



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රීන් ඡන්දයෙන් තෝරා පත් කිරීම [නි. 1881]

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 1883]

FINANCE BILL [නි. 1908] :

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 1961]

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු [නි. 1979]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

மூதவையினர் தேர்வு [ப. 1881]

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 1883]

FINANCE BILL [ப. 1908] :

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 1961]

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள் [ப. 1979]

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(HANSARD)

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OFFICIAL REPORT

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [c. 1883]

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வாசிக பிடிவூர்

வாசிக பிடிவூர்

[கலாநாயகனுக்கு]

Don Gabriel Punniyaratne Rana-
singhe
Kiribandara Kumarasekara Tillaka-
ratne

Alexander Fairlie Wijemanne

The Sitting is now suspended till
2 P.M.

உசுலி 20 ஂதுகலே காலகாலே ஂந் பிடுவன
உன் ஂ. ஸ. 2 0 காலே பவ்வன ஂ.

புலனவலே வாசிக பிடிவூர்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ஔபதன மாவன ஂப நபுலே ஸுதாநிபதி
நததூர்

உப தபால் நிலைய அதிபர், இசிபத்தனமாவத்த

POST OF SUB-POSTMASTER,
ISIPATHANAMAWATA

2. உே. ஂர். புவரீதன மல. (உகலு
காலே பபிடுவன மன்றி)

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—கொழும்புத்
தெற்கு முதலாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene—First
Colombo South)

உசுலே வல ஸ நபுலே கபயுது பிடிவூர்
ஂமநிதென் ஂபு பூலு பூலு: (ஂ) உகலு
காலே பந்உலாயக காலேயலே
ஔபதன மாவன ஂப நபுலே ஸுதாநி
பதி நததூர் ஸடலா 1962.7.27 வநி ஂந
உரண ஸபி நிவெஉநலென் ஔலுதி பந
கடலவன ஂஉஉஉ? (ஂ) ஔலுதி பந ஸர்
தன் பபு மெம ஂந்விம ஂபலே கர் பி
புஉஉலேல ரந்உலே பபிடுவன ஂப
நபுலே ஸுதாநிபதி நததூர்
ஸடலா 1963 ஂலேஸ்நு மக 23 வநி
ஂந உரண ஸபி நிவெஉநலென் ஔலுதி
பந கடலவன ஂல ஂல ப்நும ஂந்நலஉ?
(ஔ) மே ஸடலா ஸுபு பபிப் பர்-ஔபதன
மாவன ஂந்உலே ஸபிபலே பிபி ஸல
நலிபலே ஂந லேக பபி ஂந்விமென்
ஔலுதிபலவந்லென் ஔலு ஸி ஂலந்,
உலுநி ஂந்விமே ஸலநலிபலே
பபிப் பர், நிபிபலேயல பர் ஂந்உலே
ஸபிபலே பபிப் பரே பிபி நிபி ஸுந ஂல
ஸடலந் ப் ஂலந் ப்நும ஂந்நலஉ? (பி)
பபி ஂந்விம ஂபலே கர்ண ஂஉஉ
மன்றி?

அரகாங்கக் கட்டுவெலை, தபாற்சேவை
அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கொழும்பு
தெற்குத் தேர்தற்றெகுதியைச் சேர்ந்த இசி
பத்தன மாவத்தை உப தபால் நிலைய அதி
பர் பதவிக்கென 27.7.62 ஆம் தேதிய அர
காங்க வர்த்தமானி அறிவித்தல்மூலம் விண்
ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்பட்டனவா? (ஆ) விண்
ணப்பப் பத்திரங்கள் பெறப்பட்டபின்னர்
இவ்வறிவித்தல் இரத்துச் செய்யப்பட்டதென்
பதையும், அதே பகுதியிலுள்ள றந்தோலி
பட்டுமக உப தபால் நிலைய அதிபர் பதவி
க்கென 1963, ஆகஸ்ட் 23 ஆம் தேதிய வர்த்த
மானி அறிவித்தல்மூலம் விண்ணப்பங்கள்
கோரப்பட்டனவென்பதையும் அவர் அறி
வாரா? (இ) பைவ் ரூட்-இசிபத்தன மாவத்
தைச் சந்தியிலுள்ள பைவ் ரூட்டில் அமைந்
துள்ள தகுதியான கட்டடமொன்றை விண்
ணப்பத்தாரர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென முத
லாவது அறிவித்தலில் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்
பட்டதென்பதையும், இரண்டாவது அறிவித்
தலில் பைவ் ரூட், திம்பிரிகஸ்யாய ரூட்
சந்தி ஆகியவற்றின் சுற்றுப்புறத்தில் பைவ்
ரூட்டில் கட்டடமமைந்திருக்க வேண்டுமென
வும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டதென்பதையு
அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) முதலாவது அறிவித்
தல் இரத்துச்செய்யப்பட்டதென்?

asked the Minister of Public Works
and Posts: (a) Were applications
invited for the post of Sub-Post
Master, Isipathanamawata, of the
Colombo South Electorate, in Gazette
Notification of 27.7.62? (b) Is he
aware that after applications had
been received, this advertisement was
cancelled and applications were
invited for the post of Sub-Post
Master, Randoli Patumaga, in the
same area in Gazette Notification of
23rd August, 1963? (c) Is he aware
that on the first advertisement, appli-
cants were requested to offer a
suitable building situated in Fife
Road, in the vicinity of Fife Road-
Isipathana Mawata junction, and in
the second advertisement the build-
ing was also to be situated in Fife
Road in the vicinity of Fife Road and
Thimbirigasyaya Road Junction? (d)
Why was the first advertisement
cancelled?

වාචික පිළිතුරු

ගරු එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන
(රජයේ වැඩ හා තැපැල් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමති)

(කෙළරාව எம். பீ. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன
—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவெலை தபால் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena
—Minister of Public Works and Posts)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) ඔව්. (ඉ) ඔව්. (ඊ) ප්‍රදේශයේ දෙවැනි පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා විසින් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම නිසා උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලය පිහිටුවිය යුතු ස්ථානය පයිප් පාරේ තිඹිරිගස්සියා පාර කෙළවර දිසාවට වෙනස් කරන ලදී.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

ආණ්ඩුව දන්නේ තැද්ද මේ කොට්ඨාශයට මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙදෙනෙක් සිටින බව? මේ ගැන මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් දෙදෙනාගෙන්ම ඇසුවා නම් හොඳයි නේද?

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙදෙනෙක් සිටින බව මම දන්නවා. නමුත් පැමිණිලි කළේ දෙවැනි මන්ත්‍රීතුමායි. ඒ පැමිණිලි උඩ විහාග කර සුදුසු අන්දමින් ස්ථානය වෙනස් කළා.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා. (දකුණු කොළඹ
දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Second Colombo South)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, පළමුවැනි මන්ත්‍රී තුමාගේ දැනගැනීම සඳහා කරුණක් කියන්නට කැමතියි. මේ උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලය මම ඉල්ලුවේ 1959 අවුරුද්දේ, කොට්ඨාශ වෙනස් වෙන්ට මත්තෙන්. ඊට පසු ප්‍රදේශයේ නාගරික මන්ත්‍රීවරයා වශයෙන් මම මේ සම්බන්ධව පැමිණිලි කළා. මා ඉල්ලූ ස්ථානයෙන් පිටස්තර ස්ථානයක උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලය පිහිටුවීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වැරදි අන්දමින් තීරණය කළා. ඒ තීරණය දැනගත් දා සිටම, මේ මා ඉල්ලූ ස්ථානය නොවේය

වාචික පිළිතුරු

කියා මා පැමිණිලි කළා. අවසාන වශයෙන් වෙනස් කිරීමක් කළා. මගේ පැමිණිල්ල කළේ කිසිම කෙනෙකු තේරී පත් වන්නට මත්තෙන් බව පළමුවැනි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ දැනගැනීම පිණිස කියන්නට කැමතියි.

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ඒක මමත් අනුමත කරනවා.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

මීට පසු මෙවැනි දේවල් ගැන මන්ත්‍රීන්ගෙන් අහනවා නම් මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙදෙනාගෙන්ම අහන හැටියට මා ආණ්ඩුවට මතක් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. අපි විරුද්ධ නැහැ. නමුත් මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙදෙනෙක් සිටින නිසා ඒ දෙදෙනාගෙන්ම ඇසීමට ආණ්ඩුවට යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා.

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

තමුත්තාත්සේලා කාරණා කිව්වොත් අපි ඒවට ඇහුම්කන් දෙනවා.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙදෙනෙක් සිටින අවස්ථාවලදී මන්ත්‍රීන්ගෙන් යමක් අසනවා නම් ප්‍රති පත්තියක් වශයෙන් ඒ දෙදෙනාගෙන්ම අහන්නට ඕනෑ.

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

පැමිණිලි කළ මන්ත්‍රීවරයා ඉදිරිපත් කළ කරුණු ගැන ක්‍රියා කරනවා මිස වෙනත් මන්ත්‍රීන්ගෙන් ඒවා ගැන අහන්නට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ.

வாசிக பிழை

வாசிக பிழை

கோ/கொலோனாவைப் பூப்பிணை பாசுலே
மூலர் ஸ். லீ. ராஜீவ் மனா

கொழும்பு கொலொன்னாவ ஆரம்பப் பாட
சாலைத் தலைமை ஆசிரியர் திரு. ஏ. எல்.
ராஞ்சித்

MR. A. L. RANJITH, HEAD TEACHER,
C/KOLONNAWA PRIMARY SCHOOL

3. கிரேஸ் மூலி மனா. (கொலோனா)

(திரு. சிரில் மதியூ—கொலொன்னா)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew—Kolonna)

அமையுபவ ஸா கம்மகாநிக கடுயுது பிழை
வெட அமநினை அபு பூசுநய: (அ) ரசயே
வருவருந் டேவபாரு அநிவிபகிகதி டீ
நினை? (அ) நைபசே நதி, கோ/
கொலோனாவைப் பூப்பிணை பாசுலே மூலர்
ஸ். லீ. ராஜீவ் மனா ஸ்ரீ லோகா நிட
கஸ் பக்சயே அநுபயயேன் பவந் வந
லே டுசுவிமகடி, கநா கலே கெசே? (இ)
இது விருடிவ வநயாநுலுவி கிய
கர நினை?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அரசாங்க ஆசிரியர்
களுக்கு அரசியல் உரிமைகள் வழங்கப்
பட்டுள்ளதா? (ஆ) அன்றேல், C/கொலொன்
னாவ ஆரம்ப பாடசாலையின் தலைமையாசிரிய
ரான திரு. ஏ. எல். இராஞ்சித், ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்
திரக் கட்சியின் ஆதரவில் நடைபெற்ற கூட்ட
மொன்றில் எவ்வாறு பேச முடிந்தது? (இ)
அவருக்கெதிராக ஒழுங்கு நடவடிக்கையேதா
வது மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

asked the Minister of Education and
Cultural Affairs: (a) Have Gov-
ernment teachers been granted
political rights? (b) If not, how did
Mr. A. L. Ranjith, Head Teacher of
C/Kolonnawa Primary School ad-
dress a meeting under the auspices
of the S. L. F. P.? (c) Has any discip-
linary action been taken against him?

ஸி. லீ. கமரசிங் மனா. (பூப்பிணை கடு
யுது பிழை பாடலிமேந் லேகதி—அமையு
பவ ஸா கம்மகாநிக கடுயுது பிழை அமநி
வைவடு)

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க—போருவரத்து
அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி—
கல்வி, கலாச்சார அமைச்சர் சார்பில்)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe—Parliamen-
tary Secretary to the Minister of Com-
munications—on behalf of the Minister
of Education and Cultural Affairs)

(அ) நான். (அ) மீ கமினெயேன்
பவந் வந லே பரிசுசயகடி மீ வரு
வரயா டேவபாரு கபாவக் கலு வவ மிசு
நைவிய. (இ) பூந நைநதி.

மூலகரின லே சேவா மூகந கடுயுது
லீ. கமரசிங் மனா

சேவையிலிருந்து விலக்கப்பட்ட முன்னாள்
சேனைப்பணியாளர் திரு. எச். சமரதுங்க

DISCHARGED EX-SERVICEMAN, MR. H.
SAMARATUNGA

4. மூலி மனா.

(திரு. மதியூ)

(Mr. Mathew)

ரசயே வடு ஸா நபுலே கடுயுது பிழை
வெட அமநினை அபு பூசுநய: (அ) (i)
மூலகரின லே சேவா மூகந கடுயுது
லீ. கமரசிங் மனா 1947.7.16 வநி டின கடு,
1952.9.30 வநி டின டகுவா மனுவர விடு
யக ஓசேநேர் நான் யடுநே பரிபாரு
மிவரிசயர் கெநைகடு வகயேன் சேவயே
யேடுவா கடு வவன்; (ii) டேபாரிமேந்
நடு இது வடுபு வடுவிதி வகி நடுந்
வவன், லீ பூரிபலயக் வகயேன் கமர
சிங் மனா ஸா நவன் கிப டேநைகடு
அடுவென் வடுபு கெவநு லடு வவன் லடு
டகுவா? (அ) லீகன் ரசயாநி கடு
வடுவலே சேவய கலு கேவா வகடு அயன்
நைவந சேவககிந் ரக்சா கமினெயே
யேன் விசேச கடுகிலே டகுவந
கெகிந், யுடிமயேடி சேவயக் கடு அநி
கமரசிங் மனா நடுவந சேவயே யேடுவி
மடு, இது லடுய யுது கிடு வடுபு மூலர்
இது கெவிமடு லடுவா கடுகா வடுவா?

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[භිච්චි. දහනායක මයා.]

asked the Minister of Public Works and Posts: Will he expedite the payment of compensation to labourer T. G. Eddie of Polwatte, Keredewala, Gonapinuwala, who met with an accident on 3rd January, 1963?

ගරු ද සොසෙසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்த்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Yes. Action has already been taken to forward an application to the Treasury for the payment of compensation to Mr. T. G. Eddie.

ဂျာနယ်၊ လောက ဥပဇာယ် စာအုပ်တော် ဦး ဗို.
 အုပ်စုတော် အုပ်စုတော် ဂျာနယ် ကျင့် နိုင်သော
 အုပ်စုတော်

காவி இ. பு. ப. யைச் சேர்ந்த ஜி. ஏ.
அந்தரேஸ் அப்புகாமிக்கு வீட்டு வாடகைப்
படி கொடுக்காமை

NON-PAYMENT OF RENT ALLOWANCE TO G. A.
ANDEREASAPPUHAMY, C.G.R. (GALLE)

6. ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

(Mr. W. Dananayake)
ප්‍රවාහණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන්
ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ගාල්ලේ, ලංකා දුම්රිය
සේවයේ ගොඩනැගිලි අංශයේ සේවය
කරන විත් විකට් අංක 2393 දරණ ජී. ඒ.
අන්ද්‍රියස් අප්‍රේමයා 1958 සිට 1963
දක්වා ගෙවල් කුලී දීමනා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්
ගෙවා නැත්තේ මන්ද? (ආ) එය ගෙවන්
තේ කවදාද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:
(அ) காலியிலுள்ள அரசாங்க புகையிரதப் பகுதிக் கட்டடப் பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்தவரும் 2393 ஆம் இலக்கத் தகரச்சீட்டையுடையவருமான ஜீ. ஏ. அந்தரேசப்புறாமிக்கு 1958 தொடக்கம் 1963 வரையுள்ள காலத்துக்கான வீட்டு வாடகைப்படி முழுவதும் கொடுக்கப் படாததேன்? (ஆ) அது எப்பொழுது வழங்கப்படும்?

asked the Minister of Communications: (a) Why is the rent allowance for 1958-1963 of G. A. Andere-asappuhamy (tin ticket number 2393 of the building section, C. G. R., Galle), not being fully paid to him? (b) When will it be paid?

වෘත්ති විද්‍යා

ਸ੍ਰੀ. ਚੰਦ੍ਰ. ਜਗਦੀਸ਼. ਭਾ. ਮਧ.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்ஹ்)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

(අ) 1962 ඔක්තෝබර් මස සිට මේ දක්වා ගෙවල් කුලී දීමනා හරියාකාර ගෙවා ඇත. 1958 සිට මොහුට ගෙවල් කුලී ගෙවා ඇත්තේ අවිවාහකයකු හැටියටය. එය ඔහුගේ විවාහය ගැන දිය යුතු ප්‍රකාශය නිසි කල ඉදිරිපත් නොකිරීම නිසා විය හැකිය. (ආ) 225 වෙනි මුදල් රෙගුලාසිය අනුව පු/ලේ. ගේ අනුමැතිය වහා ලබා ගෙන හිඟ මුදල් ගෙවීමට කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ.

ගාල්ලේ, කලුවැල්ලේ ටී. කේ. සෑමි
මහතාට හිමි පාරිතෝෂිකය

காவி, களுவெலவைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. ரி. கே.
சமிக்குரிய பணிக்கொடை

GRATUITY DUE TO MR. T. K. SAMMY,
KALUWELLA, GALLE

7. ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

ප්‍රවාහණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන්
ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කලින් “සවුන් වෙස්
ටර්න්” බස් රථ සමාගමේ මුරකරුවෙකුට
සිටි ගාල්ලේ කලාවැල්ලේ ටී. කේ. සාමි
මහතාට හිමි පාරිතෝෂිකය ගෙවා නැත්තේ
මන්ද? (යොමුව අංක 66/එන්/ඒ/10).
(ආ) එය ගෙවන්නේ කවදාද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :
(அ) முன்னர் “சவுத் வெஸ்ட்ரேன் பஸ் கொம்பனி”யில் காவலாளியாகக் கடமையாற்றியவரும் காலி, களுவெலவைச் சேர்ந்தவருமான திரு. ஈ. கே. சமிக்குரிய பணிக்கொடை (விடைய இலக்கம் 66/N/A/10) வழங்கப் படாததேன்? (ஆ) எப்பொழுது அது வழங்கப்படும்?

asked the Minister of Communications: (a) Why is the gratuity due to Mr. T. K. Sammy of Kaluwella, Galle, formerly watcher of the South-Western Bus Company, not being paid to him (Ref. 66/N/A/10)? (b) When will it be paid?

