



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව [නි. 753]

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 762]

සේවක අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත
[නි. 788] :

පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 789] :

දෙවන වර කියවා “ඒ” ස්ථාවර කාරක සභාවට පවරන ලදී.

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලද පනත්
කෙටුම්පත් [නි. 826] :

තේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

කෘෂිකාර්මික හා කාර්මික නියුත දෙන ආයතන (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ලංකා රජයේ උකස් බැංකු (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත
[නි. 853] :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා, සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන්, සම්මත කරන ලදී.

දෙවන වර කියවා, විවාදය කල්තබන ලද පනත් කෙටුම්පත්
[නි. 861, 877, 881] :

සහායපනත දේපළ පනත් කෙටුම්පත

සාප්පු සහ කාර්මික සේවකයන් පිළිබඳ (සේවය හා වෙනත් විධිමත් කිරීමේ)
(සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ලංකා හෝටල් නීතිගත සංස්ථා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

කල්තබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 883]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

பொதுமனுக்குழு அறிக்கை [ப. 753]

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 762]

ஊழியர் சகாய நிதி (திருத்தம்) மசோதா [ப. 788]:

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது

இலங்கைத் தேயிலைச் சபை மசோதா [ப. 789] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிடம்பெற்று நிலையற்குழு “ ஏ ” க்குச் சாட்டப்பட்டது

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்கள் இடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட மசோதாக்கள் [ப. 826] :

தேயிலை, இறப்பர் மானிய (திருத்தம்) மசோதா

கமத்தொழில், கைத்தொழில் கடன் கூட்டுத்தாபன (திருத்தம்) மசோதா

இலங்கை அரசு ஈட்டு வங்கி (திருத்தம்) மசோதா [ப. 853] :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்கள் இடம்பெற்று திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

கூட்டாட்சியாதனம் மசோதா

கடை, அலுவலக ஊழியர்கள் (தொழில், ஊதியம் ஆகியவற்றை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல்) (திருத்தம்) மசோதா

இலங்கை ஹோட்டல் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் (திருத்தம்) மசோதா [ப. 861, 877, 881] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 883]

Volume 89
No. 4

Monday
12th January 1970

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE REPORT [Col. 753]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 762]

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Read the First time

CEYLON TEA BOARD BILL [Col. 789] :

Read a Second time and allocated to Standing Committee “ A ”

BILLS READ A SECOND, AND THE THIRD TIME, AND PASSED [Col. 826] :

Tea and Rubber Subsidy (Amendment) Bill

Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation (Amendment) Bill

CEYLON STATE MORTGAGE BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL [Col. 853] :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed, as amended

CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY BILL

SHOP AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

CEYLON HOTELS CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL [Cols. 861, 877, 881]

Second Reading

Debate adjourned

ADJOURNMENT MOTION [Col. 883]

මහජන පෙරේසම් කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1970 ජනවාරි 12 වන සඳුදා

திங்கட்கிழமை, 12 ஜனவரி 1970

Monday, 12th January 1970

පු. හා. 10ට මත්'නි මත්'බලය රැස් විය.

சுபை, மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது.

The House met at 10 A.M.

මනෝ හි මනෝ ඩලයෝ ලේකම්

(சபைச் செயல்திகாசி)

(The Clerk of the House)

I have to inform this honourable House that Mr. Speaker is unavoidably absent. I call upon the Deputy Speaker to take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා [එම්. සිව
සිතාම්පරම් මයා.] මුලසතරුද විස.

அதன் பிறகு உபஸ்பாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எம். சிவசுந்தரம்] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. M. SIVASITHAMPARAM] took the Chair.

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Regulation made by the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power under Section 60 of the Electricity Act (Cap. 205) —[*The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena—on behalf of the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power.*]

සහායම් සහ මන නිතිය යුතුයයි නිගමනය කරන ලදී.

சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවේ
වාර්තාව

பொது மனுக்குழு அறிக்கை

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

நியோජன கபாநாயகநுමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I present the first Report of the
Public Petitions Committee.

2——ဇန်နဝါရီ ၆၂၃—၈၁၀ (၁/၇၀)

உ, ர, க, உ

அறிக்கை

REPORT

මන්නි මණ්ඩලය වෙත පිළිගැන්වූ පහත සඳහන් පොත්සම් සලකා බලන ලදීත්, ඔහු පළවන නිර්දේශ අපි ඉදිරිපත් කරමු:

1. 1969 ජූලි මස 30 වන දින පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මහතා විසින් පිළිගත්වන ලද, ඩේනපුර, වූක් 2 හි කේ. එම්. කොසින් මැණිකේ මහත්මිය, ඇයට පළමුවෙන් හිමිව තිබූ බිම් කොටස නයට යටවූයෙන් එ් වෙනුවට පදිංචිවීම සඳහා මහනුවර හෝ වෙනත් පළාතක හෝ ඉඩම් කැබලි ලක් ලබා ගෙන මෙන් අයදින පෙත්සම්.

මෙම පෙත්සම් සලකා බලා අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම පිණිස ඉඩම්, වාරිමාළි හා විදුලි බල පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා වෙත එය යවන ලෙස අපි නිර්දේශ කරමු.

2. 1969 අගෝස්තු මස 16 වන දින බී. වසි. තුඩාවේ මහතා විසින් පිළිගන්නා ලද, මාතර, මැද්දේ වත්තේ ජී. සමරජීව මහත්මිය, ඇ ගුරුවරියක ලෙස සේවය කරන ලද සම්පූර්ණ කාලසීමාව විශ්‍රාම වැටුපක් හෝ පාරිතෝසිකයක් හෝ ලබා ගැනීමට ඇතිවන පරිදි ගණන් ගන්නා ලෙස අයදින පෙත්සම.

මෙම පෙත්සම් සලකා බලා අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම පිණිස අධිකාරීන් හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ දැමිණිමුල් වෙත එය යවන ලෙස අපි නිර්දේශ කරමු.

3. 1969 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 22 වන දින ඩී. බී. ඊ. තාමඩාරි එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මහතා විසින් පිළිගන්නා ලද, බෙන්තොට විල්සන් ගුණසේකර මහතා සහ තවත් 1192 ක්, ලාංකිකයන්ගේ සහභාගිවීමද සහිතව ප්ලාස්ටික් පාවහන් කිපදවීම පිණිස, විදේශීය ආයතනයකට, 1969 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 16 වන දින හා අංක 14871 /14 දරණ අති විශේෂ ශාසනි පත්‍රයෙන් බල පත්‍රයක් දීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තම මිද්දේධන්වය ප්‍රකාශ කරන පොත් සම.

මෙම පෙත්සම් සලකා බලා අවශ්‍ය වියවර ගැනීම පිණිස කමිත්ත හා ධීවර ඇමතිතුමා වෙත එය යවන ලෙස අපි නිර්දේශ කරමු.

