they were then, what they are now: what they said then, and what they say now. Anyway, these are memories that one always likes to refresh. I think there is still more time for that. The Budget is in the process of discussion and not at its end. But, all the while, even before the Budget is over, there are hon. Members of the House getting excited and trying to find out what has happened to the cost of living and all the rest. These are matters that have to be thought of deeply.

There have been a number of hon. Members fighting shy of foreign aid. That is another very interesting subject, no doubt. But, unfortunately, what happened in the past was that the cart was placed before the horse.

ඇල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (බලපිටිය) (කිලු. எබ්. சී. 4 තිබ්බూ—பමப்பிட்டிய) (Mr. L. C. de Silva—Balapitiya) Not the bull!

අන් නාමලෙසි මයා. (திரு. அண்ணுமலே) (Mr. Annamalay)

allowed the three-headed monster to precede you before you ever thought of developing beautiful country of ours.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva) Is it yours?

අන්තාමලෙසි මයා. (திரு. அண்ணுமலே) (Mr. Annamalay)

You allowed language, race and religion to precede and gave second thoughts to the economic side of life. That is why we are in this plight today. There is no capital. Capital has gone to its lowest ebb. Naturally, we are trying to repair it. While trying to repair it we are faced with criticisms and accusation are being hurled at one another.

We have heard different views about race, religion and commualism. It is clear that hon. Members are still trying to show that it is only by this cry that they can climb the ladder to power. That is not the correct attitude. Hon. Members must put the interest of the country before self. After all the nation has undergone great hardships. I do not think any of the hon. Members here will take pride or pleasure in going before another country to ask for relief or aid in any form. They would be quite ashamed.

It is a crime. Ours is a beautiful country. A country that is being boasted about. A country that is respected highly in the world. This country of ours is no less a gem in the Indian Ocean. It is widely spoken of as the Paradise of the East. know that this is a country that has natural resources and the blessings of God as well. Yet, you find the rivers every day throughout the 365 days of the year flowing into the sea. You find the land idling. On the other side you find all the youths, both in avapeople all the while.

the villages and the plantation districts, just waiting and watching, waiting for employment, having completed their education. Well, what has happened?

I would like to remind you of a saying in the Bible. There is a verse which says, "Having eyes ye see not". That is what has happened. We are blindfolded. It is time that we took ourselves to task. If every hon. Member who speaks so much here realizes that if we want to we could put this country on a proper footing, we could do so within the shortest possible time. It is for us all to endeavour to do that.

We may criticize each other. That is not something new, that has gone on for the last so many years. Criticizm has been the order of the day in debates, at platforms, in associations and, in fact, all over the country. Even now we are trying to criticize and not co-operate in taking a step forward. That is a matter to which we have all got to give deep thought. We have to see how best and how quickly the position can be improved.

I do not think there has been a single Government in the past that has not obtained relief from foreign governments. One may like obtain foreign aid from B, another may not like to obtain it from B but from A. I do not want to talk about "isms" at this stage because we have heard all about "isms" till we were almost deaf. That is why I am talking of A and B. An underdeveloped country must plan for quick progress, and it is only by pooling all the available resources that it can march ahead.

Certain hon. Members are already talking about land alienation, about capitalism, and so on. Surely they were in power for nine years? Why did they not distribute all the land that was available to the peasantry? Who prevented them from distributing the land to the peasantry for whom they are now shedding crocodile tears? You can fool the people for a while; you cannot fool the

The people are now better educated. The youths are learning. The day is near when those who are shouting empty slogans and thriving on platforms will be ousted from their positions and even from this honourable House.

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක්

(கௌவ அங்கத்தினர்கள்) (Hon. Members) We will be appointed by you.

අන් නාමලෙසි මයා. (නිரு. அண்ணுமலே) (Mr. Annamalay)

I am really a bit ashamed that I have had to enter this House as an Appointed Member. That is not my fault. It is the fault of hon. Members who belong to the majority community. There lies the crux of the matter. They do not give us the opportunity to return our own representatives to Parliament. If they have the right to be elected by the people, why do they deny the right of ten lakhs of people to elect their representatives to Parliament? unfortunate that it has not been allowed. I am not worried about it. After all, I may be here today, and not here tomorrow. At least, I can say that I have had the honour and pleasure of being a Member of the supreme legislature and addressing this honourable House.

Let me get back to the subject of land alienation and the peasantry for whom hon. Members are shedding crocodile tears. Many cases have been brought to my notice by villagers of landless peasants who have been squatting on Crown land for five to ten years. The previous Govern-ment, which boasted that it was a people's government, has failed to regularize the position by allowing these peasants to stay on the land. I appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance and to the Hon. Minister of Land to see that these squatters, these landless peasants who have occupied Crown land, who are living in small sheds, are allowed to remain there permanently and their occupation of Crown land is regularized.

Another matter that I want to refer to is the tea subsidy. Among the Kandyan peasantry there are a large number who own small plots of land. Since 1959 there has been a subsidized tea rehabilitation scheme under which they were able to get relief by way of soil conservation, supply of vacancies, and manure. All those reliefs that they enjoyed have been completely withdrawn; these poor peasants who are living a hand to mouth existence do not get an adequate price for their green leaf. They have been let down by the previous Government, and it is up to the present Government, particularly the Minister of Agriculture, to remedy the position and to see that the subsidies they enjoyed are restored to them, particularly the subsidy on manure. This should be done immediately and adequate arrangements made within Budget itself. Action should be taken in the same way in which coconut rehabilitation has been subsidized by the State.

Then there is the idea put forward in the Throne Speech about worker participation in management and profit. We have to give our thoughts to it as it is a move which needs very much consideration. While this measure is being considered, the Minister of Labour might as well think of making some provision to render financial relief to these poor plantation workers who are heavily indebted. We are aware of their plight: they borrow money at exorbitant rates, as much as 10 per cent. per month, which is 120 per cent. per annum. Now that this Government is interested in the welfare of workers and have declared that their interests will be protected, I think, it is the duty of the National Government to make some provision for plantation labour also to obtain loans from some source like the People's Bank, so that when they are in need of it, they can raise a loan at a low rate of interest. This money could easily be recovered through their check rolls.

[අන්නාමලෙසි මයා.]

Another difficulty which these workers undergo is to get themselves admitted to hospital. They cannot now admit themselves to a hospital without a chit from the superintendent or the estate owner. This was a requirement under the legislation that was passed during colonial days and should be repealed. After all, every citizen should have the right to enter a hospital when he falls sick, and I do not think it is fair to have such a discriminatory arrangement obtaining a chit from the superintendent or the estate owner, in the case of the plantation workers. They are also charged 80 cents a day during the period of their stay in hospital. I do not think that there should be any such charge; if there has to be a charge, let the State make a levy from the estates, but let that not be a charge on the workers themselves. It is true that this amount is paid by the employer, but the present arrangement, under which this amount is added on to the cost of production by the employer, affects our demands for wage increases.

There is another matter which I wish to bring to the notice of this House, and that is with regard to labour trnibunals and industrial courts. Because of the delay involved in regard to cases before these tribunals, in many cases, the employer is in a position to take a short cut which he does, by filing a criminal action in court on some bogus ground and obtaining a conviction, and thereby obtains judgment to eject the worker from the estate. When this happens the worker concerned has to undergo a lot of difficulties besides not having even a place to live in. At a time when legislation is being passed to give protection to workers, I cannot understand why employers are permitted to circumvent the law in this manner. I think suitable action should be taken by the Hon. Minister of Justice to see that these workers are not punished in that way when their cases are pending. Digitized by Noolaham Foundation any discrimination.

I am also anxious about the question of promotions to workers. It is not a simple matter just to say that those workers who are interested will be looked after. It is the duty of the National Government to see that avenues of promtion are opened to the workers. In the Public Service there are already avenues of promotion to clerical servants and others. In the same way the workers should also be provided with avenues of promotion. In the clerical service they get promotions on merit. It has been brought to our notice that there is an anomaly in the Administrative Service where there are Classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In class 5, there are two grades. Grade I is supposed to be meant for direct recruits and the other grade is supposed to be for promotees. I think it is time that we maintained only one class; it would not be fair by those persons who get promoted to the Administrative Service, after having given of their best to the State and the country, to be told that they cannot go any further. There should not be any distinction made between the direct recruits and those who are promoted on merit.

Sir, I think my time is running out. I have a lot more to say but I will leave them for the Committee stage. The other matter I would like to refer to before I conclude is the question of the take-over of the estate schools. Time and again Governments promised that these schools would be taken over but so far nothing has been done. I would like to appeal to the Hon. Minister of Education, the Hon. Minister of State, and above all to the Hon. Prime Minister to give thought to this matter and to see that these schools are also put on the same footing as the other schools. There should not be any discrimination whatsoever in the matter of the education of the plantation workers' children. Under the U. N. Charter there should not be any discrimination made, and we being a member of the U. N., we should see that no room

The other matter I would like to refer to is the question of auditing public departments and corporations. I see that the audit reports are received by us years later. Therefore, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister of Finance that we have half-yearly audits of public departments and corporations such as the C. W. E. I would rather emphasize the desirability of auditing these institutions quarterly, and commend the suggestion to the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Trade. It would be a desirable practice to have frequent checks.

ටී. බී. එම්. හෝරත් මසා. (වලපතේ) (කිලු. බි. යි. எம். ஹோத்—வளப்பணே) (Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane) මූලාසනාරූඪ මන්තීතුමති, ගණපූරණ යක් නැහැ.

මන්තී මණ්ඩලය ගණන් කොට, ගණපූරණයක් නොමැති වූයෙන්, බෙදුම් සිනු ශබ්ද කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

#### පසුව ගණපුරණයක් තුබුයෙන්—

சபை கணக்கிடப்பட்ட பொழுது நிறைவெண் இல்லே யென்று கண்டத்தல் பிரிவு மணி அடிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென ஆணேயிடப்பட்டது.

பின்னர். நிறைவெண் காணப்பட்டதும்—

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

Later, a Quorum being present-

අන් නාමලෙසි මයා.

(திரு. அண்ணமல்) (Mr. Annamalay)

There is one more matter that I wish to touch upon. I think a lot of thought is being given by the National Government to see that money spent by the Government is properly spent and that results are obtained. I would therefore suggest that all Ministries set up a separate branch to keep records of losses and wastages reported by departments under them. I think this is an important thing. Losses and wastages should be investigated immediately without waiting several years and finding that several millions are lost or wasted. It is much better to have a branch in each Ministry which will maintain a regular check on these matters.

අ. භා. 4.28

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (කිලා. බබා. சී. 4 සිබාවා) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

Even though I have right along been convinced that this Government would introduce a Budget in keeping with the U. N. P. policies that are known to us, I never for a moment imagined that they would go even further back from those policies. As a fresher in this House I feel extremely embarrassed that I am unable to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance on his performance.

I will deal with one or two aspects of the budgetary proposals before this House. We remember that the hon. Members of the Government—when they were on this side of the House criticized the agricultural policies of the then Government most vociferously. As a matter of fact this is a Government that has in its Cabinet no less than five Ministers who have at some time or other held the portfolio of Agriculture; and I am surprised—with such talent—at contribution made to agriculture by them. May I crave your indulgence, Sir, to quote from the Hon. Minister's speech the identical passage quoted by my hon. Friend from Mulkirigala? He said:

"The production of chillies and Bombay onions and other subsidiary foodstuffs on a large scale within a short time cannot be undertaken in home gardens and chenas as it is done today. On the contrary, it has to be undertaken in the dry zone under irrigated conditions by individuals or enterprises with large financial resources and technical skill. In fact, the main reason why there is little production of subsidiary foodstuffs in spite of an attractive guaranteed price scheme is that the Government has hitherto depended on the peasant producers and small holders to produce these commodities."—[Official Report, 9th August, 1965; Vol. 61, c 40.]

years and one are lost remind this Government and the Hon.
There to have a minister of Finance that this "attractive guaranteed price scheme" came into operation only in August last noolaham.org | aavanyear orgeneering one year ago. It was put into

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[එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.]

effect by the Coalition Government in the Budget proposals of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota when he was Minister of Finance. The guaranteed price payable for commodities like chillies was considerably increased this "attractive guaranteed price" has lasted only one year. ask the Government whether they have the right—the moral authority to dispense with that scheme or go over to another scheme within one year of its introduction?

ගරු හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

The guaranteed price scheme has not been abolished.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

You are not reducing the guaranteed price but you have changed over. You are no longer prepared to rely on the peasant for the production of subsidiary foodstuffs. You want to rely on capitalist enterprise. That is what the Finance Minister says in very categorical terms. He says that in plain, clear terms in his speech.

හරු හුරුල්ලේ

(கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல)

(The Hon. Hurulle)

There is no opposition to peasant cultivation.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

I will tell you where the peasant will get wiped out.

In the first place, the Government has decided to depend on capitalist enterprise, I think, not for the reasons stated here. They are mere excuses to hand over to the capitalists something which has hitherto been the monopoly of the peasant. My hon. Friend,

the House that as early as the 1930s, no less a person than the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake himself thought it fit to hand over the production of subsidiary foodstuffs to the peasant.

Sir, we have been struggling for the last so many years to make our country self-sufficient in subsidiary foodstuffs. I agree that we have to spend almost Rs. 185 million in valuable foreign exchange on subsidiary foodstuffs each year, but the blame for this cannot be placed on the peasant.

There is a myth going round this country for quite some time about the efficiency of the private sector. As a matter of fact, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance stated in his speech yesterday that our tea industry is doing very well due to the efficiency of the private sector. I suppose the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is not well informed about it, and if he had asked some of his Colleagues on that side of the House who are directly connected with the tea industry they would have told him that the tea industry is certainly not doing well. Yes, this myth about the efficiency of the private sector has been built up because the private sector capitalist enterprise in this country was able to thrive under conditions that are no more.

You will agree that when capitalist enterprise was given land—the land that rightly belonged to the people of this country—it was given to them almost for a song. And when, along with that, labour was available to them on slave terms and markets were very good, it was not difficult to make profits. They brought the capital; land was available to them; labour was available on slave terms; the markets were good and they made profits. It was not due to efficiency in their management.

Now that those conditions are no more, now that labour is no longer available on slave terms, now that the markets are declining, the effithe Member for Mulkirigala, satisfied acciency of the private sector is shown

up. Those companies that have been used to declaring very fat dividends right throughout are now unable to declare a dividend. Some of them have to run their estates on the reserves. Their efficiency is now being shown up.

So it is incorrect for the Government to rely on the private sector merely on the footing that our perennial crops which have hitherto been a monopoly of theirs have been well managed. On the other hand, I ask the Government whether they have given the peasant, up to now, all the facilities that he had to be given in order to undertake this colossal task of making this country self-sufficient in subsidiary foodstuffs. In the dry zone they have to depend on uncertain weather conditions. They have to face all kinds of difficulties as mentioned by speaker after speaker on this side of the House.

I think one course was the man in charge of irrigation in the last decade. Unfortunately for this country this same individual has been put in charge of irrigation this time too. As a matter of fact he did mess up not only lands and irrigation as hon. Members on this side of the House who have hitherto spoken have already said, but he has had the opportunity time and again to mess up even other Ministries. like to remind the House that he messed up the Agriculture Ministry. When he was Minister of Agriculture for a very short term he started a mad scheme. He wanted chillies to be grown all over in Government farms, home gardens, school gardens, and in electoral farms which never saw the light of day. And what was the result? I am informed that in certain Government farms like the one at Ambepussa, a certain quantity of chillies was produced using dailypaid labour, and the cost of production worked out to something like Rs. 17 per pound. Instead of frittering away the country's money on that type of mad scheme, he should have given the peasants the facilities that they needed.

க**் திරුල් ලේ** (கௌரவ ஹுருல்ல) (The Hon. Hurulle) Balapitiya brains.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (தொரு. எஸ். சீ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

It is because the Balapitiya people did not approve of that madness that I am here.

Mr. Chairman, on the other hand, the Hon. Minister of Finance himself admits that we are almost self-sufficient in red onions. I ask the Government whether that achievement is by private enterprise meaning capitalist enterprise, or by the enterprise of the peasantry of the North. If the peasants of the North could have developed onion cultivation to reach self-sufficiency, I see no reason why our peasants in the other parts of the country, in the dry zone in particular, cannot achieve the same results of self-sufficiency in commodities like chillies.

வீ. **ඊ. නිලකරන්න මයා.** (රන්ගම) (திரு. டி. ஈ. திலகாத்ன—ாத்கம) (Mr. D. E. Tillekeratne—Ratgama) They have brinjals.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (தொரு. எல். சீ. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

You do not even plant that.

mment farms, rdens, and in ever saw the was the reat in certain et the one at quantity of using daily-st of producted ad of fritter-se money on given all the facilities and transport to the facilities and transport the facilities and transport the facilities and transport to the facilities and the facilities and

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[එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.] As a matter of fact, I think that cooperative organization in the North deserves the thanks of the country for having achieved this.

Even the last Government, the Coalition Government, thought it fit that the Agriculture Ministry should control the Co-operative Department. The hon. Member for Dompe when he held effice as Minister of Agriculture and Food not only brought the Co-operative Department under his Ministry; he also tried to co-ordinate the activities of the Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Services and the Co-operative. As a co-operator I could tell you that he went to the extent of co-opting to the various cooperative committees in the areas the agricultural and agrarian officers working in those areas. I am surprised that this Government with such experienced hands at agriculture —I told you no less than five Hon. Ministers who have, at some time or other handled the portfolio of Agriculture are in the Cabinet—has thought it fit to hand over the cooperatives to the Minister of Commerce and Trade. Really from what is happening now we find that the Minister of Commerce and Trade is trying to do away with the cooperative movement completely.

ගරු මන් නිවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) Who told you?

එල්. සි. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

I am telling you. I will tell you why. Shortly after the Minister of Commerce and Trade assumed office, a deputation of the Co-operative Federation of Ceylon saw him by appointment. They were interested to know what the policies of the new National Government were with remain Foundation gard to co-operatives. The first thing analy Should be done.

that they had to do was to explain for a good fifteen minutes to the Hon. Minister how the Co-operative Federation came to be constituted, and, having done all that, when they asked him what the new policies were, he told them, "You know, these traders in this country are also pursuing a profession. They have hitherto under the last Government not been given an opportunity to ply their trade. We have decided to break this cooperative monopoly."

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක් (கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) ඒක බොරුවක්.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

I am asking you, is that being broken? In fact, there was no monopoly, but whatever trade was being handled by the co-operatives is now being gradually taken away and passed on to the traders. That is wellknown. As a matter of fact, you have already started closing up C.W.E. depots.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன) (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene) They are not co-operatives.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

They are not co-operatives, I grant. By closing down these depots you are not passing on the work done by them to the co-operatives.

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

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

It is not being done. It is being passed on to the private trade. I want to mention for the information of the Hon. Minister of State, now that he tells me it should be done—

கூட் தே. கூக். க்கூசீவிகை (கௌசவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன) (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene) It must be done.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (කිලු. බෙන්. சී. 4 පින්නා) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

—when we were asked to take over to the co-operatives the wholesale depots run by the C.W.E. in our areas in Galle, I pointed out to the General Manager of the C.W.E. that we can take them over and run them economically only if we are issued the same quantities of commodities for sale there and only if he will assure us that those commodities will not be given to the private trade. He said he was not prepared to give such a guarantee. That is not the policy of the Government and in the absence of such a guarantee you will agree that it will be impossible for the cooperatives to compete with the private trade.

I have before this also, during the Adjournment, drawn the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Food to what is happening. I have mentioned it here. At the moment, the distribution of flour, which was a monopoly in the hands of the cooperatives, has already been passed on to the private trade. On that occasion, I wanted the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food to know that, in keeping with this Government's policy we had no objection to his handing over part of the distribution to the trade, but we wanted the same concessions as are being given to the trade to be allowed to the cooperatives. I mentioned here that a bag of flour was being sold to the private trade in Colombo at Rs. 32.70

and that the transport of a bag of flour from Colombo to a place like Ambalangoda costs 75 cents. And with the retail price at Rs. 34.65 the private trader has a margin of Rs. 1.24. We, the co-operators, are obliged to purchase our flour requirements from the Boosa depot where the selling price is much more than the Colombo price, paying 35 cents for transport from Boossa to Ambalangoda, and we have a margin of 40 cts.

What is now happening in Ambalangoda, my worthy cousin the hon. Member for Ambalangoda will agree, is that the distribution of flour is entirely in the hands of the private trader. The private trader sells the flour at the price at which we purchase, loses 40 cents out of this profit of Rs. 1.24, and makes a profit of 84 cents.

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක්

(கௌசவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

That is how we want to bring down the cost of living.

එල්. සි. ද සිල්වා මයා. (தொரு. எல். சீ. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C de Silva)

If that is how you propose to bring down the cost of living, I agree, but you will find in a week or two, when the flour shipment does not arrive in time, your friends—those private traders—selling flour at 75 rupees a bag.

The blame for the failure of the peasant of this country to make the country self-sufficient in subsidiary food-stuffs cannot be put on the peasant. 'The blame must be well and truly placed upon, and taken by, our perpetual Minister of Land—the Minister of Land under every Government. It is unfortunate that he has once again taken over this most vital Ministry. We will continue to be in the plight we are in today for the term of this Government also.

–දෙවනවර කියවීම

ගරු මන්නීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Why did you not sack him then?

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

As soon as we came in he was sacked.

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) No, he sacked you.

එල්. සි. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L C. de Silva)

As I was saying, Sir, the Government has chosen to hand over the production of subsidiary food-stuffs to capitalist enterprise. They prefer to depend on capitalist enterprise rather than the peasantry of this country. They have said so in very plain terms and, as I told you, they have been true to their belief that the last word in efficiency is the private sector. I disagree.

Anyway, there are attendant dangers in such a scheme. The land that will be alienated to these capitalist combines—Carsons, Moosajees, Mackwoods—will be land that normally is being cultivated seasonally by the peasant. The peasant is in the practice of cultivaing Crown land—chena land seasonally, and he will be deprived of that opportunity. Not only that, there are other dangers.

All these lands are lands rich in timber. What is the guarantee the Government has that these big combines and various other people who are asking for land—100 acres, 1,000 acres and more—will not feil the timber, take it away and then abandon the land?

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

එල්. සී. ද සිල්ව, මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா) (Mr. I., C. de Silva)

I have not finished your timber, do not worry. That is also a grave possibility. Most of these gentlemen, particularly the type of people the Minister of Land may introduce into this scheme, will be those who will run away with valuable timber, and you will thus be left with bare land and not chillies!

When the hon. Member for Mulkirigala (Mr. George Rajapaksa) was making his point about the land lease I heard the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries interrupting him and saying that this was only a lease. Yes, it is only a lease, but it is a lease up to 25 years and with the promise that compensation will be paid at the end of 25 years. Twentyfive years is a fairly long period. is a quarter century and almost the working life span of a farmer. A farmer works up to about 50 years of age and 25 years is almost his full working life span.

If you implement this scheme you will be driving the already landless peasantry to a condition of slavery under these capitalists, to the position in which they were under our colonial masters. There will be nothing different.

The hon. Appointed Member, (Mr. Annamalay) mentioned in this House that he had complaints from some villagers up-country that they had encroached on some Crown land and that up to now they had not been regularized. There may be a few hundred allotments that have not been regularized but I would like to remind the hon. Appointed Member that this scheme of regularizing encroachments was started for the first time by the Bandaranaike Government. The U. N. P. Government, which the hon. Appointed Member is supporting today, was the Government that chased out the squatters and burnt their huts. I You have finished our timber by Noolahaknowlatof instances where children

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had to be on the streets because the headmen had pulled them out of their huts-

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) Where, at Kurunduwatte?

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L C. de Silva)

That was at Urugasmanhandiya in my electorate, if you want to know.

I should like to remind the hon. Appointed Member that he should Bandaranaike the two Governments for having regularized encroachments. As matter of fact so many encroachments have been settled that, today, these people feel they have been given what they have been wanting all this time.

If this scheme now proposed by the Hon. Minister is implemented there will be no more land available to the peasantry of this country. Of course, the Hon. Minister of Finance goes on to say this in his Budget speech:

"The Government proposes to supplement the present land alienation to peasantry with measures to enable Crown land to be leased for periods not exceeding 25 years to local private enterprises for the cultivation of subsidiary foodstuffs, on the strict understanding that such alienation will not affect the present and future interests of local villagers in particular...."—[Official Report, 9th August 1965; Vol. 61; c. 98-9.]

I ask the Hon. Minister how he proposes to ensure that such alienation will not affect the interests of the peasants. Before deciding to hand over large holdings of land to capitalist companies, has he taken a census of the people who want land in those areas? When he says that such land will be alienated on the strict understanding that it will not jeopardize the interests of the villagers, can we believe it? What is the guarantee? Once these big companies go in, what would be the laber for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Ban-

land that would be left for the villagers? This is just trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

May I tell the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Government that they may succeed in fooling their back-benchers but they will not succeed in fooling the people of this country.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) You are trying to fool us.

එල්. සි. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா) (Mr. L. C. de Silva)

The back-benchers of the Government may be gullible enough to believe anything and to keep shouting about the concessions that have been granted by this Budget.

the people cannot be fooled.

I shall now deal with the question of vegetables.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) What about the Budget?

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

You have spoken much about vegetables and you seem to be under the impression that the problem is one of production, but what is happening today is that the vegetables are perishing at the door of the producer while the consumers in the cities and the towns have to pay exorbitant prices. The reason is that marketing and transport facilities are inadequate.

I say that under the Bandaranaike Government the Marketing Department failed miserably in its task. The Department was not equal to the task. We know that the hon. Mem-

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[එල්. සි. ද සිල්ව මංගා.]
daranaike) when he was Minister of Food made a serious attempt to hand over the marketing of vegetables to the co-operatives. We know that the Co-operative Department was asked to open vegetable stalls all over the country. The Co-operative Department was asked to establish purchasing centres in the vegetable growing areas. The Co-operative Department was asked to see that vegetables were transported and delivered to the retail stores. The Department tried its

The real position is that we are producing sufficient vegetables in this country. In fact, the hon. Member for Walapane (Mr. T. B. M. Herath) himself said that the question was one of marketing. This can be achieved only through a network of co-operative societies.

best but due to the inadequacy of

transport, the scheme did not gain

much headway.

I do not know whether this Government will hand over the responsibility to the co-operative societies, because it is now clear that the Government wants to hand it over to the private trade.

The other day we read a news item that the Minister of Trade had summoned a conference of the big *mudalalis* and asked them to help him in bringing down the cost of vegetables. If that is how you propose to bring down the cost of living, I do not think we can expect very much to be done.

As a matter of fact the Cost of Living Sub-Committee is now regarded as a standing joke. I understand that public officers who participate in the deliberations of that Sub-Committee go there for a little relaxation, and that at ten minutes to four o'clock the Minister of Trade looks at his watch and says, "It is time to adjourn." Apparently, the cost of living has to stop rising after 4 o'clock!

I am not trying to advise the Hon. Prime Minister on Cabinet making but I hope he will consider my suggestion and bring the Co-operative

Department under the Ministry of Agriculture. That is very important. There is no sense in attaching the Cooperative Department to the Ministry of Trade. Now that it is your policy to pass on part of the trade to private enterprise there is no purpose in continuing the Co-operative Department any longer under the Minister of Trade.

The co-operative movement in this country must not be considered as one that is used purely for the distribution of foodstuffs or consumer goods; the co-operative movement has to be geared to production. We have to achieve self-sufficiency in our subsidiary foodstuffs and even in through the co-operative movement. It is a well-organized co-operative movement and a chain of co-operative societies that can give the required finances and the technical knowhow to the peasantry. Therefore, I request the hon. Prime Minister to seriously consider my suggestion that the Co-operative Department be brought under Minister of Agriculture.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota and other hon. Members on this side pointed out very clearly what your duty reductions have meant in rupees and cents. In spite of that, hon. Members of the Government still keep on shouting about them. I heard the hon. Member for Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia crowing about these duty reductions. Yesterday, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Minister of Finance himself was crowing about them. We have pointed very clearly what these reductions mean to the consumer. person has to consume five hundredweight of Bombay onions to get the benefit of one rupee, and one hundredweight of chillies to get the benefit of Rs. 1.25. This type of stunt—that is a stunt—cannot satisfy the people.

The hon. Member for Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia, I think, said that the prices of commodities have already

fallen. Yes. I would like to remind that hon. Member that the prices of commodities like Bombay onions and potatoes have fallen not due to the waiver of duty-you will remember, Sir, that even under the last Government and even during the last elections and during certain seasons when there was a glut of these commodities in the market, Bombay onions and potatoes have been sold much below their controlled prices. That is not a new thing. This temporary drop in prices of those commodities is not due to any effort of the National Government. claim that you have brought down the price of potatoes to 15 cents, I challenge you to prove it. If that is so, amend your Price Control Regulations and keep the price at 15 cents. We do not expect the country to be fooled by this type of nonsense.

With regard to land alienation to capitalist combines, I would like to point out to the Government that it is not merely the land that the pea-sant would be losing when that policy is implemented. In today's "Times of Ceylon" I saw a statement by Mr. G. I. de Glanville of Carson Cumberbatch & Co.—the darling of Government—that he establish a chain of stores to market subsidiary foodstuffs.

I am asking those hon. Members and the Hon. Minister of State, who say that the co-operative movement will not be jeopardized, what is happening to the co-operative movement? If Carson Cumberbatch & Co. embark on the production of vegetables and subsidiary foodstuffs. what, I ask, is going to happen to the movement? Well, co-operative really the peasants will lose not only the land that is their right, but also the opportunity of selling whatever they produce, even in their chenas. With the capitalist combines opening up these large extents under lift irrigation, you will find that the peasants will turn out to be labourers in these combines. They will give up their small chenas which they are cultivating today. There is me doubtahakerosene and tobacco and he also

about it. I think the Hon. Minister of Finance should know much better than I do about these conditions.