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

ලංකා : 1964 ජනවාරි පළමුවනදා සිට
සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම

இ. போ. ச. : 1964 ஜனவரியிலிருந்து சிங்கள
உபயோகம்

C. T. B.: USE OF SINHALA FROM JANUARY,
1964

9. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා. (දිවුල
පිටිය)

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

ප්‍රවාහණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන්
ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) ලංගම වැඩ බලන
සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී තැන විසින් නිකුත් කරන
ලද 1963 ජූලි මස 10 වැනි දින අංක බී/සී/
193 දරණ චක්‍ර ලේඛය අනුව 1964 ජන
වාරි මස 1 වැනි දින සිට ලංගමයේ රාජ
කාරි කටයුතු සිංහලෙන් කිරීම සඳහා කට
යුතු යොදා තිබේද? (ආ) මෙය සාර්ථක
එකක් කිරීම සඳහා කුමන වැඩ පිළිවෙළක්
යොදා තිබේද? (ඉ) මෙම චක්‍ර ලේඛනයට
පටහැණිව, මණ්ඩලයේ තීරණයක් ඇතිව
හෝ තැනිව ලංගමයේ පරිපාලන කටයුතු
සිංහලෙන් කිරීමේ යෝජනාව ක්‍රියාත්මක
කිරීම කල් දමා හෝ නතර කර හෝ
තිබේද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :
(அ) இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபையின் பதின் பொது முகாமையாளரால் வெளியிடப் பட்ட 1963, ஜூலை 10 ஆம் தேதிய B/C/193 ஆம் இலக்கச் சுற்றறிக்கைக் கடிதத்திற் கமைய, 1964, ஜனவரி 1 ஆம் தேதி முதல் இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபையின் உத்தி யோக அலுவல்களைச் சிங்களத்தில் நடாத்து வதற்கான ஒழுங்குகள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன வா? (ஆ) இதனை வெற்றிகரமான முறையில் நடாத்துவதற்கு என்ன ஒழுங்குகள் செய்யப் பட்டுள்ளன? (இ) இச்சுற்றறிக்கைக்கு மாறாக, இலங்கைப் போக்குவரத்துச் சபை யின் நிருவாக அலுவல்களைச் சிங்களத்தில் நடாத்துவதென்ற ஆலோசனை, சபையின் தீர்மானத்தின் பேரில் அல்லது சபையின் தீர்மானமின்றிப் பின்போடப்பட்டுள்ளதா? அல்லது நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

asked the Minister of Communications: (a) Are arrangements being made to do the official work of the C. T. B. in Sinhala with effect from

January 1, 1964, in terms of circular letter No. B/C/1963 dated July 10, 1963, issued by the Acting General Manager of the C. T. B. ? (b) What arrangements have been made to make this a success ? (c) In contravention of this circular, has the implementation of the proposal to do the administration work of the C. T. B. in Sinhala been postponed or stopped with or without the decision of the Board ?

ඩී. එස්. සමරසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க)
(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) 1964 ජනවාරි මාසයේ 1 වැනි දා සිට සම්පූර්ණ වශයෙන්ම රාජ්‍ය භාෂාවෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූ සියලු විධිවිධාන යොදා තිබේ. (ඉ) නැත.

ଅକ୍ଷୟକାନ୍ତ ମିଶ୍ର.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Jayakody)

ලංගමය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ 1964 ජනවාරි මස 1 වැනිදා සිට නොව 1964 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 9 වැනිදා සිට බව ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා දන්නවාද? 1964 සැප්තැම්බර් මස සිට ලංගමයේ වැඩ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සිංහලෙන් කළ යුතු බවටයි, අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය තීරණය කර තිබෙන්නේ.

ඩී. එස්. සමරසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க)
(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

1964 ජනවාරි මස 1 වැනිදා සිට සම්පූර්ණ
යෙන්ම සිංහලෙන් වැඩ කටයුතු කිරීමට
විධිවිධාන යොදා තිබෙනවා.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මය්. (වැලිමඩ)

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன—வெளி
மடை)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna—Welimada)

සිංහල නොදන්නා නිලධාරීන්ගේ කාලය
 තව අවුරුදු දෙකකින් දික් කිරීමට ඇමති
 මණ්ඩලය තීරණයක් කර තිබෙන බව ගරු
 පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා දන්නවාද ?
 සිංහල නොදන්නා රජයේ සේවකයන්ට

මාවික පිළිතුරු

විශ්‍රාම ගැනීම සඳහා වැඩිපුර අවුරුදු දෙකක් කල් දී තිබෙනවා. ලංගමයේ සිටින සිංහල නොදන්නා නිලධාරීන්ටත් ඒ විධියටම අවුරුදු දෙකක් කල් දී තිබෙනවා. එහෙම නම් සිංහල නොදන්නා නිලධාරීන් තබා ගෙනද ජනවාරි මාසයේ 1 වැනිදා සිට සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කරන්නට ලැස්ති වෙන්නේ ?

ଦି. ପିଞ୍ଜ. ଜମରକେ.ଏ ଭସା.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

ජනවාරි මාසෙ 1 වැනිදා සිට සිංහලෙන් වැඩ කරනවා. ඒ සිංහල නොදන්නා නිලධාරීන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගන්නවා ඇති.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

අගමැතිනිය සෙනෙට් සභාවේ සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කරන හැටියටද ඔය සිංහලෙන් වැඩ කරනව කියන්නේ? අගමැතිනිය සෙනෙට් සභාවේදී සිංහලෙන් කථා කරල තියෙන්නේ දවස් දෙකයි. ඒකත් විනාඩි 5 කට වඩා නැහැ.

ଦି. ପିଞ୍ଜ. ଛତ୍ରପତି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

අපි සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කරනවා.

කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයු.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

තොකළොත් ඉල්ලා අස් විය යුතුයි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය

ஸ்ரீலங்கா சாகித்திய மண்டலய

SRI LANKA SAHITHYA MANDALAYA

10. **කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.**

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා
සාහිත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ පොත් මුද්‍රණය වන

මාවික පිළිතුරු

මනේඩලයේ සාමාජිකයෝ කවරහුද? (ආ)
තෝරනු ලැබූ පොත් මොනවාද? (ඉ)
ඒවාට දුන් තැහි මොනවාද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) ஸ்ரீ இலங்கா சாகித்திய மண்டலயத்தின் புத்தகங்களைத் தெரிவு செய்வதற்குப் பொறுப்பாயுள்ள உப-குழுவின் அங்கத்தவர்கள் யார்? (ஆ) தெரிவு செய்யப் பட்ட புத்தகங்கள் என்ன? (இ) அவற்றிற் களிக்கப்பட்ட பரிசுகள் யாவை?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Who are the Members of the Sub-Committee of the Sri Lanka Sahithya Mandalaya which is in charge of selecting books? (b) What are the books selected? (c) What prizes have been offered?

ਭੀ. ਚੰਡ. ਜਮਰਸਿੰਘ ਮਧੋ.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුර වශයෙන් තියෙන්නේ දිග ලැයිස්තු වක්. එය කියවන්නට ගියොත් කාලය හුණක් ගත වෙන නිසා මා එය සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

අංක 10 දරන ප්‍රශ්නයේ පිළිතුරට අදාළ
ලේඛනය

(අ) සිංහල පොත් සම්ප්‍රදාය කළ
අය :—

ප්‍රබන්ධ :

1. ඇස්. ජී. සමරසිංහ මහතා
2. පණ්ඩිත ගුණපාල සේනාධර මහතා
3. ඒ. පී. ගුණරත්න මහතා
4. සෙනරත් වනිගතුංග මහතා
5. ආචාර්ය ආනන්ද ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ගුරුගේ මහතා
6. සිරිපාල ලීලාරත්න මහතා

කාව්‍ය :

1. පණ්ඩිත අසෝකා කරුණාරත්න මහතා
2. විමලේන්ද්‍ර වතුරේගම මහතා
3. ඒ. ඇම්. ජී. සිරිමාන්න මහතා

වරින් කතා :

1. ජස්වින් විජයවර්ධන මහතා
2. ඕල්කට් ගුණසේකර මහතා

කාව්‍ය :

1. ඩී. බී. කුරුප්පු මහතා
බැරන් අමුණුගම මහතා

වාචික පිළිතුරු

[සී. එස්. සමරසිංහ මයා.]

ඉතිහාසය හා සංස්කෘතිය :

1. ආචාර්ය කොටගම වාචිස්සර හිමිපාණේ
2. ආචාර්ය සද්ධා මඩගල කරුණාරත්න මහතා

පරිවර්තන සහ අනුවාද :

1. ජෝන් සිරිමත් ද සොයිසා මහතා
2. විමල් අබේසුන්දර මහතා
3. පණ්ඩිත හිස්සල්ලේ ධම්මරත්න හිමිපාණේ
4. කේ. ඇම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. කුරුප්පු මහතා
5. දයා ගරුසිංහ මහතා
6. ආචාර්ය ඇස්. ජී. ඇම්. විරසිංහ මහතා
7. ආචාර්ය ඇම්. එච්. පීටර් සිල්වා මහතා

විවිධ :

1. කේ. ජී. පෙරේරා මහතා
2. අමරදාස විරසිංහ මහතා
3. සී. ඩී. අයි. සිරිවර්ධන මහතා
4. අමරසිරි ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
5. සී. එෆ්. ඊ. පනාගොඩ මහතා
6. පණ්ඩිත ඉදුරුවේ උත්තරානන්ද හිමිපාණේ
7. විල්මට් පී. විජයතුංග මහතා

දෙමළ පොත් සමීක්ෂණය කළ අය :

ප්‍රකාශ :

1. ඇස්. විතාලිංගම් මහතා
2. අයි. සිවලිංගම් මහතා

තාම :

1. ඩී. ඇස්. කන්දසියා මහතා
2. ඊ. මහා දේවත් මහතා

ඉතිහාසය සහ සංස්කෘතිය :

1. සී. ජේ. එලියතම්බි මහතා
2. ඩී. සතාසිවම් මහතා

වර්ත කතා :

1. පී. ක්‍රිෂ්ණපිල්ලෙයි මහතා
2. අයි. එල්. එම්. මුරුර් මහතා

කාව්‍ය :

1. කේ. ඇස්. නඩරාජා මහතා
2. ඩී. වෙල්වනායගම් මහතා

පරිවර්තන හා අනුවාද :

1. එස්. තුරේසිංහම් මහතා
2. සතා ආනන්දර් මහතා

විවිධ :

1. පී. මුතුක්‍රිෂ්ණ මහතා
2. ඩී. නඩරාජා මහතා

(ආ) තෝරා ගනු ලැබූ පොත්වල නම් මෙසේය :—

සිංහල පොත් :

ප්‍රකාශ :

- ගොඵ හදවත—කරුණාසේන ජයලත් මහතා
- ගලායයි ගත—අසෝක පීරිස් මහතා

වාචික පිළිතුරු

ඉතිහාසය සහ සංස්කෘතිය :

පොළොන්නරු නටබුන්—පණ්ඩිත කබුරුපිටියේ වතරත්න හිමිපාණේ

කාව්‍ය :

සුවද විලවුන්—පී. ඩී. අල්විස් පෙරේරා මහතා
ගුරුළු වත—ගුණදාස අමරසේකර මහතා

පරිවර්තන සහ අනුවාද :

ගෝරා—පණ්ඩිත උරාපොල හේමාලෝක හිමිපාණේ සහ ධර්මදාස ගුණවර්ධන මහතා

විවිධ :

හොඳ සිංහල—උ. තෙන්නකෝන් මහතා
ඵරවාද න්‍යාය—පණ්ඩිත හාගොඩ බෙමානන්ද හිමිපාණේ

දෙමළ පොත් :

ප්‍රකාශ :

තෝනි—ඩී. ඒ. රාජරත්නම් මහතා

තාම :

වලවු පෙවර වල්ලි—ඊ. ඡන්මුගසුන්දරම් මහතා

ඉතිහාසය හා සංස්කෘතිය :

මට්ටකලප්පු මාන්මියම්—එෆ්. එක්ස්. සී. නඩරාජා මහතා

වර්ත කතා :

ඊලක්කු මුස්ලිම් පුලවර්කල්—ඒ. ආර්. ඇම්. සලීම් මහතා

විවිධ :

වඩමොලි ඉලක්කිය වරලාරා—ආචාර්ය කේ. කේ. කරුක්කල්

කාව්‍ය :

හගවත් ගිතා වෙන්බා—ඊ. පෙරියතම්බි පිල්ලෙයි මහතා

(ඉ) ඒවාට මුදල්වලින් තැගි දෙන ලදී.

ලංකා කලා මණ්ඩලයේ ඩබ්ලිව්. ජී. සිරිසේන මහතාට ශිෂ්‍යත්වයක් දීම

கலைக்கழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கிரு. டபிள்யூ. சிறிசேனவுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் வழங்கல்

GRANTING OF SCHOLARSHIP TO MR. W. G. SIRISENA OF THE ARTS COUNCIL

11. කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(கிரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළි

බඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ඉන්

පියවර ගොස් තැටුම් ඉගැනීම සඳහා

வாசிக பிழைகள்

லோகா கலா மன்கலையே விலிவி. சீ. சிபி
சேன நோனோன் சேன வலுவே மனநாடு
கிணர்நலயன் டுந்நேன் ல் சடகா மனநாடு
யானேன் ஓல்டுமி பன் கிடவிமேன் பசுபு
ட? (அ) ல் சேன் நலி, ல் ஓல்டுமி பன்
கிடவிநு லுவிவே கானே நலடு? கிணநி
லிபிநயகடு? (ஆ) ல் சடகா ரயலடு வு
பு மிடல கைபமனே? (இ) இநு லோகாடு
பேரலா பூமினிலேன் பசு இநுனே ஈடூமி
பிழியேலகர் ஸுநிம பிணிக ரயலேன்
வினேச மிடலகன் டேநு லுவிவே? (ஈ)
ல் சேன் நலி, ல் கைபமனே? (ஊ) ல் சேன்
கிணர்நல லுவி பிடுடு லோசு பேரலா பூமி
னிலேன் பசு ஈடூமி பிழியேலகர் ஸுநிம
சடகா வினேச மிடல லேநன் பூடீயலயன்
டுன் டீ நலிவே? (ஐ) ல் சேன் நலி ல் ஈய
னே நலி ல் சடகா சடகா கர்நலாடு?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து
விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்பட்டதன் பின்னரா
இலங்கைக் கலைக்கழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த திரு.
டபிள்யு. சிறிசேன அல்லது சேனவளவே
என்பவருக்கு இந்தியாவில் நடனம் பயில்வதற்
கான உபகாரச் சம்பளம் அளிக்கப்பட்டது?
(ஆ) ஆமெனில், யாருடைய பெயரில், எம்முக
வரிக்கு இவ்விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்பட்டன?
(இ) இவ்விடயம் சம்பந்தமாய்ச் செலவிடப்
பட்ட பணமெவ்வளவு? (ஈ) அவர் இலங்கைக்
குத் திரும்பியது முதல் அவரது உடைகளின்
தயாரிப்பிற்கென விசேட பணமேதாவது
வழங்கப்பட்டதா? (உ) ஆமெனில் எவ்வளவு?
(ஊ) உபகாரச்சம்பளப் படிப்புப் பெற்று
வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து திரும்பிய வேறு எவருக்
காவது உடைகள் தைப்பதற்கென பணம்
வழங்கப்பட்டதா? (எ) ஆமெனில், அத்தகை
யவர்களது பெயர்களை அவர் கூறுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Education and
Cultural Affairs: (a) Was it after
calling for applications from the pub-
lic that Mr. W. G. Sirisena alias Mr.
Sena Walawe of the Arts Council
granted a scholarship to India to
study dancing? (b) If so, in whose
name and to what address were these
applications invited? (c) What sum
of money was spent on this account?
(d) Since his return to this country
was he given a special sum of money
for the purpose of making his
clothes? (e) If so, how much? (f)

வாசிக பிழைகள்

Have any others been provided
with money for clothes after their
return from abroad on scholarships?
(g) If so, will he give their names?

சி. ல். சமரசிங்க மய..

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

(அ) லோகா கலா மன்கலையே மிநன் சேன
வலுவே மனநாடு 1956 ஓந்நிலாடு லோசு
நாடுமி ஓனே ஸுநிம கிணர்நலயன்
டுந்நேன் ல் கலா மன்கலையே பேரலா
நாடுமி ஈநு மன்கலையே நிட்நேயகன்
ஈநுயல. கலா மன்கலையேன் பூகா லு
பரிடி மே ஸுந மனநாடுனே ஓல்டுமி
பன் கிடவினே நுந. (அ) மே பூநய
லுந நோநி. (ஆ) கலா மன்கலையேன்
மே சமநன் லு வு கல மிடல ரு. 5,748.75
கி. (இ) இநு லோகாடு பேரலா பூமினிலே பசு
கிண மிடலகன் லேலா நுந. (ஈ) பூநய
லுந நோநி. (ஊ) நுந. (ஐ) மே பூந
யலுந நோநி.

கே. ல். சி. ராசரத்ன மய.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

மனநாடுனே நோவிமகா கலா மன்கலையே
பன்நிலயன் ஈநுவிடி கலா மன்கலையே விசின்
மே நேரிம கர்ந லேடே?

சி. ல். சமரசிங்க மய.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்க)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

ல் ஸுந ஓரு ஈயாபந ஈமநிநுலாடு
டுந்நேன்நலி.

கே. ல். சி. ராசரத்ன மய.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ஈப ஈபந பூநலலடு லுநர் டேந்ந
இநு. ஈயாபந ஈமநிநுலா லோ பூரி
மேந்நு லேகமிநுலா லோ மே ஈபலா
டி மெநி நோபூமின ஈநிக் ஈமநிநுலா
பூரிமேந்நு லேகமிநுலா லு மெந
மெநலா லோ கியலலா. ஈபந நியம லுந்
நரயகன் லுலேந்நே நுந. ஈபே பூந
லலடு லுநர் டேந்நடு டுந்ந ஈமநி
லுந் லுந்நே நுந. ஈபி மே விசில
லுமடிம கர்நடு ஓரு கலாநாயகநுலா
லு டேந்நே?

මාවික පිළිතුරු

වංචික පිළිතුරු

ଭୂମିତି ଭଣେ.

(திரு. மதியூ)

(Mr. Mathew)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඊයෙත් මේ
වගේ සිද්ධියක් ඇති වුණා. ආහාර ඇමති
තුමාගෙන් ඊයේ ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඇසුවා.
නමුත් එතුමා මෙහි සිටියේ නැහැ. ඒ
වෙනුවට වෙන ඇමතිවරයෙක් උත්තර
දුන්නා. නමුත් අප අසන අතුරු ප්‍රශ්න
වලට උත්තර දෙන්නට දන්න කෙනෙක්
නැහැ. අපි කාගෙන්ද අතුරු ප්‍රශ්න
අහන්නෙ ?

කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මය.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

මොකද ඒ ඇමතිවරුන්ට වෙලා
නියෙන් නෙ? ඉන් සුවරන් ස් කාරයන්ට
අහවෙලාද?

കലാനുകൂല്യം

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

12 වැනි ප්‍රශ්නය

කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

අතේ මිනිද, මෙහෙම පුශ්න අහල
වැඩක් තියෙනවද කියල මට තේරෙත්
නෙ නැහැ. හොඳයි මම 12 වැනි පුශ්නය
අහනවා.

ସି. ପି. ସି. ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ. ମା. ଭଣ୍ଡାରୀ.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்ஹ்)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීම සඳහා කල් වුවමනා කරනවා.

කෝ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பீ. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

කොච්චර කල් මිනූද ?

ඩී. එස්. සමරසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. டி. எஸ். சமரசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

හැකි ඉක්මනින් එ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු
සපයනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තියෝග කරන ලදී.