4. 1969 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 22 වන දින බී. වසි. භූමාවේ මහතා විසින් පිළිගත් වන ලද, මාතර ශාන්ත යෙහියා මාවතේ අංක 38 දරණ ස්ථානයේ පදිංචි එම්. ඉසාඩ්. හසන් අලවි මහතා සහ තවත් 274 දෙනෙක්, මාතර කඩ විදිය මුස්ලිම් පල්ලියට 1969 ජනවාරි මස 1 වන දින පත්කරණ ලද නව භාරකරුවන් කෙරෙහි මාතර කඩවිදියේ මුස්ලිම් ජනතාවගේ කැමැත්තක් නොමැති බැවින්, එම

මහජන පෙරේසම් කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව

මෙම ප්‍රේම සම සලකා බලා අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම පිණිස මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වෙත එය යවන ලෙස අපි නිර්දේශ කරමු.

8. 1969 දෙසැම්බර් මස 21 වන දින පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මහතා විසින් පිළිගත් වන ලද, ඉපලෝගම, මානාව පදිංචි ආර්. කේ. තිත්ඛණ්ඩා මහතා සහ තවත් 140 දෙනෙක්, තව පාඨශාලා ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය අනුව කතිෂ්ඨ පාඨශාලාවක් කරන ලද මානාව බැප්ටිස්ට් රජයේ විදුහල, මහ විද්‍යාලයක් ලෙස උසස් කරන මෙන් අයදින පෙත්සම.

මෙම පෙත්සම් සලකා බලා අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම පිණිස අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා වෙත එය යවන ලෙස අපි නිර්දේශ කරමු.

9. 1970 ජනවාරි මස 11 වැනි දින ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා විසින් පිළිගන්නා ලද මැල්ලවගෙදර ගම්සභා නියෝජිත අයි. කේ. තේමිස් මහතා සහ තවත් 179 දෙනෙක්, මැල්ලවගෙදර උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලයට දුර කථන සේවයක් ලබා දෙන මෙන් අයදින පෙත්සම.

මෙම පෙත සම සලකා බලා අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම පිණිස රජයේ වැඩ, නැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ආමන්ත්‍රණ වෙත එය යවන ලෙස අපි නිර්දේශ කරමු.

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාව දැනට සමන්විත වී තිබෙන ක්‍රමය අනුව, අංක 30 දරණ ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය විසින් කාරක සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන පෙත්සම් සවිස්තරව පරීක්ෂාකර බැලීම සඳහා අපට බලය නොතිබෙන බව කණගාටුවෙන් දන්වා සිටීමට සිදුවී ඇත. නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ ස්ථාවර නියෝග පැනවූ දිනයේ සිට, මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාව පිහිටුවීමට අදාළ අංක 125 දරණ ස්ථාවර නියෝගය සංශෝධනය කර නැත. මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවට දැනට වඩා ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වන අයුරින් ක්‍රියා කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි එම කාරක සභාවට අදාළ ස්ථාවර නියෝග සංශෝධනය කිරීම අවශ්‍ය බව අපගේ හැඟීමයි. මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවට පුද්ගලයින් කැඳවීමට ද, ලියකියවිලි හා වාර්තා ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට ද, වරින්වර වාර්තා කිරීමට ද හැකිවන පරිදි එම කාරක සභාවේ බලතල පුළුල් කරන ලෙස අපි නිර්දේශ කරම.

சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட கீழ்க்காணும் மனுக்களை நாம் பரிசீலனை செய்து பின்வருமாறு சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம் :

1. மண்சரிவு காரணமாக முன்னர் வழங்கப்பட்ட காணித்துண்டைத் தாம் இழந்துள்ளமையால் கண்டியிலோ வேறொரிடத்திலோ வாழ்வதற்குக் காணித் துண்டு ஒன்று தமக்கு வழங்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கோரி சேனபுரம், 2 ஆம்

கெசன் பேன் ஸி கார்ன ஸ்கூலே லாபீவை

பாதையைச் சேர்ந்த திருமதி கோயின் மெனிக்கே என்பவரால் செய்யப்பட்டதும், திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னக்கோன் அவர்களால் 1969, ஜூலை 30 ஆம் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

2. இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பளமோ பணிக்கொடையோ பெறுவதற்கு ஏதுவாக தாம் ஆசிரியையாகக் கடமையாற்றிய தம் முழுச் சேவைக் காலத்தையும் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமெனக் கோரி, மாத்தறை, மெதவத்தையைச் சேர்ந்த திருமதி ஜீ. சமரஜீவ என்பவரால் செய்யப்பட்டதும், திரு. பி. வை. துடாவே அவர்களால் 1969, ஓகஸ்ட் 16 ஆம் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

3. உண்ணாட்டவர்களுடன் சேர்ந்து “பிளாஸ்டிக்” பாத அணிகளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு 1969, செப்டெம்பர் 16 ஆம் தேதியிடப்பெற்ற 14,871/14 ஆம் இலக்க வர்த்தமானி மூலம் அந்நிய நிறுவனமொன்றிற்கு அனுமதிப்பத்திரம் வழங்கியமைக்கு ஆட்சேபம் தெரிவித்து பெந்தோட்டையைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. வில்சன் குணசேகரவாலும், வேறு 1192 பேர்களாலும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதும், திரு. எஸ். த. எஸ். ஜயசிங்க, ஓ.பி.ஈ. அவர்களால் 1969, ஒக்டோபர் 22 ஆம் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

4. மாத்தறைச் சந்தைப் பள்ளிவாசலுக்கு 1969, ஜனவரி 1 ஆம் தேதி நியமிக்கப்பட்ட புதிய நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பாளர்கள் மாத்தறைச் சந்தையைச் சேர்ந்த முஸ்லிம் மக்களின் நம்பிக்கையைப் பெருதிருப்பதால், இந்நியமனங்களை உடனடியாக இரத்துச் செய்து, மாத்தறைச் சந்தையைச் சேர்ந்த முஸ்லிம் மக்களின் வாக்குகள் மூலம் புதிய நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பாளர்களைத் தெரிவு செய்வதற்கு வாய்ப்பளிப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அல்லது முஸ்லிம் மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளுடன் கலந்தாலோசித்த பின்னர் நியமனங்கள் செய்யப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கோரி, மாத்தறை, சென்ற யெஹிய மாவத்தை 38 ஆம் இலக்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. எம். இசட் ஹசன் அலவி அவர்களாலும் வேறு 274 பேர்களாலும் செய்யப்பட்டதும், திரு. பி. வை. துடாவே அவர்களால் 1969, ஒக்டோபர் 22 ஆம் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