The Dry Zone peasant carries on with great difficulty. He has to go through a lot of hardship and he has to wait till the crops mature, and he has done that all along. And, when he finds that there is a large combine paying him an attractive wage, he will naturally tend to go there and serve that combine as a labourer. His initiative and efforts will be lost to the nation. We will not be able to interest that peasant in a food drive for the next century if we undertake this scheme. I warn not only the Government but I also warn Moosajees and Carsons and all those combines to take care: they are risking their capital of being confiscated.

Sir, in this proposal I see the seeds of an agrarian revolution being sown. There is no doubt that Carsons and Moosajees will be wiped out when the landless peasants walk into their and occupy the developed lands. Well, I deplore this in the interest of the nation, but as a member of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party I think I should welcome your proposal. You are digging your own graves.

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(தலேமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Presiding Member)

May I remind the hon. Member that he has only two more minutes.

එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(திரு. எல். சி. டி சில்வா)

(Mr. L. C. de Silva)

I would like to mention just one other thing. Yesterday, on the Floor of this House, no less a person than the Hon. Minister of Health tried to make out that the Coalition Finance Minister had increased the duty on kerosene and tobacco. The Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) in his speech very clearly stated that he increased the duty on

[එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.] stated that the country knows that that increase was not passed on to the consumer. It was very unfair on the part of the Hon. Minister of Health to have made that statement, and we are not prepared to allow Hon. Ministers to make such statements and get away with them. The whole country knows that the duties on kerosene and tobacco imposed by the Minister of Finance of the Coalition Government were not passed on to the consumer.

I have dealt with one or two aspects of this Budget. I am sure, Sir. that if this new policy of land alienation is implemented, as I mentioned earlier, before long there will be an agrarian revolution in this country and I hope it will come very soon. Thank you.

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එම්. එම්. මුස්තාfපෘ මයා. (සමාජසේවා ඇමතිගේ පෘර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

(Mr. M. M. Mustapha—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Social Ser-

Mr. Chairman, this is the first Budget of the National Government. Over the last three or four days we have been listening to a multiplicity of views on this Budget. Certain hon. Members have been praising it while others have been criticizing it, generally depending on which side of the House they are seated. We welcome this criticism. In a way we are happy about it, because it was in defence of the right of freedom of speech that the United National Party has been fighting so vigorously both during and before the elections. Therefore, we are happy that not only in this House, but also in the country at large everyone is free to express his opinion and is entitled to his opinion.

The other day the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) who opened the Debate for the Opposition Be that as it may, in July, 1960, the spent five hours of the time of this am S. L. F. P. formed the Government House.

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ජෝර්ජ් රාජ්පක් ෂ මයා. (திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் ராஜபக்ஸ) (Mr. George Rajapaksa) Five hours? No.

මුස්තාfපා මයා. (ஜனுப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha)

Four and a half hours of the time of this House during which he subjected this Budget to a very severe criticism. Indeed, he criticized it from various angles, political, ideological and so on. This is not the first time that the hon. Member has been treating this House to a performance of that type. In fact, for the last 25 years or more the hon. Member for Yatiyantota has been the most relentless critic of every Budget that has been introduced into this House.

බර්නාඞ් සොයිසා මයා. (දකුණු කොළඹ) சொய்ஸா—கொழும்புத் பெர்னுட் (多) தெற்கு அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South) Not last year.

මුස් නාf පා මයා. (ஜனுப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha)

Of course, last year he had a chance of introducing a Budget in the House. After listening to his criticism for the last 25 years people would have felt that he is a man who should have presented a Budget, but when he got the chance of presenting one last year he demonstrated to us in no uncertain terms that framing a Budget is not so easy as making a speech in the Opposition. There may be very many reasons for a party or a government getting defeated at the polls, but I dare say, the Budget introduced by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was one of those reasons for the last Government to be defeated at the polls.

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a clear majority. It was the ambition and hope of every member of that party that the Government would continue in office for a minimum period of 25 years. Being installed in power and in the first flush of enthusiasm they made no secret of it; they made public pronouncements of that hope on every conceivable platform. But fortunately for them and fortunately for the country, in the last elections their hopes were dashed to the ground because the people decided otherwise.

Now, Sir, we, on this side, will not allow the fact that we command a majority in this House to lull us into a position of security because we are conscious that the life of a Parliament depends not on the majority that a Government is able to command in this House, but on the degree of contentment that we are able to bring about among the people of this country. Therefore, when the Government collapsed the dream houses in which Hon. Ministers proposed to dwell for decades together came crumbling down like a pack of cards before their very eyes, not to talk of the luxury cars they were riding in.

We have been returned to this House for a five-year period. We are very conscious of that fact. Before the elections and during the elections we, on this side of the House, promised the people of this country a measure of peace and prosperity. That is what we promised them. My hon. Friends opposite can rest assured that this Governmentevery single Member on this side of the House—will strain every nerve to fulfil that obligation to the people of this country.

In taking steps to give a better deal to the people of this country, this Government will naturally be guided by ideologies in which it believes. The Minister of Finance is, therefore, in duty bound to the people of this country to introduce a Budget which is within the frame-

we propounded to the people. If, therefore, certain sections of the Opposition are disappointed with this Budget because it has not paved the way for communism, their old philosophy, or communalism, their new philisophy, I sincerely hope that they will not criticize this Government on that score.

In fact, what does the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) want? He prefaced his speech on the Budget the other day by reading the concluding sentence in his own Budget speech. He said, "Last year I introduced a Budget. What did I say at the conclusion of my Budget speech? I said, 'If I am not in the seat of power as the Minister of Finance, I recommend my Budget to my successor.'" My hon. Friends must realize that with all the goodwill in the world the hon. Member for Yatiyantota cannot expect this Government to promote Marxism, which is the very antithesis of what we promised the people. If we introduce a Budget on the pattern of the one introduced by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, how can this Government and its Members face the people, because we told the people to return us in order to smash up Marxism? The hon. Member is optimistic if he expects that course of action from this Government.

I said earlier that we promised the people a measure of peace and prosperity. In fact, one is complementary to the other. There cannot be prosperity without peace. In fact, peace in any country is an important prerequisite for economic development. I can cite numerous extracts, chunks of them, from the speeches of Members of the Opposition, including the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa). in which they bemoan the fact that an earlier regime was not able to secure the willing co-operation of the people of this country, of the nation, for promoting national and economic development. I know that work or ambit of the ideologies that hanhon Members opposite, particularly

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of the L. S. S. P., still hold that view, although changing times, political expediency, and the game of politics are now compelling them to sing a different tune.

සුබසිංහ මයා. (திரு. சுபசிங்க) (Mr. Subasinghe)

We are sorry we did not have the opportunity of listening to a Budget speech by the hon. Member.

මුස්තාfපා මයා. (ஜனுப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha)

Unfortunately, I was not given that opportunity. But I dare say I would have introduced a much better Budget than—

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක් (கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) Than?

මස්තාfපා මයා. (ஜனுப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha)

that of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota.

There was a time when even the Budget Debate could not be held in this Chamber with gentlemen in the Galleries to appreciate our speeches. There was not a single soul in the Gallaries above when Budgets were Those discussed in an earlier era. were the good old days of the Emergency. People were not allowed to come here. Every gate leading to this House was barred and barricaded by military personnel. We were not allowed to come here. There was a time when even hon. Members belonging to certain parties had to be despatched home in the "Black Maria" and in police wagons, guarded by policemen, including, I think, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. Happily, that was the time when the little bit of totalitarianism of the honland Wanningyake, has introduced a Member for Dompe was setting in.

Happily, these things are receding in memory and have become things of the past. I am sure that Members on both sides of the House would welcome a situation like this. Even internationally—this is my personal view—I think, Ceylon had needlessly alienated the goodwill of some traditional friends of ours. Within three or four months of this Government coming into being, by negotiation, by discussion and by friendly chat, it has been able to settle certain outstanding problems, and that is why today nations are forming into consortiums to come to the aid of Ceylon in its hour of need. Therefore, I dare say that never before had there been an atmosphere so congenial for a sound development of our economy; never before had the climate been so congenial as now for undivided attention to be paid to the task of economic development.

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The Hon. Minister of Finance, as the hon. Members opposite say, is a man from the Wanni, a common man without much pretentions to economic punditry to which they are used, and has introduced a Budget for the common man. It is a common man's Budget. In fact, we have had the good of listening to several fortune introduced by Budgets various Finance Ministers and it is very curious we have always found at least one sentence in the Budget which gave the show away as to the people after the heart of the particular Minister. For instance, in 1956, believe, the then Minister Finance gave quite a lot of relief to cosmetic users, and I think all of us here as well as outside know that Mr. Stanley de Zoysa is a ladies' man by temperament—[Interruption]. against it, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota when he was the Minister of Finance in 1964, gave relief to the toddy drinkers—at least he proposed to do it-and we all know what a charming figure the hon. Member for Yatiyantota in his black tie cuts at cocktail parties. As against it, the present Minister of Finance, Hon. Budget which gives relief to the

mammoty user and the alavangoe user and we are proud of that fact, as those are the people after the heart of the present Minister of Finance as against cosmetic users and toddy drinkers. These are the people who are the backbone of the economy of this country.

The other day, listening to some of the hon. Members opposite I saw that they felt ashamed to say that this Budget has given some relief to the mammoty users and alavangoe users. They even preferred to call it the "alavangoe Budget". We are proud of that fact when they call this Budget an "alavangoe Budget" or a "mammoty Budget". I sincerely thought to myself that at the next Government Parliamentary Group meeting I should suggest that the alavangoe and the mammoty should be adopted as the symbol of the growing aspirations of the National Government. So we are proud that hon. Members opposite should call this Budget the "mammoty Budget" or the "alavangoe Budget", because we are catering—in fact we are here to give relief to them—to the agriculturists, the people who actually grow the food for us in this country.

But all the same, we are not expecting mircales to happen out of this Budget; nobody can expect miracles to happen. After all, the Budget is an inanimate document: it cannot grow food, it cannot give us industries. It is too much to expect that. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota condemned every Budget before he became the Finance Minister, but when finally he himself got the opportunity of formulating a Budget, what did he say? In opening his Budget speech he said:

"There are no easy roads to prosperity. Some expect miracles from particular Finance Ministers. It is a trite saying that the age of miracles is past. the field of political economy, certainly there are no miracles to be performed. The only miracle I know of is hard, consistent work. That, in essence, is the Socialist miracle. If this country is to be restored to health and vigour, all of us in every walk of life, in every sector of were in 1935 and as they were in our economy, must work, must were analyful avanahamorg

with devotion, with the conscious desire to build both for ourselves and the generations to come ".—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 30th July, 1964; Vol. 56, c. 1592.]

Noble sentiments though I do not know how the expression of such an admittedly noble sentiment is compatible with the series of strikes which the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) and his party sponsored and inspired right along from 1956 to 1960, for the flimsiest reasons. Those strikes resulted in thousands of man-hours being lost making a catastrophic impact on the economy of the country. In fact, we Members who were in this House from 1956 to 1960 remember that almost the entirety of the time of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, was spent on settling these strikes and on nothing else. That was one of the reasons for the crippled state of the economy of the country. That is what happened. Now the hon. Members seated on the other side want miracles to take place and they are asking, "What have you done to bring down the cost of living? What have you done to solve the unemployment question? For how many thousands have you found employment?" These gentlemen are asking these questions. On the other hand, I tell them, these questions you should have asked your Government—[Interruption]. You were not here: for the first time you are here now and that is why you do not know these things.

Yesterday, the Hon. Minister of Health, Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena, who was himself a Minister of Finance for a number of years, analyzed for the benefit of this House the financial position and the state of the economy of the country 1956 and in 1964. He brought out facts and figures and nobody dared to question the correctness of those facts and figures. gave this House the state of economy, the cash position, foreign exchange position, and the foreign exchange reserves as they were in 1955 and as they were in

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affairs this Government cannot be held responsible. The whole country knows that the last regime in the last five years indulged in a senseless spree of squandermania which plunged the country into near bankruptcy. It is in that condition that the National Government assumed office.

In fact, there are no fine, fantastic or bombastic phrases in the Budget speech which a double doctor would put in. There are no phrases such as The economy is basically or fundamentally sound". These are some of the sentences which even the introducers of the Budgets did not understand. After giving a gloomy picture of the financial position of the country they ended up by saying, economy is fundamentally sound". We do not want to mislead the people or ourselves by reading sentences which some official has put The Hon. Minister of Finance categorically said somewhere that the economy is in a bad way and when the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was on his feet the other day, he asked, "How dare you come out with a statement like that? When you go to America or Japan for aid, they will confront you with that statement."

Does the hon. Member for Yatiyantota who charged the present Minister of Finance with intellectual dishonesty want a Minister of Finance of this country to mislead this House and mislead this country? If he expects that kind of dishonesty from this Minister of Finance he is sadly mistaken. We will go back to the country tomorrow or in five years' time, but we will go back as honourable men. We do not want to mislead this country as he would have done. We do not want to tell lies and untruths on the Floor of this House. The Hon. Minister of Finance for the benefit of this country and the world at large proclaimed that the economy of Ceylon is in a bad way and that this Government is determined to set it right.

I would say that this Budget may be honestly called a "Development Budget". Calling it a "Mammoty Budget" is the same thing as calling it a "Development Budget", because to a villager the mammoty is a symbol of development. Hon. Members can rest assured that this Government is determined to put the country on the road to economic prosperity.

What is the first legislative measure that this Government passed when it came into office? It introduced to this House the River Valleys Development Board Bill. That is one of the first legislative measures introduced in this House, which has now happily been passed into law. What is the purpose of that Bill? Why was it introduced so soon after the assumption of office by the National Government? It was not to fatten the already fat statute book of this country. It was for the purpose of harnessing all the river basins in this country which are today lying hidden in the jungles all over the country— [Interruption]. I will come to the remarks made by the hon Member for Mulkirigala later on. In fact, honestly speaking, I am inclined to agree with quite a lot of the things he said. After all, we must agree even with the devil if he is right!

We introduced the River Valleys Development Board Bill. That is one of the first things this Government did which contributed to serious thinking on that subject. In fact I spoke to the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power the other day and I am very happy to state as a Member coming from the Eastern Province that the Heda-oya and the Garandi-oya Schemes will be implemented soon. Hon. Members will be happy to learn that no less than 50,000 acres of land would be brought under cultivation in the very near future under these schemes.

What did hon. Members of the Opposition say? There was some reference in the Budget speech to the mined to set fact that certain companies would be Digitized by Noolahar giverailand on lease for the purpose noolaham.org | aavananam.org

of producing food. They took that sentence out of its context-I do not know whether they did it deliberately or in ignorance—and started criticizing the Budget on the footing that this Government is going to eliminate completely the public sector. Far from that, this Government believes in the public sector. They will not only keep it going but they will in the course of time expand it. In fact when these river basins are developed as the Gal-Oya valley was developed peasants will be settled there. There will be highland expansion schemes village expansion schemes. Peasants will be given every inducement and every encouragement—as is indeed done today—to produce food and to lead a better life. In addition to that it is the intention of this Government to exploit the private sector—we are not doing it in secret in conformity with its policy for the purpose of producing food. Is there purpose of producing food. anything wrong in that? It is in addition to the public sector. the policy of this Government—you may like it or not-that the private sector should be allowed to co-exist. to exist side by side with the public sector. Therefore, let me once again remind hon. Members of the House. particularly those on the other side, that this Government is saddled, as indeed the last Government and the previous Governments were saddled, with a food subsidy bill of Rs. 455 million, gross. After taking the little profit which we make on the sale of sugar, there is a net food subsidy bill which this Government is called upon to meet to the extent of Rs. 355 or Rs. 325 million.

Further, it is a crying shame that a country like Ceylon should import subsidiary foodstuffs to the tune of Rs. 185 million. It is a crying shame that a country like Ceylon which has the land potential, which has adequate and suitable weather conditions, should do so. And the tragedy of it is that every one of these articles that we import from other countries at a loss of valuable foreign exchange can be grown in our country. Yet we are spending all these millions of ment's overall policy.

rupees in importing them, and it is the intention, the determination, of this Government to put a stop to it. That is why the Government is taking what you may call these drastic steps.

What the Government proposes to do is to lease out large tracts of land. It is not going to give outright grants. Land would be leased out and documents would be signed.

#### ශරු වන් නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Short-term leases. That would be done after meeting the needs of the peasantry.

#### මස්තාfපා මයා.

(ஜனப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha)

I have already said so. The land would be leased out to big companies. The hon. Members opposite keep on crying, shouting and bemoaning that there are capitalists in this country who are making money and hoarding it. Here is a way by which we can induce these people to utilize that money for development.

If you read this Budget speech carefully from beginning to end and understand what you read instead of deliberately misunderstanding it, you will see that every proposal in every sentence is designed for that ultimate goal of economic development and the development of the land. The proposal regarding these leases is not to give large extents of land to these companies and say, "Here are thousands of acres. You have the freedom of the mule. You had better develop it in any form you like." That is not what the Government is going to do. I say that because in the Budget speech you will find this sentence:

"This land will be given to the companies and the private sector-

## I emphasize that—

"and the private sector will develop it in conformity with Government's plans and priorities and subject to the Govern-

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[මුස් තාf පා මයා.]

That is what the Hon. Minister of Finance proposes to do.

My hon. Friends opposite have been making a very big noise about that provision. I honestly feel that today about 60 or 70 per cent. of the economy is dependent on the tea estates and rubber estates. Who will say that those estates were not brought to their present satisfactory position because the companies were entrusted with the improvement and the building up of those estates? My hon. Friend, the Joint Member for Colombo-South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) has run away. What did he say yesterday? Whenever he starts talking, I am reminded of the Kelanitorrents of words, nothing else. What did he say? At the end of it he said: "You are going to give Carson Cumberbatch thousands of acres", and asked: "Do you think you can solve this problem of subsidiary foodstuffs by giving thousands of acres to Carson Cumberbatch?" Whoever said that?

There are five or six companies already who have applied for land and the Government is not going to give them ten thousand acres each. Each is going to be given a thousand acres and nobody will deny that they have the capital, the know-how and the wherewithal to develop the land. Over the last so many years the Hon. Minister—then Minister of Land and Land Development—had been pursuing a certain policy in the matter of land alienation. He gave thousands and thousands of acres to peasants on permits, but it is very interesting to ask what percentage or what portion of that land that he had been alienating on paper had actually been brought under cultivation. In fact, in Pottuvil electorate which I represented when I was last in Parliament, of the 7,000 acres he gave, not even 100 acres have been brought under cultivation by the people. How can we blame the poor peasants who live a day to day existence? They do not have the capital to develop. In fact some of the people tried to clear the and that too faded out and died.

jungle and to cut roads in the hope that they will be given assistance by the Government, but after about three or four years they abandoned the thing and came back the wiser for the experience because they did not get any assistance. They had even pawned their wives' jewellery. But this Government has gone into this aspect very carefully and we know that not only Carson Cumberbatch but about fifty companies can take a thousand acres each and bring that land under cultivation and grow subsidiary foodstuffs.

I must tell my good Friends opposite that this Government could save for the country Rs. 185 million. It is well within the realms of realization. It is not impossible to produce this food. The only thing is my hon. Friends opposite did not have the time or the inclination to concentrate on the serious aspects of economic development. All that they did was to transfer a teacher here and a teacher there, or a nurse here or a nurse there. They did not have the time for serious planning.

My hon. Friends talk of plans. When they talked of plans did they mean some boring reading material? That is not a plan. They had plans with targets which no Government could achieve. We remember, in 1957, they made a big fanfare when Hon. Stanley de Zoysa introduced his Ten-Year Plan. There were targets, yearly targets, short-term programmes, all sorts of programmes. But what is the use? I do not think the Ten-Year Plan was implemented for even ten days.

Then the hon. Member for Dompe —I am not blaming him because he has become the legal inheritor of the memory of the dead Prime Minister reduced that Ten-Year Plan to a Implementation Three-Year gramme. Even that could not be implemented. Ultimately what did the Finance Minister with the double doctorate, do? He introduced a One-Year Implementation Programme.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

That is not the type of implementation this Government proposes to do. For that matter, for the edification of hon. Members opposite, I can tell them that the Planning Ministry has been formed with no less a person than the Prime Minister at the head. There are various departments under that Ministry. Dudley Senanayake is not merely Prime Minister of the country. He is also Minister of Planning. You should realize that. We have already the machinery for planning and my hon. Friends must know that we are not going to introduce an unrealistic plan with unachievable targets. After all we know that a plan is already in the making so far as the department is concerned. It will be a plan with achievable targets, and you can be sure that this plan will not be thrown out or forgotten. We will see to it that every target is achieved. All this takes time. You cannot introduce a plan overnight.

In fact, I referred to that paragraph in the Budget Speech of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota not in a spirit of derision, not because I was going to belittle the efforts of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota. My respect for him is too much for me to do that. I referred to that only to prove how correct he is. No Budget on earth can perform miracle in this country. That is why I say, when you talk of a plan, that it will come.

I will take just five minutes more. I crave your indulgence, Mr. Chairman. I have got another important matter to refer to.

The Government has reduced the price of textiles because hereafter the customs duty on textiles will be calculated not on the wholesale market value but on the c.i.f. value. This will result in an appreciable reduction in the price of textiles. But all the same this Government will see to it unlike the last Government, that the benefits intended for the people do go to the people. It will see to that. I regret to have higher than the c.i.f. value, it would

to say in this connection that there are in this country unscrupulous traders. I do not deny that. There people who call themselves manufacturers of goods who are unscrupulous, who should brought to book.

In fact, I read an article in the papers the other day—I am reading from the "Sunday Observer" of 1st August—with a heading to this effect:

"Good shirts can be cheaper if .... " The article reads:

"Do you know that a high-quality tetoron-cotton shirt which is now sold in the market for Rs. 30-35 can cost the consumer a mere Rs. 15?"

It goes on to say:

"Here is an example of how it works-

A shirt manufacturer recently imported 14,800 yards of tetoron-cotton material for the shirt industry. The invoice value of the consignment was Rs. 29,000. The duty payable is 135 per cent."

To put it short, they say the duty when worked at 135 per cent. would be Rs. 55,000.

When I read this article, I sat down for a few minutes merely to calculate and see whether this whole thing is correct because whoever gave this article to the papers had tried to put the blame on the Customs; in other words on the Government. I tried to work it out and see whether this is all a hoax or whether there is any substance in this.

මලාසනාරුඪ මන්නීතුමා (தலேமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர்) (Mr. Presiding Member)

Is the hon. Member going into details?

මස්තාfපා මයා. (ஜனப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha)

No. This is very important. You will appreciate it at the end of it.

Even on the duty calculated at the wholesale market value, which is

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[මුස් නාf පා මයා.]

mean that a yard of tetoron-cotton would cost Rs. 5.75. I immediately phoned up Marikar Bawas to find out how many yards of cloth were required for a long sleeved shirt. They told me it was anything between two to two and a half yards. Worked on that basis, the cost of the material for a shirt is Rs. 14.50. Add Rs. 2 as stitching charges, and even if you include the profit, no manufacturer of shirts has any business to sell a tetoron-cotton shirt for anything more than Rs. 18.

But in Ceylon what is happening? They admit in the papers that they are selling a shirt between Rs. 35 and 40. Some of these manufacturers are millionaires. They have no love for the country or for the people of this country. They have love only for their purses. If these gentlemen are going to make 100 per cent. profit, then definitely we cannot bring down the cost of living.

It must be one of the first tasks of this Government to see that racketeering of this sort is put an end to. In fact, I telephoned the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Industries, and I am sure that the Minister of Industries will take immediate steps to put an end to racketeering of this sort.

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක් (கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) Nationalize it.

මුස්තාfපා මයා. (ஜனுப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha)

Talking of nationalizing, the cry was "nationalize, nationalize" at one time. In fact, it was the fashion to talk of nationalizing. I think, the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central at that time, Mr. Themis, used to hold forth for hours on end talking of nationalizing. I do not think that he even knew the meaning of the word "nationalize", and in the process he became iza btaxi ah කෙන් මාංදයවැය ලේඛනය පිළිබඳ විවාද

mudalali! If you succeeded nationalizing anything at all during the last few years, you have succeeded in nationalizing only poverty.

You took money from the rich people out of a sense of vindictiveness and sadistic hatred on the pretext of eradicating capitalism and created another set of capitalists in its place, the racketeers of the C.W.E. and various other corporations like the C. T. B.

We learn from the newspapers that some of these corporations have in stock millions of rupees worth of spare parts exposed to the elements. For instance the Irrigation Department is supposed to have in stock spare parts sufficient to last over years. Somebody, obviously, had indented for spare parts not because they were necessary for running repairs to be carried out to the machinery, but with an eye to making a commission somewhere. These are things the previous Government should have paid atten-

I make this appeal to hon. Members. After all, we may sit on one side of the House or the other, but as elected representatives of the people of Ceylon we are the hopes and aspirations of the entire nation. The people depend on us to give them a better deal to give them a better future. Now, instead of indulging in needless and fruitless destructive criticism, let us all work together and see that this country achieves selfsufficiency in food and thereby not only help this country but also give our beloved people a better deal.

අ. භා. 5.55

පී. බී. විජයසුන් දර මයා. (කිරිඇල්ල) (திரு. பி. பி. விஜேசுந்தர—கிரியெல்ல) (Mr. P. B. Wijesundara-Kiriella)

මූලාසනාරුඪ ගරු මන්නීුතුමනි, මේ වේලාවේදී මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය පිළිබඳ විවාදයට සම්බන්ධ වීමට ලැබීම නිසා 💁 වාසනාවන් තය කියා මට හිතෙනවා. ඇත්

යකදී අගමැතිතුමා ඇතුළු පක්ෂ නායක ශන<sup>ී</sup> කීප දෙනකුම සිටින අවස්ථාවක පසු පස ආසනයක මන් නිවරයකුට කථා කරන් නට ලැබීම ඔහුගේ වාසනාවක් යයි කියන් නට පුළුවනි.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා තම අයවැය කථා වේදී විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කළ කාරණ යක් නම්, මේ රටේ ආර්ථික කුමයට විශාල පහරක් වැදුණේ ජාති භේද හා ආගම් හේ ද නිසාය යන්නයි. එසේ පුකාශ කිරීමෙන් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විරුද්ධ පැත්තේ සිටින අයට චෝදනා එල්ල කළා නම්, වාමාංශික අපට චෝදනා එල්ල කළා නම්, මා ඊට පිළිතුරු දිය යුතුයි. 1936 දී රාජ්‍ය මන්තුණ සභාවට ලංකා සමසමාජ පක්ෂයේ නියෝජිතයන් ඇතුළු වූ ද පටත් අපේ පක්ෂය මේ රටේ මහ ජාති යට නැති වී ගොස් තිබුණු අයිතිවාසිකම් වෙනුවෙනුත් සුළු ජාතියේ අයිතිවාසිකම් වෙනුවෙනුත් සටන් කර තිබෙන නිසා හරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට අපේ පක්ෂයට නම් චෝදනා එල්ල කරන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා අප ඒ චෝදනාව ගෞරවයෙන් පුතිසෙප කරනවා.

ගරු එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න (සමාජ සේවා ඇමනි)

(கௌரவ என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணுரத்ன-சமூக சேவை அமைச்சர்)

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

අද කොහොමද ?

## විජයසුන් දර මයා.

(திரு. விஜேசுந்தர) (Mr. Wijesundara)

අද ගැනත් හෙට ගැනත් කියන්නම්. හොදයි, අද වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ මොකක් ද ? 1956 දී සිදු වූ පරිවර්තනය ගැන විශාල වශයෙන් කථා කළා. 1956 දී ඇති වූ පරී වර්තනයට හේතු වූ සිද්ධිත් මොනවාදැයි මේ අවස් ථාවේදී මතක් කර ගන්නට වුව මනායි. 1956 මැතිවරණ සමයේදී මේ රටේ සිංහල ජනතාව සුළු ජාතිය හැටියට හැදින් වුණා. ඊට හේතුව මහ ජාතියට නොලැබුණු වරපුසාද වෙනත් අයට තිබී මයි. මහ ජාතියට තමන්ගේ නියම අයිතිවාසිකම් තිබුණේ නැහැ. මහ ජාති යට යටත් වන්නට සිදු වී තිබුණා. සිංහල

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன) (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene) කවුද තැන දුන්නේ ?

විජ්යසුන් දර මයා.

(திரு. விஜேசுந்தர) (Mr. Wijesundara)

ඒ ක කියල දෙන් නම්. එදා මහ ජා**තියට** නියම අයිතිවාසිකම් නොතිබුණු නිසා එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ආර්. ඩී. බණ් **ඩාරනායක මහ**නා ගේ පුඛානත්වයෙන්, දැනට සිටින **ග**රු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේත් ආධාරය ඇතිව, මහජන එක්සත් පෙරමුණ නමින් සංවිධානයක් පිහිටුවාගෙන විශාල සට නක් ගෙන ගියා. මහ ජාතියේ අයිතීවාසි කම් ලබා දෙන් නටයි, මේ සටන ගෙන හියේ. පසුව සුළු ජාතීන්ගේ අයිතිවාසි කම් ද ආරක්ෂාකර පොදු මහජනතාවගේ ආරක් ෂාව සැලසීමත් ඒ සටතේ අරමුණු වුණා. ලංකා සමසමාජ පක්ෂයත්, කොමී යුනිස්ට් පක්ෂයත් ඉහත කී සටනට සහ යෝගය දුන්නේ මහ ජාතියේ අයිතිවාසි කම් ආරක්ෂා කරන ගමන් සුඑ ජාතීන් ගේ ද අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කර පොදු ජන තාව ආරක්ෂා කරනවාය කියන මතය උඩයි. 1956 මැතිවරණ සටන ගෙන ගියේ මේ කරුණු දෙක පදනම් කරගෙනයි.