කෘෂිකම් උපදේශකයෝ

கமத்தொழிற் போதனாசிரியர்

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTORS

13. ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(කොට්ඨාස)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன—கொட்டாவ)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena—Kottawa)

කෘෂිකර්ම, ආහාර හා සම්ප්‍රදාය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කෘෂිකර්ම උපදේශකයින් වශයෙන් පත් කරනු ලැබූ ගොවිපල උපදේශකාවෝ කවරහුද? (ආ) කෘෂිකර්මය පිළිබඳ පළමු වැනි හා දෙවැනි පංතියේ සහතික දරන්න වුන් ආධුනිකයින්ගේ පරීක්ෂණයකින් සමත් විය යුතු වන්නේ මන්ද? (ඉ) එවැනි නිලධාරීන් කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සිටින්නද? ඔවුන් කවර හුද? (ඊ) මෙම අවශ්‍යතාවයෙන් නිදහස් කරන ලෙස ඔවුහු කෘෂිකර්ම අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාට ආයාචනා කළේද? එසේ නම්, ඔවුන් විසින් ලියන ලද ලිපි හා අධ්‍යක්ෂගේ පිළිතුරු එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? (උ) ඔවුන්ගේ දීර්ඝ සේවා කාල හා ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ පළපුරුද්ද අනුව, ඔවුන්ගේ ආයාචනය විශේෂ කාරණයක් ලෙස සලකා මෙම අවශ්‍යතාවයෙන් ඔවුන් නිදහස් කිරීම ගැන එතුමා සලකා බලනවාද? (ඌ) නොඑසේ නම්, එතුමා ඔවුන්ට දීමට අදහස් කරන විශේෂ අනුග්‍රහය කුමක්ද? (එ) කිසිම අනුග්‍රහයක් දීමට නොහැකි නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

கமத்தொழில், உணவு, கூட்டுறவு விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கமத் தொழிற் போதனாகிரியைகளாக நியமிக்கப் பட்ட பெண் கமத்தொழிற் பண்ணை ஆலோசகர்கள் யார்? (ஆ) 1 ஆம், 2 ஆம் தரக் கமத் தொழில் தராதரப் பத்திரங்களை வைத்திருப்போர் தகுதிகாண் பரீட்சையிற் சித்தியடைய வேண்டுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுவதென்? (இ) திணைக்களத்திலுள்ள அத்தகைய உத்தியோ

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

*මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇති ලිපි මෙදින වැඩ කටයුතු
අවසානයේ පරිශීෂ්ටය වශයෙන් දක්වා ඇත.

වාචික පිළිතුරු

Finance Bill—Committee

ආර්. ඇස්. පෙරේරා මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Mr. R. S. Perera)

පිළිතුරේ කියනවා, “පරීක්ෂණයෙන් සමත් විය යුතු යයි බලාපොරොත්තු වනු නොලැබේ. එක් එක් කෙනා සම්බන්ධයෙන් විස්තර සැපයීමට කාලය අවශ්‍යයි” කියා.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

මේ තැනැත්තිය සියළුම සුදුසුකම්වලින් සම්පූර්ණයි. ඇයි ඇයට මේ තත්ත්වය දීමට තවත් ප්‍රමාද වෙන්නේ?

ආර්. එස්. පෙරේරා මයා.

(තිரு. ඥා. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Mr. R. S. Perera)

කෘෂිකම් උපදේශකයන් 391 දෙනෙක් සිටින නිසා ඒ එක එක් කෙනා සම්බන්ධයෙන් විස්තර සැපයීමට කාලය අවශ්‍යයි කියා පිළිතුරේ සඳහන් වෙන්නේ.

කථානායකතුමා

(ආපාතායකර්)

(Mr. Speaker)

1 වන ප්‍රශ්නය.

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(කෙනරා ඩී. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට කල් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

කථානායකතුමා

(ආපාතායකර්)

(Mr. Speaker)

14 වන ප්‍රශ්නය.

ඩී. එස්. සමරසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. ආර්. සමරසිංහ)

(Mr. D. S. Samarasinghe)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට කාලය අවශ්‍යයි.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

FINANCE BILL

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.—[ප්‍රගතිය 1963 ඔක්තෝබර් 17]

[කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයකට විය.]

CLAUSE 50.—(Amendments to Act No. 2 of 1961)

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Mr. Chairman, we are faced today with a new situation altogether in consequence of the statement made by the Hon. Minister yesterday when we concluded the discussion on this section of the Bill. There is also a new situation that has arisen on account of a certain section of the Government party itself being interested in taking a different view to that which the Hon. Minister has mentioned in the Bill.

I want to state at the outset that as far as the Lanka Sama Samaj Party is concerned, as far as the United Left Front, into which the Lanka Sama Samaj Party has entered, is concerned, we entirely support the principle of nationalizing insurance and that we do not regard with sympathy the proposal to substitute Ceylonization for nationalization.

But, having said that, I have to blame the Hon. Minister for the pass in which he finds himself. When the Hon. Minister delivered his Budget speech, he knew what the proposals were going to be. If at that stage the Hon. Minister had collected his financial proposals into one Finance Bill and amended the Insurance Corporation Act suitably with a comprehensive amendment taking into account all the problems, some of which were discussed yesterday—if he were going to nationalize insurance and made provision for it in the Bill, if he had done all that—he would have had more time and he would have had also the co-operation of hon. Members

on this side who are genuinely interested in nationalizing insurance to see that the Bill could be given effect to and passed without undue delay, without any unconscionable delay.

While the Hon. Minister was away abroad, his department had the opportunity when the hon. Parliamentary Secretary figured in a somewhat tragic situation—a personal and individual tragedy where he was concerned; whatever our political opposition may have been to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary and his party, for a young man it was a tragedy—of taking the necessary steps to see that there was a comprehensive Bill which took into account all the problems that the Hon. Minister would have had to face in the course of nationalization. He had the opportunity to do that. Now all those opportunities have been missed and certain vested interests are holding a pistol, figuratively of course, at the head of the Hon Minister and ourselves, and it would appear that very powerful interests, some of which were referred to by my Colleague the hon. Member for Dehiwela-Mt. Lavinia (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) on a previous occasion, are very, very active in the matter of securing or trying to secure a substitution of Ceylonization for nationalization.

Now the Hon. Minister has a fear and it is that fear that he echoed in his statement when he said yesterday that if this Bill were not passed now, he would be faced with a very grave situation not merely in regard to insurance and finance but also affecting the honour of this House. Naturally we were very indignant on this side of the House. We were not prepared to allow the Hon. Minister to make even a suggestion that there was anybody here who was dishonourable in his conduct with respect to this matter. But it is clear from the news that we have today as to what the Hon. Minister had in mind. That is a domestic squabble within the Government ranks in which I do not want to interfere. But

the fact remains that we are called upon here to implement certain proposals and the Hon. Minister gives us a very poor choice.

I know that his financial advisers are clever men, men with the interests of the country at heart. We may disagree with them with regard to certain views and matters but it would not be possible for anyone to say anything with regard to their integrity, their enthusiasm and the value of their intentions. That is one matter.

After listening to the Hon. Minister's statement yesterday I felt even more depressed than before for the reason that despite all the clever argumentation that was sought to be incorporated in that statement the fact remains that the Hon. Minister made a rather poor case. He gave us certain assurances. I will take him up on each of these.

අ. ආ. 2.30

The first assurance that he gave us was with regard to the employees of these insurance companies. He gave us the assurance that all the employees who would be discontinued as a result of the operation of Clause 50 of this Bill would be employed by the corporation. He also made reference to the principle enactment with regard to the Insurance Corporation which is sought to be amended by this clause and said that provision exists there for the provision of employment for those who are discontinued as a result of the insurance take-over at that time and that those provisions would apply to the present situation.

I must say that there is a vast difference. The Hon. Minister when he introduced the Insurance Corporation Bill was faced with a situation where he was setting up another organization in competition with existing organizations. Then there was only a proposal to establish a monopoly of life insurance. The problem of any absorption of displaced personnel was limited to the question of the absorption of any

[பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா உரை.]

section of the employees of these existing companies who would be displaced as a result of their loss of life insurance business on account of the fact that the corporation now has a monopoly. But as employing agencies those companies continued to function. They were there as employing agencies and the problem of a re-organization in order to reduce to a minimum the displacement that may be caused was always open to the companies. What is going to happen now? The entire business is going to be taken away. There will be no other employing authority with regard to insurance other than the corporation.

செ. பி. டி. இலங்கரத்ன (இதழ் ஐதழி)

(கௌரவ ரி. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—நிதியமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne—Minister of Finance)

New business.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா உரை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister is quite correct technically, but if he reads Clause 50 he will see that it is not only with regard to new business but also with regard to the renewal of insurance business that the corporation is going to have a monopoly. In other words, while I was the first to point out that there were certain difficulties with regard to the definition of the word "new", the subsequent sub-clause which confines to the corporation the renewal of insurance business of any description whatsoever—

செ. பி. டி. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

That is right.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா உரை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Therefore while technically the Hon. Minister is correct when he implies that he is not seeking to shut

these concerns down, what in fact will result—and the Hon. Minister knows this—is that these institutions must shut up shop, will have to close down business. Now, that means that a certain number of employees without any prospect of continuing in employment under their former employer, will have to seek employment in the corporation. So that the provisions in the original Insurance Corporation Act which said that where the Commissioner of Labour is not satisfied that the employee so discharged has been paid what was his due, he would make an order against that company in order to see that the employee so displaced would get his dues, do not exist today. That position does not exist today. After these companies have been wound up as a result of the closure of their business the situation for the Labour Department will not be the same as that which existed at the time the Insurance Corporation Bill was passed. You can fight an existing employer and say, "You shall pay on better terms and conditions to your employees." But, when you have, in the process, abolished him it is an entirely different thing for you to say, "You shall pay him."

How many years it has taken and how many years more it will take the Port (Cargo) Corporation to remunerate the employees in regard to their past services? How many big battles had to be fought here in this House before that principle was incorporated in any kind of legislation on the part of the Government? As pointed out by the hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene) the same problem arose in regard to bus employees. You are faced with a worst situation here. There you took over, in the case of the C. T. B. and the Port (Cargo) Corporation, the assets of those companies. Here you are taking nothing over—[Interruption].

No, Sir. I am not objecting to the take-over. Let the Hon. Minister not misunderstand. But there are different forms of take-over. I am

stating that where there was, as in the case of the Port (Cargo) Corporation, a complete take-over, lock, stock and barrel, where the whole thing was taken over, you had the resources which belonged to those companies. And under your control you were able then to deploy those resources in any way you liked. But, where you had only a partial take-over, as you had with the nationalization of life insurance by the setting up of a corporation as a competing unit in general insurance with the other companies, in that situation, while a certain displacement occurred, the other private sector employees were still continuing and the companies could absorb a certain number of those displaced from life insurance. They existed as persons who could be dealt with by the Commissioner of Labour for the purpose of obtaining for the displaced employees their proper dues. But when you take over business and ask them to shut down without taking over their resources, it is an entirely different situation altogether. It is the kind of situation which the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) pointed out and the other hon. Members pointed out, where, on the 31st of December 1963, the pawnbrokers cease to function from midnight as pawnbrokers. In such a situation, a person who has pledged his articles with them may be faced with the situation of not being able to recover what is his.

I do not say that the joint stock companies are going to run away like that in the same way. But there is a certain doubt, and that is, that you may not be able to find the people to make them liable. Those provisions had been necessarily included in this Act, the Act you are discussing. But in regard to general insurance you have not faced up to that problem.

That is one side of the picture. There is another side to it, and that is the numbers concerned. I asked the Hon. Minister about it, and he gave a bland assurance, "I shall take over all the employees." What

is the number that he has in mind? That is a very relevant question in the matter of absorption of employees. I know that a government that is nationalizing has certain difficulties. The experience of the Ceylon Transport Board is a case in point. It shows that you can take over persons who have a basic interest in the restoration of lost privileges; you can take persons over who look back with a certain nostalgia to the old state of things and hope that with a change of Government in some direction or other it may be possible to restore their lost importance. You may take over persons who have interests which are entirely contradictory to the very premises on which the new nationalized undertaking is sought to be erected. You have therefore to be careful in how you take them. That is one aspect of the matter.

There is another aspect, and that is a question not merely of natural justice but of proper employer—employee relations, a question in which we as representatives of labour in this country are naturally interested, namely that in no sense is it possible for us to agree that, even through the operations of the State in this present situation and in the present context, even in the execution of a progressive measure like this, it should be necessary to penalize employees and see that they do not get their dues. We cannot agree to such a position. There is that problem, and I do not see that the Hon. Minister's answer to it is entirely satisfactory because he has given us no indication of what figures he has in mind. It is possible, on the one side, on the part of those who are interested in sabotaging this proposal, to give inflated figures. On the other hand, it is also possible, on the part of those who seek to evade their obligations in this matter, to give a figure that is very, very low. But what is the realistic estimate of the personnel involved? I have certain ideas of my own in regard to this, but I should like to know what the Hon. Minister is basing his argument on, because he gave an assurance: he said he would

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[பெர்னாட் சோய்சா அவர்கள்.]

take over. He should know the magnitude of the problem he is facing up to. How many does he propose to take over? Why does he not take the House into his confidence?

பி. பி. டி. ஜி. ஜெனரல் அவர்கள்.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஜி. குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

He will not be in that seat.

ஹெ. லே. இலங்கரத்ன

(கேள்வா இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

But you will!

பெர்னாட் சோய்சா அவர்கள்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Quite apart from who is going to occupy the seat of the Hon. Minister, whether he is going to continue to occupy it in the years to come or whether there will be any substitute from any quarter whatsoever, there are the ins and outs of politics which is also a factor we have to keep in mind. It is not possible, therefore, for us to legislate on the basis that particular individuals will continue to occupy particular positions in order that their assurances and good intentions may be given effect to. That is why I would like the Hon. Minister to be a little more categorical and concrete in regard to the measures which he proposes for the relief of those persons who will be displaced as a result of the operation of Clause 50. That is only one side of the matter.

I join with the Hon. Minister in opposing those who would like to substitute the principle of Ceylonization for nationalization. We know that there are powerful interests, that there are companies, quite apart from the existing insurance companies, which are about to be formed, which claim to be Ceylonese but are known to be tied up with three of the biggest combines outside

this country. It is the influence of these agencies that we fear. Whether they operate through misguided Members of the Government party or through anybody else, their pressures have to be fought. That is why I said that the Hon. Minister has placed a very poor choice before us. He says the whole principle of nationalization will be sabotaged if we do not help him to pass this Bill as soon as possible. On the other hand, we have the fear that if this Bill is passed in its present form we will be helping him to sabotage the principle of nationalization. That is our fear. He has left us a very poor choice in the matter.

I would like the Hon. Minister, even now, to give his earnest consideration to this matter and to the appeal we have made to find ways and means of fighting those within his own party who would like to sabotage any proposal like this; to seek the co-operation of those parties that are vitally interested in nationalization; to fight the vested interests—

ஹெ. லே. இலங்கரத்ன

(கேள்வா இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Who are they? Who are vitally interested?

பெர்னாட் சோய்சா அவர்கள்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

—in nationalization, we are interested. Lots of people in this country can take leave to doubt all sorts of things in regard to political parties, their personnel, programme and their activities, but if there is one matter on which the Hon. Minister could not have had any doubt whatsoever is in regard to the matter that the parties of the Left are vitally and deeply interested more than anybody else in this country in having a nationalized economy. That, of course, is a step towards the building of socialism in this country—nationalization beginning with the principal sectors of our

economy. That is a matter on which I have to state that the Hon. Minister cannot possibly doubt us unless he is also prepared to take leave of his senses.

சு. அ. 2.45

The statement the Hon. Minister made in regard to marine insurance is not at all satisfactory. I admit he has a problem. The problem is not only the pressures that were brought to bear upon the Government through Mr. Tilney, but it also exists in regard to the entire trading relationships of this Government with foreign countries. And it is necessary for the Hon. Minister, naturally, within the present set-up to move cautiously, warily, and see that he does not do anything that is likely to imperil the economic security of this country in the matter of trade. But what does the Hon. Minister say? He has second thoughts about the matter, and it would appear as if he is going to implement any kind of undertaking given by this Government to Mr. Tilney on the basis of a maintenance of the status quo in regard to marine insurance, with this one proviso, that, where any kind of marine insurance in Ceylon was done with any company in this country, that is any company registered in this country, he would be prepared to take that over on the basis of the abolition of these companies. With that proviso the Hon. Minister's statement is that he is prepared to allow the status quo to remain. That is what his statement amounts to, and that is why we say that the Government has succumbed to the pressure brought on this matter by Mr. Tilney on the one side—

சு. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ.

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

It is absolutely untrue to say that we have succumbed to pressures. I do not want to chew what I cannot digest. That is the principle on which I work.

சு. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

A very sound principle of health and hygiene. But there are some of us who have stronger stomachs than the Hon. Minister. If one engages upon certain measures it is not possible to go a certain distance and then say, "I do not have the stomach to go any further than this. If I do so I will probably be suffering from acute indigestion." It is not possible to retrace your steps when you embark upon a certain course of action, and say, "I shall go thus far and no further, because I am unable to digest what I am called upon to chew—

சு. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ.

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

This is happening to all political parties.

சு. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ. ஓ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

That, of course, is a wider question which I am sure you will not permit me to discuss in connection with this matter. If you think of the tragi-comic happenings this morning on the election of Senators, then, the Hon. Minister might look nearer home in regard to developments in political parties.

Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Minister's statement, I said, was disappointing because I know that he has very good advisers and he is generally interested in nationalizing insurance. Whatever differences we have—and they are very profound—with the Government party, I credit the Hon. Minister with correct intentions in this matter. But it is one thing to state that his intentions are good; it is one thing to accept entirely the measures that he proposes to implement them.

The Hon. Minister stated that in regard to marine insurance the problem was like this. He said in his

[மர்நாவி ஸோய்சா மை.]

statement that a certain amount of insurance is done in this country both in regard to imports and in regard to exports. And he says in regard to exports that we are in no position to compel the buyer at the other end to insure with the corporation. That is what the Hon. Minister says.

In regard to imports, obviously, the corollary must apply. But there the Hon. Minister says, "No; we cannot even compel the importer—that is when the buyer is here—to insure with the corporation because we are afraid of retaliatory action." Now I want to tell the Hon. Minister that this is the result of rushing through legislation without due consideration of the problem.

மர் ஓலேமர்நை

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

It is not a question of taking any retaliatory steps. It is a question of whether we are able to cope with the work.

மர்நாவி ஸோய்சா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

No, Sir, the Hon. Minister said that they are likely to take retaliatory measures. The Hon. Minister said so in his statement. I have not got the particular quotation ready, but he said so.

மர் ஓலேமர்நை

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Granted; even that means undue burdens.

மர்நாவி ஸோய்சா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Nationalizing means that we are taking a lot of burdens. The use of the word "undue" implies a value judgment with which I am not prepared to agree. He is begging the question.

The problem is exactly this. There is a difficulty. I admit the Hon. Minister has a difficulty. Far be it for me to say, "No." If you take the Central Bank Report on this matter you will see some interesting figures. The total value of imports to this country, c.i.f.—it is so stated in the Report and if the Hon. Minister takes leave to doubt it, then he is doubting what has been given by his Government through the Central Bank—in 1962 was Rs. 1,660 million. The total value of exports in 1962 was Rs. 1,808 million. On the basis of subtracting Rs. 1,660 million from Rs. 1,808 million, the Hon. Minister's Central Bank says that there is a favourable trade balance of Rs. 148 million.

What is the basic assumption from these figures? Whether the assumption is correct or not I leave it to the Hon. Minister to tell us. But what is the basic assumption? That the total value of imports in 1962 amounting to Rs. 1,660 million was c.i.f. In other words, the insurance was paid somewhere else; the insurance was done outside this country. So we have now a slightly different position given by the Central Bank from what the Hon. Minister stated.