கெசன் பேன் ஸி கார்ன ஸ்கூலே லாபீவை

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

5. பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர்களின் சாரதிகளாகவும் பாதுகாவல் உத்தியோகத்தர்களாகவும் கடமையாற்றுவதால் சம்பளத் திட்டமொன்று அல்லது போதிய நிவாரணம் தமக்கு அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கோரி, தல்கஸ்வலவைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. எம். ஜி. சிறிவர்தன அவர்களாலும் வேறு 21 பேர்களாலும் செய்யப்பட்டதும், 1969, ஒக்டோபர் 22 ஆம் தேதி திரு. எச். ஜி. அல்பேட் காரிய வசம் அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக நிதி அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

6. பௌத்த வழிபாட்டிற்குரிய இடங்களிலும் ஏனைய இடங்களிலுமுள்ள தொல்பொருள் ஆராய்ச்சிக்குரிய பொருட்களைப் பேணிப் பாதுகாத்து வருவதற்கு தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தாலும், கல்வி, கலாசார விவகாரத் திணைக்களத்தாலும் இப்போதுள்ளதிலும் பார்க்க உறுதியான நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கோரி, துணைகஹவிலுள்ள புராணவிகாரையைச் சேர்ந்த வணக்கத்துக்குரிய ஹெற்றிமுல்ல வஜிரபுத்தி தேரோவாலும், வேறு 198 பேர்களாலும் செய்யப்பட்டதும், திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கரா, எம்.பி.ஈ. அவர்களால் 1969, டிசெம்பர் 3 ஆம் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

7. பட்டதாரி மாணவர்களுக்கு மக்கள் வங்கியால் வழங்கப்பட்ட கடன்கள் அவர்களுக்குத் தொழில் கிடைத்த பின்னரே அறவிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும், அவ்விதம் பின்போடப்பட்ட காலத்திற்கு அக்கடன்கள் மீது மேலதிக வட்டி அறவிடக்கூடா தெனவும் கோரித் தம்பதேனிய சமஸ்த லங்கா சிங்கன உபாதிஹாரி, ஜெஸ்த சமதுங்க சங்கத்தின் கௌரவ தலைவர் திரு. திலக் சமரக்கூன், கௌரவ செயலாளர் திரு. சுனில் எல். ஆர். பண்டார ஆகியோரால் செய்யப்பட்டதும், திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க அவர்களால் 1969, டிசெம்பர் 3 ஆம் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக நிதி அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

8. புதிய பாடசாலைச் சீரமைப்புத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலையாக ஆக்கப்பட்ட மானெவ பப்ரிஸ்த் அரசினர் பாடசாலையை மகா வித்தியாலயத்தின் தரத்திற்கு உயர்த்த வேண்டுமெனக் கோரி இப்பாலகம், மானெவைச் சேர்ந்த

மெச்சுன பௌகலி காரக கலாவே பாரீதா

மெச்சுன பௌகலி காரக கலாவே பாரீதா

திரு. ஆர். கே. ஹீன் பண்டா என்பவராலும் வேறு 140 பேர்களாலும் செய்யப்பட்டதும், திரு. பி. எம். கே. தென்னக்கோன் அவர்களால் 1969, டிசெம்பர் 21 ஆம் தேதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

or elsewhere for dwelling as she had lost the earlier plot of land due to an earthslip.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

இம்மனுவை ஆராய்ந்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

2. Petition presented by Mr. B. Y. Tudawe on the 16th August 1969 from Mrs. G. Samarajeewa of Meddewatta, Matara, praying that her entire period of service as a teacher be taken into account to enable her to obtain a pension or a gratuity.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

9. 1970, ஜனவரி 11 ஆம் தேதி திரு. இலக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதும், மெல்லவகெதர உபதபால் நிலையத்திற்கு தெரலை பேசி வசதிகள் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கோரி மெல்லவகெதர கிராமச் சபை உறுப்பினர் திரு. ஐ. கே. தேயிஸ் அவர்களாலும் வேறு 179 பேர்களாலும் கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டதுமான மனு.

3. Petition presented by Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha, O.B.E., on the 22nd October 1969 from Mr. Wilson Gunasekera of Bentota and 1192 others, expressing their objection to the granting of a licence for the manufacture of all plastic footwear to a foreign concern with local participation by Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,871/14 of the 16th September 1969.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

இம்மனுவைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து தேவையெனக் காணும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவெலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென நாம் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

4. Petition presented by Mr. B. Y. Tudawe on the 22nd October 1969 from Mr. M. Z. Hassen Alavi of 38, St. Yehiya Mawatha, Matara, and 274 others, praying that, as the new trustees appointed on 1st January 1969 to the Matara Bazaar Mosque do not have the confidence of the Muslims of the Matara Bazaar, action be taken to cancel these appointments forthwith and an opportunity be given to elect the new trustees by the votes of the Muslims of the Matara Bazaar, or, in the alternative, the appointments be made after discussion with the representatives of the Muslim population.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Home Affairs for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

தற்பொழுது அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முறையில் பொது மனுக்குழுவானது 30 ஆம் இலக்க நிலையற் கட்டளையின் கீழ் அதற்குச் சாட்டப்படும் மனுக்களை நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்கு அதிகார மற்றதாக இருக்கின்றதென்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் குறிப்பிடவிரும்புகின்றோம். பொது மனுக்குழு அமைக்கப்படுவதற்கு வகைசெய்யும் 125 ஆம் இலக்க நிலையற் கட்டளை இச்சபையின் நிலையற் கட்டளைகள் முதன் முதலாக இயற்றப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் திருத்தியமைக்கப்படவில்லை. இக்குழு வானது மேலும் உபயோகமான முறையில் தொழிற்படுவதற்கு வகைசெய்யுமுகமாகச் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நிலையற் கட்டளையைத் திருத்தியமைப்பதற்கு சபை விரைவில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பது எங்கள் கருத்தாகும். ஆட்களை அழைத்து விசாரணை செய்வதற்கும் பத்திரங்கள் பதிவேடுகள் ஆகியவற்றைப் பெறுவதற்கும் காணத்துக்காலம் அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்கும் இடமளிக்கும் வகையில் பொதுமனுக் குழுவின் அதிகாரங்கள் கூட்டப்பட வேண்டுமென நாங்கள் சிபார்சு செய்கிறோம்.

We have considered the under-mentioned Petitions presented to the House and make the following recommendations :

1. Petition presented by Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon on the 30th July 1969 from Mrs. K. M. Koin Menike of Track No. 2, Senapura, praying that she be given a plot of land in Kandy

5. Petition presented by Mr. H. G. A. Kariyawasam on the 22nd October 1969 from Mr. M. G. Siriwardena of Talgaswala and 21 others, praying that, as drivers and also security officers of Members of Parliament, they be placed on a salary scale or be given appropriate relief.