නමුත් අපේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමනිවරයා සද හන් කළ ජාති භේද හා ආගම් භේද වැපු රුවේ කොහොමද කියා මා දැන් විස්තර කරන් නට අදහස් කරනවා. එදා මහ ජාති යේ හා සුළු ජාතියේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ලබා දීමට කුිිිිිිිිි කරගෙන යද්දී මේ රටේ බන පති පත්තිය තනි වුණා. ඒ නිසා ඔවුන් අන්ත දෙකට පිටුපස සිටගෙන ඔවුනෙ වුන් කොටවා වාසියක් ලබා ගන්න**ට උත්** සාහ කළා. එදා පොදු මහජනතාව සඳහා පුළුන් දමා සෑදු යහපත් යහනක් ලෑස්තී කරන කොට ඒ යහනට පැට්රල් දමන්න මේ උදවිය කිුිිිියා කළා. සිංහල භාෂාවේ, සිංහල ජනතාවගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ගැන කථා කරන පිරිසට පක්ෂව එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය, ජාතික විමුක්ති පෙරමුණු, වැනි සංවිධාන මඟින් පැට්රල් දමන්න හාෂාවට තැනක් නිබුණේ නැහැ. Milized by Noolal and Foundation

[විජයසුන් දර මයා.]

පුළුන්වලට දුම්මෙ. අනෙක් පැත්තෙන් සුළු ජාතීන්ගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් සමගම මහා ජාතියේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතුය කියා ගෙන හිය සමසමාජ කොමියුනිස්ට් සටනට පෙඩරල් පක්ෂය පැට්රල් දම්ම. මේ පැට්රල් දම්ම නිසා අර හොඳට හදපු යහනේ පුයෝජනය රටට ගත්ත බැරිවුතා. පැට්රල්වලින් ගින් නක් ඇති වුනා. මේ ගින් න පත්තු කළේ කව්ද, කොහොමද, කියා අපි දන් නව. 1958 දී "ලංකාදීප" පතුය කියෙව්වා නම් මේක හොඳට තේරෙනව. ඇයි දෙමළ ජනතාවට ගහන්නෙ නැත්තෙ කිසා " ලංකාදීප " පතුය සිංහල ජනතාවගෙන් නොකියා ඇහුව. ඒ "ලංකාදීප" පතුය මුදුණය කරන තැනම මුදුණය කරන '' ටයිම්ස් '' පතුසෙන් දෙමළ ජනතාව ගෙන් නොකියා ඇහැව්ව, ඇයි සිංහල ජන තාවට ගහන්නෙ නැත්තෙ කියා. මේ ගින්න නිසා අර හොදට හදපු ඇඳෙන් රටේ ජනතාවට වැඩක් ගන්න බැරි වුනා. දැක් ජාති භේද ගැන කථා කරනව.

ගරු මූලාසතාරූඪ මන්තීතුමනි, ඕනෑම රටක ඉතිහාසය බැලුවම පෙනෙනව, අධිරාජ්‍ය වෘදයට විරුද්ධව, ධනපති පත්තියට විරුද්ධව මහා ජාතිය කරන සටනට සුළු ජාතිය සහභාගි වන්නෙ නැති බව. පිටිපස්සෙන් සිට පුළුවන් තරම් දුරට තමන්ගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ලබා ගැනීමට සුළු ජාතින් උත්සාහ කරනව. ඒ වගේ තත්ත්වයක් යටතේ තමයි, අර විධියේ ජාති හේ ද වාදයක් මේ රටේ ඇති වුණේ. අපේ අගමැතිතුමා ඒ දවස්වල දේශපාලන භූමියේ නොසිටි බව අපි කව්රුත් දන්නව. ඒ දවස්වල එතුමා සිටියේ කොහේද යන්න අපි දන්නව. ඒ කාලයේදී එතුමා දේ ශපාලන භූමියේ එළිපිට නොසිටීම එතුමෘට ගෞරවයක් වශයෙන් මම සලකනව. ඊළහට මේ රටේ ඇති වූ තත්ත්වය කුමක්ද? මහා ජාතියේ අයිති වාසිකම් දී ඊළතට සුළු ජාතීන්ගේ අයිති වාසිකම් දීමට බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැතිතුමා පියවරක් ඉත්තා. ඒ පියවර තමයි. බණ්ඩාරනායක-චෙල්වනායගම් ගිවිසුම. ඒ බණ්ඩාරනායක-චෙල්වනායගම් ගිවිසමට වීරුද්ධ වුණේ කවුද යන්න අපි කවරුන් දක් නව. පෙළපාලි ගියේ කව්ද කියා අපි

කව්රුත් දන්නව. ගරු අගමැනිතුමා පෙරෙයිද, බොහොම කාරුණිකව පුකාශ කළා, එතුමා ඒ පෙරහැරට සහසාගි වුණේ නැත කියා. එතුමා සහභාගි වුනාය කියා මට මතක තිබුණු නිසයි, මා ඒ පුශ්නය ඇහුවෙ.

ගරු ඩඩිලි සෝ නොනායක මයා. (ශිකාවක டட்ளி சேതු per u ස් ස්) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake) මම ගමන ගියේ නැහැ. නමුත් මම පසුපයේ හිටිය.

## විජයසුන් දර මයා.

(ඉිලු. කිලිනු ආ ්තු නා (Mr. Wijesundara) එයින් පෙනෙන්නෙ එතුමත් බණ්ඩාර නායක-චෙල්වනායගම ගිවිසුමට විරුද්ධ බවයි.

ශරු ඩඩ්ලි සේ නානායක (ශිණාවක டட்ளி சேකුநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake) ඒ බව මම මීට කලිනුන් කිව්ව.

## විජයසුන් දර මයා.

(திரு. விஜேசுந்தர) (Mr. Wijesundara)

විරුද්ධව හිටපු කොටස් අද වුනත් කරුණු වටහගෙන යමක් කරනව නම් ඒ ගැන අපේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. ඒ හිවිසුම ඇති වූ වෙලාවෙදි ඒ හිවිසුමට විරුද්ධව මේ රටේ පෙළපාලි ඇති වුණා. එද, මේ රටේ කලබලකාරී තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වුණෝ, ඒ පෙළපාලි ආදි දේවලින් සහ "ලංකාදීප" කතීෘ වාකා ආදියෙන් බව මේ රටේ ඔධාසී මහජනයා විශ්වාස කරනව. ඒ වෙලාවේ ඇති වූ ජාතික විසදුම වෙනස් වුණෝ, කියාවේ යොදවන් නට බැරි වුණෝ මොන කාරණයක් නිසාද යන්න මම මේ අවසථාවේදී පුකාශ කරන්නට ඔනා.

1956න් පසු ඇතිවුණු තත්ත්වය ශාත කථා කරත විට ආණඩු පසු සෙ මැති ඇමතිවරු වෙනස් වෙනස් මත දරතව. සමාජසෝවා ඇමතිතුමා කියනව, මේ රටේ දියුණුවක් ඇති වුණෝ 1956න් පසුවය කියා. තවත් සමහරු කියනව, 1956ක් පසු

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රව විනාශ වුනාය, රට බල් ලට ගියාය කියා. මේ මතභේදය නිසා ආණඩුව අමාරුවක වැටී සිටින නිසා මේ ගැන එක මතයක් ඇති කර ගන්නා ලෙස මම ආණඩුවට ආඛාරයක් වශයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව. 1958 දී ඇති වූ තත්ත්වය ගැන " ලංකාදීප " සහ '' ටයිම්ස් '' කත්ෳ වාකා මහජනයා අවුස් සන කාලයේ අමතක කරන්න බැරී සිඬි ඇති වුනා. මම බොහොම ගෞරව කරනව, අපේ අමුණුගම රාජගුරු විපස්සි නායක සවාමින්දුයන් වහන්සේට. උත්වහන්සේ අනගාරික ඛම්පාලනුමා පිහිටෙච්ච මහබෝධි සමාගමට, ලංකා බෞද්ධ සම්මේලනයට ආයාචනයක් කර තිබෙනව. මම ඒ වෙනුවෙන් ගෞරව කරනව. "ජාතින් අතර සමගිය තියා ගන්න ඕනැ; කෝලාහල කර නොගෙන බෞද්ධ පුතිපත්ති ආරක්ෂා කර ඉන්න ඕනැ " කියල කියනව. නමුත් ඒ ගමන්ම කාරණයක් කියන්න තියෙනව. 1958 අවුරුද්දෙ පානදුරේ කතරගම දේවාලය දුවීඩ ජාතික බාහ්මණ සාමීවරයකු නගරය මැදට ගෙනැවින් ඇඳුම් ගළවා පෙටල් දමා පුච්චත්ත ලෑස්ති වුණු වේලාවෙ—[බාධා කිරීමක්]—සිවුරු හැදගත් සම කොටසක් එක්ක. මා ඒ අයට සවාමින් වහන් සේලාය කියන්නෙ නැහැ. මේ කන්වලට එද ඒව ඇහුනෙ නැහැ.

දීයබෙදුමේ, පොළොන්නරුවෙ, යාපනේ මහා භයානක සිද්ධීන්, මනුෂා ඝානන, සිදු වන විට එද මේ මෛතුය දැක්වූ බව පෙණුතෙ නැහැ. අද ඉන්දියන් පුරවැසියන්ට පිට වෙන්න කියන විට මෛතීය දක්වන බව පෙනෙනව. අපි බෞද්ධයින් හැටියට කොයි වේලෙන් මෛතීය පතුරත් න ඕනැ. බුදුන් වහන්සේ වදුළෙ එයයි. බණ්ඩාරනායක ආණාඩුව මගින් වේවා, ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක ආණඩුව මගින් වේවා, කාගෙ ආණඩුව මගින් වුණත් අවුරුදු පන්දහසක් කල් මෛතිය පතුරන්න ඕනැය කියා අපි විශ්වාස කරනව. යුක් නි සහගතව, හැම නිස්සෙම එය කෙරෙන් න ඕනැ. දුන් ඇති වී තිබෙන තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? 1956 සිට ඇතිවූ ජාතික බලවේගයන් අනුව සිංහලයන්ගෙ අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා වී තිබෙනව. 1958 දි ඇති කරන් න උත් සාහ කළ සුළු ජාතින් ගෙ

මෙහි ඇතුළත් වෙලා තියෙන්නෙ. එද බණ්ඩාරනායක-චෙල්වනායගම් ගිවිසුමට මේ අගමැතිතුමා ආධාර කළා නම්, ඒ අවසථාවේදි බොහොම ලෙහෙසියෙන් මෙම පුශ්තය විසඳන්න තිබුණ. එද එම ගිවිසුමට සහයෝගය දුන්න නම් අද කරදර තත්ත්වයක තිබෙන මෙම පුශ්නය ලෙහෙසියෙන් විසඳගන්න තිබුණ. හැබැයි, එහි සුළු සුළු වෙනස්කම් තියෙන්න පුළුවනි. එද, එම වුශාපාරයට සහයෝගය දුන්න නම් අද මේ රටේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයත් ජාතික සමගියත් හුගක් දුරට රැකිල ඉවරයි කියා මා ඉතා ආඩම්බරයෙන් පුකාශ කරනව.

ජාතික සමගියක් ගැන කතා කරනව. මට නම් පෙනෙන්ට නැහැ, එවැනි සමගි යක්. ඒ ඒ ජාතින්ට අයත් ඛනපති පන්තියෙ අය අතර නම් යම් කිසි සමගි යක් ඇති වී තිබෙනව. හැම පක්ෂයක් ම ඛනපති පක්ෂයක්ය කියා අපි කියන්නේ නැහැ. මූලික ඛනපති පක්ෂවල සමගියක් ඇති වීම ජාතික සමගියක් ඇති වීම නො වෙයි. තොන් ඩමන් මැතිතුමා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයෙ සිටියට ඉන්දියානු කම්කරුවන් සහ සිංහල කම්කරුවන් අතර සමගියක් ඇති වන්නෙ නැහැ. නියම කම්කරු පන්තී සමගියක් සහ ගොවි ජනතාව අතර සමගි යක් නැති නම් මේ රටේ නියම ජාතික සමගියක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා යයි කියන්න බැහැ. නියම කම්කරු ගොවිකරු සමගියක් ඇති වී, එමඟින<sup>ී</sup> ජාතික සංවර්ඛනයක් ආතිවේවා කියා අපි පුාර්ථනය කරනව.

කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ඛනයක් ගැන සදහන් කර තිබෙනව. මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ආර්ථික උප දෙශකවරු සමහරවිට යෝජනා කරන්න ඇති සහල් සලාක ආධාරය කපා දමන්නය කියා. අපට ඒ විධියෙ ආරංචියක් ලැබී තිබෙනව. නමුත් එය කෙරුණෙ නැහැ. කවුරුත් හිතනව, 1953 දී හාල් සලාකය පිළිබඳව ඇති වූ සිද්ධියෙන් පැන නැතුණු තත්ත්වය අනුව, නියම පාඩමක් ඉගෙන ගන්න ඇති කියා.

නත්ත්වය මොකක්ද ? 1956 සිට ඇතිවූ බඩු මිල පහත හෙළීම ගැන සදහන් ජාතික බලවේගයන් අනුව සිංහලයන්ගෙ වුණා. අයවැය යෝජනාවලියෙ බඩු මිල අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා වී තිබෙනව. 1958 දි පහත හෙළීම ගැන උපකුමයක් හැටියට ඇති කරන්න උත් සාහ කළ සුළු ජාතින්ගෙ සදහන් කළා හෝ වේවා, කිුියාවෙ යෙද අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කර ලදීම දැනැතුයි කෙක් වීමේ අදහසින් සදහන් කළා හෝ

[විජයසුන් දර මයා.] වේවා, තවමත් එමගින් සහනයක් නම් සැලසී නැහැ. පතුවලින් පමණයි ඒ ගැන කියන්නෙ. කවුද මේව කිුයාවෙ යොද**වන්** නෙ? ආණ්ඩුව අවංකව මෙම පුශ්නය විස දත්ත ඉදිරිපත් වුණත්, කියාවෙ යොද වන්න විධියක් නැහැ. මුදලාලිලගෙ සහ සෝගය ඇතිවයි, මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ <u>කියාවෙ</u> යොදුවන්න ඕනැ. මධාස්ථව අපි කවුරුන් පිළිගන්ට ඕනෑ, පුඛාන පත්තිසේ ගම්බද හා නගරබද මුදලාලිලාගෙන් ඉතා වැඩි දෙනෙක් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ ආධාර කරුවන් බව. ජාතිකය කියන මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් කරන්ට කිුයා කළ උදවිය බහින්ට. ඔවුන් මුදල් වියදම් කර මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් කළේ මහජනයාට ඒ සහනය ලබා දෙන්ට නොවෙයි; ඊට විරුඩ කියාවක් කරන්ටයි. මිළ පාලක පරීක්ෂක වරුන් කඩවලට හියාට මුදලාලිලා පරීක්ෂා කරන්ට ඔවුන්ට ශක්තියක් නැහැ. මිළ පාලක පරීක්ෂකවරුන්ගේ තත්ත්වය අපි කවුරුත් දන් නව. ඒ වගේ ම මුදලාලිවරුන් ව කරන්ට පුළුවන් බලපෑම් කෙබදුදැයි අපි කවුරුත් වගේ දත්නව. ආණ්ඩුවේ නිල **බාරීන්** අතර පවා බලපෑම් කරන්ව මුදලාලිලා ශක් තිමත් බව අපි දුන්නව. එම නීසා අසුවල් දුවාය ශත ½ කින් අඩු කළාය, අසුවල් දුවාස ශත 🕯 කින් අඩු කළා ය කියා කිව්වත් මහජනයාට ඒක තේරෙන්නෙ නැහැ. එය මහජනයාට තේරෙන්ට මුදලාලිලා ඉඩ සලස්වන්නෙ නැහැ. උපකුමයක් වශයෙන් කළා හෝ සහනයක් සලසන අඩියෙන් කළා හෝ එය ජනතාවට තේරෙන්නෙ නැහැ. මුදලාලිලාට වීරුද් බව කියා මාගීයක් ආරම්භ කළ විරුඬ පාර්ශ්වයේ අපටත් එය කරන්ට බැරි වුණා නම් ආණ්ඩු පකෘයට පුළුවන් වෙයි කියා අපට හීනෙකින්වත් විශ්වාස කරන්ට බැහැ. ඒ නිසා ආණ්ඩුවේ ඒ විධියේ අවංක අදහසක් තිබුණත් ඒක කියාවේ යොදන්ට බැරි දෙයක් වශයෙන් අපට තීරණය කරන්ට සිදුවී තිබෙනව.

කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ඛනය පිළිබඳව අපට බල පොරොත්තු තබන්ට තරම් තත්ත්ව යක් නැහැ. කර්මාන්ත දියුණු කිරීමට මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් සුළු මුදුලක් වෙන් කරනව ඇති, මේ රටේ කර්මාන්ත දියුණු කර ඒ මගින් සහන සලසා සිංහල කම්කරු පන්තියක් මේ රටේ ඇති කරන්ට; එහෙත් ඒ අදහසත් අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් සම් පුර්ණයෙන් හීනයක් බවට පත්වී තිබෙන ව. රටේ කර්මාන්න සංවර්ඛනයක් ඇති කිරීම අවශායි. ඒ මන් ද ? රටකට කම්කරු පත් තියක් අවශායි. අද මේ රටේ ඉන්සත් කම්කරු පන්තියක් මිස සිංහල කම්කරු පන් නියක් නැහැ. කර්මාන් ත ඇතිවන්ට, ඇතිවන් ට සිංහල කම්කරු පන් තියක් ඇති වෙනව. ඒ කත් මේ ලංකාවට ඓතිහාසික දෙයක්. මන්ද? ලංකාවේ තවම සිංහල කම්කරු පත්තියක් නැහැ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன) (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene) ලාංකික කම්කරු පන්තියක්.

විජයසුන් දර මයා. (திரு. விஜேசுந்தர) (Mr. Wijesundara)

ඒ ක ලාංකික වෙනව, පස්සෙ. සභාපති තුමනි, අප ඊළඟට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නෙ රැකීරක්ෂා පුශ්නය විස**ඳන්නේ** කෙසේද කියන එකයි. වයස 18 පිරුණු අළුත් ඡන්දදායක සොහොයුරන්ගෙන් විශාල ගණනක්—සියල්ලෝම නොවෙසි— මේ ජාතික ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් කරන්ට එක් සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට උදව් **කළා**. ඒ අය අතර සිටින රැකීරක් ෂා නැති උදවිය අද අහනව, කෝ අපට රක් ෂාවල්, කියා. බඩු මිළ අඩු කරන ජනතා කොමිට් කෝ, කියා අහනව. සංවර්ධනය කෝ, කියා අහනව, රට කාර්මික කිරීමේ වැදගත්කම රජයට අවබෝධවී තිබෙන් නට ඕනෑ. එම නිසා මේ ආණ් ඩුවට මා කියනව, ජනතාව ගේ සිතුම් පැතුම් අමතක කරන්ට එපා කියා. ජනතාව ආණ් ඩුවක් තෝර ශන්නේ ආකාශය දෙස උඩ බලා නොවෙයි; පොළොව දෙස බලලයි. එය බොහොම් දෙනෙකුට අද අමතක වී තිබෙනව.

මූලාසනාරුඪ ගරු මන්නීතුමනි, සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරන යක අගමැතිනිය, ඉන්දීය අගමැති ශාස්තී මහතා සමග වී තිබෙනව. කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා අදහස් ana ඉත්දියානු පුශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

කර ගත් ගිවිසුම ලංකා ඉතිහාසයේ ඉතා වැදගත් විශාල ගිවිසුමක්. එහෙත් ඒ ගිවිසුමේ වැදගත්කම පොදු ජනයා හරි හැටි තේ රුම් ගත්තෙ නැහැ. මේ රටේ සිංහලය රාජ්‍ය භාෂාව කළ අවස් ථාවේදී අපේ ගම්බද මහජනතාව ඒ කට ආධාර කළා පමණක් නොව සහභාගි වී කිුයා කළා. මන්ද? ඉංගුසියෙන් අධනපනය ලත් ඛනපති පන්තියේ තරුණයන් කච්චේරිවල රක්ෂාව කරන විට, සිංහල ජේ සමත් තරුණයොත් එවැනි රක්ෂා බලාපොරොත්තු වුණා. පවුල් වල ඉංගුීසි අඛාාපනය ලක් තරුණ-තරුණියත් පාසැල් ශූරුවරුත් හැටියට රක්ෂා කරන නිසා, සිංහලය රාජ්ෳ භාෂාව කළොත් අපටත් ගුරුවරුන් වශයෙන් පත් වත්ට පුළුවන් යයි දුප්පත් සිංහල උගතුන් කල්පනා කළා. ඒ වගේම ගොවි මහතුන් වැනි දුප්පත් උදවිය කල්පනා කළා තමන්ගේ දු පුතුන්ට එවැනි රැකී රක්ෂා ලැබේවි සිංහලය රාජ්ෳ භාෂාව කළොත් කියා. එසේ කල්පතා කළ දුප්පත් පත්තියේ තරුණු තරුණියන් හා ඔවුන්ගේ දෙමාපිය නැදැයින් එකතුවී සිංහල භාෂා පුශ්නයේදී බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැතිතුමාට සහයෝගය දුන්නා. එසේ නැතිව එය අහසේ සිටින දෙවියන් වහන්සේ කෙතෙක් ගෙනා පුශ්නයක් නොවෙයි. තමන්ට ඒ පනතින් ඇතිවන පුසෝජන උඩයි දුන්නෙ. ඒවාගේම අපේ හිටපු අගමැතිතුමියත් ඉන්දියානු අගමැති තුමාත් අතර ඇති කරගත් සම්මූතිය ඉතා මත් වැදගත් වුවත් ඒ සම්මුතිය කිුයාත් මක කිරීමෙන් ඉතිරි වන හාල් පුමාණයත් එයින් ඉතිරි වන විදේශීය විනිමයන් ගැන නොවෙයි මහජනයා සැලකුවෙ. මහ ජනයා සැලකුවෙ වෙන එකක් ; ටිකක් මුලා වුණා. එයින් රැකීරක්ෂා පුශ්නය විසඳෙන්නේ නැත කියා ඒ ගිවිසුම පිළිබඳව ඒ තරම්දුරට සැලකිල්ලක් දැක් වුසේ නැහැ. නමුත් හැම පුශ්නයක්ම අවසානයේදී ආර්ථික පුශ්නයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය වෙනවා. සංස්කෘතික පුශ්න යක් වුවත්, ආගමික පුශ්නයක් වුවත් සෑම පුශ්නයක්ම අවසානයේදී ආර්ථික

වචනවලින් වැඩක් නැහැ. කිුයාවෙන් තමයි වැඩක් වෙන්නෙ. කවුරුත් අවබෝධ කර ගන්න ඕනැ, මේ රට දියුණු කරන්න නම් මේ රටේ කුණින්ත සංවධ්න ශක් ඇති කරන්නට වුවමනා බව. ඒ වා ශේම කුණින්ත සංවධ්නයක් ඇති කරන්ව නියම කුමකරු පන්තියක් ඇති කරන්නට ඕනැ. කුමකරු අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඕනැ. එවැනි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් කියාත්මක කරන්නට තමයි අපට වුවමනා කරන්නෙ.

අවසාන වශයෙන් රටේ ජනතාව වෙනු වෙනුත්, අපේ පක්ෂය වෙනුවෙනුත්, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය චෙනුවෙනුත් මේ අය වැය ලේඛනයට විරුද්ධව මා ඡන්දය දෙන බව පුකාශ කරනවා. ආණ්ඩු පඤමයේ මන්නීවරුන් බලාපොරොත්තුවූ අදහස් මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් ඉෂ්ටවී නැතත් ඔවුන් අයවැය ලේඛනයට පක්ෂව ඡනුය දෙන බව මා දන් නවා. නමුත් ජනතාවගේ බලාපොරොත්තු මේ අයවැය ලේඛන යෙන් ඉෂ්ටවී නැති බව කවුරුත් පිළිගෙන අවසානයි. ඒවාගේම තමුත් තාන් සේලාව අවුරුදු විසිපහ, නිහ ආදී වශයෙන් දිගටම බලයේ සිටීමට හැකිවේවිය කියා මේ ගරු සභාවේ සමහර මන්තීවරුන් පුකාශ කළා. නමුත් ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ අද වැඩිපුර මන්තීන් 75ක් සිටියන් 100ක් සිටියන් මේ රට සමාජවාදය කරා ගෙන ගියේ නැන් නම් මේ ආණේ බුව පරාජය වන බව සුපිර වශයෙන්ම පුකාශ කරමින් මගේ කථාව මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

අ. භා. 6.18

අවසානයේදී ආර්ථික පුශ්නයක් බවට During the previous Government successive Finance Ministers tried various measures to kill the goose යක් වුවත්, ආගමික පුශ්නයක් වුවත් that laid the golden egg. By strangling the capitalist and enriching the masslves and their relatives, the පුශ්නයක් වශයෙන් බලපාකමාකම් සුනිසාක previous Government pretended to

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[චීරකෝන් මයා.]

safeguard the common man. The people now know who the capitalists are. Socialist leaders who run mills or own luxurious houses and collect fabulous rents have been unmasked. People know who the real capitalists are and who fatten on the poor workers.

It is a new philosophy they are preaching now. If you get help from communist countries there is no "sell-out", but if you get help from countries it is dubbed democratic "sell-out."

You can fool some of the people some of the time; you can fool all the people some of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the

Even in Russia there is creeping capitalism. There is a bit of capitalism. They have accepted the profit motive which has been hitherto branded as a capitalist invention to exploit the masses. Our masses have rejected Marxism and voted for a democratic form of Government which has adopted a mixed economy, in which the country needs the cooperation of the capitalists as well as the workers and the masses.

The Finance Minister had not minced words to form false images in the the minds of the people when he described the state of our present economy. The National Government was indeed formed "in the throes of an economic crisis," brought about by the repeated bungling of the Finance Ministers of the past Government, which frittered away the capital resources of the country in amateurish schemes which brought benefit only to their relatives.

National Government rightly placed the emphasis economic development. One of the most acute problems facing Ceylon today is the alarming rate of population increase—2.4 in 1964. The population explosion brings with it not only the problem of finding food but ment opportunities for the annually of real capital available. The National

increasing labour force. By and large, the long-term solution of the twin problems of finding food and employment for the rapidly increasing population must be sought in the maximum utilization of the natural resources of our country. National Government has addressed itself to the task of meeting this challenge by a planned program of food production to meet the increasing pressure on our limited natural resources.

Planning is one of the primary requisites for any program of development. Preliminary surveys and detailed investigation, collection of necessary data to prepare estimates and plans and efficient organization for the execution of development schemes are vital ingredients development.

We must make a survey of our natural resources, resources such as uranium, ilmenite, even gold and coal and iron. Geographically we are part of India. If India has discovered gold and coal and iron, there is no reason why we should not possess such minerals. The basic raw materials for the production of nuclear energy such as minerals and ores containing uranium and thorium are also found in Ceylon, but this field has hardly been explored. The new Ministry of Planning and Economic will prepare effective programs for development of our economy. They will not plan on insufficient data and fix targets which are unattainable as was done in the past. Why was it that Ceylon with definite advantages in point of size and education, compared with other under-developed countries, could not achieve a comparable increase in economic growth? There must be a strictly economic approach to our planning. Planning should be done on a national basis. Incalculable losses were suffered in the past by allocations made indiscriminately.

One of the basic determinants of also the problem of creating employment conomic development is the quantity

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

Government has proposed to mobilize all possible sources of capital both foreign and domestic. Foreign has contributed greatly towards the accelerated growth of the economy in several countries in South East Asia. We should not hesitate to take advantage of the offer of foreign aid both international and inter-governmental. We fortunate that several countries both from the democratic and the socialist blocs have come forward to give us aid which they believe could be profitably utilized now. Large foreign loans will not by themselves solve our country's problems on a more than purely temporary basis unless every rupee is put to the most productive use.

Foreign aid programmes are now becoming a regular feature in the budgets of the aiding countries, and as such has become a subject of considerable controversy. In some aiding countries the whole concept economic aid has been assailed in some quarters as a "give away programme". Even those who sincerely believe in rendering assistance to under-developed countries raise doubts about the proper scale and scope of this assistance. They would want to know how much capital under-developed countries really need to take off into self-sustained growth. They would like to find out how much these countries can absorb efficiently at present. Is capital their main requirement for growth or are such factors as management, technical skills, labour skills more important? Some even doubt if there is any hope of achieving higher living standards in these countries without fundamental changes in their social institutions and psychological attitudes.

On the other hand the mere opening of the tap and pouring capital into Ceylon is not going to develop our country automatically. There must be the ability to absorb the capital. Not long ago a number of tractors gifted by the Australian

and ruined for lack of trained men. Recently the report of the committee to probe the working of our railway has disclosed that various types of material which were imported for the purpose of manufacturing railway coaches were lying idle at the Ratmalana store. The material had cost the Government Rs. 19 million in foreign exchange. Instances can be multiplied.

Foreign aid in the recent past has never reached the masses but only propped up the party in power. I am sure the National Government will devise ways and means to make foreign aid effective and more diffusive, and that the benefits reach out to the remote villages that are in need of help most.

The foreign aid that came pouring into our country during the last cyclone from various countries of the world has not been channelled to the vast majority of the victims. Several complaints have been made from the cyclone affected areas about the abuse or misuse of the funds that were donated for this purpose.

