



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 2553]

වරප්‍රසාද : ඇමෙරිකානු සාම දූත පිරිස පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනය [නි. 2569]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63 [දහහත්වන වෙන්
කළ දින] [නි. 2575] :

95 වන ශීර්ෂය කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 2553]

சிறப்புரிமை : அமெரிக்க சமாதான தூதுக்குழு பற்றிய அறிக்கை [ப. 2569]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1962-63 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட 17 ஆம் நாள்] [ப. 2575] :

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றது

தலைப்பு 95

Volume 48
No. 10

Monday,
10th September, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [c. 2553]

PRIVILEGE : STATEMENT REGARDING AMERICAN PEACE CORPS [c. 2569]

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962-63 [Seventeenth Allotted Day] [c. 2575] :

Considered in Committee

Head 95

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

ගරු මෙමත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක

(கௌரவ மைத்திரிபால சேனானாயக்க)
(The Hon. Maithripala Senanayake)

පි. හා. 10ට මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය.
කථානායකතුමා [ගරු ආර්. එස්. පැල්පොල]
මූලාසනාරූපි විය.

පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමත් මයා. (මැද කොළඹ
දෙවන මත්ත්‍රි)

(திரு. பி. ஜி. பி. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு
மத்தி இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

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

While the Hon. Minister is taking time to answer the Question, will he please order an investigation into the state of affairs at the boat yard of the Small Industries Corporation at Mattakkuliya. It is in a very lamentable condition.

ගරු මෙමිත්‍රිපාල සෝභානායක

(கௌரவ மைத்திரிபால சேனானாயக்க)
(The Hon. Maithripala Senanayake)

Yes, Sir, I will.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

රක්ෂා නැති වූ පැවරල් පෙඩ් හා ගබඩා
සෝ වකයිත්

பெற்றோல் நிலையங்கள், சாலைகளின் ஊழியர்
வேலைநீக்கம்

DISCONTINUED EMPLOYEES OF PETROL SHEDS
AND DEPOTS

7. ବେଦିଆ ଉପରେ ବିଲି ଲେଖି. କି ଏ କି ଲେଖି
(ନୋଟ୍‌ସ୍)

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி சில்வா—
பொறளை)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva—Borella)

චාණිජ, වෙළඳ, ආහාර හා නැව් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ලංකා ඛනිජ තෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාව ආරම්භ කළායින් පසු, පැවරල් ෂෙඩ් හා ගබඩාවල වැඩ කළ සේවකයන් කී දෙනෙකුගේ රක්ෂාව තැනිවිද? (ආ) එවැනි අය නැවතත් රක්ෂාවට බඳවා ගැනීමට එතුමා කුමණ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් යොදන

What's the Problem?

මාවික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

[ତେବେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟାଠାରୁ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରପ୍ରସ୍ଥ. ଖି. ୧୫ କି.ମି.]

வர்த்தக, வியாபார, உணவு, கப்பற் போக்கு
வரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ)
இலங்கைப் பெற்றோலியம் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்
ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் பெற்றோல்
நிலையங்களிலும், பெற்றோல் சாலைகளிலும்
கடமையாற்றிய எத்தனை ஊழியர்கள் வேலை
யை இழந்துள்ளனர்? (ஆ) அத்தகைய
ஊழியர்களுக்கு மீண்டும் வேலையளிப்பதற்கு
எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையெடுக்க அவர் உத்தேசிக்
கின்றார்?

asked the Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping: (a) How many employees who worked in petrol sheds and depots lost their jobs after the starting of the Lanka Petroleum Corporation? (b) What action does he propose to take to reinstate such persons?

ගරු ටී. ඩී. ඉලංගරත්න (ව්‍යාපෘති, වෙළෙඳ,
ආහාර හා නැව් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ ரி. பி. இலங்கரத்தன—வார்த்தக, வியாபார, உணவு, கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne—Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping)

(අ) මේ තොරතුරු මා ලග නැති බව කනගාටුවෙන් දන්වමි. එය තෙල් සමාගම් වලින් හා තෙල් සමාගම් සමග කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවලට බැඳී සිටින වෙළෙඳුන්ගෙන් ලබා ගත යුතුය. මෙය කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් භාර ගැනීමට සුදුසු කායඝීයකි. (ආ) මෙයද ඊට නියමිත අධිකාරීන් වෙත ඇමතිය යුත්තකි.

විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සහ බලයලත්
පොද්ගලික බෙදාහරින්නන්

பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களும்
உத்தரவுபெற்ற தனிப்பட்ட விநியோகத்தரும்

MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND
PRIVATE AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS

8. එම්. ඊ. එච්. මොහමඩ් අලි මයා.
(මුතුර් පළමුවන)

(ஜனாப் எம். ஈ. எச். முகம்மது அலி—
மூதூர் முதல் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. M. E. H. Mohamed Ali—First Mutur)

වෘණිජ, වෙළඳ, ආහාර හා නැව් කටයුතු
පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ)
විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සම්බන්ධව

ස්ථානවල තවමත් පුද්ගලික වෙළඳුන් බලය ලත් බෙදාහරින්නන් වශයෙන් පත් කොට පිළිගෙන තිබෙන බවත්, එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් පුද්ගලික බලයලත් වෙළඳුන් සමග තරඟ කිරීමට නොහැකි කම නිසා සමුපකාර සමිතිවල වෙළඳාම පිරිහෙන බවත්, පාඩු සහිතව පවත්වා ගෙන යන බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති ව්‍යාපාරයේ දියුණුව තකා, පුද්ගලික බලයලත් වෙළඳුන්ගේ ක්‍රමය අහෝසි කර ඔවුන්ගේ සලාක පොත් එක් එක් විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට භාර දීම ගැන එතුමා සලකා බලන්නවාද? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

ஜனாப் எம். ஈ. எச். முகம்மது அலி:—
வர்த்தக, வியாபார, உணவு கப்பற் போக்கு
வரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ)
பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களிருக்கு
மிடங்களில், இன்னமும் தனிப்பட்ட வர்த்தகர்
கள் உத்தரவுபெற்ற விநியோகத்தார்களாக
நியமிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதன்
விளைவாய், அச்சங்கங்கள் தனிப்பட்ட உத்த
ரவுபெற்ற விநியோகத்தார்களுடன் போட்டி
யிடமுடியாது வியாபாரத்தையிழுந்து நட்டத்
திலியங்குகின்றனவென்பதை அவர் அறிவா
ரா? (ஆ) பலநோக்குக்கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்
தின் முன்னேற்றங்கருதி, தனிப்பட்ட உத்
தரவு பெற்ற விநியோகத்தார்களை நியமிக்கும்
முறையை அவர் நீக்கி, அவர்களிடமுள்ள
அரிசிக் கூப்பன் புத்தகங்களை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட
பலநோக்குக்கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களிடம் ஒப்
படைப்பாரா? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping: (a) Is he aware that private traders are still appointed and recognized as authorized distributors in places where there are multi-purpose co-operative societies, as a result of which the business of the co-operative societies fails and runs at a loss, being unable to compete with the private authorized distributors? (b) In the interest of the progress of the multi-purpose co-operative movement, will he consider abolishing the system of private authorized distributors and entrusting their ration books to the respective multi-purpose co-operative societies; and, if not, why?

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

මාචික පිළිතුරු

ഒരു ഭൂഃഗർഭന

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(Hon. Ilangaratne)

(අ) ඔව්. එනමුත් නව බලයලත් බෙදා හරින්නන් පත් කරනු ලබන්නේ ඉතා මත් කලාතුරකිනි. මෙසේද පත් කරනු ලබන්නේ පාරිභෝගිකයන්ගේ වුවමනා කම් සලකා බැලීමෙන් පසුවය. තවද, සමුපකාර සමිති සාර්ථක ලෙස ක්‍රියා කිරීමට පට හැණි වන ලෙස මෙම පත් කිරීම් නොකෙරේ. (ආ) පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන්ගේ සිල්ලර වෙළෙඳාම් යටපත් කිරීම ආණ්ඩු මේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය නොවේ.

(a) Yes, but such appointments of new authorized distributors are made in rare cases where the convenience of consumers require such course and where such appointments will not prejudice the successful working of co-operative societies. (b) It is not the policy of the Government to suppress the retail business of the private trade.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා. (අවිස්සා
වේල්ල)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன—அவிசாவல்லி)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena—Avissawella)

How many such private traders are there at present who are authorized distributors?

ഗദ്യ ഭൂതം-ഗദ്യൻ

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

I am sorry I cannot give the full information but I have a note here about it. I believe there are some 7,000 authorized distributors appointed by the Food Commissioner in addition to the co-operative societies.

ਬੀ. ਏ. ਆਰ. ਗੁਣਵਰ੍ਧਨਾ ਮਯਾ.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

I am asking you how many private traders there are who have been appointed authorized distributors?

හරු ඉලංගරත්ත

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

May I have notice of that? உத்தேசம்
Question? நூலாமை

බබ්ලෝ. දහනායක මයා.

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

Do you as a policy appoint new authorized distributors?

ഒരു ഉൾ-ഒരമ്പ്

(கௌரவ இலங்கரத்ன)
(The Hon. Ilangaratne)

Yes, if there is a necessity, but I always give preference to the co-operative societies.

බොරැල්ල ජන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ සන්ධි
ගොවිපොළක් පිහිටවීම

பொறளைத் தொகுதி : கால்நடைப் பண்ணை
நிறுவதல்

BORELLA ELECTORATE : ESTABLISHMENT
OF LIVESTOCK FARM

9. ଦେବଦ୍ୟୁତାର୍କ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ. ଶି. ୫ ଛଳ୍ପ

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

කෘෂිකර්ම, ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
(අ) බොරැල්ල ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශ ගොවිපොළක් පිහිටුවීමට එතුමා අදහස් කර තිබේද? (ආ) මෙම ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ ගොවිතැන් නොකරන බැවින් හා ගොවිතැන් කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසු ඉඩම් නැති බැවින් සත්ව ගොවි පොළක් පිහිටුවීමට එතුමා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියෝග කරනවාද? (ඉ) “රෝයල් කළම්බු ගොල්ප්” සමාජයට දී ඇති ඉඩම හෝ දෙමටගොඩ බේස් ලයින් පාරේ පිහිටි, දැනට දිවයිනේ පදිංචි නැති හිටපු උසස් නිලධාරියෙකුට අයිති පොල් ඉඩම මෙම කාර්ය සඳහා සුදුසු බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) මෙයින් ඉඩමක් රජයට පවරාගෙන සත්ව ගොවිපොළක් පිහිටුවීමට එතුමා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියෝග කරනවාද? එසේ නම්, එ් කවදාද?

கமத்தொழில், காணி, நீர்ப்பசன, மின்விசை
அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) தேர்தற்
தொகுதிவாரியான கமமொன்றைப் பொறளைத்
தேர்தற் தொகுதியில் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு அவர்
உத்தேசிக்கின்றாரா? (ஆ) அங்கு விவசாயம்
செய்யப்படுவதில்லையாகையாலும், விவசாயம்

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[ବେଦନ୍ତସାଧାରଣ ଇତିହାସ. ଛ. ୧ ଛାତ୍ର]

செய்வதற்கு நிலமில்லாததைமுன்னிட்டும், கால்நடைப்பண்ணை யொன்றை அங்கு ஆரம்பிக்கும்படி அவர் கமத்தொழிற் திணைக்களத்துக்குப் பணிப்பாரா? (இ) “ரூயல் கொழும்பு கொல்வ் கிளப்” புக்கு கொடுக்கப் பட்ட காணியை அல்லது இலங்கையிற் தற்பொழுது வதியாத முன்னேநாள் பதவியுத்தியோகத்தர் ஒருவருக்குச் சொந்தமான தெமட்டக்கொடை, பேஸ்லைன் வீதியிலுள்ள தென்னந்தோட்டத்தை இத்தேவைக்குப் பயன்படுத்தலாமென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) இக்காணிகளிலொன்றைக் கொள்வனவு செய்து அதில் கால்நடைப் பண்ணையொன்றை உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்கும்படி அவர் கமத்தொழிற் திணைக்களத்திற்கு உத்தரவிடுவாரா? அவ்வாறாயின், எப்பொழுது?

asked the Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) Has he proposed to open up an electoral farm in the Borella electorate? (b) In view of the fact that cultivation is not done and there is no cultivable land in this electorate, will he instruct the Department of Agriculture to start a livestock farm? (c) Is he aware that the land given over to "The Royal Colombo Golf Club" or the coconut estate at Baseline Road, Dematagoda, belonging to an ex-Staff Officer who is not a resident in Ceylon at present can be used for this purpose? (d) Will he instruct the Department of Agriculture to acquire one of these lands and open up a livestock farm immediately, and, if so, when?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා (කෘෂිකර්ම, ඉඩම්,
වාහිමාර්ග, විදුලි බලය හා මුදල් කටයුතු
පිළිබඳ ඥාණී හා සහායක)

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி. சில்வா—கமத்தொழில், காணி, நீர்ப்பசன, மின்விசை, நிதி அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்)

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

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) කුකුළන් විශේෂ කොට පශු වගාව නගාලීමට ක්‍රියා කරනු ලැබේ. (ඉ) ඔව්. එය ලැබුණ පසු. (ඊ) දැනටම මේ ගැන සැලකිල්ල යොමු කර තිබේ.

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

ගාලු ආරෝග්‍යශාලාව: සුළු සෙ'වකයින්

காலி ஆசுப்பத்திரி : கீழ்த்தர ஊழியர்

GALLE HOSPITAL : MINOR STAFF

10. ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

සෞඛ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පහත සඳහන් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගාල්ලේ ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවේ සුළු සේවකයින් අතර බලවත් අප්‍රසාදයක් පවත්නා බව එතුමා දන්නවාද?—(i) 1961-62 වර්ෂය සඳහා ඔවුන්ට ලැබිය යුතු නිල ඇඳුම් මෙතෙක් නොදීම; (ii) හේතුවක් නොමැතිව සමහර උපස්ථානයකයින් වාරිටුවෙන් වාරිටුවට නිතර මාරු කිරීම (iii) අනුමත සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව අනුව වුවද, උපස්ථානයකයින්ගේ, කම්කරුවන්ගේ හා සාන්තු සේවිකාවන්ගේ අඩුවක් තිබීම; (iv) සුළු සේවකයින්ගේ පැමිණිලි ගැන පරීක්ෂා නොකිරීම. (ආ) එතුමා මෙම පැමිණිලි සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු සලස්වනවාද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய தரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (i) 1961-62 ம் வருடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படவேண்டிய பதவி உடைகள் இதுவரை வழங்கப்படாமை; (ii) சில பரிசுரர்களைக் காரணமின்றி ஒரு சிகிச்சைக் களத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு சிகிச்சைக் களத்திற்கு அடிக்கடி மாற்றஞ்செய்தல், (iii) பரிசுரர்கள், தொழிலாளர்கள், தாதிமார் ஆகியோரின் தொகை, ஊழியர் கோப்பின்பிரகாரம், அங்கு நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டியவர்களிலும் பார்க்கப் பற்றாக்குறைவாயுள்ளமை, (iv) கீழ்த்தர ஊழியர்களாற் செய்யப்படும் முறைப்பாடுகள் விசாரிக்கப்படாமை ஆகிய விடயங்கள் சம்பந்தமாய் காலி அரசினர் வைத்தியசாலையைச் சேர்ந்த கீழ்த்தர பணியாளர்களிடையே பெரும் அதிருப்தி நிலவுகின்றதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இம்முறைப்பாடுகள் பற்றிப் பூரண துண்ணாய்வொன்று நடாத்துவதற்கு அவர் வகைசெய்வாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health: (a) Is he aware that there is great dissatisfaction among the minor staff of the

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

the Galle Hospital will be made good as soon as more trained nurse-aides are available. There is an acute shortage of nurses. Additional nurses will be appointed to Galle Hospital as and when more trained nurses are recruited. Vacancies in the posts of conservancy labourers will be filled early. (b) An investigation is not considered necessary. The available resources of staff are distributed amongst hospitals in the most equitable manner.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Will he send down a welfare officer to inquire into the grievances of the minor employees of the Galle Hospital?

ଭବେଷେ^pକର ଭୟ.

(திரு. ஓபயசேக்கர)

(Mr. Obeyesekere)

Yes. I shall be willing to do that.

ගාලු ඡායීය : නැවත ඉදිකිරීම

காலி இறங்குதுறை : புனர்நிர்மாணம்

GALLE JETTY : RECONSTRUCTION

11. ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයො.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

කම්කරු හා ජනසතු සේවා පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) අවුරුදු පහකටත් අධික කාලයකට පෙර කඩා දමන ලද ගාලු වරායේ ජැටිය නැවත ඉදි කිරීම ප්‍රමාද කර ඇත්තේ මන්ද? (ආ) මෙම ප්‍රමාදය කෙතෙකු විසින් කරන ලද්දක් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙම ප්‍රමාදයට හේතු ගැන එතුමා පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා, එ් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වගකිව යුතු අයට විරුද්ධව විනයානුකූලව ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? (ඊ) මෙම ජැටියේ වැඩ අවසාන කර ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා සුදුසු තත්ත්වයකට ගෙන එන්නේ කවදාද?

The recruitment of attendants has now been stopped and nurse-aides are to be appointed in their place. The recruitment of nurse-aides is being stopped up and the deficiencies in

தொழில், தேசியமயச் சேவைகள் அமைச்ச
ரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) காலித் துறைமுகத்
தில் கடந்த ஐந்து வருடங்களின் முன்னர்

[விலிவி. உதயாசக மய.]

தகர்க்கப்பட்ட இறங்குதுறையொன்றினை மீளவமைப்பதில் தாமதமேற்படுவதேன்? (ஆ) ஆட்களாற்றான் இத்தாமதமேற்படுத்தப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இத்தாமதத்திற்கான காரணங்கள்பற்றி நுண்ணாய்வு நடாத்தி அதற்குப் பொறுப்பானவர்களுக்கெதிராய், அவர் ஒழுங்கு நடவடிக்கையெடுப்பாரா? (ஈ) இவ்விறங்குதுறை வேலைகள் எப்பொழுது பூரணப்படுத்தப்பட்டுப் பாவனைக்கு விடப்படும்?

asked the Minister of Labour and Nationalized Services: (a) Why has the reconstruction of a jetty at the Port of Galle which was dismantled over five years ago been delayed? (b) Is he aware that the delay is a man-made one? (c) Will he investigate the causes of this delay, and take disciplinary action against those responsible for it? (d) When will this jetty be completed and be fit for service?

உரு சி. பி. உ ஸோசியா சிரிவர்தன (கலிகர் ஸா சிவசு ஸேவா பிழை உரு) (கௌரவ எம். பி. டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன —தொழில், தேசியமய சேவைகள் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena —Minister of Labour and Nationalized Services)

(a) Only one bay of this jetty was demolished and shipments of coconut oil continued to be handled exclusively from this jetty. The reconstruction was deferred as any further demolition would have interrupted the export of coconut oil. Reconstruction had therefore to await the completion of a new jetty. The new jetty is now in use and reconstruction of jetty No. 3 has now commenced. (b) Yes. (c) The delay has been examined. The question of disciplinary action does not arise. (d) Within six months depending on availability of funds.

விலிவி. உதயாசக மய.

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

Why does he say, "depending on availability of funds"? Are not funds available? Is he wanting to put this off?

உரு உ ஸோசியா சிரிவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

It is not that I want to put this off. There is a Token Vote for this purpose and I want to utilize savings to get on with the work.

விலிவி. உதயாசக மய.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Is there no voted money available for this purpose?

உரு உ ஸோசியா சிரிவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Not specially for this particular work.

விலிவி. உதயாசக மய.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

As the work has been delayed for over five years, will he please be so good as to obtain voted money for the purpose and get on with the work? He has told us that he will complete the work in six months. His "six months" means six years!

உரு உ ஸோசியா சிரிவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்ஸா சிரிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

I will call a conference and invite the hon. Member so that we may go into this matter in greater detail.

விலிவி. உதயாசக மய.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

Very well.

வேலையாட்சி விலிவி. டி. உ சிலா

(டாக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. சிலா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

மேலவா, 13 வது பூசனம்.

වංචික පිළිතුරු

පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා. (ප්‍රවාහන හා රජයේ වැඩ පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ரி. பி. தென்னகன்—போக்குவரத்து, கட்டுவேலை அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport and Works)

මෙම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීම සඳහා මම කල් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ଗରୁ ଛି. ପି. ୧ ଛିଲ୍‌ରୁ

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

12 වැනි ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සකස් කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු සොයා ගැනීමට කල් ගතවන බැවින් පිළිතුරු සැපයීමට සති දෙකක කාලයක් දුනහොත් කෘතඥ වෙමි.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

බිංගිරිය කොට්ඨාශය : සුළු කැර්මාන්තශාලා
සංඛ්‍යාව වැඩි කිරීම

பிங்கிரியாத் தொகுதி: அநேக சிறு தொழிற்
சாலைகளை ஆரம்பித்தல்

BINCIRIYA ELECTORATE: ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE SMALL FACTORIES

1. විජයබාහු විජයසිංහ මයා. (මීරිගම)
(එල්. බී. ජයසේන මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. விஜயபாஹு விஜயசிங்ஹ—மீரிகம)
—(திரு. எல். பி. ஜயசேன சார்பாக)

(Mr. Wijayabahu Wijayasinha—Miri-gama)—(on behalf of Mr. L. B. Jayasena)

කර්මාන්ත, ස්වදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය.
(අ) බිංගිරිය ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයෙහි, ගෘහ කර්මාන්ත දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් පාලනය වන සුළු කර්මාන්තශාලා හෝ සමුපකාර ආයතන කොපමණ තිබේද?
(ආ) ඒවා ආරම්භ කරන ලද්දේ කවදාද?
(ඉ) පසුගිය දෙවසීය තුළ අළුතින් ආරම්භ කරන ලද ඒවැනි ආයතන කීයක් තිබේද?

වෘත්ති විද්‍යා

(ඊ) කර්මාන්ත පිළිබඳව දැඩි උනන්දුවක් දක්වන මෙම ප්‍රදේශයේ එවැනි ගම්බද සුළු කර්මාන්ත පටන් ගැනීමට එතුමා අදහස් නොකරන්නේ මන්ද? (උ) මේ වර්ෂය තුළ එවැනි කර්මාන්ත ශාලා එතුමා ආරම්භ කරනවාද?

கைத்தொழில், உள்நாட்டு, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) பிங்கிரியாத் தேர்தற் தொகுதியில், குடிசைக் கைத்தொழிற் திணைக்களத்தின் கட்டுப்பாட்டின்கீழுள்ள சிறு தொழிற்சாலைகள் அல்லது கூட்டுறவுத் தாபனங்கள் எத்தனை உள்ளன? (ஆ) அவை எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டன? (இ) கடந்த இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்குள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட அத்தகைய தாபனங்கள் எத்தனை? (ஈ) சிறு கைத் தொழில்களிலீடுபடுவதற்கு கிராம மக்களிடையே உற்சாகம் காணப்படுகையில் அத்தகைய சிறு கைத்தொழில்களைக் கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்பிப்பதுபற்றி அவர் உத்தேசிக்காதிருக்கின்றதேன்? (உ) பல்வேறு சிறு கைத் தொழில்களுக்கான சிறு தொழிற்சாலைகளை இவ்வருடத்தில் அவர் ஆரம்பிப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs : (a) How many small factories or co-operative establishments controlled by the Department of Cottage Industries are there in the Bingiriya electorate ? (b) When were they started ? (c) How many such establishments are there that were started during the last two years ? (d) Why does he not propose to start small industries in villages when there is an enthusiasm among the people to engage themselves in such industries ? (e) Will he start small factories for various small industries during this year ?

ගරු මෛත්‍රීපාල සෝනානායක

(கௌரவ மைத்திரிபால சேனாயைக்க)

(The Hon. Maithripala Senanayake)

(අ) ආයතන 30කි. (ආ) වැඩි වශයෙන් 1955 වර්ෂයට පසුව ය. (ඉ) ආයතන 8කි. (ඊ) මේ කාරණය ගැන සොයා බලනු ඇත. (උ) සුදුසු ප්‍රදේශයන්හි කුඩා කර්මාන්ත පිහිටුවීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අළුත් ණය

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[ගරු මෙත්‍රීපාල සෝ නානායක]

ක්‍රමය යටතේ පෞද්ගලික අංශය උනන්දු කරවනවා ඇත. එම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දිසාපති තැන මගින් මේ කාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරනවා ඇත.

කහදෙනිගම කොහු කර්මාන්ත සමුපකාර
සමිතිය

கஹதெனிகம தும்புக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம்

KAHADENIGAMA CO-OPERATIVE COIR SOCIETY

2. විජයසිංහ මයා.—(ඵල. බි. පයසේන මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. விஜயசிங்ஹ—திரு. எல். பி. ஜயசேன சார்பாக)

(Mr. Wijayasinha)—(on behalf of Mr. L. B. Jayasena)

කර්මාන්ත, ස්වදේශ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කහදෙනිගම කොහු කර්මාන්ත සමුපකාර සමිතිය ආරම්භ කරන ලද්දේ කවදද? (ආ) එම සමිතියේ අය වැය ලේඛන හරියාකාර පරීක්ෂා කර බලා තිබේද? (ඉ) ආරම්භයේදී එහි සාමාජික සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණද? (ඊ) කලක් මෙම සමිතියේ වැඩ නතර වී තිබුණ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) ඒ කාලය තුළ එහි ගුරුවරයෙකු වශයෙන් සේවය කළ තැනැත්තෙකුට චේතන ගෙවූ බව එතුමා දන්නෙහිද? (ඌ) මෙම සමිතිය මගින් නිපදවන භාණ්ඩ මාස්පතාවෙන් වෙන් වශයෙන් කොපමණද? (එ) මෙම සමිතිය වසා දැමීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරන්නේද? (ඒ) එසේනම් එම ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ සුදුසු සභානයක එය ආරම්භ කිරීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරනවාද?

கைத்தொழில், உள்நாட்டு, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கஹதெனிகம் கூட்டுறவுத் தும்புச் சங்கம் எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது? (ஆ) இச்சங்கத்தின் கணக்குகள் முறைப்படி பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டதா? (இ) இச்சங்கம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டபொழுது அதன் அங்கத்தவர் தொகையென்ன? (ஈ) இச்சங்கம் சில காலமாகத் தொழிற்படாதிருந்ததென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) அக்காலத்தில் போதனாகிரியர் ஒருவருக்குச் சம்பளம் வழங்கப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஊ) இச்சங்கத்தால் மாதாந்தம் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட பொருட்களின் தொகையென்ன? (ஏ) இச்ச

சங்கத்தை மூடுவதற்கு அவர் உத்தேசித்துள்ளாரா? (ஏ) அப்படியாயின், அத்தோர்தற் றொருதியின் வேறெவ்விடத்திலாயினும் அத னைத் திரும்பவும் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு அவர் உத்தேசிக்குின்றாரா?

asked the Minister of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs :—(a) When was the Kahadenigama Co-operative Coir Society started ? (b) Have the accounts of this society been duly audited ? (c) What was the membership of this society at its inception ? (d) Is he aware that this society was not functioning for some time ? (e) Is he aware that during that period an instructor was paid a salary ? (f) What is the amount of goods produced by this society in each month ? (g) Has he decided to close down this society ? (h) If so, does he propose to re-open it somewhere else within this electorate ?

ගරු මෛත්‍රීපාල සෝනානායක

(கௌரவ மைத்திரிபால சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Maithripala Senanayake)

(අ) 1954.12.6 දින. (ආ) ඔව්. අවසාන වරට පරීක්ෂා කරන ලද්දේ 1961.9.13 දින ය. (ඉ) ආරම්භයේ දී සාමාජික සංඛ්‍යාව 15ක් පමණ විය. (ඊ) ඔව්. (උ) ඔව්. (ඌ) 1962.4.30 දිනට අවසන් වූ සය මස තුළ දී නිපදවුණු භාණ්ඩ වල වටිනාකම රුපියල් 375කි. (එ) මෙය සැලකිල්ලට භාජන වී ඇත. (එ) එම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේම වෙනත් ගමකට මෙම මධ්‍ය ස්ථානය ගෙනයාමට හැකියාවක් තිබේදැයි සොයා බලා ගෙන යනු ලැබේ.

ගරු එම්. සමරවීර (පළාත් පාලනය හා
නිවාස කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති—අධ්‍යාපන
ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ எம். சமரவீர—உள்ளூராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர் — கல்வியமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(The Hon. M. Samaraweera—Minister of Local Government and Housing)—(on behalf of the Minister of Education)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, 5 වැනි සහ 6 වැනි ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු දීමට කල් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ප්‍රශ්න මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග

වරප්‍රසාද : අමෙරිකානු සාම දූත මණ්ඩලය

පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනය

වරප්‍රසාද : අමෙරිකානු සාම දූත මණ්ඩලය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනය

சிறப்புரிமை : அமெரிக்க சமாதான தூதர் குழு பற்றி அறிக்கை

PRIVILEGE : STATEMENT REGARDING AMERICAN PEACE CORPS

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා. (අමෙරිකානු රාජ්‍යාංශයේ විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ලේකම්)

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க—பிரதம அமைச்சராகும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சராகும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

Mr. Speaker, a question of Privilege was raised by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), last Friday, on the Floor of the House to the effect that I have given incorrect information to hon. Members about the negotiation and signing of an agreement relating to American Peace Corps Aid on the 31st August. The passages in my speech made on the 31st August, 1962, and reported at columns 1013 and 1112 of HANSARD to which the hon. Member takes exception are as follows :—

The truth of the matter in regard to the Peace Corps negotiation is that the negotiation has not yet been finalised. The agreement has not yet been signed. The agreement has been requested by the Ministry of Education. It has been examined by the Economic Affairs Division of the Treasury. The general terms have been approved by them. It has been sent to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs for negotiation. The document has still not been signed. That is the factual position. The signing will be done by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs if, in due course, the Government decides upon entering into an agreement in that form.

Lower down at column 1112, I said :

I do not know, and I do not care to express any opinion on a matter of controversy, or which the hon. Members have made a matter of controversy, as to whether the members

of the Peace Corps are agents of subversion or not But in regard to the usefulness of members of the Peace Corps I do agree that that is a question which the Government must very seriously consider, and certainly in the negotiations which will take place by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs this question will be gone into and will be considered carefully along with the requests made by the Hon. Minister of Education and the Hon. Minister of Health.

The truth of these statements which I made on the 31st August has been challenged by the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central in view of the arrival in Ceylon of 39 Volunteers and a Programme Director of the Peace Corps on 6th September, 1962. The argument of the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central on the question of breach of Privilege is to the effect that the arrival of these people proves that an agreement has already been signed or that the Government of Ceylon has already committed itself beyond the point of no return in regard to the American Peace Corps Aid and *a fortiori* the statements made by me in Parliament must be incorrect.

Last Friday, after the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central had made this complaint I made a short statement declaring that I believed the information that I had earlier given to hon. Members to be correct, that I proposed to make a full statement today on the facts so that you, Mr. Speaker, could decide whether there had been a breach of Privilege or not and that, if I had unwittingly made an incorrect statement, I express my regret and apologies to the House. I said, however, that I believed that the agreement had not been signed and that the Peace Corps Volunteers had only been given a provisional clearance to enter Ceylon pending the signing of the agreement.

These are the facts. On the 23rd May, 1961, the Ambassador for Ceylon in the United States of America, who was Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene at that time, wrote to the Hon. Prime Minister a letter forwarding certain documents and suggesting that Ceylon should avail itself of the

වරප්‍රසාද: අමෙරිකානු සාම දූත මණ්ඩලය

පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනය

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

services of the American Peace Corps which President Kennedy had recently established. The American Embassy in Ceylon also informed the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs that the services of the Peace Corps could be made available to the Government of Ceylon if the Ceylon Government desired it. On the 6th of June, 1961, the Hon. Minister of Education presented a memorandum to the Cabinet, seeking approval to obtain Science graduates and technically qualified persons for the Department of Education and the Technical College from the Peace Corps. On the 2nd of August, 1961, the Cabinet decided that "aid from the U. S. Peace Corps Movement should be accepted and that such aid should be treated as any other form of technical assistance and obtained only:—(a) to meet essential requirements that cannot be met from our own source of trained personnel; and (b) to fill temporarily, vacancies in the sanctioned cadre of departments; and that the members to be engaged and the purpose for which they are to be engaged should be settled from all Ministries by the division in charge of Foreign Aid in consultation with the Ministries and Departments".

Subsequently, a lady by the name of Mrs. Levison of the American Peace Corps visited Ceylon and called on various Ministers and officials with the American Ambassador in Ceylon to explain the purpose and objectives of the American Peace Corps Programme.

Mrs. Levison came to Ceylon in October, 1961. On 27th December, 1961, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education wrote to the Controller of the Foreign Aid Division of the Treasury asking for forty-two Peace Corps Volunteers for teaching Science, Health and Physical Education and Home Science, who should be graduates. Requests were also received from the Health Department, the Department of Agriculture and from the Electrical Department.

On 11th January, 1962, the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs communicated the request made by the Ministry of Education to the American Ambassador in Ceylon. On 12th March, 1962, the American Embassy in Ceylon by a third-person note sent to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, acknowledged the request made for forty-two Volunteers under the Peace Corps Programme. I should like to read from that note itself:

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and has the honour to refer to the Ministry's note No. . . . dated 11th January, 1962, informing the Embassy that the Government of Ceylon has decided to request the services of forty-two Volunteers under the Peace Corps Programme of the United States Government, and that Volunteers were required for the teaching of Science, Home Science, Health and Physical Education. The Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry that the request of the Government of Ceylon contained in the Ministry's note has been approved in principle by the Government of the United States of America subject to the availability of funds,

and these are the important words—

and subject to entering into appropriate understandings between the two Governments concerning the reception of Peace Corps Volunteers and related Personnel of the United States of America and other matters concerning the Peace Corps Programme in Ceylon.

The Embassy hopes shortly to propose the terms of such arrangements to the Ministry.

The Embassy of the United States of America avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs the assurance of its highest consideration.

On 30th April, 1962, the United States Embassy forwarded a draft text to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and stated "after agreement as to the text has been reached, the Ambassador's note together with the reply would constitute an Agreement between the Governments of Ceylon and the United States of America providing

වරප්‍රසාද: අමෙරිකානු සාම දූත මණ්ඩලය

for the reception of Peace Corps Volunteers and Representatives for their operations in Ceylon”.

The draft text submitted has been the subject of discussion between officials of the Foreign Relations Division of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and the Counsellor of the American Embassy, and the draft text as amended and approved by them is awaiting submission to the Honourable Prime Minister for her consideration, approval and signature.

It is correct to say that the Agreement has not yet been signed.

That was the factual position so far as it was known on 31st August, 1962, when I made my statement in the House of Representatives. However, on 30th August, 1962, the Embassy of the United States of America had sent a third-person note to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs—that is one day before I made my statement—inquiring whether “it would be agreeable to the Government of Ceylon to have a Deputy Peace Corps Representative, thirty-nine Volunteers and a Programme Director of the Peace Corps arrive in Ceylon on 6th September, 1962. In the event that these arrangements are agreeable to the Ministry, the Embassy requests that appropriate courtesies be extended to the Volunteers”.

This note has been minuted on the file by an officer of the Foreign Relations Division only on 1st September, 1962, and put up to the Permanent Secretary. On 3rd September, 1962, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs has made a direction on the file as follows:—

කේනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Quick work in granting visas, my word!

පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනය

ඒෆ් ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ඩරානායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I quote :

The Peace Corps Volunteers can come to Ceylon on 7th September, on the conditions which we have laid down in the draft Agreement. Please make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the American Embassy.

On 4th September, the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs replied to the note of 3rd August as follows:—

There is no objection to the arrival in Ceylon on the scheduled date of Peace Corps Volunteers and other persons serving with the Peace Corps. Pending the conclusion of an agreement between Ceylon and the United States of America, they will be admitted on terms and conditions laid down in the draft Agreement which was proposed by Ceylon at the recent conference between officials of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and representatives of the Embassy of the United States of America.

On these facts, Mr. Speaker, I submit that the facts stated by me on 31st August, 1962, are quite correct and that there is no breach of Privilege committed by me. I submit that the Government of Ceylon has not committed itself beyond the point of no return merely because the Peace Corps Volunteers had been provisionally admitted to this country on the orders of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, pending the conclusion of the Agreement between the Governments of Ceylon and the United States of America. It would have been more satisfactory if such Agreements as were necessary had been concluded before the arrival of the Peace Corps Volunteers. But that is another matter and does not directly concern the question of breach of Privilege now before the House. None the less, I submit that the arrangements made for the reception of the Peace Corps Volunteers pending the Agreement—a matter of which I personally was unaware on 31st August—does not make any statement that I made on the Floor of the House on 31st August false or misleading.

விசர்பன கெபுலிபந் பன, 1962-63

—காரக ஸகாவ

[ஃபீ. ஃபர். டிஸ்ப் லன் டிரகாஸக மஸ.]
In conclusion, I should like to thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to make my statement today, and I am content to leave it to you to decide if there has been any offence by me to the honour and dignity of this honourable Assembly.

கலாநாயகநும
(சபாநாயகர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has been good enough to show me in advance this morning the statement he has just made. From this statement, which I accept, it is quite clear that the facts stated by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary on 31st August, were neither false nor misleading. I am not concerned with any question other than the simple question of Privilege, and I shall, therefore, express no opinion on any other matter. I, therefore, rule that no breach of Privilege has occurred.

விசர்பன கெபுலிபந் பன, 1962-63

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1962-63

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962-63

காரக ஸகாவெகிடி ஸலகா லலந லீ. [புலநிஸ, ஸப்தமலர் 7]
ஸகாபநிநும லுலாஸகாருக விஸ.

95 வந ஸிபிஸ.—காசிகரீம, ஓலி, வரிமலி ஸக விடீல லல அலாநஸவரஸ

தலைப்பு 95.—கமத்தொழில், காணி, நீர்ப் பாசன, மின்சக்தி அமைச்சர்

HEAD 95.—MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND, IRRIGATION AND POWER

1 வந ஸமமநஸ.—காஸநி மனவரல பாலீ லலக பகிநகி ஸக அநிகுந் டீமநா, ரு. 5,80,826

வாக்குப் பண இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக் குரிய வேதனமும் பிறபடிகளும், ரூபா 5,80,826

Vote No. 1.—Personal Emoluments and other Allowances of Staff, Rs. 580,826

1 வந லப ஸிபிஸ.—ஸேவக ஸலகா ஸக வுலு, ரு. 3,60,390

உப தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங் களும், ரூபா 3,60,390

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries, Rs. 360,390

ஓடிபந் கரந லீ ஸல்கெவநஸ [ஸப்தமலர் 6]—

“That the vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1, item “Minister”.— [ஃ. லி. ஃபர். ஓலவரீலந மஸ.]

புலநிஸ ஸபிந் ஸகாஸிலவ கரந லீ.

லிலிலி. டகநாயக மஸ.
(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

ஸகாபநிநுமநி, லு காசிகரீம ஃபுமநி நுமல அஸந்ல நினை ஓநாமந்ல வுடலந் ஸக அலலஸம ருசகாரீஸ நலி ஃபாஹர் டுல வலிந் ரல ஸ்லஸபேசின கிரீமலி. அடி அபல வுலமநா கரந வி புலாஸஸெந் அபே ரலெந் லுலெந்லெ ஸிஸல 49 லி. டக அபுரூடி ஸலுஸ்ம அநுல 1968 டி ஸிஸல 80 க் லல டேந லலல லோரோந் டுலக் டி நினைலா. மல அகந்ந காலநிடி, 1968 வந வி ஸிஸல 80க் நிபடலா லுநிமல அபல புலலவந் வேலிட கிஸா. நலுந்நாந்ஸே டந்நலா ஸகாபநிநுமநி, அடி டுரீல ஃபர் பிக நந்ந்லஸக் ஸக ஃபாஸ்லுலே லுடல் பரிஹாஸிஸக் ஃபுநி வி நினை லல. லம அலாருகலிலலிந் ரல லேலா லுநிமல புல வந் லகம க்ருமஸ நலி நிபடலிம வுலி கிரீம லல காசிகரீம ஃபுமநிநுமல பிலிஸந்நலா ஃபுநி.

லம நிஸா தே நோலேலா அலலுநிலரீஸ மலநுலரடி கர நினை புலாஸஸக் லுந மல கநலுலு புலாஸ கரந்ந காலநிடி. டுலலா விடிஸே லுலுந்லு ஸகா டுஸ்லிமகடி அலலுநிலரீஸ கிஸா நினைலா, லால் ஸலா கிஸ காலிமல மலசநஸா விடுட்ல வுலே நுந, லாரீலிமேந்நுல பமஸக்ஸ விடுட்ல வுலே கிஸா. லால் ஸலா கிஸ காலிமல ஸேசநா கெலே ரலே ஃபுநி வி நினை லுடல் லாநிஸெந் ரல லேலா லுநிம பிலிஸஸ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කියා ප්‍රකාශ වී තිබෙනවා. හාල් සලාකය කැපීමට මහජනයා විරුද්ධ වූණේ නැත කියා අගමැතිවරිය කියනවා නම්, එම අදහස ඉතාමත්ම වැරදි අදහසක් හැටියට මම පෙන්වා දෙන්න කැමතියි. මහජනයාගේ මතය සියයට සියයක්ම හාල් සලාකය කැපීමට විරුද්ධ බව අපට නිර්භයව ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න පුළුවන්. යම් විධියකින් නැවත වරක් හාල් සලාකය කැපීමට මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ අදහසක් තිබෙනවා නම් පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්ප්‍රදායට හුරු වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ගන්නය කියා මම ආණ්ඩුවට අවවාද කරනවා. පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්ප්‍රදායට වඩාත් හුරු පිළිවෙළ නම්, හාල් සලාකය කපනවාට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විරුඬව වී තිබෙන නිසා—සඹර වශයෙන්ම විරුද්ධ වී තිබෙන නිසා—පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්ප්‍රදාය අනුව මහ මැති වරණයක් පැවැත්වීමයි. මහජන මතය මැන ගැනීමට තිබෙන ඉතාමත්ම වැදගත් කෝදුව නම් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය උඩ මහ මැති වරණයක් පැවැත්වීම යයි විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයෙන් අගමැතිවරියට අභියෝගයක් කරන්න කැමතියි. එම නිසා හාල් සලාකය කැපීමට අගමැතිවරියට සහ කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයට දැන් හිත දෙනවා නම් එසේ නොකර මහජන ප්‍රශ්නයක් වූ මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදය අනුව විසඳීමට මාර්ගයක් සලස්වන්නය කියා මම ඉතාමත්ම ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හාල් සලාකය කැපීම වළක්වන්නට බැරි දෙයක්ය කියා ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාට භාණ්ඩාගාරය මැනදී අවවාද කර තිබෙනවාය කියා ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර මාර්ගයෙන් අපට දැන් ගන්නට ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ මැතිතුමාට කරුණු හොඳට තේරෙන නිසා ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාට මා අවවාද කරන්න වුව මනා හැඟ. තමුත් මම එක කාරණයක් කියන්න කැමතියි. භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ අවවාද පිළිගැනීම නම් ණුවනට හුරු වැඩක් නොවෙයි. මේ රටේ දියුණුවට ප්‍රබල හතුරෙක් සිටිනවා නම්, ඒ හතුරා භාණ්ඩාගාරය බව මා කියන්න කැමතියි. පසුගිය අවුරුදු 14 තුළ මේ රටේ දියුණුවට ඉතාමත්ම විශාල පිළිවෙලට අකුල් හෙළා තිබෙනවා නම්, ඒ භාණ්ඩාගාරය බව සාක්ෂිවලින් ඔප්පු කරන්න පුළුවනි. 1953 දී එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට මිනි වළ කැපු

වේත් භාණ්ඩාගාරයමයි. ඒ වගේම හිටපු ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ වැරදි විධියේ උපදේශවලින් නොමග යවා, ඒ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා තමන්ගේ පදවියෙන් එලවා දැමීමේත් භාණ්ඩාගාරයයි. අපේ රටේ දියුණුවට සිටින ලොකුම හතුරා වෙන කිසිවෙක් නොව, මහජනයාගේ දියුණුවට විරුද්ධව ක්‍රියා කරන භාණ්ඩාගාරයම බව තරයේම කියන්නට ඕනෑ. භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ස්වභාවය, සාමාන්‍ය ජනයාට වරදක් කරනවා නම්, භාණ්ඩාගාරය ඉතාමත්ම සන්තෝෂයෙන් ක්‍රියා කිරීම බව හතර අවුරුද්දක පළපුරුද්දක් ඇති ඇමතිවරයකු වශයෙන් මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. සාමාන්‍ය ජනයාගේ දියුණුවට යමක් කරනවා නම්, භාණ්ඩාගාරය පුළුවන් තරම් අවහිරකම් කරනවා. එම නිසා මේ හාල් සලාකය කැපීම ගැන හෝ ආණ්ඩුවට ඇති අමාරුවක් ගැන හෝ අවවාද භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් ඇසිය යුතු නැහැ කියන අවවාදය තමුත්තාත්සේට දෙන්න කැමතියි. තමුත්තාත්සේගේ ඇමති අංසයේ වැඩ කටයුතු මිනිනු ලබන්නේ කොතරම් දුරට අපේ රට ආහාර අතින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත කරන්නට පුළුවන්ද කියන ප්‍රශ්නය අනුවයි.