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Finance for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

6. Petition presented by Mrs. Wimala Kannangara, M.B.E., on the 3rd December 1969 from the Rev. Hettimulle Vajirabuddhi Thero of the Puranaviharaya, Dunegaha, and 198 others, praying that effective steps than at present be taken by the National Government and the Department of Education and Cultural Affairs to guard and preserve items of archaeological interest at places of Buddhist worship and other places.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

7. Petition presented by Mr. R. G. Senanayake on the 3rd December 1969 from Mr. Tilak Samarakoon, Hony. President, and Mr. Sunil L. R. Bandara, Hony. Secretary, of the "Samastha Lanka Sinhala Upadidhari and Jesta Samatunge Sangamaya" of Dambadeniya, praying that the recovery of loans granted to undergraduates by the Peoples' Bank be commenced after they secure employment and that no additional interest on such loans be charged for the period so extended.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Finance for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

8. Petition presented by Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon on the 21st December 1969 from Mr. R. K. Heenbanda of Manewa, Ipalogama, and 140 others praying that the Manewa Baptist Government School, which was made a junior school under the new school reorganization scheme, be upgraded to that of a maha vidyalaya.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

9. Petition presented by Mr. Lakshman Jayakody on the 11th January 1970 from Mr. I. K. Themis, Village Committee Member, Mellowagedera, and 179 others, praying that telephone facilities be provided to the Mellowagedera Sub-Post Office.

We recommend that this petition be referred to the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications for consideration and such action as may be necessary.

We note with regret that the Public Petitions Committee as constituted at present do not have the power to examine in

වාවක පිළිතුරු

detail the petitions referred to it by the House under Standing Order 30. Standing Order 125 governing the setting up of the Public Petitions Committee has not been amended since the Standing Orders of this House were first promulgated. It is therefore our view that early action should be taken by the House to amend the relevant Standing Orders to enable this Committee to function in a more useful manner. We recommend that the powers of the Public Petitions Committee be enlarged so as to enable it to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time.

රු. ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන (කිලිනොච්චි හා සිවර ඇමති)

(කෙළරඹ ම. පී. ආර්. උණවර්ධන—කෙල්ල
තොළුවේ කළුරුමුවේ අමාත්‍යාංශය)

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

I move,

"That this House doth agree with the Public Petitions Committee in their Report."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

විනා විරුද්ධව, ඉන්ද්‍රජයාගේ සහසම්මත විය.

Question put, and agreed to.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාවක පිළිතුරු

විනාශකරණයට ලක්වූ වාණිජ ආයතන

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

කිලිනොච්චි හා සිවර කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය
යට අයත් ආයතනවල දෙමළෙන් කැනී
ආකෘති පත්‍ර

කෙල්ලතොළුව, කළුරුමුවේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සිටින
තාක්ෂණිකයින් තනතුරු පිරවීමේ කටයුතු

NON-AVAILABILITY OF TAMIL FORMS IN
INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF INDUS-
TRIES AND FISHERIES

1. කා. පො. ඉරත්තිනම් මයා. (කිලිනොච්චි)

(කි. පො. රා. ඉරත්තිනම්—කිලිනොච්චි)
(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kilinochchi)

කිලිනොච්චි හා සිවර කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන්
ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය
යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, සංස්ථා සහ
වෙනත් ආයතනවලින් දෙමළ බසින්ද
ලබාගත නොහැකි ආකෘති පත්‍ර කවරේද?
(ආ) අංක 760 දරණ භාණ්ඩාගාර චක්‍ර
ලේඛය ප්‍රකාර දෙමළ බසින්ද ලබාගත
හැකි විය යුතු මෙම ආකෘති පත්‍ර ලබාගත
නොහැක්කේ මන්ද? (ඇ) මෙම ආකෘති
පත්‍ර දෙමළ බසින්ද නිකුත් කරන්නේ
කවදාදැයි එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කරනවාද? (ඊ)
තොළුවේ නම්, එ මන්ද?

[ඉරන් තිනම් මයා.]

கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள், ஏனைய நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவை சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை தமிழிலும் இல்லாத படிவங்கள் யாவை? (ஆ) திறைசேரிச் சுற்றுநிருபம் 760 இற்கு இணங்க இவை தமிழிலும் இல்லாத தேன்? (இ) இப்படிவங்கள் தமிழிலும் எப்போது வெளியிடப்படும் என்று கூறுவாரா? (ஈ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Industries and Fisheries: (a) In regard to departments, corporations and other institutions under his Ministry what are the forms that are not available in Tamil also? (b) Why are these not available in Tamil also in accordance with Treasury Circular No. 760? (c) Will he state when these forms will be issued in Tamil also? (d) If not, why?

ଗରୁ ସି. ଟି. ଫାର୍. ଗୁଣାବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ

(கௌரவ ம. பீ. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

(a) Most of the forms used in departments and corporations under the Ministry are available trilingually. (b) The requirements of Treasury Circular No. 760 are being progressively implemented. (c) As early as possible. (d) Does not arise.

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයත්
ආයතනවල දෙමළෙන් නැති ආකෘති පත්‍ර

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள தாபனங்களில்
தமிழ்ப்படிவங்களின்மை

NON-AVAILABILITY OF TAMIL FORMS IN INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF STATE

2. ඉරන්තිනම් මයා.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු ඇමතීමෙන් ඇසු ප්‍රශ්න
 ය : (අ) එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ
 ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, සංස්ථා සහ වෙනත්
 ආයතනවලින් දෙමළ බසින්ද ලබාගත
 නොහැකි ආකෘති පත්‍ර කවරේද? (ආ)
 අංක 760 දරණ හාණ්ඩාගාර චක්‍රලේඛය
 ප්‍රකාර දෙමළ බසින්ද ලබාගත හැකි විය
 යුතු මෙම ආකෘති පත්‍ර ලබාගත නොහැකි
 කේ මන්ද? (ඉ) මෙම ආකෘති පත්‍ර දෙමළ

බසින්ද නිකුත් කරන්නේ කවදාදැයි එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කරනවාද? (ඊ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:
(அ) அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள், ஏனைய நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவை சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை தமிழிலும் இல்லாத படிவங்கள் யாவை? (ஆ) திறைசேரிச் சுற்றுநிருபம் 760 இற்கு இணங்க இவை தமிழிலும் இல்லாததேன்? (இ) இப்படிவங்கள் தமிழிலும் எப்போது வெளியிடப்படும் என்று கூறுவாரா? (ஈ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of State: (a) In regard to departments, corporations and other institutions under his Ministry what are the forms that are not available in Tamil also? (b) Why are these not available in Tamil also in accordance with Treasury Circular No. 760? (c) Will he state, when these forms will be issued in Tamil also? (d) If not, why?