Pure sentiment should not blind us to the advantages of private foreign investment at this crucial period of our development. Foreign investment will raise our domestic incomes because the industries set up will pay wages and salaries to local people and buy supplies such as raw materials, timber, bricks and on. These payments will not only increase consumption, thereby stimulating local production, but also will make it possible to have larger local savings for further productive work, as is envisaged in the present Budget.

Let us not forget that more important than the foreigner's contribution of capital will be his contribution towards the know-how, the managerial skill and technology which are woefully lacking in our country. Foreign investment also open up our country and help to develop our hitherto untapped Government were idle for months handtural resources. We can also reap

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the benefit of the research—without having to spend money—conducted by the foreigners for the discovery of the hitherto undetected mineral wealth to enable us to increase our foreign exchange.

The Government has declared in unmistakable terms its policy to welcome foreign private capital which could certainly make a contribution to our country's economic development. An under-developed country like ours needs financial as well as technical assistance from both Government and private sources in advanced countries to accelerate the rate of growth of our economy. The Government has taken measures to improve the unfavourable climate for private investment in Ceylon. The lifting of the moratorium and the tax reliefs mentioned in the Budget should soon clear the way for the flow of foreign private capital.

There is also another way of attracting foreign capital. That is to invite foreign capital to work in partnership with domestic investment. Partnership has very great advantages. The local shareholder will have greater interest in the business; he will be able to exercise some measure of control over policy and keep more of the profits at home if more capital is supplied from domestic sources. The foreign partners too stand to gain from partnership with local people because the Government will provide some protection against discrimination or pressure. The Ocean Foods Ltd., the newly-formed Synthetic Fibre or Textile Mills Ltd., are joint ventures with Japanese foreign capital. Similar partnership should be encouraged for small-scale industrial ventures undertaken by selfhelp and voluntary organizations.

Much criticism has been levelled against the invitation extended by the National Government to the private sector to contribute its share in the national development by prochagrammes. The State is not an ideal

entrepreneur. In the past our State corporations and Government undertakings were dismal failures and incurred colossal losses. In the beginning civil servants were appointed to manage State enterprises. The civil servant may be a good administrator but is not necessarily a good entrepreneur. Then appointments were made on political considerations which have resulted in inefficiency, incompetence, nepotism and family-bandyism.

The co-operation of the private sector is very essential in the national undertaking of food production. The private sector too has an important role in the present stage of our development. As the Finance Minister pointed out in the Budget speech, the private sector is to be a "controlled private sector functioning according to a national plan." The private sector will develop in conformity with the Government plans and priorities, and subject to the Government's overall policy.

Development in the past has been very uneven. Some areas have been developed at the expense of other areas. Colombo and its suburbs have received more attention than other parts, with the result that more problems have been created as the population tended to move towards the city. Slums, shanties, overcrowding and other social evils have cropped up.

Administration should be decentralized if people are to get the real benefits from the Budget. The growth of satellite towns should be encouraged.

The standard of education has slided down to miserable depths. The quality and content of education has to be reorientated to the needs of a developing economy. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has rightly pointed out the necessity of retaining English if we are to survive in a technological age.

Inertia and ineptitude have crept into the Government Service. Inefficiency is infectious. It spreads down the ranks from the top. Officers are often out on that glorious word "circuit". The rank and file come late and leave office early. One has only to drop in at the matinee shows in Colombo theatres to see the number of clerks and even officers who have scooted off from work. We cannot hope to achieve any measure of development under such appalling conditions.

Firth columnists in every department have been adroitly planted by the Ccalition Government with a view to bringing down the National Government. Cases of sabotage have been detected practically in every department. It will be a herculean task for the National Government to weed out such anti-national, unpatriotic, traitors.

There are also other anti-national elements which are trying to stir up communal, religious and linguistic strife, to divide the nation and thereby wreck the programme of development initiated by the National Government. Stability is a prerequisite for development. Many underdeveloped countries, including India, have forged ahead because they enjoyed comparative peace and stability. No government in underdeveloped country can hope to achieve economic growth in any appreciable degree unless the people of the country are involved in it. Today community development has become the recognized, efficacious method of bringing about social change and an accelerated economic growth.

In India community development is one of the major ways in which successive five-year plans are reaching down to the traditional and backward villages. So it is in Africa, Philippines. West Indies and South America. Community development is now regarded as one of the most important ways in which people can raise their standard of living.

Our Government has also realized pointical the need for further co-operation to trying between the employers and the new orkers.

employees for implementing national development schemes. Trade unions hitherto had been dominated by outside leadership. The majority of the workers lack the recessary education and initiative to run their own unions. Intelligent labour is a more valuable asset to industry than machinery, plant or buildings. Ignorant labour on the other hand is a serious liability. The building of our economy requires the active and intelligent participation of the workers in the affairs of their own labour organizations and in the affairs of the community, the country and the world. A well-educated membership improves labour-management relationship and tends to encourage the success of productivity-programmes.

Since we won our independence in 1948 there were, up to January 1965, 219 strikes involving a loss of 2,896,799 man-days. That means so much of production lost to the country. The workers should also realize their responsibility to their country. The National Government has proposed to start "a vigorous programme of worker education so that office-bearers of trade unions as well as the general membership may become less dependent on outsiders in reaching decisions which affect the national economy."

Further, in order to obtain the fullest co-operation of the workers in the development of the national economy, the Government will introduce legislation to ensure worker participation in the management and profits of all undertakings in the private sector as well as in the public corporations. This sould be welcomed by the employees who will benefit not only by this measure but also by the cost of living being brought down by other measures of the Government. They will reap benefits of the real wage rather than the illusory money wage which the political labour leaders were hithertrying to dangle before

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It is only an all-out attack on the food front that can release us from the burden of importing our food perenially.

It is a total war that we must wage. It is a time of emergency when all—the capitalists, the socialists, the working classes, the peasants, the Government servants—must unite in this national endeavour to raise their standard of living so that every one has a full and abundant life.

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කේ. වයි. එම්. විජේරත්ත බණ්ඩා මහා. (සොරනාතොට)

டுரு. கே. வை. எம். விஜேரத்ன பண்டா— புசாரணத்தொட்டை)

(Mr. K. Y. M. Wijeratne Banda-Soranatota)

ගරු මූලාසනාරුඪ මන්තීතුමනි, නව රජයේ පළමුවන අයවැය ලේඛනය පිළි බඳව සාකචඡා කරන මේ අවසථාවේදී, දෙ වැනි අයවැය කථාවකට පසු මටත් වචන සවලපයක් කථා කරන්නට අවසථාව ලැබීම ගැන ආධුනික මන් නීවරයකු වශයෙන් මා ඉතාමත් සත්තෝෂ වෙනවා. ඒ සමගම මාත් වන්නියේ පුද්ගලයකු නිසා වන්නි සේ නායකතුමකු **මේ ග**රු සභාවට ඉදිරි පත් කළ අයවැශ ලේඛනයක් පිළිබඳව කථා කරන් නව ලැබීම ගැනන් මා ඉතාමත් සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා.

දියුණුවෙන් ඉතාමන්ම අඩු, සොරණා තොට වැනි කොට්ඨාශයක් නියෝජනය කරන පුද්ගලයකු හැටියට, මේ අයවැය ලෙ ඛනය සම්බන් ධව කළ නොයෙක් විධී යේ වාද විවාද හා සාකචඡාවලට මා සවත් දීගෙන සිටියා. මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය ඛත පති පන්තිය ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඉදිරිපත් කළ අයවැය ලේඛනයක්ය කියා බොහෝ දෙනෙකු කියන අතර ආණාඩු පක්ෂයේ මන් තීන් මේක වන් නියේ නායක තුමකු ගම්බද ජනතාව ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඉදිරි පත් කළ අයවැය ලේඛනයක් වශයෙන් හඳුන් වන් නට බොහෝ උත් සාහ කළා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම වන්නියේ නායක තුමකු මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය සම්පාදනය කිරීම සම්බන්ධව මා පළමුවෙන්ම සන් තෝෂ වෙනවා. එසේ වුවත් වත් නියේ නායකතුමා තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ මට්ට මෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ මේ අයවැය ලේඛන යෙන් වන්නියේ දුප්පත් ජනතාවටත් ඒ වාගේ ම මටත් වඩා පහල මට්ටමේ දුප් පත් ජනතාවටත් සහනයක් සැලසේවිද කියා මා තුළ ලොකු සැකයක් තිබෙනවා.

අල, පරිප්පු, භූමිතෙල්, බොම්බයි එැනු, මිරිස් නො දී දේවල්වලින් විශාල සහන යක් මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය මගින් දුප්පත් ජනතාවට ලබා දී තිබෙනවාය යන කථාව පසු ගිය දින දෙකේදී කෙරුණු කථාවලින් අපට අහන්නට ලැබුණා. අපේ පුදේශවල ජනතාව, විශේෂයෙන්ම වන්නියේ ජන තාව, භූමිතෙල් ගැලුම් ගණන්, බෝතල් ගණන්, ගෙන ගොස් පාවිච්චි කරන්නෙ නෑ. ඔවුන්ට එසේ කරන්නට පුළුවන් කුමක් නෑ.

ඊසේ හම්පොළ ගරු මන්තීුතුමා (එල්. බී. දසනායක මහතා) එතුමාගේ කථාවේදී කම්කරුවන් ගැනත් ලී ඉරණ බාස් වරුන් ගැනත් ගොවීන් ගැනත් සඳහන් කළා. එතුමාගේ ඒ කථාව ගැන මම බොහොම කනගාටු වෙනවා. අවුරුදු ගණනක් තිස්සේ ලී ඉරපු කෙනකු හැටි ශටත් අවුරුදු කීපයක් තිස්සේ <mark>ගොව</mark>ී තැත් කළ කෙනකු හැටියටත් මා ඒ කතා ව ගැන කතගාටු වෙනවා. මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් ලී ඉරණ බාස් වරුන්ටත් මේසන් ඛාස් වරුන්ටන් ගොවී කම්කරු වන්ටත් කිසිම සහනයක් ලැබී නැති බව මට කිශන් නට පුළුවන්. ගොවි කම්කරු වත් ගැත තොයෙක් විධියේ වචන මාතු මෙම ගරු සභාවේදී අපට අසන්නට ලැබු ණත්, ඒ හිතන හැටියට, උදල්ල අරන් කුඹුරට බෑහැලා හොවිතැන් කළ පළපුරුද් දෙන්වත් වැලි හැන්ද අල්ලා මේසන් වැඩ කළ පුරුද්දෙන්වන් කියතක් අරන් ලී ඉරු පළපුරුද් දෙන් වත් කියු වචන නොවෙයි. ඒ හැම එකක්ම නිකම් වටපිටාවෙන් ඇසුණු සෝෂාව, ශබ්දය, පමණක් ශුවණය කිරීමෙන් කී වචන බව ඒ කතා ඇසීමෙන් පසු මට තේරුම් ගියා.

අලවංගුත් උදලුත් ලාභ කිරීමෙන් ඇත්ත වශයෙන් ම කම්කරු ජනතාවට විශාල සහනයක් ලැබෙන බවද මෙහි කුඩා කාල දී කියවණා. මා ඉතා යේ සිටම ගොවිතැනින් ජීවත් කෙතෙක්. දනුත් මා ගොවිතැන් කරනවා.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

මා දන්නා හැටියට්, අපේ පුදේශයේ හැටි යට්, මඩ ගොවිතැන් සදහා සම්පූර්ණ යෙන්ම යොදා ගන්නේ සිංහල උදල්ලයි. ඉංගුිසි උදල්ල යොදා ගන්නේ ගොඩ ගොවිතැනක් සදහා පමණයි. යම් කිසිවිධියකින් ගොඩ ගොවිතැනක් කිරීමේදී කලාතුරකින් ඉංගුිසි උදල්ල පාවිච්චිකළත්, එය නිතිපනාම, මාස් පනාම, අවශා වන්නෙ නෑ. අලවංගුවක් පාවිච්චිකරන්තේ වැට ඉන්නක් සිටුවා ගැනීමට පොඩි වළක් හාරා ගැනීම වැනි දේකට පමණයි. එම නිසා එක අලවංගුවක් පරම පරාවකටම ඇති.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ අලවංගු පුදුනය කිරීමෙන් එක් පිරිසකට නම් විශාල පුයෝ ජනයක් ලැබෙනවා. අපේ පුදේ ශවල විශාල තේ වතු තිබෙනව. ඒවායේ වැඩ කරවීම සඳහා එම තේ වතු හිමියන්ට නම් අලවංගුන්, උදලුන් විශාල වශයෙන් වුව මනා කරනවා. හෝ වතුවල වැඩ කරන කම කරුවන්ගෙන් වැඩ ගැනීමට වුවමනා කරන අලවංගු උදලු මුල් ලු ආදිය එම තේ වතු සමෘගම්කාරයින් විසින් සැපයිය යුතු යි. මේ අය-වැය ලේඛනයෙන් කර තිබෙන් නෝ එම තේ වතු හිමි ඛනපතියන්ට සහනයක් සැලසීමේ පුයෝගයක් මිස දුප්පත් ගොවි කම්කරු ජනතාවට සහන යක් සැලසීමක් නොවෙයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ කාරණය අපි අතෙක් පැත්තෙන්ද කල්පනා කර බලන් නට ඕනෑ. මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී මේ වතු හිමියන් විසින් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට බොහොම උදව් කළා. එම නිසා ඒ ඛනපති යන් ගැන නොසලකා සිටින්නට එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට පුළුවන්කමක් නෑ. මැති වරණ සමයේදී තමන්ට උදව් කළ අයට සහනයක් ලබා දීම සඳහා මේ උදලු, අල වංගු ලාහ කළා වන්නට ඇත කියන එකයි මගේ හැඟීම.

ඊළහට ලාම්පුතෙල්, මිරිස්, අල ආදී දේ වල මිළ අඩු කිරීම ගැනත් අප හිතා බලන් නට ඕනෑ. මා කලින් කිව්වා වගේම, කම් කරුවෙක් දවසකට හම්බ කරන්නේ රුපි යල් දෙකයි නැත්නම් සිලිම් පහයි. ඔහු ඒ සුළු මුදල අරගෙන කඩේට ගොස් තම ගෙදුරට එක වේලකට සැහෙන සියුණුමා බඩු

ගන්න ඔනෑ. රුපියල් දෙකක් සිලිම් පහක් වැනි සුළු මුදලකින් ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන් නෙ මොනවද ගරු සභාපති තුමනි ? තුට්ටු දෙකක් දී ලාම්පු තෙල් කාලක් ගන්න පුළුවනි. අල රාත්තල් බාගෙකට වඩා ගන් න පුළුවන්ද? මිරිස් කාලකට වඩා ගන්නට පුළුවන්ද? ඒ විධියට කල්පනා කර බැලු වොත් නිතිපතා කුප්පි ලාම්පුවක් දෙකක් පමණක් පත්තු කරන ගෙදරකට දවසකට ලාම්පු තෙල් බෝතල් කාලක් තරම තිබු ණාම පුමාණවත් වන බව පෙනී යනවා ඇති. එවැන්නෙක් කවදවත් ලාම්පුතෙල් ගැලොම් ගණනේ මීලයට නොගන්නා නිසා බෝහලයක මිල සත තුන හතරකින් අඩු වුණත්, ගන්න පුමාණය දවසකට බෝතලයකිනුත් කොටසක් වන බවත්, ඒ අනුව එක සතයකට වඩා ලාභයක් දුනි දුප් පත් ජනතාවට ලැබෙන බවක් අපට නම් පෙතෙන්තෙ නැති බව, කියන්න පුළුවති.

මා හිතන හැටියට නම් රතුලුනු, බොම් බයි ලූනු, අල, ම්රිස් ආදියෙ මිල එක් තරා පුමාණයකින් අඩු වෙනවය කියන නමුත් ඒකත් තොවෙන දෙයක් හැටියට විස් තර කරන්න පුළුවනි. මෙම ගරු සභාවෙදි ඊයේ කරන ලද ඈතැම් කථාවලට සවන් දුන් මට අහන්නට ඉඩ ලැබුණු හැටියට තේ රුම් ගන්න ලැබුණෙ රතුලුනු, අල, බොම්බයි ලුනු ආදී දුවාවල නීරු ගාස්තුව අඩු කිරීමෙන් ඒ තරම් වාසියක් සාමානා පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබෙන්න විධියක් නැනි බවයි. හොණ්ඩරයකට ශත විස්සක්, නැත් නම් පණසක් අඩු වන බව ඊයේ කථා වලදී පෙනී ගියා. එතකොට රාත් තලක මිල කීයකින්වත් අඩු වෙන්න විධියක් නැහැ. පරිප් පු හොණ්ඩරයක මිල සත පණහකින් අඩු වුනාට රාත්තලක මිල ඒ අනුව කීය කින්ද අඩු වෙන්නෙ? ඊයේ මේ ගරු සභා වේදී මා ඇසූ ඔය පුවත ඇත්තක් නම් එද එක් සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට උදව් කළ මුද ලාලි මහත්වරුත්වයි තවත් මොත විධිය කින් නමුත් සුළු උදව්වක් වුවත් බොම බයි ලූනු, රතු ලූනු, පරිප්පු, මිරිස් වැනි දවාවලට අය කෙරෙන නිරුව අඩු කිරී anam Foundation ava මේ නි දේ තිබෙන්නෙ.

ශරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා (කෘෂිකර්ම හා බ ආහාර ඇමති)

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

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

කොයි දේ කළත් වැරදියි; ඒකෙයි නිශශ න වැරැද්ද.

විජේරත්ත බණ්ඩා මයා.

(இரு. விஜேரத்ன பண்டா) (Mr. Wijeratne Banda)

නැහැ, එවැනි වැරැද්දක් නැහැ. ඔය වැඩේ ඔයිට වඩා බොහොම ලක්ෂණට, පොදු ජනතාවට ඔයිට වඩා සහනදායක අත් දමට කරන්න වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කිරීමට ඉඩ තිබුණු බව මගේ මේ මොට්ට මොළේට තේ රුම් යන හැටියට පුකාශ කරන් න කැමතියි. මගෙ කථාව කරගෙන යන විට ඒ ගැන සඳහන් කරන්න බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනව. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඹය විධියට සුළු සුළු දුවාවලින් සුළු සුළු සහන ඇති කළ බවක් කිව්වට ඒ කියමන් වලින් සාමානය මහජනයා මූළා කරන්න බැහැ. පත්තරවල විශාල අකුරුවලින් ශීර්ෂ පාඨ ලියා මේ ගැන කියා පැවට නුගත් ජනතාවවත් මූළා කරන්න බැහැ. පත්තර මාර්ගයෙන් නොයෙක් විධියේ පුකාශ කර තිබුණත් නියම තත්ත්වය අවබෝධ කර ගැනීමට නුගත් කෙනෙකුට වුණත් වැඩි කාලයක් යන්නෙ නැහැ.

විවේචනවලට ඇතැම් දේ ශපාලනඥයින් බොහොම බයයි. ඊයේ මේ ගරු සභාවෙ මා ඉන්න හරිගේ පවා ඉන්න බැරි තත්ත්ව ශක් මට ඇති වුණා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේ උප ඇමතිවරයෙක් කථාවක් කරමින් හිටියා. කථාව කරගෙන යද්දී ඒ උප ඇමතිතුමා හැසුරුණු ආකාරය ගැන හිතන්න පවා කතාගටුයි. පාවිච්චි කළ වචන කොහොමට වත් මෙවැනි ගරු සභාවකට ඔබින්නෙ නැහැ. ඒවා ඇහෙන විට සමහර උදවිය හැලරීගේ ඉදන් පුදුමයට පත් වෙන්න ඇති උප ඇමතිතුමා නම් දුන්නා සරුවට උන්දලාට කියල. ඇත්ත වශුයෙන්ම මේවා ගැන මා කනගාටු වෙනව. ඉමේ පත් ලෙම්වා —දෙවනවර කියවීම

බද මහජනතාව මුළා කරන්න මෙවැනි වැඩ වලින් පුළුවන්ද? මා ඒ පුශ්නය අහන්න කැමතියි, කනගාටුවෙන් වුණිනේ.

කලින් කීවා වගේම නැවතත් කියන්න කැමතියි, මගේ මේ මොට්ට මොළේට තේරුම් යන විධියට නම් සුළු සුළු දේ වලට අය කරගෙන ආ බදු පුමාණ යන් අඩු කර—ලොරිවලින් එහෙම අය කරන ලද බදු ආදිය අඩු කර—ඒ මගින් එකතු වන සහනය ලොරි හිමි මුදලාලිලාව දෙන්නෙ නැතිව වෙනත් කුම මගින් ජන තාවට සහනයක් දෙන්න ඕනෑ තරම් පුළු වන් කම තිබුණා. ඩීසල් බද්ද අඩු කරලා කියනව මුදලාලිලාට ගම්බද පුදේශවලට බඩු අරත් ගිහිල්ල විකක් මිල අඩු කර දෙන් නෙයි කියල. මුදලාලිලාටයි කියන්නෙ ඒ බදු සහනය ගැම් ජනයට බෙදා දෙන් තෙයි කියල. ඕකත් කෙරෙන වැඩක්ද? මා හිතන විධියට ඔය ලොරි මුදලාලිලා ගෙන් කවුරුවත් ලෑස්ති වෙන්නෙ නැහැ අඩු කරන බද්දෙන් එකතු වන මුදල තමන් ළඟ තබා ගන්නෙ නැතිව මහජන යට ලබා දෙන විධියට වැඩ කරන්න. **කො**යි තරම් හිතුවත් ඒ ක වෙන්නෙ තෑ. මහජනයට පහසුවක් ලබා දෙන්න ඒ උද විය ඉදිරිපත් වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. මා දන්න මුදලාලිලා කීප දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා බදුල්ලෙ. **ඇතැම් අය**ට ලොරි විශාල සංඛ්යාවක් තියෙනව. පස් සර කොට්ඨාශය නියෝජනය කරන ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේ කම්තුමාටත් ලොරි තිබෙනව. එතුමා වුණත් අනෙකුත් මුදලාලිලාව වඩා වෙනස් විධියකට ඔය කාරණයේදී කියා කරනවා ඇතැයි මා හිතත්තෙ නැහැ. අඩු කළ බද්දේ සහනය මහජනයට බෙදා දීමට ඔය කවුරුවත් ඉදිරි පත් වේය කියා මා නම් කල්පනා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. කල්පනා කරන්න විධියකුත් නැහැ.

අංණ් ඩුවට වුවමනාවක් නිබුණා නම් වීසා බද් ද වැනි බදුවලින් මුදල් එකතු කර ගෙන ඒ මගින් මහජනයට සහන ලබා දෙන වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල් ඇති කරන්න ඉඩ තිබුණා. සීනි, පිටි වැනි දේ වල මිළ රාත් තලකට ශත පහක්වත් අඩු කළා නම් නම් බද, නගරබද, දුප් පත් කාටත් හොඳ සහන යක් ලැබෙන්න නිබුණා. එහෙම නොකර ලොරි හිමි මුදලාලිලාට බදු සහන දීමෙන් පමණක් ඔවුන් එම සහනය ජනතාව ආතරේ බෙදා හරීවිය කියා සිනීම මුළාවක්.

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

බඩු ගන්ට කොට්ට උරයත් අරන් කඩේට යන දුප්පත් මිනිහට තේරුම් යාවී සහන යක් ලබා ගන්න ඔවුන්ගෙන් බැරි බව.

**ඊයේ මම මරදානේ කඩයකට ගියා** පොඩි බඩුවක් ගන්න. මා ඒ වෙලාවෙ වෙළඳ සේ වකයකු සමග කතා කර කර හිටියා. ඒ වෙලාවෙ ඒ ස්ථානයට ආ කෙනෙක් පොඩි බබාලට කිරි පොවන්ට සූප්පුවක් ඉල්ලුවා. ඒ විධියෙ සුඵ බඩුවකට රුපියලකුත් ශත හතළිහක් ඉල්ලුවා ඒ එක් කෙනාගෙන්. ඒ අවස් ථාවේ ඒ මනුෂාායා තමන්ගෙ අතක් ඔළුවෙ ගහ ගෙන කියත්න පටන් ගත්ත, හරි වැඩක් නේ ද මේක ; ආණේ ඩුවෙන් බඩු ලාබ කරල තියෙනවයි කියද් දී මේ විධියේ සුළු දේකට රු. 1.40 ක් ගන්න සදන්නෙ මොකද කියල. අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය ඒකයි. මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තුළ අය-වැය කථාව බොහොම ලස්සනට විවාද වෙනවා. 1965-00 චර්ෂයේ අය-වැය ලේඛනය පමණක් නොවෙයි. ඊට කලින් අය-වැය ලේඛනත් විවාද වෙනවා. මම හොඳ හැටි මේ විවාදයට ඇහුම්කන් දුන්නා. මම හිතුවා 1960-61 වෂීයේ අය-වැය ලේඛනයත් 1961-62 වුම් යේ අය-වැය ලේඛනයත් සාකචඡා කර අවසානය කියා. මට ජේන හැටියට ඒවා තවමත් සාකච්ඡා කරනවා. මම ඒ තරම් දියුණු නියුණු බුද් බියක් ඇති විශාරදයෙක් නොවන බව මම තමුන්නාන්සේට මුලිනුත් කිව්වා. මගේ සැඟීමේ හැටියට නම් අද සාකච්ඡා වන්නේ 1965-66 වර්ෂ යේ අය-වැය ලේඛනයයි.

මම අගගෙන හිටියා, අය-වැය ලේඛනයෙ ආතැම් තැන් උපුට උපුටා දක්වමින් පසු ගිය අවුරුදුවල මේ මේවා කර නැත කියා කියනවා. මම ඒ කාලයේ මන් නීවරයෙක් වශයෙන් මෙහි පැමිණ සිටියේ නැහැ. නමුත් නොයෙක් නොකරන ලද ඒවා තිබෙන්න ඇති. ඒ අය-වැය ලේඛනවල නොයෙක් වැරදි තිබෙන් නත් ඇති. නමුත් එද තමුන් නාන්සේ ලාට ඉඩ තිබුනා, අද වාගේ, ඒ වැරදි පෙන්නා දීමට. අපි ුන් කථා කරමු, මේ අය-වැය ලේඛනය ගැන.

මේ විවාදයට සහභාගි වූ ගරු මන් තුීවරු දහසකුත් එකක් දේ කිව්වා. එක් ශරු

කොහේදෝ—ගුරුවරුන් මාරු කිරීම සම් බන්ධයෙන් කථා කළා. රජයේ සේවක යින් ලංකාවේ ඕනෑම තැනක රකෲව කිරී මට බැදී සිටිනවායයි ඒ මන් නීතුමා කිව්වා. රජයේ සේවකයින් ඒ විධියට මාරු කරන විට තවත් පුශ්නයක් ඇති වන බව මම ඒ මත්තීතුමාට පෙත්තා දෙන්න කැම නිසි. ගුරුවරුන් මාරු කරන විට අපේ අසරණ දුප්පත් දරුවන්ට වන පාඩුම ගැනත් අපි කල්පනා කරන්න ඕන. මේ පිළිබදව ඊයේ අපේ අධාාපත ඇමතිතුමා ටත් අපි මතක් කළා. මා නියෝජනය කරන සොරනාතොට ආසනයේ කන්දෙ ගෙදර මහා විදහලයේ සංගීත ගුරුවරයාත්, කාර්මික ගුරුවරයාත් පැදුරටත් නොකියා හිහින්. ඔවුන් මාරු කරලාද, නැද්ද කියා වත් කවුරුවත් දන්තේ නැහැ. පසුව මේ ගැන සෝදිසි කර බලන විට මේ මාරුව ලැබුනු ගුරුවරු දෙදෙනා කන්දෙගෙදර පාසලට ලියුම් දෙකක් එවා තිබෙනවා, ඔවුන් අසවල් පාසල්වල රක්ෂාව කරන වාය කියා. ආණ්ඩුවට රජයේ සේවකයින් මාරු කිරීමට පුළුවන් වුවත් මේ වීදියට කළාම අර පන්තිවල ඉගෙනගනිමින් සිටී ළමයින්ට වන පෘඩුව ගැනත් බැලිය යුතු තේ ද ? අපි මෙහි නීතිඥයින් මෙන් තර්ක යකට තවත් තර්කයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරමින් කථා කළාට පමණකේ මදි, ඒ ළමයින්ටත් යන කල දසාව ගැන අපි අවංකව කල් පනා කර බලන්න ඕන. එසේ නොකර මෙහිදී උත්තරයට උත්තරය දීමෙන් පමණක් නියම සේවයක් අපෙන් සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ. මා හිතන හැටියට අපේ ගම්බද දුප් පත් ගම්වැසියන් අප මෙහි එවත් නේ ඔවුන් වෙනුවෙන් සහන ලබා ගැනීම සඳහායි. මා පමණක් නොවෙයි. මෙහි සිටින සියලුම මන් තුීවරුන් එවා ඇත්තේ මහ ජනයා ඒ අදහස ඇති කරගෙනයි. ඒ නිසා මේ සථානයේදී පුයෝජනවත් සාකචඡාවක් නොකර නිකම් රිලවාට ඔව්ට පාලු බාර දුන්නා වාගේ කථා කිරීමෙන් පලක් වන්නේ නැහැ.