The Hon. Minister stated that some of the articles that are brought into this country are insured here and some are insured elsewhere. This is a slightly different picture. I am not stating that the Hon. Minister wanted to mislead the House in any way. I am only stating that on the basis of what the Central Bank states, it would appear that they are proceeding on the assumption that the total volume of the imports into this country in the year 1962, that is last year—exports are on an f.o.b. basis and I am not bringing up that question—was Rs. 1,660 million c.i.f.

டி. ஷெல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹை மை. (வத்நல)

(திரு. டி. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹை—வத்தலா)

(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Wattala)

A fair portion of direct Government imports.

බර්නාඩ් සොය්සා මහා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Undoubtedly we can allow that. But even then there is another side to this matter. I admit that if all the insurance in regard to exports is done outside and all the insurance in regard to imports is done here, it is possible that on the basis of striking a balance between the two, we may be the loser. I am prepared to concede that argument to the Hon. Minister. But having made a gift of that argument to the Hon. Minister, I have to ask him not to make too much use of it for this reason, that the one factor in trade relationship which is unpredictable is the quantum that is paid by way of premia on insurance. That is the famous way in which invoices are loaded. The Hon. Minister in his experience with the Petroleum Corporation will know that that was the way in which the petroleum companies loaded the invoices and brought up the price of petrol landed in this country. It is so in regard to most matters; despite temporary and local fluctuations, there are world prices in regard to most matters. Freight charges are known; the principal variable factor is the insurance premium. It varies from commodity to commodity, from place to place, from company to company, according to the trade terms of your contract, according to the orders that you place. All kinds of factors operate in that.

Now, having this in mind if the Hon. Minister genuinely had a fear that any compulsion in regard to the nationalization of marine insurance on the import side would have the adverse consequence that the other countries would play the same game and say, "thou shalt not insure in Ceylon but in our country, the country of the buyer", then that fear should have occurred to him before he presented this Bill here in this House. He should have taken adequate steps in regard to that matter. He should have taken us into his confidence and said, I have such and

such a problem to face, but instead to make that statement after Mr. Tilney comes here and goes away, only gives an entirely different complexion to the picture. That is what I object to, that is what I do not like.

The Hon. Minister admitted it when he said I do not want to bite off more than I can chew. But that is no argument. In the operation of this Bill we are faced with all its defects. The Hon. Minister by presenting this Bill has placed us in a situation by calling upon this honourable House to take major steps in a fight against British vested interests in this country, against foreign vested interests in this country, and now he says, I do not have the stomach to digest what I am called upon to chew by the operation of my very Bill. That, Sir is not a happy position for the Hon. Minister to be in.

I say we have to challenge the visit of Mr. Sandys and the visit of Mr. Tilney and the representations that were made by them to the Hon. Minister's Government—I do not say to him, I say to his Government. With all these representations, we are faced with certain changes in the structure of our financial policy decided upon by the Hon. Minister and announced by him in his Budget speech, certain changes made to suit the requirements of foreign vested interests in this country. I say we have a double threat, the threat that comes from one side locally to the substitution of Ceylonization for nationalization, and the other threat, one that comes from within, from the Hon. Minister's ranks. In regard to all these battles that he has taken on, he says, "I cannot bite off more than I can chew".

What is the real position in regard to marine insurance? Everybody says it is a very risky business. The Hon. Minister echoes that. We ourselves can have considerable difference of opinion. It is a matter of estimate. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), the hon. Member for Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) and the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central

[බර්තෘච්ඡෙසාධෙසු මයා.]

(Mr. Keuneman) may have different points of view in this matter. It is not a question of strict political positions or anything like that but a question of an estimate that one makes on the basis of the facts available.

But this much the Hon. Minister will admit—and I do not know whether, on the basis of the experience of the corporation, he will not be in a position to admit it—that the gains from motor insurance are very poor. It is possible that motor insurance can be a dead loss. What is gained is gained on the basis of fire and marine insurance, if you take general insurance and life insurance separately. How is that possible? It is possible because fires are generally infrequent and major sea accidents are also generally infrequent. But that there is a large element of risk involved—the Hon. Minister may not want to imperil the corporation in regard to guaranteeing the destinies of cargo in a ship over which he has no control—is an understandable fear. However, that fear should have occurred to him before he brought forward this measure. He should have suitably devised this measure. I say that if the Hon. Minister to that extent is ready administratively through his corporation to preserve the *status quo*, he will be guilty of instructing the heads of that corporation to do something illegal in the light of the provisions of Clause 50.

You cannot say that Ceylon shall be the sole insurer. I shall tell you why. The Hon. Minister in his statement took no notice of a situation that has occurred in this country. We have powerful combines outside which have subsidiaries in this country. It is the same with the petrol companies. What of the insurance that takes place between the subsidiary and the principal, the internal insurance that takes place there? If it is effected here, is the Hon. Minister going to step in and say, "You are acting contrary to the provisions of this Act"? Or is he going to ignore it? If he ignores it,

he will be conniving at something illegal. If he acts in that matter, he will be brushing against the big vested interests in this country. He will then be in the position in which he did not want to be, namely, to bite off more than he can chew.

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ආර්. එස්. ඩී. පෝලියර් මයා. (පත්
කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

(திரு. ஆர். எஸ். வீ. போலியர்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. S. V. Poulier—Appointed Member)

Chew off more than he can digest!

බර්තෘඤ්ඤා සංඝස්ථා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

He mentioned both operations. All three operations were there—chewing, biting and digesting.

The Hon. Minister is in a position to tell us—and I want to invite him to do so—that after he brought this Bill before the House and even before the advent of Mr. Tilney, a certain thing took place in this country which has resulted in a loss to this country. Many of the large exporters operating in this country have already resorted to the dodge of sending their goods abroad c. & f. instead of c.i.f. Instead of sending their goods c.i.f. they are already sending their goods c. & f. and ensuring, before this Bill is passed, before the Hon. Minister's assurances—whatever assurances he may have given to Mr. Tilney—could operate, before any action could be taken by the corporation, that this country is robbed not merely of that quantum of exchange but also of that amount of money that could have been earned by this country and the tax that would have been paid by way of income tax to the Department of Inland Revenue.

I say that step has already been taken by a number of exporters and I ask the Hon. Minister whether that is not true. If by giving these

assurances to Mr. Tilney he was hoping to stop that process, I say then, he is in a position of shutting the stable door after the horse has gone away. He is not prepared to take the next step. He fears retaliation if he takes a certain step. Now that these people have taken the step I ask the Hon. Minister, is he prepared to retaliate? Is he prepared to bring in a clause in this bill to see that every importer in this country shall import c. i. f. and insure with the national corporation? Is he prepared to do that? I know that if I ask him if he is prepared to do that he will say that that is not a thing that he can possibly take on at this moment.

Now, Sir, you cannot engage in a fight in that way. Either you take it to its logical conclusion or you do not embark upon a fight. You cannot bring up a Bill of this nature, face adverse criticisms, listen to certain representations and then draw in your horns and say, "I never tried to do it". In that situation, Sir, the Hon. Minister is himself imperilling the success of his nationalized venture, quite apart from any other consideration. On the one hand he is, therefore, faced with a threat of the substitution of Ceylonisation for nationalisation, while, on the other hand, he himself, by his statement yesterday, announced that he intends with this minor modification, to preserve the *status quo* in regard to marine insurance. On that basis, Sir, the Hon. Minister is himself sabotaging the nationalised venture.

The Hon. Minister's figures do not inspire us with confidence, to say the least. The Insurance Corporation, with its able representatives are always anxious to tell us the corporation is doing well. I wish them luck; we wish them all luck. I wish the corporation has on its board a number of able persons, very able people. I do not approve of everybody who is there, but I know, Sir, that the Hon. Minister's assurances in regard to the running of that corporation do not inspire us with

confidence. I will tell you why. Even in regard to the limited sphere of life insurance, even in regard to that matter, all the steps of the corporation if taken, or the steps the corporation has taken, even in regard to the pension scheme and immunities about which I was properly corrected by the Hon. Minister, even those steps were taken very late by the Hon. Minister, and the corporation has not yet given all the advantages of this general insurance Bill and a true picture of what is happening within the corporation.

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

It will be available.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

When will it be available? Which year of the corporation?

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

The other one will be shorter.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I suppose you will give us a report showing the corporation being suckled at the mother's breasts in the first year of its operation. Here, Sir, the corporation is required to have teeth to be able to chew off the biggest possible chunk of British interest and to digest it. As to what happened to this baby in between, we are given no medical report even in regard to the baby's teeth.

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

If I may interrupt my hon. Friend for a moment, this is like the Second Reading of the Bill. Not that I want to deprive the House of any opportunity of discussing it in detail, but I will be very grateful if the discussion could be shortened so as to permit us to go through the Committee stage.

Finance Bill

—Committee

சே. ஸார். சயவர்தன மயா.

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayawardene)

I object to that. This Bill contains 17 principles. You are expected in the Second Reading to discuss one principle, you cannot discuss 17 principles. We objected to this Bill for that reason. In the Committee stage at least, Sir, we must have some time to express our views not only on the principles but also on the insurance corporation.

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Very well, I will not cover in this speech the grounds that have already been covered. Except where it was necessary, I have avoided a repetition of what I said at the Second Reading Debate. I am only stressing the statement he made.

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

You have to collect revenue. The Treasury has to set up the necessary machinery in order to implement some of the Budget proposals. I am merely asking your co-operation.

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Well, Sir, I have no desire to act in any way as to sabotage the Minister's proposals. I was only stating—

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

There is no such insinuation.

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I know, Sir, a charge has been made of gross favouritism in the matter of employment; that persons of no experience in insurance, who have no qualifications and whose abilities have not been tested in any sphere

of life insurance work have been given important appointments in the corporation over and above the persons who have proved their worth in the volume of business done in the private companies and who were willing to serve the corporation. It is these men who are sabotaging; that charge has been made and I have examined some instances and find that there is evidence to believe that injustice has occurred.

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

If you give me the instances I will go into them.

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am glad that the Hon. Minister says that much; that he will go into this matter if they are pointed out to him but there is that difficulty in pointing them out—I am unwilling to rob a man of his job even if he has got it through the back door. There is so much of unemployment that it is difficult to do so although we should not countenance them in public life. It is the constant pressure to which we are subjected to as Municipal Councillors to say that so and so is obtaining public assistance although he does not deserve it; although the man is poor he does not technically come within the regulations.

Sir, the Hon. Minister's corporation has entered into a certain number of treaties in the matter of marine insurance. In the limited sector he has to handle, I want to ask him first, is it correct that in regard to general insurance, on the basis of the treaties he has entered into, that 86 per cent. goes out?

செர்னாடி சோயசா மயா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

It is wrong.

அப்துல் ஷைக்ஸ் மியா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am only going on the basis of a letter written by the Corporation to the insurance companies itself which gave an account in regard to the quantum that is ceded, that is the ceded premia. I do not know. That is why I say that the Hon. Minister should have given a definite statement because we want to be happy about this corporation before we entrust it with a new task. The total quantum, even after what he has ceded, that will be retained by the corporation at best would not amount to 19.5 per cent. In regard to marine insurance, there was the accusation that what went out was as high as 73 per cent. I do not know; I am hoping that these figures may be wrong. That is why I say that the Hon. Minister should have taken us into his confidence and given us exact figures, given us a proper report, given us a proper audited statement of accounts which is long overdue for this year. I say that without that it is difficult for us to make up our minds in a matter like this. It is not that we want to oppose nationalization. No, Mr. Chairman. It is not that we want to help in any way the manoeuvres of those who would like to substitute Ceylonization for nationalization. But we have a genuine fear that unless the Hon. Minister faces up to the problems—and they are vast and terrible problems—involved in the nationalization of general insurance, he can imperil the very fate of this Corporation.

In regard to the question of guarantees and reinsurance, what is the position? We are still not sure of the position. The Hon. Minister said that we will have to reinsure. What are the reinsurance treaties he has and with whom? I do not want to be found fault with saying that I had deprived the Corporation of valuable advice in its foreign personnel. But I made this charge in the Second Reading Debate earlier, and I say it now. I find it a little curious and

strange that the Indian companies, even on the basis of giving the lowest quotation, are the principle beneficiaries of Ceylon reinsurance. I find it a little strange, to say the least of it. How is it that in their reinsurance of life all these Indian companies are the principal beneficiaries? How does that happen? Is the Hon. Minister absolutely certain that there has been nothing untoward or injudicious in the matter of selecting, on the basis of the lowest quotation, these particular companies? Will he inquire as to how the lowest quotation came from India? It is on these counts that I am a little dissatisfied.

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Treaties were arranged after calling for world tenders. There was a sub-committee appointed to go into the matter, and it has accepted the most suitable tender.

அப்துல் ஷைக்ஸ் மியா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The tender procedure is the one that is devised for the purpose of protecting public corporations from the speculations of self-interested individuals. But having long been in local government politics, I have had ample experience of the way in which even the tender procedure is often sabotaged.

செ. ஃபீஸ் டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க
(இதில் ஈழம் மற்றும் அமெரிக்காவின் ராணுவ
சேவைகள் மற்றும் விசேஷ கமிட்டி பிழைப்பு ஈழம்
என்கள் பார்த்தோம்) (லேக்கம்)

(கௌரவ எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க—நிதியமைச்சரும், பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

(The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Minister of Finance and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs)

Butchers.

Finance Bill

—Committee

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹோ.

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

Yes, I have had long and melancholy experience of how it is possible to get round the entire procedure of calling for tenders. Let us not be so naive. There are ways in which it could be done.

ஹோ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

What can we do? Tell us any other way in which it can be done.

பு. ஸா. 3.15

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹோ.

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

Why does the Hon. Minister give that answer? I do not like the Hon. Minister to feel so helpless in a matter of this kind. The Hon. Minister will be the first to admit that in regard to the question of the nationalization of a major concern, involving a fight not only with local interests but also with concerns of foreign vested interest, we are prepared to give the sinews that are necessary for that fight.

ஹோ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

We called for world tenders and selected the best.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹோ.

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

I do not want the Hon. Minister to feel helpless.

ஹோ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

What is the alternative proposal you have?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹோ.

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

I cannot give the alternative in one sentence. But there are administrative measures that can be taken for the purpose of defeating those who would seek to defeat the tender procedure. There are ways in which it can be done.

ஹோ. எஃப். ஆர். டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(கௌரவ எஃப். ஆர். டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Why do you not suggest the method?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹோ.

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

I have not come ready to deliver a lecture on the subject of what arrangements should be made to protect these corporations. But if the Hon. Minister is anxious, and if it were possible for me to be part and parcel of the corporation, I would tell him. If the Hon. Minister had brought a Bill by which he had taken cognizance of that side of the matter, I would have been able to tell him. If he had referred the Bill to a Standing Committee—I do not know whether it cannot be done even now—and asked for our advice, we would have been able to go into it in more detail. But I am already hamstrung in that I have spoken too long. That is one side of the matter. On the other, I know it can be fought, because we have fought it at times.

ஹோ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

The Indian companies were the people who have given the lowest tender. The so-called experts to whom so many motives have been attributed had nothing to do in advising us as to who should be selected. The Indian guarantee was a governmental organization. If the hon. Member wants to see all the

papers, we are ready to show him ; he can thereafter give us any advice he wishes.

imports sent into this country shall be c. and f. and insurance shall be with the Corporation.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா அவர்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Very well. Nothing can be fairer than the offer made by the Hon. Minister. But that does not solve the problem in regard to the present Bill. These are the figures given by the Corporation itself in regard to the Miscellaneous Accident Treaty :

Ceylon Insurance	..	1 line—6.67
Colombo Assurance	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ line—5.00
Mahajana	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ line—5.00
Free Lanka	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ line—1.67
Indian Reinsurance		13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lines—81.66

He may have a different set of figures—I do not know—but I say that these figures themselves are of a very serious kind.

In regard to these treaties, let him table them. What is there so secret about them? If you called for quotations and world-wide tenders, why cannot you table the treaties the corporation has in regard to all these reinsurance matters?

இலங்கைத் தலைவர்.

(கெளரவ இலங்கைத் தலைவர்)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

The procedure followed by the Government has been adopted.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா அவர்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

These are the difficulties we have. The Hon. Minister was out of the Chamber when I asked whether he was aware of the fact that a number of exporters who formerly had even a quantity of their goods insured in this country have now made arrangements to send their goods abroad c. and f. thereby ensuring that the insurance will be done in a foreign country. That has already happened. I say the retaliatory measure is that you should legislate to say that

தலைவர்.

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! The hon. Member is repeating himself.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா அவர்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am repeating this for the benefit of the Hon. Minister because he was out of the Chamber when I mentioned it first.

I do not want to say anything more. I made these submissions because I want the Hon. Minister to be quite clear on this matter. We are prepared to fight alongside of him against both vested interests, foreign as well as local, in the matter of the setting up of a nationalized insurance undertaking. But we have our fears that while we may co-operate with him or seek to co-operate with him in fighting the one, his own efforts are resulting in a succumbing to the other.

We have these fears, and he has contributed to these fears by first of all bringing a wrongly conceived Bill by putting this matter of insurance along with these other things that are in it; by not taking all the steps that might have been taken since his Budget speech was made to have a proper Bill drafted with all the problems properly considered. He has contributed to the mess in which he finds himself today. Having brought himself to this pass, I say it is not correct for him to appeal to us that we must somehow agree to pass this Bill.

If it comes to a question of voting on the principle of nationalization alone, we should have to support him.

Finance Bill

—Committee

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

But, of course, we have objected to the entire Bill because it contains the turnover tax and a number of other things. That is a matter on which we will have to vote against. That is as far as we are prepared to go.

I do not think any amendments we can make today will fall within the Standing Orders. The Hon. Minister can move a large number of amendments on his own. It is not possible for us to amend this clause. There are only two or three clauses and they are omnibus clauses. The Hon. Minister can amend them, if he is so prepared, in the light of the suggestions made by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), and other hon. Members on this side in regard to some of these matters. A number of matters have been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister and if he addresses himself to those matters and brings the amendments, we will pass the Bill.

වෛද්‍යවරයා ඩී. එම්. ඩී. නාගනාදන්
(නල්ලූර්)

(டொக்டர் ஈ. எம். வீ. நாகநாதன்—நல்லூர்)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

I had not wanted to speak because I have a sore throat. My Friend, the hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa), has provoked me into making my throat still worse. I listened to his speech and I thought to myself that while he is very well educated on the slogans of the Left, he is not so well educated in matters concerning insurance. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The Hon. Minister's statement on marine insurance is one with which nobody who knows anything about insurance would disagree. In regard to the other things he has stated, we would like to differ from the Minister's views. Ceylon is peculiarly placed. Our trade is so much devoted to exports of practically all we produce and we are so much dependent on importing practically all that

we want that our economy is largely an export-import economy. This does not occur in China or Russia where their external trade is infinitesimal in proportion to their internal trade. Therefore, the views of these gentlemen should not be taken into account when considering the peculiar necessities of our own country.