ගරු ඩී. පී. ඇර්. ගුණවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය
ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena—on behalf of the Minister of State)

(a) In regard to departments, corporations and other institutions under the Ministry of State most of the forms in use are available trilingually. (b) The requirements of Treasury Circular No. 760, para. 6 are being progressively implemented. (c) As early as possible. (d) Does not arise.

විද්‍යාත්මක පර්යේෂණ හා නිවාස
අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයත් ආයතනවල දෙම
ලෙන් නැති ආකෘති පත්‍ර

விஞ்ஞான ஆய்வு, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள
தாபனங்களில் தமிழ்ப்படிவங்களின்மை

NON-AVAILABILITY OF TAMIL FORMS IN INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND HOUSING

3. ඉරත්තිනම් මයා.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

විද්‍යාත්මක පර්යේෂණ හා නිවාස ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) එතුමාගේ
අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු,

වංචික පිළිතුරු

සංඝා සහ වෙනත් ආයතනවලින් දෙමළ බසින්ද ලබාගත නොහැකි ආකෘති පත්‍ර කවරේද? (ආ) අංක 760 දරණ හාණ්ඩා ගාර චක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාර දෙමළ බසින්ද ලබා ගත හැකි වියයුතු මෙම ආකෘති පත්‍ර ලබා ගත නොහැක්කේ මන්ද? (ඉ) මෙම ආකෘති පත්‍ර දෙමළ බසින්ද නිකුත් කරන්නේ කවදාදැයි එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කරනවාද? (ඊ) නොඑසේ නම්, එ් මන්ද?

விஞ்ஞான ஆய்வு, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அமைச்சரின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள், ஏனைய நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவை சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை தமிழிலும் இல்லாத படிவங்கள் யாவை? (ஆ) திறைசேரிச் சுற்றுநிருபம் 760 இற்கு இணங்க இவை தமிழிலும் இல்லாததேன்? (இ) இப்படிவங்கள் தமிழிலும் எப்போது வெளியிடப்படும் என்று கூறுவாரா? (ஈ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Scientific Research and Housing: (a) In regard to departments, corporations and other institutions under his Ministry what are the forms that are not available in Tamil also? (b) Why are these not available in Tamil also in accordance with Treasury Circular No. 760? (c) Will he state when these forms will be issued in Tamil also? (d) If not, why?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන (විද්‍යාත්මක පර්යේෂණ හා නිවාස ඇමති)

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன—விஞ்ஞான ஆய்வு, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena—Minister of Scientific Research and Housing)

(a) Most of the forms are available trilingually. (b) The requirements of Treasury Circular No. 760 are being progressively implemented. (c) As soon as possible. (d) Does not arise.

වංචික පිළිතුරු

හිරිපාල වි. ජෝ. ස. සමිති සංගමය :

සියලු වංචාව

ஹிரியால ப. நோ. கூ. ச. : புளிக்களவு

HIRIYALA M.P.C.S. UNION : TAMARIND FRAUD

6. ඩී. ඩී. එල්. ලෙට්ටියා රාජපක්ෂ මිය.
(දොඩන ශස්ත්‍රීන්ද)

(திருமதி டி. டி. எல். வெரிஷியா ராஜபக்ஷ
—தொடங்கஸ்ஸந்த)

(Mrs. D. D. L. Leticia Rajapaksa—
Dodangaslanda)

කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) හිරියාල විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමයට, සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය කලකට පෙර නිකුත් කළ සියඹලා හොන්ඩර් 500 ක් කොළඹදීම පෞද්ගලික වෙළඳුන්ට විකුණූ බවට ලැබුණු පැමිණිල්ලක් සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් විභාග කළ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) රුපියල් දොළොස්දහස් පන්සියයකට අධික පෞද්ගලික ලාභයක් සඳහා කෙරී ඇති මෙම සියඹලා වංචාව පිළිබඳව හිරියාල සමුපකාර සංගමය උදාසීන පියවරක් ගත් බවත්, සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වැඩිදුර පරීක්ෂණයක් ගෙන ගොස් නැති බවත්, එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) හිරියාල සමුපකාර සමිතියේ සියඹලා වංචාව ගැන දූෂණයන්ට ඉඩ නොලැබෙන පරිදි එම සංගමයේ කටයුතු ගැන එතුමා පරීක්ෂාවෙන් සිටින්නේද?

விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட
வினா: (அ) ஹிரியால பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்திற்கு, கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனை நிலையம் சிறிது காலத்துக்கு முன் கொடுத்த 500 அந்தர் புனியைக் கொழும்பிலேயே தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளுக்கு விற்பனை செய்ததுபற்றிக் கிடைத்த முறைப்பாட்டைக் கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களம் விசாரணை செய்த தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) பன்னீராயிரத்து ஐந்துபாவின்கு அதிகமான தனிப்பட்ட லாபத்திற்காகச் செய்த இந்த புளிக்களவுபற்றி ஹிரியால கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் உதாசீனமாக நடந்ததையும் கூட்டுறவு திணைக்களம் தொடர்ந்து விசாரணை நடத்த வில்லையென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) ஹிரியால கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தின் புளிக்களவு போன்ற ஊழல்களுக்கு இடமளிக்காத வகையில் அச்சங்கத்தின் கருமங்கன்பற்றி அவர் எவ்வளவு கவனமாக இருப்பாரா?

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

[ලේඛකයා රාජපක්ෂ මිය.]

asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food: (a) Is he aware that the Co-operative Department inquired into an allegation that 500 cwts. of tamarind issued by the C. W. E. to the Hiriyala Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies Union some time ago had been sold in Colombo itself to private traders? (b) Is he aware that in regard to this fraud by which more than Rs. 12,500 has been illicitly gained, the Hiriyala Co-operative Union acted in a rather lethargic manner and that the Co-operative Department has not carried out further investigations? (c) Will he have the activities of the Hiriyala Co-operative Societies Union under surveillance to prevent similar frauds in the future?

පී. සී. ඉම්බුලාන මයා. (කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(තිரு. ජී. ජී. இம்புலான—விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) නැත. (ඉ) ඔව්.

අනුරාධපුර බුදු ශ්‍රාවක ධර්ම පීඨය විවෘත කිරීම සඳහා ලැබුණු මුදල්

අනුරාධපුර புத்தசரவக்க தர்ம பீடய திறப்பு விழாவிற்கு சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட பணம்

MONEYS COLLECTED FOR OPENING OF
BUDDHA SHRAVAKA DHARMAPITAYA,
ANURADHAPURA

8. කේ. බී. රත්නායක මයා. (අනුරාධපුර)

(තිරු. கே. பி. ரத்னாயக்க—அனுராதபுரம்)

(Mr. K. B. Ratnayake—Anuradhapura)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති හෝ ඇතුළු ප්‍රශ්නය: පහත සඳහන් තොර

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

තුරු එතුමා සපයනවාද? (i) අනුරාධපුර “බුද්ධ ශ්‍රාවක ධර්ම පීඨය” විවෘත කිරීමේ උත්සවය සඳහා අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙන් කළ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය කොපමණද? (ii) වෙනත් දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලින් ලැබුණ ආධාර මුදල් කොපමණද? (iii) අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ අධ්‍යාපන කොට්ඨාශ හයේ එක් එක් කොට්ඨාශයෙන් ලැබුණ ආධාර මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය කවරේද? (iv) ඉහත i, ii සහ iii යටතේ ලැබුණ සම්පූර්ණ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය කොපමණද? (v) ලැබුණ මෙම මුදල් වියදම් කරන ලද්දේ කෙසේද?