දැනට අක්කර ලක්ෂ 11 කට වඩා ගොවිතැනට යොදවා තිබෙනවා. ඒ අක්කර 11,00,000 අපේ රටට වුවමනා කරන හාල් ලබා ගැනීමට ප්‍රමාණවත් බව අප පිළිගන්නට ඕනෑ. එම නිසා ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාට තිබෙන රාජකාරිය නම් මේ අක්කර 11,00,000 න් ලබා ගත හැකි නියම අස්වැන්න ප්‍රමාණය ලබා ගැනීමයි. අස්වැන්න ලබා ගැනීමේ ප්‍රමාණය ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට අපට කණගාටු වන්නට කරුණු තිබෙන බව පෙනෙනවා. 1960 වර්ෂය තුළ මුළු දිවයිනෙන්ම ලැබුණු ප්‍රමාණය ගණන් බැලුවාම, සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ අක්කරයකට වී බුසල් 36 යි. 1956 දී මේ ආණ්ඩුව පාලනය භාර ගන්නා අවස්ථාවේදී—එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී—අක්කරයකට ලැබුණේ වී බුසල් 31 යි. දැනට ලැබෙන්නේ අක්කරයකට වී බුසල් 36 යි. අක්කරයකට වී බුසල් 36 ඉතාමත්ම මදි බව අපි සියළු දෙනාම පිළිගන්නවා. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ජපන් රටේ අක්කරයකට වී බුසල් 100 කට වඩා ලබා ගන්නවා. ඒ අනුව අපට ඉදිරියට කරන්නට තිබෙන

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.]

ඉතාමත්ම අවශ්‍ය වැදගත් වැඩය නම්, අක්කරයෙන් ලැබෙන වි බ්‍රසල් ප්‍රමාණය දෙගුණයක් තුන්ගුණයක් කර ගැනීමයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ රට ආහාර වලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත කරන්නට බැරිය කියා සමහරෙක් හිතනවා. මේ රට ආහාර වලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත කර ගැනීමේ අධිෂ්ඨානයක් ඇති කර ගත්තොත් එය ඉෂ්ට නොවන අධිෂ්ඨානයක් කියා සමහරු හිතනවා. මම එහෙම විශ්වාස කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඉතාමත්ම ප්‍රගතිශීලී අදහස් අනුව, නවීන ක්‍රම පාවිච්චි කරනවා නම් දැනට ගොවිතැන් කෙරෙන අක්කර ප්‍රමාණයම ගොවිතැන් කොට අපේ රට ආහාර වලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත කර ගන්නට පුළුවන්ය කියා මම විශ්වාස කරනවා. අපේ ගරු කෘෂිකම් ඇමතිතුමාත්, අපේ රට හාල් වලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත කර ගන්නට පුළුවන්යයි විශ්වාස කරනවාය කියා මම හිත නවා. අපට වුවමනා වි ප්‍රමාණය ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන්නේ මොන විධියටද? කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මූලින්ම පිළි ගෙන තිබෙන ක්‍රමය තමයි, පෝර පාවිච්චි කිරීම. අද ගොවි ජනයා අතර පෝර පාවිච්චි කිරීම සාර්ථක නොවී තිබෙන බව 1960 වර්ෂය සදහා වූ කෘෂිකම් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ වාර්තාවෙන් ඔප්පුවෙනවා. ඒ වාර්තාවෙන් කොටසක් දැන් මම කියවනවා. මේ වාර්තාව නිකුත් කළේ වර්ෂ 1962 ජනවාරි මාස යේයි.

The use of fertilizers is the chief means of increasing the yield per acre. Not more than 50 per cent of the cultivators are members of co-operative societies, and a large number of existing co-operative societies are defunct. There were many cases of cultivators who settled their loans but were unable to obtain further loans for fertilizers because their societies as a whole were not credit worthy. As fertilizer subsidies are given only in respect of purchases made through co-operative societies, there are serious organizational limitations outside the control of the Agricultural Department in regard to the intensification of the use of fertilizers.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අස්වැන්න වැඩි කර ගැනීමේ ඉතාමත්ම වැදගත් මාගීය තමයි, පෝර පාවිච්චි කිරීම. එහෙත් දැනට සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට බැඳී තිබෙන්නේ ගොවීන්

ගෙන් සියයට 50 කටත් අඩු ගණනකුයි. මේ සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට බැඳුණු අයට පමණයි, පෝර පහසු මිලට සපයන්නේ. ඒ නිසා ගොවීන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවකට පහසු මිලට පෝර ලබා ගන්නට ක්‍රමයක් සැලසී නැහැ. මේ කාරණය නියම විධියට හරි ගස්සා ගැනීමට කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට බැහැ. එය වෙනත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල රාජකාරියක්. ඔන්න අපේ කෘෂිකම් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ අදහස්. සියයට පණහක් ගොවි ජනතාව පෝර පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ නැහැ. සමුපකාර සමිතිවලටත් පෝර ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා පෝර පාවිච්චි කරන ගොවි ජනයාටත් අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයට පෝර ලබාගැනීමට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. එම නිසා අද රට ස්වයංපෝෂිත කිරීම සදහා තිබෙන ලොකුම බාධකය ගොවි ජනතාව අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයට පෝර පාවිච්චි නොකිරීමයි. ඒ කාරණය සත්‍යයක් හැටියට අප සියලු දෙනාම පිළිගන්නවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපති තුමනි, මේ තත්ත්වය 1961 අවුරුද්දේ හරිගස්සා තිබෙනවා. මේ සදහා කෘෂිකම් අමාත්‍යාංශයේත්, ආහාර හා සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් අනුදානම ඇතිව විශේෂ කාරක සභාවක් පත් කළා. ණය දෙන හැටි, පෝර සදහා ණය දෙන හැටි ගොවි ජන සේවා කොමසාරිස් වරයාගේ 1961 වර්ෂයේ වාර්තාවේ 31 වැනි වගන්තියෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

ඒ කාරණය පැහැදිලි කර දීම ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මම ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා. කොහොම වුණත් අත්හදා බැලීම්වලින් පෙනෙන්නේ ගොවි ජනයාගෙන් වැඩි දෙනා ප්‍රමාණවත් ලෙස පොහොර පාවිච්චි නොකරන බවයි.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ඒක ඇත්ත.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්භිඥ. තනතුරායක)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

1961 පාලන වාර්තාව මා ලග නැහැ. නමුත් දැනට නිකුත් වී තිබෙන පාලන වාර්තා අනුව මම තමුනනාන්සේට යමක් පෙන්වා දෙන්නට කැමතියි. 1960 වාර්තාවේ හැටියට 1959 දී සමුපකාර සමිති මගින් පොහොර වෙන් 27,000 ක් බෙදා දී තිබෙන බව පෙනෙනවා. 1960 දී ඒ ප්‍රමාණය වෙන් 23,000 දක්වා අඩු වී තිබෙනවා. වෙන් 4,000 කින් අඩු වී තිබෙනවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

1961 දී නැගල තියෙනවා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්භිඥ. තනතුරායක)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

1961 දී වෙන් 29,000 ක් ලබා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. කොහොම වුණත් එයින් පෙනෙන්නෙන් පාවිච්චි කළ පොහොර ප්‍රමාණය හුඟක් මදි බවයි.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ඒක ඇත්ත.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්භිඥ. තනතුරායක)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

එතකොට හුඟක් මදි බව ඔප්පු වෙනවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මම කිව්වේ පොහොර යොදන ප්‍රමාණය සැහේය කියන එක නොවෙයි; අමාරුකම් තරමක් දුරට දැන් මග හැරී තිබෙන බවයි.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්භිඥ. තනතුරායක)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

සියලුම ගොවි ජනයා තවම සමුපකාරයට බැඳිලා නැති බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කර දෙන්නට කැමතියි. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ගොවි ජනයාගෙන් භාගයකට වඩා තවම සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට බැඳිලා නැහැ. ඒ අයට පහසු මිලට පොහොර ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. බැඳිල ඉන්න අයටත් වුවමනා තරම් පොහොර ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. කොහොම වුණත් මේ කාරණය ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ක්‍රියා කරගෙන යන නිසා ඒ ගැන අපි සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා.

මේ කාරණය හරියාකාර කෙරෙන්නට නම් මුලින්ම කළ යුතුව තිබෙන්නේ මේ රටේ පොහොර fපැක්ටරියක් සෑදීමයි. මා කල් පතා කරන්නේ, මේ රටට ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍ය, පළමුවන ඉලක්කම දෙන්න පුළුවන් අනෙක් සියලුම දේට වඩා වැදගත් දේ තමයි පෝර fපැක්ටරියක් ඇති කිරීම. රැ දවල් දෙකේම ෂිෆ්ට් තුනක් වැඩ කරන පෝර fපැක්ටරියක් වහාම ඇති කරන ලෙස ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මොහොතක් ප්‍රමාද නොකර මේ කටයුත්ත කරන්න ඕන. හය මාසයකින් පෝර දෙන්න පුළුවන් නම් ඒ විධියට පටන් ගන්න. හිටපු කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා මතක් කර දෙනවා දැන් නම් මේ රටේ කරවල වර්ග තුනක් තිබෙනවාය කියා. එතුමා කියනවා මේ රටේ දැන් තෝර කරවල, මෝර කරවල සහ පෝර කරවල යනු වෙන් කරවල වර්ග තුනක් තියෙනවල.

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා. (දකුණු කොළඹ පළමුවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(තිரு. ඥේ. ආර්. ඥයවර්තන—කොලුම්පු තෙරුතු ආලාමා අභිකත්තවර්)

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

එහෙම නම් fපැක්ටරියක් වුවමනා නැහැ.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(තිரு. උප්භිඥ. තනතුරායක)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

අද වැනි දවසේ අප මුහුණ පා සිටින ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයෙන් රට බේරා ගැනීමට නම් පොහොර වහාම හෙට අනිද්දා මේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.]

රටේ පෝර කම්හලක් ඇති කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාව ඔබතුමා පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. ඒ නිසා හය මාසයකින් පෝර කම්හලක් මේ රටට දෙන්නය කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. කරුණා කර හාල් සලාකය කපන්න එපා. හාල් කපන් කපන්නත් එපා. හෙට අනිද්දා පෝර කම්හලක් ආරම්භ කර නියමිත පෝර ප්‍රමාණයක් පාවිච්චි කිරීම ගොවි ජනයා විසින් කළ යුතු අනිවාර්ය වැඩක් හැටියට කරුණා කර පිළියෙල කරන්න. ගොවිතැන් කිරීමට අවශ්‍යම දෙයක් හැටියට සලකන පෝර සැපයීම ආණ්ඩුව විසින් අනිවාර්යයෙන්ම කළ යුතු දෙයක් හැටියට පිළිගන්න ඕනැ. නියම විධියට පෝර ප්‍රමාණය පාවිච්චි කරන්න ඕනැය කියා වුව මනා නම් නීතියක් පණවන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ වාගේම ගොවිතැනට උවමනා කරන පෝර ප්‍රමාණය ණයට දෙන්න වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කරන්න ඕනැ. ඒ කියන්නේ පෝර වලට සල්ලි නොගෙන අස්වැන්න වලින් ආදායම ලැබෙන කොට පෝරවලට ගෙවිය යුතු මුදල අඩු කර ගන්න පුළුවනි. එසේ නැතිව කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් පෝර දුන්නත් ඒ සඳහා එකවරම මුදල් ලබා ගත්තොත් ගොවි තැන දියුණු කරන්න ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. පෝර දී මුදල් එකවරම ඉල්ලන නිසයි අද ගොවි ජනතාව අමාරුවේ වැටී සිටින්නේ. මොකද, ගොවි ජනතාවට අතමිට බොහොම හිඟයි. මම දන්නා තරමින් අද ගොවි ජනතාව අමාරුවට වැටී සිටින්නේ මුදල් හිඟකම නිසා අවශ්‍ය දේවල් ලබාගන්න බැරි වීමෙනයි. සාමාන්‍ය ගොවිජනතාව දුප්පත්. ගොවි තැන් කරල කිසිවකු පෝසත් වුණේ නැහැ, පෝසත් වෙන්න බැහැ. එම නිසා ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මුලින්ම මේ ආණ්ඩුවට කරන්න තියෙන්නේ, ගොවි තැන දියුණු කරන්න නම්, පෝර කම්හලක් සැදීමයි. අනික් කාරණාව එසේ සැදීමෙන් මේ රටට අවශ්‍ය පෝර ප්‍රමාණය, ගොවිතැනට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය, ගොවියන් ඉල්ලන ප්‍රමාණය දීමයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඊළඟට අපේ අස්වැන්න වැඩ කර ගැනීමට නම් ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ඉස්තරම් වර්ගවල බිත්තර වී ගොවි ජනයාට සපයන්න ඕනැ. අද ඒ රාජකාරිය හරියට ඉෂ්ට වෙන්නේ නැහැ. කෘෂිකර්ම අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ වාර්තාවෙන් පෙනී යන්නේ

යනවා, 1960 අවුරුද්දේ යලට වගා කිරීමට බිත්තර වී ලැබුණේ අක්කර දොළොස් දහ සක් වගා කරන්න පුළුවන් ප්‍රමාණයට පමණක් බව. ගොවිතැන් කළ අක්කර ප්‍රමාණය ගැන සලකා බැලුවොත් හැම අක්කර සියයයෙන් අක්කර දෙකක් වගා කිරීමට පුළුවන් ප්‍රමාණයටයි බිත්තර වී ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ කීවේ සියයට දෙකක ප්‍රමාණයයි. මේ අන්දමට හොඳ බිත්තර වී ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ කී දෙනාටද? එම නිසා එව් 4 වර්ගයේ හොඳ බිත්තර වී ගොවිජනතාවට සැපයීමේ වගකීම ආණ්ඩුව භාර ගන්න ඕනැ. නියම අන්දමට බිත්තර වී බෙදා නොහැරියොත් හොඳ අස්වැන්නක් බලා පොරොත්තු වෙන්න බැහැ. එසේ ගොවි ජනතාවට බිත්තර වී සපයන්න ඕනැ අර මා මුලින් කී විධියට අත්පිට මුදලට නොවෙයි, අස්වැන්න ලැබුණාට පසුව එයින් අඩු කරගැනීමේ ක්‍රමයටයි. ගරු සභාපති තුමනි, මා කලින්ම පැහැදිලි කළා වාගේ ගොවි ජනතාවට පෝර සපයාදී අත්පිට මුදල් ලබාගන්න උත්සාහ කරන්න එපාය කියන්නේ මෙන්න මේ කාරණය නිසයි. අප දන්නවා, ගොවිතැන දියුණු කිරීමට, අස්වැන්න වැඩි කිරීමට, පෝර ඉතාමත්ම අවශ්‍ය බව. ඒ වාගේම ගොවිතැන දියුණු කිරීමට රජය ගොවියන්ට සම්පූර්ණ ආධාර දෙන්න ඕනැ. නමුත් ගොවියන් අද පෝර සපයා ගන්නේ බොහොම අමාරුවෙන්. එම නිසා පෝර සපයා දීමේදී ඔවුන් අමාරුවේ නොදුමිම ආණ්ඩුවේ යුතුකමක්. එම නිසා ණය දීමේ පහසුකම් ඉතාමත් ඕනැකමින් විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලකින් කරන්න ඕනැ. මේ සඳහා මහජන බැංකුවේ විශේෂ අංශයක් තිබෙන්න ඕනැ. “ක්රෙඩිට් ෆැසිලිටිස් ටු කල්ටිවේටර්ස්—ක්රෙඩිට් ෆැසිලිටිස් බ්‍රාන්ච් ඔෆ් ද පීපල්ස් බැංක්” යනුවෙන් අංශයක් පිහිටුවන්න ඕනැ. මේ අංශය පිහිටුවන්නේ ගොවිතැන සඳහා ගොවි ජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය දේවල් ලබාගැනීමට ණය ලබා ගන්නටයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගොවිජනයාට ණය දෙන්න අපහසුවක් නැහැ. මන්ද, ඒ ණය ආපසු ලබාගැනීම අපහසු නැති නිසයි, හැබැයි, යම් විධියකින් අස්වැන්න නැති වුණොත්—විශාල ජලශාල්මකින්, එසේ නැතිනම් තදබල ඉබෝරයකින්—ඒ ලබා ගත් ණය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් හෝ කොටසක් පවා දමන්න ආණ්ඩුව සූදානම්

වෙන්ට ඕනෑ. මෙබඳු ස්වාභාවික සිහිත් නිසා බලාපොරොත්තු නැති අන්දමට අස් වැන්න නොලැබී යනවා. මේ නිසයි අද ගොවිජනතාව බොහෝ විට අමාරුවට වැටෙන්නේ. අද තමුන්නාන්සේ—ඒ වගේම අප කවුරුන්—දන්නවා, ගොවි ජනතාව අතර ණය ගැති නොවුණු කෙනෙකු සොයා ගන්නවත් අපහසු බව. ණය නැති ගොවීන් සියයට පහක්වත් නැහැ. ගොවි ජනයාගෙන් සියයට අනූ පහක් තරම ණයෙන් පෙළෙනවා. ඒ කාරණය විශේෂයෙන් සලකා බලා ගොවි ජනයාට ණය පහසුකම් ඇති කර දිය යුතුයි; බිත්තර වී සපයා දිය යුතුයි; පෝර සපයා දිය යුතුයි.

තුන් වැනි කරුණ, අළුත් ක්‍රමයට පැළ හිටවීම සහ ඇට හිටවීම සඳහා පහසුකම් ඇති කර දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. දැනට මේ ක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදෙන්නේ ඉතාමත් අඩුවෙනුයි. ඇට හිටවීමේ යන්ත්‍ර—සිබර්ස්—ගොවීන්ට සැපයීම සඳහා දැනට නිසි ක්‍රමයක් යොදා නැහැ. ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ගොවි ජනයා මේ සිබර්ස් ඉල්ලනවා. නමුත් ඔවුන්ට ඒවා ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ජෝන් පුල්ලේ සිබර්ස් නම් වූ ඇට හිටවීමේ යන්ත්‍ර හුඟක් බෙදා දුන් නමුත් ඒවා හොඳ නැහැ. ඒවා පාවිච්චි කළ නොහැකි බව, පාවිච්චි කිරීමට අමාරු බව ගොවීන් ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. දැන් වික්‍රමසේකර සිබර්ස් නමින් ඇට හිටවීමේ යන්ත්‍ර වගයක් ඇතත් ගොවීන්ට ඒවා ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ යන්ත්‍ර 50 ක් ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට එවනවායයි දෙමාසයකට පමණ පෙර මට දන්වා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් 50 ප්‍රමාණ වත් නැහැ. අස්වැන්න වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට නම් මා මේ කී ආකාරයට ගොවීන්ට පහසු කම් සලසා දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ වගේම මේ කටයුතු කර ගෙන යෑම සඳහායි, උනන්දු වෙන් වැඩ කරන පාලක ලේකම්වරුන් පත් කරන්නට අප කියන්නේ. තරුණ යන් කණ්ඩායමකට රක්ෂා සැපයීමේ මාර්ගයක් වශයෙන් අප මෙසේ කියනවා යයි සමහරු සිතනවා ඇති. නමුත් අප කපා කරන්නේ එවැනි අදහසකින් නොව, නිපදවීම වැඩි කිරීමේ කාර්යය සඳහා එය වැදගත් රුකුලක් වන නිසයි. උනන්දු වෙන් වැඩ කරන පාලක ලේකම්වරුන් සිටිනවා නම් මේ සියලුම අඩුපාඩු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට පුළුවනි. අඩුපාඩු හරිගස්සා ගන්නට

පුළුවනි. දැන් ඒ අඩුපාඩු ගැන කවුරුන් වත් හරිගැටි දන්නේ නැහැ. ගාල්ලේ කවිචේරියේදී පවත්වන සභා රැස්වීමට ගිය විට නියම විධියට අඩුපාඩු ලැයිස්තු වක් දෙන්නට කවුරුන්වත් ලැස්ති නැති බව පෙනි. ලංකාවේ දිස්ත්‍රික්ක 30 ක් පමණ තිබෙනවා. අස්වැන්න ඉතාමත් අඩු ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ හා යාපනය දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේයි. නමුත් කවිචේරියේ රැස්වීමකදී ඒ පිළිබඳව ප්‍රශ්න කළ විට. මෙසේ වීමට හේතු මොනවාද කියා කවුරුන්වත් කියන්නේ නැහැ; වැරදි මොනවාද කියා කියන්නේ නැහැ. ගොවි ජනයාට කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් බිත්තර වී ලැබුණාද, කුමන කුමන කුඹුරුවලට පෝර ලැබුණාද, නොලැබුණා නම් ඊට හේතුව කුමක්ද, මේ ආදී ප්‍රශ්නවලට නියම පිළිතුරු දෙන්නට කවුරුන්වත් නැහැ.

එම නිසා අඩුපාඩුකම් දැන නියම විධියට කටයුතු කරන උනන්දුවෙන් කටයුතු කරන පාලක ලේකම් වරුන් පිරිසක් බඳවා ගෙන ඒ අයට ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ම පඩි දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. දැන් ගම්මුලාදැනින් වශයෙන් 6,000 ක් පත් කරන්නට යනවා. ඒ මුලාදැනින් අපට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ.

ඒ යන මුදලට පාලක ලේකම්වරුන් 2,000 ක් දෙන්න. මුලාදැනින් නැති වූ ප්‍රමාණයට රටේ අපරාධ අඩු වේවි. රටේ අයුතු අඩු වේවි. මුලාදැනින් නැති වූ විට දුප්පත් ජනයා හිතේ සැනසීමක් ඇතිව රට නිදාගන්න යාවි. මේ මුලාදැනින් නැති කොට ඒ මුදල් පාලක ලේකම් වරුන්ට පඩි ගෙවීම සඳහා යොදවා අවුරුද්දක් බලන්න, දැනට ලැබෙන අස් වැන්න ප්‍රමාණය දෙගුණයකින් වැඩි කර ගන්න බැරිද කියා; රට ඒ අනුව ස්වයංපෝෂිත කරගන්න බැරිද කියා. එවිට තමුන්නාන්සේට පුළුවන් වේවි, හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට හොඳ පාඩමක් උගන්වන්න. ඒ පාඩම උගැන්විය යුත්තේ කැපීමෙන් නොවෙයි; වැඩි කිරීමෙනුයි. හාල් හුණ්ඩුවක් නොකපා දැනට ලැබෙන වී අස්වනු ප්‍රමාණය වැඩි කිරීමෙන්, නිපදවීම වැඩි කිරීමෙන්, අපට මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳාගන්න පුළුවනි.

මේ විසඳුම යෙදවිය යුත්තේ හාල් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පමණක් නොවෙයි. අනික් ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන්ද මේ විසඳුම

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඛනිලිව. දහනායක මයා.]

යොදවන්න පුළුවනි. 1960 අවුරුද්දේදී වේලිච්ච මිරිස් ගෙන්වීම සඳහා රුපියල් කෝටි 4 ක් පිටරට යවා තිබෙනවා. වේලිච්ච මිරිස් ගෙන්වීම සඳහා එපමණ විශාල මුදලක් පිටරට යැවීම ලොකු අප රාධයක්. වේලිච්ච මිරිස් සඳහා මුදල් පිටරට යැවීමෙන් ඇතැම් අය ලොකු ජාවාරමක් කරනවා. ඉන්දියාව, ජපානය, ඉන්දුනීසියාව, සියම්, ඉතියෝපියාව යන මේ රටවලින් වේලිච්ච මිරිස් ගෙන්වනවා. නමුත් අපේ මල් පෝච්චිවල පවා මිරිස් පාල කරගන්න පුළුවනි. හම්බන්තොට, බදුල්ල ආදී ප්‍රදේශවල අක්කර දහසක පමණ මිරිස් වවන්න පුළුවනි. ආණ්ඩුව එසේ කළොත් 6 මාසයකදී අපට වුවමනා මිරිස් ලබාගෙන පිටරට යන මේ රුපියල් කෝටි 4 බේරාගන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ නිසා අද සිට 6 මාසයකින් මිරිස් කර ලක්වත් නොගෙන්වා සිටින්න පුළුවනි. හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා දැන් මෙතැන ඇත්තේ නැහැ. හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වේලිච්ච මිරිස් වැනි සුළු දේ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්න ගැන මොළය යොදවන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් වේලිච්ච මිරිස් වැනි දේ වලට යන කෝටි සංඛ්‍යාත මුදල් මේ රටේ නවත්වා ගත්තොත් හාල් කපන්න වුව මනාය කියන සෝෂාල නැති වී යනවා. මිරිස්වලින් හාල් හුණ්ඩුව බේරාගන්න පුළුවනි. මෙවැනි ප්‍රතිකර්මවලින් රටට වැළඳී ඇති රෝගය සුව කරගන්න පුළුවනි. සිකුරාදා නුවර එළියේ මන්ත්‍රී තුමා කී කරුණු ගැන මම එතුමාට ප්‍රශංසා කළා. අර්තාපල් ගෙන්වීම සඳහා රුපියල් කෝටි දෙකක් පිටරට යවන්නේ මන්ද? තමුන්නාන්සෙගේ කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පිළි අරගෙන තිබෙනවා, නුවරඑළිය, මස්කෙළිය, හැටින්, තලවකැලේ, වැනි ප්‍රදේශවල ඉතාම හොඳට අර්තාපල් වගා කරන්න පුළුවන්ය කියල. ඇයි වහාම ආරම්භ නොකරන්නේ? ශාස්ත්‍රානුකූලව, ක්‍රමානුකූලව, රටට වුවමනා සම්පූර්ණ අර්තාපල් ප්‍රමාණය සකස් කර නොදෙන්නේ ඇයි? එතනින් කෝටි දෙකක් විතර ලබාගන්න පුළුවනි. අර්තාපල් වලිනුයි මිරිස් වලිනුයි අපේ අමාරුකම් නැති කර ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙයි. මේක සභාපතිතුමනි, හොඳ වට්ටෝරුවක්. අපේ අසනීපවලට හොඳ

අපේ අසනීපවලට හොඳ, ඉගුරු කොත්ත මල්ලි වැනි සුළු බෙහෙනක්. අපි වවමු අර්තාපල් සහ මිරිස්. එතකොට හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා සමග තමුන්නාන්සෙට රන්ඩු අල්ලන්න වුවමනාත් නැ; ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ අරගල ඇති කර ගන්න වුව මනාත් නැ. ආණ්ඩුව මගින් රටට වුවමනා විධියට මිරිස් වගාව සහ අර්තාපල් වගාව ගෙනියන්න. ගොවි ජන සේවා කොම සාරිස්වරයාගේ 1960 වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වෙනවා රුපියල් කෝටි දහයක් මේ ද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා පිටරට යන බව. ඒ ද්‍රව්‍ය මොනවාද? අර්තාපල්, රතු ලුණු, වේලිච්ච මිරිස්, මුං ඇට, කහ, ඉගුරු, සියඹලා, රටකජු, යනාදී දේවලයි. ඒ සියලු දේම අපේ රටේ වවා ගන්න පුළුවනි. මොකටද ඉගුරු පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන්නේ? මේක පුදුම දෙයක්.

හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පිටරටින් මුද්දරප්පලම් සහ ඇපල් ගෙන්වීම තහනම් කළා. මුද්දරප්පලම් ඉතාම අවශ්‍ය දෙයක්. ආයුර්වේද වෛද්‍යවරු පවා ඒ බව කියනවා. දුප්පත් මිනිසුන් නම් වෙද මහත්වරුන්ගෙන් තමයි බෙහෙත් ගන්නේ. හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වෙද මහත්වරු ලිඟට යන්නේ නැ. මා සිතනවා එසේ යනවා නම් හිටපු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාගේ ලෙඩ සුව වේවි කියල. වෙන විධියකටයි උන්නාහෙගෙ හිත දුවන්නේ. මේ රටට මුද්දරප්පලම් ගෙන්වීම තහනම් කළා; නමුත් දොඩම් ගෙන්වනව; පෙයාර්ස් ගෙන්වනව; මේ රටේ තිබෙන පෙයාර්ස් සහ දොඩම් ගෙන්වනව. රටේ නැති මුද්දරප්පලම් සහ ඇපල් ගෙන්වීම තහනම් කරල. වෙන එකක් නිසා පිටරට වලින් මලුන් ගෙන්වනවා. මොකටද පිටරටවලින් මේ විධියට මල් ගෙන් වන්නේ?

ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.
 (ති. ශ්‍රී. ඉ. ආර්. ඉයවර්තන)
 (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene)
 මල් මාලාවලට.

ඛනිලිව. දහනායක මයා.
 (ති. ශ්‍රී. උඩ්ගිය. තකග්‍රායක)
 (Mr. W. Dahanayake)

මල් මාලාවලට කියල එක මන්ත්‍රීවර යෙක් කියනව. පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන දේවල් තහනම් කරන්න වුවමනා නම් ගෙන්වන්න අවශ්‍ය නැති දේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කරුණා කරල තහනම් කරන්න. ඒවා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා මේ රටේ ව්‍යාපාර ආරම්භ කරන්න.

සභාපතිතුමා.

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

මන්නිත්තුමා හුඟක් වෙලා කතා කරනවා ද?

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

කොත්තමල්ලි ගැන එහෙම කතා කරන්න තියෙනව.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

තව කතා කරන්න තියෙනව, කතා නායකතුමනි. කිරි සහ කිරි ආහාරවලට කොතරම් යනවද? කිරි මණ්ඩලය දැන් අවුරුදු තුනක් වැඩ කර තිබෙන බව තමුත් නාත්සෙ දන්නවද? තමුත් කිරි මණ්ඩලයේ දියුණුව බොහොම මදි බව දන්නවද? නියම විදියට කිරි මණ්ඩලයේ රාජකාරිය කෙරෙන්නෙ නැහැ. කිරි මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් අවුරුදු කීපයකට ඉස්සෙල්ල ගාල්ලෙන් පිහිටෙව්ව. එය නියම ප්‍රමාණයට අඩුවෙන් වැඩ කරනවාය කියලා කිරි මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපතිතුමාගෙ වාර්තාවෙන් පෙන්වා දී තිබෙනවා. අද දවසේ කිරි මණ්ඩලය මොකද කරන්නෙ? මෙන්න 1960 දි එහි සභාපතිවරයාගෙ වාර්තාවෙන්:

1959 ගාල්ල සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රමාණයට අඩුවෙන් ක්‍රියා කරයි.

1960 බලංගොඩ සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රමාණයට අඩුවෙන් ක්‍රියා කරයි.

1957 වැලිකන්ද සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රමාණයට අඩුවෙන් ක්‍රියා කරයි.

1959 පොල්ගහවෙල සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රමාණයට අඩුවෙන් ක්‍රියා කරයි.

පූ. භා. 11.15

සභාපතිතුමනි, ගාල්ලේ පිහිටුවා තිබෙන කිරි මණ්ඩල මධ්‍යස්ථානයට හැමදාම කොළඹ සිට ලොකු ලොරියකින් කිරි ගෙන්වනව. කිරි පයින්ටු 1,500 ක් විතර කොළඹින් ගාල්ලට දිනපතා ගෙන්වනව. ඇයි ගාල්ලේ කිරි නැද්ද? ගාල්ලේ 50 දෙනෙකුගෙන් කිරි මණ්ඩලය කිරි ගත්තව. තවත් සියයකට වඩා පිරිසක් පොර

කමින් කිරි මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපතිතුමා ගෙන් ඉල්ලනව “අපේ කිරිත් ගන්න” කියා. කිරි මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපතිවරයා කියා තිබෙනවා ඊට වඩා වැඩි දෙනෙකුගේ කිරි ගත්ට බැරිය කියා. කිරි මණ්ඩලය පිහිටෙව්වෙ මොන කරුණකටද? කිරි මණ්ඩලය පිහිටුවූ එක කරුණක් නම්, ලාභයට පිරිසිදු කිරි මහජනයාට සැපයීමටයි. අනික් කරුණය මිශ්‍ර කිරි, අපිරිසිදු කිරි, වෙළඳාම් කරන නිසා මහජනයා එවැනි කිරිවලින් බේරා ගැනීම පිණිස, වෙළඳුන්ගේ කිරි මණ්ඩලය මගින් එකතු කර, මධ්‍යස්ථානයේදී පිරිසිදු කර මහජනයාට බෙදා දීමටයි. එහෙත් ගාල්ලේ කිරි මණ්ඩල මධ්‍යස්ථානය සුදු අලියෙක් වී තිබෙනව. එයින් මහජනයාට ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නැහැ. මන්ද? ගාල්ලේ කිරි එපා කියා ගාල්ලට වුවමනා කිරිවලින් වැඩි පංගුව ගෙන්වන්නෙ කොළඹින්. ගාල්ලේ කිරි අපතේ යනව, නමුත් ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කිරි ආහාර, කිරිවලින් නිපදවන ද්‍රව්‍ය, 1961 දී ලංකාවට ගෙන්වූ ප්‍රමාණයේ වටිනාකම රුපියල් කෝටි 5 ක් පමණ වෙනව. ඒ බව 1961 ලංකා රේගුවේ ගණන් හිලව්වලින් පෙනී යනව. ඒ වර්ෂය තුළ රුපියල් කෝටි 5 ක කිරි ද්‍රව්‍ය ලංකාවට ගෙන්වා තිබෙනව. ටින් කිරි, පිටි කළ කිරි, බටර්, කෝජු ආදී ඔය සියලුම ද්‍රව්‍යවලට වියදම් වූ මුදල් එකතු කළාම රුපියල් කෝටි 5 ක් ඒ සඳහා පසුගිය වර්ෂයේ පිටරට ගොස් තිබෙනව. ඒ රුපියල් කෝටි 5 අපට මේ රටේ නවත්වා ගන්න බැරිද? ඒ මුදල මේ රටේ නවත්වා ගන්න නම්, මෙරටට වුවමනා ප්‍රමාණය ටිංකිරි, මෙරටට වුවමනා ප්‍රමාණය බටර් සහ කෝජු මෙරටට වුවමනා ප්‍රමාණය මුදවාපු කිරි සහ කිරිවලින් සාදන වෙනත් ද්‍රව්‍ය නිපදවීම කිරි මණ්ඩලය භාර ගන්න ඕනැ. ගාල්ල වැනි ප්‍රදේශවල දැනට නිපදවන කිරිත් අපතේ යනව. කිරි මණ්ඩලය ඒ කටයුතු පටන් ගන්නෙ නැතිව අද දවසේ කරන්නෙ බොහොම පහසුවෙන් කිරි ටිකක් එකතු කරගෙන බෙදා හැරීමයි. වෙනකක් තබා මේ රටේ පැරණි ගෘහ කර්මාන්තයක් වන එළඟිතෙල් පවා අද දවසේ අපේ ආණ්ඩුව විසින් නැති කර දමා තිබෙනව. අද රටේ එළඟිතෙල් නැහැ. පිටරටවලින් ලාභ එළඟිතෙල් ගෙන්වනව. වැදගත් ගෘහ කර්මාන්තයක්ව තිබුණු එළඟිතෙල් නිපදවීම ඇනහිටීම නිසා අද රටේ

කෝටි පහ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම බේරා ගැනී

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

මට කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා ලබන අවුරුද්දේ දී විධිවිධාන සලස්වාගිය කියා අපි බලා පොරොන්තු වෙනවා. ආශිමත් ලබන අවුරුද්දේ ඇවිත් අපට කියන්න එපා. එසේ නැත් නම් ඒ අඩුපාඩු පෙන්වීමට තමුත්තාන්සේ අපට ඉඩ තබන්න එපා. ඊළඟට ගෙන්වන බඩු පිළිබඳ පොත පෙරලා ලබන අවුරුද්දේ අපට එය පෙන්වන්න ඉඩ දෙන්න එපා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

මා මෙය මතක් කෙළේ, මෙම අමාත්‍ය අංශය පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කර ඉවර වුණාට පසුව, අද රාත්‍රී 10ට ඒ යෝජනා දෙක ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න වුවමනා තිසයි.

බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

එතකොට අපේ කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා, හිටපු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට පිළිතුරු දී තිබෙනවා, භාල් සලාකය කපන්නත් එපාය, කරදර වෙන්නත් එපාය, කිරි ගෙන්වීමෙන් පිට රට ඇදී යන රුපියල් කෝටි පහක් කිරි නිපදවීමෙන් මම ලබා දෙන්නමිය කියා. බොහෝම හොඳයි. අපි ඉදිරියට එවැනි ව්‍යාපාරයක් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ඊ ළඟට මා බිවර වැඩ කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් කරුණු ස්වල්පයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ගාල්ලේ බිවර වරායක් සෑදීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කිරීම ගැන ඇමතිතුමාට මා ස්තූති කරන අතර, මම මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, ඒ පිළිබඳ වැඩ කටයුතු දැන් ප්‍රමාද කරගෙන යනවාය කියා. ඒ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කරන්න තිබුණේ 1961 දීයි. මේ වාර්තාවේ කියා තිබෙනවා, 1961 දී බිවර වරායේ වැඩ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කරනවාය කියා. නමුත් අද වන තුරු ආරම්භ කර නැහැ. මාළු සහ මාළු වලින් සාදනු ලබන නොයෙකුත් ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන් 1959 ගණන් මා ඉදිරිපිට තිබෙනවා. බිවර අධ්‍යක්ෂකගේ 1960 වාර්තාවේ 53 වැනි පිටුවේ පෙන්වා දී තිබෙනවා, මාලු සහ මාලුවලින් සාදන අනෙකුත් ද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා කෝටි 11 ක් පිටරට ඇදී ගියා කියා. සමහර මන්ත්‍රීවරු කිව්වා කෝටි 9 යි කියා ; සමහර මන්ත්‍රීවරු කිව්වා

කෝටි 10 යි කියා ; නමුත් කෝටි 11 ක් පිටරට ගොස් තිබෙනවා. ඒ කෝටි එකොළහෙන් කරවලවලට කෝටි 6 යි ; වියළි භාල් මැස්සන් සඳහා කෝටි 2 යි ; [බාබා කිරීමක්]—කෝටි 6 යි කියන්නේ, 60 million කියන එකයි. කෝටි 2 යි කියන්නේ 20 million කියන එකයි—ඊත් මාලු සඳහා කෝටි 1 යි ; අනිකුත් මාලු වගී සඳහා කෝටි 2 යි ; එතකොට ඔක්කොම කෝටි 11 ක් වියදම් වී තිබෙනවා. මේ කෝටි එකොළහ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම බේරා ගන්න පුළුවන් ඒවා කියා අපි විශ්වාස කරනවා.

අපේ නිලධාරීන් ඔය ගාල්ලේ පිහිටුවන බිවර වරායේ වැඩ කටයුතු ප්‍රමාද කරනවා. මේවායේ අවශ්‍යතාව නිලධාරීන්ට පෙනෙන්නේ නැහැ. ආණ්ඩුවේ නිලධාරීන් අර බරකරන්න යන තාලයට සිව්පද කිය කියා ඔහේ ගමන් කරනවා. 1961 දීයි මේ බිවර වරාය පටන්ගන්න ඕනෑකම තිබුණේ ; නමුත් තවමත් පටන්ගෙන නැහැ. මා තමුත්තාන්සෙගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා එය පටන්ගත්තාම අවුරුද්දකින් ඉවර කරන්නය කියා. ඇත මුහුදට යන තැව් පාවිච්චි කර, මාලු ඊත් කිරීමත් කරවල කිරීමත් ඒ තැවේදීම කර ගාල්ලේ බිවර වරායට ගෙනෙන්නට ක්‍රමයක් යොදන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ වාගේම එය ඉක්මණින් කරන්නත් ඕනෑ. එය ඉක්මණින් කරන්න ඕනෑ කියන්නේ ඇයි ? මේ භාණ්ඩාගාරයත් සමග තිබෙන අවුල බේරා ගැනීමට පිටරට යන මුදල් බේරා ගත යුතු තිසා. ගාල්ලේ බිවර වරායට කොපමණ විශාල මුහුදක් තිබෙනවාද ? දකුණට හැතැප්ම 2,000 ක් පමණ තිබෙනවා. ගාල්ලෙන් පටන් ගත් තාම සවුත් පෝල් එකට යන තුරුම මාලු අල්ලන්න පුළුවනි. [බාබා කිරීමක්] මොකද මුදල් නැත්තේ ? මේක මුදල් එන ක්‍රමයක්. මේවා කරන්න මුදල් නැත්නම්, තෝට්ටු අවිටු ගහලාවත් මේක කරන්න.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, බටහිර ජර්මනියෙහුත් එංගලන්තයෙහුත් අපට ආධාර ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. එසේ එංගලන්තයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ ටිරෝලර්. ඒවායින් මහමුහුදට ගොස් එහිදී ඒ තැවේම

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා]
අල්ලන මාලු කරවල කර ගෙනත් ට පුළු
වනි. ඒකත් ගාලු වරායට. අනික බටහිර
ජර්මනියෙන් දී තිබෙන්නේ ඒ නැවේදීම
මාලු ටින් කරන්නයි. ඒකත් ගාලු වරායට.
ඒ ආධාර දෙක ඒ දෙරටින් අපට එවා තිබේ
නවා. මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ “ ඉකොනොමික්
ඩිවිෂන් ” එක දැන් පරීක්ෂා කරගෙන
යනවා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(*ත්‍රි. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර.*)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
එය හැකි තරම් ඉක්මණින් ඉටු කර,
රුපියල් කෝටි 11 ක් පිටරට යෑම නවත්වා
ගන්නය කියා නමුත් නාන්සෙගෙන්
ඉල්ලනවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(*ගෙ. රා. ව. පී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා*)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)
මේ දෙකම ගාල්ලේ වරායට.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(*ත්‍රි. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර.*)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
කරවල සැදීමත් ටින් මාලු සැදීමත්
දෙකම ගාල්ලේ ධීවර වරායෙන් වහාම
ආරම්භ කරන්නය කියා ඉල්ලනවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(*ගෙ. රා. ව. පී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා*)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)
මට කියා එවා තිබෙනවා, ගාලු වරායේ
වැඩ පටන් ගන්නය කියා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(*ත්‍රි. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර.*)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
ඉඩම් ගත්ත විතරයි, වැඩ පටන් ගත්තේ
නැහැ. නමුත් නාන්සෙගේ වාර්තාවේ
නියෙන් නෙ 1961 දී පටන් ගත්ත ඕනෑම
කියයි. නමුත් තවම පටන් ගෙන නැහැ.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(*ගෙ. රා. ව. පී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා*)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)
ලක්ෂ 66ක් වියදම් කරලා 1964 දී ඉවර
කරනවාය කියා තිබෙනවා.

පූ. හා. 11.30
ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(*ත්‍රි. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර.*)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තවම ඉඩම් අර
ගන්නා විතරයි. වැඩක් කර තිබෙන බවක්
පෙනෙන්නේ නැහැ. 1964 දී ඉවර කරන
බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා කියනවා. මේ පිළිවෙළ
අනුව 1964 දී ඉවර කරන්නට පුළුවන් වේය
කියා මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් මුදල්
බේරා ගැනීමේ ආරාධනාවක් භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ
තිබෙන නිසා, 1964 ට පෙර ඉවර කරන
ලෙස මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. නැවේදීම කරවල
වේලා, නැවේදීම මාලු ටින් කර, ගාලු වරා
යට ගෙන ඒමේ ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කරන ලෙස
මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
(*ගෙ. රා. ව. පී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා*)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)
කලින් පටන් ගන්නා නම් කලින්
ඉවර කරන්න තිබුණා. 1961 දී, පටන්
ගත්තේ.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.
(*ත්‍රි. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර. උප්‍ර.*)
(Mr. W. Dahanayake)
ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඊ ළඟට කැලෑ
දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැනත් වචන ස්වල්ප
යක් කතා කරන්න කැමතියි. කැලෑ දෙපාර්
තමේන්තුවට රාජකාරි 3ක් කරන්න තිබේ
නවා. පළමුවන කාරිය තමයි, කපන තරමට
වඩා අළුතෙන් කැලෑ වවා කැලෑ සංවර්ධනය
කිරීම. ඒ පළමුවැනි රාජකාරිය හරියට
කෙරෙන්නේ නැති බවයි, මම හිතන්නේ.
නොබෝදා තණමල්විල ප්‍රදේශයේ තේක්ක
වවත්ත ගිහින් කැලේ කැපුවා. නමුත් දැන්
ආපසු කැලේ වැව් තිබෙනවා. තණමල්විල
ප්‍රදේශයට, තිස්සමහාරාමයට, ගිහින් බැලු
වම පෙනෙනවා, තේක්ක වැව්ම නියම පිළි
වෙලට කෙරෙන්නේ නැති බව. ඒ අතරම
මුලාදූනින් පුළුවන් තරම කැලෑ සුන් කර
දමනවා. මේ රටේ ඉන්න වල් අලි, කකුල්
හතරේ සත්තු නොවෙයි, මුලාදූනියි. කැලෑ
සුන් කරන වල් අලි මුලාදූනියි. ඒ මුලාදූනි
අද කොපමණ කැලෑ සුනු විසුනු කර දමන
වාද කියා නමුත් නාන්සේට වටහා ගන්න
පුළුවන්. ප්‍රසිද්ධ මහා පාරවල නොයෙකුත්
තැන්වල රැක හිටලා ගණන් බලනවා නම්
කොයි තරම් ලොරි ලී පටවාගෙන කොළඹ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

පැත්තට යනවාද කියා ගණන් බලන්න පුළුවන්. එසේ ගෙන යන සමහර ලීවල හොර සිල් පවා ගසා තිබෙනවා. කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් බලාපොරොත්තුවන එක රාජකාරියක් වන කැල ආරක්ෂා කිරීම—කපන ප්‍රමාණයට වඩා කැල තවත් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම—අද සිද්ධ වන්නේ නැහැ.

කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට තවත් රාජකාරි දෙකක් තිබෙනවා. එකක් නම් මහජනයාට ලාභයට ලී සැපයීමයි. ඒකත් අද කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ. දකුණු පළාතේ තිබෙන ප්‍රධානම ලී ගබඩාව වන බුස්සේ ලී ගබඩාවට තමුත් නාන්සේ ගිහින් බැලුවොත් පෙනේවි, මහජනයාට වුවමනා ලී එතැනින් ගන්න බැරි බව. මහජනයා ගිහින් ඊප්පවලට, පරාල වලට, බාල්කවලට උක්බේරිය, තැව්වැන්න, මිල්ල වැනි ලී ඉල්ලනවා. නමුත් ඒ ගබඩාවෙන් කියන්නේ උක්බේරිය, තැව්වැන්න, මිල්ල ආදී ලී එතන නැති බවයි. රුපියල් දෙසියයක ලී ඉල්ලුවොත් රුපියල් 30 ක ලී දෙනවා. මොකක්ද මේකේ තේරුම? නමුත් සමහර තැන්වල කැල කපන විට ලී ගිනි තබන බව අපට ආරංචියි. මම ලඟ වාර්තාවක් තිබෙනවා. මේ කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පුහුණු වන ශිෂ්‍යයන් කණ්ඩායමක් විසින් එවන ලද වාර්තාවක්. ඔවුන්ගේ නම් කියවන්න මම කැමති නැහැ. ඊට හේතුව මම නම් කියවුවහොත් අපේ කැල රජ්ජුරුවෝ ඒ මොහොතේම ඒ ශිෂ්‍යයන් කෙරෙහි රජකම් පවත්වන්න යනවා. ඒ ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට දරුණු පිළිවෙලට තරවටු කරනවා. කවුද මේවා දුන්නේ, මේ විස්තර මන්ත්‍රිවරු දැනගන්නෙ කොහොමද, කියා ඒ ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට තරවටු කරන්න පුළුවන්. විනය අනුව ක්‍රියා කරනවාය කියා ඒ ශිෂ්‍යයන් නොයෙකුත් අතවරවලට භාජන කරන්න පුළුවන්. මේ වාර්තාව මට එවා තිබෙන්නේ ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ තිබෙන කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලයේ ශිෂ්‍යයන් කීප දෙනෙකුයි. අද දවසේ කැල නැති කරන පිළිවෙල මෙහි දක්වා තිබෙනවා. නොයෙක් නොයෙක් තැන්වල කැල වල ලී පුළුස්සන පිළිවෙල, කොන්ත්‍රාත්කාරයින් කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උසස් නිලධාරීන් සමග එකතු වී කැල සුන් කරන පිළිවෙල, කැලවලින් ලැබෙන ලී මහජන

යාට නොලැබෙන පිළිවෙල, මේ වාර්තාවේ දක්වා තිබෙනවා.

කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඇයි මහජනයාට ලී නොදෙන්නේ? ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මහජනයාට ලී සපයන්නේ නැහැ. මහජනයා අවශ්‍ය ලී මිළ දී ගන්නෙ පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන්ගෙනුයි. කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මහජනයාට ලී නොදෙනවා නම් පුද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් ලඟ ලී තිබෙන්නෙ කොහොමද කියා මම ප්‍රශ්න කරන්න කැමතියි. කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ රාජකාරිය නියම විධියට සිදු නොවන බව මෙයින් පැහැදිලි වෙනවා.

කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තවත් රාජකාරියක් තමයි, රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවලට අවශ්‍ය ලී ප්‍රමාණය සැපයීම. ආණ්ඩුවේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හා සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩල වලට අවශ්‍ය ලී ප්‍රමාණය කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සපයන්න ඕනැ. එහෙත් කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව රජයටවත් ලී සපයනවාද? නැහැ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ආණ්ඩුවේ සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයක් මගින් පවත්වාගෙන යන තුනී ලැලි කම්මාන්ත ශාලාවක් ගිංතොට තිබෙනවා. මේ තුනී ලැලි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවට ලී සපයන්නේ කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන්. මේ අවුරුද්දේ අප්‍රියෙල්, මැයි, ජූනි යන මාසවලදී මේ තුනී ලැලි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ ලී හිඟයක් ඇති වුණි. ඊට හේතුව කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වරදයි. ඒ නිසා තුනී ලැලි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ නිපදවීම හුඟක් දුරට අඩු වුණි. ඒ කම්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ පැය 24 ම නොකඩවා වැඩ කරනවා. පැය අටෙන් අටට, පැය විසිහතර ම වැඩ කරන ඒ කම්කරුවන්ට වැඩ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයට ලී ඒ කාලයේ ලැබුණේ නැහැ.

ඇයි මෙහෙම දෙයක් සිද්ධ වුණේ? ඊට හේතුව මේකයි. මේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවට ලී සපයන්නේ කොන්ත්‍රාත් පිළිවෙලටයි. කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ලී තුනී ලැලි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවට ගෙන ගොස් දෙන්නේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවනුයි. කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන් අත ගහපු තැන හෙණ පහරක් වැදුණා වගෙයි. කොන්ත්‍රාත්කාරයාගෙ එකම බලාපොරොත්තුව මොන ගැටයක් ගසා හෝ ලාභ ලබා ගැනීමයි. මෙසේ විශාල ලාභයක් ලබා ගැනීමට කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන් කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සමග එක් වී

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඛනිලිව. දහනායක මයා.]

තුනී ලැලි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ ලී හිඟයක් ඇති කළා. කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ යුතුකම රජයට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයට ලී සැපයීමයි. එහෙත් ඒ රාජකාරියවත් කැල කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කරන්නේ නැහැ. කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව බුරුත ලී පිටරට පටවනවා. මේක කොපමණ ලොකු අපරාධයක්ද? මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා, කරුණා කර බුරුත ලී අඟලක්වත් පිටරට පටවන්න එපා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

මම හිතන්නේ බුරුත ලී සහ අඩියක් රුපියල් තිහ හතලිහ ගණනෙයි පිටරට පටවන්නෙ කියලයි.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා. (කොට්ටාව)

(කිරු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන—කොට්ටාව)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena—Kottawa)

රුපියල් 1,200 ක් ය කිව්වෙ.

ඛනිලිව. දහනායක මයා.

(කිරු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන—කොට්ටාව)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

අපට තිබෙන වැදගත් අමු ද්‍රව්‍යයක් තමයි බුරුත ලී. බුරුත ලී පිටරට පටවන්න එපා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කොළඹ දී ප්‍රසිද්ධියේ වෙන්දේසි කරලයි ලී විකුන්නෙ.

ඛනිලිව. දහනායක මයා.

(කිරු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන—කොට්ටාව)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

තමුත්තාන්සෙට වුවමනා නම් ආණ්ඩුව කෙලින්ම ලී පිටරට පටවන්න. ඇයි එහෙම නොකරන්නෙ? පොද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන්ට ලාභ ගන්න ඉඩ තියල වැඩ කරන්නෙ ඇයි? ඉපද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දා පැත්තකට කර ආණ්ඩුව අතට ඒ වැඩේ ගන්න.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

පිටරට ආයතනවලින් තමයි ඉල්ලන්නෙ වෙන්දේසියෙදි.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(කිරු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන—කොට්ටාව)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

නැහැ, මේ රටේ ඉන්න පොද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දෝ තමයි ඉල්ලන්න.

ඛනිලිව. දහනායක මයා.

(කිරු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන—කොට්ටාව)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

වන සංරක්ෂකතාගේ තැත්වීම් කැල රජපුරාවත්ගේ 1960 පාලන වාර්තාවේ කොටසක් මෙන් මම දැන් කියවනවා. 47 වන පිටුවෙ මෙන් මෙහෙමයි තියෙන්නෙ :

Export of Satin

During the year under review 9,972.5 c. ft. of exportable Satin logs were auctioned at a price of Rs. 243,482.30. There is a big demand for export of this species. The bulk of Satin purchased at sales is exported to U. S. A. The lower grade material has a good market in U. K., Italy and Japan.

මේක වෙන්දේසි පොලක් නොවෙයි, ජාවාරමක්. එතන තමයි ජාවාරම් කෙරෙන්නෙ. තමුත්තාන්සෙල මේ ලී වෙන්දේසි කරනවා. වෙළෙන්දෝ එතනදී ලී ගන්නවා. ඒ අය ඒවා පිටරට යවනවා. ඒ අය මේවා පිටරට යවන්නෙ ඇයි ඒ අයට එයින් ලාභයක් නැද්ද? පොද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දට මේවා කරන්න ඉඩ තියන්න එපා. තමුත්තාන්සෙල සම්පල් ගෙන්වාගෙන ඒ අනුව ලී පිටරට යවන්න හැකියි, මම නම් කියන්නෙ බුරුත ලී අඟලක්වත් පිටරට යවන්න එපා කියන එකයි. කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඩිපෝ වලින් මහජනයා බුරුත ලී ඉල්ලනවා; තමුත් දෙන්නෙ නැහැ. බුරුත ලී ඉතාම වැදගත්. හොඳ ලී බඩු හදන්න බුරුත ලී බොහොම ප්‍රයෝජනයි. හින්තොට තුනී ලැලි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ අද වැනි දවසේ හොඳ දැස් වඩුවත් 15 දෙනෙක් පමණ ඉන්නවා. ඒ අයට වැඩ කරන්න ලී නැහැ. බුරුත ලීයෙන් හදපු නොයෙක් බඩු මුට්ටු මහජනයා ඉල්ලනවා; තමුත් බුරුත ලී දෙන්නෙ නැහැ.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ථය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ (අකුරුස්ස)

(කොට්ටාව. ආර්. ආර්. වික්‍රමසිංහ—අකුරුස්ස)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

එතන දැන් ඕබර නවත්තලා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(*திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க*)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

බුරුත ලී පිටරට යවන්න එපා. බඩු මුට්ටු හැදීම පිණිස ඒවා තුනී ලැලි කම්හලට යවන්න. අපට වුවමනා කරන අමු ද්‍රව්‍යයක් වන බුරුත ලී පිටරට යැවීම මොන ප්‍රතිපත්තියක්ද? ඒවා අපි පාවිච්චි කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ වුවමනාවලේ පිරිමහන්නේ නැතුව පිටරට පටවන්නේ මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමට නම්, ඒක වැරදියි කියා මම කල්පනා කරනවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(*கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா*)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

මම කැමතියි ඒවා තුනී ලැලි කම්හලට යවන්න.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(*திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க*)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

බොහොම හොඳයි. කරුණා කර යවන්න.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(*கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா*)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ඒ අය ගන්නවා නම් තමයි යවන්නේ.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(*திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க*)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

පිටරට පැටවීම තහනම් කරන්න ඕනෑ. කොහොම වුණත් ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කැලෑ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන නම් අපට කිසි විධියකින්වත් සන් තෝෂය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න බැහැ. මම කාට වත් පෞද්ගලිකව දොස් පවරන්න කැමති නැහැ. නමුත් නාත්සෙ දන්නවා පසුගිය මාස දොළහ තැනිනම් විසිහතර අතුලතදී කැලෑ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නොයෙකුත් වැඩ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව ප්‍රශ්න රාශියක්ම මේ ගරු සභාවේදී ඇසුවා. එසේ ප්‍රශ්න ඇසීමෙන් මා අදහස් කලේ කැලෑ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ කටයුතු හොඳින් කරගෙන යාමට ආණ්ඩුවට රුකුල් දීමටයි. එසේ නැතුව සාමාන්‍යයෙන් දොස් පැවරී මටවත්, මඩ ටිකක් ගැසීමටවත් නොවෙයි. අපේ කැලෑ සංවර්ධනය කිරීම, මහජනයාට පහසුවෙන් ලී ලබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කිරීම, ඒ වාගේම බුරුත යනවා

ආදී දැව පිටරට යැවීම තහනම් කිරීම, ඔන්න ඔය විධියේ අළුත් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් කැලෑ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙනුවෙන් අනු ගමනය කරන ලෙස අප ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අනුගමනය කළේ නැතිනම් අපේ කැලෑ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නැහැ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සම්බන්ධයෙනුත් මේ අවස්ථා වේදී වචනයක් කියන්න කැමතියි. ලක්ෂ පාන විදුලි බලය නොයෙකුත් ස්ථානවලට දීම සඳහා කම්බි ඇදගෙන යාමේදී, ජනතාවට පහර වදින අන්දමට, වැරදි අදහසින් ඒ කටයුත්ත කරගෙන යන බව තමුත් නාත්සේට කණගාටුවෙන් මතක් කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. මන්ද? අද කම්බි ඇදීමට සිටුවන කණු බොහෝ අවස්ථාවලදී කිසි හේතුවක් නැතුව, දුප්පත්, සුළු ඉඩම් හිමියන්ගේ වතුවල සිටුවනවා. තමුත් පෝසත් මිනිසුන්ගේ ලොකු ඉඩම් බේරනවා. ගාලු ප්‍රදේශයට ලක්ෂපාතීන් විදුලි බලය සැපයීම සඳහා විදුලි කණු සිටු වීමට ස්ථාන ලකුණු කරගෙන යනවා. මේ නිසා මම දැනුවත්වම ගාල්ලේ අක්මිමන, ඉහළගොඩ සුළු ඉඩම් හිමියන් පස් දෙනෙකුට පහර වැදී තිබෙනවා. මම ඒ අයගේ නම් කියවන්නම්. කේ. එල්. අල්විස් අප්පු මහතා, එච්. ජී. කරෝලිස් අප්පු මහතා, ටී. ජී. ජෝන් අප්පුහාමි මහතා, කේ. එස්. හෙන්දිරික් අප්පුහාමි මහතා සහ ජයසිංහ නිමල් හාමි මහත්මිය යන මේ පස් දෙනයි. මේ අයගේ සුළු ඉඩම් වල කණු සිටුවීම සඳහා ස්ථාන ලකුණු කර තිබෙනවා. මේ ස්ථානයට ගිය මට පෙනී ගියා, මේ ඉඩම් පහ උඩින් කම්බි අදිනවා නම් වංගුවක් ඇති වෙන බව. තමුත් කෙලින්ම කම්බි අදින්නට පුළුවන් කම තිබෙනවා. එසේ අදිනවා නම් රොම්ලස් අමරසූරිය කියන ධනපති මහත්මයාගේ අක්කර සිය ගණනක තේ වත්ත අයිතෙන් අදින්නට වෙනවා. තමුත් තේ පඳුරු බොහොම පල්ලෙයහින් වැවෙන නිසා ඒ වත්තෙ කණු සිටෙව්වාට, තේ වගාවට එයින් හානියක් වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. තමුත් රොම්ලස් අමරසූරිය මහතාගේ තේ වත්ත අයිතෙන් කම්බි අදින්නෙ නැතුව අර දුප්පත් ගොවියන් පස් දෙනාගෙ වගාව නැති කර දැමීමට විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උසස් නිලධාරීන් අද දවසේ ක්‍රියා කරගෙන

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, “ඉලක්ප්‍රිකල් ඇක්ට්” එක යටතේ යම් පුද්ගලයකු යම් කිසි විරුද්ධත්වයක් ප්‍රකාශ කළා නම් ඒ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීම සඳහා දිසාපති තුමාට පවරනවා. ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා විසින් එවන ලද විදුලි පණිවුඩයත්, කරන ලද පැමිණිල්ලත්, යටකී පණත යටතේ විභාග කර බැලීම සඳහා ගාල්ලේ දිසාපතිවරයා වෙත යවනවා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ පිළිතුර ගැන බොහෝම සන්තෝෂයි. නමුත් මට මේ වේලාවෙදී අර දෙමළ කීමක් මතක් වෙනවා. ඒ කියමනේ තිබෙනවා, “දෙසියො දෙනන් කාමනිසි, නමුත් කපුරාල දෙන්ට එපා කියනවා” කියලා. අපේ කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා දෙන්ට කාමනිසි, නමුත් කපුරාල දෙන්ට එපා කියනවා නම් මොනව කරන්නද? ඔය විභාග පැවැත්වුණු වෙලාවෙ මම ගිහිල්ල බැලුවා. මම අමරසූරිය මහත්මයාගේ ඉඩම අසිනෙන් කම්බි අදින හැටි ඉරක් ඇඳල පෙන්නුවා. නමුත් ඒ ගැන සලකන්නේ නැතුව, අර දුප්පත් ගොවීන් පස් දෙනාගේ පොල්, කොස්, දෙල් වගාව විනාශ කිරීමට ඒ වතු උඩින් කම්බි අදින්ට කටයුතු යොදාගෙන යනවා. නියම විධියේ ආණ්ඩුවක් තිබෙනවා නම් මේ කණු සවි කරන්ට ඕනෑ, මේ අපරාධ කරන නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඇඟ උඩයි. ඒ මිස මේ දුප්පත් ජනයාගේ ඉඩම්වල නොවෙයි. මා විසින් නම් සඳහන් කරන ලද දුප්පත් ජනයාට වෙනත් ඉඩම් නැහැ. ඔවුන් අක්කර දෙකක් පමණ හොඳට වගා කර ගෙන දුප්පත් කමට රටේ ඉන්නවා. මේ නිලධාරීන් එහි ගොස් ඒ ඉඩම්වල අර හෙන් මෙහෙන් කම්බි අදිනවා. පහාව දුන්නා නම් හෙන්දිරික් අප්පුහාමිගේ සහ අනෙක් හතර දෙනාගේ ඉඩම් බේරෙනවා. පහාව නුදුන් නිසා ඒ අයගේ ඉඩම්වල කම්බි අදිනවා. නමුත් ධනපතියන්ගේ ඉඩම්වල ඒ විධියට කම්බි අදින්නේ නැහැ. මේ කම්බි ඇදීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් තිබෙන්නට ඕනෑ. දුප්පතාට තිබෙන්නේ ප්‍රංචි ඉඩම් කැබෙල්ලක්. නමුත් මේ කම්බි අදින්න

ධනවතාගේ ඉඩමෙන් නොව ඒ දුප්පතාගේ ඉඩමෙනුයි. මේක හරියට වදින්න ගිය දේවාලෙ හිසේ කඩා වැටුණා වගේ වැඩක්. මේ විධියට ලක්ෂපාත විදුලි කම්බි ඇඳ දුප්පත් ජනයාගේ ඉඩම් නැති කර දමනවාට වඩා හොඳයි, ලයිට් නොගෙන සිටීම.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

මොකද වුණේ කියා ඒ ජන්නතුමාගෙන් විමසා බලනවා.

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

බොහෝම හොඳයි. දෙවියො හොඳයි, කපුරාල නරකයි කියා මා කිව්වේ ඒ නිසයි. මේ ගැන මීට වඩා කපා කරන්න යන්නේ නැහැ.

මා මෙතෙක් වේලා කපා කෙළේ පෞද්ගලිකව දොස් පැවරීමේ අදහසින් නොවන බව කියන්න කාමනිසි. අපේ කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා ඉතාමත් අවංක, සෘජු කෘෂිකර්මය දියුණු කිරීමට ඉතාමත් මහත්සියෙන් වැඩ කරන කෙනෙක්. එම නිසා එතුමාගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන මා කොතරම් විවේචන කළත් එතුමාට ප්‍රශංසා කරනවා. බොහෝම හොඳ යහපත් අදහස් ඇති ඇමතිවරයකු හැටියට මා එතුමාට ප්‍රශංසා කරනවා.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Why did you sack him ?

ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මයා.

(திரு. டப்ளியு. தகநாயக்க)

(Mr. W. Dahanayake)

එතුමා අස් කෙළේ මොකද කියා මගෙන් අහනවා. එසේ කෙළේ එතුමාගේ වෙන වැරද්දක් නිසා නොවෙයි, දේශපාලන අර්බුදයක් නිසයි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා භාරයේ ඇති වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන මා මේ තරම් වේලා විවේචනය කෙළේ ලබන 12 මාසය ඇතුළත අඩුපාඩු සකස් කරවා ගැනීමටයි; ලබන 12 මාසය ඇතුළත වුවමනා කරුණු ඉෂ්ට කරවා ගැනීමටයි. එම නිසා ඉදිරි 12 මාසය ඇතුළත ඒ කරුණු ඉෂ්ට වෙනවා ඇත යනු මගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

விசேஷ கமிட்டி உண்மை, 1962-63

—காரைக்காலம்

வி. ஏ. கந்தையா (கந்தையா)

(திரு. வி. ஏ. கந்தையா—ஊர்காவற்றுறை)
(Mr. V. A. Kandiah—Kayts)

சபாநாயகரவர்களே, எனக்கு முன் பேசிய காலிப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. டபிள்யு. தகநாயகா) அவர்கள் பல விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார். இன்றைய பணநிலையில் எங்களுடைய நிதி மந்திரியாக இருந்தவர் தன்னுடைய உத்தியோகத்தையே விட்டு ஓடிப்போய் விட்டார். உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் பணம் இல்லையே என்று தயங்கிக் கொண்டு, எந்த விதத்திலாவது ஏற்ற ஒழுங்கு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகப் பிற நாட்டுக்குச் செல்ல உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார். இந்த நிலையிலே கமத் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தலையிலேயே முழுப் பொறுப்பும் தங்கியிருக்கின்றது. பணப் பற்றாக்குறையைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கும், போதிய அளவு உணவு கொடுப்பதற்கும் கமத்தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் போதிய ஆயத்தங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டியவராக இருக்கின்றார். தமது கடமையைச் சரிவரச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற உற்சாகமும், உண்மையாகப் பாடுபட வேண்டும் என்ற பெரிய எண்ணமும் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் இருக்கின்றது. ஆகையால் நாங்கள் ஏதாவது சொல்லப் போனால் அது மந்திரி அவர்கள் மீது குற்றம் பிடிக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன் அல்ல, பதிலுக்கு உதவி செய்யும் நோக்கத்துடன்தான் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

இலங்கையில் மக்கள் எவ்வளவு உணவைப் பாவிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை சரியாக ஆலோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அரிசிக் கூப்பனை மாத்திரம் நாங்கள் கணக்குப் பார்த்தால், ஒரு கூப்பன் வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு 208 இருத்தல் அரிசி கிடைக்கிறது. இன்று வேறு per capita ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் என்னவென்று கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் 180 இருத்தல் அரிசி தான் வரும். 180 இருத்தல் ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு என்றால் ஒரு ஆளுக்கு ஒரு நாளுக்கு அரை இருத்தல் என்றுதான் ஆகின்றது.

மா எவ்வளவு என்று பார்ப்போம். ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு ஒருவருக்கு 37 இருத்தல். ஆகையால் ஒரு நாளுக்கு ஒரு ஆளுக்கு பத்தில் ஒரு இருத்தல் மா தான் கிடைக்கிறது. 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு ஒரு ஆளுக்கு 39.5 இருத்தல் மீன் கிடைத்தது. 1961 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஒரு ஆளுக்கு ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு 31.4 இருத்தல்

தல் தான் கிடைத்தது. 31.4 lbs per person for the whole year. இதில் 11 இருத்தல் கருவாடு. ஆகையால் சென்ற ஆண்டில்—1961 ஆம் ஆண்டில்—ஆளுக்கு இருபது இருத்தல் வரையில் தான் உள்நாட்டு மீன் இலங்கையில் கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது. எதைச் சொன்னாலும், எப்படியாக எடுத்தாலும் ஒரு ஆளுக்கு ஒரு நாளுக்கு பத்தில் ஒரு இருத்தல் மீன் தான் கிடைத்தது. கிடைக்கிறது என்பதைக் காணி விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். எங்களுடைய நிலை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று பாருங்கள்.

பாலைப் பாருங்கள். பிற நாடுகளிலிருந்து வரும் பால் ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு ஒரு ஆளுக்கு 4.6 இருத்தல். எங்களுடைய பால்சபை ஒரு ஆளுக்கு 1.3 பைந்து பால் கொடுக்கிறது. பிற நாடுகளில் இருந்து ஒரு ஆளுக்கு 2.5 பைந்து பால் கிடைக்கிறது. எல்லாமாகச் சேர்த்துப் பார்க்கப்போனால், ஓர் ஆளுக்கு ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு 8.4 பைந்து வரை தான் ஆகும். ஓர் ஆளுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு எவ்வளவு என்று கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் 1/40 பைந்து தாகும். 1/40 of a pint per person a day is our milk supply.

உருளைக் கிழங்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். ஓர் ஆளுக்கு ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு 12 இருத்தல் ஐயா. அதாவது, ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஓர் ஆளுக்கு 1/30 இருத்தல்.

“லெண்டில்” லை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம்.

செ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

அதாவது, பருப்பு

‘கந்தையா’ (கந்தையா)

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

உங்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தமிழ் தெரியும். நீங்கள் அந்தக் காலத்தில் ரேயல் கொலேஜில் படித்தீர்கள் தானே! பருப்பை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். பலவிதமான பருப்பு வகைகளையும் சேர்த்துப் பார்த்தால்—அதாவது, துவரம் பருப்பு, மைசூர்ப் பருப்பு, பிற இடங்களிலிருந்து இறக்குமதியாகும் பயறு, உளுந்து ஆகிய இவை யெல்லாவற்றையும் எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால்—ஓர் ஆளுக்கு ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு 11 இருத்தல் தான். எனவே ஒரு நாளைக்கு 1/30 இருத்தல்.

விசேஷக் கைப்பிழை பணம், 1962-63

—கூடுதல் பணம்

[கனீஷ்மே மன.]

பெரிய வெங்காயம் ஓர் ஆளுக்கு ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு 12 இரூபத்தல். எனவே, ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு 1/30 இரூபத்தல். சின்ன வெங்காயம் ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு ஓர் ஆளுக்கு 2½ இரூபத்தல். அதாவது, ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு 1/120 இரூபத்தல். மிளகாயைப் பற்றிப் பேசத் தேவையில்லை.

முட்டை எப்படியென்று பார்ப்போம். பிற ஊர்களிலிருந்து நாம் வரவழைக்கும் முட்டையில் 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு சராசரி ஓர் ஆளுக்கு ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு மூன்று முட்டைகள் தான் கிடைத்தன. 1961 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஓர் ஆளுக்கு ஒரு வருடத்துக்கு இரண்டு முட்டைகள். ஆனால், 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டினுடைய தேவை 15 முட்டைகள் வரையாகும் என்று எங்கள் முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் திட்டங்களில் சொல்லி யிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

கனாபநிமூல

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

உசீலிம டி. கா. 2 உலா துரு காலகாலிவை டிபன், டி. கா. 2 உலா உலா உலா உலா உலா.

உசீலிம 30 டிபன் காலகாலிவை டிபன், டி. கா. 2 உலா உலா உலா உலா உலா.

கனீஷ்மே மன.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

கௌரவ தலைவரவர்களே! மத்தியானப் போசன இடைவேளைக்கு முன் நான் பேசும் பொழுது ஒரு ஆண்டிற்கு ஒருவருக்கு பிற தேசத்திலிருந்து இங்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் முட்டை இரண்டு என்று சொன்னேன். உள்நாள் முட்டையையும் சேர்த்து 1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு எங்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆளுக்கு 15 முட்டை வரை தேவையென்று அரசாங்க அறிக்கைகளிலும் திட்டப் பத்திரிகைகளிலும் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதைக்கு ஒரு ஆளுக்கு ஒரு ஆண்டிற்கு நான்கு முட்டை பாவிப்பதற்கு இடமிருக்குமோவென்பது சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதுதான் ஐயா எங்களுடைய உணவு நிலை. நம் நாட்டில் ஒரு ஆண்டிற்கு ஒரு ஆளுக்குச் சராசரி 180 இரூபத்தல் அரிசி. சராசரியாக எல்லாச் சாப்பாட்டுச் சாமான்களையும் சேர்த்தால் ஒரு ஆளுக்கு ஒரு ஆண்டிற்கு 117 இரூபத்தல். இந்தக் கணக்குத் தொகையில்

பால் முட்டை மீன் மிளகாய் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. அத்துடன் பழவகைகளும் மாக்கறிவகைகளும் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் இன்று நில, விவசாய மந்திரியார் கடமை என்னவென்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் எத்தனையோ வெல்லாம் செய்வதென்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இலங்கை ஆண்டுப் புத்தகத்தில்—அதாவது 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டுப் புத்தகத்தில்—ரேமன் எழுத்து பதினேழில் அவர்கள் பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றிக் கூறுகிறார்கள். பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நெல் முதலியவற்றின் உற்பத்தி விரிவுபடுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென்றும் மீன்பிடித் தொழில் முற்றிலும் மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். பயிர்ச்செய்கை நிலப்பரப்பை அதிகரிப்பதாலும், கூடிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி ஏற்படுத்துதலாலும் சிறந்த பயிர்ச்செய்கை முறைகளைக் கையாள்வதாலும் 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு எமது அரிசியில் நூற்றுக்கு எழுபத்தைந்து சதவிகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்யக் கூடுமென்று நம்பப்படுகிறதென்று பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். மீன்பிடியளவிலும் அதாவது மீனும், மீன்தருபொருள்களிலும் தேவையான அளவு 1968 ஆம் ஆண்டுவரையில் கிடைக்குமென்றும், சுயதேவைப் பூர்த்தியடையக் கூடுமென்றும் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மற்றும் வீட்டுப் பொருள்கள் விசேடமாகச் சீனி, பால், இறைச்சிவகைகள், முட்டை புகையிலை, மிளகாய், உருளைக்கிழங்கு இப்படிப்பட்ட பொருள்களை அதிகரிக்கத் திட்டத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதென்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த விபரங்கள் பத்தாண்டுத் திட்ட புத்தகத்திலிருந்துதான் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்தப் பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியைத்தானும் செய்து முடிக்கவில்லை. நில, விவசாய மந்திரியவர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றால் பார்க்கட்டும் இந்தப் பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டப் புத்தகத்தை இருத்தல் ஐந்து சதவிகிதற்கு வாங்க மனிதர் இல்லை. இந்த நிலைக்கு வந்து விட்டது பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டம். அதில் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். விவசாய மந்திரியவர்கள் தன்னால் இயன்ற அளவு ஊக்கமெடுத்து, அக்கறை எடுத்து, கரிசனை எடுத்து வருகிறார். ஆனாலும் என்னதான் கண்டோம். அரிசி உற்பத்தி கொஞ்சம்கூடியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சனத்தொகையும் கூடிவருகின்றது. சனத்தொகையும் பொருள் உற்பத்தியை

விசேஷக் கௌரவம் உடைய, 1962-63

—கூர்மை கலை

யும் நாங்கள் எடுத்து நோக்கப்போனால் சனத் தொகையே கூடிவருகின்றது. பொருள் உற்பத்தி குறைந்து வருகின்றது. சாப்பாட்டுச் சாமான்கள் இப்படியாக இருக்கின்ற நேரத்தில் சிறுதானியவகைகளை நாங்கள் உண்மையாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். இது மிக அவசியம். சிறுதானியச் செய்கை இப்போது எப்படியாக வந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் ஆலோசித்துப் பார்ப்போம். Agrarian Services அதாவது கமத்தொழில் இலாகாவின் 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு அறிக்கை 42 ஆம் பக்கம் அங்கு, 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டும் அதற்கு முன்னரும் ஒவ்வொரு தானியமும் எவ்வளவாகப் பயிர் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற தென்பது காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஈரவெங்காயம் 1,55,823 பறை. “மெய்ஸ்” சோளம் 13,241 பறை. குரக்கனைப் பாருங்கள். கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதனைக் கவனித்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு இலங்கையிலே செய்கை பண்ணப்பட்ட குரக்கன் ஆறு புசல். 1959 ஆம் ஆண்டு 1,042; 1958 இல் 4,045.

[இடையீடு]

நான் இந்த அறிக்கையில் இருப்பதைச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் “குரக்கன் விற்கப்படுவதில்லை; ஆகையால், கணக்கில் வரவில்லை” என்று சொல்லுகின்றார். அதனை நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஆனால், எங்கள் நாட்டில் குரக்கன் போதிய அளவு செய்கை பண்ணப்படுகின்றதா என்பதுதான் கேள்வி? குரக்கன் மிகவும் சத்து நிறைந்ததும் இலங்கையில் சிங்கள மக்களும் தமிழ் மக்களும் மிகவும் சிறந்த உணவாகக் கொண்டு உட்கொள்வதுமான ஒரு உணவுப் பொருளாகக் கருதப்படுகின்றது. அதிலே எவ்வளவோ நல்ல குணம் இருக்கின்றது. அப்படியிருந்தும் இப்படிப்பட்ட உணவுப் பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் ஏன் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுவதில்லை என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்?

“சொர்க்கமு” ம் அப்படித்தான். அடுத்தது ஜிஞ்ஜிவியைப் பாருங்கள். அதாவது என்னுள்—1,707 பறை 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு. ஆனால் 1959 ஆம் ஆண்டு 82,176 பறை. இது ஏன் இப்படிப்பட்ட பெரும் வித்தியாசம் என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. அச்சுப் பிழையா? அல்லது இவ்விபரங்கள் உண்மைதானா? உண்மையாக இருந்தால் இவ்வேற்றத்தாழ்வு ஏன் இப்படி

இருக்கிறது? என்னுள் சாப்பாட்டுக்கு முக்கியமான பொருள் என்பதை நாங்கள் அறிவோம். அத்துடன் எண்ணெய் முதலியவைகளும் இது பிரயோசனமானது. இப்படி இருந்தும் ஏன் இச்செய்கை குறைந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றது?

அடுத்தது “கிறீன் கிராம்”. இது 102 பறை; சென்ற ஆண்டு 34 பறை. இதுவும் அப்படியாகத்தான் விலைக்கு வருகின்றதோ இல்லையோ தெரியவில்லை. இப்படி ஒவ்வொன்றையும் பார்க்கப் போனால் இலங்கையிலே கடந்த பத்துப் பன்னிரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னிருந்த நிலையிலும் பார்க்க இப்பொழுதைய நிலை மிகவும் குறைவாகவே இருக்கின்றது. இதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும்? கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பத்து ஆண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே தீட்டியது பற்றந்து போய்விட்டது. இப்பொழுது “ஷோட் ரேம் இம்பிளிமென்டேசன் புரோக்கிராம்” என்று இன்னொன்றை சமர்த்தி இருக்கின்றார். அதிலும் ஒரு ஆண்டு கிட்டத்தட்ட முடிக்கின்றது.

செ. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

No, Sir. The Ten-Year Plan envisages the preparation of several short-term plans. You find this at page iv of the preface.

The work of planning does not end with the preparation of the Ten-Year Plan. Much remains to be done. In particular, as mentioned in the Report itself, it is important to follow up the Ten-Year Plan with a short-term operational programme covering say the next 2 or 3 years. This should highlight the immediate organizational and executive tasks that must be put under way if the goals of the Ten-Year Plan are to be realized.

Therefore, in the preparation of the Ten-Year Plan, a two-year or a three-year plan is an essential part of the Ten-Year Plan to work out the details.

கை. டி. கை. கை.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

நான் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுவதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். பத்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே உள்ளதுதான்

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பணம், 1962-63

—காரை கமிட்டி

[கமிட்டி கமிட்டி]

ஷோட் ரேம் பிளான் என்று சொன்னால் ஏன் இந்த ஷோட் ரேம் பிளான் புறம்பாக? “ரென் இயர் பிளானை” மாத்திரம் வைத்திருந்தால் போதுமே. இது எதற்கு? கண் பகட்டுக்கா? இதை ஏன் நீங்கள் செய்கின்றீர்களென்று சொன்னால் மக்களுக்கு இதனைக் காட்டி, “நாங்கள் புதிய திட்டம் ஒன்றை வகுக்கின்றோம். அதன்படி நாங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்வோம்” என்று சொல்லுவதற்காகத்தான்.

செ. பி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Not amended.

டீ. டி. டி. டி. டி. (டீ. டி. டி.)

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க—டெடிகமா)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake—Dedigama)

What is not amended?

கமிட்டி கமிட்டி

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

The Hon. Minister indicates to us—

டீ. டி. டி. டி. டி. (டீ. டி. டி.)

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Speak in English so that we can also follow.

கமிட்டி கமிட்டி

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

Sir, I am asked to go on in English so that I might be followed.

I was saying a little while ago that nothing has happened according to this Ten-Year Plan, and the only person it would serve now is the *parana* paper-man, and he would not buy it even at five cents a pound. I also mentioned that they have come out with a short-term plan.

The Ten-Year Plan contains at least very good essays on many subjects, and if any one of these subjects

is prescribed for the S. S. C. examination, students would do well to study some of these, but the language in the Short-Term Implementation Programme is hopeless. The only redeeming feature is that it contains pages of extracts and figures, and to that extent it is useful. I pointed out that in the Short-Term Implementation Programme they have not deviated from the Ten-Year Plan. I ask him if this is in the Ten-Year Plan, why come out with a Short-Term Implementation Programme. Why do you not go on with the Ten-Year Plan? It has been stated right along in this House that nothing has been done according to the Ten-Year Plan, and that is why they have come out with a short-term programme.

As I stated in Tamil, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power is very enthusiastic about his work. He wants to see that something is done.

பி. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி. (பி. பி. டி.)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

ஆனால் நான் சொல்கிறேன், அவர் பொட்டையன் மாதிரி வேலை செய்கிறார் என்று.

கமிட்டி கமிட்டி

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

The former Minister of Finance ran away from the place because of the financial position. The Hon. Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping is to fly to Burma and to China to see whether something cannot be done about food. Both of them are looking up to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power to do something, but I am told he is not in a position to do anything.

Well, as I stated, he is very enthusiastic about his work, and therefore we would help him as much as possible. But, what is the position now? They have neglected the cultivation of our cereals. At least, if they grow fruits and vegetables too

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

on an extensive scale, there might be a reduction in the consumption of rice.

We have, on the average, 180 pounds of rice per capita per annum, or, in other words, half a pound of rice per day for each person. It is only half a pound of rice for each person and about one-third of a pound of other things. We are existing today on the basis of these foods which are of vital importance to us. This must be supplemented by other things. We are not doing anything. India is now exporting plantains, and so on. Is it not possible to see that some of these things are encouraged and cultivated? You should not force a cut in rice on the people, before you have ensured other food supplies and substitutes so that the people may not want it. That is the position we must bring about in the country, and can that not be done is the question.

The Ten-Year Plan envisages that at the end of ten years it might be possible for this country to produce 75 per cent. of our rice requirements. How much have we produced now? We have produced 49 per cent. That is what the Director of Agrarian Services says.

රු. මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

54 per cent.

කන්දියා මය.

(திரு. கந்தையா)

(Mr. Kandiah)

I am speaking of the Report of 1960 which says 49 per cent. As I stated the other day, the Report which is available to our hands is only the 1960 Report. It may be that in 1961 there might have been a slight increase. But whether it is 49, 53 or 54 per cent. it does not make a substantial difference. At the end of ten years the Plan says that we might have 75 per cent. I am on this point: even our experts say that at no stage, or rather for many more

years, can we produce the necessary rice and that we will have to depend on imports. That is the position we feel worried about. In view of the present position in our food production, I would suggest to the Minister that he should take such steps as are necessary to improve the cultivation of our cereals and other products and also vegetables, fruits and so on.

There has been a lot of confusion, and talk also, about the cut of half a measure of rice. A Finance Minister has been sacrificed on that score. Yesterday and today we hear the Prime Minister also making statements that the opposition to the half measure cut had not proceeded from the country but is only a political affair within Parliament itself. I do not know whether she is justified in making these statements. If she feels like that, the best thing would be to test it with the people.

In the present position of two measures per week, it is 180 pounds per capita. One measure of rice is equal to two pounds of rice. $52 \times 4 = 208$ pounds. The ten million people are not given that quantity. The rice that is distributed is sufficient only for 8,500,000 people. That is what the Report says. That is why it has been reduced to 180 pounds per capita. In other words, we are now having on an average half a pound per person. Half a measure is half a pound per person. If you reduce it, I do not know where we are going to be. One-fourth of that half is also gone. We want quantity; we are used to it. Can you cut it down? Therefore, what you should do to make up for the cut is that you should produce other things, supplement it with fruits, yams, and vegetables. This country is famous for yams. During the War, do you know Mr. Minister that we had been selling tons and tons of manioc? If you only see the accounts of the British you will find that on that item we also had been earning millions of rupees. They bought it for starch. We can cultivate it. Is the Government doing

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කන් දසියා මයා.]

I say that propaganda must be carried on in schools, etc., urging people to cultivate these supplementary food crops. The time will come when we can automatically stop importing this very large quantity of rice.

It has been claimed that by reducing this half measure of rice on the ration we can save a great deal of foreign exchange. I have not been able to understand this argument. No doubt the reduction of the rice ration by half a measure might mean a reduction in the foreign exchange by about Rs. 100 million as claimed. But are you going to leave it at that? What did the Hon. Minister say when he introduced this cut in the ration? He said this:

It is easy to think politically and to ask: "Why do you want us to make sacrifices, why should we make sacrifices?"

If I, a person belonging to a minority community which has been subjected politically to a rule of tyranny and consistent discrimination, am asked why do I want to make sacrifices, why should I make sacrifices, I have a good answer to give; but this is not the time for it. The Hon. Minister continued to say:

But may I say that we have reduced the ration in consequence of the fall in external assets. I do appeal to hon. Members to take that one burden which is certainly a burden; I am not saying it is one. I should also like to say this. There will be adequate cereals available for consumption. Flour will be readily available. There will be no question of any ration on the issue of flour.

[OFFICIAL REPORT, July 26, 1962; Vol. 47, c. 1376.]

From where are we going to get these cereals and flour? The implication seems to be that either we are going to produce them locally or get them free from somewhere. For every half measure (or one pound) of rice that you take away from the ration, you must give one pound of cereal or flour or some other commodity. Those supplementary food-stuffs have also to be purchased. In 1960 we have purchased about Rs. 68

million worth of flour. We are buying a little more now. Australia is our biggest supplier of flour. She does not give it to us free. The price of one measure of rice is 44 cents c.i.f., according to the report. The price of one pound of flour is 24 cents, according to the report. In other words, the price of two pounds of flour is 48 cents and the price of one measure (or two pounds) of rice is 44 cents. So that, if we are to buy flour from outside, we will have to pay more and there will be a greater drain on our external assets. We will have to pay one-eleventh more. What is the position if we pay one-eleventh more? If rice is now costing us Rs. 100 million, the same quantity of flour will cost us Rs. 10 million more.

I cannot really understand the argument put forward, unless we are told that we will get the flour free. No doubt, under P. L. 480 America gives us flour. The flour comes here, it is sold here and the counterpart is here. Now this scheme has been extended in respect of Russia too. Let us understand that the counterpart is not a gift. Out of the American counterpart we have to give American enterprises the money that is required to run various departments. Then a certain portion of it, in terms of the statute, we will have to repay. We will have to repay this loan with interest. Then, in what way is this half a measure going to give us some relief so far as our external assets are concerned? We will have to dismiss that.

Then, what is it that we are going to save internally? We will save internally one-fourth of what we are paying as a subsidy on imported rice—the cost of two measures which in the aggregate amount to Rs. 120 million or something like that. In 1960 the internal subsidies figure stood at Rs. 122.5 million, so one-fourth of that would work out to Rs. 30.6 million, which will be savings. There will be savings on that account, but today we are not worried about internal savings. We are deeply worried about falling external assets.

Our external assets have run down to such limits that the financing of one-fourth of our requirements of rice would endanger our position very seriously. But what about other enterprises and so on? That is why I stated that the burden today is on the Minister of Agriculture to solve our financial and food problems. But we are asked: How can he solve it all by himself, without getting somebody to assist and advise him? But solutions must be found. How is he going to solve these problems? In trying to solve these difficulties we cannot afford to dissipate our energies. This Government is dissipating its energies all over, over a number of projects, they have a finger in every one of them, and what I would suggest is that they select some projects and concentrate on them.

For instance, take the fishing industry, which is a very important industry. What has been done in the case of our fishing industry? They have been making a number of boats and selling them on a loan basis. But all of them are not working in the seas. Some of them are lying on our sea shores, useless and unattended. These boats are not being used by anybody. They are not used for the purposes of fishing. Therefore, it is not surprising that no good results have been produced.

But poultry is doing well. I ask the Minister to give all encouragement to poultry breeding and farming. The difficulty about poultry is the obtaining of sufficient poultry food. Something has to be done. We cannot be importing poultry food. We cannot afford to do so. Therefore poultry food has to be produced locally. I am glad to observe that all over the country, particularly in the Northern Province, people have taken to poultry breeding seriously. That trend must be encouraged. [Interruption]. An hon. Member refers to chickens. Yes, one day old chicks are in great demand. I am aware of the fact that people have sent money, for the purchase of these day old chicks, to the Professor of Agriculture, Peradeniya, and also

other selling centres, but they are still waiting for the chickens to come. I have observed in some report that 140 incubators are to be made available. This is not enough. We have to purchase more of them.

In all earnestness I suggest to the Hon. Minister that he should not dissipate energy on everything. Concentrate on poultry and fisheries, concentrate on cereal cultivation, on rice cultivation and above all on fruits, vegetables, etc. The people must be encouraged to do this all by themselves. In the case of fisheries we can catch all the fish we want if we tackle this on the proper lines. I am sure the Minister is aware that two more trawlers are to be purchased. They are not necessary at all! There is one Japanese trawler fishing around our coasts and selling fish to us and sometimes we have to permit them to export the profits elsewhere. That is also a drain on our external assets. The Japanese people get together and laugh at us. They go out fishing for three or four days, come back and sell what they catch. In the meantime, our trawlers are doing nothing. Now you are thinking of importing other trawlers.

Let there be some enthusiasm. I think there must be a lot of goodwill. You have nationalized transport; you nationalized the Port; why do you not nationalize goodwill? Can you have goodwill all round when you have torn in asunder into so many parts by your actions, injustice, nepotism, favouritism?

The other day, I was shocked at a Parliamentary Secretary telling us that he promoted an officer over two other higher officers because he had confidence in him. If you do not have confidence in the other two, chuck them out. If they belong to the army drum them out. But so long as you have them, you cannot promote others over them. When you do that what happens? There is frustration and there is no work done. Do you know the number of Government servants who feel frustrated and are not, therefore,

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කන්දසියා මයා.]

enthusiastic about their work? It was suggested that the number would be ninety-nine per cent. But I am sure that it is more than 50 per cent.

It was only last year that I was in Madras. I saw men working on the road at 7 o'clock in the evening. I went up to the overseer and asked him why they were working at 7 o'clock? He said, "No, Sir, our time to stop work is 5 p.m., but there is only about 200 yards more to be done. We want to finish it up and go away." That shows a feeling for the country. What is it that we have here? We are giving everything free. There is free education, free health; transport is three-fourths free; the railway is three-fourths free; food is three-fourths free. When that is the case, how can we progress? The free list is much more. In these circumstances there must be a lot of re-thinking as to what should be done. Fairly strong action must be taken; but in taking strong action do not, to use slang, hit us in the stomach. Do not reduce our food. Let us not save by starving.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව පී. ඒ. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

What do you suggest?