අපට කියා තිබෙනවා, අයුතු ලාභ ලබන වෙළෙන්දන් හිරේව යැවීම සදහා පණ තක් ගෙනෙනවාය කියා. මේ පුවෘත්තිය පතුයේ වැටුනා විතරයි, අපේ පළාත්වල ගිනිපෙට්ටියක් ගන්න නැතිව හියා. මම මන් නිවරයෙක් — මඩකලපුවේ මන් නීතුමාද hang සු ගිය දවසක හිනිපෙට්ටියක් ගන් න

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[විජේරත් න බණ් ඩා මයා.] කඩේකට ගියා. ඒ කඩේ මුදලාලි මට කිව්වා, ගිනිපෙට්ට් විකිණීම අතහැරියාය කියා. මන් ද ? ඔවුන් ට නියම මීළට ලොකු නොග වෙළෙන් දන් ගෙන් හිනිපෙට්ටි ගන්න පුළු වන් කමක් නැහැ. වැඩි මිළට ගිනිපෙට්ටි ගෙනවුත් නියම මීළට ඔවුන් විකුණන්නේ කොහොමද? එසේ විකුණුවොත් ඔවුන්ට පාඩු විඳින්න සිද්ධ චෙනව. ඒ නිසා ගිනි පෙට්ටි වෙළඳාම අත් හැර තිබුණා. පතු බොහෝ ම සැරේට මේ පැත්තෙන් පුචාරය කරගෙන යන කොට අනික් පැත්තෙන් දුප්පත් මිනිසුන්ට බඩුවක් ගන්න බැරි වීධියට වෙළෙන්දෙ තම වසාපාරය කර ගෙන යනවා.

මූලාසනාරුඪ මන් නිනුමා (தலேமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர்) (Mr. Presiding Member) ගරු මන්නීනුමාට කථා කිරීමට ඇත්තේ තවත් මිනිත්තු සතරයි.

## විජේරත්ත බණ්ඩා මයා.

(திரு. விஜோத்ன பண்டா) (Mr. Wijeratne Banda)

හොදයි සභාපතිතුමනි, දවසක් හමාරක් වුණත් කියන්න බොහොම කරුණු තිබු ණත් කාලය නැති නිසා මම වැඩි දුර කථා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ වුණන්, අපේ ගම්බද ජීවිතය ගැන ඉතාමත් පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් කාරක සභා අවසථාවේදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට මම අදහස් කරනවා. ඒ නිසා මා කලින් කී අත්දමට වන්නිසේ පුද්ගලයෙක් නොහොත් වන් නියේ ඇමනිවරයෙක් අය වැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන අපි පුති වන අතර ඒ අය-වැය ලේඛනයෙන් වන් නියේ දුප් පත් ජනතාවට පුයෝජන යක් නොවී ඇති නිසා ඊට මගේ වීරුද්ධත් වය පුකාශ කරමින් මෙයින් නවතිනවා.

අ. භා. 6.54

වෛදාහචාර්ය එම්. එව්. සද්ධාසේන (අම්බලන් ගොඩ)

(வைத்திய கலாநிதி எம். எச். சத்தாசேன —அம்பலாங்கொடை)

(Dr. M. H. Saddhasena—Ambalangoda) ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ජාතික ආණේ ඩුවේ කළ වන් නිනායක ඇමතිතුමාට මම පළමු වෙන්ම අම්බලන් ගොඩ මහජනතාව වෙනු වෙන් ඒ පළාන්වාසින්ගේ පුසාදයන් ගෞරවයත් පුදු කරනවා.

ඔනෑම රටක මනුෂෳයකුට පුධාන වශ යෙන් වුවමනා කරන දේ නම් ආහාර, නිවාස, ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම්, හා රැකීරකුණයි. තමුන් නාත් සේ ලා වීමසිල් ලකින් යුක්තව මේ අය-වැය දේ ශනය දෙස බලනවා නම්. ආහාර වගා කිරීම, ආහාර දුවා සපයා දීම රාකිරක්ෂා සපයා දීම, නිවාස සපයා දීම ආදී සියලු විධිවීධාන මෙම අයවැයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන බව තමුන්නාන් සේ ලාට පෙනෙනවා ඇති. බොහොම දෙ නෙක් කිව්ව, අලවලට ශනයයි, ලුනුවලට ශතයයි, පරිප්පුවලව ශතයයි අඩු වී ඇත්තෙ කියා. එසේ නම් තමුන්නාන් සේලා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ සේරම නිකම්ම ගන්නද? මම අහන්න කැමතියි සමාජවාදී කියන ආණ්ඩුවකින් හෝ කලින් බලයේ සිටි වෙන මොනම ආණ්ඩුවකින් හෝ ආහාර දුවාවල තීරු බද්ද අස් කළාද කියා. එක පාරටම යමක් කරන්න පුළු වන් කමක් නැහැ. එක පාරටම මීල ලොකු ගණනකින් පහත දාත්ත පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ඊට හේ තුව මොකක් ද ? 1956 සිටම මේ රටේ බලයේ සිටි ආණ්ඩු, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩුව වීසින් ඉතුරු කර තිබූ සෑම මුදලක්ම තම නෑදෑ හිත වතුන්ටත්, කලු කඩ කාරයන්ටත් දී කාබාසිනියා කර දැමු නිසයි. කිසිම සැලැස් මක් අනුව නොවෙසි වැඩ කර තිබෙන්තෙ. සේනානායක ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී ගෙන ගිය සංවධ්න වශපාර දිගටම පවත්වාගෙන ගියා නම් අද ලංකාවට වුවමනා ආහාර පුමාණය ලංකාවෙන්ම ලබා ගන්නට ඉඩ තිබුණා. මේ කාරණා අපේ මුදල් ඇමති නුමාගේ කථාවෙන් හොඳින් පැහැදිලි වී තිබෙනවා. එතුමා සිය කථාවේ මෙසේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා:

" රට කටයුතු කෙළේ රටේ හැකියාව**ට වඩා** ඉහ ලිනුයි. රජයේ ණය බර සීගුාකාරයෙන් වැඩි වුණා. ඒ අතර රටේ විදේශ වත්කම් භයානක ලෙස අඩු වෙමීන් තිබුණා. මේ රටේ ඉතීහාසයෙහි පළමු වන වරට, සහල් සහ පිටි වැනි අතාවෙශා ආනයන දවා පවා ණයට ගැනීමට සිදු වුණා. ඇතැම් ආනයන දුවා සඳහා මුදල් ගෙවීම කල් දමින ලද අතර, කෙටි නාලීන ණය බර වැඩි කර ගත්තා. අපේ වීදේශ පළමුවෙනි. අය-වැය ලේඛනාශාa ඉදිරිපත්ana පුහැකුම කොතරම දුරට අඩු වුණේ දැයි කියනොත්,

දින 4 කට හෝ 5 කට හෝ අපට අවශා අනයන දවා ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට වුවත් රටේ දවශීල විදේශ වත් කම පමාණවත් වුණේ නෑ. මේවා හැරුණු විට, කොළඹ වරුයෙන් පිටත නෞකා ගොඩ ගැසණ නිසා, විශාල පුමාද ගාස්තු ගෙවීමට රටට සිදු වුණා. ඒ අතර කොළඹට ගෙන එනු ලබන බඩු සම්බන්හ යෙන් අය කෙරෙන නැව් අධිභාරය තව තවත් වැඩි කරන බවට විදේශ නැව් සමාගම් තර්ජනය කරමින් සිටියා."

ීමේ අවස්ථාවේදී, සභාපතිතුමනි, මට මතක් වෙනවා, සමාජවාදී යයි කියා ගන්නා හිටපු අණුඩුව මහජනයාගේ කර පිටින් ගොස් බලය ලබා ගෙන තමන්ගේ නීච ආත්මාමකාමී පරමාමයන් මුදුන්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා කියා කළ නිසා භයානක තත්ත්වයක් රටේ ඇති වී රටේ පාලනය හරි හැටි ගෙන යන්නට බැරී වූ බව. දුප් පත් කම්කරුවන් නොමග සැව්වා. වරායේ කම්කරුවන් මොකද කළේ? බත් පතට ලුණු පොඩ්ඩක් වැඩි වුණොත්, මිරිස් පොඩ්ඩක් වැඩි වුනොත් වර්ජන කරන තත්ත්වයට කම්කරුවන් ගෙනාවා. රට කාබාසිනියා කර දුම්මා. ඔය විධියට රට කාබාසිනියා කර දැම්මේ අර සමසමාජ වාදී අණ්ඩුවය කියා මට නිර්භයවම කියන්න පුළුවන්.

විජයසුන් දර මයා. (තිලැ. ක්ලිනු ආ ශ්‍යා) (Mr. Wijesundara) මොන ආණ් ඩුවද?

စေဉေးအား မောင်း ဆင်းသည် (ကေသနှံနာယ နလက္ကာနာ சနံနာကမေးတာ) (Dr. Saddhasena)

ඔය කැලෑ මණ්ඩලවලින් ශබ්ද ඇසෙ නවා, සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒවාට කන් දෙන් නට මට වුවමනා නැහැ.

"පසුගිය වර්ෂවලදී මෙන් 1964 හිදීන්, කම්කරු ආරාවුල් හේ තුකොට නිෂ්පාදනයට බරපතල බාධා අති වුණා. 1964 හිදී වතුවල හා අනෙකුන් සේවා වන් හින් වැඩ වර්ජන 260 ක් තිබුණා. ඒවායේ පොරොන්දු වුණාය කියා. ඒ විධියට පුනිඵලය වැඩ දවස් 7,68,467 ක් අපනේ යමයි. පොරොන්දු දී සහයෝගය ඉල්ලුවේ විරුඩ මෙය වැඩ වර්ජන 232 ක් නිසා, වැඩ දවස් 8,39, පක්ෂයේ අයයි. [බාධා කිරීමක්] විරුද්ධ 583 ක් රවට නැති වුණු 1963 වර්ෂයට වඩා අඩුයි. පක්ෂයේ අය එදා ගොස් ජෙපඩරල් වැඩ වර්ජනය වූකලී ලංකාව වැනි නොම්සුණු රටුකට වෙස් කම්සේ අයගන් එවැනි ඉල්ලීමක් කළා noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ වර්තමාන තත්ත්ව**ය** අනුව දැරිය නොහැකි සුඛෝපහෝගී කිුිිිියා පිළි වෙතක් බව පෙන්නා දීම මගේ යුතුකමක්."

මා දැන් කියෙව්වෙ මේ අය වැය කථා වෙන් කොටසක්.

මෙන්න මේ විධියටයි දුප් පතාගේ ය කියන, දුප් පතා කෙරෙහි අනුකම්පාවක් දක් වනවාය කියන, අය කටයුතු කර තිබෙන්නෙ. රා පමණක් පොවා දුප් පතුන් මත් කරන්න හැදු අය f පඩරල් වාදීන් සමග එක් සත් ජාතික පක් ෂය එකතු වී අච්චාරු ආණ් ඩුවක් ඇති කළාය කියා අද අපට දොස් කියනවා. දැන් මොවුන් කැගහනවා වැරදුණු කුරුමානම නිසා. මූලාසනාරුඪ ගරු මන් නීතුමනි, ඡඤ පුනිඵල නිකුත් වුණේ මාර්තු මාසේ 23 වැනිදා. f පඩරල් කාරයින් හමුවෙන් නට ගුවනින් ගියේ කවුද? එසේ ගොස් වැද නමස් කාර කර සහයෝ ගය ඉල් ලුවේ කවුද?

**ශරු මන් නීවරයෙක්** (கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ඉருவர்) (An hon. Member) කවුද ඉල්ලුවෙ? කවුද හියෙ?

စောင္းသေး චးဝီး အငို သြားေဆီ အာ ( வைத்திய கலாநிதி சத்தாசேன) (Dr. Saddhasena)

අගෝස්තු 3 වැනිදා පුසිද්ධියේ කිව්වා කවුද ගියේ කියන එක. අපේ ජෙපඩරල් සහෝදරයින් එක් වරක් බණ්ඩාරනාශක-චෙල් වනායගම් ගිවිසුමෙන් රැවටුණා. තවත් වරක් හොරගොල්ලේ පේර කන්න ගිහිත් රැවටුණා. තුත්වැති වරට පුජා තත්තුවාදය ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට, නියම පුජාතන්තුවාදී පක්ෂයක් වන එක්සත් ජාතික පසුගෙ සමග අත්වැල් බැඳගෙන ජ තික ආණඩුවක් පිහිටෙව්වා. බැරිවු තැන දුන් ඔවුන් කියනවා ජෙපඩරල්කාරයින්ට ඉඩම් ඕනැතරම් දෙන්නම්ය, අනිකුත් අවශා දේවල් දෙන්නම්ය කියා පොරොන්දු වුණාය කියා. ඒ විබියට පොරොන් ද දී සහයෝගය ඉල්ලුවේ විරුඩ පකෘයේ අයයි. [බාධා කිරීමක්] විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ අය එදා ගොස් ජෙපඩරල්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

[වෛදනාචාර්ය සද්ධාසේන] යයි ඒ පුසිද්ධ පුකාශය කළේ වෙන කවු රුවත් තොවෙයි. ගරු පළාත් පාලන ඇමති තිරුචෙල්වම් මහත්මයායි. මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ පැවැති පුසිද්ධ රැස්වීමකදී ඒ පුකාශය කළා. අද කියනවා ef පඩරල් කාරයින්ගේ තලතෙල් ගඳ ගහනවාය කියල. අපට ඕනෑවී තිබෙන්නේ ජාති බේදයෙන් තොර, අගම් බේදයෙන් තොර එක් සත් ලංකාවක් ගොඩනැංවීමයි. ජාතික රජය කියා කරන්නේ ඒ පරමාමයෙන් තමයි.

මේ ඉඩම් දීම ගැනත් බොහොම ලොකු බයක් විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්නුවරුන් ගෙන් පුකාශ වුණා. එහෙත් ඒ ඉඩම් දීමේ පතිපත්තිය හරියාකාර කියවා අවබෝධ කර ගත්තා නම් ඒ විධියේ විවේචන කරන්නේ නැහැ. මෙන්න මෙහෙමයි අය වැය කථාවේ කියා තිබෙත්තෙ:

" ගොවීන් ට ඉඩම් බෙදාදීම පිළිබඳව ද නට පවත්නා කුමය පරිපූරණය කිරීමට රජය බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. එසේ කරනු ඇත්තේ විශේෂයෙන්ම ඒ ඒ පළාත් වල ගම්වැසියන් ගේ වර්තමාන සහ අනාගත අයිතිවාසිකම්වලට සහ සාමානායෙන් ඉඩම් නොමැති ගොවීන් වෙන පවත්නා ඉඩම් පිළිබ**ද අවශා**නාව සන් ටත් කිසිදු බලපෑමක්, එබළු ඉඩම් බෙදාදීම්<mark>වලින්</mark> ඇති නොවෙතැයි යන ස්ථිර අවබෝඛයෙන් යුතුවයි. එබලු ඉඩම් බදුදීම් අවුරුදු 25 න් පසු නැවතත් අළුත් කිරීමෙහි හෝ සුදුසු වන්දි ගෙවීමකින් පසු අංපසු ගැනීමෙහි හෝ අයිතිය රජය මත රැදෙනවා ඇති. මේ පුතිපත්තියට අනුකුලව ම්රිස් සහ බොම්බයි ඇණු වගාකිරීම සඳහා අක්කර දහසක බිම් පුමාණයක් කොළඹ පිහිටි විශාල වෙළෙඳ සමාගමකට බදු දීමට රජය කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. "

අද ලංකාවේ වගා නොකළ කැලෑ ඉඩම් අක්කර ලඤ ගණනක් තිබෙනවා. අපේ ගොවිජනතාවට වුවමනා බිම් පුමාණය, මෙම ගංගා නිම්න යෝජනා කුම යටතෙ, වෙනත් වසාපාර යටතෙ, ජනසතු වසාපාර යටතෙ, බෙදා දී ඉන් පසුව ඉතුරුවන පුමාණය වල්බිහි වෙන්නට හරිනවාට වැඩිය නරකද විදේ ශීය සමාගම්වලට හෝ වෙනත් කොම්පැනිවලට භාර දී රටට අවශා ආහාර දුවා නිපදවීමට කටයුතු යොදනවා නම්? එහෙම වගා කරනු ලැබුවොත් ලබන වර්ෂයේදී දනව පවතින ම්ලට වඩා අඩු මිලකට මේ රටේ ජනතාවට අතාහාවශා ආහාර දුවා සපයන් නට

නමුන් නාන් සෙලා ස් වාධීනව කල් පනා කරනවා නම්, අපක්ෂපාතව කල්පනා කරනවා නම්—අර පිදුරු ගොඩේ බල්ලා වගෙ නොකර අපේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය පහත වැටී තිබෙන අවසථාවක භාණ්ඩා ගාරය හිස් වී තිබෙන අවසථාවක කිසි පුයෝජනයක් නොගෙන වල් බිහි වී තිබෙන ඉඩකඩම් විදේශිකයන් හෝ කොම්පැනි කාරයන් ලවා නවීන ශාස්තුානු කලව වගා කරවනවා නම්, රටට අතාවශා දුවා නිපදවනවා නම්, එහි වරදක් කියන්න පුළුවන්ද? මෙසේ කිරීමෙන් නොවෙද, විදේ ශයට අප රටින් අවුරුදු පතා අතා වශා අභාර දුවා සඳහා ගලා යන විශාල ඛනය රැක ගන්න පුළුවන් වන්නෙ, අපේ රට දියුණු කර ගත්ත ලැබෙන්නෙ? එබදු පියවර ගැනීමේ පුනිඵලයක් වශයෙන් මෙ රට ඉතුරු වන ධනය සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා යෙදවීමෙන් පමණයි මේ රට දියුණු කරන්නට පුළුවන වන්නෙ.

ගරු සභාපනිතුමනි, ධීවර කර්මාන් තය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉතාමත්ම පළල් අන්ද මින් කටයුතු කිරීමට මේ රජය දැනටමත් වැඩ පිළිවෙල සොදා තිබෙනව. ධීවර කර්මාන තය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මෙම අයවැය කථාවේ මේ අන්දමට සඳහන් කර තිබෙනව:

" 1964 දී රුපියල් 6 කෝටි 80 ලක්ෂයක් වටිනා මාළු සහ මාළු නිෂ්පාදන ලංකාවට ආනයනය කර

මාලු ගෙන් වීම ආදිය සඳහා මෙපමණ විශාල මුදලක් වැය කර තිබෙනව. මෙම කථාවෙ තවදුරටත් මෙසේ සඳහන් වෙනව:

"මේ තත්ත්වයට, ලබන අවුරුදු කිහිපය තුළ දී පිළියම් යෙදීමට රජය බලාපොරොත් තු වෙනවා. ධිවර සංසථාව මගින් ආයෝජනය කිරීම සඳහා, අයවැය ලේඛනයෙහි රුපියල් 3 කෝටි 90 ලක්ෂයක්, දනව මත් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. මීට අමතරව, පුෘග්ඛන කටයුතු සඳහා රුපියල් 70 ලක්ෂයකුත්, ඩීවර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. දනුටමත් වැඩ අරඹා ඇති, ඇතැම් ධීවර වරායවල් ගොඩ නැගීම සඳහා වරාය කොමසාරිස් ගේ සම්මනයන් යටතේ ද මුදල් වෙන් කර තිබෙනව. ඒ අනුව මේ මුදල් වර්ෂයේ දී, ධීවර කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් රුපියල් 6 කෝටියක තරම් මුදලක්' වියදම් කිරීමට රජය බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

මෙම මුදල් වියදම් කරනු ලබන්නේ බෝව්වු මිළිගට ගැනීම, වරායවල් සහ නැංගුරම් ලන ස්ථාන පුළුවන් වෙනව. මේ, මුල් පියබර හමණ ශිvan පරික්ෂා කිරීම හා යොඩනැගීම, වෙරළ පහසුකම්

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

සැපයීම, මේ වරාගවල් අළුත්වැඩියා කිරීමේ පහසුකම් හා වැඩපොළවල් සැපයීම, ආභාන්තරික අලෙවිය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, පාරම්පරික යාතුා යාන්තික කිරීම, මසුන් මරණ ආම්පන්න පුමාණවත් ලෙස සැපයීම, ධීවර කාර්මිකයන්ට යාතුා පැදවීමේ ආධාර සහ ආරක්ෂක උපකරණ සැපයීම, කරදිය මසුන් බෝ කරන සථාන දියුණු කිරීම; ධීවර අහශාස ආයතන යක් සහ මසුන් මැරීමේ ආම්පන්න කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් පිටුවීම, යනාදී කටයුතු සඳහායි.

මේ විධියට හැම අංශයක්ම දියුණු කර, රටට අතුසවශස ආහාර දුවස නිපදවීම සදහා සම්පූර්ණ සැලස්මක් මේ ජාතික රජ්ය සම්පාදනය කොට ඇති බව කිසි කෙනෙකුට නැතැයි කියන්න බැහැ. මේ හපන්කම කළේ අපේ වන් නියෙ කෙනෙක්. ඔහු අර්ථ ශාස්තුඥයෙක් නොවෙයි. ඔහු උපාධිධරයෙක් නොවෙයි, ඔහු ආචාර්ය වරයක තෙවෙයි, නමුත් දුප්පත් වන් නියේ ජනතාව සමගත්, පංක්තියේ අය සමගත්, ඒ වාශේම උසස් පංක්තිය සමගත් ගැටීමෙන්, ඒ අතරිත් ලබාගත් අවබෝධයෙන් යක්තව, කාටවත් නොරිදෙන විධියේ අ වැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරිපතු කර තිබෙනව. එසේ කිරීමෙන් මේ රට සංවර්ඛන කිරීම, මේ රට හැම අතිත්ම ස්වයංපෝෂිත කිරීම, හැම අංශ යකම සහයෝගයෙන් එක්සත් ලංකාවක් බිහිකිරීම, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ පර මාර්ථයයි. මෙබඳු අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරි පත් කිරීමේ පරමාර්ථයද එයයි. මෙය කියාන් මක කිරීම දවසින් දෙකෙන් කරන්ට බැහැ. සැලෑස්මක් කිුයාත්මක කිරීමට සැහෙන කලක් ගත වෙනව. බඩු මිල අඩු කිරීමට, පිටරටින් බඩු ගෙන්වීමට—අපට නැව් නැති නිසා-මාස දෙක තුනක්, සමහර විට මාස හතර පහක් ගත වෙනව. එපමණක් නොව පිටරටිත් බඩු ගෙන්වී මෙන් අපේ ධනය පිටරට ඇදී යනවා. ඒ නිසා තමයි, කොම්පැනි ලවා හෝ යම් යම් දේවල් වවන්නට කටයුතු යෙදෙන්නේ. කොම්පැනි ලවා හෝ අපට අවශා ආහාර මෙහිම වවා ගන්නට පුළුවන් නම් ඒක නරකද? දක් විරුද්ධ පැත්තේ උදවිය ගම් නියම්ගම්වලට ගොස් රැස්වීම් තබමින් මේ ජාතික ආක්ඩුවට වීර ද්ධව බොරු පුචාර ගෙන යනවා. මිරිස් රාත්තලකව සතයක් අඩු කළා, අරකට සතයක් අඩු කළා මේකට සතයක් අඩු කළා යනාදී වශයෙන්

ලක් කරවන්නට හදනවා. නමුත් මේ අය කරන බොරු හෝ සැබෑ ගැන හෝ තේරුම් ගත්නට තරම් දැන් මේ රටේ ජනතාවට ඥාන ශක්තියක් තිබෙන බව මා මතක් කරන්න ඔනෑ. මහජනතාව නියම තත්ත් වය තේරුම් ගෙන කටයුතු කළ නිසා තමයි පසුගිය මැතිවරණයේදී මේ විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයට මෙවැනි ඉරණමක් අත් වුණේ. අප නම් ඔය විධියට අසතා කරුණු පුකාශ කරන්නට යන්නේ නැහැ. අප අවංකයි. අප ළඟ ඇත්තේ එක වචනයයි. [බාධා කිරීමක්] එදු තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුව කොතරම් දුෂණ කළාද කියා මුළු රටම දන්නවා. කරවල ශද තවමත් එනවා. මුළු රට පුරාම හැමු කුණු කරවල ගද තවමත් දැනෙනවා. ඒ විධියට තමයි, එදා බලයේ සිට් උදව්ය කියා කළේ. පසුගිය රජයේ අදුරදර්ශී වැඩ පිළිවෙළ නිසයි, රට මේ තරම් පුපාතයට වැටී තිබෙන්නේ.

## ගරු මන්නිවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member) දූන් කැඳ හැළියක්.

## වෛදාහචාර්ය සද්ධාසේන

(வைத்திய கலாநிதி சத்தாசேன) (Dr. Saddhasena)

කැඳ හැළියත් ඉතාමත්ම අවශාසි. අසනීපයක් වූ වෙලාවට කැඳ හැළිය නැතිව බැහැ. නමුත් එදා ආණ්ඩුව ඒ කැඳ හැළිය හදා ගත් නටවත් බැරි තත්ත්වයකුයි, ඇති කෙළේ. බලයේ රැඳී සිටීමේ ආශාවෙත් ජනතාව මුළා කරගෙන කටයුතු කළා මිස කැඳ හැළියක් හදා ගත් නටවත් දුප් පතාට උදව් කෙළේ නැහැ. කෙසේ හෝ වේවාමේ රටේ ජනතාව තුළ පුජාතත් තුවාදය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට ඇති යුහුසුළුසාවය නිසාත් පුඥාව නිසාත් පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුවේ බොරුවලට හෝ කපටිකම්වලට හෝ නො රැවටුණු බව මතක් කරන් නට කැමතියි. ඒ නිසා තමයි. දැන් මේ ජාතික ආණ්ඩුවක් පිහිටුවා ගත් නට පුළුවන් වී තිබෙන්තේ.

පුචාර ගෙන යනවා. මිරිස් රාත්තලකට මූලාසනාරුඪ ගරු මන්නීතුමනි, කලින් සතයක් අඩු කළා, අරකට සතයක් අඩු කළා පුකාශ කළාක් මෙන් අපට වුවමනා මේකට සතයක් අඩු කළා යනාදී වශයෙන් කරන්නේ පක්ෂ, පන්ති, ජාති, කුල, කියමින් මේ ජාතික ආණ්ඩුවා සමේච්චලයම් var ආශම් අණදී නා නා විධ භේදයන්ගෙන්

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[වෛදනාචාර්ය සද්ධාසේන] තෙර වූ එක්සත් වූ, එක්සිත් වූ ලංකා වක් ගොඩ නඟා ගැනීමටයි. දියුණු වූ ලංකාවක් ගොඩ නැඟීමට නම් සියලුම දෙනා හේද අමතක කර දමා සහෝදර ලීලාවෙන් කුියා කළ යුතුයි. ජාතික රජය පිහිටුවීමේ මූලික පරමාර්ථයන් එයයි. පෞද්ගලික වශයෙන් යම් යම් අය තුළ වෙනස් අදහස් තිබෙන්නට පුළුවනි. නමුත් රට සංචර්ධනය කර ගැනීම කාගේත් අරමුණයි. විරුද්ධ පැත්තේ ඉත්තා අපේ සහෝදරයන්ද රටට ආදර යක් අනුකම්පාවක් දක්වනවා නම් ජාතික රජයේ මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයට පක් ෂව ඡන් දය දෙනවා පමණක් නොව ඉදිරි වැඩ පිළිවෙළටත් ආධාර දෙනවා ඇතැයි අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. යම් විටෙක මේ ජාතික ආණ්ඩුවේ වැරදි ඇති වුණොත් එදාව නැවතත් බලයට පැමි ණෙන්නට විරුද්ධ පැන්තේ උදවියට පුළුවන් වෙනවා ඇති.

මූලාසනාරුඪ ගරු මන්තීතුමනි, ඊදල්ලත් අලවංගුවත් ගැන හබරාදූවේ ගරු මන්තීතුමා මතක් කළා. ඔව්, මේ කෘෂිකාර්මික උපකරණ ලාභ කෙළේ මේ ජාතික ආණ්ඩුව පමණයි. තව අවුරුදු 10ක් යන්නට පෙර මේ උදැල්ලෙන් හා අලවංගුවෙන් එක්සන් ජාතික පක්ෂය වළලා දමන බව ඒ මන්තීතුමා පකාශ කළා. මේ ජාතික ආණ්ඩුවේ නම් ඒ තරම් දුෂ්ට ඓතනාවක් නැහැ. අප ඒවා ලාභ කෙළේ මිනී වැළලීමට උපයෝගී කර ගැනීම සඳහා නොව ගොවිතැන සඳහා උප යෝගී කර ගැනීම සඳහායි.

වචනවලින් වැඩක් නැති බවත් වුවමනා කරන්නේ කියාව බවත් කිරී ඇල්ලේ ගරු මන්නීතුමා පුකාශ කළා ඔව්, අප කියාවෙන්ම ඔප්පු කර පෙන්වන බව ඒ ගරු මන්නීතුමාට මනක් කරනවා, ඒ බව මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන්ම පෙනී යනවා ඇති. රැකිරක්ෂ පුශ්නය ආදී නොයෙකුත් පුශ්න ගැන මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඩීසල් බද්ද අඩු කිරීම නිසා මුදලාලිලාට වාසි වී ඇති බව කියන්නට යෙදුණා. නමුත් මෙහි සතානාවය අනිකක් බව මනක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. වෙන මොනවා දෙන්නට පුළුවන් වුවත් යමක් අව්බෝධ කර ගැනීමේ ශක් තිය දීමට අමාරු බව මූලාසනා රුඪ ගරු මන්තීතුමා දන් නවා ඇති. ඩීසල් බද්ද අඩු කෙළේ බඩු එහා මෙහා ගෙන යැමේ වියදම අඩු වේය යන බලා පොරොත්තුව නිසා මිස මුදලාලිලාව ලාභ යක් ඇති කිරීමට නොවෙයි.