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: பின்வரும் விபரங்களை அவர் தருவாரா: (i) அநுராதபுரத்தில் “බුද්ධ ශ්‍රාවක ධර්ම පීඨය” இன் திறப்பு விழாவிற்கென கல்வித்திணைக்களம் ஒதுக்கிய பணத்தின் தொகை; (ii) இதர மாவட்டங்களிலிருந்து பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட உதவு தொகை; (iii) அநுராதபுரம் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள கல்விப்பகுதியின் ஆறு வட்டாரங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றிலிருந்தும் கிடைத்த உதவு தொகை; (iv) மேலே (i), (ii), (iii) ஆகியவற்றின் மூலம் கிடைத்த மொத்தத் தொகை என்ன? (v) இத்தொகைகள் எப்படிச் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டன?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: Will he state the following: (i) the amount of money the Education Department allocated for the opening ceremony of “Buddha Shravaka Dharmapitaya” at Anuradhapura: (ii) the contributions received from other districts; (iii) the contributions received from each of the six circuits of the Education Department in the Anuradhapura District; (iv) the total collection from (i), (ii) and (iii) above; (v) how these collections were spent?

වෛක පිළිතුරු

වෛක පිළිතුරු

ශාමනී ජයසූරිය මයා. (අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

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

(i) No money had been allocated by the Education Department. But out of the grant allocated to Buddha Shravaka Dharmapitaya under Vote 147—4—16 a sum of Rs. 13,400.83 was spent on the opening ceremony of the Buddha Shravaka Dharmapitaya. This expenditure was sanctioned by the Anusasaka Mandalaya of the Buddha Shravaka Dharmapitaya; (ii) No contributions were received from other districts by the Secretary, Buddha Shravaka Dharmapitaya, or the Regional Director, Anuradhapura.

		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
(iii) (a) Mihintale Circuit	752	50	
Anuradhapura Circuit	648	50	
Sale of articles	90	44	
					1,491 44
(b) Medavachehiya Circuit	500	0	
Tamil Circuit	200	0	
Two schools	152	0	
Sale of articles	498	0	
					1,350 0
(c) Kekirawa Circuit	646	70	
Kalawewa Circuit	335	0	
Sale of articles	236	47	
					1,218 17
(d) Kebitigollewa Circuit	}	..	1,376	36	
Horowpathana Circuit					
Sale of articles	1,449	30	
					2,825 68

(iv) Rs. 20,286.12; (v) This money was spent to transport and supply food and lodging on June 12, 13 and 14 to 1000 monks who were brought for the opening ceremony of the Buddha Shravaka Dharmapitaya and for printing notices, placards and invitations, and stationery, temporary latrines, transport, decorations, tom-tom, loudspeakers and pirikara.

රත්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අය වැය වාර්තාව සකස් කරන විට අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පරීක්ෂක මණ්ඩලවලින් ලැබුණු හාල්, පොල්, ආදී ද්‍රව්‍යවල වටිනාකම ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙනවාද?

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙන නිසා තමයි “සේල් ඔප් ආවිකල්ස්” යටතේ සංඛ්‍යා වශයෙන් කියවේ.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Question No. 9.

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

I want one week's time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

ආචික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

කන්තලේ සිනි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය :
ආර්. පියරත්න ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේට දුන්
ලී

கந்தளாய் சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : வண. ஆர்
பியரத்ன அடிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட மரம்

KANTALAI SUGAR CORPORATION: TIMBER
GIVEN TO REV. R. PIYARATANA

4. ලෙස්ලි ශුණවර්ධන මයා. (පානදුර—
ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා—යටියන්
තොට—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணந்
துறை—கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டி
யாந்தோட்டை—சார்பாக)

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

ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග සහ විදුලිබල ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කන්තලේ සිනි
සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලේ සභාපති විසින්, විදු
ගම පුරාණ මහා විහාරයේ පූජ්‍ය ආර්. පිය
රතන ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේට වටිනාකම
නොගෙවා ලී සහ අඩි 5000 ක් ගෙන යෑමට
අවසර දී ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ)
ඉහත සඳහන් ලී මෙහි පහත අංක සඳහන්
ලොරිවල ගෙනයෑමට අවසර පත්‍ර නිකුත්
කර ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (i) 22 ශ්‍රී
248, (ii) 22 ශ්‍රී 4085, (iii) 22 ශ්‍රී 5806
(iv) 22 ශ්‍රී 4145 (v) IC 505. (ඉ) මෙම
අවසර පත්‍රය නිකුත් කරන ලද්දේ කුමණ
කාරණයක් පිණිසද? (ඊ) මෙම ලී ගෙන
යෑම සඳහා එවන ලද ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රයෙහි
මෙම ලී කුමන කාර්යයක් සඳහා පාවිච්චි
කරන්නේදැයි පැහැදිලි ලෙස සඳහන් කර
ඇත්තේද?

காணி, தீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) வீதாகமபுராணமஹா விஹாரையைச் சேர்ந்த வண. ஆர். பியரத்ன அடிகள் 5000 கன அடி மரங்களை பெறுமதியைக் கொடுக்காமல் கொண்டுபோக கந்தளாய் சீனிக்கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் தலைவர் அனுமதியளித்தார் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) கீழே குறிப்பிடப்படும் லொறிகளில் மேற்கூறிய மரங்களை கொண்டுபோக அனுமதிப்பத்திரம் வழங்கப்பட்டது என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (i) 22 ஸ்ரீ 248 (ii) 22 ஸ்ரீ 4085 (iii) 22 ஸ்ரீ 5806 (iv) 22 ஸ்ரீ 4145 (v) IC 505 (இ) இவ்வனுமதிப்பத்திரம் என்ன காரணத்துக்காக வழங்கப்பட்டது? (ஈ) இம்