Marine insurance, anyone will tell you, is a highly competitive branch of insurance. The chances of profit are small and the losses can be considerable. Besides, whether you are a leftist or a rightist, if you indulge in international trade, you have to assume that the buyer is always in the right. Our exports from Ceylon are proportionately large while the imports are smaller. The balance of trade is in our favour. There is no need, just because of the slogan "nationalize", to offend people who are trading with us and who are giving us the benefit of the balance of trade. If you want to carry out any business, you will have to realize that the buyer is always in the right. The buyer can either buy c.i.f. or f.o.b. as he wishes, but there is this difference. We are exporting raw produce or primary products and these are always quoted f.o.b. in the world market whether it is own rubber, tea or copra because we are not yet in a position to arrange for shipping or freight charges and we are importing finished products. When finished products are quoted for sale, it is always c.i.f. You buy c.i.f. So it is difficult under the law called the Insurance Corporation Law to change that system whereby finished products are quoted c.i.f. everywhere in the world. If Russia wants to buy from America or England it is on a c.i.f. basis. I do not know how my hon. Friend is going to change it unless it is by changing the whole aspect of the international trade structure.

You can say, "We do not want to trade", and starve in Ceylon. The point is we must trade and that too profitably and therefore the present arrangement does us no harm for the simple reason that marine

insurance is so highly competitive that we may lose more easily than profit by such transactions. Of course, we can say, "We have a monopoly, we will charge you ten times more than other people in the world". The result will be that nobody will buy from Ceylon.

Again, in regard to the figures of reinsurance which were quoted by my hon. Friend the Second Member for Colombo South from a leaflet, this leaflet was given to me also by a well-known agent of the Ceylon Insurance Company, I asked him, "Will you authenticate it or have it authenticated by anybody"? He said these are the figures of the Ceylon Insurance Corporation. I said I cannot believe it unless it is authenticated and asked him to bring it authenticated, but he never came again. I do not in any way blame the Ceylon Insurance Company authorities in general, and Mr. Justin Kotelawala in particular, for the over-enthusiasm of some of his agents who are prepared to retail all these cock-and-bull stories which some people—whose knowledge of these matters is very limited—are led to believe. Sir, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing because then imposters can fool you. Therefore I would like the hon. Second Member for Colombo South to verify these facts before placing them before the House and having them recorded in HANSARD.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

What are the figures?

දොක්ටර් නාගනාතන්

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I was given the figures. I asked the person who gave them to me to authenticate them but he did not do so. On the very face of them the figures are wrong. For instance, it was stated that nearly 75 to 80 per cent. of life insurance was reinsured abroad. This just cannot be correct because at the present stage the Ceylon Insurance Company takes

full risks up to Rs. 30,000 and anything above this is reinsured abroad. The balance that is reinsured cannot be 75 or 80 per cent. of the value of the policy. How many policies of over Rs. 30,000 are taken by the Ceylon Insurance Company? Very few. The vast majority of policies issued range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20,000. Therefore to say that 72 or 75 or 80 per cent. of the premium is sent abroad for purposes of reinsurance is unbelievable. As I said earlier imposters can get away with it when they give such figures to people who have a little knowledge.

අ. ආ. 3.30

Marine insurance is a highly competitive branch of insurance. There is very little profit in it and moreover the claims have to be paid abroad in sterling or dollars. The Ceylon Insurance Corporation cannot charge higher rates than the rates prevailing in the rest of the world. The rates must be competitive. Supposing our exports of rubber, tea, coconut or some other product are insured and there are claims abroad. Then we have to pay these claims in sterling. I cannot understand where the saving in foreign exchange comes in. All these matters have to be considered carefully before rushing in foolishly to take over marine insurance.

Our economy is largely an export-import economy and our trade is international. Insurance also has to be international. To say that we must nationalize what is international is not progressive but retrogressive. Let us be reasonable and proceed along the proper lines. It may be that the Hon. Minister was originally misdirected but when a thing is pointed out to him he can learn. But my friends of the Left cannot reason out things; they can only repeat slogans like parrots. They cannot understand things. The Hon. Minister is able to understand and learn things—let him not be pressurized or intimidated by the parrot cries and slogans of my leftist

செ. ஓ. மனவலய

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

I will not yield to pressure but I will listen to all sections of opinion.

மேதவமலய மனவலய

(மொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I now come to the statement made by the Hon. Minister yesterday, I cannot understand how he can say that he is going to save more foreign exchange by nationalizing general insurance business. I have said it before and I repeat it that the various audited accounts and actuarial figures must be looked into so that the sound local insurance companies—and the Insurance Corporation—could re-insure among themselves. If this had been done a considerable amount of money which had to be sent abroad as reinsurance could have been absorbed in this country. I do not think the Hon. Minister or any of his advisers—not ordinary political advisers—can gainsay that. Therefore, I do not believe in the parrot cry that the panacea for all our ills is nationalization, because, after the experience we had in the harbour, in the C. T. B. and in the railway—in practically every nationalized industry—I cannot see any progress being made in those corporations. Our progress is being hampered; our future is being undermined by our hasty nationalization. I do not say that nationalization is wrong. Properly undertaken at the proper time, by the proper people, it will be to our country's benefit.

Our party believes in 100 per cent. socialism. Our party also believes in 100 per cent. democracy. We do not believe that socialism and democracy are antagonistic to each other, and we know that both can exist together and flourish. But some things are necessary: honesty, efficiency, love of the country. These three are lacking. That is why your nationalization has been a failure.

As I say again, my good Friend the Hon. Minister says that there would be a saving in reinsurance by preventing the various malpractices of exchange racketeering. Surely, you have got the Control of Insurance Act. You have got the necessary staff—I do not know whether you have, but if you have—and you can prevent it by the very Act you have on the Statute Book already.

Taking over is not the cure. If a man has headache, cutting his head off is not the cure. So that, nationalization does not necessarily mean the only way by which you can get rid of these malpractices. The Hon. Minister says that there are mushroom companies who resort to malpractices. Those mushroom companies could be dealt with, could be got rid of under your Control of Insurance Act; and the rogues who are running those companies could be jailed and their monies and lands taken over and given back to the people whom they have swindled. But to nationalize is not going to solve the problem.

My good Friend, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) said that there is going to be unemployment. What does the Hon. Minister say? He says, "We are going to take over all the employees." You cannot do it because you are not going to take over the insurance companies in the same way that you bodily took over the harbour facilities and the bus companies. But you are going to prevent the other firms from doing business and thereby you will be creating a monopoly. But you are not taking over the other insurance companies.

What can the Commissioner of Labour do as regards the unemployed? He may be able to get them their dues, but he cannot get them their jobs. The jobs do not exist, because those concerns are not going to be taken over. You will merely close down the concerns and create a monopoly. It is not taking over. So that, how can the Commissioner of Labour squeeze those fellows who will close down to continue to pay their employees, or

give them adequate wages or compensation for loss of career, or whatever it is? Where are the funds to do that and how can you justify that in a court of law? So that, my good Friend, the Hon. Minister shall I say, is not giving so much of satisfaction or any kind of security to those who are going to be thrown out of jobs. Otherwise, you are going to make your Insurance Corporation into a Friend-in-Need Society by taking over all the employees and giving them jobs. If that is your way of doing business, doing insurance, you are doing something completely against actuarial practice and not doing it in the very strict way in which insurance must be done.

Mr. Chairman, there are many more things that I could say on this matter, but I will say only this, because I am unable to speak much longer. This Bill is a pain in my neck. In fact there are 17 separate "Bills" within this Bill. It is too much. The Minister has bitten it and he cannot swallow it. We cannot help him. That is the trouble.

Even if he must close down eventually all the general insurance companies, let him as a first step, from a human point of view, putting it at its lowest, let him close down the foreign insurance companies and give the local insurance companies a chance to continue their business, in which case he will have much fewer persons thrown out of their jobs for whom he will have to find jobs. Second'y, let him close down all the mushroom local companies. Certainly there are a few local companies which are run well and which deserve well of the Government. This Government or may be a previous Government encouraged many local people to set up local enterprise. Amidst many a difficulty and after a long adolescence they have achieved a position of stability, and now you want to close them down without any sound reason or profit to the country. Purely as a practical measure, take over the foreign insurance companies and let the local ones continue under the strict control of the Government through the

Control of Insurance Act. And then, if you feel you are strong enough, and if it is necessary in the larger interest of this country, take over the local companies but not close them down at a later stage. In the meantime you will be ridding yourselves of a problem of unemployment to a larger extent and also reducing the problem of reinsurance abroad because between yourselves and the Ceylonized insurance companies you can make the necessary reinsurance arrangements and save a good deal of foreign exchange because reinsurance abroad will be necessary only to a less extent; again, if all reinsurance abroad is done only by the corporation there cannot be a possibility of exchange rackets.

ඒ. එච්. මාකන්-මාකර් මයා. (මඩකල පුව දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(ஐனாப் ஏ. எச். மாக்கன் மாக்கர்—மட்டக்
களப்பு இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. H. Macan Markar—Second Batticaloa)

I do not wish to join in a Second Reading Debate, but there are a few points I should like the Hon. Minister to elucidate. Why is he insisting, to the point of stubbornness, that this particular take-over of general insurance should come into effect on the 1st January, 1964? As far as I can see, this being delayed a little will have no adverse effects on the revenue proposals of the Budget. I do not see why there should be this indecent haste to get through these measures before the 1st January. Instead of rushing through these measures in the present form, with all their defects, I would suggest that consideration be given to the submissions made by hon. Members of the Opposition with regard to the problems affecting general insurance, and let a full-fledged amendment be brought to the Insurance Corporation Act. That is the best way to do it. There is nothing to be ashamed of in bowing to the views of the Opposition in a democratic spirit if those views are reasonable.

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[මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.]

Apart from that, there are other matters. I wish to ask the Hon. Minister whether the insurance of Government's assets is effected through the Insurance Corporation or whether there is still a separate fund being maintained for the purpose. As far as I know, this Government has not yet entrusted the Ceylon Insurance Corporation with its own insurance, and it still continues to maintain a separate insurance fund in respect of the insurance of Government assets. That would seem to indicate that the Government itself lacks sufficient confidence in the efficiency of the corporation and in its ability to take over and handle Government insurance. If that is the case, how does the Government expect the general public to have confidence in the corporation in respect of their individual insurances?

The second matter is this. Will the Hon. Minister give us an assurance on the Floor of this House that the Insurance Corporation will take over all forms of insurance business that are being transacted in this country by insurance companies? There are certain forms of insurance which even the normal private insurance companies are not prepared to accept and where recourse has to be had to Lloyds Underwriters. I would like to have an assurance that no hardships would be caused in any particular case or type of insurance, and that the Insurance Corporation would underwrite all forms of insurance that are being effected in this country either with local or foreign private insurance companies, or with Lloyds Underwriters. I want that assurance because otherwise there might be certain cases of hardship in the way of underwriting in view of the fact that no other insurance companies, foreign or local, are prepared to underwrite certain types of insurance. It is only fair that he should give us an assurance on this matter, namely, that all forms of insurance regardless of their nature would be undertaken by the corporation.

අ. හා. 3.45

The third matter is with regard to ensuring employment to all those persons who are employed by private insurance companies. Instead of only "preference" being given to such employees I would plead with the Hon. Minister that employment should be given to all *bona fide* employees who are employed by these various private insurance companies. I intend moving an amendment in due course. My amendment would be to substitute the word "employment" for the words "preference" in the main Insurance Corporation Act. That is just a minor amendment. It would guarantee employment to all those *bona fide* employees of insurance companies who are in fact so employed at the moment. I do not think any hardship would be caused to the corporation by giving employment to these persons because they would really be taking in persons with experience in this type of service and not just new men. Besides, with the monopoly of insurance business the corporation is not likely to lose or make losses, and I think it would be in a position to give employment to all these persons without any undue strain.

ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

I too would like to make a request of the Hon. Minister to consider seriously whether it is not possible for him to delete this section on Insurance from the Bill that is now before us and table before the House a full-fledged Bill on this subject. If the Hon. Minister thinks, as stated by the hon. Second Member for Batticaloa (Mr. Macan Markar) that there is something really very urgent in regard to this matter of insurance that should come into force from the 1st January 1964, I would like to point out to him that there is already provision in the Insurance Corporation Act, giving him power to take action in the matter. I would refer to Section 5, sub-section (2) of the Act which reads as follows:

"such other business of insurance as may be authorized by a resolution of the House of Representatives."

If there is any single particular item that you think you must bring into effect from the 1st January, 1964, there is provision, as the law now stands, for the Hon. Minister to bring that particular item as a resolution before the House and have it accepted, but when you take it as a whole, covering all spheres of insurance, without having a full-fledged Bill, it is so very difficult for this House to decide whether or not to give its acceptance.

The hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) was discussing the question of marine insurance. He pointed out to the Hon. Minister that as marine insurance of exports was a prerogative of the buyer at the other end, it may be beyond the powers of the Hon. Minister to enforce that insurance. He also said that the total value of imports into this country was Rs. 1,660 million while the value of exports was Rs. 1,808 million and that even if there was retaliation, the loss would be negligible.

Let us for a moment consider that statement. Of your imports to the total value of Rs. 1,600 million, Rs. 400 million are spent on imports of rice, sugar and flour. About Rs. 250 million or Rs. 300 million go on account of imports by the C. W. E. So that insurance in respect of about, shall we say, Rs. 800 million worth of imports is already being handled by the Government or C. W. E. Your fuel imports amount to almost Rs. 180 million. So that is also out. You will then find that almost Rs. 1,000 million worth of imports into the Island are being covered directly or indirectly by this Government or that the risk in respect of them is written off by this Government.

இலங்கை

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Most of the food items are not insured.

பேரங்கு

(திரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

That is what I say. The risk is yours whether you accept it or not. It is a matter for the Government. The balance is Rs. 600 million worth of imports as against Rs. 1,800 million worth of exports. That is a very serious matter which the Hon. Minister has got to think about. I believe that is why he said that if there is retaliation it would be of a serious nature. I am sure his officials would have apprised him regarding that matter.

We have spoken earlier of the various aspects of reinsurance. There is one point that we did not dwell upon at length yesterday. The Hon. Minister said that he is taking over general insurance business. He is not taking over the insurance companies as going concerns. That matter was raised by the hon. Second Member for Colombo South. He said that by nationalization his Party did not mean Ceylonization. Now, what is it that we are arguing at the moment? Have we got anything before us as evidence to enlighten us?

Take the previous cases of nationalization done by the Government. You say that you are taking over the distribution of oil. Your colleague, the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Trade, made a statement that at least fifty per cent. of the oil filling stations would have to close down without providing alternative employment to the employees. The Katunayake and the Trincomalee bases were taken over. About 40 per cent. of the personnel employed at these bases are still looking out for employment. You are now taking over general insurance business, and, Mr. Minister, you are putting a large number of these employees on the road because I want to tell you that if your corporation were to take over all the personnel employed in general insurance, your corporation will be ruined within six months. They just cannot handle that staff. So what is the alternative?

[பேரவை மொ.]

We do not ask you to close down your corporation. It must function. But, at the same time, it must function without causing hardship to the people of this country. That is why we have made a request to the Hon. Minister that if he were taking over general insurance of a foreign concern or foreign investment or a foreign business then it was a matter where he could go ahead, but where it was the case of a Ceylonese concern, he should try to alleviate the difficulty by permitting Ceylonese companies that are functioning properly to carry on particularly in view of the question of employment. You have the Control of Insurance Act in force. If the Ceylonese companies do not function well, if they harass their employees, if they underpay their staff, if they make profits which you think are inordinately high, then you can come in. Let us consider what the contribution is by the Ceylonese companies, as they are, to the country's economy. They pay almost eighty per cent. as company tax and they are left with twenty per cent. for overheads to carry on their business. I ask the Hon. Minister and this Government whether they can run the Insurance Corporation on twenty per cent. overhead charges. Your corporation will require at least fifty per cent. of its collections to carry on its functions.

By taking over those businesses you are actually going to earn less money. What is the harm in allowing these people to function? Can the Hon. Minister get up and say what and what things have been done by these companies against the nationals of this country. Are they underpaying their employees; are they permitting money to get out of the country; are they causing undue hardship to the people?

I do not want to take up very much of your time because you have said we should not make the Committee stage into a Second Reading debate but this matter must be pressed again and again.

The hon. Second Member for Batticaloa (Mr. Macan Markar) is moving an amendment. In it, instead of preference, he wants Employment. He wants an undertaking that the Insurance Corporation will take over all the displaced personnel. It is humanly impossible. Can your corporation take over 4,000 people? It just cannot be done.

A curse in this country has been over-capitalization, particularly in the Government sector. Having had this much of experience, why are you trying to burden an infant corporation with a liability of this nature? You have got an Insurance Act, and if there is such a dire emergency for you to say, I must take a particular type of insurance from the 1st of January 1964, the Act provides for you to come before the House with a resolution. If you say money is going out by way of reinsurance, exchange control regulations are there, or you can bring in an amendment to your Insurance Act. I cannot understand why the Hon. Minister is so very stubborn regarding this. It is just a three-quarter page that you need for the Bill. You are trying to take over the functions of businesses that give employment to almost 5,000 people, and whose contributions to the Government in taxes will amount to well over a couple of million rupees.

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Do you suggest that we should not take over?

பேரவை மொ.

(திரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

No, I say, take over. If you want to go through with this programme, if you want to take over all these foreign companies because too much of foreign exchange goes out of the country and if you can handle this business, then I say go ahead. But why are you dragging the Ceylonese businesses into this? What is the purpose? There is not a single argument

that you have put before this House to meet that motive of yours. You have not said that Ceylonese businesses are sending money out, you have not said they are underpaying their staff, or that they are a liability to this country. You have not told us that. What is your argument? If you want to take over the foreign companies, by all means do so.

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

The same argument with regard to the C. T. B.

சே. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is a utility service.

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(திரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

Even with the passage of time the Hon. Minister has learnt very little. Can you compare the C. T. B. *mudalalis* with the insurance companies?

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

I do not say that.

“(b) by the repeal of section 10 of that Act and the substitution therefor of the following new section:—

‘Corporation or Ceylonese registered insurer to transact general insurance business in Ceylon on and after the 1st day of January, 1964.

10. (1) On or after the first day of January, 1964, notwithstanding anything in any other law—

(a) the Corporation or a Ceylonese registered insurer shall be entitled to transact new business of general insurance and issue policies of general insurance, in Ceylon; and

(b) no other insurer shall transact any new business of general insurance, or issue any new policy of general insurance, or renew any policy of general insurance, in Ceylon.

(2) Every policy of general insurance issued on and after the first day of January, 1964, by any insurer other than the Corporation or a Ceylonese registered insurer shall be deemed to be invalid and accordingly shall be of no force or effect in law.

(3) No insurer shall be entitled to any compensation for any loss sustained by him, whether directly or indirectly, by reason of the fact that he is unable to transact any new business of general insurance or to issue any new policy of general insurance or to renew any policy of general insurance by virtue of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1).’

(c) in section 39 of that Act, by the addition of the following definition immediately after the definition of ‘insurer’—

‘Ceylonese registered insurer’ means any body corporate carrying on the business of insurance and incorporated under the law for the time being in force in Ceylon and registered under Part II of the Control of Insurance Act, No. 25 of 1962.”

செ. இலங்கரத்ன

(திரு. ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Jayasinghe)

Was there an Act at any time governing the activities of the bus companies?

You have now taken adequate precautions. You have learnt from past lessons. I sincerely hope the Hon. Minister will heed the pleas of hon. Members who have contributed to this Debate and accept the position that this clause dealing with insurance should be taken out of this Bill and legislation in a much more detailed form should be introduced in this House.