කන්දසියා මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ඩී. කන්දසියා)

(Mr. Kandiah)

All that we can do is to tell you what the position is. The Government must know what to do. I have suggested that you nationalize goodwill. Create amity; create a sense of feeling for the country. In short, create a climate for the development of this country. That climate is not there. If the climate is not there, you will be dumping millions and millions and not see results.

We have been developing, as I said once before, national discord, hatred and things of that type. There is

vindictiveness. We must reverse all these things. We must see that the people develop a feeling for the country. That is the first necessity.

You wanted me to suggest something. I am not an agriculturist; nor do I have experience to be able to speak on that subject. All I can say is that this is the position and you should do something about it. To repeat, one thing that you can do is not to dissipate your energies on everything. There are a number of industries, a number of projects that we can engage in. We cannot do everything at once. There are certain things regarding which we have got to enter into agreements with a country like India. We have to give something to India and India has to give something to us. Even in regard to the matter of food, we might give something to India and India might give us something. We have not considered that aspect of the matter.

The hon. Member for Galle (Mr. W. Dahanayake) has dwelt at length on the question of fertilizers. I think close upon Rs. 5 million are spent as subsidy on fertilizers. We are giving a subsidy on rice. There are subsidies on various items. There are 12 to 15 items on which we give subsidies under the Guaranteed Price Scheme. Our import bill on fertilizers is very big. We must have a fertilizer plant, and we must do something towards that end too.

The other day certain things were said about the Forest Department, and I was glad I agreed that day with the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) that the Conservator of Forests is an inefficient person. It was pointed out by some other hon. Member that, there is no one who is fit enough or is qualified enough to take up that position. Thereafter the hon. First Member for Colombo South (Mr. J. R. Jayewardene) and I were going through the Civil List. We find that every one of the officers listed there is fully qualified in forestry. I am sorry I do not have the book with me now. And

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

when there are people fully qualified in forestry, why do you want an officer of the Civil Service to be in charge of the department? It is not that I want to say anything against the Civil Servants. There are some who are fit to be professors of Pali, Sanskrit or Sinhalese in universities but who are absolutely unfit to be in charge of administration. They have selected the wrong profession. I do not blame them.

We have specialized people. We send these people to Oxford, Cambridge and other places for specialization and after they specialize in forestry and come back to this country they are made to do some administrative work and not placed in charge of the department.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ජය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගස්. ඉ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Wrong race.

කන්දියා මය.

(තිරු. කන්දියා)

(Mr. Kandiah)

The hon. Member says, "wrong race". I agree. If you look at the first officer below the Conservator of Forests you will find that he is a Burgher, the next person is a Tamil, and I do not know who the other is. It is the wrong race! Now, if you say: "You belong to the wrong race, so you cannot be the head of the department", can you expect these people to pull their weight with you in your projects? In matters of this type, therefore, questions of race, religion and so on should not be the criterion in the selection of a suitable person but ability and ability alone and with that, the qualification to do the job. I hope the Hon. Minister will take the necessary steps to see that our forests are re-afforested.

We must have forests. People do not understand the danger of destroying the forests. In the Northern Province the forests are becoming smaller and smaller, and sometimes you do not have sufficient rainfall. If we go on at this rate we will not

know where this will take us to. It seems on the one side that we have to put in more work and more money, and unless we do this I do not know how things are going to be in the near future. I feel that, before the middle of next year, we will be in very great difficulties with respect to our food and money, and I do not know how one is going to solve all these difficulties.

I expected to go on speaking in Tamil but at the request of some hon. Members I began to speak in English. You will forgive me that I ended in English. There are a number of other hon. Members to speak. Therefore, may I make one request to the Hon. Minister of Finance before I finish? I would request that you do not dissipate your energies on a number of projects but that you select the projects, particularly those which have some relation to food, and then spend money on those projects.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ජය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගස්. ඉ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I intend to contribute to this Debate on the Ministry of Agriculture although I feel very reluctant to do so. [Interruption.] The Hon. Minister is not present, but that is not the main reason.

Over 90 per cent of the national wealth production of this country is agriculture. One hundred per cent of the grave financial crisis which produced a most dangerous convulsive fit to Government schemes and its very existence is due to the failure, to the inefficiency and to the corruption of the departments under the Minister of Agriculture. Today the Agricultural Ministry is responsible for the gravest economic crisis we are facing in this country. We have come to this position as a result of deficient food production, as a result of enormous subsidies for both imported as well as locally grown food and for various other subsidiary foodstuffs. We are spending money for the import of fish and our industrial development is retarded due to lack of electricity for the develop-

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

ment of industry. When there are all these problems to which the country cannot find a solution and we are almost on the verge of economic collapse, the Ministry of Finance—with an unbridged gap of about 25 per cent of the total expenditure in the Budget—has been either thrust on this same Minister or in the alternative this Ministry too must have been grabbed by this Hon. Minister.

Judging from this morning's statement in the press credited to the Hon. Prime Minister, a power-hungry politician has grabbed this Ministry. I am not saying that he has done that. I am making an intelligent deduction from the statement that appeared in the press this morning. The hon. Prime Minister made this statement—it was reported in the "Daily News"—and it was supposed to have been made at the *Dalada Maligawa*. So I presumed—if the report was correct—that it was a solemn declaration made by the Hon. Prime Minister at the place most sacred to Buddhists.

Under the circumstances it does not need much political intelligence to realize that the Government has shown a grave sense of irresponsibility. When this Hon. Minister is unable to cope with the duties of his own Ministry, if the Government allowed him to grab an additional portfolio, the Government has shown itself to be irresponsible and is not worthy of the confidence that the people have placed on it. On the other hand, if the Government has thrust this additional portfolio on him, it is equally guilty of utter irresponsibility. Therefore, in whatever manner we may try to view the situation, the fact remains that the Government has displayed grave irresponsibility and have not risen to the expectations of the people who placed them in power.

The hon. Member who preceded me spoke about the need for goodwill, communal harmony and the unity of the various communities. I must, at the outset, make reference to two glaring examples of communal disharmony, the

between the majority Sinhalese community led by the Government party and the minority community. This has resulted in grave inefficiency, loss of opportunity and utter disregard for the need to make use of the resources available to increase food production and to reduce the import of food from abroad. I refer to the Malwatu-oya Project. Next to the Mahaveli-ganga, the Malwatu-oya is the longest river in Ceylon.

This project was considered to be the "top priority" project by the Bandaranaike Government. As the "top priority" project the first country that offered technical assistance and assistance in the form of materials, heavy machinery, etc., needed for this scheme was the Soviet Union. In order to prevent floods and produce food and hydro-electric power, the Bandaranaike Government gave top priority to the Malwatu-oya Scheme. In 1960 the full report on the scheme was prepared by the engineers of the Ceylon Irrigation Department who spent some time in Moscow gaining experience with the Soviet irrigation specialists, and by the latter who visited the site and surveyed the whole area for several months. The report therefore represented the joint efforts of our Ceylon engineers and the Soviet experts. They drew up the final plans. I am informed that they even made the machinery required for this project in the Soviet Union, having specially designed it for use in the tropics, because part of the agreement was for the Soviet Union to supply the necessary heavy machinery for building the dam as well as for the construction work. The Ceylonese engineers were very enthusiastic about the project.

When the report was finally presented, however, the Minister was too busy even to receive it on behalf of the Government from the Soviet experts who came down here specially to present it. I mention this because, in contrast, not only did the Minister personally receive the report on the Mahaweli project but he also gave it a great deal of publicity in

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

the country. Incidentally, the Director of Irrigation said that the Mahaweli project would usher in an era of prosperity in Ceylon, and even went so far as to compare it with the High Aswan Dam in Egypt! I shall come to the Mahaweli project a little later.

Why has the Malwatu-oya project been shelved in this way? Hon. Members must have noticed that the Federal Party, which normally should be interested in this project, has not campaigned for it at any time. I asked several members of that party and other public men in the North why they are not demanding the implementation of the Malwatu-oya project. Some of them were quite frank in their answer. They said that, knowing as they did the present policy of the Government which was to suppress the Tamils and to deny them their rights, any encouragement of this scheme by them might result in their ancestral lands on the borderland of the Sinhalese and Tamil areas being taken away from them, and in consequence they might incur the justifiable hatred of their own people.

I asked some Sinhalese politicians too why they were indifferent to the Malwatu-oya project. Their reply was: "If we undertake this scheme and allow any water to flow into the Tamil areas, how are we to face the next election?" In other words, they depend on racialism, communalism, and religious and language fanaticism to win elections and remain in power. How insincere most of them are is seen from the simple fact that they, always in private and sometimes in public, speak mostly in English and not in Sinhala. Their desire to champion Sinhala over Tamil does not spring from their concern to have Sinhala established as the official language, but from a desire to use the language question as an instrument to win elections, exploiting communal hatreds.

So the Malwatu-oya project has been completely shelved. This is a project with a capacity to irrigate 48,000 acres of land for two crops. It could completely eliminate floods right up to

Puttalam and produce hydro-electric power for the towns nearest the dam as well as for the people who could be settled on the areas opened up by the scheme. Indeed, the Soviet experts have categorically stated that, of all the schemes that are now under investigation in South-east Asia, this is the cheapest and the most economical. It will be possible to cultivate land that can never be cultivated otherwise; only land that can never be cultivated is going to be inundated as no irrigation is possible for this land that is going to be inundated. So you are inundating an area which is uncultivable and you are developing an area of 48,000 acres which cannot be cultivated otherwise, not even by diverting the much boosted Mahaweli river to the North. This is a good warning of what will be the result of this racialism and the communal propaganda that is being made use of not only by the Government party but even by the United National Party.—
[Interruption.] I place the blame fully on the ruling party and at least we can have the satisfaction that the U. N. P. has been defeated for its policy of racialism. The ruling party on the basis of communal reasons are prepared to completely reject the scheme which they wanted and for which they have spent Rs. 1 million on drawing up the specifications and designs. This would have given us at least 20,000 tons of rice which would have saved us a good part of the foreign exchange needed for the import of rice.

Another scheme which I would like to mention though it does not come within this department though it is also connected with food is the Hambantota Salt Scheme. A blank cheque was given to Tisseveerasinghe to rob Rs. 4 million, to carry out the most outrageous acts of fraud by collecting together some gangsters in the country because he gave the assurance; "We will not spend money in the area of the Tamils; Elephant Pass salterns will not be necessary. We will produce salt for local consumption and for export and not even at Hambantota but at Bundala where there is no Malay population even".

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කුරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

He pandered to the communal feelings of the Sinhala Cabinet of the Government which is riddled with communalism and this man was able to carry on with his fraud until time after time the Auditor-General made reference to the fact that no action was being taken on his reports.

Finally, having made reference to this matter on the Floor of the House several times, I had to get a special Motion passed in this House to get things moving; and even now three months after the Report was presented to the Governor-General that Report which should have been placed before this House has not been received and we do not even have the benefit of that Report while discussing this Vote. The Hon. Minister of Industries is not here but I hope the Hon. Leader of the House will see to it that we are presented with copies of this Report before the Votes of the Ministry of Industries are discussed. I understand that this Report is now with the Hon. Minister of Industries and I demand that we be given copies of this Report. This shows how damage can be done when officials know that they need only to scratch the surface in order to pander to the communal feelings of the people in power. On the other hand, a genuine scheme is there and the Tamils of Jaffna are crying out for land for cultivation. The whole country needs more food but the Malwatu-oya Scheme has to be completely sabotaged.

The entire policy of agriculture, fisheries and electricity is completely dominated by reactionaries, by inefficient officials, by opportunists whose main interests are not the serving of the departments which they have undertaken to serve. They are mostly men with broad acres, large fortunes either inherited from their wives or inherited from their parents to whom these offices are only a source of social prestige. At every turn these people would not allow genuine reports published by various experts to be examined by the Ministers. I do not concede that as

a defence or excuse for the Ministers. They should not allow themselves to be led by the nose by their heads of departments; they are responsible to the country and they must share the responsibility. But I am only mentioning this fact because the other day when the Planning Council was being discussed I referred to this report and the Hon. Minister made a certain statement. I accept his statement as one made to the best of his knowledge. This particular report did not exist according to him.

I want to make reference to this report again today, because it refers to the whole question of food production, electricity, flood protection and irrigation; because it also makes a strong recommendation for the establishment of a Water Resources Board in order to tackle the problems of food production, flood protection, irrigation and power.

The other day I stated to the Hon. Minister that in the report itself is embodied the fact that it was presented to the Planning Council.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාම ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It has not come to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land after 1960.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාල් ග්‍රේ. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Did you make inquiries after I made reference to it on the Floor of the House?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාම ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Yes, I did. In fact, I asked the Permanent Secretary to get the report from the Planning Council or the Treasury or the U.N.T.A.A. I have not received a copy yet. Will you kindly lend your copy to me?

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාල් ග්‍රේ. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The name of the report is "Power Development Programme for Ceylon" by Pfeifer.

பிசுபீசன கெபிபிசன் பனன், 1962-63

—காரக கிபாவி

I must cite a precedent. It is true that this report was not presented to the U.N.T.A.A. or that it was directed to the Ceylon Government through the U.N.T.A.A. But here is another Report, "Studies in the Import Structure of Ceylon" by Peter Newman, U.N.T.A.A. Consultant to the Planning Secretariat. This report is similar to the Pfeifer Report. Mr. Pfeifer was also a U.N.T.A.A. Consultant who was invited to Ceylon by the Ceylon Government. Mr. Newman's report too was published and printed in October 1958 by the Planning Secretariat at the Government Press; it was not sent to the Ceylon Government through the U.N.T.A.A. Similarly, Mr. Pfeifer issued a report and he presented it to the Ceylon Government and did not present it through the U.N.T.A.A.

This sort of corruption that exists in Government departments must be brought to book. Somebody must be responsible for it and he must be found fault with. The gravity of the charge that I make will be seen when I read the comments at page 12 of this report.

கெ. பி. சி. டி. சி. சி. சி.

(கெளரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. சி. சி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

What I said was that this report has not been received by the Planning Council.

கெ. பி. சி. டி. சி. சி. சி.

(கெளரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. சி. சி.)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I trust you. I accept that statement.

Mr. Pfeifer states in his Report :

Part of such rehabilitation programme must be to remove existing rivalries between Ministries and departments.

கெ. பி. சி. டி. சி. சி. சி.

(கெளரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. சி. சி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

What is the date of the report?

கெ. பி. சி. டி. சி. சி. சி.

(கெளரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. சி. சி.)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

July, 1958.

He deals with the rivalries between the different Ministries and departments and says it is only after these rivalries are settled that there can be co-operation and co-ordination between the Irrigation Department, the Flood Protection Department—there is no such department—the Agricultural Department and the Electrical Department in order to obtain the greatest benefits. He says that unless there is co-operation, the available resources cannot be satisfactorily developed.

Then he says :

Only then will it be possible to lead the competition for the remaining water resources into co-operation to obtain the greatest benefits for all the people.

He says, further down in the report, having made a survey all over the Island :

The resulting estimate of the total hydro-power potential of the country is in the order of 1,400 MW, which is considered to be the economical total installation of equipment capacity corresponding to a calculated energy generation capacity in an average water year of about 6,000 million kwh. This estimate is considerably higher than others previously published.

That is very significant. The International Bank for Reconstruction and the American experts who have been here earlier have found that there is not much electricity potential in Ceylon. For the first time we get an expert who is a Norwegian sent by the United Nations Assistance Association. He visits every region, according to this report, and gives an itinerary of the places visited. He has visited personally the entire source of the river basin.

The next point which will be of interest is the following observation in his report :

While a power development program was discussed in a sub-committee of the National Planning Council between March and June, 1957, the writer at one time indeed proposed to postpone the Seven

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]
Virgins project and give higher priority either to Victoria Falls...or Broadlands ...because the underground Seven Virgins project would require more extensive field investigations and a longer construction period than those more conventional schemes. However, both do involve conflicts between power, irrigation, flood control and other interests, which would no doubt take more time to straighten out than field investigations and design for the straightforward Seven Virgins project. It will be shown below to what extent the lack of co-ordinated planning of water resources development is causing delays, controversies and waste.

He was present at the discussion of the Planning Council itself, and when he found this rivalry and lack of co-ordination, he changed his views regarding the most important scheme in order to accommodate the rivalry and the lack of co-operation amongst the officers of the various personnel in the committee even to act according to the available material. What is the fun of having the best plan if the men are fighting with each other like mad dogs ?

He went on to say :

Bearing in mind the guiding principles of hydro-power planning as explained in 5.12, it is recommended that next highest priority No. 3 be given to the Randenigala multi-purpose project on the Mahaweli-ganga, just upstream of Minipe anicut. This recommendation is made because Randenigala is probably the most beneficial and least controversial of all multi-purpose projects in the country, assuring a regulated supply of water for the irrigation of some 200,000 acres of new land. Randenigala is a fairly conventional project involving a large dam with a powerhouse at its toe and facilities for diversion of irrigation water as well as flood control.

Then he mentions the Ratnapura project :

Therefore, a project will be required as soon as possible which will allow the balancing of this energy potential in order to avoid the necessity for large back-up stream power capacity. Priority No. 4 has consequently been assigned to the Ratnapura power, flood control and water supply project on the Kalu-ganga.

This was the river along the bank of which the Soviet experts were not even given the privilege of travelling by car for an initial survey

As a matter of fact, execution of the Ratnapura project would be desirable much earlier for instance simultaneously with the Seven Virgins project which could then be designed for discharging into the Ratnapura balancing reservoir—

It is further recommended that the Victoria Falls power project on the Mahaweli-ganga, just upstream of Randenigala, should be built following the Ratnapura Project, because it will not only add a large amount of energy potential to the system at low cost but also improve the control of floods in the Mahaweli, operating conditions and economics of the Randenigala project.

This is one of the main determining reasons for the suppression of this report.

He refers to the Mahaweli Diversion Project started by the Americans as the new Diversion Project, which was initiated by the Minister himself.

The new diversion project, consequently, would reduce to practically nothing the great hydro-power potential of the Victoria Falls-Randenigala cascade, which is estimated at about 1,640 million kwh or more than one quarter of the total available in the Island.

He says the diversion project from Peradeniya would reduce to nothing a quarter of the total hydro-power potential of Ceylon.

I am quoting, Sir, from various points, so that the public should know what the activities of this Ministry are. He is a man who has the confidence in all kinds of people, and probably that is why he has made this statement.

It is fortunate that a team of experienced water resources development planners is to be lent to the Government by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for a comprehensive survey of the Mahaweli basin during several years. It is to be hoped that this team will not let itself be influenced by narrow considerations of power politics and prestige—

Final decisions should in any event be made only by an unbiased Government authority such as the Water Resources Board whose members must be qualified to review the recommendations made by the American team.

Then he has something to say about the cost of electricity.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කුරක සභාව

There exists hydro-electric power plants in Canada and Norway which produce energy so cheaply that it can be sold at half a cent of a rupee per kilowatt hour to large consumers—

Constructions are under way or being planned in Africa, China and the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union which when completed will produce at similar costs. Even a country less richly endowed with water power, India, will be in a position soon to supply fertilizer factories with energy at less than Rs. 0.02 per Kwh.

The Electrical Department chief says, it is nonsense to speak about advanced countries which are able to produce electricity at cheap rates here. It seems impossible for us to produce large scale power plants.

Although the basic wages for office staff and workers are far lower here than in most European countries, construction costs for rock excavation, concrete placing and other work requiring a great deal of manual labour are higher.

Thus we have the lowest wage rates, and we have highest cost rates.

A study of administration statistics clearly indicates that reforms are required in the organization of the Electrical Department. An average expense of Rs. 0.13 per kwh. or almost 11 per cent. of the total cost of energy is excessive considering the small system and the lower level of salaries.

The existing organization however, has, on its permanent pay roll 3,300 men of which about 80 management and engineering staff and over 600 clerks or other office workers.

අ. හා. 3.15

Then he makes various comments as to why cost of production has gone up. He says that there is unnecessary staff even at Laksapana project.

I went to see much bigger projects in Czechoslovakia, which is not incomparable with Ceylon projects. The country is not much bigger than Ceylon. It has only two men at the site, and the hydro-electric plant is operated by remote control, from the city itself. If we have proper assistance from socialist countries, we too could adopt these modern methods. Everything is automatically registered. If anything goes wrong they send the technical staff to deal with the matter.

The necessity for expensive steam back-up capacity can be limited to about 100 MW or 10.5 per cent. of the total at the end of the 25 year period and the average cost of energy generation can be reduced from more than Rs. 0.07 at present to less than Rs. 0.036 per kwh.

Here is also another assertion that he makes which has disturbed our electrical engineers and the direct agents who are operating with the Electrical Department and the foreign vested interests. Pfeifer says that the steam back-up capacity need be only 10 per cent. The Report of the International Bank of Reconstruction says the steam back-up capacity must be at least 30 per cent. We must have thermal plants with imported fuel for 30 per cent. of our needs in order to overcome failure due to drought and lack of water in the hydro-electric plant. Pfeifer says the maximum that you need is only 10 per cent., which means an enormous cut in the amount of imported fuel and thermal plant and producing electricity at a very cheap rate where we can develop our industries which will be able to compete with other countries.

It is shown that the average price per unit can be reduced by almost one half, from more than Rs. 0.15 at present to Rs. 0.08 by 1979.

Then he discusses about the Water Resources Board, over which I am not going to take the time of the House.

That is the Report by Pfeifer which the Minister has not read, this Council has not read, this Parliament has not yet had the opportunity of having.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරා ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

When the Electrical Department was transferred in 1960, about October, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land, with the files of the department there was no copy of the Pfeifer Report and we have not been able to get at it.

වෛද්‍යවරයා එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ග්‍රේ. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am also saying that. You are repeating what I am saying.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

The Minister has not seen this document, the Government party obviously has not seen the document, I presume the Cabinet has not seen this document, and I presume the Prime Minister has not seen this document. This gentleman was invited to Ceylon and he was participating in the Planning Council, according to his own Report. I have got the Report. This was stolen from the head of a department. I cannot disclose the source.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(කෙළරව අங்கත්තවර් ඉරුවාර්)

(An hon. Member)

Shame!

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගේ. ආ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I know some of you consider it a shame. You are the thieves who have to be exposed for open robbery.

Now we have the much publicized Mahaweli Diversion Scheme which the Minister has boosted so much. I do not want to take the time of the House by reading extracts. This Report does mention that the entire basin of the Mahaweli-ganga should be investigated at a future date and a report produced, but then they say theirs is a committed programme. The Minister wants diversion from Peradeniya to Anuradhapura. That is not subject to the findings of the survey of the entire river basin. This is a committed programme. The Mahaweli-ganga diversion project is mentioned as being a committed programme of the Government and the U. S. O. M. was obliged to draw up plans for this portion of development irrespective of what it would be in relation to the entire programme of development of the Mahaweli-ganga basin. It is obvious that if this volume of water is to be diverted from the Mahaweli-ganga at Peradeniya, the Randenigala Victoria

Falls project will have to be abandoned. Pfeifer says so—and it does not need a Pfeifer to say it. Anybody knowing the Mahaweli-ganga can say it. You do not need to be a Kandyan to know it. We have often visited the Kandyan areas and seen the Mahaweli-ganga. 400,000 kilowatts of power cannot be generated. You may generate about 10,000 kilowatts, as in Gal Oya, but at what an enormous cost! Also, this will completely prevent the development of the lower basin from Randenigala up to Trincomalee harbour on either side. Suppose we consider the diversion as necessary and not uneconomical, what is the first stage in the development of the Mahaweli-ganga?

At Randenigala there is an excellent site where the inundated areas are not developed areas. The moment you develop Randenigala you have 200,000 kilowatts of hydro-electricity immediately in one project. The entire lower basin from Randenigala to the mouth of the river—a distance of about 120 miles along the river—will be protected from floods.

At another place the Hon. Minister mentioned that he is going to develop the lower basin of the Mahaweli-ganga at Tammankaduwa for a big livestock farm. How can you have a livestock farm on the lower basin of the Mahaweli-ganga unless you effectively protect it from floods, unless you have irrigation during the dry season?

What is more, one of the biggest problems—none of these people have considered it, but in my view it is one of the fundamental problems that should have been considered—is the possibility of water transport from Minipe to Trincomalee. We have one of the best natural harbours in the world, at least one of the best in Asia. The possibilities of developing the fishing industry and the import-export trade through the Trincomalee harbour are immense. We can develop this river from the Trincomalee harbour up to about Minipe—a distance of 100 miles—so that large boats could navigate it. The fact that

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

large vessels did navigate this river is proved by the existence of a village called Dastota—the village of a thousand boats—about forty miles from the river mouth.

What is the diversion of this river going to cost? Rs. 1,200 million! You are not going to irrigate one acre of land until you have spent about Rs. 1,000 million. The expenditure of Rs. 1,200 million is not for minor channels and subsidiary water channels, but only for the major works in connection with the weir at Peradeniya—the concrete-lined channel that is going to extend for 124 miles, tunnelling, various other devices to get across streams, siphons, bridges across the channel, in all about 300-odd major concrete works. It will take at least ten years after spending the Rs. 1,000 million before you can produce ten grains of rice, and such an enormously expensive scheme is now being pushed through. I find that Mr. Shirley Amerasinghe has gone to New York—probably to get loans for this!

I would like to remind this House of what the same Americans, the same experts, said some time ago when the U.N.P. wanted to find out what can be done in Ceylon. This is what the I.B.R.D. said during the U.N.P. days:

“The best course would seem to be the unheroic one of accepting the fact that floods will occur, abandoning any idea of preventing them by reservoir construction. ... villages especially endangered should, where possible, be re-allocated ...”

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

The Randenigala Scheme was not there during my time—

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am reading out what the American experts said earlier in respect of the same scheme. There may be clever Americans, I do not

deny. I am only trying to show the House how these people, the same engineers, are advising you now and what their position has been in the past. Then the same group of experts, calling themselves the World Bank Mission, says this in page 227 of their report—

“If the main purpose is to avoid importation of fuel, any industrialization programmes will have to be delayed for a good many years, if industrialization is overriding, it will be necessary to construct new thermal plants and accept the necessity for the continued import of fuel for a further period...”

That is the advice they have been following blindly. Not only has a thermal plant been built now with an output of 25,000 kilowatts in Grandpass, but they have also placed an order for another plant of 25,000 kilowatts capacity. Yes, the Government Electrical Department is following that policy now. The World Bank Mission Report goes on to say:

“Ceylon is not provided with an excess of potential water power and the flow of its rivers is very irregular. It is therefore not possible to look to meeting all the island's power needs with hydro-electric plants. Thermal plants will continue to be necessary to supplement the output of the hydro plants and assure a steady total output of power at all times economical utilization of hydro power calls for stand-by thermal plants with an installed capacity of 30 per cent. of the maximum hydro installation.”

Yes, they calculate that 30 per cent. of the total electricity output in this country should be thermal. They consider that thermal plants will be necessary as stand by plants to meet our needs. That means that we have to set apart a considerable amount of money to be invested on capital expenditure on providing 30 per cent. of our total requirements in the form of thermal plants. This will involve enormous, prohibitive costs, which will make industrialization almost impossible in Ceylon.

These pronouncements of World Bank experts are accepted uncritically by the Electrical Department, the Irrigation Department, the Agricultural Department, and held to be sound advice in the best interests

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]
of Ceylon! It is on the same principle, based on a naive acceptance of everything that the Americans say, that the "Peace Corps" has been invited to Ceylon, and its members are now undergoing courses of training on how to teach our Ceylon students. The work in the Education Department is being completely suspended until the new recruits have finished their training in better teaching methods! A big course is being arranged for them at a special school".

I think I have given sufficient indication as to the reactionary and anti-national policy which either the Ministry or various Departments are pursuing in this country.

Having mentioned to you the futility of this diversion scheme which will ruin the electric power potential of this country by 25 per cent., I would describe it by the Sinhalese saying අවුට කඩලා පුටුට හදනවා වගේ. You break down your food store in order to make a lounge in which you can sit comfortably. The Mahaveli-ganga Diversion Scheme amounts to that. You want a Rs. 1,200 million loan at 5 per cent. in order to destroy the electric potential of this river, in order to prevent the development of the water transport system of a river which flows into the biggest natural harbour in Ceylon, one of the best in the world, by which you can have a connection to the water highways of the world. You are destroying all this potential. You are destroying the possibility of irrigating Bintenna area and the left bank in Taman-kaduwa.

It is true that as an afterthought they mention the possibility of irrigating 150,000 acres in the lower basin. But take it from me that they themselves give the warning that it should not be considered that the present Minipe and Allai schemes could always draw water from the diversion source because it will not be sufficient for the needs of the area which they are expected to

irrigate by the diversion. So how can you expect the development of 150,000 acres, when regarding the existing Allai and Minipe schemes they themselves give the warning that they should not have the right to draw water, when necessary, from this scheme? At present, without the diversion, very often, Minipe and Allai do not get sufficient water during dry weather.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That is because of the narrowness of the channel and not due to lack of water. We have just widened the channel.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ආර්. ආ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

How do you get water during high floods?

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

During the South-West Monsoon the channel capacity is not sufficient to give full cultivation to the entire extent. We have altered that. The channel has been widened now.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ආර්. ආ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

But I maintain that the diversion of this volume of water to irrigate about 600,000 acres for two crops will make Mahaveli-ganga completely useless in the entire lower basin for development of hydro-electric power and for the river as a channel for water transport. That I maintain, and I would earnestly request this House to study the Pfeifer Report and, at the same time, get more information regarding the comparative advantages of the various methods. We should at least wait till the full survey report of the Mahaveli-ganga is available before deciding on this

විපර්යාස කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

committed programme of the Minister of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power.

In the Administration Report of the Director of Irrigation he gives a long essay on the benefits of the Mahaveli-ganga diversion. He has not probably seen the Pfeifer Report. I wonder whether even if he has seen it, he will be able to understand it. I cannot believe that he has understood the significance of that Report. Otherwise, he will not make a statement like this :

This is the largest favourable development project ever prepared for Ceylon and it may be said that it is to Ceylon what Aswan Dam is to Egypt.

This officer does not know even the history of the Aswan Dam. The Aswan Dam was nearly ruined by the Americans. The same World Bank experts produced a scheme which was prohibitive. The Soviet experts produced a scheme at about one-third the expenditure and which could be completed in less than one-third the time the Americans wanted. Also, the Americans laid down conditions which would have resulted in the economic enslavement of Egypt to American big business, and they refused to give loans on any other conditions. Finally the Soviet Government stepped in, and they had not only to give the plans and the know-how of the project but also economic aid in order to develop the Aswan Dam. So how can you compare the American Mahaveli-ganga Diversion Scheme with the Aswan Dam project when the United Nations technical expert himself has condemned our scheme as most damaging to the power potential of our country? Your Director may be a resplendent mannequin who would be a credit to any fashion parade in our denationalized Ceylon society, but I do not think he has any capacity to advise us on irrigation methods if this is a statement to which we can put the responsibility on that officer.

I am dealing with certain aspects of the implication which we will have to face in case we take up large

schemes of this nature with American aid, an enormous loan which carries about 5 to 6 per cent interest. Once we accept the loan and start the work we will have to continue with this scheme for at least ten to fifteen years before we can reap any benefit. So we will be tied up to the American policy regarding aid to under-developed countries for the next few years. In this connection it will be necessary for us to remember the recent law passed in August, 1962, by the American Government under the Foreign Aid Bill. You will realize that this Foreign Aid Bill is to be effective from the 1st of January, 1962. And this law states that the American President will suspend any aid to any country whose Government of governmental agencies will nationalize properties belonging to U. S. citizens, or any corporation where the share of the Americans is not less than 50 per cent. Provision has also been made in this Bill that if any country levies discriminatory exactions or imposes restrictive conditions on them and which will not make rapid and reasonable compensation within six months, that all aid to such countries will be suspended. Under those conditions they have the right to suspend any aid given to us if we decide to nationalize any big private enterprise in this country which is owned by the Americans or legislate to protect our national industries.

As you are aware there was a press report recently that the Ministry of Industries had invited the attention of private industrialists that a large American finance company was prepared to finance enterprises in Ceylon producing various consumer goods. Government has, therefore, openly invited foreign vested interests to come to Ceylon promising legislation to protect their vested interests.

The warning of the American Government with regard to suspension of aid has also been served to all Latin American countries. So if America finds that what is resorted to by the Hon. Minister of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping with

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

regard to the oil interests is repeated, the ransom they will hold will be the 1,200 million-rupee project on which you will find they have already spent half, and which you will be compelled to continue. This will mean that you will be completely obstructed and prevented from using any progressive legislation with regard to the development of nationalized industries in order to promote a socialist economy to which the Government is committed—at least in words.

With regard to food production, we are now again being entertained with various exhortations, advice, and slogans; we are having a new food drive. We had the same thing during the war period and when we read recent news items with regard to the food position of Ceylon, it looks as if we are in the midst of the third World War. It looks very much like an emergency food drive. There is no question of a scientific investigation as to whether this sudden food drive we are going to launch will waste our existing undeveloped resources. We have not considered whether this food drive will result in increasing food production or only in creating opportunists who will bring food from the market and produce it at the various Government rallies and *tamashas* as they did during the war period.

Why is it that our food production programme has failed so miserably? We produce only 50 per cent of our staple food. Though an agricultural country we are not self-sufficient in food. There must be something fundamentally wrong in our policy with regard to food production. The production of food in an emergency situation will only exaggerate our difficulties and faults. These are matters which we have to seriously consider before launching out on an emergency food drive.

In most of the countries which I had the good fortune to visit, the method of bringing in new areas under food cultivation is entirely different from what we are doing in Ceylon. In most countries you find

land that is completely uncultivable being developed into cultivable land with the aid of modern science. In the Soviet Union, for instance, the Steppes Region, and the Tundras which were considered uncultivable from time immemorial are now under cultivation. It is the same with the Karakum desert. With the development of science and modern machinery they have developed 90 million acres of land, including the Karakum desert, and this land is now available for cultivation.

In Ceylon, however, the Hon. Minister and his department pride themselves on the fact that jungles, where there is valuable timber and which make a valuable contribution to the climatic condition of this country, are completely devastated and the land is now used for seasonal crops. We do not think in terms of increasing the yield or intensifying the cultivation of the existing area that has been opened up, nor have we considered the question of developing some areas which are considered to be uncultivable. These are matters which we have to seriously consider if our agricultural policy and programme is to serve the needs of the country.

The Hon. Minister is now engaged in opening up further highland areas. He is devastating even the few remaining forests in the wet zone for the purpose of tea cultivation. It is true that we also advocated this at the beginning in order to prove that tea cultivation and rubber cultivation can be successfully done on the basis of co-operatives. We have proved that now. The Hon. Minister recently opened a plantation in Derangala and about 2,000 acres are now under tea cultivation. Each cultivator now cultivates two acres and he gets the full produce. The whole thing is planned and managed by a manager under the directions of the Government Agent. We have that example.

Then do you want to destroy the rest of the forests in order to extend this plan? Is there no alternative? I think there is an alternative staring

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

in our faces. Two years ago the Hon. Minister invited all the Government Agents—I do not know whether it was the Hon. Minister who did it or the Cabinet—to find out the position of the landless unemployed people and to give them employment on cultivated lands. In the Matara District there are 13,000 agricultural families who are landless. I am not speaking of the fishing folk along the sea-coast.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member has taken about an hour for his comments.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கு)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I need another half an hour.

These 13,000 families are without work. The rubber and tea estates in the Morawak Korale alone can absorb 7,000 families. Their programmes have been completely curtailed because of a lack of man—power and so they are not engaged in full production. It has been established that the present maximum yield of 750 pounds of made tea per acre in the Morawak Korale can be stepped up to 4,000 pounds by vegetative cultivation. This has been demonstrated on an estate of a private landowner in that korale. That indicates the labour-absorbing potential in respect of tea lands. But it is on the present maximum yield of 750 pounds that I said 7,000 families can be absorbed in Morawak Korale. What is true of Morawak Korale is true of the Kalutara District, Sabaragamuwa and other districts.

The existing plantations can absorb a large portion of the landless unemployed. But the private planter operates on the basis of maximum profit, not maximum yield and employment. That point is very well illustrated by the case of the Uplands Tea Estates of Ceylon Ltd. which was mentioned by the hon. Member for Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) in the Second Reading Debate. That Company states in its last report that

it is not interested, under present conditions, in stepping up the yield on its tea plantations because, if it does, it will have to incur an expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,000 an acre on building and equipping new factories to process the tea. It of course admits the possibility of stepping up the yield considerably by scientific methods.

So we are in this position that while 13,000 families are starving in this district, the tea estates are not mobilizing the available man-power to increase the yield because the rate of profit does not justify it.

You claim to be marching towards socialism. You speak of solving the problem of unemployment. You will not have many more forests to clear for tea and rubber cultivation. It is the same with regard to opening up new land for paddy cultivation. But actually what is happening is that the poorer the people the less you support them; the richer the people the greater the facilities and opportunities provided for them to look after their affairs. The wet zone is mainly a capitalist economy based on tea, rubber and coconut cultivation. It is true that some capital is necessary to open up land for tea, but tea cultivation is labour intensive; you need about one and a half workers for an acre of tea or three workers for two acres. But rice cultivation in the dry zone is not labour intensive; one family is expected to work five acres. What is happening is that by your present policy you are reproducing poverty in the dry zone. You are lowering the standards of living of the villager because, when he goes to the new area, he lives on a marginal existence. And this whole question of development of new areas is not considered from a scientific point of view, from the angle of solving the social problem, from the angle of sound economic development and unless we completely re-orientate the whole concept of development in the undeveloped areas we will be getting into a worse economic mess rather than solving the problem of food and the budgetary deficits.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

I should like to deal with the Government's attitude to scientific cultivation. We have research stations. One research station is the Illuppalama Dry Farm Research Station. This station existed as early as 1902. Recently, with the New Zealand donation of some Rs. 9 million, this was revitalized and re-organized and now they are carrying on extensive research. As far as I know they have come to this one major conclusion that near a tank-bed where no proper drainage is possible, where there is water-logging you must cultivate rice, in the intermediate area where there is a certain amount of drainage for a certain part of the year you cultivate grass and in the upper regions where there is proper drainage you cultivate cereals. That was known to our ancestors from the time they became a civilized race living on agriculture. Anyway we will give them the benefit of having re-discovered what was known to our ancestors. But this very department does not make use of this elementary knowledge when they open up new land.

There was a project for cotton cultivation in Ridiyagama. When the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) was the Minister he produced an agricultural plan in which there are many praiseworthy and many laudable opinions expressed and preliminary plans laid down. The Department of Agriculture decided to set apart nearly 9,000 acres for cotton cultivation; 1,200 acres for cotton, about 5,000 or 6,000 acres for grass for pasture and another 1,200 acres for rotation of the cotton plantation, 2,400 acres for cotton plantation by rotation alternately. But the research done at Illuppalama, whether the rest of the area should be in grass, whether certain areas are more suitable for rice cultivation, whether certain areas are suitable for other cultivation, all those questions depending on the soil condition were ignored. In the Dry Zone in the Hambantota District the conditions of rainfall and the dry zone conditions are the same as in the Anura-

dhapura District; there are the tanks, there are the tank-beds, there are the areas round the tanks with water-logging, there are the areas outside where chena cultivation and cereal cultivation is possible, but all the findings from this expensive investigation are not made use of apparently when they are doing their own cultivation. So, what is the result?

From 1957 to 1962 after pursuing the big project to overcome obstacles, what has been the sum-total of it? They want a pilot project of 500 acres. From 9,000 acres they have come down to 500 acres. The Soviet experts were asked for a ginning plant with a capacity of 15,000 tons. Imagine, if they lacked the insight to consider the whole question when this request was made! They would have been the laughing stock of the whole world. You want to put up a ginning plant without cotton. It would have been like the sugar factories at Kantalai and Gal Oya—the mills are there but no sugar cane.

Dr. Chandraratne who made the report is now Professor of Agriculture in the Faculty of Agriculture at the Peradeniya University, having failed miserably in carrying out the agricultural policy of this country. Can we imagine how he will be turning out students in agriculture.

I ask the Hon. Minister to look at the cotton project alone. The Soviet experts were invited to Ceylon, they inspected the sites and said that cotton could be grown. The Soviet Union has some of the best experience in cotton cultivation. In fact, some of the world's largest cotton plantations are in Uzbekistan and the best cotton—short staple and long staple cotton—is grown there. But the Soviet experts were never asked for any assistance with regard to the cultivation of cotton here. They were only asked for a ginning plant. Now our Government wants to have a pilot project of 500 acres of cotton, and for ginning about 25 tons. This shows the inefficiency and corruption that exist in the Government and the antipathy for aid from the socialist countries.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

රැස්වීම අ. සා. 4.30 වනතුරු තාවකාලිකව නවත්වනවා.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත්හිටුවන ලදීන්, අ. සා. 4.30ට නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Recently, it was announced that the Hon. Minister was giving out 50-acre blocks in certain areas to the middle-class for the purpose of development—I believe in the Northern Province, some parts of the Southern Province and probably also in the Uva and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

රු. සි. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

In the dry zone.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would like to know on what policy this scheme is based. Does the Hon. Minister consider the middle-class as very rich people who will generously contribute to the welfare of the country? Or, does he consider a 50-acre block to be the maximum economic unit for development in the dry zone? Or else, what is the principle which actuated him to arrive at this unit and then to confine it to the middle-class? That is one aspect of the matter.

On the other hand, does the Hon. Minister actually foresee that there will be three classes stratified in Ceylon for eternity with a richer class at one end, a poorer class at the other end, who will not be able to contribute anything, and between them a middle-class to whom should be given 50-acre blocks? To the poorest class you give only two or three acres. On what policy or principle is this categorizing based on?

I would also like to remind the Hon. Minister that, as a result of parcelling out land in 50 acres and handing them over to the middle class—particularly in areas which are cultivable now and which have heavy forests where valuable timber exists—the Government will be responsible for destroying the forest wealth of the country and subsequently denuding the forests. The middle class may or may not take an interest in the land which they have acquired. Once the forest is exploited and the timber disposed of, it may be left with virgin land; when the forest is cleared, the soil will be adversely affected by the fact that there is no cover and will have no attention paid for soil conservation and scientific cultivation.

The main question is that, when you have forests with good valuable timber which will take several centuries for us to grow and mature, the Government must have a very scientific plan of what are the areas that should not be opened at all but developed for forests. The question of removing timber from the forest without destroying the forest is also a scientific problem which has to be carefully tackled. The forests need as much nurture and cultivation as tea and rubber plantations. That is a matter on which I would like to have some clarification from the Hon. Minister.

With regard to the Forest Department itself, when some hon. Members remarked that some of the staff officers have never visited the forests, the Hon. Minister was rather indignant and challenged that statement.

රු. සි. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I did not challenge the statement. I said that I know that this particular officer goes to the jungle and spends a fair amount of time there.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would only request the Hon. Minister to get an expert on physical fitness and take these staff officers to

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

Galle Face Green. It is not necessary to make them climb hills and penetrate jungles. Make them walk along Galle Face Green and see how many of them are physically fit at the end of it. They are suffering from a disease due to physical atrophy—I do not know whether it is mental atrophy—by sitting in comfortable offices. The tradition has been created for most of these technical officers to remain quill-driving in their offices. This applies not only to the Forest Department but to many other departments, like the Agricultural Department, Irrigation Department and Industries Department. You find this same disease of atrophy due to disuse operating very widely in various departments.

I know it for a certainty that in most places the technical officers who go out do not get down from their cars. The forest overseers, forest guards and forest rangers are the people who go to the jungle. Most of the work is done through contractors; and they select a few favourite contractors. I am informed that some of these contractors were caught bribing, but no action was taken by the officers. These officers like a comfortable job, and very often the villagers have to be paid for some work that they had done but the staff officers neglect their duties. For the convenience of remaining in the towns in which they are stationed, they hand over the money to their forest rangers to pay the forest guards and labourers. There is often extortion and corruption taking place.

Take Colombo, for instance. I think that there are about a dozen staff officers in Colombo. I do not know whether there are wild animals in Colombo to be looked after. There may be wild animals in the Zoo, but why should these officers be in Colombo, when they should be in the areas where the forests are? That is where they should be stationed.

It is not actually a reflection on those officers. Civil Servants are placed as heads of technical departments when there are the technically

trained who should be appointed to those posts. Some Civil Servants may be clever, but they are not geniuses. They may be appointed to assist the head of department, or to formulate or direct policy, but a technical officer should be appointed to head a technical department. This is not peculiar to the Forest Department. It is so in the Agricultural Department. A horticulturist, a botanist or a zoologist would be appointed when there are people with specialist qualifications who are eminently suited for the posts.

Two Germans were recently invited to Ceylon, both experts in agriculture. They handled the soil, and they worked in the field. Their manual capacity and their mental capacity are put to the best advantage. But the officers of the departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power prefer to spend their time in dance halls and beer clubs. To them, their social life and the circles in which they move is everything. They are not concerned about their salary, but about the positions they hold. To them, their jobs are only avenues for creating direct contact between vested interests abroad and local interests, like Car Mart and other firms, which have a monopoly in various chemicals. These firms find it financially advantageous to have such officers. These things should be probed into.

We import hundred million tons of fish, several million tons of vegetables, and even vegetables seeds for distribution among cultivators. These are matters which should make you hide your faces with shame.

Take the Forest Department. You opened up thousands of acres at Kataragama. It was a contractors' paradise. You may have found more supporters for your party, but at what cost?

You opened a thousand acres in the dry zone. The soil is completely wasted after the rains. If you go to plant next year—

விசேஷத் தலைப்பில் பதவி, 1962-63

—காரைக்காலம்

அ. கி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

They will be planted with the north-east monsoon rains this year. That is the only way you can plant.

அ. கி. 4.45

வேலையாடல் பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

What was the need to give outright a thousand acres in Kataragama where there is *nadun*—

அ. கி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

This area was considered to be derelict forest. It was poor jungle, and it was specifically selected for that.

வேலையாடல் பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I agree that was the report you got. A few interested Forest Guards and Forest Rangers may have reported. None of your staff officers did go and inspect the jungle. They got a report. They say this area has no valuable timber. If you make a proper investigation you will find that it is wrong. We know the amount of timber that was sold from these clearings. We got this information at Matara, information to which the Ministers were blind and the Government was blind. What was happening at the Salt project at Hambantota? They were completely ignorant of the corruption. In the Kataragama planting project the corruption is the same.