மரங்களைக் கொண்டுபோவதற்காக அனுப்பியிருந்த விண்ணப்பப் படிவத்தில் இம்மரங்கள் எதற்காகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் என்று தெளிவாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) Is he aware that permission has been granted to Rev. R. Piyaratana of the Weedagama Purana Maha Vihara by the Chairman of the Kantalai Sugar Corporation to transport without the payment of cost 5,000 cubic feet of timber? (b) Is he aware that permits have been granted to transport this timber in the following lorries; (i) 22 Sri 248 (ii) 22 Sri 4085 (iii) 22 Sri 5806 (iv) 22 Sri 4145 (v) IC 505? (c) What is the purpose for which this permit has been issued? (d) Does the application for this timber transport specify the particular reason for which this timber is to be used?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති
සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේත් ආරක්ෂක හා
විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලි
මේන්තු ලේකම්—ඉබම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා
විදුලිබල ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகவும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சராகவும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்—காணி, நீர்ப் பாசன மின்விசை அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence & External Affairs—on behalf of the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power)

(a) No. Permission has been granted to R. Piyaratana Thero of the Weedagama Purana Maha Viharaya to transport 5,000 cubic feet of timber on the payment of royalties to the Forest Department. (b) Yes. Permission was granted to transport this timber in the following lorries; (i) 22 Sri 248, (ii) 22 Sri 4085, (iii) 22 Sri 5806, (iv) 22 Sri 4145, (v) IC 505. (c) Permission was granted to transport this timber for the renovation of the Purana Maha Viharaya. (d) Yes, for the renovation of the Purana Maha Viharaya.

වංචික පිළිතුරු

Question No. 5.

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

Question ordered to stand down.

HINGURALAKANDA AND OTHER VIDYALAYAS :
TEACHER VACANCIES

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පහත දැක්වෙන
පාඨශාලාවන් සඳහා ඇතිවී තිබෙන ගුරු
අඩුපාඩු වෙන් වෙන් වශයෙන් දක්වන්නේද ? (i) හිතරලකන්ද විදුහල (ii) බැහැ
නැල්ල විදුහල (iii) යට්ටල විදුහල (iv)
මහායාය විදුහල (v) උගරවනාව විදුහල
(vi) එලවුල්ල විදුහල (vii) උඛඔපොල
විදුහල (viii) දික්ඇල්ලකන්ද විදුහල
(ix) හිතරණ විදුහල (x) මියනට්ට විදුහල
(xi) මඩවල විදුහල (ආ) මෙම පුරප්පාඩු
පිරවීමට එතුමා ඉක්මණින් ක්‍රියා කරනවාද ?
(ඉ) උගරවනාව, දික්ඇල්ලකන්ද, මඩවල
යන පාසැල්වලට ගුරු යුවල බැගින් පත් කිරී
මෙන් ගම්බද සිසුන්ගේ විනය රැකෙන
හෙයින් ඒ ගැන එතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධා
නය යොමු කරන්නේද ? (ඊ) සෙසු පාසැල්
වලට ඉංග්‍රීසි උප ගුරුවරුන්ද පත් කිරීමට
එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද ? (උ) එසේ නම්
ඒ කවදාද ? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මුණද ?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) What is the number of vacancies for teachers in each of the following schools: (i) Hinguralakanda Vidyalaya (ii) Behenella Vidyalaya (iii) Yatiwala Vidyalaya (iv) Mahayaya Vidyalaya (v) Uravanawa Vidyalaya (vi) Elavulla Vidyalaya (vii) Udapola Vidyalaya (viii) Dikellekanda Vidyalaya (ix) Higurana Vidyalaya (x) Miyanawita Vidyalaya (xi) Madawala Vidyalaya? (b) Will he take early action to fill these vacancies? (c) Will he give special consideration to appoint a teacher couple to each of the schools at Urawanawa, Dikellekanda and Madawala as it would help to maintain discipline among students? (d) Will he take action to appoint English Assistants to the other schools? (e) If so, when? If not why?

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) (i) Hinguralakanda Vidyalyaya—short of one English Assistant Teacher. (ii) Behenella Vidyalyaya—short of one teacher. (iii) Yatiwala

[ජයසූරිය මය.]

Vidyalaya—short of English Assistant Teacher. (iv) Mahayaya Vidyalaya—No shortage exists in the staff. (v) Uruvanawa Vidyalaya—No shortage exists. (vi) Elavulla Vidyalaya—Short of one English Teacher. (vii) Udapola Vidyalaya—Short of one English Teacher. (viii) Dikellekanda Vidyalaya—No shortage exists. (ix) Miyanawita Vidyalaya—No shortage exists. (x) Madawala Vidyalaya—Short of one teacher. (b) Yes. (c) Yes. (d) Yes. (e) As early as possible.

ජීනවියනා බම්මාලෝක මහා විද්‍යාලය

ஹீனற்றியன தம்மாலோக மகாவித்தியாலயம்

HEENATTIYANA DHAMMALOKA MAHA
VIDYALAYA

10. එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.
(මිනුවන්ගොඩ—ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි
මයා.—දිවලපිටිය—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. எம். பீ. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—
மினுவாங்கொட—திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—
திவ்வுபிட்டிய—சார்பாக)

(Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—
Minuwangoda—on behalf of Mr. Laksh-
man Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කො.උ./හීනරි
යන ධම්මාලෝක මහා විද්‍යාලයේ මහා
විද්‍යාල අංශයේ සිසුන්ගේ වාර්ෂික පැමිණි
මේ මුලු ගණන කෙතෙක්ද? (ආ) ඒ
අනුව සුදුසු වන ගුරු භවතුන්ගේ ගණන
කොපමණද? (ඉ) අ. පො. ස. (කලා)
උසස් පෙළ සිසුන්ගේ දැනට මුලු ගණන
කොපමණද? (ඊ) දැනට සිටින උපාධ්‍යවරු
සහ අන්තර් මධ්‍යම සහතික ගුරුවරු
කොපමණද? (උ) එක සමාන විෂයන්
ගෙන් උපාධ්‍ය ලබා ඇති ගුරුවරු කී දෙ
තෙක් සිටිත්ද? (ඌ) ඒ අනුව ඉතාම
මෑතදී පත්කළ උපාධ්‍යවරු ගුරුවරයා
කවිද? (එ) එම ගුරුවරයා හීනරියන ධම්මා
ලෝක මහා විද්‍යාලයේ සේවයෙන් නිදහස්
කළ හැකිද? නො එසේ නම් එම ගුරුවරයා