சி. சி. சி. மனா மரிகார்

(புத்தளம்)

(ஜனாப எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிகார்—
புத்தளம்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar—
Puttalam)

I have already given notice of an amendment to Clause 50. My amendment begins at page 22, line 19, and ends at page 23, line 13. I move that sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of sub-Clause (1) of Clause 50 be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

[தமிழக அரசு சட்டப் பேரவை]

அ. ஓ. 4.0

The intended purpose of this amendment, as you will see, is to take the Ceylonese registered insurance business out of the ambit of Clause 50, which makes the corporation the sole insurer. I shall be brief in my comments for the reason that this whole question has been discussed at great length on the Floor of this House both during the Debate on the Second Reading of this Bill and during the Committee stage.

The reason for introducing this amendment is not because we have been pressurized by any groups of people in order to sabotage the main purpose and object of the so-called nationalization by the Hon. Minister, but because we feel convinced that in a matter of this kind the Ceylonese insurance companies, that is, those companies which have very competently and very skilfully run this business of insurance for a period of years, should be enabled to compete on equal terms with the corporation.

Sir, we feel that in insurance, particularly general insurance, the insurance companies, particularly Ceylonese insurance companies, should not be penalized, but they should be given the chance to do their business on equal terms with the corporation. That is, you will appreciate, that for nearly 25 years insurance in Ceylon has been managed and very competently run by a number of businesses, by a number of firms, by a number of companies. It is true, there has been a great deal of fraud by some of these mushroom companies, but since the passing of the 1962 Control of Insurance Act, I think we have reached the position where a company, in order to ensure its financial stability and work, must satisfy the requirements of the Insurance Act. I do not want to read the section, but the danger of any company trying to defraud the public is obviated by the very heavy conditions imposed by Sections 4 and 7 of the Control of Insurance Act of 1962. May I therefore, Sir, in order to show that it is not every

company which can defraud its constituents which will receive registration at the hands of the Controller, refer to Section 4, Section 6, and Section 7 which deals with applications for registration of insurers? There are certain conditions which a company, in order to get itself registered, must satisfy the Controller, before it is given a certificate of registration. Those conditions, I submit, are sufficiently onerous, sufficiently protective. So that it will be impossible for any company which has no financial stability or work to run this business of general insurance.

Therefore my submission is this: that the existing insurance companies should be given a chance to run their business because we think it is a field where competition will promote efficiency; that it will also be a kind of break on the monopoly that the corporation will enjoy.

செ. பி. பி. ராஜரத்னம்.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்னம்)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

What are the insurance companies that will be caught under this amendment?

தமிழக அரசு சட்டப் பேரவை.

(ஜனாப் நயினா மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. Naina Marikar)

The hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) asks me what are the insurance companies that would be caught under this amendment. As far as my information goes, out of the 48 companies which are registered as the 'Insurance Companies Association of Ceylon' there are nearly 6 companies—Ceylon Insurance Companies—which deal with fire, and marine insurance. So that the number of companies that will have to be recognized as doing general insurance would be very limited and I cannot see, Sir, any justifiable reason why that particular kind of enterprise should be taken away from the private companies or from the companies that are now doing a good job of work.

I have also before me some facts which will show you the volume of business which the private sector has done in 1962. According to the information I have, in 1962 general insurance business amounted to Rs. 42 million of which the private sector, that is Ceylonese plus foreign insurance companies, had done Rs. 37 million worth of business. Ceylonese companies alone did Rs. 17.5 million worth of general insurance, foreign companies Rs. 19.5 million and the Insurance Corporation Rs. 5.0 million; this includes policies on Government insurance. You can just see what amount of public confidence the private sector, both Ceylonese and foreign, has created in the minds of those who wish to insure with them. I am not suggesting that foreign companies should also be given the same privilege. All that I am doing is making a plea on behalf of the Ceylonese companies who have done extremely well in these fields and I say that there is no justification for the sole monopoly of insurance to be given to the corporation. In that respect we disagree with the views expressed by the hon. Members of the Left.

The second reason is that a large number of people who are employed under the private companies will be thrown out of employment—about three to four thousand approximately. That is a matter which has been discussed at great length and I do not want to traverse that particular point and develop it in order to show what a great deal of suffering and hardship will be caused to these employees who are now well secured in the private companies. There is also another reason why we should permit the Ceylonese companies to carry on this business. Already, under the Act there are a large number of conditions imposed. One of them is that they must reinsure with the corporation. Any body corporate carrying on or transacting insurance business and being incorporated under any law for the time being in force in Ceylon is in duty bound to insure with the corporation.

May I read that Section which deals with reinsurance?

“19. (1) No insurer shall reinsure with any person in Ceylon other than an insurer or with any such institution as may be declared by the Minister by notification published in the *Gazette* any risk under any policy or contract of insurance issued or effected in respect of insurance business transacted in Ceylon.”

Sub-section (2) deals also with reinsurance and you would see that there is another section which deals with particular categories of insurance which the private companies must invest their money in. So that my point is that there is no danger of the public being defrauded by reason of the Ceylonese insurance companies running the business of general insurance. There are definite provisions made both in the 1961 and 1962 Acts, which make it impossible for a company of that nature to function because sufficient protection and authority is given to the insurer. It is for this reason that I wish to move this amendment and I hope it will receive the support it deserves.

3. இன்தென்தெ பிரதானத் தலைவர்.

(தலைவர்)

(திரு. ரி. குவெண்டின் பெர்னாண்டோ—நீர் கொழும்பு)

(Mr. T. Quentin Fernando—Negombo)

We are entirely opposed to the nationalization of general insurance. When we examine the facts in relation to what happened to the various nationalized undertakings, what do we see?

4. இலங்கைத் தலைவர்.

(கௌரவ இலங்கைத் தலைவர்)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Is that your party line—to oppose the nationalization of insurance?

இன்தென்தெ பிரதானத் தலைவர்.

(திரு. குவெண்டின் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Quentin Fernando)

No, I just want to show you what amount of losses you have sustained. The C. T. B., the Port (Cargo) Corporation and various other nationalized concerns have incurred colossal

[கீவென்னைப் ப்ரதானத் து மயா.]

losses. So, I do not understand why you are so particular in nationalizing general insurance. Do you say that there is an outflow of foreign exchange? In the case of European firms, you can certainly adduce that argument. But in the case of Ceylonese insurance companies, there is no outflow of foreign exchange. For many years these companies have carried on business very satisfactorily. There has been no loss sustained by the public. These companies have promptly settled whatever claims made by the insured. There will be no loss to Government if these Ceylonese companies are allowed to run their business. So, I do not understand why we should punish our own people. Let them carry on their business as they have done before without any loss being incurred by the public.

There is also the question of competition. For instance, now we go to a Ceylonese insurance company to insure a certain article. It may not be possible to get from the Insurance Corporation the same amount of money that we would get from the insurance company. Take the case of a car that is insured. A company may insure it for Rs. 10,000. But the Corporation may turn round and say that it is only prepared to insure it for Rs. 500. So that, there will be competition if Ceylonese companies are allowed to carry on their business along with the Corporation. We have no objection to that.

Even with regard to reinsurance, these private companies have been carrying on their business very well. They have never failed to settle a claim even if it amounted to Rs. 50,000. That is because their system of reinsurance is very satisfactory. But in the case of reinsurance by the Corporation, the Hon. Minister says that the lowest tender was from India. We do not know what tenders were received from other countries.

சுரு ஓல்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

The hon. Member will have to take my word. That is the advice given by the Board. I invite the hon. Member, just as I invited the hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) to come and see the relevant papers.

கீவென்னைப் ப்ரதானத் து மயா.

(திரு. குவெண்டின் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Quentin Fernando)

You would have facilitated matters if you had only given the figures with regard to the tenders made by other countries.

சுரு ஓல்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

I cannot bring all the files of the Corporation.

கீவென்னைப் ப்ரதானத் து மயா.

(திரு. குவெண்டின் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Quentin Fernando)

We are discussing the question of general insurance being taken over. I am only saying that if you placed before us all the facts and figures, we would have had all the information. From how many companies have you called for tenders?

சுரு ஓல்கரத்ன

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

I cannot give all the details.

கீவென்னைப் ப்ரதானத் து மயா.

(திரு. குவெண்டின் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Quentin Fernando)

That is all I have to say. We are entirely opposed to the nationalization of general insurance.

டி. ஸி. 4.15

டி. ஸி. டி. ஆர். குணவர்தன மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

சுரு ஸஹபதிகுமரி, மது ப்ரதம வேந்தே
நாஸு உக்கித் துநிக பக்கியே தே சுரு
மன்றியுருத் தே பகனடு விருவி விம ஸுந.

එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය හැමදමත් මේ විධියේ ජනසතු කිරීම්වලට විරුද්ධ වුණා. එම නිසා ඒ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ කථා ගැන රටේ ජනතාව දක්වන සැලකිල්ල අඩු බව, ඒ අයගේ අදහස් පිළිනොගන්නා බව, අමුතුවෙන් කියන්න ඕනෑ කරන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම බලා පොරොන්තු වෙන්නේ මේ පිළිබඳව කාරණා දෙක තුනක් තීරවුල කර ගැනීමටයි.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නා යෙදුණා මෙම රක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයට සියලුම රක්ෂණ ව්‍යාපාරයන් පවරා ගන්නාට පසු ඒවායේ සේවයේ යෙදී සිටි අයගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ගැන කටයුතු කරනවාය කියා. නමුත් ඒ ගැන කිසිවක් මේ පණතේ සඳහන් වී නැති නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් නිත්‍යානුකූලව ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳව අප තුළ එක්තරා විධියක සැකයක් ඇති වෙනවා. අපේ බොහෝ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කියන්නා යෙදුණේ ඒ රක්ෂණ පවරා ගැනීම ගැන මිස සේවකයන්ගේ ආරක්ෂාව ගැන, අයිති වාසිකම් ගැන, හෝ නොවෙයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් මේ පණතේ ඒ බවක් සඳහන් වෙන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් නාන්සේට හොඳ ටම මතක ඇති පසුගිය කාලයේදී ගමනා ගමන මණ්ඩලය පිහිටුවන ලද අවස්ථාවේදී, ඒ වාගේම වරාය සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය පිහිටුවන ලද අවස්ථාවේදී, ඒවායේ සේවයේ යෙදී සිටි සියලුම සේවකයන්ගේ ආරක්ෂාව සැලසෙන ආකාරයට, වෘත්තීය අයිතිවාසිකම් ලැබෙන ආකාරයට, අලුත් සංවිධානයේ රක්ෂාව ලැබෙන ආකාරයට, ඒ ඒ පණත් සකස් වී තිබුණු බව. එසේ නම් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මේ පණතටත්, දැනට රක්ෂණ ව්‍යාපාර සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින හාර දහසක් පමණ අයගේ සේවය පිළිබඳ ආරක්ෂාවක් සැලසෙන අන්දමට කිසියම් නීති කොටසක් ඇතුළත් කරන්න තිබුණා. නමුත් එබඳු කොටසක් ඇතුළත් කළේ නැහැ.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි, මෙයට පෙර ජන සතු කිරීම්වලදී, ඒවායේ සේවයේ යෙදී සිටි අයගේ සේවා කාලය වෙනුවෙන් පාරි තෝෂික මුදල් හෝ පෙන්නන් මුදලක් හෝ ගෙවීමට පණත්වලින් ඉඩකඩ සලසා තිබුණා. එසේ නම් ඇයි මෙම රක්ෂණ පණත සකස් කරන කොට ඒ කොටස් මේ

පණතට ඇතුළත් කළේ නැත්තේ? ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපට කිසියම් අවස්ථාවකදී වත් බැහැ, මේ ගරු සභාවේදී ඇමතිවරුන් දෙන පොරොන්දු පිළිගන්නට. අප සූදානම් නැහැ ඒ දෙන පොරොන්දු පිළිගන්න. අපට වුවමනා කරන්නේ ඒවා නීතිගත කර එම නීති මාලාව අනුව රක්ෂණ ව්‍යාපාරයේ දැනට යෙදී සිටින උදවියගේ ආරක්ෂාව සලසා දෙන්නටයි. නමුත් නාන්සේලාගේ පොරොන්දු තුවිලුවක් වත් වටින්නේ නැහැ. ඒ බව මේ රටේ ජනතාවට හොඳින්ම පැහැදිලියි.

අද ඉදල හෙට යාවි. හෙට ඉදල අනිද්ද යාවි. ඒ නිසා රක්ෂණ සමාගම්වල සිටින සියලුම සේවකයින්ගේ නියම අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කර දීම පිණිස නීතියක් මිට අඩංගු කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි. එය මූලික කාරණයක්. ඇයි, එය කරන්න බැරි? මේ රක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය පිහිටුවන විට නමුත් නාන්සේ හිතුවක්කාර විධියට එතැනට සේවකයන් ගන්නා. හත්වන ප්‍රමාණය පාස් කළ උදවියන් ගන්නා. නමුත් නාන්සේගේ නැදෑ යන් ගන්නා. ඒ විධියේ වැඩ කිරීමට ඉඩ තබන්න හොඳ නැහැ. දැනට රක්ෂණ ව්‍යාපාරයේ දහස් ගණන් උදවිය සේවයේ යෙදී සිටිනවා. ඔවුන්ගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් නීතියෙන්ම රකින්න ඕනෑ. මේ ගරු සභාව තිබෙන්නේ එබඳු ආරක්ෂා සලසා දීම සඳහා නීති ඇති කරන්නයි. ඇයි ඒ මූලික කාරණය ඉටු කිරීමට ඉදිරිපත් නොවෙන්නේ? මේ රජය සේවකයින්ට සලකන්නේ හිතුවක්කාර විධියටයි. ධනපති රදල පිළිවෙලටමයි, වැඩ කරන්නේ. වැඩ කරන උදවියට නියම ආරක්ෂාව දෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා නමුත් නාන්සේලා දෙන පොරොන්දු අපට බාර ගන්න බැහැ. ඒවායේ කිසි වටිනාකමක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා රක්ෂණ ව්‍යාපාරයේ යෙදී සිටින සේවකයින්ගේ ආරක්ෂාව සලසන බවට මෙහි නීතියක් ඇතුළත් කරන්න ඕනෑ.

මේ කෙටුම්පත් පණත ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඇමතිතුමා රට ගියා. එහිදී ලොකු කොමි පැනිකාරයින් සමඟ බාල් කැවයයි අපට දැනගන්න ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මොහොට ආවාම ඒව “ස්ටොමැක්” කරන්න බැරිලු. [බාධා කිරීමක්] ඒ අනුව මේ කෙටුම්පත්

[ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.]
පණතට අළුත් මතයක් ඇතුළත් කරන
වාලු. “සිලනයිසේෂන්” කියන විධියේ
අමුතු මතයක් තිබෙනවාලු.

ගරු ඉලංගරත්න
(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)
මම එහෙම කිව්වෙ නැහැ. මම දැක්කා
“ලංකාදීප” යේ මැද පිටුවක ඒ අය
මොකක්දෝ තේරුමක් දීල තිබෙනවා. මම
එහෙම ප්‍රකාශයක් කර නැහැ.

ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.
(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)
ඒ ගැන මම බොහොම සතුටුයි. අපි
ඉල්ලනවා, සියලුම රක්ෂණ කටයුතු රක්ෂණ
සංස්ථාව යටතට ගන්නය කියා. එසේ
ගන්නා අතර රක්ෂණ සමාගම්වල සේවයේ
යෙදී සිටින 4,000 ක් පමණ දෙනාගේ
සේවා අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කර දීම පිණිස
නීතියක් මිට අඩංගු කරන්න. හැබැයි එසේ
කරන විට, දැනට ඔවුන් යම් වරප්‍රසාද
කොටසක් භුක්ති විදිනවා නම් ඒවායින්
පොඩ්ඩක්වත් අඩු නොකොට තවත් වැඩි
වන ආකාරයට කටයුතු කරන්නයයි මම
ඉල්ලනවා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
I do not wish to press my amend-
ments. One of them deals with the
question of the security of tenure for
the present employees of insurance
companies, and the other deals with
the subject of reinsurance.

I do not wish to press my amend-
ments, because, as far as I am con-
cerned, I am quite satisfied with the
statement the Hon. Minister has
made. I wish to say that it is
necessary that the take-over of the
general insurance should be effected
without delay. It would be wrong, I
think, to delay the passing of this
legislation. The Hon. Minister wants
this take-over to be effective from
1st January, 1964. We all agree that

the Hon. Minister might have done
better by bringing forward a separate
amending Bill. But, under the present
circumstances, the Hon. Minister
could have done nothing better than
to give us the assurances that are
contained in the statement that he
made yesterday. The statement that
he made yesterday was a very good
one. It gives us guarantees in regard
to the employment of insurance
employees as far as such guarantees
could go. It even went further and
referred to the question of the wages
of such insurance employees. I do
not see how the Minister could have
gone any further.

Of course, it might have been
better if those who were advising him
could have given as quickly as
possible a separate Bill, but in the
absence of a separate Bill, I feel that
we should accept the assurances that
have been given by the Hon. Minister
and pass this legislation in good time
so that it may become effective by
the 1st January, 1964.

We know how much the insurance
lobby has been busy during the past
few months. I must warmly con-
gratulate the Hon. Minister of
Finance on resisting all efforts to
bring pressure to bear on him. He
has shown a steadfast loyalty to his
principles, and that is something
which we should all be happy about.

We read in this morning's papers
that the insurance lobby has succeed-
ed in making about thirty hon.
Members on the Government side
succumb to its pressures—[Interrup-
tion]. Certain hon. Members on the
Government side have asked that one
company should be kept out of this
take-over. That would be most invi-
dious.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.
(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)
That is a serious charge.

கல் நுநிம

கல் நுநிம

வெளிவி. துணையக மலா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

I have made no charge. According to the "Observer" report—

கலாநாயகமலா

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Leave the paper report aside.

வெளிவி. துணையக மலா.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

They have asked that a particular company should be left out of the take-over. We are of the opinion that all companies should be taken over, and we are very glad that the Hon. Minister is taking a firm and uncompromising stand.

கலாநாயகமலா

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The House resumes.

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. හා. 4.30 වූයෙන්, මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට ප්‍රගතිය වාර්තා කරනු පිණිස සභාපති මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් විය.

කාරක සභාව ප්‍රගතිය වාර්තා කරයි; නැවත රැස්වීම 1963 නොවැම්බර් 5 වන අඟහරුවාදා.

கல் நுநிம

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදින්, ප්‍රශ්නය සභාපති මුඛ කරන ලදී: "මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය."—[ගුරු පී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න]

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන් තොට)

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்த் தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatyanantota)

There is no Minister present. What has happened to the Hon. Minister of Posts? He is one of the Hon. Ministers who is generally present to help us.

Sir, I have a serious problem. A number of children of Gurukula Vidyalaya, Kelaniya, are on a protest strike, sitting down by the side of the school because the Hon. Minister of Posts has decided to acquire for his Ministry land which properly belongs to the school.

Kelaniya is a very populated area. It is in a sense one of the suburbs of Colombo. This is the only top class school available to the children in that area who are mostly poor children.

The Hon. Minister has decided to go and plant one of his telephone exchanges there. The Hon. Minister could easily acquire any amount of other convenient land instead of eating into the land of the school, the only available land to the school for further expansion as well as for building purposes. It is a school that is almost an adjunct of the Vidyalan-kara Pirivena, catering for thousands of students in that place, and the Hon. Minister for some reason is very headstrong in this matter.