அ. கி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It is in Tanamalwila.

வேலையாடல் பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

It is the adjoining district. What are they doing? They destroy all the indigenous trees which we know are acclimatized and can grow in Ceylon and import exotic species; they clear the existing valuable timber to plant teak. Have you investigated whether that is the best form of timber for us to cultivate? Teak is not an indigenous tree to Ceylon.

அ. கி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

They have been planting teak in Ceylon for about a century or so and one's experience is that an acre of land planted in teak contains as much timber as 40 acres of ordinary forest. That is the report I have seen prepared by several people over many years.

வேலையாடல் பி. பி. பி. பி. பி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I agree *mookalanas* have never been planted; they have grown, and you have indigenous species. In the Southern Province you have *vamendara*, *tawwenna*, *ubberiya*, *mee* and various other timbers which are indigenous to this country, which grow better. The girth of the trees is much larger. The teak that is grown in Ceylon for the last 100 years is one-third the size of the teak that is grown in Burma and the quality is poor and it takes three to four decades more to mature. That is an accepted fact which the experts cannot deny. You denude the forests. You have not investigated to see whether there is *sapu*, *milla*, *nadun*, *burutha* in these forests which have been cleared. It is the same in the Northern Province and the N. C. P. where you plant teak by removing all the indigenous species. Why do you not use *ubberiya*? Why do you not use *mee* which grows very rapidly and has a girth of 10 to 12 feet which is very good for timber. It is not of high quality as teak but what Ceylon

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

needs is timber that grows quickly and timber that can be treated. There are various chemicals that can be used to make timber more durable than in the past. You need men who are technically trained in the job to formulate and direct a policy. It is no reflection on the officers you have now, Civil Servants. They are asked to do a job. Your policy is wrong.

When I referred to the Fisheries Department I was not making reference to the officer who is now the Director of Fisheries. The experience of one man, a Civil Servant who had 8 to 9 years experience, is completely rejected and you put another man to start from the beginning, to make mistakes and to learn. By the time he gets some experience, our whole industry will be ruined and foreigners will be surrounding our seas and would be exploiting all our valuable fishing potential around Ceylon waters.

I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister to consider not only the question of using indigenous varieties for afforestation but to study the whole problem of afforestation, re-afforestation and preservation of existing forests in a scientific manner. Recently, I think it was decided to undertake the exploitation of *Sinharaja adaviya*. It is true that *Sinharaja adaviya* may have a proportion of trees which could be felled and removed for timber. But what is the method you will adopt? You will open up a road. You will give the contract to a few sharks, who will completely denude the forest. You have not even thought of investigating how it will affect the area, how much soil will be eroded by the removal of these trees from the forest to the nearest spot suitable for transport, how you can avoid damage to the soil, how to reafforest the area, what the effect will be on paddy and other cultivable lands at the bottom of the valley. None of these questions has been considered.

The head of the department is a Civil Servant, to whom the job is a means of gaining social prestige,

mainly because his income depends on his acquired wealth. That is natural. You cannot expect anything more. If there is a technical officer who has been trained in this work and who has to depend on it for his financial and professional security, it will be much better. This is the reason why in Ceylon today there are only four million acres cultivated and 12 million acres in jungle, but there is a scarcity of timber, and we have to import timber. The men who have been technically trained are in Colombo. What do they do? They sell firewood to the public!

The question was raised about the sale of timber. I do not think any other country in the world uses some of the methods that have been adopted here. For instance, here in Ceylon all *nadun* timber is classified in one grade. There is no distinction made between the good timber and the timber of poorer quality. The value of the timber does not depend on the species alone. It depends on the quality of the log. Some logs are very good, others very bad. Some logs produce more timber than other logs. This whole system has given rise to a great deal of racketeering. The chosen few are able to get the best logs, while the rotten logs go to the less favoured people but at the same price.

Once the forests are exploited, the sale of the timber is done most unscientifically and uneconomically and in a way which no commercial enterprise will think of resorting to.

I think in Ceylon we have devoted about three million acres to forestry, but the majority of the staff officers are stationed in Colombo. If these areas are to be developed properly you may need more staff. But what is the use of more staff if they are to be kept in Colombo? Most of them will be in Colombo while the others will be in centres such as Galle, Jaffna and Batticaloa, and they will go for inspections only along the tarred road.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

Has the Government given its mind to the fact that there are several varieties of quick growing timber that we can make use of, such as *ginisappu*, *lunumidella*, *albizzia* etc. These quick growing timber have various kinds of uses which can be exploited. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition points out, soft wood can be hardened. With the new chemicals that are now available such wood can be protected from attacks by insects. But the trouble is that there is no proper plan or programme whereby these quick growing timber can be grown and utilized in the best interests of the country. It is very essential that we have a proper scientific programme if we are to become self-sufficient in our timber needs.

Take our plywood factory. About five years ago I was able to obtain plywood doors for a small extension that I had to make to my old house. But last year they refused to give supplies of such material. They said that they had been instructed not to do so because they cannot cope with the orders for the construction of chests and various other commercial articles. They are unable to provide any plywood for other purposes, for decorative purposes, and so on. Some of the *nadun* and *burutha* plywood they have produced is of excellent quality. Why should we go on importing some of these artificial boards which are not so decorative and not of such a good quality? In the case of plywood made with *burutha*, there is a shortage of supplies because there is no proper supply of raw material to the factory.

Another fact the Ministry has failed to realize is this. About six to seven tons of waste wood is being burnt at the Gintota Plywood Factory. They burn it because they say it is a nuisance. They have never heard, these experts in the department, that a hardboard factory, if sited near the plywood factory, could make very profitable use of the waste wood that is now being burnt. The waste wood will make good raw material for a hardboard factory. You

have been careering all over the country to try and site a hardboard factory, while the waste wood at the Gintota Plywood Factory is just being burnt and sent up in smoke! The best raw material for feeding a hardboard factory is being burnt every day at the plywood factory. We have been clamouring for an extension of the plywood factory to take in a hardboard plant. A simple reorganization on those lines will enable us to produce good quality hardboard at minimum cost. You can have a hardboard factory at minimum cost to the country, but nothing is done! The final processing is the same, both for plywood and hardboard. A co-ordination of these two factories is all that is necessary to produce all the hardboard we need. But with the super-efficient Civil Servant that you have at the head of your administration—

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරඹ ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The plywood factory does not come under this. He is only for the forests.

අ. හා. 5

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඩී. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ගේ. ඉ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

There, that is the whole trouble with the running of industries in our country! These officers in different departments are not working in different countries. They are all working for the benefit of this country. Are they not nationals of this country interested in the welfare and development of this country? The Minister says that the Conservator of Forests is looking after the forests. Is he not failing in his duty if he does not give sensible advice as to where a hardboard factory can be most economically sited? Do we not expect sensible, responsible, officers of the country to proffer such advice? I am not singling out any single individual. But this is the affliction that is bringing this country to the point of complete bankruptcy.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

This is the mentality that the Hon. Minister is encouraging among officers in his departments. He says that he has nothing to do with the plywood factory, that it is not his problem to advise as to how the waste wood at the plywood factory could be used for a hardboard factory. Is this how we should set about exploiting our forest resources? If there are such officers in the Forest Department can we hope to be self-sufficient in our timber needs? Can we make any headway if raw materials that can be advantageously used are just burnt up as waste matter? Your business is not merely to say, "I supply the raw material. I have nothing more to do. I have my dancing engagement. I have my beer-drinking party engagement. I cannot be bothered about other matters regarding hardboard and plywood factories." You seem to be encouraging this sort of mentality among your own officials. I do not think I would say very much more about the Forest Department.

We import about Rs. 100 million worth of fish products into Ceylon every year. This has been growing steadily. But if you read the Reports—I do not want to weary the House by quoting from the Reports—you will find that none of the fundamental problems has been efficiently tackled. What the Government has succeeded in doing is to get an officer as a scapegoat, put the whole blame on him and avoid responsibility altogether. The Ministry has absolved itself of the responsibility for this whole thing, put the entire blame on the Director of Fisheries and thinks the matter has been settled because the Director of Fisheries has been transferred. His experience of 8 to 9 years has been lost. I would therefore suggest very seriously that the Minister do appoint a committee or commission immediately to inquire into the working of some of his own departments like the Fisheries, Forest, Irrigation and Electrical Departments, because the colossal inefficiency, the colossal corruption,

colossal pressure and undue influence brought by interested parties make it quite patent that all your departments are functioning against the national interest.

Take the Fisheries Department. Tuna fish is now bought for 50 to 60 cents a pound when the world market price is 25 to 30 cents. We pay double the world market price. We buy our tuna fish from the Japanese or from Vincent Fernando or Ocean Food and Trade Co., and another company whose name I forget. But have we ever seriously tried to develop tuna fishing ourselves? The fact is that the Ministry has no policy and it puts the blame on a scapegoat, the Director. He was not given proper encouragement; he was not given proper assistance. Research Assistants have not been appointed. A Research Assistant was appointed only last year. Till last year the post was not filled. No provision was made.

Before you draw up a scheme for fishing, you must first of all have some idea of the facilities, the fishing harbours available. The nature of the fishing boat that you introduce must be in accordance with the harbour facilities that you are developing. The position with regard to the developing of fishing is the same as the position with regard to the cotton growing industry and the sugar factories.

The sugar factories were planned without relation at all to the raw material available, the production of raw material, and the machinery is therefore idling. A ginning plant was to be installed without any relation to the problem of growing cotton. Fortunately, that was not implemented, because the Soviet experts had foresight and wanted the plans for the cultivation of cotton perfected in the first instance before they agreed to put up the ginning plant.

In regard to the question of fisheries what is it that is happening? What are you going to do in the Galle harbour? What is most feasible in the Galle harbour—trawler or tuna

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කුරක සහාය

fishing? What is the size of the harbour you will build? What is the most economical size to build? Is Galle harbour the most suitable place meteorologically, that is, according to season, or is it the Trincomalee harbour, which is one of the finest harbours in the world? In this matter we should not go on loyalty to any region.

၆၇၃ ခု. ခု. ၄ ခု.

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The harbours were selected on the advice of certain experts from Japan before 1959. The Fisheries Department came under my Ministry in 1960. This advice was obtained and accepted, and the recommendation was that, next to Mutwal the other suitable places were Galle, Trincomalee and Kankasanturai. Those are the three harbours recommended. I cannot tell you off-hand what the reasons were, but there were reasons for making this recommendation which had been accepted and agreed to before 1960. And we are just building to those specifications.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Whatever it is, I can say this. When you speak of the Japanese Government it really means the Japanese capitalist interests, because Japan has no state enterprise. All the Japanese experts who came to you are men who are in private companies and corporations. The Government there lends the services of people who are in Japanese fishing companies. The experts that these companies employ are sent to Ceylon. If you have not realized it you can take it from me that the Japanese fishing vested interests will not join in giving you the proper advice because it will, apparently, undermine their own monopoly in the Indian waters.

ගරු සි. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I have realized it. I understand

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The Hon. Minister says he has realized it. A moment ago he said that on the advice of the Japanese experts he selected the harbours.

ଗୁରୁ ଛ. ପି. ଓ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I did not say that. They were all fixed up some time back.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ග්‍ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Then was it not your duty to scrap the plan and start anew to get better advice?

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I personally think that the proposal to take up Galle, Trincomalee and Kankesanturai harbours is linked up with the other developments proposed in those three places for other purposes. For example, Kankesanturai is to be developed because of the cement industry. Galle is a natural port; apart from it being developed for fishing, it has to be improved as a harbour. That is how these projects were linked up. I see no reason to change them.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would be the happiest person to see the Galle harbour being developed, because I am from the Southern Province and I have been educated in Galle. Development of it is very essential, but it must be done on modern methods to give you the maximum efficiency. The mere investment of capital in a harbour will not give you the desired results. It is, therefore, necessary that you should have a comprehensive picture of the whole scheme.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

Japan is having a tuna base in Penang. South Africa is having a base not very far from here, at the other end of Madagascar. America is developing tuna fishing in the Pacific. Australia is now interested in encroaching on the Indian Ocean. Britain and Japan have joined together and they are exploiting the possibility of basing a big tuna centre in the Maldives. In a few years Ceylon will be surrounded by foreign interests and all our fishing wealth in deep sea fishing will be exploited by them. And by the time we think of starting the industry we will find that other people have firmly established themselves in the oceans, and it will be impossible for us to compete with them economically in the fishing enterprise in our waters. Are we going to have a fishing harbour in Galle which will give harbour facilities to big boats or for ships of small tonnage? Is it possible to get aid from any country outside the Japanese circle?

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. ජී. ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I wish to point out that aid for the fishing industry has been offered from Yugoslavia. There is an agreement to supply some trawlers, but I am not sure whether it has been signed or not. The supply of one trawler has been specifically authorized and I think there is an agreement to supply four more trawlers to be paid for in five annual instalments.

Another country which has offered aid is the United Kingdom which has offered a mother ship with four catchers. They say that three or four units like that will suffice to meet the entire dry fish supply of this country. They will catch the fish and make dry fish in the boat itself. This offer is being investigated by the Economic Division of the Treasury.

The third offer is from West Germany. They say that they will investigate the possibilities of the Galle Harbour for deep-sea fishing and to use two-ton fishing boats in

the coastal waters where our *orus* normally fish and they will compete with the *orus* for the fish.

An agreement has been signed with Yugoslavia for one trawler and the German offer is to investigate the possibilities of developing the facilities in Galle Harbour and how to make best use of it for fishing purposes.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාච්ඡි. ජී. ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am very grateful for the information that the Hon. Minister has given us. This is all the more reason why we should be extremely careful as to the steps we take in regard to accepting these offers. The Hon. Minister did not give us the details of the British offer. I think this offer came from a gentleman called Kendall who evolved a project involving about £240 million sterling.

This gentleman, Kendall, is not known in the fishing world as a responsible person except that he is an agent of the Chase Manhattan Bank of U. S. A. This gentleman is interested in selling material to us while keeping to themselves 30 or 40 per cent. of the shares of the company they are going to float. We will be bound to them to buy the dry fish that they are going to sell us at a price fixed by them. They are going to fish in our waters, two-thirds of the capital will be provided by us but the Kendall Company will control the enterprise. We are compelled to buy all the equipment and material from them although we might be able to get them cheaper in the world market.

I should like to know why there is such an anxiety on the part of the Hon. Minister or the Ministry officials to embrace this assistance from foreign sharks to fish in our waters.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. ජී. ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The offers that were made have been referred to the Economic Division of the Treasury for investigation.

—කාරක සහාය

ଗୁରୁ ଶି. ପି. ଓ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

We have asked for F. A. O. aid to develop our fishing industry and also to provide us with technical staff.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

We must be intelligent enough to make use of people without blindly depending on them. Why cannot we have an independent investigation? Why cannot we ask one of our experts to go and see the fishing harbours in Poland, a country that has offered us not only fishing boats but even ships for our merchant fleet, a country that has offered to build for us a workshop at Trincomalee to turn out small boats? Countries like Poland have over centuries developed an advanced fishing industry. They have no vested interests; they have no interest in exploiting our resources for their benefit. They are interested in offering us their technical skill and also economic aid to develop our country. What prevents the Government from finding out whether there are alternative methods which are preferable for the development of our fishing industry? I particularly mentioned the Soviet Union and Poland because these are countries which have made us specific offers. On the other hand, knowing very well that the Japanese will not give us their knowledge, we invite Japanese experts to report—

ଗରୁ ଛି. ପି. ଓ ଛିଲ୍‌ସ,

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The Government calls for tenders.
That is how it happened.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

But Yugoslavia has good experience in ship-building, not in deep-sea fishing. They have enough fish near their coast, and they concentrate on fishing near the coast, not in deep-sea fishing. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, Poland and the Scandinavian countries are used to deep-sea fishing. They have developed their deep-sea fishing industry to a very high degree. For the first time I have heard that West Germany, a continental country, has experience in deep-sea fishing.

It is not a question of calling for tenders. I would ask the Minister to get a technically qualified officer to make a complete survey of the experience available in various countries. If you want Yugoslavia to develop our tuna and deep-sea fishing, they cannot do it. They can help us in trawler-fishing in the Wedge Bank.

ಗು. ಪಿ. ದಿ. ೩ ಜುಲೈ

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That was done years ago.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයො.

(திரு. ம. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොக்டර් எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am blaming the Government. It is the same Government that functioned then. Both claim to follow the same Bandaranaike policy.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The Soviet offer, made about four years back, was an offer of fishing trawlers and a research vessel. After discussion of details in 1958 it was found not feasible to accept it.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොக்டර් எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am asking you to re-investigate why it was not considered feasible.

Now you have found that the Japanese are dangerous—

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

What I said was that the Government for several years asked Japan for aid in tuna fishing, but it did not come. I would now draw your attention to the fact that just as the Pfeifer Report has been rejected off-hand without any discussion and without any information to the Ministries so also probably the fisheries research offer made by the Soviet Union has been rejected without going into the merits of the question.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I shall look into that.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොக்டර් எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would request also that the Government should consider this matter and pay immediate attention to the

present plight of the fishermen some of whom have been supplied with mechanized boats and the others who are using the traditional, un-mechanized, ancient type of boat. Those who have been given the mechanized boats are called upon to pay instalments of Rs. 500 which is prohibitive.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That has been changed now.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොக்டර් எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

This is what I saw at Matara yesterday. There is a garage for motor repairs by the bank of the river and in that garage there were over a dozen boats lying there for repairs. These people are at the mercy of the mechanic who works in the garage. As far as I know that mechanic has no experience and is not competent to repair motor boats. The Government has not provided any facilities whatever for the repair and servicing of these boats. And when a boat needs repairs it cannot be beached; there is no protection or shelter for it; there is no harbour. By the time the repairs to the motor is effected the woodwork has perished and the boat becomes unseaworthy. The boat is left in the open exposed to the hot sun and the moisture during rain and the deterioration of wood under tropical conditions is something which hardly needs mentioning.

If you cannot provide harbour facilities for these boats, at least you can provide beaching facilities. In India in many places they do not have harbours for mechanized boats but when the boats return they are dragged on to the shore by means of winches; it can be done even by hand-operated winches. If you at least provide for the boats to be beached you will solve that problem. No investigation has been done and no survey has been made of the problems that require to be solved.

விசேஷக் கெடுதல்கள் பற்றி, 1962-63

—காரக சபை

With regard to the question of harbours, I would like to mention that Ceylon has a multiplicity of rivers. Every river mouth is a potential fisheries harbour.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That is what we are doing now. In all the drainage schemes, we are constructing groynes for the purpose of keeping the river mouth open and thus providing fisheries harbours. You will see them being constructed at the Ambalangoda and Bentara rivers now.

வேலையாடீஸ் டீ. ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I wonder whether the whole problem of safe entry into the river mouth has been studied.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

At Ambalangoda the depth of the water is about two feet or so more than that of the boat. That is what we have been advised.

வேலையாடீஸ் டீ. ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Now that mention has been made of the construction at the Ambalangoda lagoon, I would like to ask whether the problem of salt water extrusion has been tackled satisfactorily, whether facilities for a harbour are being provided, and whether the problems arising out of the sea water mixing with the brackish water will be completely exterminated.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Even the problem of prawns and eels that breed in the sea and come into the fresh water to grow, has

been looked into. A good part of the salt water extrusion work at Ambalangoda has been completed by a co-operative society. A sluice through which the prawns and eels can go has also been completed.

வேலையாடீஸ் டீ. ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I will not keep the House any longer on that subject. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister has seriously inquired into the causes of our crop failures in the past. There has been a disastrous failure in potatoes. I am told that last year about Rs. 24 million worth of potatoes had to be imported.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I will answer that. I got all the crop schemes investigated by the various planning committees represented by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, of the Department of Planning and the Treasury. There were no outsiders on those committees. These committees have looked into all those schemes and they have found certain mistakes. In the case of potatoes, somebody had thought they could be grown four seasons a year. The committees have reported on the availability of the land, the height required, the diseases that destroy potatoes, like the one which destroyed the potato crop in Ireland where more than a million people died of starvation as a result of the crop failure. Similarly, they have looked into the cultivation of chillies.

கி. பி. டி. ரூ. குணவர்தன

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

The question was about potatoes.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It has been looked into. You cannot grow potatoes for two seasons indefinitely. All crops have been

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා]

looked into. In the case of chillies, a table has been worked out as to how many pounds of green chillies are required for a pound of dried chillies, the extent of land available, and so on.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

What is the position with regard to potatoes? How many acres are under cultivation? When do you expect to reach self-sufficiency?

අ. නා. 5.30

ශ්‍රී. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I cannot answer them off-hand. I think more or less one thousand acres have been developed for planting potatoes in the Nuwara Eliya District. I also got Horton Plains investigated to find out how much land could be opened up there. I ordered that several acres in the Maskeliya area and some parts of Ratnapura District be investigated. But I can say that we have fairly well investigated the Nuwara Eliya District.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(ඩොක්ටර් ආර්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I would have accepted the Hon. Minister's explanation if we were living in Robinson Crusoe's island where trial and error was the only method available. In Ceylon we do not need trials, we do not need errors. Potatoes have been developed as a major crop in many countries of the world. In all these countries they have overcome all these diseases. The Hon. Minister now says that the department, through a process of trial and error, going from one blunder to another, has come to a position of indefiniteness and is even now not sure whether potatoes can be grown.

ශ්‍රී. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It is sure of that.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(ඩොක්ටර් ආර්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

That assurance is worthless to me, judging from its past reputation. Today we have to import fruits, vegetables, vegetable seeds, potatoes

ශ්‍රී. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

In fact, one of the German technicians working there, an expert, is on the production of vegetable seeds. A special farm, about 20 acres in extent, is being opened up in Nuwara Eliya for raising vegetable seeds, vegetables like carrots, leeks, cabbages—all imported from various countries, mostly from Japan and some from U. S. A. Last year, we started opening up a seed station for raising seeds, and we got down two German experts: one for potatoes and the other for raising vegetable seeds. It was only started last year.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(ඩොක්ටර් ආර්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The Hon. Minister must concede, at least now, in this year of grace One Thousand Nine hundred and Sixty Two, that with the help of some foreign experts we are realizing the need, ability, capacity and possibility of getting vegetable seeds. In other words, it means that until 1962 the officers of the department were unable to tackle these problems. Therefore, you must get rid of them. Get some technical experts, people who have experience in agriculture, people who are trained in agriculture. You can select the men, if you have the time.

விசேஷ கௌரவப் பதவி, 1962-63

—காரைக்காலம்

I know that the Hon. Minister, now that he has been burdened with the Ministry of Finance, will not be able to go into these questions and formulate a policy. He will have to depend blindly on the various reports that he gets from various people. I know his plight. But that does not help us. It is no consolation for us to find him in a most unenviable position. On his own explanation, we find that all our charges are proved to the hilt.

In forestry, fisheries, agriculture, vegetable production, horticulture—in everything—we want you to realize that a new approach is necessary. More capable younger men, who have shown capabilities of tackling the problems of agriculture, should be given the due responsibilities. What you have done—not only during this Government but also during earlier Governments—through the policy of this department—

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I must say that the Department of Agriculture came into this Ministry only in 1960.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I am speaking of the agricultural policy of our country. If bad practices have been inherited from the past, that is no justification to continue them. That is the very reason why they should be changed. As a result of the policy of this department your genuine experts have been driven away. Your best expert, Dr. Ponnampereuma, is now in the Philippine Islands. The policy of the department is such that there is no place for genuine men.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I think that he got a very good offer there.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I tell you it is not the money that took him there. It is the lack of encouragement and appreciation.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I have not met the gentleman myself.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

You have now appointed a committee to explore the North Central Province to find out whether cotton can be grown. One of the conscientious officers in the committee was a headache to the other officers because of his conscientiousness; and the scheme put forward for this committee can therefore be rejected as worthless.

Even before your time, an excellent officer by the name of Dr. Holmes had to leave because his scientific knowledge was not appreciated. He was a conscientious worker but he was not encouraged.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

He was appointed by the Public Service Commission on one year's probation. I think that is what annoyed him.

செ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

I will not accept this libel on that officer though it comes from the mouth of a Minister.

It was because of the policy of having non-technical men at the head that he left. The value of such a man was not appreciated. He is the last man who would have considered filthy lucre as the only thing of value to pursue in life.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

There are many more things to be said of various departments, but I do not want to take up too much time of the House. I will only mention a few.

Take the post of Director of Social Services. The most senior man in the Department, Dr. R. L. Thiruchelvam was not appointed Director. They wanted a more efficient person from outside, perhaps because they thought that the Social Services Department, if it is not properly managed, would upset the tranquility and economy of the country.

The Department of Electrical Undertakings is one which needs proper reorganization. I would not be exaggerating when I say that you have appointed a congenital idiot, an assistant, who was not even the most senior man: Mr. Swan.

This department has not lived up to expectations. The distribution of electricity to the Southern Province will go only up to Galle, and that too is not quite definite. Even now, they have made provision only for the main cable to be drawn. The 33 KW line for distribution to the various lines en route has not yet been thought of.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It is part of the Stage IIB Scheme of Laksapana.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ආර්. ආ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

By using that *manthram* Stage IIB, you do not solve the problem of supplying power to nearly two million people who live between Balangoda and Kalutara.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිරු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

How long have you taken on Stage 2B?

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It was started last year, and it is under construction now. There is a power line of 132 kilowatts going over I believe Balangoda, Pelmadulla, Deniyaya and Akuressa.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ

(දොරාදර් ආර්. ආ. වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

If you had this line constructed by now, would you have diverted electricity?

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

There is a time schedule and a particular programme. For example, the tunnel and the power line have to be prepared by the foreign experts who have been working for several years on Stage IIB of the Laksapana Scheme. I have not interfered with the construction of the different stages of the plan, and they have been acting according to that plan.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිරු. ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

විදුලි බලය ගන්නට පස්සෙ තවත් අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් යනවා, ඒකට කම්බි අදින්න.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I think it is going to be done. The power lines would be available when the power is available in Stage IIB. I must say in fairness to the experts this is the basis on which the time schedule is drawn. The power is available.

I maintain, in spite of what the Minister has to say, that before they thought of this very laudable project of supplying electricity to selected rural areas the distribution of current

விசேஷக் கெடுதலுடன் பணம், 1962-63

—கூடுதல் பணம்

to the main towns of the Southern Province was a much more urgent and essential project and that should have been the first to be done even after connecting Gal Oya with the common grid. They have not thought it necessary to divert certain of the electric potential now available to Matara and Galle.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The generating capacity at Gal Oya, they say, is hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the areas already connected.

வெடனாபாரசீய டீ. ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

All this advertisement and publicity about the wonderful Gal Oya connection to the general grid and the wonderful achievement of Gal Oya under American construction now, in the mouth of the Minister himself, is hardly anything noticeable.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

You are not implementing the full output.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Now it is linked up.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

You have not installed the other two generators.

வெடனாபாரசீய டீ. ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Two turbines have not been installed.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Originally only two generators were installed when two more could be installed.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Two generators were installed with provision to instal another two.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The aid we have got from Canada is for the installation of two extra generators, turbines and the link, and I think the Canadians very correctly put up the link first because even with the two generators that were working the consumption in the Eastern Province was not sufficient to keep both generators working full time. Therefore they quite correctly installed that and these generators had to be made. The Canadian Government placed the order for making the two generators in Canada and meanwhile put up the link. The current already being generated there is being used and now the two generators are to be installed. I would not be surprised if the two generators have come. They cannot be bought from a shop ready-made.

வெடனாபாரசீய டீ. ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்கிரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Is this a story we can believe? Ceylon started the Hydro-Electric Scheme in 1913 I think.

ஹெ. சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

In 1921.

விவரணை கையெழுத்தான, 1962-63

—கூடுதல் பதிலை

வேலையாடல் உள். ஸ். ஸ். வினாயகம்

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Because of the First World War they had to postpone it. The project was started in 1913. Even if they started in 1921, till 1962 forty years have gone and we produce only 50,000 KW of hydro-electric power.

பி. டி. டி. குணவர்தனம்

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தனம்)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

How many years will it take to get the two generators from Canada?

வேலையாடல் உள். ஸ். ஸ். வினாயகம்

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

The Minister is now explaining the delay. Is this not an admission of the utter inefficiency of the Electrical Department? India is now building the plant to construct turbines of 500,000 KW capacity. The Minister says it takes years to buy turbines in the open market and instal at Gal Oya.

ஹெ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ ஸ். பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The agreement was signed with the Canadian Government to supply them. They have already put up the link but they have not installed the two generators as yet. I would not blame Canada for that.

வேலையாடல் உள். ஸ். ஸ். வினாயகம்

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Is that the only place from where you can buy turbines? Are they produced only in Canada?

பி. டி. டி. குணவர்தனம்

(திரு. டட்லி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

The agreement with Canada was drawn up before 1956—Canadian aid for the link.

டி. டி. 5.45

வேலையாடல் உள். ஸ். ஸ். வினாயகம்

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

Not very far from Ceylon in South India the Nevaly Scheme contract was signed in 1960 for generation of 350,000 KW of electricity by using lignite which is available in South India. The first unit of 50,000 KW went into operation last April. The contract was signed in 1960 by the Soviet Union. Have you no men who can give you newspaper information? If Canada takes so long to send two turbines for 5,000 KW for Gal Oya, can you not investigate how they are doing it in the neighbouring country? Have you not got any sense of adventure? If you can adventure out to the U. S. A., can you not adventure out to socialist countries, to Czechoslovakia, which has far more hydro-electricity potential in relation to its size than the U. S. A., to the Soviet Union, to Poland, to Yugoslavia, and find out whether you can get machinery there much cheaper and much quicker? Have the officers in your department ever given you that advice?

ஹெ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ ஸ். பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The machinery from Canada is not being bought with aid. The link and the two generators are free. Canada offered it to us.

வேலையாடல் உள். ஸ். ஸ். வினாயகம்

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்கம்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

So you are waiting the whole time with open arms for charity. That is the national honour that you have. You have to wait till somebody offers it as charity, delay the installation of the turbine until you get it as pooja.

ஹெ. பி. டி. டி. டி.

(கௌரவ ஸ். பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Up to that date it had not been done, and when we were on Stage IIB this offer was made. Surely, you will

விசேஷ கெட்டுப் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக சபை

not ask us to reject the offer from Canada and to obtain it from some particular source ?

வேலையாடீய் உஃ. ஸ். வி. வி. வி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

My point is this : After you came into power, if you built the Paruswella dam near Kitulgala across the Kelani-ganga, you would have had 100,000 kilowatts in order to supply the entire needs of Ceylon.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It was after we came into power that we got the Russian Government's aid to investigate the Kelani-ganga, and they recommended this reservoir. The report is being considered by the Cabinet now. Actually, the plan was prepared after this Government came into power. I am not giving this as an excuse.

சி. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. டி. பி. ரு. குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

How long were you suppressing it ?

அ. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Not at all.

சி. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. டி. பி. ரு. குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

You promised to table it within a week.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Before the Government authorized it—it has been printed—I placed one copy in the Library of the House and another in the Library of the Senate.

வேலையாடீய் உஃ. ஸ். வி. வி. வி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

You published the American Report.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The American Report came much earlier and it was published.

வேலையாடீய் உஃ. ஸ். வி. வி. வி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

What about the Malwatu-Oya Report.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சி. டி.

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I shall tell you about that. I have got that Report. I will have that published, too.

வேலையாடீய் உஃ. ஸ். வி. வி. வி.

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

As I mentioned earlier, an order has been placed for machinery to be installed at Grandpass with a firm which was not the lowest tenderer. The tender was about Rs. 2 million more for the boiler and about Rs. 2 million more for the turbine. I am speaking from memory. This tender was accepted on the basis that the whole running cost was less than the running cost of machinery the other firm was prepared to supply. This is a very suspicious explanation that has been given to justify the contract being given to a higher tenderer, especially in view of the fact that the diesel oil, sold now in competition with Russian oil, has come down in price to such an extent that all the calculations have become of no value.

Another generator of 25,000 kilowatts capacity is to be installed, and I understand—I do not know how far I am right—that the contract has been given to this same firm at a very high price, much higher than the price of

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

other machinery that is available. You have not even the inquisitiveness to investigate the possibility of getting this machinery from a socialist country, as has been done in South-India. An Electrical Department which has all this time been conspiring to suppress the report of a genuine expert is capable of doing anything. And when the Director leaves, you appoint in his place a man who has not shown any capabilities for the post or for tackling the problems. But there are more experienced and capable men in the department itself. The Social Services Department have appointed a person from outside, denying the privilege to the experienced men in that department. In the Electrical Department there are efficient officers who have shown their capabilities but they are not selected for their efficiency. If service conditions are almost the same, you appoint a person of efficiency. That is the way you get over stagnation. But there is stagnation all over the place. The Ministry is not interested and does not realize the problem involved. They allow conditions to remain the same. They do not allow these things to be exposed. That is the main reason behind all this reluctance to introduce efficient men and methods.

Take the Salt Commission's Report. It has not yet been tabled in this House. It will not be presented until they have suppressed all possible evidence and then it will result in a deadlock. You will not take the trouble to interfere in your departments and appoint capable persons because they have agreed to do the dirty deeds the International Monetary Fund has said you must do, namely, that you must not carry on with a progressive policy in regard to the price at which electricity is to be made available in this country. The I. M. F. want electricity rates to be maintained at a high level so that our industries may not develop.

The I. M. F. are looking forward to your setting up an Electricity Board over which they anticipate, eventually, they will have control. There

is a Bill to be moved in this House to convert the Electrical Department into a Board. The main purpose is to appease them and to satisfy the conditions laid down by the World Bank and to further this country's economic slavery to the American imperialists and to continue such slavery. The purpose is to organize uneconomic, expensive electrical projects through the World Bank. You have accepted the conditions laid down by the World Bank with regard to the policy governing electricity tariffs. You have agreed to their proposal to provide for thermal stand-by plants to the extent of 30 per cent. of our total electrical power. You have accepted their policy of the destruction of the Randenigala hydro potential. That is not a matter of concern for you. You have agreed, as I pointed out, to have thermal plants and have thus committed this country to the importation of diesel oil for thermal production. In the midst of all this you have invited this so-called Peace Corps from America to create the necessary climate so that you sell out this country to American vested interests and prevent real development taking place in this country—real development of power, irrigation, river resources and fisheries.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

The hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) has made a very lengthy contribution covering a number of subjects and providing very useful information and a great deal of food for thought for the Hon. Minister. I do not propose to traverse all that ground. I merely wish to deal with one particular aspect of the activities coming under the Minister, namely, land utilization. Before I get on to that, I, who rarely agree with the hon. Member for Akuressa, must confess that I do agree as regards the relative merits of the Randenigala reservoir and the Maha-

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

weli Diversion Scheme. However, I will adduce my reasons for my preference later.

Now I heard the Minister interrupt the hon. Member for Akuressa to say that this Three-Year Programme was practically the same as the Ten-Year Programme.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරඹ ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Sections only.

අ. ආ. 6

ඩඩ්ලි සෙනානායක මයා.

(කිතු. උද්ගිරි ජෙනරායක)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I propose to show him that it is completely different and that it leaves a tremendous void on a very important matter, namely, land development and utilization.

The Ten-Year Programme which I have with me—we rarely read these books that are presented to us but sometimes we find the time to do so—speaks on page 237 of the land opened up under the major schemes :

Up to the end of 1957 slightly over 500,000 acres had been provided with irrigation under various major works.

Now, that is a statement of fact in the Ten-Year Plan. Then it goes on to deal with the particular major irrigation schemes that the Ten-Year Plan envisages for the future. On page 238 it says :

In the period under consideration in addition to continuation works under the Gal Oya Scheme work will commence on at least five Multi-purpose Schemes. These are : (1) Mahaweli Ganga Diversion Scheme, (2) the Walawe Ganga Scheme, (3) the Malwatu Oya Scheme, (4) the Mahaweli Ganga Basin Scheme and (5) the Kelani Ganga Scheme.

Obviously, the Ten-Year Plan contemplates a good deal of work on major irrigation schemes. Looking at the Short-Term Three-Year Implementation Programme, I find that there is tremendous criticism of those schemes—I shall deal with that later—that those schemes are capital

intensive and therefore we should not think of them ; that those schemes have not yielded the proper returns and, therefore, we must think in terms of some substitute for the major irrigation schemes. We have a suggestion on page 137 as regards the substitute. I am reading from the Short-Term Implementation Programme :

There is therefore an urgent need to evolve some new method of opening up the Dry Zone at a more rapid pace and at less cost, as it will otherwise be necessary to discount the possibility of any significant contribution from new lands in the Dry Zone to our immediate problems of economic development.

Then it goes on to say :

This however is on patterns of land use and management difficult of application within the present pattern of peasant colonization. The findings of this Institute are not conclusive, but they indicate a strong possibility of profitable large-scale mechanized farming on a diversified basis in the Dry Zone.

Government has, therefore, decided to introduce immediately a pilot project for commercial cultivation on the basis of the system of mixed farming evolved at the Dry Zone Research Institute.

Now, obviously, if we take these two reports together, we find that these schemes are criticized in the Three-Year Implementation Programme as schemes unsuitable in the particular circumstances that we find ourselves ; that we are short of capital ; these schemes are capital intensive as opposed to being labour intensive ; also, the returns hitherto have not been as expected or satisfactory and, therefore, we are turning, in the Three-Year Programme, to a definitely new approach to the cultivation of the Dry Zone. The pattern is indicated and you are substituting all these major schemes with a pilot project.

Is that what you intend doing ? If you say you are going to have a new approach according to your Three-Year Programme you will not get results in years to come. You are starting with a pilot project. What are the results you are going to expect ? How many more years are you going to take over them ?

பிசுப்தன கெபுலிபன் பன்ன, 1962-63

—காரக கலாவ

[விலி சேனநாயக மல.]

I would wish to deal with some of the criticisms levelled against certain of these schemes that have been started. It is true that many lessons were learnt; it is true that money may have been spent which might well have been saved otherwise; but let us take our minds back to the picture that prevailed in the dry zone then. And before we do so let us also realize the picture that appears to us in the wet zone.

The wet zone from a certain point of view is agriculturally developed—one cannot gainsay that fact—on certain lines to a very satisfactory extent. We have our tea, rubber and coconut plantations and a certain amount of rice cultivation. It is true that we can intensify production in those areas. A certain amount of effort in that direction without so much investment of capital may give undoubtedly very satisfactory returns. But what are the problems facing us today? Is it merely the question of stepping up production alone? Is not the question of the pressure on land also an acute problem?

I am sure all hon. Members of this House will agree with me that in the Western Province and parts of the Southern Province there is a good deal of pressure on the land. Our concentration of population is mainly confined to these two provinces. I do not say that an outlet for the excess population can mainly be found by opening up new land. We know we must industrialize and find outlets for the excess population in works of that sort.

But there is a vast expanse of land in this country. That land can sustain a population if increased facilities are provided. The major portion of this country is in the dry zone of Ceylon, and in this zone the best known form of cultivation is cultivation on irrigable land. There is, therefore, the need to find an outlet for the pressure of population, particularly in the wet zone.

There is also the need, whilst intensifying cultivation in the wet zone as regards paddy and other crops, to get a greater output of rice. There is also the need for an extended form of agriculture, to open any land for that very purpose as well. There is also the need to provide a certain amount of employment.

If you look at these schemes from one aspect alone you might come to an unfavourable judgment as regards what has been achieved. If you look at them from the point of view of purely food production, purely the relief of unemployment or purely from the point of view of relieving landlessness, of course, you might come to an unfavourable judgment. However, I am not going to labour that point or argue that any more at the moment.

பி. பி. ஸார். குனவர்தன மல.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

The amount you have put in is Rs. 340 million.

விலி சேனநாயக மல.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes, and half a million acres of land have been rendered irrigable.

பி. பி. ஸார். குனவர்தன மல.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

What is the cost—

விலி சேனநாயக மல.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes, what is the cost per acre? In your Ten-Year Plan that I read out just now—

பி. பி. ஸார். குனவர்தன மல.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

The expenditure is given in the Land Commissioner's returns.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I know. Half a million acres have been rendered irrigable. What does it work out,—the cost per acre? Today, considering the value of paddy land in the country, what has it cost this country to open up that half a million acres? The cost per acre is much less than the value of an acre of paddy today.

එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා. (බුලත්

සිංහල)

(திரு. எட்மன் சமரக்கொடி—புளத்திங் ஹல)

(Mr. Edmund Samarakkody—Bulathsinhala)

How much?

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Roughly about 600-odd rupees an acre.

Let us even discard that aspect of it. I think all hon. Members are aware of the fact—I heard certain hon. Members making that statement—that we must have power to develop this country. I think it was the Hon. Member for Kottawa (Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena) who said that there cannot be socialism without power, power for carrying out various industries. Our main source of power must be the hydro-electric schemes—water power.

Then when we consider our water resources, are we going to look at them from the point of view of power development alone? I say it would be a gross error to do so. When we think of tapping those water resources we intend utilizing those resources not only for the development of electricity, but we must, if we are to get the full benefit of the schemes, also think of the varied purposes for which the water can be put to and naturally we must think of irrigation.

Again, we think of water supply schemes for the various towns and rural areas and we also think of flood control in areas that are likely to get flooded. Therefore, on the basis that it is essential to have electricity for the industrialization of this country you come to the conclusion that it is essential to have these major multi-purpose schemes for the development of this country; if not your plans for industrialization will fail, your plans for rural electrification and all the other activities that you envisage must stand by, and you must come to the conclusion that you must plan the utilization of the waters of the whole catchment area catchment by catchment.

Then you come up against the major schemes which in your Three-Year Plan you have taken pains to reject. Where are you then? Firstly, you have no substitute, except some pilot project you contemplate. Secondly, your power development will not be there; or you will be utilizing these rivers only for power development, which is a scandalous waste of resources when you can have multi-purpose development. Therefore, as you contemplated in your Ten-Year Plan, you must have these major schemes. You cannot do without them. The Hon. Minister is nodding; I presume he is in agreement with what I am saying. Then what is your Three-Year Plan going to do?

රො. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி சில்வா)

(Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Actually, the preparation of one of these river plans will take at least two years before we come to the construction stage, whether it be the Kelani-ganga Scheme or even the Randenigala Scheme which is now being investigated. All those will take a couple of years to prepare. In this three-year period I personally do not expect any heavy work to be done. The same thing applies to the Mahaweli Diversion Scheme or even the Walawe-ganga Scheme.

பிசுபீசன கெபிபென் பணம், 1962-63

—கூடுதல் பணம்

வெளிச் சேனானாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I am glad the Minister has said that. Now I will show you how he has come to this pass. I will show you why he has not got the plans. The Hon. Minister will remember that when I was his Minister and he was Director of Land Development, we prepared tentative plans for a period of 25 years. We had detailed plans for the first six years, for the next six years and so on. He will remember that we were aiming at a turnover of Rs. 20 million to Rs. 30 million a year within the space of a few years. And he will agree with me that we were reaching those targets. He will also remember that the Randenigala Scheme was one of these.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

No engineering survey was done in respect of it.

வெளிச் சேனானாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

The Randenigala Reservoir Scheme was only one; there were other schemes that were ready. You have not started on any of them yet. The Heda-oya Scheme was ready for starting—that is south of the Gal-oya. A good part of the Malwatu-oya Scheme was ready in my time.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The scheme was proposed but the plans and designs were prepared later.

சு. கா. 6.15

வெளிச் சேனானாயக்க மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

For all those schemes we had a plan; they were to come one after another, with proper organization of the engineering surveys and land development. The Walawe Scheme was to come almost immediately after the Gal-oya Scheme. All these plans and priorities have been changed by you.

Let me give an example. The Randenigala Reservoir Scheme has been rejected in favour of the Mahaweli Diversion Scheme. Naturally you are faced with a complete void now. You cannot suddenly take an irrigation scheme that requires five to six years to bring to the stage of execution, remove it and bring in an entirely new scheme and expect results a year or two after that. Today, if you look at your land alienations on the major schemes you will find that from 1957 they have been dropping. Your last year's alienation was a negligible amount of acres. You know those figures because when you decided to alter certain programmes of work in that 25-year programme—and I give you the credit for thinking of those works—you were to a great extent instrumental in drawing up some of those programmes to be included, but the mistake you made was that the moment you became Minister you thought you had better schemes. And, what is the result? For the next three or four years you will have hardly any land to alienate. All the schemes for which you are alienating land were either started then or started just before you came into office.

அரு. கி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

All the schemes we have now going are schemes begun after 1956.

விசேஷ கௌரவ உறுப்பினர், 1962-63

—கூடுதல் உறுப்பினர்

வடிகிடைக்க வேண்டியவை.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

What are those?

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Mahakandarawa.

வடிகிடைக்க வேண்டியவை.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I will produce the Estimates for that scheme. I am sorry the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not here. There was a tremendous row between the Hon. Minister and the late Mr. Bulankulame about Mahakandarawa and finally Mr. Bulankulame decided to start Mahakandarawa. I know all the facts because the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, who was then the Member for Madawachchiya, had a tremendous row with Mr. Bulankulame, who was the Minister, when he wanted to start Mahakandarawa. And what is the potential of Mahakandarawa? It is a small scheme.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

The capacity of Kaudulla is double that of the Parakrama Samudra.

வடிகிடைக்க வேண்டியவை.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I am having all sorts of reports about Kaudulla. You have settled people there and you know they are suffering there because there is no water for them. All right, you finish Kaudulla and Mahakandarawa; where are your next schemes for which you are going to provide land?

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

There is Rajanganaya

வடிகிடைக்க வேண்டியவை.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

It says in the report that that is going to take 30 years.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Phased land alienation.

வடிகிடைக்க வேண்டியவை.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Now he is coming to his advanced colonization which, as I stated earlier, results in the ruin of the land and the ruin of the people who are placed there. And the Hon. Minister himself confessed earlier that he has found that it is a mistake.

We are now reaching a very serious situation in land alienation. We are coming to the stage when land alienation will be brought almost to a complete halt. I do not deplore that if you have a suitable substitute. If you say that system of development is not the best, you must think of some other form of development—

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

After the 1957 December floods the Irrigation Department restored tanks, under which the extent of irrigable land was 159,000 acres; otherwise, they would have been put out of cultivation. The restoration of those tanks went on till 1961.