ගරු මූලාසනාරුඪ මන්තීතුමනි, මේ රටේ මහජනයා කාලයක් කීව, පෝලිම් යුගයක් තියෙනවාය කියා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම එය කනග වුදුයක සිද්ධියක්. අද අපේ දුප්පත් සහෝදර සහෝද8 යන්ට වරු ගණනක් පෝලිමේ ඉන්න වෙලා තියෙනව. මේ පෝලිම් කුමය නැනි කර පාරිභෝගිකයාට සාධාරණ විධියට බඩු ලබා දීමට නම් ආණ්ඩුවත් පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දත් අතර තරගයක් ඇති කළ යුතුයි. බඩු බෙදා දීමේ මධාසථාන ඇති කළ යුතුයි. එතකොට මේ පෝලිම් නැති වෙයි. බලපිටියේ මන්තුීතුමා කීව, සතොසට, සමූපකාරයට හෝ පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දුට, බඩු ගෙන්වන සථානයෙන්ම එකම මිළකට බඩු දිය යුතුය කියා. ඒ අදහස මමත් පිළිගන්නව. ඒ විධියට කළොත් තමයි, කාටත් සාධාරණ විධියට බඩු විකිණිමට පුළුවන් වන්නෙ. [බාධා කිරීමක්]. තවම අපි පටන්ගත්තා පමණයි, වැඩි කල් යන්න පෙර ඒ විධියට කුම සලස්වනව. නමුත් න ත් සේ ලයි, කළුකඩ වනපාරය පටන් ගත්තෙ. ඒ වැරැද්ද අප පිට පවරන්න උත්සාහ කරන්න එපා.

මූලාසනාරුඪ ගරු මන්තීතුමනි, ගරු ධීවර ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කළ යුතු කාරණ යක් තියෙනව. දෙවිනුවර මන්තුිතුමා කීව වගේ අපේ ධීවර කාර්මිකයන්ට වුවමනා කරන්නෙ ලොකු නැව් නොවෙයි. ඔවුන්ට වුවමනා කරන්නෙ සාන්තුක බෝට්ටුයි. අද ස් වාහාවික ධීවර වරායන් පාවිච්චි කරන්නෙ නැති තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වෙලා තියෙනව. මා නියෝජනය කරන අම්බලන් ගොඩ කොට්ඨාශයේ තිබෙන ස්වාභාවික බීවර වරාය ගැන මම කීප වරක්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කර තියෙනව. ඒ ධීවර වරාසේ දැන් වැලි, මඩ ගොඩනැශීල තියෙනව. ධීවර කාර්මිකයන්ට අවුරුද්<mark>දේ</mark> සැමදාම රැකියාව කර ගත්ත පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. මාස ගණනක් පමණයි,

ඔවුන්ට රැකියාව කර ගන්න පුළුවන් වන්නෙ. ඔවුන්ගේ දුක්ගැනවිලි ගැන ඉතා ඉක්මනින් සොයා බලා කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව. ඉතා සුළු මුදලකින් ඒ වරාය හරිගස් සන් න පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා ඒ වරාය හරිගස්සා ඒ ධීවර කාර්මිකයන්ට යාන්තුක බෝට්ටු දී ඒ කමාන්තය දියුණු කරන ලෙස මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනව.

රැකීරක්ෂා පුශ්නය විසදීම සඳහා අපේ ආණ්ඩුව ගොවි හමුදාවක් පිහිටුවීමට යනව. ඇතැම් විට අපේ තරුණයන් හුත දෙනෙක් ගොවිරාළය කියනවට ලජ්ජා වෙන්න පුළුවන්. එබැවින් ගොවි හමුදුව නමින් මේ හමුදාව පිහිටුවා ඉක්මනින්ම තරුණයන් ගොවිතැනට පුහුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනව.

අපේ අධාාපන කුමයේ වරද නිසා ජෝෂඨ සමතුන් විශාල සංඛ්යාවක් අද රැකීරක්ෂා නැතිව රස්තියාදු කාරයන් බවට පත් වී සිටිනව. මේ අධාාපන කුමය කෘෂිකම්යට හා කමාන්ත ආදියට ගැළ පෙත ලෙස යෙදවිය යුතුයි. මේ රජය අඛා පනය සඳහා අති විශාල මුදලක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනව. විශේෂයෙන්ම මාක්ස්වාදි උව දුර තියෙන මේ කාලයේ දී අපේ ළමයින්ට ආගමික අංශයත් ඇතිව අධාාපනයක් දීම ඉතා අවශායයි. ඒ නිසා මගේ පෞද්ගලික අදහසක් වශයෙන් මා කියන්න කැමතියි, අඩු ගණනේ ළමයින් කුඩා කාලයේ අධාාපනය ලබන පුංථමික පාසල්වන් පන්සල්, පල්ලි හෝ කෝවිල් ආශුය කර ගෙන ඇති කිරීම ඉතා සුදුසු බව. අපට මේ රටේ ජනතාව බේරන්නට තියෙන්නෙ ආහාර නැතිකම, නිවාස නැතිකම, ඇඳුම් නැතිකම ආදි පුශ් නවලින් පමණක් නොවෙයි. රටේ ජනතාව රතු උවදුරිනුත් බේරීම ඉතාම අවශායි. ඒ රතු වසංගත යෙන් රට බේරීමට නම් අප කළ යුත්තේ ආගමික පරිසරයක් ඇතිව අපේ කුඩා දරුවන් හැඩගැස්වීමයි. [බාධා කිරීමක්] රත පාටට වගේ කොල පාටට කිසි බයක් වෙන්න වුවමනා නැහැ. කොල පාට ගැන කිසිම අවදානමක් නැහැ. කොල පාට නියෙනව නම් පාරෙ වුනත් කෙළින් යන් න පුළුවන්. [බාධා කිරීමක්] මූලාසනා රූඪ ගරු මන්තීතුමනි, කතරගම් දෙවියන් van Sifuation in order to make a bargain

ශාප කරන තැන් දැන් ඔප්පු වෙලා තියෙනව. අවංක පුතිපත්තියක් ඇතිව, වාද භේදයක් නැතිව එකමුතුව රට සංවඪනය කිරීමට වැඩ කරන නිසා කතර ගම දෙවියො අපට ආදරයෙන් වැඩ කරනව.

මගේ වෙලාව අවසාන නිසා සම්පුදාය අනුව තමුන්නාන්සේටත් ස්තුනි කර මින්, අපේ වන්නිසේ නායක දුප්පතා ගේ දුක් අම රුකම්, ඕනැඑපාකම් දන්න, උදැල්ලේ අලවංගුවේ වටිනාකම වැනි දේ රට නොදනගත්තත් දනගෙන සිටි ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අයවැය ලේඛනය ගැන නැවතත් අපේ පුසාදය පළ කරමින් මගේ කථාව සමාප්තු කරනව.

අ. භා. 7.19

සෝමරත්න සෙනරත් මයා. (අම්පාරෙයි) (திரு. சோமரத்ன செனரத்—அம்பாறை) (Mr. Somaratne Scnerath- mparai)

Mr. Chairman, although I was not scheduled to speak today, I have been asked to speak due to a Member who was scheduled to speak being away on an urgent matter. It is extremely difficult within a short period of 20 minutes to contribute anything substantial to a Debate of this nature. However, there are one or two matters I want to mention which have escaped the notice of practically every hon. Member of this House.

Before I come to the Budget proper, there is one important matter to which I wish to advert. That is regarding the Gal-Oya Valley. You would have read, Mr. Chairman, in banner headlines in the daily newspapers that the Gal-Oya Valley is about to erupt. When I read this in the newspapers I was in Colombo. I rushed immediately to the Gal-Oya Valley to find out where this eruption was. As a matter of fact, I got into my rickety old vehicle and went about the valley to find out where this eruption was. During that time there was an acute drought in the valley, and except for the eruption due to the drought, there were no other eruptions. But some unscrupulous person there was trying to create a

**—**දෙවනවර කියවීම

[සෙනරත් මයා.]

for some people. It is very important for me as the Member who represents that peaceful valley to mention to this House that there is a very peculiar security service attached to the Gal-Oya Valley, but this security service is installed there to look after the watchers of the Gal-Oya Development Board. In trying to look after the watchers they thought of gaining a good name from the new Government that has come being.

According to my information, one of the security officers in the Gal-Oya Board had had a row with the chairman—I think the same chairman is functioning still—over some issue and when it appeared in the newsthat the chairman resigned, this officer thought it was a good opportunity to give him back. He made some representation to the National Government on the assumption that the chairman was no longer functioning. His representation was: there was communal tension in the valley, he brought this fact to the notice of the chairman and the chairman took no action in the matter. Immediately this news item appeared, I think in the "Daily Mirror", I telephoned the Assistant Superintendent of Police of the area in order to ascertain the truth of the statement; he assured me there was nothing like that. Then I met the chairman of the Gal-Oya Development Board who the security officer thought had resigned: he too told me there was nothing like that in the Gal-Oya Valley. In fairness to the residents of that valley, it is my bounden duty to mention to the hon. Members of this House that the valley is as peaceful as ever and there is no tension either communal or religious.

Having dealt with that matter I will now come to one or two matters in the Appropriation Bill. As you know, I am not an economist, neither am I a financier nor a banker. I am valley and I discuss here only matters owner alone who uses

that affect me and my poor cultivators in the valley. One matter every hon. Member addressed the House failed to touch on is the diesel tax. Every lorry owner who rendered valuable service to the Government during the elections in transporting people from one meeting to another is happy that the diesel tax is repealed.

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

The board's vehicles.

සෙනරත් මයා.

(திரு. செனரத்)

(Mr. Senarath)

Even the board's vehicles were used in support of the candidate, not for me.

ගරු මන් නීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

It was your Government at the

සෙනරන් මයා.

(திரு. செனரத்)

(Mr. Senarath)

You may ask them those questions when they speak. I am not here to speak for them.

Let us examine the effect of this new tax proposal. The diesel lorry owner had to pay Rs. 300 odd to the Government by way of diesel tax in previous years. This has now been removed. If the lorry owner is prepared to pass this benefit on to the consumer, then, no doubt, it is good; but, knowing the nature of lorry owners in this country, I have grave doubts that this benefit will be passed on to the consumer to help him to buy his day to day necessities.

The impact of this measure on the an ordinary man coming from the consumer is serious. It is not the lorry diesel oil.

Diesel oil is used by the tractor owner, the small man who runs a rice mill-

#### ශරු මන්තීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member)

There is no diesel tax on rice mills.

#### සෙනරන් මයා.

(திரு. செனரத்) (Mr. Senarath)

If the hon. Member will follow me he will understand. I know that the rice miller does not pay a diesel tax.

The position is that the diesel tax has been removed but the price of diesel has been raised from the 1st of January next year. When the price of diesel is raised, it is not the lorry owner who is affected; it is the rice mill owner, the tractor owner, and the chilly mill owner who are affected by the increase in the price of diesel because the expense of running these small machines will be much greater after the 1st of January next year.

The impact of this tax proposal has already been felt in areas such as Amparai, where the majority of the people depend on cultivation for their livelihood. Before this Budget was introduced, a farmer had to pay Rs. 35 per acre for the first ploughing of his paddy field, Rs. 30 for the second ploughing. In all, the cultivator paid Rs. 65 per acre to the tractor owner to plough his paddy field. That was the position before this measure was proposed in the Budget. Now the tractor owner has increased his rate from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 for the first ploughing and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 for the second ploughing. The increase is Rs. 20 per acre. This valuable measure has benefited the lorry owner but hit the cultivator. Import duties have been abolished on certain items like potatoes, onions, etc. All these concessions together

Re. 1. But as a result of this measure alone the ordinary cultivator has to pay Rs. 20 more than what he has been hitherto paying for a season. A large number of cultivators—in fact the vast majority—are affected by this proposal. Not only that, but sometimes after this Government came into being, even the price of lubricating oil has been increased by a certain percentage. If I am wrong, the Hon. Minister of Nationalized Services can correct me; but, as far as I am aware—because I buy lubricating oil—the prices of all varieties have gone up. So that, the tractor owner not only has to pay more for diesel oil but he has also to pay more for lubricating oil.—[Interruption] I know you do not require lubricating oil. [Interruption.] This measure will increase the cost of paddy cultivation for the ordinary farmer, and his cost of living will also rise considerably. So that, as far as the ordinary farmer is concerned, this measure alone will nullify all the benefits that he would receive under other proposals, if at all they bring any benefits to him.

There are three major impediments that face every Finance Minister of this country. One is the subsidy on rice. Another is the guaranteed price paid for paddy. These two major commitments have created all the trouble for every previous Finance Minister in this country. However, no Finance Minister would dare touch these, because of the political repercussions it would have. But, in this new Budget I earnestly expected some revision at least in the G. P. S. not by way of a reduction of price paid now. I do not, for instance, say that the price paid should be reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10. We know that the price of Rs. 12 now being paid does not actually reach the ordinary cultivator. In the Gal Oya area a vast quantity of paddy is being produced. Due to lack of rural credit facilities in that part of the country the farmer has to depend on the middleman, the mudalali, or the boutique-keeper to borrow money in order to finance his will give the cultivator relief in about avacultivation every season. When he

[සෝමරත් න සෙනරත් මයා.]

borrows money, he does not repay that money in cash, but surrenders his paddy in lieu of it. The middleman buys paddy at the rate of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per bushel. Now, during the cultivation season sometimes the cultivators buy their provision from the boutique keeper on credit, the payment for which is made not in cash but by paddy. So, the boutique keeper who supplies a cultivator with provisions makes a profit on the sale of provisions as well as on the paddy when the payment for the provisions supplied is made in paddy. at the end of the season. The paddy that he gets from the cultivator is accounted for at Rs. 7 per bushel and when he sells the paddy he makes about Rs. 3 per bushel. Mr. Chairman, you will see therefore that the boutique keeper makes a double profit. This is a vicious practice, and I expected this Government would have devised some measure to do away with it by revising the Guaranteed Price Scheme and by providing some easy credit facilities to the ordinary farmer.

මුස්තාfපා මයා.

(ஜனப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr Mustapha)

What did the last Government do to rectify that?

සෙනරත් මයා.

(திரு. செனரத்) (Mr. Senarath)

You were in the last Government yourself; why did you not ask the last Government? I was not here during the last Government to have asked that question. Therefore, I am asking you. Why do you not take some action to rectify this position? Anyway, my earnest appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Government is to stop this racket which prevents the benefits from reaching the ordinary cultivator. I appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance to revise this scheme reparations for the closure that the intended benefits of this certain activities which he proportion to close in the Gal Oya Valle What are the activities which he proportion to close in the Gal Oya Under the River Valle What are the activities he is go to run under the River Valle What are the activities he is go to run under the River Valle What are the activities which he proportion to close in the Gal Oya Development Board in the Gal Oyaley? There is a certain amount of misgiving among the employ of the Gal Oya Development Board in the Gal Oy

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

scheme would ultimately reach the ordinary cultivator.—[Interruption]. What is the purpose if it cannot be achieved? We have seen your performances earlier and we have our doubts whether you will achieve anything.—[Interruption]. Mr. Chairman, barking dogs never bite, and I do not mind them.

ගරු මන්නීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (An hon. Member)

But the caravan goes on.

සෙනරත් මයා.

(திரு. செனரத்) (Mr. Senarath)

Now, the other matter I should like to refer to is about the Gal-Oya Valley. Within four months of this Government coming into power, it is contemplating the closure of certain of the Gal-Oya Deveactivities Board. I lopment understand with the establishment the River Valley Board it would be necessary to stop certain activities of the Gal-Oya Development Board I fully agree with it. Even with the establishment of the River Valley Board, 50 per cent. of the work of the Gal-Oya Development Board will still have to be carried out. The right bank of the Gal-Oya Valley has still to be developed. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power to make a clear statement on the issue. What are the activities which he proposes to close in the Gal Oya Valley? What are the activities he is going to run under the River Valleys Development Board in the Gal Oya Valley? There is a certain amount of misgiving among the employees of the Gal Oya Development Board with regard to their future. They do not know what is going to happen. I think a directive has gone from the Hon. Minister of Land asking the Gal Oya Board authorities to make certain activities.

**—දෙවනවර කියවීම** 

මුස්තාfපා මයා. (ஜனப் முஸ்தபா) (Mr. Mustapha) No! No!

සෙනරත් මයා. (திரு. செனாத்) (Mr. Senarath)

Why not? I have inquired from responsible officers of the Gal Oya Board and in fact I have inquired from the Hon. Minister himself. It was yesterday that I had the good fortune of meeting the Hon. Minister of State. I inquired from him what the plans are with regard to Gal Oya. He said that now that the River Valleys Development Board is being set up there is no necessity to continue the Gal-Oya Development Board. He also said that the work was more or less over and that the employees of the Board will be moved to the various other river valleys which are to be developed.

I have no objection to that. My point is that 50 per cent. of the work in the right bank is not completed yet. Even the work that is supposed to have been completed is still to be completed. My hon. Friend, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Social Services, who is my neighbour will agree. He had the good fortune of being the Minister of Finance even for a short time. I wish that he will be the Minister of Finance again some day because I know his capabilities.

## ගරු මන්නීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

And you will be his Parliamentary Secretary!

## සෙනරත් මයා.

(திரு. செனாத்) (Mr. Senarath)

want the Government-the Minister of Land-to make a statement with regard to the closure of certain activities in the Gal Oya

name the activities that will be closed and the activities that will be continued. There are certain misgivings and doubts in the minds of the employees of the Gal Oya Development Board with regard to the decision which the Government is going to take.

මුලාසනාරුඪ මන්නීතුම,

(தலேமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Presiding Member )

The hon. Member for Trincomalee, you have got just 20 minutes.

අ. භා. 7.40

එස්. එම්. මානික්කරාජා මයා. (නිකුණා මළය)

(திரு. எஸ். எம். மாணிக்கராஜா—திரு கோணமல்)

(Mr. S. M. Manickarajah—Trincomalee)

I must join other hon. Members in congratulating the Hon. Minister of Finance for the excellent Budget he has produced. It is certainly out the ordinary for the simple reason that these proposals were brought forward to meet an unprecedented situation. What was the state of the country when the National Government was formed? The Hon Minister of Finance and the Hon. Minister of Health explained the position. We too are in a position to know and we had, in fact, known that the economy was in a very disastrous state. It was in that context that we fought the elections. And during the elections what happened? There was infiltration of both Chinese and Russian personnel into this country, and we are all aware that wherever our Prime Minister went during the election campaign there were Chinese cameramen going about and taking photographs. Under those circumstances we know that if the Opposition had formed the Government our country would have changed hands.

Today, the Federal Party is being blamed for forming a National Government with the United Valley. I want the Government of am National Party. First and foremost I

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

As an illustration may I say that

[මානක් කරාජා මයා.]

must, on the Floor of the House tell the hon Members of the Opposition, that the most important factor that urged the Federal Party to join the United National Party was that we felt very strongly that there must be a Ceylon which we can call our country. Without a country of their own the Tamil-speaking people cannot fight for any right. That is why we joined the United National Party and formed the National Government.

In view of the financial situation in which the Finance Minister was placed, this Budget was brought to help the private and public sectors to go hard in hand and bring prosperity to the country.

In the private sector they are undertaking both industries and agriculture in order not only to bring down the prices of foodstuffs but also to reduce the unemployment in this Island. It is important for the Opposition to know that in handing over large acres of land to capitalists we are giving them only highland and not irrigable land. All the irrigable lands are being reserved for the peasants. We know that no private enterpreneur is going to undertake anything without ensuring that he will make a profit out of it. Therefore both sides of the House will agree that the private sector will make a good job of it.

Let us see what is happening in the public sector. For nine long years development had taken place: are we getting the return that we did expect from that development? I make bold to say that we are not getting even 50 per cent. of what we expected. Why? Many schemes have been started and peasants have been put on the land without providing them the bare facilities of channels of irrigation, with the result that, depending entirely on rain, they have cultivated one season after another and finally abandoned the land because the promised channels given to them.

in 1963 a scheme for the educated unemployed was started in Trincomalee. 36 educated youngsters enthusiastically banded themselves and went into cultivation. They cleared the jungle and raised a paddy crop in 1964. In that scheme they were promised not only paddy lands; there were all sorts of other promises such as provision of wells, cattle, poultry and so on. They cultivated paddy in 1964. Then what happened? There were the cyclone and the rains and all their crops failed I can tell you that in the meantime the Government took no steps to help them to dig even a well. They cultivated paddy in 1964 after clearing the jungle. But what happened? The cyclone raged and all their crops failed. In the meantime the Government took no steps whatever to help them. As a matter of fact, up to date they have not decided what kind of aid should be given to help them to sink wells. Under the circumstances what are these poor people, these unemployed youngsters, to do? They are on the streets today because they are not in a position to raise high-land crops. Even the work on the tanks is not over and the channels are not cut, and they are to start work in September or November. Furthermore, when the cyclone devastated the area, even encroachers were paid Rs. 80. But what did the educated youngsters get ? Rs. 50. When I asked the Government Agent why the Rs. 30 was not paid, he said: "They are not living on the land". How can they live on the land when there are no wells for them to cultivate the high-land? They cannot stay in the jungle. All factors that would help these people must be taken into account.

them the bare facilities of channels of irrigation, with the result that, depending entirely on rain, they colonization Scheme. I believe the have cultivated one season after channels had to be repaired. Cultianother and finally abandoned the vators were asked not to cultivate land because the promised channels because the water would be stopand irrigation facilities were not have colored to them.

Another thing that I must mention to you is the Moora River Colonization Scheme. I believe the vators were asked not to cultivate because the water would be stopand irrigation facilities because the water would be stopand irrigation facilities available. They were going to clear the given to them.

acre of land around other tanks instead. That was not given. Today, though the water is flowing through the channels, no work is being done, and these cultivators have had, as a result of the cyclone, to do relief work in order to earn a living. If the Government and the Land Development Department are going to treat cultivators in this fashion, not much be achieved. A different approach is necessary to ensure that the public sector will assist the Government to bring in more lands under cultivation. Therefore I say that before we decide to give lands to be opened up for cultivation, all the necessary materials, all the money that is required, all the machinary that is necessary, should be first brought in. If you have not sufficient machinery and everything else to go with it, please do not open up vast acres of land in different parts of the country but confine yourself to one particular area and get the best out of it. If the governments up to today had taken the necessary steps, I am sure our yield of pandy would have been at least one-third more. But unfortunately sufficient help had not been given to the peasants.

I would like to refer to one other matter and to no more as time is running short. I would like to ask the Government to think seriously about the overtime that is being paid to officers not only in government departments and corporations but also in the ports. With the overtime that you are paying I am sure you can employ an equal number of additional personnel. Most of the educated youths will be able to find jobs in those places if that is done.

Another thing that we are trying to help is tourism. Now, it is singularly unfortunate that the Tourist Bureau has not advertized Trincomalee or even mentioned that there is a first class hotel in Trincomalee, the Welcombe Hotel which can not only accommodate the best of tourists but can also give them the best of facilities—better entertainment in swimming and fishing. Strangely enough, Welcombe Hotel does not

appear in the map of the Tourist Board.

While dealing with this matter, I might say that there are many bays and inlets in Trincomalee where tourist cottages can be built and tourists can be attracted to come and occupy them for a month or two and have the sports they need in the sea at Trincomalee.

If the Hon. Minister will visit that place, he will see for himself what beautiful landscape and what good facilities there are for the tourist trade in and around Trincomalee. I know certain private companies or individuals rather are interested in tourism and they want to start such things in Trincomalee. I would only ask the Hon. Minister of State to give them all the encouragement because by doing so we will get valuable foreign exchange for this Island.

There is another matter which I wish to mention. I do not know whether I will be in order but I want to mention it. 'There are today over 75 oil tanks in Trincomalee lying idle. I do not know whether they will be used at any time by this Government. An oil refinery, I understand, is round the corner, but I do not know whether any oil will be stored in those tanks. Is it fair that we should allow those tanks to remain unused? What I am saying is subject to any foreign policy or other obstacle that is binding us. There are other countries willing to use our oil tanks to store oil. That question can be explored and if there is nothing to bind us in view of our foreign policy, I think we might lease them and make good money in foreign exchange from those unused tanks.

I would also like to address a word of caution to the Government. We must be slow in appointing defeated candidates in the recent elections to corporations or boards because, if they are appointed to positions where they will come in contact with the areas in which they contested, I am sure the people of those areas will not get a fair deal. I am not entirely opposed to their being appointed. If

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66— දෙවනවර කියවීම

[මානික් කරාජා මයා.]

by all means do it, but do not allow them to come in contact with anything that concerns the electorates which they have contested and lost, because human nature is such that things might turn out to be different.

Another matter which I must bring to the notice of this Government is something which is very much talked of in the place from where I come. There is a Commission sitting to inquire into the working of the C. W. E. According to the terms of reference, the inquiry is not only in regard to the conduct of the Chairman of the C. W. E Board but also in regard to the conduct of the Directors of the C. W. E. Board. What do we find? We find a member of the old board sitting on the new board appointed by this Government. I want to ask you whether it is fair. Are you telling the commissioners who are inquiring into this matter that the directors are above board or are you telling them that this particular director, now that he is in the new board, should not be found guilty or that no strictures should be passed?

After all, we must take a very clear and irreproachable view of such matters. We should not allow anyone to point a finger at this Government and say that it is doing just what the previous Government did; that they are appointing their friends into commissions and other places of authority; that they are putting the people against the commissioners who are sitting today. This is a matter which the Government must seriously take to heart and, if possible, rectify so that no one could possibly pass any strictures.

I do not wish to add anything further. Many points have been raised by different hon. Members. I have only referred to a few that struck me.

I want to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance once again for the clever and, if I may say so, very bold p.m. until 10 a.m. on Monday, budget he has presented to this 23rd August 1956, pursuant to House. I am also quite certain that avanaham or 9th August 1965.

he will take all steps possible to key up the various departments involved to view the entire thing as a whole. They must not view it in a sectional way, so as to favour a few and adversely affect the others.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege afforded me to speak on this occasion.

එකල් හි වේලාව අ. හා. 8 වූයෙන් කටයුතු අත් සිටුවා විවාදය කල් තබන ලදි.

එනැන් සිට විවාදය 1965 අශෝස්තු මස 23 වන සඳුදු පවත් වනු ලැබේ.

அப்போது பி.ப. 8 மணியாகிவிடவே சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, விவாதம் ஒத்தி வைக்கப்பெற்றது.

விவாதம் 1965 ஒகஸ்ட் 23 ஆம் திகதி திங்கட்கிழமை மீன ஆரம்பமாகும்.

It being 8 P.M. Business was inter-rupted, and the Debate stood adjourned.

Debate to be resumed on 23rd August, 1965.

> කල්තැබීම ஒத்திவைப்பு

#### ADJOURNMENT

මනු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මන විය.

" මත් තී මණ් බලය දන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය".— [ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජ්යවර්ධන].

" சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெறுமாக ".— [கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன] எனத் திர்மானிக் கப்பட்டது.

#### Resolved:

"That the House do now adjourn" .-[Hon. J. R. Jayewardene].

> මන් නි මණ් බලය ඊට අනුකූලව අ. භා. 8.1ට 1965 අශෝස්තු 9 වන දින සභා සම්මනිය අනුව, 1965 අශෝස්තු 23 වන සඳුදු පූ. හා. 10 වන නෙක් කල් ගියේ ය.

அதன்படி, சபை பி. ப. 8.1 க்கு சனபை, அதனது ஓகஸ்ட் 9, 1965 ஆம் தேதிய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க, 1965, ஒகஸ்ட் 23 திங்கட்கிழமை மு.ப. 10 மணி வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 8.1

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

# පුශ්තවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

வினுக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

දඹිගල්ල ස. නො. සේ. ගබඩාව

தம்பக்லை கூ. மொ. வி. நிலேயச் சாலே

C. W. E. DEPOT, DAMBAGALLA

325/65

ආර්. එම්. ವಿಶಿತ್ನಚ බණිඩා මයා. (බිබිලෙ)

(திரு. ஆர். எம். தர்மதாச பண்டா— 1980)

(Mr. R. M. Dharmadasa Banda—Bibile) වාණිජ හා චෙළද ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලි මේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය: (අ) 1965.5.11 වැනි දින හෝ ඊට පෙර දිනක දඹගල්ල ස. තො. ස. ගබඩාවේ මුදල් සොරකමක් සිදු වූ බව එතුමා දන් නවාද ? (ආ) නැතිවූ මුදල් පුමාණය කොපමණද ? (ඉ) සොරකම සිදු වූ කාලයේදී මුදල් බාරව සීට් නිලධාරියාගේ නම කුමක්ද? (ඊ) ඔහු දුරු තනතුර කුමක්ද? (උ) මේ සොරකම සම්බන්ධව දෙපාතීමේන්තුවෙන් පරීකෳණයක් පවත්වන ලද්දේද? එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (ඌ) මේ කාරණය සම්බන් ධයෙන් ස. තො. ස. පුධාන කාර්යා ලය පරීකෘණයක් පවත්වන ලද්දේද? එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (එ) මෙම මුදල් අයකර ගැනීමට කුමණ කියා මාර්ගයක් ගන්නේද?

வர்த்தக, சியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளு மன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட விரு: (அ) தம்பகல்ல கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனவு நிலே யச் சாவேயில் 11.5.65 அன்றே அல்லது அதற்கு முன்போ பணம் களவாடப்பட்டது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) களவாடப்பட்ட தொகை என்ன? (இ) களவு நடைபெற்ற பொழுது பணத்துக்குப் பொறுப்பாயிருந்த உத்தியோகத்தரின் பெயர் என்ன? (ஈ) அவர் வகித்த பதவி யாதா? (உ) இக்களவு சம்பந்த மாய் திணேக்கள விசாரணே நடாத்தப்பட்டுள் ளதா? ஆகெனில், எப்பொழுதா? (ஊ) இவ் விடயம் சம்பந்தமாய் கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற் பனவு நிலேயத்தின் தலேமை அலுவலகத்தால் விசாரணே ஒன்று நடாத்தப்பட்டதா? ஆமெ னில் எப்பொழுது? (எ) இப்பணத்தை அற விடுவதற்கு எடுக்கப்படும் நடவடிக்கைகள்

யாவை?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that there was a theft of cash at the C.W.E. Depot; Dambagalla, on or before 11.5.65; (b) What is the amount involved? (c) What is the name of the officer who was in charge of cash at the time of the theft? (d) What was the post he held? (e) Has a Departmental inquiry been held into this theft? and if so when? (f) Has an inquiry been: held by the C. W. E. Head Office regarding this matter and if so, when? (g) What steps will be taken to recover this money?