I would like to appeal publicly to the Hon. Minister to reconsider this matter, release that land for the school and remove his building to some place close by. There is any amount of high land and any amount of private land available in that area. The Hon. Minister can easily acquire any extent of land for the purpose under Section 36 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

Now that the Hon. Minister is here, can he tell us whether there is any reason why he must insist on taking that land over? What is it that is so sacrosanct about that land for the Postal Department?

ගුරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Give me time to explain that.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(டொக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It is not a question of explanation—

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

I have almost settled that matter. In fact I have given a portion of the land to the Maha Vidyalaya.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

I am only anxious because adjoining the Gurukula Vidyalaya this is the only land available for that school, but the Postal Department can go anywhere around that place. There is any amount of high land available. Is it very necessary to plant yourself next to the school? You have already put up some building.

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சோய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Only the foundation was laid for the auto exchange.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

The children are so agitated that all of them have gone and squatted on that place.

බඩලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

And their parents also.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

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

Yes, and their parents also.

I appeal to the Hon. Minister to give up the idea. There is no reason why he should go there. The school cannot go anywhere else. I think the Postal Department can easily move out of the place. I beg of the Hon. Minister—he is always a reasonable man; I have always found him reasonable even in matters of labour

relations—I want to appeal to him to reconsider this matter. Give the school a chance please.

අ. භා. 4.35

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ අවස්ථාවේ ඉතාම වැදගත් කාරණයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න තියෙනව. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන්, විදේශ කටයුතු භාර අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන්, සැලකිල්ල යොමු විය යුතු කාරණයක් වුවත් එය වැඩියෙන් බර තිබෙන්නේ මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයටය කියා මම කල්පනා කරනව.

පත් කරන ලද එස්. තොන්ඩමන් මන්ත්‍රී වරයා වෘත්තීය සමිතියක ආරාධනයක් පිට මිට සති තුනකට පමණ උඩදී ඉන්දියාවේ කොයිම්බතෝර් නගරයේ පිහිටි එක්තරා විද්‍යාලයක කථාවක් පැවැත්වීමට යාම පිණිස විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අවසර ඉල්ලුවා. එවැනි සංවිධානයකින් ආරාධනයක් ලැබුණු විටක විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් අවසරය ඉල්ලීමයි සාමාන්‍ය සිරිත. එතනින් අවසරය ලැබෙන්න ඉස්සර විනිමය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ගොහිල්ල ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඉන්න පාලන කටයුතු භාර නැතැත්තකු වන රාසයිසා මහත්මයාට කියා තිබෙනව—

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මේ ගරු සභාවේ මන්ත්‍රී වරයෙකු ගැනයි ඔය කියන්නේ.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)
(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ඔව්, මේ ගරු සභාවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුගේ නමක් තමයි මම සඳහන් කළේ. ඉතින් ඒකේ වැරද්දක් තියෙනවය? මම මේව කියන්නේ හොයල බලන්නයි. ඇයි ඉතින් මෙවැනි කරුණක් මිට කලින් වෙනත් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ඉදිරිපත් කරල තැබුව

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

යැ ? විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ගරු නායකතුමන් කිව්වේ. එහෙම නම් තොන්ඩමන් මන්ත්‍රී තුමාට විරුද්ධව පමණක්ද යමක් කියන්න බැරි ? විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ගරු නායකතුමා එදා කුලියපිටියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ගැනත් මොකක්ද එකක් කීවේ නැද්ද ?

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කරුණා කර මා කියන දේට ඇහුම්කන් දෙන්න. මා කියන දේ තේරුම් ගන්න පිකක් නිශ්ශබ්ද වෙන්න. යම් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකු ගැන චෝදනාවක් කරනවා නම්—

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මම ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරයෙක් ගැන චෝදනාවක් කරනවා නොවෙයි. මේ චෝදනාව කරන්නේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුට විරුද්ධවත් නොවෙයි. මා චෝදනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක නිලධාරියෙකුට විරුද්ධවයි. ඔබ තුමාටත් පිකක් එක්තරා ප්‍රමාණයක වේගයක් ඇති වෙනව වෙන්න ඇති තොන්ඩ මන් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ගැන කථා කරනකොට.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

කරුණා කර මා කී කාරණය අනුව කථා කරන්න.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna)

තොන්ඩමන් මන්ත්‍රීවරයාගේ පෞද්ගලික ලේකම්වරයා ගිහිල්ල කියල නියෙනව ඉන්දියාවේ නැදැයිත් පිරිසක් මුදල් ගෙවන වය කියල මේ ගමන යන්න. විදේශ කටයුතු භාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ගිහිල්ල කිව්වේ කොයිමිබතෝර් නගරයෙන් මුදල් ගෙවනවය කියලයි. සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් කෙරෙන හැටියට නම්, ගුවන් තොටුපොළට ගිහිල්ල අහස් යාත්‍රාවෙන් යන්න වුවමනා කරනව නම් ඒ සඳහා නියමිත

ප්‍රවේශ පත්‍රය ගන්න විනිමය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අවසරය තිබිය යුතුයි. තොන්ඩ මන් මන්ත්‍රීවරයාගේ පෞද්ගලික ලිපිකරු රාමයියා ගිහිල්ල විනිමය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පාලනය භාර රාජයියා කියන නිලධාරියට කිව්ව ගමන් ඒ කියමන භාර ගෙන විදේශ කටයුතු භාර අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් අහන්නේ නැතුව තනි බලය පිට අවසරය දන්නා ගෙන යාත්‍රා සමාගමකට මේ තැනැත්ත ලංකාවෙන් පිට ගෙන යන්න. වෙන ඕනෑම පුද්ගලයෙකුට වුවමනා වෙලා කිව්වොත් පිටරටක ආරාධනයක් අනුව වෘත්තීය සම්මතයක හෝ මොකක් හෝ පෞද්ගලික වැඩක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් යන්න, විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් අවසර ගන්න ඕනෑ. “ක්ලියරන්ස්” කියන අවසරයක් ලැබුණම පමණයි විනිමය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අවසරය දෙන්නේ ප්‍රවේශ පත්‍රය ගන්න නැවෙත් හෝ අහස් යාත්‍රාවෙන් යන්න. මෙතන එහෙම වුණේ නැහැ. මේ සම්බන්ධව විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් අහනකොට විනිමය පාලකතුමා දන්වා තිබෙනවා මෙන්න මෙහෙම. ඒ ලියමන මා ළඟ තිබෙනව. එයින් කොටසක් පමණක් කිය වන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. වෙලාව නැති නිසා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කියවන්න අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. විනිමය පාලක තුමා යැවූ ලියමනක කොටසක් මෙන්න :

“..... the Assistant Controller concerned had allowed the use of a pre-paid ticket to Mr. Thondaman after an interview he had with Mr. Thondaman's representative, one Mr. Ramiah, an employee of Mr. Thondaman. It appears that in the course of the interview Mr. Ramiah had informed the Assistant Controller that the ticket was being paid out of private funds abroad by a close relation of Mr. Thondaman, and that Mr. Thondaman was going abroad for personal reasons. This statement on behalf of Mr. Thondaman was accepted by the Assistant Controller in his knowledge that Mr. Thondaman's family was abroad and the Assistant Controller felt that there was no reason to doubt the bona fides of the application, particularly in view of Mr. Thondaman's position as an Appointed Member of Parliament.

I am surprised to find that the reason given in the application made by Mr. Thondaman to the External Affairs Ministry is different from that indicated to the Assistant Controller of Exchange by his representative.”

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

[කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.]

විනිමය උප පාලකතුමා තොන්ඩමන් මන්ත්‍රීවරයාගෙන්වත් අහන්නේ නැතුව, තොන්ඩමන් මන්ත්‍රීවරයාගෙන් ප්‍රකාශයක් වත් ගන්නේ නැතුව, ලියමනක්වත් ගන්නේ නැතුව, ඒ වෙනුවට රාමසියා කියන ලිපිකරුවාගේ ප්‍රකාශය පමණක් භාර අරන් විදේශ කටයුතු දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වෙන් අහන්නේ නැතුව තනි බලය පාවිච්චි කර අවසර දුන්න ලංකාවෙන් පිට යන්න. මම දැනගන්න කැමතියි ලංකාවේ වෙන කාටවත් එහෙම අවසරයක් දී තිබෙනවාද කියා. වෙන මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් පිට රට යන්න හදන විට විදේශ කටයුතු භාර අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් අවසර ගන්න ඕනෑ. ඊට පසුවයි විනිමය පාලක දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වෙන් අවසරය දෙන්නේ. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී පමණක් වෙනස් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් අනුගමනය කළේ ඇයි? මේ රටේ තිබෙන්නේ නීති දෙකක්ද? මම එය ගැන මුදල් ඇමති තුමාගෙන් අහනවා. විනිමය පාලක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උප පරීක්ෂක රාසසියා කියන මහත්මයායි මේ අත්තනෝමතික වැඩ පිළිවෙළ ගෙන ගොස් තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ ගැන වහාම විභාගයක් පවත්වා නියම දඬුවම් දෙන්න වැඩ කටයුතු යොදන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් දැනගන්න තවත් කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. අද තොන්ඩමන් මන්ත්‍රීවරයාගේ පෞද්ගලික ලිපිකරුවෙක් ඉන්නව රාමසියා කියා. ඔහු හිටියේ ටී. ආර්. පී. එකක් ලබාගෙනයි. දැන් එහි කාලය පැනල. ඒ තාවකාලික පදිංචි බලපත්‍රයේ කාලය දැන් පැනල. අද ඔහු කල්ලතෝනි යෙක් හැටියට ලංකාවේ ඉන්නවා. තවමත් අල්ලන්නට බැරි වුණා. විදේශ කටයුතු භාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පොලීසියට කියන විට පොලීසිය කියනවා හොයන්න බැරිය කියා. නමුත් මේ පුද්ගලයා දැන් සුමාන දෙකකට කලින් ගොස් විනිමය පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උප පරිපාලකයෙක් හමුවුණා. ඔහු කොළඹ නගරයේ ඉන්නවා; නැත්නම් වැවන්ඩන් වත්තේ ඉන්නවා. කල්ලතෝනිත් අල්ලන්නේ මෙහෙමද? විසා බලපත්‍රය අවසාන වූවාට පසුව කල්ලතෝනි මාගියෙන් මේ විධියට ලංකාවේ ඉන්නට දෙන්නේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුගේ පෞද්ගලික ලේකම්වරයෙක් නිසාද?

මොහු අල්ලන්න පොලීසියටත් ආණ්ඩුවටත් බැරි නම් ලැජ්ජා වන්න ඕනෑ. කල්ලතෝනි මාර්ගයෙන් සිටින තොන්ඩමන් මන්ත්‍රීවරයාගේ පෞද්ගලික ලේකම්වරයාට වෙනම තැනකුත් අනික් කල්ලතෝනි කාරයින්ට වෙනම තැනකුත් තිබෙනවාද කියා මම දැනගන්න කැමතියි. ඒ විධියට සැලකිලි දෙකක් තිබෙනවාද? විදේශ කටයුතු භාර අමාත්‍යාංශයේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමා මෙය දන්නවාද නැද්ද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ. මා කියන කරුණ විදේශ කටයුතු භාර අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් අහගෙන කටයුතු කරන්න. ඇහුවොත් දැනගන්න පුළුවන් වෙයි මේ ගැන පොලීසියට දන්වා තිබෙනවාද? නැද්ද? එහෙමත් නැත්නම් රැකවරණය දෙනවාද? පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා නම් මේ විධියට කටයුතු නොකරන බව මා දන්නවා. නමුත් මේ විධියට වැඩ කටයුතු කෙරෙනවා. සමහරවිට පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා නොදනුවත්ව වෙනත් පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා මේ ගැන සොයා බලා හරියා කාර වැඩ කටයුතු කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මේ මාසයේ 24 වැනිදාට අපට ආරාධනා පත්‍රයක් ඇවිත් තිබෙනවා. මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මණ්ඩලයේ ධජය විවෘත කිරීමේ උත්සවයක් 24 වැනි දා තිබෙනවාලු. පිටස්තර කෙනෙක් විසින් මෙවැන්නක් එවා තිබෙන පළමුවැනි වතාවයි මේ. පාර්ලිමේන්තු ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ උත්සවයක් තිබෙනවා නම් මෙපමණ කලක් ආරාධනා පත්‍ර එව්වේ ඔබ තුමායි. මේ අපට එවා තිබෙන ආරාධනා පත්‍රය එවා තිබෙන්නේ එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මණ්ඩලයේ ඩිරෙක්ටර්ද කවුද කෙනෙක්. මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ අපේ ස්වාධීනත්වය තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ කොඩිය තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. මොකක්ද මේ 24 වැනිදා විශේෂ කොඩියක් එසවීමේ උත්සවයක් තිබෙන්නේ? එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මණ්ඩලය කොන්ගෝව ආදී වෙනත් රටවලට ගොස් අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන්ගේ වුවමනාකම්වලට ඒවා අල්ලා ගත් හැටි අපි දන්නවා. මේකෙන් ඒ ලකුණක් පෙන්වන්න හදනවාද? මේ සභාවේ ස්වාධීන ආධිපත්‍යය තිබෙන මේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ තවත් කොඩියක් ඔසවන

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

එකේ තේරුම මොකක්ද? කුමන කරුණක් අනුවද අපට මේ ආරාධනා පත්‍රය එවා තිබෙන්නේ? අපේ අනුදැනුමක් ඇතිව ගරු කථානායකතුමාගෙන් එන ආරාධනාවක් හැර මේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ හෝ එයට අයිති භූමි භාගයේ හෝ පැවැත්වෙන උත්සවයකට පිටස්තර ආරාධනාවක් පැමිණි ප්‍රථම වතාව මේකයි. මේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ හෝ භූමි භාගයේ උත්සව තබන්නට අපට ආරාධනා එවන පිටස්තර පුද්ගලයා කවුද? මේ ගැන අපේ සම්පූර්ණ විරුද්ධත්වය ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. මේ ගැන අපෙන් ඇහුවේ නැහැ. අපෙන් පක්ෂ නායකයින්ගෙන් අහන සිරිතක් තිබුණා. එහෙම කිසිවක් නැතිව මෙවැන්නක් කිරීම ගැන අපට ප්‍රකාශයක් කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 4.44

සුමනපාල දහනායක මයා. (දෙණියාය)

(ති.රු. ඝාමනපාල ත්‍යාගයා—දෙනියාය)

(Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake—Deniyaya)

ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම, ආහාර හා සමුපකාර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නට කැමති වැදගත් කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ රෙදි මිල ඉතා සිග්‍රයෙන් ඉහළ ගිය අවස්ථාවේ ඒ සඳහා රජය නොයෙකුත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග අනුගමනය කළ බව අපි දන්නවා. වෙළෙඳුන් සමග සාකච්ඡා කර රෙදිවල මිල අඩු කිරීමට වැයම් කළ බවත් අපි දන්නවා. නමුත් ඒවා සියල්ලක්ම අසාර්ථක වූවාට පසු රජය විසින් සමුපකාර කොමසාරිස්තුමාගේ මාර්ගයෙන් රෙදි බෙදාදීමේ අළුත් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් දැන් ඇති කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙල අනුව නිකුත් කරන ලද චක්‍ර ලේඛනය පළාත් බදු සහකාර කොමසාරිස්වරුන්ටද යවා තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව මසකට හාල් පොත් පහකට එක රෙදි යාරයයි බෙදන්න සූදුනම් වන්නේ.

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරාම අභිසේකර ඉරුමාරි)

(An hon. Member)

පස් දෙනකුට අදින්න එක රෙදි යාරය ද?

සුමනපාල දහනායක මයා.

(ති.රු. ඝාමනපාල ත්‍යාගයා)

(Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake)

අමුඩ ගහන්නවත් මදි. මොරවක් කෝරළේ විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමයට හාල් පොත් 81,496 ක් තියෙනවා. එයට පළමුවෙන් ලැබෙන රෙදි ප්‍රමාණය යාර 12,080 ක් බව දන්නවා තිබෙනවා. චක්‍ර ලේඛනයටත් පටහැණිවයි, මේක කෙරෙන්න යන්නේ. චක්‍ර ලේඛනය අනුව හාල් පොත් පහකට යාරය බැගින් ලැබෙන්න ඕනැ. නමුත් මෙතන ඊටත් අඩුයි. සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඊ. තොග ශාඛාවලින් රෙදි ගැනීමට ලැබී තිබුණු පහසුව මේ චක්‍ර ලේඛනයෙන් පසුව නැති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ඒ පළාත්වල තිබෙන තොග බඩු ගබඩාවලින් පමණයි රෙදි ගන්න පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙන්නේ. සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඊ. තොග ශාඛාවලින් ගන්න මින් පසුව පුළුවන් වන්නේ නැහැ.

තවත් බරපතළ ප්‍රශ්නයක් පැන නැගී තිබෙනවා. පෞද්ගලික කඩවල තිබෙන හාල් පොත් ප්‍රමාණ සහ වතු වල තිබෙන කුපන් කාඩ් ගණන් ගන්නේ නැහැ, මේ රෙදි බෙදා දීමේදී. අපේ පළාත්වල සිංහල වතු කම්කරුවෝ විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් සිටිනවා. මෙයින් වන්නේ ඔවුන්ට විශාල අවහිරයක්. වහාම මේ චක්‍ර ලේඛනය ඉල්ලා අස්කර ගන්නය කියලා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. අමුඩ ගැසීමට පමණක් රෙදි බෙදා දීමේ අළුත් ප්‍රතිපත්තියක්ද තමුන් නාත්සෙලාට තියෙන්නේ? පස් දෙනකුට එක රෙදි යාරයයි හම්බ වෙන්නේ. වහාම මේ චක්‍ර ලේඛනය අවලංගු කර නියමාකාරයට—

ගරු එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක

(කෙළරාම ආර්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What is the date and number of the circular?

සුමනපාල දහනායක මයා.

(ති.රු. ඝාමනපාල ත්‍යාගයා)

(Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake)

මේ සාකච්ඡාව තිබුණේ මේ මාසෙ 5

කල් තැබීම

ශ්‍රී ඩී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක
(கௌரவ எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
What is the number.

සුමනපාල දහනායක මයා.
(திரு. ஸுமனபால தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake)

දන්නේ නැහැ. චක්‍ර ලේඛනය අනුව
සාකච්ඡාව තිබුණේ මේ මාසෙ 5 වනදායි.
මාතර කොමසාරිස්තුමා විසින්—

ශ්‍රී ඩී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක
(கௌரவ எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
When ?

සුමනපාල දහනායක මයා.
(திரு. ஸுமனபால தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake)

මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ සමුපකාර සමිති සං
ගම්වල සභාපතිවරුයි, නියෝජිතයෝයි
ගෙන්වල සාකච්ඡා කළා. ඒ සාකච්ඡාව
අනුව තමයි මේ විධියට රෙදි බෙදා දීමට
තීරණය කළේ.

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන
(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ශ්‍රී කළානායකතුමනි, යටියන්තොට
ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්.
පෙරේරා) කතාව නිසා වැරදි අවබෝධයක්
ඇති වෙන්න පුළුවනි. එම නිසා නියම
විස්තරයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න මා අදහස්
කරනවා.

තැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අක්කර
එක හමාරකුත් ගුරුකුල විද්‍යාලයට අක්කර
කර තුන හමාරකුත් අරගෙන තිබුණ. ඒ
ඉඩම් දෙකම එකටයි තිබුණේ. ගුරුකුල
විද්‍යාලය තැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අයිති
අක්කර එක හමාරේ ගොඩනැගිලි හැදුව. ඒ
නිසා මට පළමුව සිටි ඇමතිතුමා සමග කළ
සාකච්ඡාවකදී තීරණයකට බැහැල තිබුණ
ඒ අක්කර තුන හමාරෙන් අක්කර එක
හමාරක් තැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට
දෙන්න. ගල් වළලා සම්පූර්ණ කළාට
පසුව—

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
කවුද එකඟ වුණේ ?

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන
(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවයි, අපේ
දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවයි අතර සාකච්ඡාවක්
කොට තීරණය කර තිබුණ අක්කර එක
හමාරක් ඒකෙන් අරගන්න, තැපැල්
දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට. අපේ අක්කර එක
හමාරේ ගොඩනැගිලි දැමීම නිසා ඒ වෙනුවට
විද්‍යාලයට අරගෙන තිබුණ අක්කර
තුන හමාරෙන් අක්කර එක හමාරක්
දෙන්න තීරණය වුණා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
කවදාද, දිනය ?

ශ්‍රී ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන
(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)
(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

මා විස්තර සියල්ලම ගෙනත් නැහැ.
විස්තර වුවමනා නම් පසුව දෙන්න පුළු
වනි. “ඔටෝ එක්ස්චේන්ජ්” එක සඳහා
කොන්ත්‍රාත් එක දුන්න. එතන දැන්
අත්තිවාරම කපල නියෙනවා.

සතියකට පමණ පෙර එම විද්‍යාලයේ
ගුරු දෙගුරු සමිතියේ නියෝජිතයන් මා
සමු වුණා. ඒ අය කිව්ව විද්‍යාලයට ඉඩ කඩ
මදිය කියල. විද්‍යාලය පිටුපස කොටස වතු
රට යට වන නිසා සෙල්ලම් පිට්ටනියකට
ඉඩ මදි බවත් කිව්ව. මා තීරණය කළා ඒ
අක්කර එක හමාරෙන් අක්කර බාගයක්
දෙන්න. එම තීරණය ගුරු දෙගුරු සමිතිය
මගින් සන්තෝෂයෙන් පිළි අරගෙන සතුව
ප්‍රකාශ කර ගියා. පසුව ඒ අය රැස්වීමක්
තබා එම ප්‍රමාණය මදිය කිව්ව. ඊට දින
හතරකට පමණ පසුව, ඒ කියන්නේ ඊයේ
වත්තල ටවුන් කවුන්සිල් එකේ සභාපති
තුමයි, කැලණියේ ගුරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමයි (ආර්.
එස්. පෙරේරා මයා.) මේ ගැන මා සමග
සාකච්ඡා කළා. එම සාකච්ඡාවෙදී මා නියම
කළා ඉතිරි අක්කරයෙහුත් අක්කර කාලක්

කල් නැබීම

With regard to the question raised by the hon. Member for Deniyaya (Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake) and the remark he made about a certain conference at Matara, I must confess that I am not aware of the discussions nor am I aware of any instructions issued by the Commissioner of Co-operative Development to introduce a rationing scheme with

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[ශ්‍රී ඩී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක]

regard to textiles. I will look into the matter and try to ascertain whether there is or there is not such a circular. The hon. Member is not in a position to give the date or the number of the circular to which he referred. It is a discussion which has apparently taken place on the basis of the circular.

සුමනපාල දහනායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake)

මොරටුවේ කෝරළේ විවිධ සේවා සමූහ
කාර සමිතියට දෙන්නේ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම
රෙදි යාර 12,080 පි කියා දන්වා තිබෙනවා.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක

(ශ්‍රී. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The complaint he is now making is a different matter. No instructions, as far as I am aware, have been given to introduce a rationing scheme through co-operative societies in relation to the distribution of cloth. I am well aware as indeed other hon. Members are aware that when there is a shortage of essential commodities the only known methods of solving the shortage, whether it be in a capitalist society or a socialist society, is by the introduction of rationing and price control. I believe other hon. Members have made the same point at different times. But up to date no such instructions have, as far as I am aware, gone from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives.

I grant that sometimes owing to our foreign exchange situation we are not in a position to get as much as we would like to get in regard to textiles; so it may be that every co-operative union or co-operative society is not able to get its total requirement of cloth from the C. W. E. or, indeed, perhaps, from other sources. There are difficulties. It may be that it is not possible for us to give every co-operative society

the required amount. It may be that for a society carrying about 80,000 or 100,000 ration books a total quantity of 12,000 yards of textiles is quite inadequate. But that does not mean that we are trying to split up *pro rata* and give each person hardly sufficient cloth to stitch a pocket handkerchief. Indeed no such instructions were given, as far as I am aware, with regard to the amount to be given out. But I do not know what arrangements the co-operative societies themselves may have or may not have made with regard to the distribution of such quantities as they have received. In any case, I shall cause that question to be looked into and ascertain the question of whether or not such a circular was issued and if anything has been done which is not in accordance with the views of the Government, I shall certainly see that it is set right.

The second question was addressed, I think, more to the Hon. Minister of Finance than to me by the very loquacious question by the hon. Member for Welimada (Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna) The portion pertaining to exchange, I shall therefore leave to the Hon. Minister of Finance. But in regard to the question of over-staying by visa holders or ex-visa holders that the hon. Member referred to, with particular reference to a private secretary of an hon. Appointed Member, I can only inform hon. Members of this House that every effort is being made by the Department of Immigration and Emigration to ascertain the whereabouts of each of these persons who are over-staying their visas and to obtain travel documents from the Indian High Commission, and, after perhaps what may be a short sojourn in the Slave Island Police Station, to speed them on their way up to Talaimannar and beyond. Those are the steps that are being taken by the Department of Immigration and Emigration.

Since the Hon. Prime Minister left, within that short period, about 350 cases of persons for deportation

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have arisen, and, so, one can imagine the size and extent of the problem from these figures. But, if one were to give me a particular instance and say, "Why have you failed to arrest so and so and why have you not succeeded in rounding up some particular individual?" all I can say is I am grateful to the hon. Member for Welimada for bringing it to my notice. Every such case brought to my notice will be investigated and prompt and immediate action taken according to the law to see that such persons are deported at the first available opportunity. But I must state that it is a physically impossible thing to try to locate each of these people.

It may be that some application was made to the Ministry or to some other Government department, but it is extremely unfair to say that we should have known that in advance that a particular man might come to a particular Government department on a particular day and that we should have stood by with the necessary personnel to march him off to the Slave Island Police Station.

Those are the facts, and the Ministry and the department will do their best to round up all these people and have them deported at the first available opportunity. I say this not in regard to any particular case, but

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it is the general proposition applicable to any person. There is only one law applicable to all the people in this country, whatever their position, whatever status they may occupy and whatever relationship they may have to hon. Members of this House. But, if the law applies, the hon. Member for Welimada can rest assured that the law will apply in its full rigour in regard to all persons in this country alike.

ගරු ඉලංගරත්න

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)

(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

වැලිමඩා ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා.) කී කාරණය සම්බන්ධව සම්පූර්ණ විභාගයක් කර පිළිතුරක් එවනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහාසමිත විය.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව, අ. හා. 4.58ට 1963 නොවැම්බර් 5 වන අඟහැරුවාදා අ. හා. 2 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

பி. ப. 4.58 க்கு, 1963 நவம்பர் 5 ஆம் தேதி செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை சபை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 4.58 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Tuesday, November 5, 1963.

லென பிலேவூர்

லென பிலேவூர்

புஷ்வலெப லென பிலேவூர்

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

மெஸம் பலாந துல துவக் கு லெபந நிகுந
கிரேமத்திய மாகாணத்தில் துவக்கு அனுமதிப்
பத்திரம் வழங்கல்ISSUE OF GUN LICENCES IN CENTRAL
PROVINCE

383/63

சேல்டன் ரனராஜ் லென. (செங்கடகல)
(திரு. செல்டன் ரனராஜ்—செங்கடகல)
(Mr. Shelton Ranaraja—Senkadagala)

பலாந் பாலந ஸா ஸ்வடேஷ கபெயு
பிலேவூர் ஸுமநிஸே பாரீலேமேன் து லேகமீ
ஸென் ஸுபு பூஷ்வய: (அ) துவக் கு நல
ஸுநிம ஸடஸா லெபந கெபமென் ஸஸஸ
லக் மெஸம் பலாந துல நிகுந் கர்
நிலேடி? (அ) பூரலுஸியன் நெலந கி
டேனெகூப லெபந நிகுந் கர் நிலேடி?

உள்ளூராட்சி, உள்ளாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) மத்திய மாகாணத்தில், துவக்கு கள் வைத்திருப்பதற்கான உத்தரவுப்பத்திரம்

கள் எத்தனை வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன? (ஆ) பிரசைகளல்லாதோருக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தரவுப் பத்திரங்கள் எத்தனை?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government and Home Affairs: (a) How many licences to possess guns have been issued in the Central Province? (b) How many licences have been issued to non-citizens?

விலிவி. பி. சீ. ஸாரீயடாஸ லென. (பலாந்
பாலந ஸா ஸ்வடேஷ கபெயு பிலேவூர் பாரீ
லேமேன் து லேகமீ)

(திரு. டப்ளியு. பி. ஜி. ஆரியதாச—உள்ளூ
ராட்சி, உள்ளாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரின்
பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government and Home Affairs)

(அ) 14,142. (அ) 859 (நுவரேலியா டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்
நிகுந் கய துல நிகுந் கர் ஸுநி லெபந
ஸஸஸல ஸுரடி. லே லெபந ஸுந ஸுபடி
மெ காலய ஸலஸல ஸுந.)

(a) 14,142. (b) 859. (This excludes number of licences issued in the Nuwara Eliya District. A further period of time is required to furnish these figures).

පරිශීලය

පරිශීලය

පරිශීලය
APPENDIX

I

කෘෂිකාර්මික විද්‍යාලය පාසැල් ගොවිපල,
කුණ්ඩසාලේ, 1963 ජූලි මස 18 වැනි දින.

කුණ්ඩසාලේ කෘෂිකාර්මික විද්‍යාලයාධිපති මහින්,
කෘෂිකම් අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමන් වෙතටයි.

මහත් මයාණෙනි,

කෘෂිකම් උපදේශකයින් සඳහා පවත්වනු ලබන
ආධුනිකයින්ගේ පරීක්ෂණය

1963 මාර්තු මස 25 වැනි දින සිට මා කෘෂිකම්
උපදේශක තනතුරකට පත් කරමින් එවන ලද
ඔබේ අංක ඇස්ඇස්/42/62 හා 1963 මාර්තු මස
16 වැනි දින දරණ පත් කිරීමේ ලිපියේ 13 (අ)
ඡේදය කෙරෙහි ඔබතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරමු.

2. මා සිංහල භාෂාව විෂයයක් වශයෙන් ගෙන
ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාමය ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලා සහතික පත්‍ර
විභාගයෙන්, රජයේ සේවකයින් සඳහා පවත්වන
ලද සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතා (උසස්පෙළ හා සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ)
පරීක්ෂණවලින්, (ඔබේ අංක එම්සී/62/61 හා 1962
ජූලි මස 31 වැනි දින දරණ ලිපිය පරිදි විභාගාංක
ඒ. 130 යටතේ සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතා උසස් පෙළ
පරීක්ෂණයෙන්) ලත්ඔබ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය මගින්
පවත්වන ලද අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර උසස්
පෙළ විභාගයේදී සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් ද සාමාර්ථය
ලැබ සිටිමි. මා 1959 ජූලි මස 10 වැනි දින මුලින්ම
රජයේ සේවයට බැඳුණු දිනයේ සිට අද දක්වා
රාජකාරි කරන්නේ ද සිංහලයෙනි. මේ අනුව මා
සිංහල භාෂාව විෂයයෙහි ප්‍රවීණතාවයක් ලබා ඇති
හෙයින් එකී ඡේදය යටතේ ඇති අවශ්‍යතාවයෙන්
හා දෙපාර්තමේන්තු රාජ්‍ය භාෂා (සිංහල) පරීක්ෂණ
යෙන් ද නිදහස් කරණ මෙන් කරුණාවෙන්
ආයාචනය කර සිටිමි.

3. මගේ පත්වීමේ ලිපියේ 12 වැනි ඡේදය අනුව
මා දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ආධුනිකයින්ගේ පරීක්ෂණ
යෙන් ද සමත්විය යුතුව ඇත. මෙම තනතුර සඳහා
අයදුම් පත්‍ර කැඳවමින් 1962.11.30 වැනි දින අංක
13,407 දරණ ආණ්ඩුවේ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පල කරන
ලද දැන්වීමේ 2 (IV) වැනි ඡේදය යටතේ පේරා
දෙණියේ හෝ කුණ්ඩසාලේ කෘෂිකම් පාසැල්වල
සාමාන්‍ය සාමාර්ථය සහිත ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහතිකය ඇතිව
තෝරා පත්කර ගන්නා ලද අපේක්ෂකයින් මෙම
ආධුනිකයින්ගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් සමත්වීම අවශ්‍ය
වන අතර, 1 වැනි හා 2 වැනි පංතියේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
සහතික දරන්නවුන් මෙකී පරීක්ෂණයෙන් සමත්
වීම අනවශ්‍ය වේ. ඔවුන් දෙවන අවුරුද්ද ආරම්භයේ
පටන් රුපියල් 160—120/180—4,620ක වාර්ෂික
වැටුප් පරිමාණයේ මූලික වැටුප ලැබීමට හිමිකම්
දරන්. මා 1957/59 අවුරුදුවල කුණ්ඩසාලේ කෘෂිකම්
විද්‍යාලයයේ උසස් කෘෂිකම් පිළිබඳ දැවුරුදු
පුහුණුව අවසන් කොට විෂයයන් හයකින් විශිෂ්ට

සාමාර්ථ සහිතව 1 වැනි පංතියේ සහතිකය දරමි.
ඊට අමතරව, පත්වීම ලැබුණු අවස්ථාව වන විට
අවුරුදු තුනහමාරකට වැඩි කාලයක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තු
වේ ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර නිලධාරීන්ගේ වශයෙන් එකී විෂයයන්
හා ඊට අදාළ තරුණ ගොවි සමාජ වැඩ, සුප ශාස්ත්‍රය
හා හස්ත කම්පාන යන විෂයයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන්
ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයේ ප්‍රායෝගික කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් මනා පළ
පුරුද්දක් ද ඇතිව සිටියෙමි. තත්ත්වය එසේ හෙයින්
මා ආධුනිකයින් ගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් සමත්වීමේ
අවශ්‍යතාවයට යටත් කිරීම අනවශ්‍ය බව ඔබතුමන්
ද පිළිගන්නවා ඇත. මා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර
කටයුතු වලට ආධුනිකයෙක් නොවේ. මෙහි සඳහන්
පැහැදිලි කිරීම් අනුව මා එවැනි පරීක්ෂණයකට යටත්
කිරීම අසාධාරණ බව පෙනී යයි.

4. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ගොවිපල උපදේශකවක්
වශයෙන් අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් සේවය කිරීමේ හේතුව
පිට එය විශේෂ සුදුසුකමක් වශයෙන් සලකා මෙම
කෘෂිකම් පිළිබඳ සහතිකය පිළිගෙන මෙම තනතුරට
මෙතෙක් පත්කර ඇත්තේ කාන්තාවන්
දෙදෙනෙකු පමණකි. එයින් පළමුවන පංතියේ සහ
තිකය දරන්නේ මා පමණය. මෙතෙක් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය
පැන නැගුනේ නැත. මතුවට මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය පැන
නැගීමට හේතුවක් ද නොපෙනේ. මෙම සහනය
ලැබීමට සුදුසු නිලධාරීන්ගේ වන හෙයින් මේ කරුණු
ගැන කරුණාවෙන් සලකා බලා මා ආධුනිකයින්ගේ
පරීක්ෂණයෙන් සමත්වීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවයෙන් නිදහස්
කොට පළමුවන අවුරුද්ද අවසානයේ දී ඉහත
සඳහන් වැටුප් පරිමාණයට පත් කරන ලෙසත්
ගෞරවයෙන් ඇයද සිටිමි.

මෙයට, ඔබේ කිකරු සේවිකා,
(අ.ක/එන්. එම්.බබ. නවරත්න—කෘෂි උපදේශිකා)

II

School of Agriculture,
Kundansale, 20.7.63.

The P. S A.,
School of Agriculture,
Kundasale.

Pl. find attached hereto appeals
made by

Miss K. Thangavelu A. I.
Miss N. M. W. Navaratne A. I.

In connection with the probationary
examination and stagnation for early
attention and redress. Please forward
these appeals with your favourable
recommendation to the Director for his
sympathetic consideration.

Sgd./Miss K. Thangavelu.
A. I.

Sgd./Miss N. M. W. Navaratne.
A. I.

පරිශිෂ්ටය

පරිශිෂ්ටය

III

මාගේ අංකය : ඇස් ඇස් / 757/5630

1963 අගෝස්තු මස 10 වැනි දින,
පේරාදෙණියේ, කෘෂිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ දිග.

කුණ්ඩසාලේ කෘෂි. විද්‍යාලයාධිපති මහින්,
කෘෂිකම් උපදේශක.
ඇත්. ඇම්. ඩබ්. නවරත්න මෙනවිය.

කෘෂිකම් උපදේශකයින් සඳහා පවත්වනු ලබන
ආයුධකයින්ගේ පරීක්ෂණය

1963. 7. 18 වැනි දින දරන ඔබගේ ලිපිය සම්බන්ධ
යෙනි.

2. ඔබගේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලා සහතික පත්‍රය ඉදිරි
පත් කළහොත් සිංහල භාෂා පරීක්ෂණවලින් නිදහස්
කිරීම් සලකා බැලිය හැක.

3. ඔබ ලැබූ සහතිකය දැන් කෘෂිකම් විද්‍යාලයෙන්
දෙන ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහතිකයට සමකළ නොහැකිය, යන
තීරණය උඩ ඔබට කෘෂි. උපදේශක තනතුර සඳහා
ඉල්ලුම් කිරීමට වත් ඉඩ නොතිබුණි. නමුත් විශේෂ
අනුග්‍රහයක් ලැබ කෘෂිකම් උපදේශක තනතුරට පත්
වූවාට පසු 1 වැනි හා 2 වැනි පංතියේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
සහතික ලත් අයට දෙන අනුග්‍රහය ලැබීමට ඔබට
කොහෙත්ම හිමිකමක් නැත. එබැවින් ඔබගේ
ඉල්ලීම ඉටුකිරීමට නොහැකිවීම ගැන කණගාටු වෙමි.

අ.ක/කේ. ඇත්. විරක්කොඩි.

කෘෂි/අ. වෙනුවට.

අ.ක/කායාර්‍යාල සහායක.

දශක இடல் : இடல் ஸெவன டினைன் பஹு அரநென மாகஸே ஸிவ மாக 12க் கடுகா
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 காலுலேயே ரகலே புகாஸந காலுலேயே அலகாரி வெந கலேன் பிவ ஸுது.

1964

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