வடிகிடைக்க வேண்டியவை.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Let us examine that position. The restoration of new tanks took up the time, labour and probably the machinery of your department. If you did not have the restoration of the tanks, what were the schemes you were going to put into effect? You did not have these schemes in a proper

விசேஷ கெடுபிசு பண, 1962-63

—காரக பண

[விலி பீதாநாயக மல.]

state to be implemented. As a matter of fact, to occupy your department it was very welcome that you had to repair those tanks.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Heda-oya.

விலி பீதாநாயக மல.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

You will never take Heda-oya. You are avoiding all the schemes in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, because unfortunately there is that difficulty as regards the settlement of colonists. I do not say that you should not have a satisfactory agreement with the hon. Members on my left, provided it is in the national interest. But surely, it is the duty of your Government to settle that question as early as possible and not postpone the development of an area that can very well be developed—and that has to be developed in this country—for which schemes were ready years back.

I will mention to you the schemes : Heda-oya, Malwatu-oya, and you preferred the diversion again for the same reason, because the right bank of the Randenigala Reservoir Scheme runs up to Trincomalee.

You were talking about the capacity of your Kaudulla scheme. Yes, I think Parakrama Samudra scheme has a capacity of 80,000 acre feet of water and Gal Oya has about ten times that, 880,000 acre feet. But what is the capacity of Randenigala Reservoir you are constructing? Four and a half million acre feet. That is five times the capacity of water at Gal Oya you are going to store. But in preference to that scheme you prefer to divert, with this Diversion Scheme, the water and store it where?

வெடாநாயக மல. சி. பி. சிலா

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

You have to build a reservoir to store it.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Moragahakanda.

விலி பீதாநாயக மல.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Your Diversion Scheme can fill only the existing tanks. I do not know whether you can fill Parakrama Samudra. When you can augment Giritale, Minneriya, and fill Kaudulla, you overflow it, take it to Kantalai and from there send it out to the sea.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Elahara

விலி பீதாநாயக மல.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

What is the size of the reservoir you can make?

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Over one million acre feet, a big one.

விலி பீதாநாயக மல.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not know about a one million acre feet reservoir near Elahara.

அ. சி. பி. டி. சிலா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It is called Moragahakanda.

விசேஷ கௌரவ உறுப்பினர், 1962-63

—காரைக்காலம்

மிஸ்டர் டூடலி சேனானாயக்க.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

A million acres?

மிஸ்டர் சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Yes, a fairly big reservoir.

மிஸ்டர் டூடலி சேனானாயக்க.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

That is bigger than Gal Oya.

மிஸ்டர் சி. பி. டி. சில்வா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Yes, it is a big reservoir.

மிஸ்டர் டூடலி சேனானாயக்க.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Now, what about the development of electricity? What is the amount that can be developed by the reservoir at Randenigala? Are you going to get anything like that amount developed—

டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்க

(டாக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்க)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe)

In Moragahakanda there is no hydro-electricity at all. It is only for storing water.

மிஸ்டர் டூடலி சேனானாயக்க.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

There you are. And Randenigala Reservoir stores more than 4½ million acre feet of water. But the Randenigala scheme cannot be started, because there is the difficulty about alienation in the Eastern Province. It comes down to that. The Heda-oya scheme cannot be started because of the same problem that the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) referred to. The Malwatu-oya scheme cannot be

started because of the same problem. So, it is high time that we settled that problem. And the matter of preferring the diversion scheme to the Randenigala Reservoir Scheme is going to cost the country a tremendous amount of money just because of this particular problem.

Now, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a particular passage in this Short-Term Implementation Programme. I do not know who wrote this chapter on agriculture. I am sure that the Hon. Minister will not subscribe to this. It is ridiculous and illogical. Ultimately, there is nothing for agriculture at the end of this. Now what is going to be substituted? Let me read out the passage:

but they indicate a strong possibility of profitable large-scale mechanised farming on a diversified basis in the Dry Zone.

That is in reference to the findings of the Dry Zone Research Institute at Maha Illuppallama.

Instead of this colonization and land development, they suggest taking the data of the Kurundankulame experiment and, with that data, opening up, on a mechanized form, large-scale diversified agriculture in the Dry Zone; and for that purpose, they suggest, in the next paragraph, a pilot project.

I heard the hon. Member for Avisawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena) reading large chunks of this report in regard to Maha Illuppallama. What are the conclusions? That you have to be very careful about the soil in that area—

மி. பி. டி. ரூ. குணவர்தன

(திரு. ம. பி. ரூ. குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Tillage.

மிஸ்டர் டூடலி சேனானாயக்க.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனானாயக்க)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

—and the implements that you are going to use, because the Hon. Minister is well aware of the fact that our

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.]

soil there is very shallow. Throughout the Dry Zone we have very shallow soil—only a few inches. In contrast, in certain parts of Indonesia the top soil is five to six feet. Ours is only a few inches; and unless the proper instruments are used, one has to be very careful and cautious, lest the area is rendered a desert very soon. I can assure you that if you are going to have large-scale mechanized farming, it will be the ruin of that area.

අ. හා. 6.30

But, strangely enough, this very report talks of mixed farming in that area. Now, mixed farming and highly mechanized farming are not very compatible. The essence of mixed farming is in the utilization of the cattle or the horses, or whatever you use, for some of your tillage operations, while at the same time using the dung to improve the organic content of the soil.

I am reminded, Mr. Chairman, of a very interesting story of a farmer in England who was shown some years back the latest tractor. He had a look at it. He went round, and suddenly he was found looking underneath and above from behind the tractor. He was asked what he was doing. He said "I am trying to find out whether the dung is going to come out".

Now, Sir, especially when you are dealing with shallow soils which are found in certain places in the Dry Zone, about one inch or two inches thick, you have got to protect that top soil, and mechanized cultivation on a large scale without much thought, would result undoubtedly in the ruin of that very soil. It will be even a worse mistake than advanced colonization.

I do say mechanization is possible. It has to be done carefully, and the implements that are to be used have to be carefully selected.

ඩී. බී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

You say large scale farming cannot be done?

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. උද්දි සෙනෙරායක)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not say that. One has to be very careful about it.

There is one other matter. I do not know whether it comes under the Minister. It is about the purchase of rice from these millers.

ආර්. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Not purchases from millers. It is the milling hire.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. උද්දි සෙනෙරායක)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I understand that a circular has been sent out.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

It has been withdrawn.

ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. උද්දි සෙනෙරායක)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Have you withdrawn it?

ආර්. සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

There was a certain amount of confusion. In fact, they have been told—

ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Modified, at least.

விவரணை கையெழுத்தான, 1962-63

—காரக சபை

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It is in three parts. I have asked for a 51 per cent. instead of a 50 per cent. return in rice from parboiled paddy. All this time it has been 50 per cent. for one hundred bushels of paddy; they got 50 bushels of rice. And if you mill raw, you wanted 50½ instead of 50. That was the first point. The second point was also the reduction in the hire for parboiled rice, from 89 cents to 72 cents, I believe.

விலி சேனநாயக மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I have got the figures here.

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

And the other thing was they should convert their machinery for milling raw rice. That was withdrawn.

விலி சேனநாயக மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

I cannot understand why the direction to convert all the rice mills to mill raw rice was ever issued. The outturn of raw rice when it is milled is less than the boiled rice.

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

They give the same percentage.

விலி சேனநாயக மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Surely the Hon. Minister knows very well that the percentage of breakages when you mill raw rice is much more than in the case of parboiled rice.

What does the Ministry try to do? It issues a circular that rice mills should mill raw rice in future, to get a smaller outcome! I do not know by what reasoning the circular was sent, and what are the figures that are now there. The old rates for millers was 50 per cent. outturn; that is, for every 100 bushels you get 50 bushels of rice. The new rate is 51. But your Government mills' rate is 47 to 48. How do you explain that? In your Government mills, from 100 bushels of paddy, your outturn is only 47 to 48.

சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ரு. குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Most of the irregularities are in the Government mills.

விலி சேனநாயக மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

You are allowing your Government mills—

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I am not.

விலி சேனநாயக மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

Oh yes, you are. You are paying at this rate.

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I have asked the Director of Agrarian Services and the technical men to check up the whole lot.

விலி சேனநாயக மஹா.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

You may check up. You have been paying the private miller at this rate of 50 bushels which you have now

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பணம், 1962-63

—காரக கமிட்டி

[விலி சேனநாயகம் மொ.]

stepped up to 51. That shows the inefficiency of your Government mills. You were paying the millers 87 cents per bushel and now the new rate is 72½ cents, but at your Government mills it costs Rs. 1.10 a bushel.

சுரு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I do not think so.

விலி சேனநாயகம் மொ.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

That is so. You look up the figures. It costs you at your Government mills Rs. 1.10 a bushel while you pay the private people 87 cents and now you have brought it down to 72½ cents. What does that show?

சி. பி. டி. ஸ்ரீ. குணவர்தன மொ.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஸ்ரீ. குணவர்தன)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

Inefficient work and efficient robbing.

விலி சேனநாயகம் மொ.

(திரு. டட்ளி சேனநாயகம்)

(Mr. Dudley Senanayake)

The appropriate comment has come from the hon. Member for Kottawa and it is needless for me to say anything further. That is all I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members.

ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொடா மொ. (நிவிதி கல)

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொடா—நிவிதி கல)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda—Nivitigala)

I do not intend to make a lengthy speech, but I do intend to make a few comments on the Department of Agriculture. An analysis of Ceylon's food problem all point out today to an ineffective agricultural programme in this country, a short-fall in the production of food which has just led to an increase in the food imports and a larger outflow of foreign exchange from this country. The

economy of the country continues to depend on tea, rubber and coconut and no attempt has been made up to date to investigate the possibility of developing other exportable agricultural products in this country. It is a well-known fact that agricultural production has crawled along but the expenditure on agriculture has steadily increased.

Three factors have contributed to these failures, firstly, the low standards of living among our people, secondly, increase in poverty which is found in all parts of our country, and, thirdly, disgruntled peasantry which had so much of expectation when the Sri Lanka Freedom Party was formed on 21st July, 1960. Nothing can change this position than an invigorated agricultural programme to be implemented on economic lines. I am sorry to say that the Agricultural Department has let this country down. Are we going to allow them to continue with their abortive efforts? An honest investigation is immediately called for and drastic action has to be taken to correct the root causes of these failures. Much expenditure has been incurred in the name of agricultural research but the results of this research have not materially influenced production, for example, the considerable efforts expended on the cultivation of paddy have not resulted in any significant increase in paddy yields. In desperation Ceylon has had to adopt the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in order to achieve a more fruitful result.

Years of research in the cultivation of chillies, onions and other subsidiary food crops have still not helped us to be self-sufficient in these essential commodities.

Is it not time to reassess the contribution, if any, that the Department of Agriculture has made towards increasing production? I am glad—and I think everyone in this country should be glad—to highlight the signal contribution of a very junior officer of the Department of Agriculture, one Mr. Weeraratne, who has

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

selected and released the promising pureline variety of H4; but it is regrettable that this variety is not being used in many parts of the country yet.

In the field of fruit culture the department's efforts have been equally abortive. Oranges, mangoes and other fruits continue to be imported into Ceylon, whereas we should really be developing an export trade in fruits. The orange plantations in Bibile are almost dead. The cashew plantation in Pasyala has failed and appears to be something alien to the Department of Agriculture.

Can we afford to overlook this gross neglect any longer? The high prices of vegetables has raised the cost of living appreciably, and nothing has been done even to provide an adequate supply of vegetable seeds to would-be growers. Vast quantities of vegetable seeds are imported by dealers and sold at exorbitant prices to cultivators.

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture on the production side depict yet another sad story. The cotton, sugar cane and potato projects have all failed.

අ. භා. 6.45

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! The Deputy Chairman of Committees will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කමිතාසකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වුයේත්, කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා මූලාසනාරූප විය.

ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

I was speaking about the inability of the Department of Agriculture to reach the expected standards in production. It has failed to reach the targets, and failed miserably. For example, let us take the potato project, which is a classic instance. I think it was first started somewhere

in the year 1952. Then it was abandoned, and later started by the then Department of Food Production. It was abandoned for a short time again and restarted by the Department of Agriculture, I believe, somewhere in 1956 or 1957. In 1958 Dr. Pushkarnath, an expert, came from Simla. He drew a rosy picture. He said there were plenty of opportunities, and even drew up a blueprint. The former Director of Agriculture, Dr. Chandraratne, proudly boasted that he had a genius in charge of this project and that Ceylon could be self-sufficient in potatoes by the year 1961. On the contrary, the cost of importing potatoes reached an all time record of Rs. 24.4 million in the year 1961! On a potato project which was supposed to be technically sound, millions of rupees have been spent, but it has failed. The Department of Agriculture must take the responsibility for the millions spent on it. The reason, to my mind, appears to be that the project failed for one reason. The Director himself, is not an agriculture man. He himself is a botanist incapable of evaluating an agricultural programme. The person in charge of this project, Mr. Abeygunawardena, is himself a botanist. No wonder it failed! Are we allowing millions to go down drains because of these persons who are not technically trained?

This is a common feature in all the activities of the Department of Agriculture. The sugar cane project is in charge of a third class graduate in botany. These characteristics are found today even outside the Department of Agriculture. For example take the Tea Research Institute. The plant pathologist, Dr. Vissier, has either resigned or sent in his papers. The reason is that the Director of the T.R.I., Dr. Gunn, the entomologist is interfering here in other fields—he is trying to direct the work and to interfere. I warn this Government. Tea is an important product and we cannot allow the T.R.I. to be a ground for intrigues, inquiries, disputes and commotions. Such an atmosphere will lead to adverse results. The entire work at the T.R.I., I understand, is at a standstill.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ස්වදේශීය මොල්ලියෙකු මගින්.]

All this is because of one fact. In the past, ten or fifteen years ago, agriculture was not a popular subject, a popular course of study. As such, General Science graduates were recruited to posts and placed in charge of these departments. They are yet continuing the same old tradition and recruiting General Science graduates. I think the Hon. Minister has given a direction that persons who have qualified in agriculture should be recruited. I congratulate him on that, on seeing that the Department of Agriculture will in future recruit persons qualified in agriculture to do this kind of work. I think Ceylon is the only country in the world where non-agriculture men are placed in charge of departments dealing with agriculture?

I feel that the Government has been misled by the Department of Agriculture. It is no wonder that projects, however promising they appear to be at the start, fall far short of expectations. The Ministry of Agriculture cannot afford to go on the basis of inflated estimates of potential yields, yields which fail to materialize.

There is only one crop in Ceylon in which we have achieved near self-sufficiency, namely, tobacco. This is largely due to the efforts of tobacco companies. Are we to assume that only private companies can succeed in agricultural production? Can Government never aspire to succeed? If this is so we can dispense with the major portion of the activities of the Department of Agriculture and save millions of rupees every year.

Now, I am aware of the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture has appointed a committee to report on State farms. This committee is composed of the Government Valuer, an accountant and an officer seconded from the Department of National Planning, and the Deputy Director of the Research Department, Department of Agriculture. This committee has made judges out of witnesses. It is best to call the investigation off. In

its place the Government should initiate an immediate inquiry into the entire Department of Agriculture so that we could get a realistic appraisal of the reasons why the department has failed.

Today, agriculture is in the hands of non-agriculturists. Not only are numerous botanists, chemists and zoologists employed in the Department of Agriculture but officers trained in specialized branches are also misused. For example, an officer trained for sugar cane in India for nearly three years has since served at Batalagoda for work on rice and at Bindunuwewa for work on potatoes. Thereafter he was appointed as Research Assistant in tobacco. Now he is the Tobacco Officer.

Another officer who worked on tobacco for a number of years and was trained for the same crop with foreign aid was appointed to work on rice at Hambantota. There is another instance where a Colombo Plan trainee who obtained a degree in Agricultural Economics had been first assigned to the Girls' Farm School, Kundasale, to teach Animal Husbandry. That is how technical training is wasted and foreign aid misused in this country.

The Agricultural Department has ruined this country in this manner. The cumulative effect of all these blunders has led to vast expenditure on food imports.

Then I come to the proposed Central Institute of Agricultural Research. I hear that it is going to be located at Peradeniya. Why Peradeniya? All our agricultural land is either in Hambantota or in the N. C. P. Is it not indeed regrettable that the officers of the Department of Agriculture are still having the colonial mentality of working in a salubrious climate? The English people preferred a salubrious climate because the dry zone of this country was something foreign to them. Yet the local bureaucrats of the Department of Agriculture are still following the colonial mentality of living and doing work in a salubrious climate. Around Peradeniya you get

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

tea and rubber but not agriculture, like rice. This institute should be located correctly. Unless you locate it correctly it will be another liability on this country.

The position is the same with regard to animal husbandry. It, too, has stagnated in this country because agriculture has failed.

Then I want to give this Government a note of warning regarding the proposed condensed milk factory at Tamankaduwa. I hope the Government would evaluate, first, whether it would be a sound economic proposition.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව පී. ඒ. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

That place was fixed by an expert called Mr. Anker as a possible site for the condensed milk factory.

ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.

(තිரு. ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

Then regarding food production drives of the Government, I must say that a food production drive is indeed an admission of failure on the part of the Department of Agriculture. If the department has done good work on research, if they have done a sound job, I see no reason why we should have food production drives.

I think the hon. Member for Balangoda would bear witness that last Saturday at the District Agricultural Committee Meeting at Ratnapura, this was one of the subjects that we discussed on a circular received from the Ministry. The Extension Officer in Ratnapura has selected three sites, one at Kuruwita, one at Balangoda and the other at Panawenna. He was arguing that they must first start with areas where the yield is normally high. The idea of the department is to get a place where they get 60 bushels per acre and then show that it has increased to 62. They have no intention or capacity whatsoever to

take up a plot of land with a yield of 15 bushels and increase it to 20. The Extension Officer at Ratnapura has selected some of the best sites, the areas with the highest yield. The four Members present, namely, myself and the hon. Members for Balangoda, Ratnapura and Kalawana bear witness to that. He had selected the best sites in Ratnapura District. What I wish to know is whether the pilot schemes are meant for places with high yields or low yields.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව පී. ඒ. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Giving low yields.

ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.

(තිரு. ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

But the hon. Member for Balangoda will bear witness that the officer was arguing that these places were selected because they were giving high yields and that the Director of Agriculture's instructions to him were to select places giving high yields.

There must be a commission of inquiry to inquire into malpractices and, in particular, the failures of the Department of Agriculture. Every officer should be evaluated on his performance, and by not doing so it is becoming a constant headache and a habit.

Whatever criticism I make of the Department of Agriculture it is not made through ill-will, spite or hatred of any particular officer; I do not personally know some of them; but at this juncture such criticism is really necessary in order to enable us to produce more food so that they may not cut, not half but one measure, from the ration of the people next year.

With regard to my constituency, it is an area with very low yields in respect of paddy cultivation. The average production is between

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.]

fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. The Department of Agriculture has taken no interest up to-date to help in increasing the yield of the poor peasants in my area. Even scientific manuring is something unknown to them ; it is even foreign to them. Particularly in the Kukul and Navadun *korales* in the Ratnapura District you get different types of soil. Once a month or so the cultivation committee takes some specimens of the soil and sends them somewhere for examination or some such thing, apparently, to find out what sort of manure is suitable for use on these soils, but yet the people living in these *korales* have not got an answer from the Department of Agriculture.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මයා. (අකුරන දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(ஜனப் ஏ. ஸீ. எஸ். ஹமீத்—அக்குறனை இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed—Second Akurana)

Where do they send these specimens ?

ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

They give them to the agricultural instructor who in turn forwards them to the D.A.E.O. who, they say, sends them to Peradeniya. At the D.A.C. meeting this particular officer says he has sent several specimens of the soil but he has received no answer from Peradeniya.

හමීඩ් මයා.

(ஜனப் ஹமீத்)

(Mr. Hameed)

Even soil is not safe these days !

ස්ටැන්ලි මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

I do not want to refer in detail but I would wish to make one or two points on the Chandrikawewa

scheme. Over one thousand families are settled on this scheme and yet they have given no water. We now hear that water is to be given in 1963, but I pity the plight of these poor settlers. The Irrigation Department has failed to give water in time in Chandrikawewa as they failed in Kaltota in the electorate of my good Friend the hon. Member for Balangoda. I think, they are deliberately delaying this work because there is some racketeering going on—so they say—between some contractors and the Irrigation Department. I hope the Hon. Minister will investigate this matter. I also hope the Ministry will take these matters seriously. Particularly as the Hon. Minister is burdened with so many departments and so many Ministries, he is the only person to whom the country can look up to rescue it and it is by increasing the yields of our paddy fields and by food production that he can save our country. I hope the Hon. Minister will investigate the work of the Department of Agriculture and put things right and save Ceylon from this economic crisis.

අ. හා. 7

එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.

(திரு. எட்மன் சமரக்கொடி)

(Mr. Edmund Samarakkody)

I wish to make a few observations regarding the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Land Development.

We have been used to hearing from Hon. Ministers and from hon. Members of the Government party that there was a revolution in 1956. From time to time we are asked not to forget what happened in 1956. It is not enough to talk about the so-called revolution of 1956, it will be necessary to look back and to ascertain what followed after the so-called revolution of 1956 and what were the tasks that were performed by the Government in the various fields of development.

I am glad that we are on the subject of the departments of Agriculture and Land Development and I

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

propose to make some observations which will indicate the nature of the revolution that took place in 1956. We have heard during the last few days a number of speeches from hon. Members from both sides of the House and whatever differences of opinion there may be between Members and Members, between Government and Opposition, there seems to be a general agreement that the work of the departments of Agriculture and Land Development has failed and failed miserably.

The last speaker, the hon. Member for Nivitigala, quite rudely but correctly stated that the Agricultural Department has not only been found wanting but has brought ruin to this country and that it has failed and failed miserably. It is indeed a very serious situation for the country when we have after so many years to say publicly, on a very important matter that concerns the people of this country, that this Government and the past Governments have failed.

There are many reasons for this failure and the reasons go much beyond the year 1956. Let us accept that. You will remember that from time to time during the last six years hon. Members of the Opposition benches had occasion to make serious criticisms with regard to agricultural policy. You will remember that we of the Left Opposition, the Members of the L. S. S. P., the C. P. and others, pointed out year after year to the first Bandaranaike Government and its Minister of Agriculture, right up to now, that their land development policy would prove ruinous to this country. We said that even before 1956, to the U. N. P. Government. We pointed out to the Bandaranaike Government that it was following in the footsteps of the U. N. P. Government in the matter of land development and land policy. But our warnings fell on deaf ears and today we are in this sad plight.

I am glad to be speaking after the speech of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. I was anxious to know

what the U. N. P. had to say on this question of land policy today in the light of what has happened in the past. I was anxious to know how the Government felt about this question, particularly in the light of what appears in Chapter 13 of their Draft Short-Term Implementation Programme. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition was thoroughly disturbed about the contents of this chapter entitled, "Non-export Agriculture, Irrigation and Land Development" where the land policy of the past has received a certain amount of review. Let me straightway say that it is a depressing picture that is shown in this Short-Term Implementation Programme. I do not know who the author of this publication is, but I see that the Prime Minister has signed it. A most depressing picture is painted in this programme. In the Ten-Year Plan they said a lot of things. Even on that we had much to say by way of criticism. We said that even the Ten-Year Plan fell far short of what was necessary for the future development of this country. However, in this dark picture that is painted in this Three-Year Programme I see some little light, and that light is to be gathered from chapter 13—Non-export Agriculture—which, curiously, has disturbed the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. I am not surprised, because this chapter contains criticism not only of the land policy of this Government but also of the land policies of the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake, started way back in 1935. Although the Government, and this document, do not draw the correct conclusions from the pertinent criticisms that they have made, nevertheless it is necessary to highlight these criticisms of past land policy which is absolutely necessary if we are to make any progress in the future.

What has been the so-called policy of the past? Roughly, it was during the 1930's that Mr. D. S. Senanayake who, at that time, was interested in this question of land development who was responsible for introducing the Land Development Ordinance which prevented the alienation of

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.]

land which continued up to that time and which would have otherwise been ruinous to the people of this country. Let us give him credit for that; he deserves credit for that. Thereafter, Mr. Senanayake was in the Government, shall I say, of the Ceylon National Congress. We were not used to that term because although the Ceylon National Congress was there and Mr. Senanayake was in it and a number of other hon. Members were in it we were not used to the then Government of the Ceylon National Congress. But in the imperialist days they were the Ministers and they had a great deal of power.

අ. හා. 7.15

This question of land development was looked at somewhat emotionally. Mr. Senanayake was fond of the land. He used to say that he was of the land and he was very fond of the land. There is no doubt about that. But his approach, and of those who followed him—Mr. Bandaranaike and also the Bandaranaike Government—was an emotional attitude towards the question of land development. They looked at the question of food production in the light of the past history of this country when Ceylon was supposed to have been the “Granary of the East.” They looked at the waste land, the tanks that had gone out of use, the fact that we were importing so much of rice and they thought: “We must concentrate on the production of paddy”.

There is nothing wrong in that. What is wrong is the emotional attitude, the desire to get down to the question of paddy production regardless of the cost to the country, of the returns to the country, merely because in the past we were self-sufficient in paddy and merely because there was “a healthy peasantry” as he used to call it. In the present day, modern conditions, it is possible to do what was done in the past regardless of expenditure. It will be seen that there are about 3½ million acres of land available out of which about 8½ lakhs of acres are

irrigable land and so it was decided that this land should be developed. Therefore, the Government got down to the question of providing irrigation facilities for the development of land for paddy cultivation. Together with the development of irrigable land, they visualized the development of high land, of course without very much of an objective. They thought that once the irrigable land was developed, somehow or other the high land would also be developed.

After 1947, this policy was vigorously pursued. Year after year a large amount of money was spent on irrigation. The main idea was to produce as much paddy as possible. Some idea of the amount invested on this type of land development would be gathered from the figures now available.

In 1954, the U. N. P. Government, in its Six-Year Plan, gave the following estimates of expenditure on land development for the three years 1954-55, 1955 and 1956. In 1954-55, the estimate was Rs. 109,017,000; in 1955, Rs. 110,912,000; and in 1956, Rs. 122,311,000. With regard to 1956, the figure may not be correct, because this is an estimate that the U. N. P. Government expected to spend in that year. Thereafter, we have got the actual figures for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. In 1958-59, we have spent Rs. 102.73 million; in 1959-60, Rs. 96.4 million; and in 1960-61, Rs. 111.15 million. At page 119 of the Short-Term Implementation Programme, you find these figures are for irrigation and land development including investment in colonists' houses, civic buildings, village expansion lands, houses, etc. You will see that over Rs. 100 million has been yearly invested during the last decade to implement this land policy.

Now, these were the investments referred to by hon. Members from time to time when Budgets were discussed and when they criticized the past land policy of the U. N. P. and S. L. F. P. Governments. It is time that the people understood the results of the land policy of the U. N. P.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

which was continued both by the M. E. P. and S. L. F. P. Governments. I thought that when the Hon. Leader of the Opposition dealt with this chapter in the Short-Term Implementation Programme—which he referred to as a meaningless chapter, as a chapter he could not understand—he would throw a little light on the picture. The fact of the matter is that this is the result of the land policy of the U. N. P. which was followed by the Bandaranaike Governments.

Since the ultimate economic justification for the investment—

that is, nearly Rs. 100 million per year—

is not the acreage developed, but the output therefrom, it is necessary to assess the value of production from the lands opened out each year under these schemes. Since the highland allotments are not put to much productive use, almost the entire production from a colonisation allotment would be from the three acre paddy lot. On this basis it is calculated that the rice produced on the lands colonised annually (taking the average alienations of the last seven years) would be sufficient to feed only 1/5th of our annual increment in population. If the average alienations of the last three years were taken into consideration, however, the corresponding production would be sufficient to meet the rice requirements of only 1/10th of the annual increase in population.

That is only one aspect of the matter. It is very important to look into the other aspects. It says further:

Two conclusions emerge from this: firstly, it is clear that the total contribution of this sector has not been such, and will not be such, as to make any significant contribution to our food, national income, and foreign exchange position at this critical period of our economic development.

That is the only little light in this dark picture.

Secondly, the limits of physical capacity of performance by the departments concerned, and the limits of financial provision by government, having been reached, no significant expansion in acreages irrigated or developed can be expected on the lines of policy hitherto followed.

Is there anything more to say on this question of land policy and land development? It is a definite criticism. When the Hon. Leader of the Opposition was referring to this chapter, the Hon. Minister of Finance was not very happy about it. I noticed his reactions. We would like to know by and by what he has to show in this regard. I will not anticipate him because he has not spoken.

Let us look at the employment question. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that owing to there being pressure on land in the Wet Zone, the surplus population must be given opportunities for land development.

It goes on to say—

On the basis of average alienations over the last 7 years, and on the assumption that each allotment (together with the secondary employment generated by these schemes) provides employment to two persons, an average of 5,730 persons would have been provided employment each year as a result of these schemes.

Now where do we stand in regard to the solution of unemployment? What is the relation of that figure to the total unemployment problem? This is the position about that as stated on the same page.

Moreover, although their contribution from the point of view of employment has been greater than from other schemes in the public sector, it must be noted that their contribution in terms of the total unemployment problem has not been too significant, the number so employed representing only 5.6 per cent. of the average annual increase in workforce during these years.

That is the position. Furthermore, the average cost of providing employment under these schemes would vary from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 8,500 per worker. On the same page it is stated that small types of industries would cost, not Rs. 8,500, but about Rs. 2,000 per worker. It costs about Rs. 2,000 per worker in a small scale

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[එඩ්මන්ඩ් සරත්කොඩි මයා.]

industry whereas under land development it costs Rs. 8,500. They say that these projects suffer from the disadvantage of unduly long gestation periods. These projects take sometimes from 10 to 18 years. That is the period that is necessary for the completion of these projects and, what is more, they say, "Many of these projects do not pay back their full cost to the country even after 50 years". These are startling facts. Let us draw the proper conclusions. At the bottom of page 122 of the Short-Term Implementation Programme you find this :

A detailed appraisal of two typical projects, viz. Mahakandarawa and Rajanganawewa schemes has revealed that their benefit cost ratios are 0.56 and 0.67, respectively.... It has been found however that these projects do not yield an economic return even over a period of 100 years.

Now, where are we going ? We are spending Rs. 100 million year after year, and we continue to spend, and we are not likely to reap the benefit even in 100 years. Let me read further :

The Government gets no financial return from these schemes.

That is a very important matter. Further :

Instead of providing a financial return to Government, these schemes constitute a continuing drain on Government resources.

What is the correct position ? Even after providing everything in view of the fact that there are various subsidies in these schemes and after everything is over the Government spends in order to maintain a single colonist approximately Rs. 1,000 per year. It is a most serious situation. According to the same draft programme, it costs the Government Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 per colonist in order to put him there today.

Quite rightly, in this chapter, those who drew up this document, counter-signed by the Prime Minister, draw certain conclusions :

It has become abundantly clear, therefore, that a re-orientation of policy is needed in the field of agriculture. Firstly, a shift of emphasis

is required to less capital-intensive, more profitable, and quicker yielding projects with a view to making an immediate impact on our food and foreign exchange problems.

It is heartening to note that they consider a re-orientation of policy is needed. As to what this re-orientation is a separate matter. Now their final conclusions are at page 125 :

It is, therefore, clear that substantial economies can be achieved if projects are constructed over the optimum period. This has not been possible in the past since, due to the Government decision to undertake the maximum number of works, more works have been taken up than could be handled at any one time. Since the Department of Irrigation already has on its hands committed works to the value of Rs. 357 million and since this represents more work than the Department can handle effectively at a given time, the Government has decided in principle that no more new works will be approved for construction till a large part of these committed works is completed. Government has further decided that even approved projects which have not been commenced will be dropped from the construction list for the present.

That is the position with regard to development of irrigable land.

Let us now come to the Dry Zone. This is what is stated at page 136 of the Short-Term Implementation Programme :

The research work done at the Dry Zone Research Institute at Maha Illuppallama gives promise of the evolution of such a method. Research at this Institute has shown that many crops can be grown without irrigation in the Dry Zone during Maha (and some crops during the Yala season) on the basis of a proper land classification. The development of animal husbandry also provides a basis for a profitable system of mixed farming in the Dry Zone.

Those of us who criticized the policy of land colonization over the years have pointed out the utter waste of this "postage stamp agriculture", as we call it. The policy of the U. N. P. of giving two acres and a cow was followed by the two succeeding S. L. F. P. Governments, the only difference being that in the

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

case of the S. L. F. P. Government it became, instead of two acres and a cow, one acre and a goat. That will be a more appropriate way of referring to the policy of the S. L. F. P. Government. We pointed out that in all the developed countries this system has been found wanting. However much we may like to hark back to the past and think of creating an independent peasantry, we cannot produce all the food and the agricultural products to meet our requirements if we continue on that small scale of working uneconomic units. Large-scale agriculture, mechanized wherever possible, is absolutely necessary. That was what we pointed out. At long last, after so many years, in some corner of this chapter, the Short-Term Implementation Programme says this :

The development of animal husbandry also provides a basis for a profitable system of mixed farming in the Dry Zone. This however is on patterns of land use and management difficult of application within the present pattern of peasant colonization. The findings of this Institute are not conclusive, but they indicate a strong possibility of profitable large-scale mechanized farming on a diversified basis in the Dry Zone.

That is the admission. What does it mean ? It means that as long as we continue this so-called pattern of peasant colonization—two acres and a cow to a colonist—we cannot think in terms of developing the dry zone. This applies not only to the dry zone but also to other irrigable land. Cultivation by individuals of two or three acres at a time is utterly uneconomical, and we have seen the results. It is well and good to say this. The question is, what are your proposals ? Are you going to act on these proposals ? You say, at long last, that large-scale mechanized farming is necessary. I trust you have really accepted that policy. We know that a lot of good things are found in books and documents. But, judging from the reactions of the Hon. Minister to the remarks made by the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I regret to say that I got the

impression that these things will remain on paper and will never be acted upon. Why do I say that ? I say that because in this Short-Term Implementation Programme, while they admit that past agricultural policies, land development policies and irrigation policies have ended in failure, while they say that small-scale agriculture has failed, no proposals have been placed by this Government in the Short-Term Implementation Programme or in any other documents to show that the Government is now ready to act on the basis of our past criticisms.

The most depressing fact that we come up against is that we are unaware of what is going to happen in the future, in spite of the Government's intentions to economize on the enormous sums spent on irrigation and agricultural projects. But we are sure of one thing. The poor peasant is going to be squeezed ! The peasant, the cultivator, the colonist who is unable to find enough to pay the yearly rental—the yearly rental that accumulates because he does not get sufficient returns for his labours—is going to be called upon to make further payments to make good the losses this Government has incurred ! This is what the Government has decided to do : I am reading from page 126 ; the reference is to irrigation :

A reduction of costs and an increase in the rate of construction can also be achieved by economics in the process of construction. This can be achieved firstly by shifting the burden of some part of the construction from the Government to the colonists shoulders....

Yes, up to now the Government undertook the construction of irrigation channels. But now, lo and behold !, the Government, out of the love and affection they have for the peasant, is asking him to take on a little more of the burdens ! The rice cut has been condemned as casting an unfair burden on the people. But I can give you examples of still other burdens that the Government is proposing to place on the shoulders of the peasants. They, of course, fortify themselves by saying—

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.]

In India, for instance, the beneficiaries under a scheme construct or pay for the cost of the field channels themselves, and water is provided to blocks of 100 acres or more....

But here is the real burden—

Government has therefore decided that colonists should be required to construct a reasonable length of the field channels themselves, and the practice of providing individual pipe outlets to individual fields, be abandoned. It is felt that this departure will greatly hasten the rate of provision of irrigation facilities, and will provide a saving to Government of approximately Rs. 400 per acre irrigated.

You can see how additional burdens are going to be placed on the peasants as a result of the economies that the Government is going to introduce! The peasant is going to be asked to construct the channels and to take upon himself the costs which will amount to Rs. 400 per acre! What is more, some other people are going to benefit in the process. The Government says that the construction of irrigation works must be speeded up by Government departments, that the P. W. D. has not been fast enough, or that the various departments are not efficient enough and we are going to give it to private contractors.

In the same way, the rate of construction of irrigation works can be speeded up if a greater quantity of work is let out to private contractors.

Recently, people in Gal Oya brought it to the notice of the Government that the private contractor has stepped in those parts as well. We thought that the Government was interested in labour co-operatives and handing over to them whatever work they could undertake. We have got a positive, categorical statement made on that matter on page 127 :

Another factor inhibiting the speedy construction of irrigation has been the stipulation (in the interests of the co-operative movement) that irrigation and other construction work should necessarily be given on contract to Co-operative Societies wherever such Societies are willing to take up construction This has led to a number of mushroom Societies accepting contracts which they are not

able to fulfil or becoming fronts for private contractors who desire to exploit this monopolistic situation.

That may be true, but what did Government decide upon?

Government has, therefore, decided to waive this requirement so as to enable the Irrigation Department to give the work to private contractors where it is in the interests of efficient and expeditious completion of the work.

ඒ. එච්. මාකන්-මාර්කර් මයා. (මඩකලපුව දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

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

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

They have been doing that for a long time.

එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.

(திரு. எட்மன் சமரக்கோடி)

(Mr. Edmund Samarakkody)

For a number of months. I suppose it will be continued. It is important to know what further burdens are proposed. The Irrigation Department undertakes certain work and it employs people. Now they say that too much money is going by way of wages to workers and a wage cut is necessary. It is stated on page 127:

It is also felt that there is scope for reduction of costs by way of reduction of rates paid by the Irrigation Department for construction. Although a reduction in rates has been achieved in the past few years it is felt that a further reduction is possible. Government has, therefore, decided to establish a Committee consisting of technical personnel presided over by the Government Agent of each district, to fix limits to the rates payable for various types of work in each district or division.

That is wage-cutting. You are going to save by giving less to workers who are employed by the Irrigation Department.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

The hon. Member has already taken 45 minutes.

விசேஷக் கெடுதலின் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக பதாதி

பி.பி.மன் டி. சமரக்கோடி மொ.

(திரு. எட்மன் சமரக்கோடி)

(Mr. Edmund Samarakkody)

I will not take very long although I have got very important matters to mention. I will not deal with that aspect. I shall get on to another matter.

You will see that the correct facts and criticisms of the land policy have been contained in Chapter 15 but the correct conclusions have not been drawn. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what his proposals are in the light of the criticisms. While you have a right to think in terms of saving money where it is unduly spent, you have no right to throw all the burdens of irrigation on the backs of the poor peasants and workers of the Irrigation Department. So much for Land Development and land policy.

அ. கி. 7.45

Several hon. Members have referred to various works undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. The department has come under very serious criticism. As a matter of fact, over the years the technical officers, field officers, scientific men in the department, have been in a state of dissatisfaction and demoralization because they have found that their energies, their interests and their enthusiasm are all wasted owing to a few powerful individuals in the department who are hindering the work of the department and placing scientific officers in positions where their scientific knowledge could not be used. They are in that state of demoralization over the last seven or eight years.—[*Interruption.*]—I am aware that they are in that state after 1956, but they were in the same position even prior to that period.

What I am trying to say is this. The two Bandaranaike Governments have failed to understand what these officers had to say. There was a trade union called the Trade Union Federation of Agricultural Employees. It was a very representative organization. From time to time they made representations to

the Government from 1956, to the then Minister of Agriculture and thereafter to the present Minister. Their complaint has been that they did not even get a hearing. If I am wrong I may be corrected. It is their position that they did not get a hearing from 1956. Very recently, as a result of a situation of revolt the Government permitted these officers to make their representations. They have provided valuable material, which was known very much earlier to this Government. They have brought forward facts, not gathered out of their imagination, but facts and figures they have gathered over the years from their own work. These are very serious and very honest criticisms.

Failure to act on the warnings of these officers has resulted in colossal waste and failure in whatever undertaking the Department of Agriculture engaged in. Let us take the question of sugar as hon. Members have referred to it. What is the position we find here? After all the experimental stage was over it was found that sugar cane could be grown in this country, and very successfully. The total value of our sugar imports is nearly Rs. 100 million. It was found that sugar cane can not only be grown successfully but also grown to give a very high yield per acre. It was stated by the experts that sugar cane cultivation would even become comparable to its other most potential competitor, paddy.

There was a large market for sugar. It was the view of experts, according to the Ten-Year Plan, that there was scope for six or seven plants and that they could be constructed by 1968, which would make this country self-sufficient in sugar. That was the position by 1960. What is the position today? The Ten-Year Plan promised two factories in 1959, one in Kantalai and the other in Gal Oya. We have these two factories. The proposal was to have Kantalai factory No. 2 and Walawe factory No. 1, by 1962, and Walawe factory No. 2 by 1965. Let us not

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.]

mind the areas where the factories were to be built, but let us consider the position about the running of the factories.

The sugar project alone is sufficient to prove the total failure of the Department of Agriculture and its work. We find that due to a number of factors—including the shortage of labour in Kantalai—the programme of land development and planting of sugar has fallen short of target. On the labour question we have got a lot to say. Labour cannot just exist. Labour will go where there is work. Hundreds of people in this country want work, not just pen-pushing jobs, they are ready to work. But they must have living wages and conditions.

With regard to the plantations they found that faulty germination and lack of adequate staff have resulted in yields far below expectation. The average yield of cane harvested was below 20 tons per acre, less than half the yield expected. They expected 40 tons per acre. It was expected that there would be a ten per cent. recovery, that is, production of a ton of sugar for ten tons of cane. The present results show a four per cent. recovery which is extremely low. Where do we stand with regard to self-sufficiency? Local production in 1964 will be only 7.5 per cent. of our requirements and that is four years before the target year—the final year—of 1968. More than that I do not need to say on the question of sugar.

I have got a lot to say about other matters, but I think it is not fair for me to take very much more time. Still, I am compelled to make certain comments on the affairs of the Gal Oya Board. Therefore will you permit me to make a few very relevant observations on this question? The Gal Oya Board and the work undertaken by the board has been one of our major development schemes. We should get an opportunity of going into the facts and finding out how far we have progressed and whether in fact the money spent on Gal Oya has been

justified. Those are matters that could be looked into another time. But at a time when we are concerned about saving money it is important to highlight the utter waste that is taking place in the name of development under the Gal Oya Board.

When a new area is being developed we know that a pioneering spirit takes people into those areas. They suffer and live under terrible conditions; they do not expect very many comforts. That is how workers and those others who contributed with their flesh and blood to the Gal Oya Scheme worked. But from the outset it has been pointed out that while the workers and the employees were living under terrible conditions those at the top were living in air-conditioned houses. I do not want go into details but here are some of the facts that have been placed before the Hon. Minister. I would like to ask him what he has to say about these representations. These are irregularities, malpractices and frauds which have been brought to the notice of the Government from time to time and very lately too—in March this year.

I have got facts relating to the General Manager. It has been stated that in the 1960-61 budget a sum of Rs. 37,016 was utilized for repairs and extensions to the bungalow of the General Manager. This is exclusive of sums spent on refurnishing this bungalow which when added comes to a total of Rs. 40,000. The bungalow without this extension cost the Board Rs. 85,000. Before the extension was done three resident managers lived in it one after another, and one of them had a large family. The present Resident Manager, Mr. Neville Jayaweera, has no children; he lives there with a wife and one servant. The irresponsible manner in which money has been spent can be judged from the fact that large sections of the labour force live without proper housing.

Representations have been made against the Resident Manager to the Hon. Minister by many organizations including the one I referred to, namely, the Gal-oya Development

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

Board Agricultural and Factory Workers' Union, Amparai. They charge the Board with favouritism. They say that the Board has given special consideration to Mr. Jayaweera. He was given Rs. 1,000 in September, 1961, as a distress loan on special grounds whereas he, as the Resident Manager had refused workmen's applications in respect of maternity cases amounting to Rs. 100 or less. But for reasons best known to Mr. Jayaweera two of these applications were allowed in February, 1962. This is the officer who is called upon to handle millions of rupees allocated to the Board for national development. Mr. Jayaweera is a very important and powerful person, according to the allegations. I should be happy if I were proved wrong, but these are the representations made to me.

Mr. Jayaweera is permitted to bring into the Service his close associates and relatives. At the moment he has appointed one of them as his deputy on a high salary. Allegations have been made that all manner of persons have been employed under the Board. We have always pleaded in this House that persons who have been to jail should not be excluded from employment; we have even pleaded the cause of I. R. Cs. But that does not mean that we can afford to put in responsible positions persons who have bad records, especially where money is concerned. I do not want to mention names, but the Hon. Minister has got before him these representations and he knows whom I am referring to. The person concerned is supposed to be holding a high post. He is a person with a bad past, one who had been dismissed from Government Service for all manner of offences. This is not the type of person to be put in charge of ventures where there is no possibility of supervision as you have in other places.

The next charge that is made is that money is being unnecessarily wasted. One would have thought that an organization like the G. O. D. B.

would settle matters relating to labour across the table with labour's representatives without much expenditure of time or money. But what happens instead? The Board spends huge sums of money on labour tribunals and on lawyers. Some pending cases have been mentioned: there is the case of Mr. Haniffa, costing officer, equipment branch; his case has been pending since September, 1961; then there are the cases of Mr. Leelaratne and Mr. Dharmakeerthi which also have been pending since September, 1961. There is the case of Mr. Pushparatnam of the Stores Branch which has been pending from 1961. There is the case of Mr. S. C. Arasaratnam of A. C. E's Branch which has been decided after one and a half years.

අ. ඩා. 8

Then in regard to promotions, workers in the lower rungs find it very difficult to get promotions but it is the charge of this union that Mr. Jayaweera not only delays promotions but makes irregular appointments and promotes people whom he wants.

These are some of the allegations that are made. When the post of Superintendent of Stores was advertised two of the applicants were K. C. Fernando and Vitharne. One of the requirements in the advertisement was 10 years' experience in stores work. Mr. Vitharne was a graduate with over ten years experience in stores work both in the Board and private firms and was also Secretary of the Tender Board. He was promised this post by an earlier letter. Mr. K. C. Fernando a Class I clerical servant who had no experience in stores work and who did not have any qualifications was appointed. That was an irregular appointment. I do not want to go into the details in all these cases. There was the case of Mr. Hewavitta. Then there was a Mr. Proctor who was appointed as Deputy-Equipment Manager. He was a Deputy-Engineer in the Irrigation Department. He was seconded to that

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා.]

post but he is qualified only in irrigation work. Those who have made these representations say that that was an irregular appointment. Then there is the case of Miss Suriyarachchi.