## එස්. ඒ. පිරිස් මයා. (වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ **ඇම**නිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

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

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) රු. 11,981.65. (ඉ) ඇල්. පුන න්දු මහතා. (ඊ) ගබඩා භාරව සිටින ගබඩා සහකරු. (උ) ඔව්, 1965.5.25 දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් දින පරීකෘණයක් අරඹන ලදී. (ඌ) විනයාන කුලව කිුිිිිිිිි කිරීම පිණිස ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද චෝදනාවන්ට ලත් පිළිතුරු කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. (එ) අඩුවූ මුදල ඇල්. පුනාන්දු මහතා විසින් පියවිය යුතුය. මුදල් ඔහු විසින් නොගෙවුවහොත් අයවිය යුතු මුදලින් කොටසක් වශයෙන් ඔහු විසින් තබන ලද රු. 1,000 බලෙන්ම අයකරගනු ලැබේ. ඉන්පසු රකුණ සංසථාවට ඉල්ලමක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ පැතය ගැන සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

(அ) ஆம். (ஆ) ரூபா 11,981/65. (இ) திரு. எல். பெனுண்டோ. (ஈ) நிலேயத்தின் பொறுப் பாயுள்ள களஞ்சிய உதவியாளர். (உ) ஆம். திணேக்கள விசாரணே 25.5.65 இல் நடை Digitized by Noolaham பற்றது (ஊ) சுமத்தப்பட்ட குற்றச்சாட்டுக்

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

[එක්. ඒ පිරිස් මගා.] களுக்கான பதில்கள், தகுந்த நன்னடத்தை நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் நோக்கத்துக்காக, இப் போது கவனத்துக்கு எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. (எ) குறைவுபடும் பணம் திரு. எல். பெர்னுண் டோவினுல் கட்டப்படுதல் வேண்டும். இப் பணம் அவரால் கொடுக்கப்படாளிட்டால், அவரது பிணேப்பணமாகிய ரூபா 1,000/-அறவிடும் தொகையில் ஒரு பகுதியாக அப கரிக்கப்படும். அதன்பின்னர், காப்புறுதிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திலிருந்து பெறுதல் பற்றிய கேள்வி எடுபடும்.

(a) Yes. (b) Rs. 11,981.65. (c) Mr. L. Fernando. (d) Store Assistant in charge of the depot. (e) Yes. A departmental inquiry was taken up on 25.5.65. (f) Replies to the charges framed are now receiving attention with a view to taking disciplinary action. (g) The shortage will have to be made good by Mr. L. Fernando. If the money is not paid in by him, his security of Rs. 1,000 will be seized in part recovery. Thereafter the question of a claim on the Insurance Corporation will be taken up.

## වැගම විවිධ සේ වා සමුපකාර සමිතිය, මොනරාගල

வேகம் பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம், மொனருகவே

WEGAMA MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, MONERAGALA

326/65

ධර්මදුස බණ් වා මයා.

(திரு. தர்மதாச பண்டா)

(Mr. Dharmadasa Banda)

වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලි මේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) මොනරාගල දිස් නික් කයේ සීමාසහින වෑගම විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සම්තියේ කළ මනාකරු වශයෙන් එච්. ඒ. ආරියරත්න මහතා වැඩ කළ බව එතුමා දත්තවාද? (ආ) ඔහුගේ සේවා කාලය එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ඉ) ඔහු මෙම තනතුරු අත් හාරියේ මන්ද? (ඊ) ඔහුගේ කාලයේ දී මුදල් හිඟයක් තිබූ බව එතුමා දන් නවාද? (උ) මෙම මුදල් හිඟය සම්බාත් බලයන් laha එම oun ඒ ton ආරියරත් න නමැනි

කළමනාකරු වගකිව යුතු බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඌ) එසේ නම්, මේ මුදල් අයකර ගැනීම සඳහා කිසිදු පියවරක් ගෙන නැත්තේ මන්ද? (එ) අපුමාදව මෙම මදල් අයකර ගැනීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளு மன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட விடு: (அ) மொனருக்ஸ் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள வேகம் பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கம், விமிறெட்டின் மனேஜராக திரு. எச். ஏ. ஆரியரத்ன கடமை யாற்றிஞர் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அவருடைய சேவைக்காலத்தை அவர் கூறு வாரா? (இ) அவர் என் அப்பதவியைத் தூறந் தார்? (ஈ) அவருடைய சேவைக் காலத்தில் காசுக் குறைவொன்று காணப்பட்டது என் பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) அக்காசுக் குறை வுக்கு இம்மனேஜர்தான் பொறுப்பென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஊ) ஆமெனில், இக்காசை அறவிடுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கைகள் ஏன் எடுக்கப் பட வில்லே. (எ) காலதாமதமின்றி காசை அறவிடுவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப் LITTE?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that Mr. H. A. Ariyaratne worked as the Manager of the Wegama Multi-purpose Cooperative Society Ltd., the Moneragala District? (b) Will he give the period of his service? (c) Why did he give up the post? (d) Is he aware that there was a shortage of money during his time? (e) Is he aware that this Manager was responsible for the shortage of money? (f) If so, why have no steps been taken to recover this meney? (g) Will he take steps to recover this money without delay?

එස්. ඒ. පීරිස් මයා. (திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்) (Mr. S. A. Peeris)

(අ) මොණරාගල දිස්තුික්කයේ "සීමා සහිත වෑගම විවිධ සේවා සමූපකාර සමි තිය " නමින් සමිතියක් නැත. එසේ වුවත් වෑගම්පත්තු විවිධසේ වා සමුපකාර සමිතිශේ

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

කළමනාකරු වශයෙන් වැඩ කෙළේය. (ආ) 1958.7.1 සිට 1961.3.20 දක්වා. (ඉ) ඔහු සේවයෙන් ඉල්ලා අස්වූයේය. (ඊ) 1962.12 31 දින සමිතියේ ශේෂ පනුය අනුව පෙන්වා ඇති මුදල් අඩුව රු. 2,607.89 කි. (උ) කළමනාකාර එච්. ඒ. ආරියරත් න මහතාගේ සේවා කාලය තුළදී ඔහු අතිනුත්, තවත් සේචකයින් අතිනුත්, සමිතියේ තිලධාරීත් කිහිප දෙනෙක් අතිනුත් සමිතියේ මුදල් පරිහරණය වී තිබේ. මෙම මුදල් අඩුව අයකරගැනීම සඳහා එච්. ඒ. ආරියරත් න මහතාවත්, සමිතියේ මුදල් පරිහරණය කළ සේ වකයින් ටත්, සමිතියේ නිලබාරීන් ටත් විරුද්ධව සමූපකාර සමිති ආඥුපණතේ 53 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ නඩු තීන්දවක් ඉල්ලීමට සමිතිය විසින් කියා කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. කළමනාකරු වගකියයුතු දැයි නිගමනය කළහැක්කේ එම නඩුව තීන්දු වූවායින් පසුවයි. (ඌ) පැත නගින්නේ නැත. (එ) නඩු තීන්දුව ලැබුණු වහාම එම තීත්දුව අනුව කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ.

(அ) மொனருகலே மாவட்டத்தில் வரையறுக் கப்பட்ட வேகம் பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் என்னும் பெயரில் ஒரு சங்கமும் இல்லே. ஆயினும், திரு. எச். ஏ. ஆரியாத்ன என்னுமொருவர் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட வேகம் பத்து பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தில் மனேஜராகக் கடமையாற்றினர். (ஆ) 1.7.58 தொடக்கம் 20. 3. 61 வரை. (இ) அவர் பதவி யிலிருந்து விலகிஞர். (ஈ) 31.12.62 ஆம் திகதிய ஐந்தொகையின் பிரகாரம் ரூபா 2,607/89 காசுக்குறைவு காணப்பட்டது. (உ) திரு. எச். ஏ. ஆரியாத்னுவின் சேவைக்காலத் தில், அவரும் சங்கத்தின் ஏனேய ஊழியர் களும் பல உத்தியோகத்தர்களும் சங்கத்தின் பணத்தைக் கையாண்டார்கள். திரு. எச். ஏ. ஆரியரத்னுடெயிருந்தும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஊழியர்கள், உத்தியோகத்தர்களிடமிருந்தும் இக்குறைவுபடும் பணத்தை அறவிடுவதற்காக, கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கக் கட்டினச்சட்டத்தின் 53 வது பிரிவின் கேழ் நடுத்தீர்வை அளிக்கும்படி இச்சங்கம் கோரியது. நடுத்தீர்வை அளிக்கப் பட்டதன் பின்னரே, இக்காசுக்குறைவிற்கு மனேஜர் தான் பொறுப்பாளியா என்பது பற்றித் தீர்மானிக்கப்படும். (ஊ) விடை எழாது. (எ) நடுத்தீர்வை அளிக்கப்பட்ட வுடன் அதன் பிரகாரம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்

LIBLD.

(a) There is no Society by the the name of Wegama M.P.C.S. Ltd., in Moneragala District. However one H. A. Ariyaratne worked as the Manager of Wegampattu M.P.C.S. Ltd. (b) 1.7.58 to 20.3.61. (c) He resigned from the post. According to the balance sheet as at 31.12.62 there was a shortage of Rs. 2,607.89. (e) During the period of service of Mr. H. A. Ariyaratne, he as well as other employees and several officers of the Society handled its funds. The Society has asked for an award under Section 53 of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance to recover this shortage from Mr. H. A. Ariyaratne, the employees concerned and the officers of the Society. It is only after the award is given that it can be decided whether the Manager is responsible for the shortage. (f) Does not arise. (g) As soon as the award is received action will be taken accordingly.

බකිණිගහවෙල—පුබ්බාර පාර. මොන**රා**ගල

பகினிக்காவெல-புப்பரா வீதி, மொன்றுகல

BAKINIGAHAWELA-PUBBARA ROAD, MONERAGALA

327/65

ධර්මදස බණ්ඩා මයා.

(திரு. தர்மதாச பண்டா) (Mr. Dharmadasa Banda)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) මොනරා ගල ඡන් දදුයකු කොට්ඨාශයේ බකිණිගන වෙල පුබ්බාර පාර රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාර්ත මේන්තුව පවරා ගන්නා ලද්දේ කව ුද ? (ආ) කලින් තිබූ රජය මෙම පාර සැදීම සඳහා මුදල් වෙන් කළේද යන වග එතුමා පුකාශ කරනවාද ? (ඉ) එසේ නම්, කො පමණද ? (ඊ) පසුගිය මැතිවරණ කාලයේ දී මෙම පාරේ වැඩ හදිසියෙන් පටන් ගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) මෙම පාර සැදීම සඳහා අනුමැති ලබාගෙන තිබේද ? එසේ නම්, අනුමැතිය දුන් නිලධාරියාගේ නම හා තනතුර කුමක්ද? (ඌ) මේ පාර සඳහා මේ දක්වා කොපමණ මුදලක් ගෙවා තිබේද? (එ) මෙම පාර සැදීමේ වැඩ බාරව Digitized by Noolaham Fසිබියඹ්වර්සියර්ගේ නම කුමක්ද? (ඒ) ඔහු

oolsham org Lagyanaham org

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

[බර්මදාස බණ්ඩා මයා.]
සතුටුදයක ලෙස වැඩය සම්පූර්ණ කර
තිබේද? (ඔ) මහා මැතිවරණය පසුවූවත්
සමගම මෙම පාරේ වැඩ හදිසියෙන් ම
නැවැත්වූ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඕ)
මේ පාර සැදීමේ වැඩ සම්බන්ධයෙන් දූෂණ
තිබූ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ක) මේ
කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් එතුමා කිනම්
කියා මාර්ගයක් ගන්නෝ ද?

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலே, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) மொனருகலே மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள பகின் ககாவெல-புப்பாா வீதி எப்பொழுது அரசாங் கக் கட்டுவேலேத் திணேக்களத்தால் கையேற் றப்பட்டது? (ஆ) இவ்வீதியை அமைப் பதற்கு முன்னுள் அரசாங்கத்தினுல் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதா என்பதை அவர் கூறு வாரா? (இ) ஆமெனில், ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொகை எவ்வளவு? (ஈ) கடந்த பொதுத் தேர்தலின்போது சடுதியாய் இவ்வீதியில் வேலே ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) இவ்வீதியை அமைப்பதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் பெறப்பட்டதா ? ஆமெனில் அங்கீ காரம் வழங்கிய உத்தியோகத்தரின் பெயரும் பதவியும் என்ன? (ஊ) இற்றைவரை இவ் வீதிக்குச் செலவிடப்பட்ட தொகை என்ன? (எ) இவ்வீ தி அமைக்கும் வேஃக்குப் பொறுப் பாயிருந்த மேற்பார்வையாளரின் பெயர் என்ன? (ஏ) அவர் அவ்வேலேயைத் திருப்தி காமாய் செய்து முடித்துள்ளாரா? (ஐ) பொதுத் தேர்தல் முடிந்தவுடன் இவ்வீதியில் நடைபெற்ற வேலே சடுதியாய் நிறுத்தப்பட் டுள்ளது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஒ) இவ்வீ தி அமைக்கும் வேலே தொடர்பாய் அநேக ஒழுங்கீனங்கள் நடைபெற்றுள்ளன என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஓ) இவ்விடயம் சம்பந்தமாய் அவர் மேற்கொள்ளவிருக்கும் நடவடிக்கை யாது?

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a)
When was the BakinigahawelaPubbara road in the Moneragala
District taken over by the Public
Works Department? (b) Will he state
whether money has been allocated
for the construction of this road by
the former Government? (c) If so,
how much? (d) Is he aware that the
work on this road was suddenly started during the last General Election changes in the same of the construction of the constr

(e) Has sanction been obtained to construct this road, and if so, what is the name and the designation of the officer who gave the approval? (f) How much has been spent on this road so far? (g) What is the name of the overseer who was in charge of the construction of this road? (h) Has he completed the work satisfactorily? (i) Is he aware that the work on this road was suddenly stopped immediately after the General Election? (j) Is he aware that there were malpractices in connection with the construction of this road? (k) What action will he take regarding this matter?

## ශරු මොන්ටේගු ජයවිකුම (රජයේ වැඩ, නැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம—அர சாங்கக் கட்டுவேலே, தபால், தந்திப் போக்கு வரத்து அமைச்சர்)

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

(අ) මෙම පාර පවරා ගැනීමට 63.10.4 වැනි දින තීරණය කළ නමුත් එය කියාත්මක කළ හැකි වූයේ 1965.1.26 වැනි දින දීය. (ආ) ඔව්. (ඉ) රු. 43,000ක ඇස්තමේන්තුවකින් රු. 10,000ක් වැඩ සදහා දෙන ලදී. (ඊ) ඔව්. (උ) ඔව්. හිටපු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අණපරිදි රජයේ වැඩ අඛාභකාව සිටි එච්. ආර්. පෝමරත්න මහතා. (ඌ) රු. 4,451. (එ) එම්. එස්. එම්. ජවුf පර් මහතා. (ඒ) වැඩ නිමකර නැත. එය කරගෙන යයි. (ඔ) වැඩ නවතා නැත. (ඕ) නැත. (ක) පැන නොනහී.

(அ) பாதையை எடுப்பதற்கு 4.10.63 ம் திகதியில் தீர்மானம் எடுக்கப்பட்டும் 26.1.65 ல் தான் இத் தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முடிந்தது. (ஆ) ஆம். (இ) 43,000/- மதிப் பீட்டில் 10,000/- விடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. (ஈ) ஆம். (உ) ஆம். அப்பொழுது உள்ள அமைச்சரின் கட்டளேப்படி பகிரங்கவேலே அதிபர் திரு. எச். ஆர். பிரேமாத்தினவால். (ஊ) ரூபா 4451/- (எ) ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். ஜவுபர். (ஏ) வேலே இன்னும் முடிக்கப்படா மல் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெறுகிறது. (ஐ) வேலே நிறுத்தப்படவில்லே. (ஓ) இல்லே. (ஓ) எழ ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

(a) A decision was made on 4.10.63 to take over this road, but it was possible to implement it only on 26.1.65. (b) Yes. (c) Out of an estimate for Rs. 43,000 an amount of Rs. 10,000 was released. (d) Yes. (e) Yes. Mr. H. R. Premaratne,

Director of Public Works on a directive given by the then Hon'ble Minister. (f) Rs. 4,451. (g) Mr. M. S. M. Jauffer. (h) The work has not been completed and is yet in progress. (i) Work was not stopped. (j) No. (k) Does not arise.

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2 වන පුශ් නයේ (ආ) කොටසට දෙන ලද පිළිතුරෙනි සඳහන් කර ඇති ලේ ඛනය

සමතුන්ට දෙන ලද සියළුම පන්වීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විස්තර ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශ 1964 දෙසැම්බර් මස 4 වැනි දින හා 1965 මාර්තු මස 22 දින අතර කාලය තුළදී ජේහපඨ අනුව පහන ඇක්වේ

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	ශීෂයගුරු පත්වීමක්ද/රජය විසින් පවරා ගත්තා ලද පාසලක සේවය කිරීමේ හේතුවෙන් ද යන වග ර	රජය විසින් පවරා ගන්නා ලද යෝජින පාසලක සේවය කිරීම නිසා	99	en @ n	·· @9	:: @\$	99		: 000	:: @P	 000	මහරගම ගුරු විදුහලේ පුහුණුව සඳහා තෝරී ඇතිනිසා	පවරු ගන්නා ලද යෝජින පාසලක ජේවය කිරීම සඳහා	මහරගම ගුරු විදුහලේ පුහුණුව සඳහා තේරී ඇති නිසා	පවරාගන්නා ලද යෝජින පාසලක සේවය කිරීම නිසා	000	.: @\$	ශිෂ්‍යගුරු පත්වීම	මහරගම ඉරු විදුහලේ පුහුණුව ස <b>ඳහා සෝ</b> රී ඇතිනිසා
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	1964.12.4 සිට 1965.3.22 දක්වා කාලය තුල පේ සස්ඨ සමක් ගුරුවරුන් පන් කරන ලද පාසල් පිහිටි ජනරු කොට්ඨාශ	ව දෙන වූ Digitize	の も ed k	@ \$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	4 00 00	ම ත aha	® Par F	စ္စ ခ Oui Iau	ම ත nda	මුව tion	10. දෙඩන්ගස්ලන්ද	11. රත්නපුරය	12. එ®	13. එම	14. පැල්මඩුල්ල	15. එම	16. එම	17. බලන්ගොඩ	18, එම
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පාසල රජයවිසින් පවරාගන්නා ලද දිනය	1	1		:	. 62. 3.15	6.	64 0	. 0		1 6			1	0. 59.10, 1	0 00		60.10.28	1	1	1	1	1	60.10.28
පාසලක ෂේවය කිරීමේ හේතුවෙන් නම පාසලේ නම	1	1			කැ/කෑගල්ල රෝ. ක. බා. වි.	කැ/වැලිකන්ද ජනපද යෝ. පා. 64	0	(P)	) (E	කැරිනෑගල බාලිනා මෙය සි				කා/හපුවිට පල්ලේගම යෝ.පා. 59.10.	See Lead New May 188		කැ/නිනට්පන කන්ද යෝ.පා.		1	1	1 4	1	කෑ/ගිනටීපන කන්ද යෝ.පා.
ශිෂාහගුරු පන්වීමක්ද/රජයවීසින් පවරා ගන්නා ලද පාසලක සේව්ය කිරීමේ හේතුවේන් ද යන වග	මහරගම ගුරු ව්දුහ <b>ේ</b> පුහුණුව යඳහා තේථ ඇති නිසා	0 1		9 9	ාසල් යේවය අනුව ස්වයට පත් කිරීම	පවරා ගන්නා ලද යෝජිත පාසලක සේවය කිරීම සහෝ	9	9	95	සැල් සේවය අනව	S 48	සඳහා තේරී ඇති නිසා එම		ාා රා ගත්තා ලද මයා දුණ්ඩාම් දින පින		මහරගම ගුරු විදූහලේ පුහුණුව යඳහා තෝරී ඇති නිසා	මය කිරීම	නිසා මහරගම ග.වී.පු.ස.නේ. ඇති නිසා	99	.:	.:. ®®		රජයට පවරා ගන්නා ලද යෝ. ූ පා. සේවය කිරීම නිසා
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පන් කරනු ලැබ පාසල් විල නම	ර/විෂේසුරිය සුමණ ම. වී.	ර/අයගම ම. විදුසාලය	ර/අයගම. ම. විහාලය	ර/කරවිට ම. ම. වී.	කෑ/හෙට්ට්මුල්ල ම. වි.	ක/වැලිකන්ද පාසල	90	99	9	කැ/කැගලු බාලිකා ම. වී.	කැ/කෑගලු ම. වි.	9	කැ/පින්නවල ම. වී.	කා/වඩුපොල පාසල	කෑ/කැකිරිගොඩ පාසල	කැ/හෙම්මාතගම ම. වි.	කෑ/ගැටනේරිකන්ද වි.	කෑ/දුදිගම ම. වී.	කෑ/මාවතගොඩ ම. ම. වි.	කා/ගලපිටමඩ ම. වී.	කෑ/දරණියගල ම. වී.	කෑ/යක්ඇල්ල ම. වි.	කැ/දෙනවකවත්ත වි.
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පත්වීමෙ දිනය	65.3, 1	65.3, 1	65.2.22	65.3.15	65.1. 6	65.1. 6	65.1. 6	65.1. 6	65.1. 6	65.2.16	65.3, 1	65.3. 1	65.3.15	65.3.15	65.2. 1	65.2.22	65.3.15	65.2.22	65.2.22	65.3. 1	65.3.15	65.3.15	65.3.15
පන්කරන ලද මජාෂේඨ සමත් ගුරුවරුන්ගේ නම	එමී. සෝමතිලක මයා,	සි. පි. ගුණයේන මයා.	ඩබ්. කෝ. හැන්ඩ් මයා.	ඊ. එම්. එස්. හේමරත්න මිය	එව්. ටී. සේනානායක මිය	එව්. එමලිනූ නෝනා මිය	රක්. ජී. පෙරේමා මිය.	ෙක්. එන්. පෞඩිමැණිකා මිය	එම. ඒ. සෝමලනං ඔය	එස්. ඒ. සුමනාවනි මැණිකේ මිය.	ඩබ. කේ. ඩී. ආරියසේන මයා	ඩී. එම්. බී. දිසානායක මයා	ඩබලීව. ඇම. ධනවති මිය.	එන්. පී. ලීලාවනි මිය.	ජේ. පුළමාවකි මිය.	ඩබ. ඩි. පපුමසිරි මයා.	වයි. ඇම්. අබේසුන්දර මිය	ජ. ඒ. ධී. බර්නාඩු මයා	පී. වී. ඒ. විකුමරත්ත මයා	පව. පම. පස්. මන්රන් මය	C. W. McGrey G.C.	ප. කටැණාරතන මයා. 	පස. අාර. නවරත්තබංඩා මයා
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පාසල රජයවිසින් පවරාගන්නා ලද දිනය 3. 63. 6. 4	61. 3.15	63. 2. 6	64. 9. 1	61. 9.29	63. 7.26	63. 7. 5	61. 9.29	64. 9. 1	1 ::		1 :	1 ::	1 ::	!	1 ::	1	1 ::	1	1		.8. 62.12.15	ļ	1	1	1
පාසලක සේවය කිරීමේ හේතුවෙන් නම් පාසලේ නම් පැ මහ/වෙරජගස්තින්න යෝ.පා.	මහ/යටපාත යෝ. සා.	කළ්/ගලවීට යෝ. පා.	තු/ඉහරුවත්ත යෝ. පා.	කළ්/ඉන්නැපාන අන්නදස්සි යෝ. පා.	කළ/කළුගල උතුර යෝ. පා 63.	කළු/කජ්ගල දකුණ යෝ.පා	කළ්/ඉත්තැපාන අත්තදශ්සි යෝ. පා.	තු/ඉතුරුවත්ත මෙරී. පා.	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1.	බ/දුල්ගොල්ල අයොක බෞ.ව්. 62.12.15	1	1	1	1
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ශීෂුත්තුරු පත්වීමක්ද/රජය විසින් පවරා ගන්නා ලද පාසලක සේවය කිරීමේ හේතුවෙන් ද යන වග රජයට පවරාගන්නා ලද යෝජික පාසලක සේවය කිරීම නිසා	මත	9	@9	9	99	@@	<b>®</b>	69	මහරගම ගු.වී.සු.ස.තේ. නිසා	@\$	@ \$	@@	@\$	<b>®</b> \$	9	99	9	@ D	9	88	නාන පාසැලේ සේවය කිරීම	නිසා ශිෂාගුරු පන්වීම	99	@ <b>\$</b>	9
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පත් කරනු ලැබූ පාසල් වල නම් මහ/වෙරඑගස්හින්න වී.	මහ/යටපාන වී.	නු/කදලපාල ම. වී.	නු/හොල්බෲක් වී.	නු/මාස්වේල වී.	නු/ඉඩමලන්ද වී.	නු/තුටයාපනන වී.	නු/මතුරට වී.	නු/ගත්තෑව වී.	ගා/ශාන්ත මරියා ම. වි.	ගා/තෙරේසා බා. ම. වී.	ගා/රිච්මන්ඩ් ම. වී.	ගා/මහිත්ද ම. වී.	ගා/පිච්මන්ඩ් ම. වී.	ගා/වළුරඹ ම. වී.	<b>@</b> \$	ගා/උඩුගම ම. වී.	භා∕ <b>රේවක ම. වි.</b>	ගා/සිද්ධාර්ත ම. වී.	ගා/රාජපක්ෂ ම. වී.	ගා/කතලව ම. වී.	න/මකුලැලීල ව.	බ/රිල්පොල ගොඩගම වී.	තු/කෝපාලපුරම දෙමළ මිනු.වී.	නි/පෙරියකින්නියා මුස්ලිම	0
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පත්වීමේ දිනය 65.3.15	65.3.15	65.2.22	65.3. 1	65.2.22	65.2.22	65.2.22	65.2.23	65.3. 1	65.1. 6	65.3. 1	65.1.11	65.3.15	65.3.15	65.2.22	65.3. 1	65.2.22	65.3. 1	65.3, 1	65.3. 1	65.3. 1	03.1. 0	65.2. 1	65.2.13	65.2.13	65.2.13
පත්කරන ලද ජෛයෂ්ඨ සමක් ගුරුවරුන්ගේ නම් එන්. ඩබ්. ඒ. නන්දවනී මිය	ජී. ඩී. අලිස්සා මිය.	එස්. ඩබ්. ඇග්නස් මිය.	එල්. පී. මුතුනායක මීය	ඩබ්. කේ. එස්. ජයානන්ද මයා.	ඩී. එස්. ජේ. සිරිවර්ධන මයා	එව්. පි. සාපිනෝනා මිය	ඩබ. එල්. ඩි. එව. ද අල්විස් මිය	ඩී. ඒ. රොස්ලින්නෝනා මිය	ඊ. ඒ. ඩී. ලපුමසිංහ මයා.	එස්. බී. නාගහවත්ත මෙවීය	ඊ. ඒ. පී. චිකුමසිංහ මයා	කෝ. මජ්. පී. ආරියදස මයා	ආර්. කෝ. ජී. සිල්වා මයා.	එල්. කේ. සිලවනි මිය.	ඩබලිව. එව්. හේමවති මිය	ඒ. ජයනිලක මයා	එව්. සි. ඇල්. ශේඛ්යේල් මයා	කේ. චිනුාතන්ද මයා	එමී. පී. සියදස මයා.	එල්. එස්. දන්නනාරායන මයා	ළම. ඩ. සුසලා ජෙසෙසංහ මෙවය.	එස්. කෝ. වීරසුරිය මයා.	එව. එව්. එම්. තාලිබ මයා	එමී. ටී. සෙගුවිපිල් මයා	එව්. එම්. කාමුර්දින් මයා.
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2.4 සිට 1965 නාලය කුල ෙ ගුරුවරුන් ලද පාසල් වි තිද කොට්ඨාග	6	කුවරඑළිය	9	කොත්මලේ	හතුරන්කෙත	9	9	60	බෙන්තර ඇල් පිටිය	9	ගාල්ල	මත	9	බද්දේගම	99	නිතිදුම	බලපිටිය	9	9	නබරාදුව	වල්දිසාරම්වල	ವಿಕ್ಷಿದ್ದೆ	තිකුණාමලය	මුනුහ	9
1964.1 දක්වා? සමන් කරන ජුදු	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	ool	ti <b>2</b> ed l aham	by a	lodlah   aav	a <b>k</b> i ana	Fig.	uidd n.or	a <b>l</b> €o	56.	57.	58.	26.	.09	.19	62.	63.	64.	.69	.99	67.