Then in regard to road work, this is entrusted to people who are inexperienced with the result that there is colossal waste. This union charges the Board with complete failure in not completing the Siyambalanduwa road, within the three months period as assured by a certain engineer. There are a number of cases where road work has been given to inexperienced people with considerable loss to the Board.

The construction of cottages cost a lot. Mr. Thambipillai has been appointed Assistant Engineer, Buildings. His appointment has been challenged by this union. About 900 cottages for workmen in the Sugar Industrial Works was given on contract at Rs. 11,000 per cottage. They were completed in 1958. Within three years several of these cottages needed very heavy maintenance and involved expenditure for repairs. These are in Gal Oya.

With regard to repair works, the workshop in Gal Oya is supposed to be very good and could undertake even very difficult jobs but we find from time to time that the servicing of machines is not undertaken by them, they are not sent to the workshops but they are sent to Messrs. Walkers. This is what the Union says :

"Gal Oya workshop is tops in the East. There is a machine service organization with all the implements. There is a well-trained staff there but did not the Board sign an agreement with Messrs. Brown and Co., for Rs. 8,000 in 1960, and for Rs. 12,000 in 1961, and pay these amounts to Messrs. Brown and Co.?"

That is another charge that is levelled at this Board.

Then, I come to the question of the strike of the workers at the Gal Oya factory. I do not want to go into details, but I will be failing in my duty on behalf of the workers if I did not say that the Board and the Min-

ister failed to settle the strike—which would not only have prevented a prolonged strike but also have resulted in considerable saving to the Government. It would have prevented a tremendous loss for this factory as a result of the employment in the factory of unskilled labour and people unused to factory work.

I myself visited Gal Oya. I saw the Members of the Board and had discussions with them. They were about to settle the strike within a couple of days. I do not know who is speaking the truth, but when I went I was told that they got instructions from the Hon. Minister not to settle the strike. I reported this to the Hon. Minister. If it was his position that he never gave those instructions in his capacity as Minister, and he knew that the management at Gal Oya took up that position, it was his duty to have intervened and settled the strike. But he did nothing of the sort. The strike went on and eventually failed; that was quite natural. Perhaps it gave some comfort to Members of the Government who were looking forward to breaking the strike. The Board did not mind spending Rs. 5.50 for a pioneer but it was most concerned over paying Rs. 3.50 or more, together with the various other demands, to the workers at the factory.

These workers, over the last one year, had been asking for what is called a job evaluation. They had several discussions with the management. After about a year the management said they had nobody to do this job evaluation. When the workers asked for transport from the factory to their homes, they were refused. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, you have been to Gal Oya and Kantalai factories. The workers in the Gal Oya factory have to travel a distance of five to eight miles. It is difficult after a day's work to walk five to eight miles. But the officers are given transport. When the workers asked for transport, they were told that it was an unreasonable demand.

If the Gal Oya Board are interested in the efficient functioning of the Sugar Factory, they have to be

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

conscious of the legitimate needs of the workers who alone can make the factory a success. We have to see that the Gal Oya and Kantalai Sugar Factories are a success. Self-sufficiency in sugar will mean a saving of Rs. 100 million. That cannot be achieved as long as the bureaucracy at Gal Oya are utterly unconcerned with the problems of the workers and live in a state of luxury. It is not correct that they should live in luxury when everybody is expected to undergo hardships, true to the pioneering spirit. We have to put a stop to this wastage of money that goes under the name of development

I do not want to say anything more than this, as I have taken a considerable length of time. There are a number of other matters like the question of land acquisition, and so on, which I wanted to speak on, but I shall not take any further time of the House as I find a number of other hon. Members waiting to speak on this Vote.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර මයා. (රත්නපුරය)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர—இரத்தின புரி)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera—Ratnapura)

I am not going into details in regard to matters that normally arise when we discuss the Estimates pertaining to Agriculture, but there are a few points I wish to raise, especially as I consider that the present crisis we are facing is more a food crisis than a financial crisis. I have always criticized the Ministry and the Department of Agriculture for being responsible to a great extent for the plight our country is facing today. Why I call this crisis a food crisis is that Ceylon is faced with a problem where the population is increasing, and food production, apart from covering up the backlog of so many years, is even falling below what it was in the past when compared to the population in the country.

I agree one hundred per cent with the statements made by the hon. Member for Bulathsinhala (Mr. Edmund Samarakkody) as far

as trade unions are concerned. I have mentioned several times to the Hon. Minister about the federation of trade unions in the Agricultural Department. Those workers are not fighting for their salary now, they are not fighting for personal comforts either. For over a year they have been trying to place their points of view and see that their services are obtained by the Hon. Minister to enable them to serve their country in increasing food, and cutting down wastage and stopping the corruption that is going on in the Department.

I am in a position to prove to the Hon. Minister that some of the things I said about his officers, especially the high-ups in his Departments, are true, and I am quoting a clear example of an incident that occurred not very long ago, only last Saturday.

I have often mentioned that these arrogant officers he has in his Department take advantage of the Hon. Minister's trust and kindness. Now I find that the Departments and the Ministry are ruled by the officers.

To come to the incident itself, the D. A. V. O., one Mr. Wijeratne, was present at the D. A. C. meeting at the Ratnapura Kachcheri. At this meeting all four Members of Parliament in the Ratnapura District, namely, the hon. Member for Balangoda (Mr. Ratwatte), the hon. Member for Nivitigala (Mr. Stanley Molligoda) and the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. L. de S. A. Gunasekera) and myself, were present. We criticized the work of the Agricultural Department in the District, especially the Karapincha Farm.

In the course of the discussion, the M. P. for Nivitigala asked the D. A. V. O., in relation to the question of the insufficiency of buffaloes being available for the "paddy drive", whether the Department did not have buffaloes which the farmers could use. This officer at the D. A. C. meeting presided over by the Government Agent, replied that "the buffaloes are now in Parliament".

விவர்ப்பு கெடுதலுடன் பன்ன, 1962-63

[ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.]

He was asked to apologize, and certain Members accepted the apology but as far as I was concerned, I did not. I did not think I could accept an apology after a statement like that. That is an insult to the whole House and an insult to you. When we went further into the question—

கேள்வியை ரூபக்ச மயா. (நிஷ்ஃகமஃ ரூமய)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ராஜபக்ஷ—திஸ்ஸமஹராம)

(Mr. Lakshman Rajapaksa—Tissamaharama)

Why did you not throw him out?

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

He should have been slipped.

He was asked to explain his statement. In explaining, he went further and stated that the buffaloes had been led to Parliament. I do not know what he meant by his statement. He did not even express regret at what he said.

I should like the Hon. Minister to answer this. A Member of Parliament asked him why the M.Ps were not invited for the opening of the Karapincha Farm School. He replied that the Hon. Minister feared that a certain Member of Parliament would abuse him if he invited them for the opening function. That is what the D. A. V. O. told us.

ஃ. ஸா. 8.15

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Which farm?

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

The Karapincha Farm School.

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It is false.

—காரக ஃபர்

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

I am glad to hear that it is false.

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I do not know of that farm being opened myself.

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

The person who went for the opening was Ven. Gnanaseeha Thero. We did not know the date of the opening but this officer at the opening, with about twenty Government officers and four M. Ps present, stated that the Minister did not want the M.Ps invited because the Minister feared that a certain M. P.—I have no doubt whom he meant—would abuse the Minister.

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

In his absence.

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

Your officer stated that. I would like you to go into that.

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I shall go into it myself.

ஃ. பி. ஃபர். வீரசேகர மயா.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

And I wish the Minister would note that we do not abuse Ministers. Some Ministers can take criticism, some cannot. This is constructive criticism with the best of intentions.

The Karapincha Farm today serves no purpose at all. It has gone from bad to worse. All that has happened

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

because a man who had been thrown out at Horana—no one wanted him—has been landed there. He is eating and drinking. The poultry population is going down presumably owing to the pourparlers that he is having regularly, and labour trouble is on the increase. I think either you should change the manager or close down the farm. It serves no purpose at all.

Recently a person I know wrote to this farm manager for 50 chickens. He waited for three months for a reply. Not having received a reply for three months, he had to go all the way to Kandy to get the chickens. There is a farm in Ratnapura, just 3 miles out of the town, and this person had to get his chickens all the way from Kandy. He was transferred by the Junior Minister but I find now that the transfer has been cancelled mysteriously. The Director says it has only been postponed. If the department does not get rid of these officers, I think the people of Ratnapura will have to do something about it. I hope the Minister will note it.

As for inquiries, when it is an ordinary worker against whom charges are framed by the department, a certain set of rules are brought into operation and those persons are presumed to be guilty until they prove themselves to be innocent, but it is quite different when it is a favourite of the department like the officer in charge of the fumigatorium. This is something I was involved in.

I made certain representations about an offence which I believed the officer at the fumigatorium committed. He is a favourite of the department. He is a nephew of Mr. Weerakkody, one of the Assistant Directors—one Mr. Weerawardena. All Public Service Regulations have been forgotten. Normally the procedure is that when an allegation is made against an officer of a department, a preliminary inquiry is held; that is, the complainant is asked to come, his statement is recorded, his witnesses' statements are recorded. There is no cross-examination and it is only after the department goes into

that preliminary investigation that they decide whether there is a prima facie case. Thereafter they frame charges and conduct a full inquiry. Here what has happened? First I made my complaint to Dr. Fernando; the Entomologist of the department held an inquiry. I went with my witnesses. We spent about three days. Our statements were recorded and he submitted a report. For some mysterious reason this report was thrown out. It was not accepted. Another inquiry was held and at that inquiry, contrary to Public Service Regulations, the accused officer was represented by one Mr. Sidney Silva. My witnesses were cross-examined, one witness for three days. My wife was a witness just to state the condition in which certain goods arrived and she was cross-examined. We have now gone for about seven days and the inquiry is still proceeding. And remember this, when charges are framed all these witnesses will have to be harassed for another couple of weeks.

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති

(පிரති අக்கිරාසනාර්)

(The Deputy-Chairman)

Order, please! Mr. Speaker will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන් කථානායක තුමා මූලාසනා රැඳී විස.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර මයා.

(කිතු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

I hope this department will note that two can play the same game. If the intention of the department is to harass me and my witnesses by prolonging this inquiry, I have made arrangements to continue the inquiry for three years. I can keep summoning every single officer in the department who handled this matter, including the Permanent Secretary and the Director of Agriculture, and I can keep on cross-examining them. Either they will have to stop their cross-examination and conduct the inquiry according to Public Service rules, or I will have to resort to the same game that they

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා.]

are playing. I shall get about a hundred witnesses, and we shall go on. It will cost me nothing because I am in Colombo. These officers will have to come down from Peradeniya to Colombo at my will and pleasure. I can always say that I have Parliamentary work to attend to and have the inquiry postponed.—[*Interruption.*] I get no batta, but they get batta. I suppose that is why they want this inquiry prolonged.

This department has now started an inquiry into the working of farms. That is an absolute farce. I will prove to the Hon. Minister that it is a farce. I challenge him to send an officer with me to the Pelwehera farm, and I will prove my point. One Mr. Sidney Silva has now been appointed to go into the working of these farms. He is the person responsible for our food crisis. Mr. Sidney Silva went to the Pelwehera farm, and he has made a fairly good report on that farm. As a result of that report—

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I shall make arrangements for the hon. Member to visit these farms.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා.

(තිලක ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

If the Hon. Minister details an officer to go with me tomorrow I shall prove to him that Sidney Silva has been lying to him and sending false reports. Sidney Silva visited Pelwehera and reported that the farm was working well. As a result of his report Sam Alwis, the manager of that farm, has been brought to Colombo almost on promotion and is earmarked for a scholarship abroad. I am personally aware of that.

This farm that is supposed to be good has 1,050 acres, out of which an extent of 400 acres is arable paddy land. The extent under cultivation is as follows: 8 acres of chillies, 13 acres of ground nuts, 22 acres of

paddy. This is the extent under cultivation out of the 1,050 acres. I think I mentioned earlier the state of the chillies.

That is the farm that has been recommended as being good by the officer whom the Hon. Minister appointed to go into the working of the farms. If that is the type of inquiry done by this officer, I think that fact alone will prove that the statements made by the Agricultural Workers' Federation Union's officers are one hundred per cent correct, although everything is whitewashed by the departmental heads.

I am glad the Director of Agriculture is here personally. I hold him greatly responsible for today's plight. There is no tight control in that department. There are several factions openly at war with one another, each sneaking against the other, each ganging up against the other; and all that happens is that they are fighting each other for positions and not doing a job of work.

I do not want to make the serious criticisms that I normally make of this department as the Hon. Minister has promised to appoint a commission to go into its workings. I suggest that, instead of appointing stooges of the officers of this department, the Hon. Minister should appoint people like us who criticize the department. We shall then prove that what we have said is true and correct, in which case the Hon. Minister must promise to take firm action against the officers concerned, even dismissing them if necessary, and not just transferring them. Otherwise, we will publicly acknowledge that we were wrong and be ready to undergo any penalty that the Hon. Minister would like to impose on us.

I would conclude my remarks with the hope that the Hon. Minister will promise to appoint a commission, including me in it, immediately to go into this question. I also hope the Hon. Minister will promise to take firm action on our report.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I have already invited the hon. Member to go to the Department of Agriculture as well as the Gal Oya project.

ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර මයා.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகரா)

(Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

Thank you. Then I do not want to make any more criticisms.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(டொக்டர் டபிள்யூ. டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, රත්නපුරේ මන්ත්‍රී තුමා (ඩී. පී. ආර්. වීරසේකර මයා.) කීවා වගේම අද ආහාර අර්බුදයකුත් මුදල් අර්බුදයකුත් තිබෙන බව අපට පැහැදිලිවම පෙනී යනවා.

අද තිබෙන ආහාර තත්ත්වය ගැන විකක් සැක සහිතව කල්පනා කළ නිසා පසුගිය අයවැය ලේඛන විවාදයට පසු නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට මම ප්‍රශ්න තුනක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. එහෙත් අද දක්වා ඒ ප්‍රශ්නවලට අපට පිළිතුරු නොලැබී ඇති බව තමුන් නාත්සේ පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. රටේ ආහාර තත්ත්වය ගැනත් වි නිපද වීම ගැනත් මම ඉදිරිපත් කළ ඒ ප්‍රශ්න තුනට මේතාක් පිළිතුරු ලැබුණේ නැහැ. මුදල් තත්ත්වය අතින් පමණක් නොව ආහාර අතින්ද අද අප මංසන්ධියකට පැමිණ ඇති බව අප කවුරුත් කල්පනා කරන්න ඕනැ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, 1960 වර්ෂයේ මේ රටේ මහජනයාගේ ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය දෙකක මිල නැංගුවා. ඒ හාල් සහ සීනියි. සීනි මේ රටේ නිපදවන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබිය දීත් මිල නැංගුවා. මේවර අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් හාල් හුණ්ඩු දෙකක් කැපීමටත් තීරණය කර තිබුණා. මේ විධියට ගියොත් ලබන අයවැය ලේඛනයේදී මොන මොන ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය කපන්න වේද කියා මහජනයා කල්පනා කර බලන්න ඕනැ.

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අද ආණ්ඩුව ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙළ, විශේෂයෙන්ම කෘෂි කර්ම වැඩ පිළිවෙළ, ඉතාමත්ම අසතුටු

දායක තත්ත්වයක පවතිනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය ගෙන ගිය වැඩ පිළිවෙළත් මේ ආණ්ඩුව ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙළත් අතර කිසි වෙනසක් තිබෙනවාය කියාත් අපට සිතන්නට බැහැ. විශේෂයෙන්ම 1956 වර්ෂයේදී මේ ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටුවීමට මුල් හේතුව වූයේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය අනුගමනය කළ කෘෂිකර්ම වැඩ පිළිවෙළට විරුද්ධ වීමයි.

එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ කෘෂිකර්ම වැඩ පිළිවෙළ මොකක්ද නිදහස ලැබුණාට පසු වර්ෂ 1953 දී එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය මහජනතාව පරිභෝග කරන හාල් සේරු වේ මිල නැංගුවා. මහජනයා ඒ පියවරට විරෝධය පෑවා. ඒ විරෝධය උඩ නොයෙක් බල වේගයන් එක්රැස් වී තමයි මේ ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටෙව්වේ. එදා මහජනතාව මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් කළේ හාල් හුණ්ඩු දෙකක් කප්පවා ගැනීමට නොවෙයි. මේ හාල් හුණ්ඩු දෙකක් කැපීමට ගත් තීරණය ගැන මුළු ආණ්ඩුවම වග කියන්න ඕනැ; විශේෂයෙන්ම කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ ගැන වග කියන්න ඕනැ. මේ රටට වුවමනා හාල් ප්‍රමාණය නිපදවීම කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සතු වගකීමයි. ඒ නිසයි, අද රටේ තිබෙන ආහාර තත්ත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂයෙන්ම කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වග කිව යුත්තේ.

සමහර උදවිය කියනවා අද ගම්බද අය නම් බොහොම සන්තෝෂයෙන් සිටිනවාය කියා. මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් කළේ ගම්බද මහජනතාව නිසා ගම්බද ජනතාව සනීපයෙන් හොඳින් සිටිනවාය කියා අද විශාල ප්‍රචාරයක් ගෙන යනවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ගම්බද ජනතාව සුකිතමුදිතව සිටිනවා නම් අපි බොහොම සන්තෝෂ වෙන්නවා. එහෙත් ආහාර අතින් නගරබද ජනතාව අද ඉතාමත් අමාරු තත්ත්වයකට වැටී සිටින බව නගරබද මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු වශයෙන් මම කියන්න සතුටුයි. නගරබද උදවියට මේ ආහාර තත්ත්වය ඉතාමත් තදින් බලපානවා. එම නිසා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ විනාශකාරී වැඩ පිළිවෙළ වහාම මාරු නොකළොත්, එන අවුරුද්දේදී නගරබද උදවියට විශාල වසංගතයකට මුහුණ පානට සිදු වන බවට මගේ හිතේ කිසිම සැකයක් නැහැ.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා]

අ. භා. 8.30

සභාපතිතුමනි, මා වැඩි වශයෙන් අදහස් කියන්න යන්නේ නැහැ. අපට වඩා දේශ පාලන නායකයන් මේ ගැන කරුණු කියා තිබෙනවා; නමුත් නගරබද මහජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් මම තවත් වරක් කියන්න කැමතියි, ආණ්ඩුවේ කෘෂිකම් වැඩ පිළි වෙළ අපට පිළිගන්න අමාරුයි කියා. ඊයේ පෙරේදා සිට ගරු අගමැතිණිය රටපුරා කියනවා, පරිත්‍යාග කරන්නය කියා. පරිත්‍යාග කිරීම කෙසේ වෙතත් තවමත් මහජනතාව බයෙන් ඉන්නවා, මාසයක් දෙකක් ගියාට පසුව නැවතත් හාල් හුණ්ඩු දෙක කපන්න සූදානම් වේවිය කියා. අපේ ගරු කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා හැටියට සිටින නිසා මම ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලනවා, හාල් හුණ්ඩු දෙක කපන්නේ නැත කියා කෙළින්ම රටට ප්‍රකාශයක් කරන්නය කියා. එපමණක් නොව, හාල් සේරුවේ මිල වැඩි නොකර මේ රටේ වී නිපදවීම වැඩි කරනවාය කියා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මේ ගරු සභාවේදී පොරොන්දුවක් දෙන්න ඕනැ.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි, මේ අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් නගරබද උදවියට තවත් කරදර කීපයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒවා පෙන්වා දීම මගේ යුතුකමක්. සෑම මාසයක් පාසාම මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කියා තිබෙනවා, කොළඹ අවට තිබෙන ඇළවල් ටික සුද්ධ කරන්නය කියා. එසේ සුද්ධ නොකිරීම නිසා වැසි වැසීමෙන් ඇති වන ජල ගැලීම හේතුකොටගෙන මහජනයාට බොහෝ කරදර හිරිහැරවලට මුහුණ පානට සිදු වෙනවා. මේ හේතුකොටගෙන රුපියල් ලක්ෂ ගණනක වියදමක් දරන්න නගර සභාවට සිදු වෙනවා. නමුත් නාන්සෙලාගේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලෙන් කිසිම ආධාරයක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. මෙය වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අයිති වැඩක්. අවුරුදු 20 ගණනකින් කොළඹ අවට ඇති මේ ඇළ වල් සුද්ධ කර නැහැ. සෑම මාස හයකදීම ලංකාවේ වහිනවා. ඒ නිසා මහජනයාට කරදර හිරිහැරවලට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදු වෙනවා. ගෙවල් කඩා වැටෙනවා, බඩු මුට්ටු නැති වෙනවා; වැඩපලකට යන්න විධි යක් නැහැ; ඒ වාගේම නොයෙකුත් ලෙඩ රෝග ඇති වෙනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ට අවුරුදු දෙකක් තිස්සේ මම කියනවා.

ඒ වාගේම වගකියයුතු නිලධාරීන්ට කියනවා. එම නිසා මම නමුත් නාන්සෙලාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයට කරුණාවෙන් කියා සිටින්නේ, මේ අවුරුද්දේදීවත් මේ වැඩ කරන්නය කියයි. ඒ සඳහා යෙදවීමට කම්කරුවන් සහ නිලධාරීන් ඉන්නවා.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාභ ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ කීම අනුව, ඒ ඇළවල් සම්බන්ධයෙන් “ලෙවල්” අරගෙන මැනීමේ කටයුතු දැනටමත් කරගෙන යනවා. දැනට ඒ ගැන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් තිබෙනවා.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(ඩොක්ටර් ටැබ්බියා. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

කොහේද ?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාභ ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

බොරැල්ල, කොළොන්නාව ආදී අවට ප්‍රදේශවල.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(ඩොක්ටර් ටැබ්බියා. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

මම ඊයෙන් ගියා, කිසිම කෙනෙක් සිටියේ නැහැ.

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාභ ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

නැහැ, වැඩ කරනවා නොවෙයි—මුලින් ම කරන්නේ මැනීමයි.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(ඩොක්ටර් ටැබ්බියා. ඩී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

අවුරුදු දෙකක් තිස්සේ මනිනවද ?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාභ ජී. ජී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

මුලින් මැන ලෙවල් කර ගන්න ඕනැ. වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ඒ සම්බන්ධ ලැයිස්තු සාදා තිබෙනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(*டொக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. சில்வா*)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

මම එය පිළිගන්නෙ නැහැ. අවුරුදු දෙකක් තිස්සේ මම කියා සිටියා. අවුරුදු දෙකක් ගියාද මනින්න? මොකද කියන්නෙ?

ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(*கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா*)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

ඒ ඇළවල් සුද්ධ කරන්නය කියා නියම කර තිබෙනවා.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(*டொக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. சில்வா*)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

නියම කළාට ක්‍රියාත්මක වී නැහැ.

සභාපතිතුමා

(*அக்கிராசனார்*)

(The Chairman)

ගරු ඇමතිතුමා කියන දේ පිළිගන්න ඕනැ.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(*டொக்டர் டப்ளியூ. டி. சில்வா*)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

මම පිළිගන්නෙ නැහැ තමුත්තාත් සෙ කිව්වත්. මගේ අදහස ඉටු කරන තුරු තමුත්තාත් සෙ කිව්වත් මට පිළි ගන්න බැහැ. මම ඉතාමත් කරුණාවෙන් තමුත්තාත් සෙට කියන්නෙ මම එය පිළි ගන්නෙ නැති බවයි. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කම්කරුවන් දහස් ගණනක් සිටිනවා. කොළඹ නගරයේ සිය ගණනක් සිටිනවා. ඒ වාගේ ම තමුත්තාත් සෙගෙ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ආයුධ ආදිය තිබෙනවා; නමුත් විශාල ඇළවල් කුණුවලින් පිරී හිර වී තිබෙනවා. තාරා-හේන්පිට, මහවත්ත, දෙමටගොඩ ආදී ස්ථානවල ජීවත් වන උදවියට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදුවී තිබෙන අභාග්‍යමත් තත්ත්වය තමුත්තාත් සෙ දන්නවාද? මේ පෙදෙස්වල ජීවත් වන මහජනතාවට විදින්න සිදු වී තිබෙන කරදර ගැන තමුත්තාත් සෙ දැන ගත යුතුයි. ඒ නිසා ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, යම් යම් කාරණා මෙහි ප්‍රකාශ කර මට පිළිගන්නය කියා කීවාට

මම මෙතැනදී පිළිගන්නත් ඒ පළාත්වල මහජනයා ඉදිරියේ කොහොමද ඒවා පිළි ගන්නෙ?

මේ අංශයෙන් කොළඹ නගරය අවට පෙදෙස්වල තිබෙන වැඩ කොටස නොකළොත් තව අවුරුදු තුන හතරක් යන්න කලින් මහජනයාට විශාල හානියක් වන අතර, එක් ගෙයකට රුපියල් 45,000 බැගින් වියදම් කර ඇමතිවරුන් වෙනුවෙන් සාදා තිබෙන ගෙවල් දොළහත් යට වෙන තත්ත්වයක් වැඩි කල් නොගොසින් පැන නගින්න පුළුවන්. එ පමණක් නොව කොළඹ අවට තිබෙන ඇළවල පවතින අපිරිසිදු තත්ත්වය නිසා අද දින කොළඹ අවට පදිංචිවුවන්ට බරවා රෝගය වැළඳී තිබෙන බව තමුත්තාත් සෙ දන්නවාද? බරවා රෝගය මර්දනය කිරීම සඳහා දෙහිවල, කොළොන්නාව, දෙමටගොඩ, වනාතමුල්ල, වැල්ලවත්ත, ආදී ස්ථානවල විශාල මුදලක් වැය කරමින් මහා ආණ්ඩුව වැඩ කොටසක් කරගෙන යන බව දැන දැනත්, මහජනතාව මේ තත්ත්වයෙන් මුදවාලීම පිණිස වහ වහා තමුත්තාත් සෙ ක්‍රියා නොකරන්නේ ඇයි ගරු ඇමතිතුමනි? මේ ආණ්ඩුව තිබෙන්නේ මහජනතාවට බරවා රෝගය බෝ කරවන්නද? මේ ප්‍රශ්නය කෙතරම් බලවත්ද කිවහොත්, කොළඹ අවට පෙදෙස්වල වාසය කරන පාසැල් ළමයින් සෑම දෙනාටම පාහේ ලක්ෂ ගණන් වියදම් කොට නීතිපතා බෙහෙත් විදින තත්ත්වයකුයි අද පැන නැග තිබෙන්නෙ. මා මේ කාරණය පිළිබඳව ගරු සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට ද කරුණු නොයෙක්වර ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා; නමුත් අද වන තුරු කිසි සහනයක් ලැබී නැහැ.

මේ ලඟදී හටගත් බාලක පක්ෂාගාත රෝගය සෑම තැනම පැතිර ගියේත් වතුර සම්බන්ධයෙන් පවතින අසතුටුදායක තත්ත්වය නිසයි. ඒ නිසා මේ තත්ත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් තමුත්තාත් සෙ මෙන්ම සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාද, එමෙන්ම පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිතුමාද, වගකීම භාර ගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඇයි කොළඹ අවට තිබෙන ඇළවල් සුද්ධ කරන්නය කියා තමුත්තාත් සෙ නියෝග නොකරන්නෙ? අපි මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් වශයෙනුත් තමුත්තාත් සෙ ලා ඇමතිවරුන් වශයෙනුත් තම තමන්ගේ වැඩ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත්‍රය, 1962-63

—කුරක සිඟාව

[ଓପେନ୍‌ହାଇମରଙ୍କ ଇଲିସ୍ତ୍ରାଣୀ. ବି. ଏ. ସିଲ୍‌ସ]

කොටස කරන්න ඕනැ. නිකම් මේ පුවටල වාඩි වී සිටියාට මදි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, විශේෂයෙන් ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ සමහර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරු කියනවා, “කොළඹ අවට ජනතාව අපට ඡන්දය දුන්නේ නැහැ, අපව බලයට එව්වේ ගම්බද ජනතාව” ය කියා. ඒ නිසාද තමුන්නාන්සේලා මේ උදවියට මේ විධියට සලකන්නේ? කොළඹ අවට තිබෙන ඇලවල් අවුරුදු ගණනාවකින් සුද්ධ කර නැහැ. මේවායේ ජලය පල් වී යෑම හේතුකොටගෙන කොළඹ අවට සෑම තැනම ලෙඩ රෝග බහුල වී ගෙන යනවා. ලෙඩ රෝග වැළැක්වීම සඳහා අවුරුදු පතා සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ලක්ෂ ගණන් මුදල් වියදම් කරනවා. රත්නපුරේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා (ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා) කීවා වාගේ, මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උදවියට කියන්න, ඇමතිතුමනි, වහාම තමන් විසින් කළ යුතුව තිබෙන වැඩ කොටස කරන්න ය කියා. එය මහජනයා වෙනුවෙන් තමුන්නාන්සේලාගෙන් ඉටු විය යුතු බලවත් යුතුකමක් වශයෙන් සලකන්න.

කොළඹ මේ රටේ අගනුවර නිසාත්, සෑම දෙයකම පාහේ මධ්‍යස්ථානය කොළඹ වී තිබෙන නිසාත්, ජනාකීර්ණ වී තිබෙන මෙම නගරයේ ලෙඩ රෝග පැතිර යාමට තිබෙන හේතූන් තැනි කර දමන්න වහාම ක්‍රියා කරන්න; වහාම වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදන්න. මේ පිළිබඳව සතුටුදායක පිළිතුරක් තමුන්නාන්සේ දුන්නේ අද උදේ යි.

ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශවල ඇති කරන වර්ග
යේ ගොවිපලක් බොරුල්ල කොට්ඨාශ
යෙන් පිහිටුවනට අදහස් කර තිබෙන බව
තමුත්තාන්සේ කීප වරක් මා සමග කියා
තිබෙනවා.

ଗୁ. ବି. ବି. ଓ ଷ୍ଟିଲ୍

(கௌரவ சீ. பீ. டி சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

කුකුළන් ඇති කරන් වෙත් බැරිය.

[illegible]

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

රෝයල් ගොල්ප් ක්ලබ් ඉඩම තියෙනවා. උසස් නිලධාරී මහත්මයෙකුගෙ පොල් වත්තක් තිබෙනවා. කිසිම වැඩක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ ස්ථානයක සත්ව ගොවිපලක් ඇති කරන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සතුටුදායක පිළිතුරක් දෙන ලෙස තමුත්තාත්සෙගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

තමුත් තාන් සෙගෙ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල සේවකයින්ට කිසිම සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්නෙ නැහැ. තමුත් තාන් සෙ දන්නවද ඊයේ පෙරේදා විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කම්කරුවන්ගෙ රැස් විමක් තිබුණු බව? ඒ රැස්වීමට එකම එක ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුවන් ගෙන්වා ගන්න බැරි වුණා. ඒ ගැන ම තමුත් තාන් සෙට දොස් පවරන්නෙ නැහැ. තමුත් තාන් සෙගෙ උප ඇමතිතුමා හිටියා. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් හැටියටය කියල අප ගිහිල්ල වැඩක් නැහැ. එහෙම භාර ගන්නෙ නැහැ. අවු රුදු පතා අපි තමුත් තාන් සෙල ගිහිල්ල මහජනයට නොයෙක් දේවල් පොරොන්දු වෙලා එනවා. ඒවා ඉෂ්ට කරන්න ඕනැ.

විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උදවිය රිස්ක් එලවන්ස් එකක් ඉල්ලනවා. අනෙක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල එහෙම දෙයක් ගෙවනවා නම් ඇයි මෙතන එහෙම නොගෙවන්නේ? උප ඇමතිතුමාට මම කිව්වා ඒ උදවියගෙ අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙන්න කියා. කිසිම සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙම පුළුවන්ද? සේවකයන් සංවිධානය නොකර, ඒ අයගෙ හොඳ හිත දිනාගන්නේ නැතුව කොහොමද රට සංවර්ධනය කරන්නේ? ඒ විධියට කොහොමද වැඩ කරන්නේ?

වාරි මාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කම්කරුවන් ගැන බලන්න. එම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට සත් මහල් ප්‍රාසාදයක් තිබෙනවා, ජාවන්තේ. ඒ වද වුවමනා? ඊට වඩා වැදගත් කාරණා තියෙනවා. ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ කරන අය ගැන බලන්න. ඒකයි වැදගත්. ඊයේ පෙරේදා කම්කරු

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

අංශයට නිලධාරියෙකු පත් කළා. සේවක සිත්ට කිසිම සැලකිල්ලක් නොදක්වන වන්නේ තමුන් තාන්සේගේ ඔය කියන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පමණක් නොවෙයි. ඔය අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් වෙනත් ඒවායෙන් හැම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක්ම පාහේ සේවක සිත්ට කිසිම සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්නේ නැහැ. සමාජ සේවය ගැන කථා කර කර, පරිත්‍යාග කරන ලෙස තමුන් තාන්සේලා දුප්පත් උදවියගෙන් ඉල්ලන්නේ කොහොමද? තමන්ගෙන් කෙරෙන්නේ තිබෙන කොටස නියම විධියට නොකර අනුන්ගෙන් එවැන්නක් බලාපොරොත්තු විය හැකිදැයි මම අහනවා.

කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන බලන්න. ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ලොකු මහත්මිය තමුන් තාන්සේලා දන්නවා. ඇති. ඊට වඩා පිටරටවල ගිහින් ඉගෙන ගෙන ආ නිලධාරීන් එහි ඉන්නවා. ඒ අයට කිසිම තැනක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා දැන් කැල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් අතර විශාල නොසන්සුන් භාවයක් පවතිනවා. ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සේවකයින්ගේ සංවිධාන ගැන බුලත්සිංහල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කිව්වා.

ගල්ඔය ජනපදය බලන්න මා ගියා. එහි ගෙවල් බොහොමයක් දැන් අබලන් තත්ත්වයකයි නියෝජ්‍යය. කොයි වෙලේ ඒ ගෙවල් ඔළුව උඩට කඩා වැටෙයිද කියන්න බැහැ. ගිය අවුරුද්දේ අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරන කාලේ මා පදවියට ගියා. ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඒ ගැන මට දොස් කිව්වා, එතුමා නියෝජ්‍යය කරන කොට්ඨාශයට මා ගියේ එතුමට නොදන්නා නිසා.

ඒ ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල සේවකයන්ගේ ප්‍රශ්න ගැන කරුණා කර සොයා බලන්න. ඒ උදවිය දැනුත් එනවා අප මුණ ගැහෙන්න. අප දැන් ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ නොසිටියත් මේ ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටුවන කාලේ ඒ සඳහා ඒ උදවියගේ ආධාර ඉල්ලුවා. එහෙම නොවෙයිද? තමුන් තාන්සේලා ඒ සේවකයින්ගේ ආධාරය අපේක්ෂා කළා. එහෙම නොවෙයිද? එදා තමුන් තාන්සේලා මේ මේ විධියට පොරොන් දු දුන්නා. දැන් ඒවා ඉෂ්ට කර දෙන්න කවුරුවත් නැද්ද කියා ඒ උදවිය අපෙන් අහනවා. දැන්

තමුන් තාන්සේ මුදල් ඇමතිවරයා වෙලා ඉන්නවා. ඒ නිසා මුදල් ඇමතිවරයා හැටියටත් තමුන් තාන්සේ ඒ සේවකයන්ට වග කියන්න ඕනෑ. කරුණා කර මේ කාරණය ගැනත් විකක් කල්පනා කර යුක්තිය ඉටු කරන්න.

කොළඹ නගරය ඇතුළෙන් ඇළවල් තියෙනවා. කොළඹ නගරය වටේත් ඇළවල් ඇති. ඒවා දැන් රෝග බෝවන තැන් බවට පත් වී තිබෙනවා. ඒවා ශුද්ධ කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඇයි මේ ඇළවල් ජරාවට තිබීමෙන් රෝග බෝවන බව පෙනෙන්නේ නැද්ද?

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனரி)

(The Chairman)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඔය කරුණු මිට කලින් විස්තර කළා නේද?

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ද සිල්වා

(டொக்டர் டப்ளியு. டி. டி. சில்வா)

(Dr. W. D. de Silva)

මා සඳහන් කළ දේවල් බොහොම වැදගත් ඒවා. කරුණා කර හෙටම නියෝග කරන්න මේ වැඩ කරන්න කියා. මා තමුන් තාන්සේව විවේචනය කරන්නේ මේ වැඩ වික කරවා ගන්න ඕනෑ නිසයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අප්‍රමාදව ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස නැවතත් ඉල්ලමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

අ. භා. 8.45

එස්. කේ. කේ. සූරියාරච්චි මයා. (මහර)

(திரு. எஸ். கே. கே. சூரியாரச்சி—மஹா)

(Mr. S. K. K. Suriarachchi—Mahara)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ මාත් වචන කීපයක් කථා කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මට පෙර කථා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකු විසින්ම—විශේෂයෙන්ම විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ නායකතුමා විසින්—පෙන්නා දුන්නා, දැනට පවත්නා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ක්‍රමය යටතේ අක්කරයක් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා විශාල මුදලක්—සාමාන්‍යයෙන් රුපියල් 700ක් පමණ—වැය වෙනවාය යනුවෙන් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කිව්වා,

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[සුරියාවර්ධ මයා.]

විශ්ලි ප්‍රදේශයේ එක ගොවි පවුලක් පදිංචි කරවීම සඳහා රුපියල් 14,000ක් 15,000ක් පමණ වැය වෙනවාය කියා.

මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ තිබෙනවා, අක්කර 4,000ක පමණ කුඹුරු යායක්, අද වගා කරන්න බැරිව. මට දැනගන්න ලැබුණා, අවුරුදු 15කට 20කට පමණ පෙර මේ කුඹුරු අවුරුද්දකට දෙවතාවක්ම හොඳට වගා කළ ඒවාය කියා. දැනට අවුරුදු 10කට මෙහා පැත්තේ මේවා වගා කර නොමැති නිසා ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ පවුල් 4,000කට පමණ විශාල පාඩුවක් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. මට වාරි මාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ලියුම් කීපයක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒවායේ සඳහන්ව තිබෙන්නේ දැනට වගා කරන්න බැරි අක්කර 2,000ක පමණ කුඹුරු යායක් තිබෙනවාය කියයි. පළාතේ ගොවියන්ගේ අදහස අනුව මට එහි සඳහන් ප්‍රමාණය සමග එකඟ වෙන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. අක්කර 2,000 නොවෙයි, අක්කර 4,000ක් පමණ තිබෙනවා. අවුරුදු 15 කට 20 කට පමණ පෙර වගා කරන ලද මේ කුඹුරු නැවතත් වගා කිරීම සඳහා පළාතේ ජනයා නොගත් උත්සාහ යක් නැහැ. දැනට දකුණු කොළඹ පළමුවන මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මයා.) කාළණියේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයා වශයෙන් සිටියදී ඒ පළාතේ මහජනයා එතුමා පුටුවක තබා උස්සාගෙන ගොස් පසුව ඔරුවකින් එක් කරගෙන ගොස් මේ කුඹුරු පෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. ඊට පසු දඹදෙනියේ මන්ත්‍රී තුමා (ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.) එතුමා කාළණියේද මන්ත්‍රීවරයා වශයෙන් සිටියදී හැලිකොප්ටරයකින් ගොස් ඒවා බලා ඒවා වගා කිරීමට හැකි වන සේ කටයුතු සලසා දෙනවායයි කියා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අවාසනාවකට මෙන් පුටුවේ තියා ගෙන ගිහිනුත්, හැලිකොප්ටරයකින් ගිහි නුත් මේ කාර්යය ඉටු කරවා ගැනීමට බැරිව තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මම මේ ඇමති තුමාගෙන් ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, මේ කුඹුරු යාය වගා කරන්න කටයුතු සලස් සන්නය කියා.

ඒ සඳහා බොහෝ මුදල් වියදම් කරන්න යයි අපි කියන්නෙ නැහැ. විශ්ලි ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවි පවුලක් සඳහා රුපියල් 14,000ක් වැය වෙනවාලු. අපි කියනවා, මේ කුඹුරු

අක්කරයකට රුපියල් 25ක් වියදම් කරන්න ය කියා. අපට රුපියල් දහක්වත් වුව මනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. අක්කරයකට රුපියල් 25 බැගින් වියදම් කළොත් මේ අක්කර 4,000 වගා කිරීමට වැය වන්නේ රුපියල් ලක්ෂයයි. මේ ප්‍රදේශය කොළඹට හුඟක් කිට්ටයි. සැතපුම් 8කට 10කට වඩා ඈත්තෙ නැහැ. වී මෝල්වලට ගෙන යන්නත් පහසුයි. ඒ වාගේම සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට ගෙනයන්නත් පහසුයි. මෙහි එකට 40ක් පමණ අස්වැන්න ලැබෙනවා. එවිට අක්කරයකින් බ්‍රසල් 80ක් ලැබෙනවා. අවුරුද්දකට දෙවතාවක්ම ගොවිතැන් කරන නිසා අවුරුද්දකට අක්කරයකින් වී බ්‍රසල් 160ක් ලැබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව මේ අක්කර 4,000ම වගා කළොත් එයින් අවුරුද්දකට රුපියල් 76,80,000ක් වටිනා වී ලැබෙනවා. රුපියල් ලක්ෂයක් වියදම් කිරීමෙන් කුඹුරු අක්කර 4,000කින් ඒ තරම් වටිනා වී නොගයක් ලබාගන්න පුළුවන් නම් එයින් අපේ ජාතික ධනය රැකෙනවා නොවෙද? එය රටේ ජාතික ධනය වැඩි වීමක් නොවෙද? ඇළ වේලි සුද්ධ කරන්නෙ නැහැ. දැනට ඇළක් තිබුණත් එහි දෙපැත්තෙ සැල්විනියා වැවිල, සමහර මිනිසුන් මේවායෙ ගෙවල් හදා ගෙන ඉන්නවලු. වතුර නොබස්සවා පිළි යෙල කරගෙන. ඒ පළාතෙ පැරණි ගොවි යන් කියනව, අවුරුදු 15කට 20කට ඉස්සර, ඒ කියන්නෙ ඉංග්‍රීසි ආණ්ඩුව තිබුණු කාලයේදී, අවුරුද්දකට වතාවක් මොකක්ද බෝට්ටුවක් ඇවිත් යන්නු මාර්ග යෙන් මේවායෙ මඩ අරන් දැමීම කියල; නමුත් නිදහස ලැබුණට පස්සෙ ඒ බෝට්ටුව දකින්නවත් ලැබුනෙ නැහැ කියල, දැන් ඒ පැරණි ගොවියන් කියනව එදා තමුත්තාත්සෙ සමග පැවැත්වූ සාකච්ඡාවෙදින් එක්තරා වයස්ගත ගොවි යෙක් කිව්ව ඔය කතාව. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම නිදහස ලැබුණට පසුව මොන මොන පළාත් වලට භාග්‍යය ලගා වුණත් මහර වෙල් යාය අවට පදිංචි මිනිසුන්ට නම් විශාල පාඩුවක් වෙලා තියෙන්නෙ. එම නිසා පරණ බෝට්ටුව දැන් කොහෙන් හරි හොයන්න ඕන. මා දැකල තියෙනව, ඔය විදියෙ බෝට්ටු අර කොළොන්නා ඇළේ මඩ හාරනව, අවුරුදු හත අටකට පෙර. කොළඹ වරාය ගැඹුරු කරන්නත් එවැනි ක්‍රමයක් යොදා තිබුණා. එම නිසා එය

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

කොහෙන් හරි හොයාගෙන මහර ඇළ දිගේ තල්ලු කරලා මඩ ටික අරන් දමන්න කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

වැඩිම වුණොත් රුපියල් ලක්ෂයයි, මේ ක්‍රමය යටතේ වියදම් කරන්න වෙන්නෙ. වෙල් යායෙ ඇළ දෙපැත්තෙ බැම් දෙකක් නැ. බොහෝ ඇළවලට බැම් තියෙනවා, නමුත් මහර වෙල් යායට බැම් නැ. වතුර පිටාර ගිහිල්ල කුඹුරු යාය යට වෙනවා. එම නිසා දෙපැත්තෙන් බැම් දෙකක් බැන්ද හැටියේ කිසි ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැතුව වතුර බැස යනවා ඇති. තමුත්තාත්සෙගෙ ස්ථිර ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් දැනගන්න ලැබුණා දැනට මේ සම්බන්ධව උදෙසාගයෙන් කටයුතු කරනවාය, ඇස්තමේන්තු සකස් කරනවාය, කියා. එසේ නොකළොත් අපට ඒ පළාතේ මහජනයාගෙන් ආශිත් සමාවක් නම් ලැබෙන්නෙ නැහැ. එම නිසා මා කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, මේ විධි යට රුපියල් හත්තැ හය ලක්ෂ අසු දහසක ජාතික ධනයක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා රුපියල් ලක්ෂයක් වියදම් කරන්නාය කියා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඉස්සර අපේ පළාත්වල හිටියා ගම්නායකත්වය කියල කොටසක්. සමාජවාදී ක්‍රමය එන්න පෙරයි, හිටියෙ. යම් වර්ෂාවකට අනු වෙලා ඇළක් වෙල්ලක් උතුරල කඩා ගියොත්, ඔය නාය කයා මිනිසුන් කණ්ඩායමකුත් අඩගහ ගෙන ඇවිත් ඒ කපොල්ල—අපි ඒකට කඩාඩුව කියලත් කියනවා—හරිගස්ස දිලා යන සිරිතක් තිබුණ. දැන් ඒ ගම්වල නායකයෝ අභාවයට ගිහිං. අපි ඒ නායක පට්ටම් තල්ලු කර දමල. අපි ඒව භාර දුන්න සමිති සමාගම්වලට. දැන් ගොවි මණ්ඩල එහෙම පිහිටුවල තියෙනවා ඒ ගම්වල නායකත්වය අරගෙන කටයුතු කරන්නාය කියල; නමුත් පසුගිය දවස් වල ඇති වෙච්ච වර්ෂාව නිසා මගේ ප්‍රදේශයේ කිරිල්ලවල, ගෝතහේන, වැබඩ සහ උඩුපිල යනාදී වී වගාවට ප්‍රසිද්ධ ගම් කීපයක ඇළ වේලි කීපයක් උතුරා ගිහිත් කපොලු කීපයක් ඇති වුණා. ඉන් එක කපොල්ලක් නිසා වී බුසල් දහස් ගණනක් ලැබෙන කුඹුරු යාය කීපයක් පාලු වී ගියා. ඒ කපොල්ල බදින්න ඉදිරිපත් වෙන්න කෙනෙක් නැ. රුපියල් දෙතුන් සියයක් වියදම් වන

නිසා අයිතිකාරයන් ද තමන්ගේ අක්කර කාල නැතිනම් පොඩි කුඹුරු ප්‍රමාණය යටවුණත් කමක් නැ කියල උදාසීන වෙලා නිකම් ඉන්නවා. ගමේ නායකයෙක් නැ. ගොවි මණ්ඩලයටද පුළුවන්කමක් නැ, මුදල් හදල් අතින් හෝ නීති මාර්ග යෙන් හෝ ඒ පිළිබඳව ක්‍රියා කරන්න. ඒ සඳහා බලය දිල නැ. විශාල කපොල් ලක් කැඩුණ හැටියෙ ඒක බදින්න ක්‍රම යක් ගොවි මණ්ඩලයට නැ. මුදල් නැති කම නිසා. තමුත්තාත්සෙගෙ ගොවි ජන සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් මේ ඇස්ත මේන්තු සකස් කරලා අනුමත වෙලා වැය ශීඝ්‍රයක් පාස් වෙලා එහාට යන්න මාස හයක් විතර ගත වෙනවා. එතකොට කුඹුරු යාය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අවසානයයි. දැන් මාස තුනකට විතර ඉස්සෙල්ල, පසු ගිය වර්ෂා ජලය හේතුකොටගෙන වපුරා දවස් තුනක් යන්නත් පෙර කුඹුරු යාය වල් කීපයක් පාලු වෙලා ගියා. එම නිසා මේ ඇළ වේලි සුද්ධ කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

වියලි කලාපයේ වතුර නැති කමින් පාලු වෙනවා වාගෙ තමයි, මගේ පළාතේ වතුර වැඩි වීමෙන් පාලු වන්නෙත්. මේ වතුර බස්සන්න ක්‍රමයක් ඉක්මනින් සකස් කරන්න ඕන. මාත් පළාතේ ගම් සභාපති වරයෙක් නිසා මා ඒ ගැන දන්නවා. මේ ඇළ වේලි සුද්ධ කරන්න ගම්කාය්‍යී සභාවලටත් ලොකු අපහසුවක් ඇති වෙනවා. අපට දෙනවා “මයිනර් ඉරිගේ ඡන් වෝට්” කියල සුළු ආධාර මුදලක්. නමුත් හතර අවුරුද්දක් විතර ඒක තියෙනවා, ගම්කාය්‍යී සභාවට පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවන් කමක් නැතුව. ඇයි එහෙම වන්නෙ? අපි ඇස්තමේන්තුවක් සකස් කරල ඇළ වෙල්ලක් සුද්ධ කරන්න දැම්මට අපට නීතියෙන් බලයක් නැහැ ඒක ශුද්ධ කරන්න. ඒ සඳහා කම්කරුවන් යැව්වත්, කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු වෙකුට එය භාරදුන්නත්, කුඹුරුකාරයා නැත්නම් ඉඩම් කාරයා ඒ අයව එළවා ගන්නවා, උදාල්ලක් තියන්ටවත් අව සරයක් නැහැ. මේ ඇළ වේලි වාරි මාර්ග පනත යටතේ රජය සත්තක බව අපි දන්නවා. එහෙත් ඒ නීතිය හරිහැටි ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදෙන්නෙ නැහැ. වාරි මාර්ග අවහිර කරන උදවියට වහාම දඩවම් දිය හැකි අන්දමේ ක්‍රමයක්—

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[සුරියාරච්චි මයා.]