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ිල විසින් න්නා නය														00	ශිෂ්ර	) ca					
පාසල රජය විසින් පුවරාගන්නා ලද දිනය	63.11.1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
පාසලක සේවය කිරීමේ හේතුවෙන් නම් පාසලේ නම්	මාර/බෝපිටිය යෝ. පා.			1	:	:	1	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		!
ශිෂාහගුරු පත්වීමක්ද/රජය විසින් පවරා ගත්තා ලද පාසලක ජේවය කිරීමේ තේතුවෙන් ද යන වග	රජයට පවරා ගන්නා ලද යෝ ජින පාසලක සේවය කිරීම නිසා	මහරගම ගුරු විදුහලේ පුහුණුව සඳහා තේරි ඇති නිසා	හරගම ගුරු විදුහලේ පුහුණුව සඳහා තේරී ඇති නිසා	 @p	<b>60</b>	9	9		.:	.:				:			::	::	::		::
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සන්වීමේ දිනය දිනය	65.2. 1	65.1. 6	65. 3.	65. 3.	65. 3.15	65. 3.	65. 3.	65. 3.	65. 3.	65. 3.	65	65. 3.15	65. 3.	65. 3.	65. 3.15	65. 3.	65. 3.	65. 3.	65.3.	65. 3.	65 3.15
දු පන්කරන ලද මජයසේ සමන් ගුරුවරුන්ගේ නම	ටයිටග් ජයවිකුම මය .	පී. ඩබ. අාර්. චිකුමරත්ත	ඩී. ජී. යහම්පත්	ෙජ. කේ. වී. පොන්සේකා	එම. ඒ. දබරේ	ඇල්. බී. ඇන්. ඇන්. සිබව	ඩී. මෙජ්. ජී. දයාසිලී	ආර්. කෝ. සිල්වා	ඩි. ඇස්. සමරකුංග	එස්. එස්. ගුණරත්න	එව්.ඇම්.ඇම්. පුනාන්දු මෙනෙවිය 65.	පී.ජී.ඩී.කේ.එස්, තියඩෝරා	මේ. ජී. බී. අල්විශ්	ඇස්. පී. කරුණාවනී	ඩබලිව. ඇස්. ආර්. පුතාන්දු	13		මේ. ඒ. මෙමරත්න	පී. වයි. අයිරින්	ಟೆ. ಫೀಟೆ. ಂಆಂಕಿರು	ෙක්. එව. ඇල්. පැනිස්
35.3.22 පේස්ථ පන් පිහිටි	:	:	:	:	:	Gc	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	i		:	:	බස්ස	:
1964.12.4 සිට 1965.3.22 දක්වා කාලය කුල ජොෂ්ඨ සමක් ගුරුවරුන් පන් කරන ලද පාසල් පිගිටි ජන්ද කොට්ඨාශ	කින්	මැද කොළඹ	මාද කොළඹ	9	9	කොලොන්තාව	9	මොඅල්ල	@ \$	00	දකුණු කොළඹ	ම්	ලනෑල <u>ාග</u> ල	60	@ <del>Q</del>	කැස්බෑව	9	9	අවිශ්යාවේල්ල	දෙනිවල-ගල්.කිශ්ස	කොට්ටාව
1964.15 දක්වා ය සමත් කරන පරන	68.	.69	<b>D</b> igiti noola	zed ahar	n.or	N⊠ol g∣a	ladai avai	n <del>a</del> raha	m.o	ation g	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.

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செய்யப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக

පරිශිෂ්ටග

## கிரு 2 " பி " கீகான விடையிற் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அறிக்கை—பது 766

中国山南西市

சி. பா. து. பத்திரம் பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு 4.12.64 தொடக்கம் 22.3.65 வரை அளிக்கப்பட்ட கூல நியமனங்களி பற்றிய விபரங்கள்--தேர்தல் தொகுத்கள் பிரகாரம்

ஒன்றில் பா.சாவே அர வ காரண சாங்கத்திடம் எவேவின் உரித்தனிக் பெயர் கப்பட்ட இகதி	6,1,65	Say.	Cont	bug .	God	Cong	egut	4.5.64	Cong	· 100	1
	e @	:	5.117.	:	:	:	:	161	:	:	
சா சாவே ஒன்றில் புரிந்த சேவை காரண மாயின் பாடசாலேயின் பெயர்	கு/மடற்றியகொல்ல உத்தேச பாடுகாவே	de la constant de la	கு உடத் தமிற்ற உத்.பா.	fun	Cong	Cost	Cont	கு/அம்பகொட்ட தேச பாடசாவே	600	604	1
ியமன் பா பெம் உரித் ல ஒன்றில் ரண்மான	ரசாங்கத்திடம் உரித்தனிக்கப் பட்ட உத்தேச பாடசாலே ஒன்றில் புரிந்த சேவை காரணமாக						:	:		:	ஆசிரியர் கலாசாலேயில் பெறுதற்குத் தெரிவு
ஆசிரியர் நீ அரசாங்கத்தி 1.ட பாடசா? சவை கா நியமனமா	\$ BLD \$ GENON										
CROMON—PARTON—PA	அரசாங்கத்திடம் பட்ட உத்தேச ப புரிந்த சேவை	and the same of th	ego.	OF CONTRACT OF CON	Opp	Cons	Sold Services	Sec.	E .	Se Se	មេសាធិបា មេសាធិមា
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<b>மாணவ—ஆசிரியர் நியமனமா</b> அல்லது அரசாங்கத்திடம் உரித் பா தலிக்கப்பட்ட பாடசாலே ஒன்றில் புரி புரிந்த சேவை காரணமான மா நியமனமா	அரசாங்கத் திடம் உரித்தனிச்கப் பட்ட உத்தேச பாட்சாலே ஒன்றில	புர்ந்த சேலவ கர்பண்பர்க மகர்கம் ஆசிரியர் கலாசாலேயில் பயிற்சி பெறுதற்குத் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டதன் காபணமாக	அரசாங்கத்திடம் உரித்தலிக்கப் பட்ட உத்தேச பாடசாலே ஒன் நில் புரிந்த சேனவ காரணமாக	·· teo	COMPANY TO THE PROPERTY OF THE		மகாகம் ஆசிரியர் கலாசாலேயில் பயிற்சி பெறுதற்குத் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டகள் காரணமாக	eng ::	two two	COM		உதவி நன்கொடை பெறும் பாட சாலே ஒன்றில் புரிந்த சேவை காரணமாக திரும்பவும் வேலேக் கமர்த்தல்	அரசாங்கத் திடம் உரித்தனிக்கப் ( பட்ட உத்தேச பாடசாலே ஒன் றில் பரிக்க சேவை காணப்பக	DESIGN TO		
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பாடசாலேஅர சாங்கத்திடம் உரித்தனிக் கப்பட்ட இகதி	28.10.60	4. 6.63	15, 3.61	6. 2.63	1. 9.64	29. 8.61	26. 7.63	5. 7.63	29. 8.61	1. 9.64	1		1	1	F
பாடசாலே ஒன்றில் ட புரிந்த சேவை காரண ச மாயின் பாடசாலேயின் பெயர் க	கே/கீனதிபானகந்த உத்தேச பாடசாவே	க/வெறலுகள்கின்ன உத்தேச பாடசாலே	க/யட்டபான உத்தேச பாடசாலே	களு/புலவிற்ற உத் தேச பாடசாவே	கு/இங்குறுவிற்ற உத் தேச பாடசாவே	கு எற்றபான அற்ற டஷ்க்கி வித்தியாலய	கள/கள்கல் வடக்கு உத்தேச பாடசாலே	கள/கள்கல் தெற்கு உத்தேச பாடசாவே	கள்/இற்றபான அற்ற டஷ்க்சு வித்தியாவய	கு/எங்குறுவத்த உத் தேச பாடசாவே	:		-	1	
நியமனமா த்திடம் உரித் ரஜே ஒன்றில் காரணமான மா	ரசாங்கத்திடம் உரித்தளிக்கப் பட்ட உத்தேச பாடசாலே ஒன் நில் புரிந்த சேவை காரணமாக			ரசாங்கத் திடம் உரித்தனிக்கப் பட்ட உத்தேச பாடசாலே ஒன்றில் புரிந்த சேவை காரணமாக				:			சரகம ஆசிரியர் கரைசாவேயில் பயிற்சி பெறுதற்குத் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டகன் காரணமாக				
மாணவ– ஆசிரியர் அல்லது அரசாங்க தனிக்கப்பட்ட பாடு புரிந்த சேவை நியமன	அரசாங்கத் திடம் பட்ட உத்தேச நில் புரிந்த சே	ege de	Org UITLETIZO	அரசாங்கத்திடம் பட்ட உத்தேச ப புரிந்த சேவை		ego.	egy t	de de la constante de la const	Sup.	egot de la contraction de la c	மகரகம ஆசி பயிற்கி பெ செய்யப்பட்ட	date.		de o	The state of the s
	கே/டெனவக்கவத்த வி.	க/வெறலுகஸ்சின்ன வி.	க∕யட்டபான வி.	ந/கந்தபொல ம. வி.	நு/கெல்புறுக் வி.	ந/மஸ்வெல வி.	து இடமலந்த வி	நு கெற்றயப்பத்தானு வி.	து/மதுறப்ட வி.	நு/கன்னை வி	கா/அரிச் மேரி ம. வி.	கா/அர்ச. தெறிசா பெண். ம. வி.	கா/றிச்மண் ம. வி	あれ 口部万多 口・別・	க/ நிச்மண் ம. அ
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பாடசாஸ்" அர சாங்கத்திடம் உரித்தனிக் கப்பட்ட இகதி	 	1 :	!	!	!	1:	! :	ay 15.12.62	:	11		1	1	1
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மானவு-ஆசிரியர் நியமனமா அல்லது அரசாங்கத்திடம் உரித் பா தனிக்கப்பட்ட பாட்சாலே ஒன்றில் புர் புரிந்த சேவை காரணமான ம	மகரசும ஆசிரியர் கரைசாவேயில் பயிற்சி பெறுதற்குத் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக	··· tree	tree	··· by	·· two	the the	·· too	உதவி நன்கொடை பெறும் பாட சாலே ஒன்றில் புரிந்த சேவை	காரணமாக மாணவ-ஆசிரியர் நியமனம்	நியமனம் தே	். அரசாங்கத் திடம் உரித்தனிக்கப்	பட்ட உத்தேச பாடசாலே ஒன் நில் புரிந்த சேவை காரணமாக மகரகம் ஆசிரியர் கலாசாலேயில் பயிற்சி பெறுதற்குத் தெரிவு	Opp	
ம் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பாட ஆ சாலேகனின் பெயர்கள் க	සπ∤්වෘත්ත ඔහු හිට ය. බෝ.	Sag.	கா/உடுகம் ம. வி.	கா/மேவத்த ம. வி	கா/சித்தகறத்த ம. வி.	கா/முஜபக்ச ம. வி	கா/காதனு ம. வி.	ப/மக்குலொனுவவித் இ	ப/றில்பொல் கெபட	புரம் த. பா. ப கின்னனிய	மு. பா. ஷே த சோமாதேவி வி.	கொ∤மானிகாவத்தை ம. வி.	கொ/மருதான ம. ம.	் கொ/கொட்டாஞ்சேன ம. வி.
நியமனத் இகஇ	22. 2.65	1, 3,65	22. 2.65	1. 3.65	Cont	end	Gapt	6. 1.65	1. 2.65	13. 2.65	1. 2.65	6. 1.65	1. 3.65	·· two
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4.12.64 தொடக்கம் 22.3.65 வரை இ. பா. த. பத்திரம் பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் நியபிக் கப்பட்ட பாடசாலேகள் உள்ள தேர்தல் தொகுதிகள்	பத்தேகம	Sec.	இனிதும	பலப்பிற்றிய	de de	Sold .	கபற்றே	பண்டாரவளே	பதுவே	திருக்கணுமலே மூதூர்	the G	கொழும்பு மத்தி.	- Gord	The Section of the Se
4.12.( வரை பெற்ற கப்பட்ட தே	56.	57.	58.	Pig	jitize ofah	ed by	/ <mark>6</mark> 100	olabam F aarranah	oundati amorg	65.	67.	69.	70.	71.

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பாடசாலே அர சாங்கத்திடம் உரித்தனிக் கப்பட்ட திகதி	1	1	1	1	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
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ஆசிரியர் நியமனமா அரசாங்கத்திடம் உரித் பட்ட பாடசாலே ஒன்றில் சேவை காரணமான நியமனமா	ர் கலாசாவேமில் 5ற்குத் தெரிவு <del>எ காரணமாக</del>	t	t	t	Ct-	Ct-	t t	Ct-	Ch	Ch-		th.	4	4	4	d-		a	
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நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பாட சாலேகளின் பெயர்கள்	கொ மாளிகாவ, த்தை	கொ∫கொலன்னுவ ம. வி.	கொ∫செ∟வத்தை ம. வி.	கொ/யசோடற ம. வி.	கொ/டெமற்றகொட அர்ச். ஜொன் ம. வி.	கொ/கைத்தொழில் பா.	கொ/அர்ச். மைக்கேல் ம. வி.	கொ/ஹல்லொக் ம. வி.	கொ/மீகொட ம. வி	கொ/மீகொட ம. வி	கொ/கிறிவத்வே ம. வி.	கொ/அறவல ம. வி	சொ/மகறகம ம. வி.	கொ/பிலியந்தல ம.	வா. கொ/சீதாவாக்க ம.வி.	கொ/ஹோலி பமிலி	கொன்வென்ற், படி வல	கொ/பத்தறமுல்ல ம. இ.	
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். இதியர்		ர். சபேட்	w	:				GE. எஸ். தய 1	Noiv		ர். பர்ஞந்து 1				***				
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4.12.64 தொடக்கம் 22.3.65 வரை சி. பா. த. பத்திரம் பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக் கப்பட்ட பாடசாலேகள் உள்ள தேர்தல் தொகுதிகள்	ಿಹಾಗ್ರಿಸ್ ಭಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೆಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೆ	கொலன்னை	74. Digit	பொற்ல்ல	& No	olahan	ுகொழும்பு தெற்கு	e adation	கோமகம	கோமகம	Sap.	கெஸ்பேவ	Cost	egot .	அவிஸ்ஸாவல	தெயவ-கல்கிசை		Gentling	
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Statement referred to in Answer to Question No. 2 (b)—Col. 766

APPENDIX

Particulars of all appointments of the S. S. C. qualified teachers by electoral areas made during the period 4.12.64 to 22.3.1965

	පරිශිෂ්ටය										88	ශිෂ්චය		
	ng nool hool he nment	6. 1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	5.64	4. 5.64	5.64		1.63	
	Date of resting the school by the Government	6.	.9	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	4.	4.	4.	1	16. 1.63	1
	If by virtue of service in a school the name of the school	Ku/Madatiyagolla pro- posed school	do.	Ku/Udathamitta pro- posed school	do.	do	do	do	Ku/Ambakotte pro	do	do.	:	Kl/Gallessa Gnanaloka proposed school	:
	٤ 0	in a ested nent		:	:			:		:		ected [aha-	in a ested	ected
	Whether pupil teacher appointment or an appointment by virtue of service in a vested school	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by the Government	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	By virtue of being selected for training at Maha-ragama T. C.	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by the Government	By virtue of being selected for training at Maharagama T. C.
00		ra.	:				:	:	'idya-	:	dya-	٧	aya	alaya
Z.04 to 22.3.1909	Names of schools so appointed	Ku/Madatiyagolla Vidyalaya	do.	Ku/Udathamitta Vidyalaya	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ku/Herathgama Vidya- laya	do.	Ku/Ambakotte Vidya- laya	R/Seevalie M. M. V	R/Nilwala Vidyalaya	R/St. Lukes Vidyalaya
4.1%	of ment	1.65	.65.	65	1.65.	65	. 65.	1.65.	2.65	2.65	2.65	65	1.65	65
	Date of appointment	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6.	. 1. 2.	. 1. 2.	I. 2.	15. 3.65	.11. 1.	1. 3 65
	Names of S. S. C. qualified teachers appointed	Mr. T. D. Nandadeva	Mrs. D. M. Mutumenike	Mr. R. M. Ratnayake	Mrs. E. M. Bisomenike	Mr. P. B. Tennekone	Mrs. J. M. Tikirimenike	Mrs. Nandawathie Mannap- peruma	Mrs. H. W. Karalinahamy	Mr. N. M. Abeyratnebanda .	Mrs. Tillekeratne Menike	Mr. E. D. Nimalaratne	Mrs. G. Siri Nona	Mr. R. M. Promaratne
	or o	•		:	:	:			:			:	:	
	The electoral areas of schools to which S. S. C. qualified teachers were appointed during the period 4.12.64 to 22.3.65	Hiriyala Digiti	zed I	by Noo	olaha	am	Fou	o A Indati	Do.	Do.	Dodangaslanda	Ratnapura	Do.	Do.
	The school gu	noola	oi e	e e	aava H	ana 10	9	n.org	œ.	6	10.	=======================================	12.	13.

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1001		280	99	D 65	16	000	FO	0.13	w	ng 20		8	388	88	වය		1001
Date of vesting the school by the Government	26.10.64	26.10.64	26.10.64	1	1	1	1	1	1	15. 3.62	9. 9.64	9. 9.64	9. 9.64	9. 9 64	1. 7.62	1	11
	svinna pro-				•	:		:		R. C. Girls	da Colony school				Balika		::
If by virtue of service in a school the name of the school	R/Dombagasvinna pro- posed school	do.	do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kg/Kegalla R. C. Girls School	Kg/Welikanda Colony proposed school	do.	do.	do.	Kg/Kegalla Balil Buddhist School	1	11
o o	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by the Government	:	:	Pupil teacher appointment	By virtue of being selected for training at Maharagama T. C.		:	:		Re-employment by virtue of service in an Assisted School	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by Government	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			For service as an excess teacher in an assisted school	By virtue of being selected for training at Maharagama T. C.	
Whether pupil teacher appointment or an appointment by virtu of service in a vested school	By virtue proposed by the G	do.	do.	Pupil teament	By virtue of b for training gama T. C.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Re-employ of servic School	By virtue of servi proposed school by Government	do.	do.	do.		By virtue ted for Maharag	do.
8	ns	:		Girls		umana	V	V	M. V.	M. V.	School		:	:	ka M.V.		M. V.
Names of schools so appointed	R/Dombagasvinna Vidyalaya	do.	do.	R/Balangoda School	R/Balangoda M. V	R/Wijesuriya Sumana Vidyalaya	R/Ayagama M. V.	R/Ayagama M. V.	R/Karavita M. M. V.	Kg/Hettimulla M. V.	Kg/Welikanda School	do.	do.	do.	Kg/Kegalle Balika M.V.	Kg/Kegallu M.V.	do. Kg/Pinnawala M.
Date of appointment	16. 2.65	16. 2.65		asa 8. 2.65	22. 2.65	1. 3.65	1. 3.65	22. 2.65	15. 3.65	6. 1.65	6.1.65	6.1.65	6.1.65	6.1.65	ilke 16.2.65	1.3.65	15.3.65
Names of S. S. C. qualified teachers appointed	Mrs. T. M. Podimenike	Mrs. J. M. Karunawathie	Mr. M. Samaraweera	Mrs. S. K. N. D. Gauthamadasa 8.	Mr. N. P. Paliyawardena	Mr. M. Somatilleke	Mr. C. P. Gunasena	Mr. W. K. Handy	Mrs. E. M. Hemaratna	Mrs. H. T. Senanayake	Mrs. H. Emaline Nona	Mrs. K. G. Soma	Mrs. K. N. Podimenika	Mrs. M. A. Somalatha	Mrs. S.A. Sumanawathie Menike 16.2.65	Mr. W. K. D. Ariyasena	Mr. D. M. B. Dissenayake Mrs. W. M. Danawathie
N	Mrs	Mrs	Mr.	Mrs	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr	Mr
			:	:	:		:		16.	:					:	:	
The electoral areas of schools to which S. S. C. qualified teachers were appointed during the period 4.12.64	to 22.3.65 Pelmadulla	Do.	Do.	Balangoda	Do.	Kolonna	Kalawana	Do.	Nivitigala	Kegalle	Kegalle	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do.
The school qual app	14.	15.	16.	Dig no	gitized by olanam.c	Noola Mal aa	aha	m F	oui am	ndation.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30,

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TAR SEE	89	රිශිෂ්		33 0 100			3			Cu	2	රිශිෂ්	වය		
Date of vesting the school by the Government	1.10.59	9. 2.62		28.10.60	1	1	1	1	1	28.10.60	4. 6.63	15. 3.61	6. 2.63	1. 9.64	22. 9.61
If by virtue of service in a school the name of the school	Kg/Hapuvita Palle- gama proposed school	Kg/Padidora proposed school	:	Kg/Henatipolakanda proposed school	;	1	1	:	:	Kg/Heenatipaana- kanda proposed school	K/Weralugashinna proposed school	K/Yatapana proposed school	Kl/Bulawita proposed school	Ku/Inguruwatte pro- posed school	Ku/Ettapana Atta-
Whether pupil teacher appointment or an appointment by virtue of service in a vested school	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by the Government	do.	By virtue of being selected for training at Maharagama T. C.	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by the Government	By virtue of being selec- ted for training at	do.	do	do.	do.	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by Government	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Names of schools so appointed	Kg/Wadupola Vidya- laya	Kg/Kekirigoda Vidya- laya	Kg/Hemmathagama M. V.	Kg/Gatanerikanda V.	Kg/Dedigama M. V.	Kg/Mawathagoda M M V	Kg/Galapitamada M.V.	Kg/Deranivagala M. V.	Kg/Yakella M. V	Kg/Denawakawatte Vidyalaya	K/Weralugashinna Vidyalaya	K/Yatapana Vidyalaya	N/Kandapola M. V	N/Holbrook Vidyalaya	N/Masswala Vidyalaya
Date of appointment	15.3.65	1.2.65	22.2.65	15.3.65	22.2.65	22.2.65	1.3.65	15.3.65	15.3.65	15.3.65	15.3.65	15.3.65	22.2.65	1.3.65	22.2.65
Names of S. S. C. qualified teachers appointed	Mrs. M. P. Leelawathie	Mrs. J. Premawathie	Mr. W. D. Premasiri	Mrs. Y. M. Abeysundara	Mr. A. A. D. Bernadu	Mr. P. V. A. Wickremaratne	Mrs. H. M. S. Herath	Mrs. A. D. Kamalawathie	Mr. P. Karunaratne	Mr. S. R. Navaratnabanda	Mrs. N. W. A. Nandawathie	Mrs. G. D. Alissa	Mrs. S. W. Agnes	Mrs. L. P. Muthunayake	Mr. W. K. S. Jayananda

Do.

34.

Mawanella

33.

schools to which S. S. C. qualified teachers were

apoin ted during the period 4.12.64

to 22.3.65

Kegalle

32.

The electoral areas of

Do.

365 Dedigama

37 Rambukkana

38. Ruwanwella

405 Vativantota

Do.

393 Dehiowita

Do.

43.

Nawalapitiya

42.

Nuwara Eliya

44.

Do.

45.

1004

7.63

North

do.

N/Idamalanda Vidys-

.. 22. 2.65...

47. Hanguranketha .. Mr. D. S. J. Siriwardena

. .

Kotrnale

46.

proposed school Kl/Kalugala

dassi Vidyalaya

1005		පරිශි			1965	9	es	ා ඒ ස	් තු	2	0		The state of the s	The state of the s	ප	රිශිෂ්ට	)cs		1	1006
Date of nesting the school by the . Acvernment	5. 7.63	29. 9.61	1. 9.64	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	15.12.62	I	1	1	1
	South	Atta-	atte pro-			:		:			:				:	Asoka	*	:		•
If by virtue of service in a school the name of the school	Kl/Kalugala S proposed school	KI/Ittapana Atta dakshi Vidyalaya	Ku/Enguruwatte pro- posed school	1	I	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	Bd/Dullgolla A Buddhist school	1	1	1	1
teacher or an y virtue n a	ervice in a nool vested enment			of being training ma T. C.	:	:		:	:	:	:	•			:	rvice in an	appoint-		•	
Whether pupil teacher appointment or an appointment by virtue of service in a vested school	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by Government	do.	do.	By virtue of being selected for training at Maharagama T. C.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	By virtue of service in an assisted school	Pupil teacher ment	do.	do.	do.
hools	tana Vid-	Vidyalaya	Vidyalaya	M. V	a Girls	M. V	L. V	M. V	ba M. V.	:	M. V	L. V	M. V.	M. V	. Т.	a Vidya-	dagama	ım T.	iya Mus-	:
Names of schools so appointed	N/Ketayapatana Vid- yalaya	N/Maturata Vidyalaya	N/Gannawa Vidyalaya	G/St. Mary's M. V.	G/St. Theresa M. V.	G/Richmond M. V.	G/Mahinda M. V.	G/Richmond M. V.	G/Wanduramba M.	do.	G/Udugama M. V.	G/Rewatha M. V.	G/Siddhartha M. V.	G/Rajapakse M. V.	G/Kathalu M. V.	Bd/Makullalla Vidya- laya	Bd/Rilpolagodagama Vidyalaya	T/Kopalapuram School	T/Periyakinniya lim School	do.
Date of appointment	22.2.65	. 23.2.65	1.3.65	6.1.65	1.3.65	. 11.1.65	. 15.3.65	. 15.3.65	. 22.2.65	. 1.3.65	. 22.2.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	6.1.65	. 1.2.65	. 13.2.65	13.2.65	. 13.2.65
Names of S. S. C. qualified teachers appointed	Mrs. H. P. Sarpinona	Mrs. W. L. D. H. de Alwis	Mrs. D. A. Rosalin Nona	91	Miss S. H. Nagahawatte	Mr. E. K. P. Wickremasinghe	Mr. K. G. P. Ariyadasa	Mr. R. K. G. Silva	Miss L. K. Silawathie	Miss W. H. Hemawathie	Mr. A. Jayatilleke	Mr. H. C. L. Gabriel	Mr. K. Chitrananda	Mr. M. P. Piyadasa	Mr. L. S. Dantanarayana	Miss M. D. Susila Podisinghe .	Mr. S. K. Weerasuriya	Mr. H. H. M. Talib	Mr. M. T. Seguvpil	Mr. H. M. Kamoordeen
Nan	Mrs.	Mrs. 1	Mrs. J		Miss 5	Mr. E	Mr. B	Mr. R	Miss ]	Miss	Mr. A	Mr. E	Mr. B	Mr. N	Mr. L	Miss ]	Mr. S	Mr. B	Mr. N	Mr. 1
as of S. C. s. were ing	etha			oitiya			34	10							25.	la	30	008	}	
The electoral areas of schools to which S. S. C. qualified teachers were appointed during the period 4.12.64 to 22.3.65	Haaguranketha	Do.	Do.	Bentara Elpitiya	Do.	Galle	Do.	Do.	Baddegama	Do.	Hiniduma	Balapitiya	Do.	Do.	Habaraduwa	Bandarawela	Badulla	Trincomalee O	Muttur	Do.
The school qua a the	48.	49.	50.	Digitize noolal	ed by	NO POPULATION IN COLUMN TO THE POPULATION OF THE	olal	han Van	e Fo	าบท	dati Fg	en.	.09	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	.99	.19

1007	ě	<b>පරිශිෂ්</b> ටය	)	නියෝජිත මන්ති මණ්ඩලය පරිශිෂ්චය																1008		
Date of vessing the school by the Goverment	1.11.63	-	1	1		1	1	1	1	J	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1
	proposed					:	:	:		:		:				:			*			
If by virtue of service in a school the name of the school	Mr/Bopitiya School	1	-1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1	1	1
eacher or an 1 virtue 1 a	ervice in a nool vested rument	being selraining at a T. C.										-					:	:				
Whether pupil teacher appointment or an appointment by virtue of service in a vested school	By virtue of service in a proposed school vested by the Government	By virtue of being sected for training Maharagama T. C.	do.	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Names of schools so appointed	T/Somadevi Vidyalaya	C/Maligawatta M. V.	C/Maradana M. M. V.	C/Kotahena M. M. V.	O 115 -115 -115 -115 -115 -115 -115		C/Kolonnawa M. V	C/Sedawatta M. V	C/Yasodara M. V.	C/Dematagoda St. John M. V.	C/Industrial School	C/St. Michael M. V	C/Havelock M. M. V.	C/Meegoda M. V.	C/Meegoda M. V.	C/Kiriwaththuduwa M. V.	C/Arrawala M. V.	C/Maharagama M. V.	C/Piliyandala M. M. V.	C/Sitawaka M. V.	C/Holy Family Convent Dehiwala	C/Battaramulla M. V.
Date of appointment	1.2.65	.e 6.1.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	6	1 9 07	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 15.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 15.3.65	. 1.3.65	. 1.3.65	1.3.65	. 1.3.65	1.3.65	15.3.65
Names of S. S. O. qualified teachers appointed	Mr. Titus Jayawickrema	Mr. P. W. R. E. Wickremaratne	D. G. Yahampath	J. K. V. Fonseka	7 V 7 V	M. A. Dabala	L. D. N. N. Seebert	D. J. G. Dayaseeli	R. K. Silva	D. S. Samaratunga	S. S. Gunaratne	H. M. Fernando	P. A. D. K. S. Tiyadora	J. P. D. Alwis	S. P. Karunawathie	W. S. R. Fernando	A. N. Perera	H. P. Nandawathie	J. A. Premaratne	P. Y. Irene	G. S. Perera	K. H. L. Panis
	68. Muthur	69. Colombo Central	70. Do	73. Colombo Central	gitizeo	by.	73. Z Kolonnawa	74.0 Do	75. ye Borella	m Foundam	Do.	78. Colombo South	79. Do	80. Homagama	81. Do	82. Do	83. Kesbewa	84. Do	85. Do	86. Avissawella	87. Dehiwala-Galkissa	88. Kottawa

දුයක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා රු. 32,00කි. අශෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35,00කි. මාස 6කට ගාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි. පිටපතක් ශත 30කි. තැපෑලෙන් ශත 45කි. මුදල්, කොළඹ ගාලු මුවදොර, මහලේ කම් කාය්හීලයේ රජයේ පුකාශන කාය්හීංශයේ අධිකාරි වෙන කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

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

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