උසාවි මාර්ගයෙන් නොවෙයි; පොලීසි මාර්ගයෙන්—යොදවනවා නම් අපේ පළාතේ යටවි තිබෙන කුඹුරු අක්කර දහස් ගණනක් බේරා ගන්නට පුළුවන්.

සැල්වීනියා ව්‍යාපාරයට තමුන් නාන්සේ ලක්ෂ ගණනක් වියදම් කරනවා. සැල්වීනියා මරණව; ඒ වගේම වචනව. මරණවයි; වචනවයි තමයි, අපේ පළාත්වල සැල්වීනියාවලට කෙරෙන්නේ. අපේ පළාතේ කුඹුරුවල එක්කාසු වී තිබෙන වතුර බස්වා හැරියොත් සැල්වීනියා ප්‍රශ්නයක් උද්ගත වෙන්නේ නැහැ. වතුර රැස් නොවන අන්දමට ඇළවේලි ආදිය ශුද්ධ කර, වාරි මංගි ක්‍රමය සකස් කර දුන්නොත් මේ සැල්වීනියාවලට වියදම් කරන මුදල් ඉතිරි වෙනවා. මහර වෙල්යායේ සැල්වීනියා විනාශ කිරීමට වියදම් කරන මුදලින් රුපියල් ලක්ෂයක්වත් ඒ සඳහා වියදම් කළොත්, රුපියල් 76,80,000 ක මුදලක් ලැබෙනවා පමණක් නොව සැල්වීනියා සඳහා වියදම් වන මුදලත් ඉතිරි වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඊළඟට තවත් කාරණයක් මතක් කරන්න ඕනැ. මේ දවස්වල මේ රටේ කෝපි හිඟයක් පවතිනවා. තමුන් නාන්සේත් නිතර කෝපි පාවිච්චි කරනවා ඇති. මා ඒ නිසා තමුන් නාන්සේට පෙන්වා දෙන්නට ලැහැස්තියි කෝපි මෝලකින් ලැබුණු (පාර්සලයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරමින්) මෙන්න මේ පාර්සලය. ඒ වගේම අපේ කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කර දෙන්න ඕනැ, මේ රට පිටරටවලට පවා කෝපි යැවූ රටක් බව. කලින් මේ රටේ කෝපි වවා පිටරට යැව්වා. රෝගයක් සෑදී කෝපි වගාව විනාශ වූ පසු දැන් මේ රටට වුවමනා කෝපි ප්‍රමාණය පවා නැතිව ගොස් තිබෙනවා. අද කෝපිය කියා ලෙඩුන්ට දෙන්නේ බදින ලද කඩල සහ තිරිඟුවලට සියයට එකක් පමණ කෝපි මිශ්‍ර කරලයි. තමුන් නාන්සේත් ඉදහිටවත් කෝපි පාවිච්චි කරනවා නම්, බඩේ අමාරුවකට මේ කෝපි පාවිච්චි කළොත් බඩේ අමාරුව තවත් වැඩිවෙනවා. කඩල හොඳට බැදල පදම් කර, තිරිඟුත් බැදල පදම් කර මිශ්‍ර කර සියයට එකක් විතර කෝපි කුඩුත් ඊට මිශ්‍ර කර කෝපි කුඩු කියා විකුණනවා. මා මෙම කෝපි මූල ලබා ගත්තේ කොළඹ තිබෙන ප්‍රසිද්ධ කෝපි මෝලකින්.

ලෙඩුන්ට මේ වගේ කෝපි දීම භයානකයි. ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවලත්, මහාරෝග්‍යශාලාවෙන් මේ සමාගමේ කෝපි පාවිච්චි කරන බව මට දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණි. කලක් මේ රටේ කෝපි පිටරට යවන්නට පුළුවන් වුණා නම්, මේ රටේ වචන කෝපි ප්‍රමාණයේ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛනයක් ගෙන—පිටරට යැවීම කෙසේ වෙතත්—මේ රටට සැහෙන කෝපි ප්‍රමාණය වත් අපට වවා ගන්නට බැරි ඇයි? මෙවැනි දේවල් අපේ පළාත්වල, කොළඹ අවට, විශේෂයෙන්ම කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඉතා හොඳින් වැවෙනවා. මාතලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ කෝපි වතු තනිකර වැව්වත්, අපේ පළාත්වල මිදුල්වල පොල්ගස් යට වැවෙන වර්ගයක් තමයි කෝපි.

එවැනි වගාවන් අත්හදා බැලීම සඳහා ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ ගොවිපොළවල් ඇති කරන්නට කියා අපි තමුන් නාන්සේගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිය, මහජනයාට ඒවා ගත අවබෝධයක් ලබා දෙන්න. එහෙත් තමුන් නාන්සේගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සමහර නිලධාරී පිරිස් ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබුණි, අපි මේ පොල් ගස් කපා ලූනු මිරිස් වගා කරන්නට යනවාය කියා. සමහර අවස්ථාවල තමුන් නාන්සේගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් එහෙම කියනවා මට ඇහුණි. ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ ගොවිපොළවල් පිහිටුවීමෙන් අපි කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ, පොල් ගස් තිබෙන ප්‍රදේශවල නම්, පොල් ගස් යට වචනට පුළුවන් අතිරේක වගාවන් සොයා බලා ඒ ගත අත්හදා බැලීමට ස්ථාන, එවැනි පැළ ලබා ගැනීමේ ස්ථාන ආදිය සකස් කිරීමටයි. එහෙත් මම කියන්නට සතුටුයි, මගේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ තවමත් ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ ගොවිපොළක් පිහිටුවා ගන්නට බැරි වූ බව. එවැනි ගොවිපොළක් අපි ආණ්ඩුවේ ඉඩ මක පටන් ගන්නට ලැහැස්ති වුණා. මහරුන්ගේගොඩ ප්‍රදේශයේ, වරාය කොමිසන් සභාවට අයිති අක්කර 29 ක ඉඩමක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ ඉඩමෙන් අක්කර 10 ක් අපට ඒ සඳහා දෙනවාය කිව්වා. ගොවිපොළ පිහිටුවීමට සාමාජිකයන් බඳවාගෙන කටයුතු කරන්නට ලැහැස්ති වන විට අපට ඒ ඡන්දතලාගෙන් ලියුමක් එනවා, ඒ ඉඩම ගොවිපොළ සඳහා දෙන්නට බැරිය, කටුනායක ගුවන් තොටුපොළ දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා ගල් කැඩීමට ඒ ඉඩම ඕනැය, කියා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙන්න මේ අන්දමට තමයි, අපට අකුල් හෙළන්නෙ යම් යම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල නිලධාරීන්. මේ අක්කර 29 යේ ඉඩමේ අක්කර 4 ක විතර ගල් වලක් තිබෙනව. මේ ගොවිපොළේ ඉඩමට අනු නොගහ තව හත්මුතු පරම්පරාවක් වුණත් ගල් කඩන්ට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනව. කටුනායකට පමණක් නොවෙයි, රත්මලානට පමණක් නොවෙයි, ලංකාවේ තිබෙන අහස්සායා නොටුපළවල් සියල්ලටම වුවත් අර අක්කර හතරේ කළුගල් කඩා ගන්නාම ඇති. එය ඉවර වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් මේ ගොවිපොළේ කටයුතු සියල්ලම සාර්ථක වෙලා එය පටන්ගන්න ඔන්න මෙන්න කියා තිබෙන විට වරාය කොමිෂන් සභාවේ ප්‍රතිගාමී නිලධාරී පිරිසක් කියනවා. මේ ඉඩම් දෙන්නට බැරිය, මේ ඉඩම කටුනායක ගුවන් තොටුපළ දියුණු කරන්නට කළුගල් කඩන්න තිබෙන්න ඕනෑය කියා. අපට ගල් කඩන හරිය ඕනෑ නැහැ. මම ඇමතිතුමාට ඒ ගැන පැමිණිලි කළා. එතුමා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් වහාම ගත්තා. අලුත් ව්‍යාපාරයක් පටන්ගත්තට ලැහැස්ති වන විට ඒවාට අකුල් හෙළන නිලධාරීන් ඉන්නෙ නමුත් නාත්සේගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල පමණක් නොවෙයි; අනික් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවලත් ඉන්නවා. ඒ නිසා වරාය කොමිෂන් සභාවේ සේවය කරන ප්‍රතිගාමී නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් මේ රට ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නය කියා ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිතුමාට මා අනතුරු හැඟවීමක් කරනවා.

ඒ වාගේම තවත් කිවයුතු කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ ගොවිපළවල් සඳහා පෞද්ගලික ඉඩම් කීපයක් ගැනීමට කටයුතු කළා. වෙන එකක් තබා ඒවායේ ප්ලැන් ඇඳ එවන්නත් මට සිදු වුණා. ගම්මුලාදැනියාට කියා ප්ලැන් අන්දවනවා. නමුත් ඒවා වැරදියි. උතුරට බටහිර දමනවා. බටහිරට නැගෙනහිර දමනවා, ගැසට් කළාට පසුව එය වැරදියයි කියා නැවත අහක දමනවා. මේ විධියට දෙවරක් වරද් දපු නිසා, ඒ පුද්ගලයාට උතුර දකුණ පෙන්නලා නියම විධියට ප්ලැන් අන්දවලා ගෙනවිත් දෙන්න මට සිදු වුණා. නමුත් තවමත් ඒ ඉඩම් අරගන්නෙ නැහැ. සියල්ලම සකස් කර දුන් නමුත් තවම ගන්නෙ නැහැ. ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් ඇස විට

කවිවේරියේ ප්‍රමාදෙයි කියනවා; කවිවේරියෙන් ඇසූ විට ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රමාදෙයි කියනවා. මම මේ හැම කඩදාසි මිටියක්ම උස්සාගෙන යනවා. ඔය තරම් උත්සාහ කරත් තවම එය ඉටු කරගන්න බැරි වුණා. දැන් අවුරුද්දක් පමණ ගත වුණා; නමුත් ඒ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ ගොවිපළවලට ඉඩම් ටික ලබා ගන්න තවමත් බැරි වුණා. මෙය ඕනෑකමින්ම කරන ප්‍රමාදයක්ය කියා මා විශ්වාස කරනවා. මේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශ ගොවිපළවල් ඇරඹීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් නොයෙකුත් ප්‍රමාද ඇතිවෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ සඳහා තමුත්තාත්සේගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තවත් එකක් තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ ඉඩම්වල පරණ ඒවා ගලවා අලුතෙන් වගා කිරීමේදී ඒවායේ පස සේදියැම වැළැක්වීම සඳහා යම්යම් වැල් වර්ග වවන්නය කියා නියම කරනවා. ඒ වැල්වලට පෝර වැල් කියා කියනවා. එසේ වවන්න නියම කර තිබෙන ඒ වැල් වගියේ කොළ කන්නත් බැහැ. ගෙඩි කන්න පුළුවන් කමකුත් නැහැ. නමුත් ඔය වැල් වගියටම අයත් එමෙන්ම අපට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් තවත් වැල් තිබෙනවා. ඒ වැල් වර්ගයටම අයත් මැ, බෝංචි ආදී තවත් වැල් වර්ග රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ වගේ රටේ වගා කරන ඉඩම්වල වගා කළ හැකි මහජනයාට ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගත හැකි, වැල් වගී බොහොමයක් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අර පරණ කාලයේ සම්මත කළ නීතියකට අනුව අහවල් වැල් වර්ගය වැව්වේ නැත්නම් රටේ නැවත වගා කරන ඉඩම්වලට ආධාර මුදල් දෙන්නෙ නැත කියා නීතියක් තිබෙන නිසා, කිසිම ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නැතිව අර වැල් වර්ගයම වැවීමට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ දවස්වල සිය ඔලා හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ සියඔලා කියන වර්ගය කවුරුවත් වවන්න වුවමනා නැහැ; නිකම්ම වැවෙනවා. වියලි කලාපයේ නිකම්ම වැවෙනවා. අපි වන්දනාවේ හිය විට සියඔලාගස් යට ලමයින් සිය ඔලා එකතු කරනවා අපි දැක තිබෙනවා. ඒ තරමට සියඔලා වැවෙන මේ රටේ අදත් සියඔලා හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ මහපාර දෙපැත්තේ මාරගස් කියා වර්ගයක් සෙවන පිණිස වවා තිබෙනවා. මම අහනවා

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[සුරියාරච්චි මයා.]

ඒ වෙනුවට සියඹලා ගස් වවන්න බැරිදී කියා. පාරවල සෙවන සඳහා ඉන්දියාවේ සියඹලා ගස් වවා තිබෙනවා. ඒවායේ ආදායම එක් කරගන්න අවුරුද්දකට වරක් බදු දෙනවා. අධිරාජ්‍යවාදී යුගයේ සම්මත කළ නීති අනුව මේ රට පාලනය කරන බවට ඔන්න සාක්කි. මේ ප්‍රසිද්ධ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අයිති පාරවල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට වෙන මාර ගස් වෙනුවට සියඹලා ගස් ටිකක් වවන්න කියා, ගමනාගමන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂය යටතේ පෙන්වා දෙන්න අදහස් කරනවා. ඔය මාරගස් කඩා වැටී බොහෝ විට අනතුරු සිදු වෙනවා.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරඹ ජී. ඒ. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

පාර මැද මල් ගස් වෙනුවට කොස් ගස් වවන්න කියා වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් තිබෙනවා.

සුරියාරච්චි මයා.

(කිරු. ශ්‍රීරාජාරාච්චි)

(Mr. Suriarachchi)

බොහෝම සන්නේෂය. අලුත් පිය වරක් ඒ. ඒ ගැන තමුන්නාන්සේට ස්තූති වන්න වෙනවා. ඒ වගේම මේ රටේ සියඹලා හිඟවෙලා තිබෙනවා.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරඹ ජී. ඒ. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

වියළි ප්‍රදේශවල තිබෙන ජනපදවල සියඹලා වවනවා.

සුරියාරච්චි මයා.

(කිරු. ශ්‍රීරාජාරාච්චි)

(Mr. Suriarachchi)

බොහෝ ස්තූතියි. මේ පළාතෙන් විශේෂයෙන් රජයේ ඉඩම් කට්ටිවල සියඹලා සහ ප්‍රයෝජනවත් දේ වවනට තමුන්නාන්සේ ගොවිකම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අණ කළොත් ලොකු ප්‍රයෝජනයක් සිදු වෙනවා. මීට වඩා කඩා කරනට මම අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. මේ අදහස්වලට ඇහුම්කන් දුන් තමුන්නාන්සේට ස්තූතිවන්න වෙමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ඉංග්‍රීසි මාකර් මාකර්)

(Mr. Macan-Makar)

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to play on the somewhat strained relations that recently prevailed between the ex-Minister of Finance and some of the senior Ministers of the Cabinet. But, nevertheless, I would like to read from the Budget Speech of the ex-Minister of Finance. I would refer to columns 1292 and 1293 of the HANSARD of July 26, 1962. The ex-Minister of Finance, while dealing with the state of our economy said:

"The rate of increase in production for domestic use, whether valued at current market prices or at constant 1959 prices, shows a marked decline in the agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries group. At constant 1959 prices, this group showed an increase of 11.6 per cent in 1960 over 1959, but the increase in 1961 over 1960 was only 2.7 per cent. The main cause of the decline is the difference in the rates of increase in paddy production. The paddy crop was estimated to have increased by 7.8 million bushels in 1960 over 1959, while increase in 1961 over 1960 was estimated at 0.1 million bushels, the same method of estimation being adopted in both cases." —[OFFICIAL REPORT, 26th July, 1962, Vol. 47, cols. 1292-1293.]

This statement of the ex-Finance Minister shows that there has been a very slow increase in production in the field of agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries, and it would be necessary for the Hon. Minister to explain to this House the reasons why the relative increase between 1960 and 1961 has been insignificant compared to the increase between 1959 and 1960.

Otherwise, it would be necessary for this House to hold that the three departments under him, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Forestry and the Department of Fisheries have been, in a large measure, responsible for the present unfortunate economic and financial crisis the country is undergoing.

From the Administration Report of the Director of Agriculture for 1960—which I believe is the latest report available to us—it would be seen that improved cultivation practices have spread very slowly with regard to paddy production.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

It will be seen that less than 1/8th of the cultivated acreage was being transplanted in 1960, either in the ordinary way or in rows. Likewise, the acreage that was row seeded was less than 1/25th of the total acreage. Though a larger acreage has been weeded it only represents less than 25 per cent. of the total acreage.

With regard to the use of pure-line paddy for increased productivity, I find that there, too, the total acreage for Yala 1960 was 12,765 and for Maha 1960/61 39,143 acres. So you will note that in spite of all that is being said very little is being done to increase our production of paddy by the use of improved techniques of cultivation. The same story is true of other subsidiary products.

In 1958, the Department of Agriculture, when it was under the hard-working Minister, the Member for Avissawella (Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena), had, in the Plan presented by that Minister, shown a very rosy picture of the shape of things that were to come. We were told that this country would attain self-sufficiency in potatoes by about the end of this year. But as a matter of fact, instead of the 1,000 or so acres of land that should have been under potatoes, only about 79 acres have been so cultivated.

Likewise, with regard to chillies which we import to the value of over Rs. 31 million, we have only cultivated about 27,000 acres, whereas a further 100,000 acres or more have to be cultivated in order to make us self-sufficient in this product. With regard to onions the position is not so very bad though we are still far from being self-sufficient.

Then there is the sugar industry which was started by us in 1958. We were expected to reach self-sufficiency to the extent of about 1/5th of our total consumption by the end of this year. But the production of sugar cane has been such a dismal failure that we are unable to meet even a small percentage of our local demand.

I do not know the reason why the Department of Agriculture should have failed so miserably in performing its duty by this country. I do not know whether it was due to the political instability that our country suffered in the 1959-60 period due to the short existence of two Caretaker Governments or whether it is that the Department of Agriculture is staffed with specialists who are really experts in a narrow field and work in a laboratory, but who, as practical agriculturists working under everyday conditions, are unable to perform their duties satisfactorily. However, I am sure all hon. Members would agree that it is no exaggeration to state that if the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Fisheries had pulled their weight the present economic or financial crisis that is afflicting our country would have been prevented.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Not prevented but reduced.

අ. හා. 9.15

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ஜனாப் மாக்கன் மாக்கர்)

(Mr. Macan-Markar)

Perhaps, after all is said and done it would have been prevented.

It would appear that there is an alteration in the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, and in order to meet the adverse economic situation greater emphasis is being given to immediate production rather than embarking on expensive long-term irrigation projects. I find that emphasis has been given to the restoration of minor tanks and also to the development works which could be carried out within a short time and at relatively less cost. I feel that, in the light of our present financial situation their policy cannot be criticized inasmuch as it is essential that we should be able to produce as quickly as possible the maximum quantity of

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.]

rice, chillies, potatoes and other food-stuffs instead of importing them in large quantities from foreign countries, for we would thereby be saving a substantial amount by way of foreign exchange.

The Hon. Minister, I believe, pointed out to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that large-scale irrigation projects have not been completely stopped, but owing to the time that must necessarily be taken in making the necessary investigations and preparing plans this is likely to be delayed for a few years.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

We have to prepare the designs and plans and also assess the economic value of each scheme according to the cost benefit ratio. The Economic Planning Department insists on a cost benefit ratio of one. If the ratio is less than one, it does not recommend the Government to go ahead.

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ඉනුබ් මාකර්කන් මාකර්)

(Mr. Macan-Markar)

I thank the Hon. Minister for the explanation. The policy should now be to encourage as far as possible intensive cultivation of existing lands rather than extensive cultivation of new lands. But I find that the Hon. Minister has caused a number of advertisements to be inserted for the lease of large extents of Crown land to the private sector for purposes of development. What I am afraid is that, most people who obtain these leases may not have the requisite finance to proceed with the development of those lands. What would, in fact, happen is the denudation of forest land with the resultant loss of much timber, and the persons who lease out such lands would fail to carry out the development of the land by growing suitable agricultural crops. As such, I would request the Hon. Minister to be careful and

to ensure that those, either companies or individuals, who are prepared to lease out large extents of Crown land are, in fact, financially capable of investing large sums of money for the purpose over a period of years. Otherwise the nett result would be that valuable forest land would be denuded and we would lose much of our timber.

I find that the Hon. Minister is also very anxious to establish new tea estates, specially in the mid-country and low-country areas.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරාච්ඡි. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

No. In fact, the Tea Research Institute has located the sites. One site is in the Haputale-Welimada area. High grown Uva tea will be planted. The other site is in the Ratnapura District which is in the low-country and the third site is in Hiniduma area where low grown teas will be planted. Even the Pelawatte site was selected by the Tea Research Institute.

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ඉනුබ් මාකර්කන් මාකර්)

(Mr. Macan-Markar)

I happened to read a news item in the "Times of Ceylon" recently where it was said that China has increased her production of tea to such an extent that it would be a serious competitor of ours and if we concentrate on tea and put all our eggs into one basket, as it were, we may find ourselves in difficulties. Of course, if land cannot be put to alternative uses there is no harm in planting tea, but the position would become worse gradually, in view of the fact that it is likely that there would be over-production.

According to estimates of world production I should not be too optimistic that we would be able to dispose of tea at the prices prevailing today.

I would next like to touch on the Irrigation Department and I would like to pay a compliment which is

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

most deserving to the Divisional Irrigation Engineer in Batticaloa, Mr. K. Velauthanpillai who went there over an year ago. I find that he is one of the few officers in Government service who takes a keen interest in his work. He has always been very helpful and has cleared up the arrears of work which existed prior to his coming to Batticaloa. I hope the Hon. Minister will not remove him to some other place because of his efficiency and hard work before the pending works in the Batticaloa District are completed.

There are a number of medium sized tanks in course of construction in the Batticaloa District like the Waddamunai Tank which would provide irrigation facilities for about 400 acres. There are also the Aanasuddai Kadde Kulam and Kitul Wewa. All these tanks are now nearing completion and I think in the next six months or so they will be in a position to supply water to the surrounding paddy fields.

There is one particular matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister. It is with regard Thoduvil Cholai Anicut. The work on this anicut has been completed, but unfortunately due to the delay in getting the radial gates for which an order has been placed with Yugoslavia the working of the anicut has been held up. I understand that these radial gates were a gift under an aid plan. I do not know whether the order is being executed.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

What tank is that?

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ඉනුබ් මාර්කන්-මාර්කර්)
(Mr. Macan-Markar)

The Thoduvil Cholai Anicut.

I hope that the gates will be installed soon as otherwise the Government will be called upon next year to build sand dams across the Munthanai Aru which would cost another Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000.

I understand that the Hon. Minister has also with regard to the improvement of irrigation works, disallowed any new scheme which is not likely to bring into cultivation an additional acreage of land, or allow a scheme which will provide a more efficient supply of water for the same acreage.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරව ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)
(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

No. If it is for *manawari* fields or double cropping we allow it.

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ඉනුබ් මාර්කන්-මාර්කර්)
(Mr. Macan-Markar)

If that is so, I am satisfied. I thought there was no chance of getting improved irrigation facilities for existing fields where some provision has already been made.

I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to make earth-moving equipment available on hire to cultivators. Most cultivators are prepared to undertake small improvements to their lands but they are unable to hire out the equipment necessary from the department or from some other concern located in the area. Facilities should also be provided for the rapid repair of such machinery. Delays arise as a result of machinery falling into disrepair.

I observe a move on the part of the Ministry to cut down land development in a subtle manner. They are not cutting down works as such but they have reduced the rate of wages payable to temporary labour. For instance, where the rate was Rs. 3 a day last year, it has been reduced to Rs. 2.20 this year, with the result that there is no one willing to do work at that rate. The result is that there would be no development in our areas. It is a subtle way of saving money for Government without saying straightforwardly that they do not want work to be done.

பிசுரீசன கெடுபிசன் பணம், 1962-63

—காரக பணம்

[மகன்-மகர் மக.]

There is a suggestion made by some of the cultivators under the Unichchai Scheme to extend further the channel which comes down from Senanayake Samudra by some seven miles up to the Unichchai tank, so that the excess water from the Senanayake Samudra could be utilized by the cultivators under the Unichchai Scheme. I hope the Hon. Minister will take some steps early to meet this request.

With regard to the Department of Fisheries, it is unfortunate that the Minister has reduced the number of mechanized boats to be sold on hire purchase.

சு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

I am providing for the number of boats that the yards can turn out.

மகன்-மகர் மக.

(ஜனாப் மாக்கன்-மாக்கர்)

(Mr. Macan-Markar)

My information is that they can turn out 500 a year.

சு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

They could not do that last year.

பி. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி. டி.)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

The Vote has been reduced.

சு. சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சிலுவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

If the boats can be turned out, we will help.

சு. சி. 9.30

மகன்-மகர் மக.

(ஜனாப் மாக்கன் மாக்கர்)

(Mr. Macan Markar)

Another matter I would wish to refer to is the terms for the repayment of loans granted to fishermen

for the purchase of mechanized boats. Each boat costs about Rs. 17,000 and the poor fisherman is expected to repay this loan within a period of five years. It is not quite so easy to repay such a large amount specially because fishing is a seasonal occupation which can be carried on only for five or six months in a year. I know of a number of cases where the boats have been seized for non-payment of the instalments in order to avert bad debts. I would suggest for the Hon. Minister's consideration that there should be officers of the Department of Fisheries who could go to the various fishing centres and collect a portion of the fish caught at these centres and credit the boat owner with the value of this fish instead of trying to get the borrower to repay the money.

பி. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி. டி.

(திரு. பி. பி. டி. டி. டி. டி.)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

Even if you give the boats free to these people they will bring fish into the country.

மகன்-மகர் மக.

(ஜனாப் மாக்கன்-மாக்கர்)

(Mr. Macan-Markar)

I would support that suggestion but then there will be the difficulty as to whom these boats should be given, everyone will demand boats and there will not be enough boats. I would ask the Hon. Minister if he wants repayment in cash to see that easier terms are given to these poor people so that any defaults in the repayment of loans would be obviated.

With regard to trawler fishing the unfortunate position has been that the trawlers that we have hitherto bought have always been mechanically unsound and they have to be laid by for long periods for repairs with the result that the catch has been very poor. I understand that we are to get down four or five trawlers from Yugoslavia and if that is correct it would be essential that at least some of our men are trained in marine engineering so that they

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

would be able to effect expeditious repairs in case of a breakdown; otherwise the yield of fish brought in by the trawlers would be adversely affected by the long delays in effecting repairs to the trawlers.

*I cannot understand why the hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) was somewhat nervous about Japanese enterprise in fishing. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to consider the feasibility of having a joint enterprise with the Japanese to establish our fishing industry on a sound footing. I am sure if we do that we will soon become one of the greatest exporters of fish and be able to have all the dried fish we need and be able to can the surplus fish. If we enter into a long-term partnership of say about 15 years with the Japanese I am sure we will be able to learn a lot from them.

ශ්‍රී ඩී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(කෙළරඹ ජී. පී. ඩී. සිල්වා)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

It looks a good idea to me and I think that is a proposal which the Co-operative Fish Sales Union may examine.

මාකන්-මාකර් මහ.

(ඉලාප් මාකන්-මාකර්)

(Mr. Macan-Markar)

As far as the fishing industry is concerned I think Japan is as good as any other country and if we are prepared to work on a co-partnership basis with them they would be willing to help us to be self-sufficient and what is more even to be able to export fish to other parts of the world.

Another point I wish to mention to the Hon. Minister is that we should enter into terms with the Japanese to establish centres for cultured pearls. They are the real experts in this business. The output of real pearls from Mannar is insignificant; we get hardly anything from that. If we can establish a centre for cultured pearls

in Mannar I am sure we can build up a large export market for this country. I believe Australia too has built up a large industry in cultured pearls and they have also built up a large export trade.

ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් ෆරේඩ් (මැද කොළඹ පළමුවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(ජේර් රාශික් පාර්ශ්ව—කොළඹ මධ්‍යම මුද්‍රාණාලයේ)

(Sir Razik Fareed—First Colombo Central)

A great deal of criticism, some healthy and some unhealthy, has been levelled on the Floor of this House against the Hon. Minister, but I do hope that they will be attended to by this enthusiastic Minister of Agriculture.

I must really congratulate the Hon. Minister on the establishment of these electoral farms. That is one of the best ventures he could really have launched at this particular time. Its success depends not on the Minister or the Ministry but on the enthusiasm of hon. Members. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that we have 25 acres of land available in Colombo which could be obtained in a hurry. Anyway, I approached the Hon. Minister and pointed out that there was a block of land, 6½ acres in extent, along Baseline Road. He was kind enough to say that the land should be given for poultry breeding as well as vegetable cultivation. If all hon. Members show the same enthusiasm, I am sure that the Hon. Minister's scheme is going to be a very successful one indeed.

I believe the hon. Second Member for Akurana (Mr. Hameed) said, in the course of his speech on the Budget, that there is only one Ceylonese available for the sexing of chicks. No doubt, this hon. Member is quite young and does not know what he is really talking about. He has evidently made a blunder, because I know for a certainty that one of the old secretaries of the Ceylon Poultry Club, Mr. Wijeykoon, was sent to Australia some years ago by the late Rt.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් පරිච්ඡේද]

Hon. D. S. Senanayake. Mr. Wijeyakoon came back and trained more than half a dozen persons, and I myself am aware that those individuals are available in this country.

There are a number of veterinary surgeons in this country who have not been registered up to date. They have been sending petition after petition, memorial after memorial, but nothing has been done to register them. We are greatly in need of these veterinary surgeons. Even in Colombo they are few and far between; and we need many more veterinary surgeons to satisfy the requirements of the City. Therefore, I do hope that the Hon. Minister will take steps as soon as possible to see that these veterinary surgeons are registered.

Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister is the question of lighting up the tenements. I believe that three or four years ago, when my hon. Friend the Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) was First Member and I was Second Member of that constituency—now it is just the other way about—I brought up a Motion in Parliament, which, I believe, was seconded by my hon. Friend, that electricity should be provided in all these areas where there are many tenements. Incidentally, that will prevent all these bottle-lamp tragedies, and so on. At that time it was agreed that lighting facilities would be provided for certain tenements, if 20 per cent of the people living in those areas gave a definite promise to install electricity in their houses. I think that percentage is too high. I hope that the Hon. Minister will bring it down to 10 per cent, because I know it is the wish of this People's Government to help the poorest of the poor.

I was surprised that the hon. Leader of the Opposition, who no doubt made a very fine speech, very unfortunately did not welcome the idea of the Hon. Minister's Mahaweliganga project. I personally

feel, knowing a good deal about the dry zone, that this will be one of the assets that the Minister could possibly give to the people of the dry zone. I do hope that the necessary plans will be ready and that he will enter into this project at the earliest opportunity.

මාකන්-මාකර් මයා.

(ஜனாப் மாக்கன்-மாக்கர்)

(Mr. Macan-Markar)

In fairness to the Leader of the Opposition, I do not think he was against the Mahaweliganga project, but he suggested an alternate scheme which will not only benefit the dry zone but also the Trincomalee District.

ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් ෆරේඩ්

(சேர் ராஸிக் பரீத்)

(Sir Razik Fareed)

I will accept that on behalf of the Leader of the Opposition.

One thing I am very anxious about is to see that the coconut industry is given maximum help for the simple reason that 99 per cent. of that industry is in the hands of the Ceylonese. Nearly 90 per cent. is in the hands of the middle class, people who have under five acres. I know the Minister is very anxious to do this rehabilitation of coconut land and so on, but I think greater attention given to this industry will be most welcome. In this connection I would like to mention that the Coconut Board is really standing in the way of progress of this trade. They are just helping non-Ceylonese to make a combine. There is a combine of non-Ceylonese and it is a case of just two or three non-Ceylonese who have a great hold on the market. The result is that even though copra is sold in London at Rs. 160 or Rs. 170, the price the poor man here gets is Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per 100 nuts. I think copra is being sold today at about Rs. 135, but the poor man in the village hardly gets

விவரணை கெடுதலுடன் பணம், 1962-63

—காரணம் காணல்

Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 for his 100 nuts. I do hope the Minister will see that the Coconut Board is scrapped because it has not served any useful purpose, and a chance is given to the producer. If it is possible, I hope that the Minister will have a ceiling price of Rs. 150 per 1,000 nuts.

In and out of season I have written to the Minister with regard to the sale of orchids and export of orchids, but very unfortunately—

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

He is importing orchids.

பி. வி. டி. டி. குணவர்தனம் மூலம்.

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தனம்)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena)

Orchids and dogs.

சிறீமத் ராஜிக் பரித்

(சேர் ராஜிக் பரித்)

(Sir Razik Fareed)

—he has as the head of the Peradeniya Gardens a Mr. Jayaweera who unfortunately knows nothing about orchids. He is the head of the department in the Peradeniya Gardens. I do hope, instead of importing orchids, we will be able to export orchids and I trust that he will very soon act on the memorandum I have sent him and see that orchids are really exported from Ceylon. It is really a dollar spinner.

I do not think I will say anything more owing to the lateness of the hour. I do hope that the Hon. Minister and those in the department will be able to help me. I also hope that the Hon. Minister will see that adequate facilities are given, especially where the coconut industry is concerned.

டி. கா. 9.45

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to speak on any detailed questions of agriculture because, as you know,

these matters do not affect my constituency directly. But I should like straightway to dissociate myself from the remarks made by the hon. First Member for Colombo Central (Sir Razik Fareed) on the question of an electoral farm in Colombo Central. If the Government has 6½ acres of land to give us in Colombo Central, please give it to us for housing. I do not see any point in having a Government chicken farm in Colombo Central. If you are going to fill up that land, please fill it up and give it to us for housing. Today, under the private enterprise of small persons, chicken farming and egg production are developing, and I do not see the need for a Government chicken farm in Colombo Central. If you have an extent of land to spare please give it to us for the most important need of Colombo Central, which is housing.

I did not intervene to talk about that matter but to raise certain questions of policy.

செ. பி. பி. டி. சிலவா

(கௌரவ செ. பி. டி. சிலவா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Will the Department of Housing need that land?

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I do not quite know what land is in contemplation.

சிறீமத் ராஜிக் பரித்

(சேர் ராஜிக் பரித்)

(Sir Razik Fareed)

The land by the side of the Demata-goda canal.

கேள்விகள் மூலம்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I think it will be a very good idea if the Department of National Housing will take it.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් ෆරේඩ්

(சேர் ராஸிக் பரீத்)

(Sir Razik Fareed)

Filling it will cost lakhs of rupees.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Then I do not see how you are going to run a chicken farm there. I raised the question only in relation to the use of land in the City of Colombo.

I wish really to raise some questions of general policy. I know that the Hon. Minister is overburdened now. In addition to all his old departments he has got the troubles of finance on his hands. He probably does not know whether he is coming or going. We ourselves do not know whether he is a rising sun or a setting sun.

There are certain matters on which it is necessary that the Hon. Minister should give us clarification. Some time ago, at the height of the crisis over the cut in the rice ration, you would have seen in the newspapers a document which has generally come to be known as the "C. P. de Silva plan". This is supposed to be a document submitted to the Cabinet. There is one aspect of the matter which does not concern us at the moment, namely, the proposal to save Rs. 55 million in foreign exchange, though it will necessarily concern the Hon. Minister in his new capacity as Minister of Finance.

If you study the basis of that plan—and I am reliably informed that it is a plan submitted by the Hon. Minister—you will find that it really deals with a reorganization of the guaranteed price scheme. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that there were two basic principles enunciated. The first was stopping the free market in paddy, and the second was channelling the purchase of all paddy into the guaranteed price scheme, and on that basis seeking to restrict certain admitted abuses in the working of this scheme.

What I want to know from the Hon. Minister is this: Does he intend to implement this plan? Even if it is not intended as a financial measure, does he intend to implement it as an agricultural measure? After all, this guaranteed price scheme is a matter which comes within his ministerial responsibility. I should like to know from him whether this scheme is to be implemented or not. Or was it a scheme put up merely for the purpose of trying to save Rs. 55 million in foreign exchange? Is it the position that the Hon. Minister feels that it is not necessary to do that now and therefore he can abandon the scheme? Or has he got other proposals to deal with the undoubted abuses in the guaranteed price scheme?

The second policy question to which I wish to refer is this. Most hon. Members of this House will be aware of the contents of the Three-Year Implementation Programme. I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether that is a collective document of the Cabinet and, in particular, I want to ask him whether those sections of the Three-Year Implementation Programme which refer to land alienation, land use, land development and irrigation represent the collective view of the Cabinet. Because, if they do, all I have to say is that the practice of his Ministry is completely contradictory to what is set out in this document.

You will recall that the sections under reference were nothing more or less than a scathing condemnation of the Minister's existing policy as an uneconomical and wasteful one, giving a low capital return and based more on a social service aspect than a serious attempt at economic development or to derive an economic return. What are we to accept, Sir?

We are given a document called "The Three Year Implementation Programme". The greater part of it deals with agriculture and the various departments under the Minister whose votes we are discussing. From all we can see, the land policy is still what it used to be. May I know from

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

the Hon. Minister: Is it the position that the Government has now accepted the basic lines of policy set out, as far as agriculture, land development and irrigation are concerned, in the Three Year Implementation Programme?

One of the problems about this Ministry is that, though it is one of the biggest spenders of money, there is an enormous amount of waste. This is because there has not been any fundamental re-thinking about the basic lines of agricultural policy. We are still following the basic lines of agricultural policy mapped out by the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake, even though we have had experiences, not only of certain successes, but also of dismal failures of that policy, the situation today is entirely different from what it was at the time when the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake started this policy.

I refer particularly to the failure of individual peasant colonization. You know that when the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake started this policy it was really meant to be an escape from the responsibility for land reform in the wet zone. In order to dodge the question of land reform in the wet zone, he started re-settlement on an individual colonization basis in the dry zone. At that time you could not get people to go to the dry zone areas. They had to clear the jungle and so on. You had to bribe people to go there as they had to face malaria and other hardships. Nevertheless, people went there, areas were opened up and we have the colonists we have today. What has happened is that the very same problems we have in the wet zone are being repeated in the colonization of the areas of the dry zone. There is a virtual *ande* system, the same pressures of population on land and so on. All these problems of the wet zone are now found in the colonization schemes. And, what is worse, most of the colonization schemes were situated in the border areas between Sinhalese and Tamil homelands. As a result, the land hunger of respective groups led to a lot of trouble during the communal riots.

So it is absolutely essential that there should be fundamental re-thinking on this matter, but it seems to me that there is no such re-thinking. Even in the Three-Year Implementation Programme I see no such fundamental re-thinking on agriculture. They are still looking at it from the point of view of earning money, from the point of view of a return on investment, but not from the point of view of greater production, greater and proper use of land and water in our country. You are still soaking up capital in the dry zone with with very, very little return.

Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister why there has been no re-thinking on these matters. Why is he continuing to do what he has been doing in the last decades? He has been the Minister for quite a time. But all he has done is to reduce the amount of land and assistance given to colonists. From 8 acres, it has come down to 2 acres, I think. The amount of money given to a colonist to build a house has also been reduced. And finally, he introduced the pre-colonization scheme where people are given land and asked to clear it up under the guise of advance alienation. This is state-sponsored squatting. All that shows the need to re-think matters and I do not see that being done.

I ask the Hon. Minister to tell us what his intentions are. Is he going to continue the old policy or is he going to think of some other more fruitful way of using the land which we are clearing of jungle and opening for cultivation? This is one of the fundamental questions of agricultural policy and it is necessary that the Minister shakes himself out of the stupors of the past and makes some real attempt to push through a new policy.

I wish now to refer to another matter of policy. It seems to me that there is a complete absence of policy in the matter of the import of tractors and agricultural machines into this country, so much so that tractors are now becoming more of a toy

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1962-63

—කාරක සභාව

[කෙනමන් මයා.]

or investment for making money rather than machines that are being used seriously for agricultural development. As you know, a very large number of tractors are being imported into Ceylon not only by the Government but also by private persons. They are being used for ploughing paddy fields and are being let out to others on hire. But there seems to be absolutely no plan whatsoever regarding the importation and use of tractors. There are many aspects of this problem which have to be considered extremely seriously.

The first is the question of foreign exchange. You have banned the import of motor cars. I think we can also reduce usefully the number of tractors imported. I am not against tractor ploughing. Tractor ploughing has a definite, important part to play in the development of agriculture, but there must be serious consideration of questions such as how many tractors we need, what type we need, in what types of soil we can best use tractors, and so on. After all, we have been developing paddy cultivation on the basis of mudding the fields. This leads to a number of other serious questions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke quite correctly about the need for organic fertiliser in our paddy fields, not only artificial fertilizer. The introduction of tractors, if it is not planned, is bound to have an adverse effect on our draught cattle population. By using buffaloes, even though they be old and toothless—

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

Are you going to take more time.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I am taking more time. I can finish this point now if you like.

කල් තැබීම

සභාපති තුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

You can continue tomorrow.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Very well. I will continue tomorrow.

එකල් හි වේලාව අ. භා. 10 වූයෙන්, මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට ප්‍රගතිය වාතී කරනු පිණිස සභාපති තුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් විය.

කාරක සභාව ප්‍රගතිය වාර්තා කරයි; නැවත රැස් වීම සැප්තැම්බර් 11 වන අඟහරුවාදා.

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය.”—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා]

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව, අ. භා. 10.01 ව, 1962 සැප්තැම්බර් 6 වන දින සභාසම්මතිය අනුව, 1962 සැප්තැම්බර් 11 වන අඟහරුවාදා පූ. භා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේ ය.

“சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெறுமாக.”—[கௌரவ சி. பி. டி சில்வா] எனும் பிரேரணை நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது.

இதன்படி, 1962, செப்டம்பர் 6 ஆம் தேதி நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்ற சபையின் தீர்மானத்துக்கிணங்க, பி. ப. 10.1 மணிக்கு 1962, செப்டம்பர் 11 ஆம் தேதி செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணி வரை சபை ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெற்றது.

Resolved : “ that the House do now adjourn.”—[Hon. C. P. de Silva.]

Adjourned accordingly at 10.1 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 11, 1962, pursuant to the Resolution of the House of September 6, 1962.

1962

1962

1962

Printed at the Government Press, Ceylon, on paper manufactured at the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation, Valaichchenai, Ceylon