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) ஓஐ. பி.—ஹீனற்றியன தம்மாலோக மகாவித்தியாலயத்தின், மகா வித்தியாலயப் பிரிவிலுள்ள மாணவர்களின் மொத்த வருட வரவு யாது? (ஆ) அதற்கிணங்க தேவைப்படும் ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை யாது? (இ) கல்விப் பொதுத்தராதர (கலை) உயர்தரத்திலுள்ள மாணவர்களின் தற்போதைய முழு எண்ணிக்கை யாது? (ஈ) தற்பொழுதுள்ள பட்டதாரி தகுதி பெற்றவர்களும், இன்டர் மீடியட் தகுதி பெற்றவர்களுமான ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை யாது? (உ) ஒரேதன்மையான பாடங்களில் பட்டம் பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் எத்தனை பேருளர்? (ஊ) அதற்கிணங்க மிக அண்மையில் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர் யார்? (எ) அந்த ஆசிரியரை ஹீனற்றியன தம்மாலோக மகாவித்தியாலயச் சேவையிலிருந்து விடுவிக்கமுடியுமா?, முடியாதெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) What is the total annual attendance of the students in the maha vidyalaya section of කෛල/Heenatiyana Dhammaloka Maha Vidyalaya? (b) What should be the strength of the tutorial staff in relation to the attendance stated above? (c) What is the total number of students on roll in the G.C.E. (Advance Level) (Arts) Class at present? (d) How many graduate teachers and inter-qualified teachers are there on the staff at the moment? (e) How many graduate teachers are there who have offered the same subjects for the degree? (f) Of these, who is the most recently appointed? (g) Is it possible to release this teacher from the service of the Heenatiyana Maha Vidyalaya ? If not, why ?

ජයසිරිය මය.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) 185. (b) Seven (excluding specialist teachers). (c) Two. (d) Three graduate teachers. One Inter-qualified teacher. (e) Two with Economics as a subject. But their other two subjects differ. (f) Mr. S. M. Gunasekera.

(g) Yes.

உலக பிழைப்பு

தேவதேவ டி. சேனவீரவர்தன ப்ரதானத்
மனா : பதீதே

திரு. டபிள்யு. செபஸ்தியன் பெர்னாந்து
நீர் கொழும்பு : உத்தியோகம்

MR. W. SEBASTIAN FERNANDO, NEGOMBO :
EMPLOYMENT

11. டி. சேனவீரவர்தன மனா.
(பீயகோடி மனா. வெறுவெறு)

(திரு. டி. சேனவீரவர்தன—திரு.
ஜயக்கொடி சார்பாக)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf
of Mr. Jayakody)

கனியன் னா டிவர் கடுயுது அமரினேன்
அது ப்ரதானம் : (அ) தேவதேவ டி. சேனவீரவர்தன
புனா 219 டி. சேனவீரவர்தன டி. சேனவீரவர்தன
யன் ப்ரதானம், ப்ரதானம் டி. சேனவீரவர்தன
புனா 2/4/1/11-72 னா 7.10.69 டி. சேனவீரவர்தன
யன் டி. சேனவீரவர்தன டி. சேனவீரவர்தன
புனா? ப்ரதானம் டி. சேனவீரவர்தன
புனா? ப்ரதானம் டி. சேனவீரவர்தன
புனா? ப்ரதானம் டி. சேனவீரவர்தன

கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்ச
ரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) நீர்கொழும்பு,
கடற்கரைவீதியில் 219 ஆம் இலக்க இல்லத்
தில் வசிக்கும் டபிள்யு. செபஸ்தியன் பெர்
னாந்துவுக்கு அவரது நிரந்தரக் காரியதரிசி
யினால் அனுப்பப்பட்ட 2/4/1/11—72 ஆம்
இலக்க 7.10.69 ஆம் தேதிக் கடிதத்தை அவர்
இச்சபையில் வாசிப்பாரா? அப்படியில்லை
யெனில், ஏன்? (ஆ) இவருக்கு உத்தியோகம்
வழங்க அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா?
இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Industries
and Fisheries: (a) Will he inform
this House of the contents of his
Permanent Secretary's letter bearing
reference 2/4/1/11—72 of 7.10.69
addressed to Mr. W. Sebastian Fer
nando of 219, Sea Street, Negombo?
If not, why? (b) Will he take action
to give employment to this person?
If not, why?

டி. சேனவீரவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

(a) Yes. The letter is tabled. (b)
No, for the reasons referred to in the
letter.

உலக பிழைப்பு

டி. சேனவீரவர்தன மனா.

(திரு. டி. சேனவீரவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Will the Hon. Minister read out
the reasons?

டி. சேனவீரவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

I table the letter, and if there are
any supplementary questions I am
ready to answer them.

புனா டி. சேனவீரவர்தன (யதினத்
தொடு)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்
தொட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

We do not know what the letter
says.

டி. சேனவீரவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

Surely the hon. Member should
know what the Questions are?

டெஸ்டி குணவர்தன மனா.

(திரு. டெஸ்டி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

How can we ask supplementary
questions without the Answer?

டி. சேனவீரவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

The answer to (a) is "Yes. The
letter is tabled."

நியோக கலாநாயகருக்கு

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

They want to know the contents of
the letter.

டி. சேனவீரவர்தன

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

I am tabling the letter. I shall
give you the information.

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වංචික පිළිතුරු

ගරු සේ. ආර්. සයවර්ධන (ලුබම්, වාරි
මාර්ග හා විදුලි බල ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—on behalf of the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power)

Four copies of P.P. 896 for the use of the G.A. and a copy of the same plan for the use of the Chairman, Kehelella V.C., have been issued by the Surveyor-General.

ආර්. එම්. සුජාතා කුමාරිහාමි සහ ඩබ්. එම්. ඩබ්. එන්. අල් විස් මෙනවියන් වැලිපොත් සෝවිකාවන් ලෙස පුහුණුවීමට බඳවා ගැනීම

செல்விகள் ஆர். எம். சுஜாதா மேரிஹாமி
 டபிள்யூ. எம். டபிள்யூ. என். அல்விஸ் : தொலைபேசி
 பயிற்சி இயக்குனராக நியமனம்

MISSSES R. M. SUJATHA KUMARIHAMY AND
W. M. W. N. ALWIS : APPOINTMENTS AS
TRAINEE TELEPHONE OPERATORS

13. ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා. (වීරසේකර මයා. වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—திரு. வீரசேக்
கர சார்பாக)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—on behalf of Mr. Weerasekera)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් සහ විදුලි සංදේශ
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පුහුණුවීම
සඳහා වැලිපෝත් සේවිකාවන් බඳවා ගැනී
මට නාවලපීටිය තැපැල් කාර්යාලයේදී
68.11.16 වන දින පැවැත්වූ සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂ
ණයෙන් ආර්. ඇම්. සුජාතා කුමාරිනාම්
මෙනවිය සහ ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇන්.
අල්විස් මෙනවිය 69.1.27 දින තෝරා පත්
කර ගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ආ) මේ
දෙදෙනා වෛද්‍ය පරීක්ෂණවලටද පෙනී
සිට සමත්වී ඇති නමුදු, 69.7.29 වන දින
එම පත්වීම් අවලංගු කළ බව එතුමා දන්න
වාද ? (ඉ) මෙම පත්වීම් අවලංගු කළේ
මන්ද ? (ඊ) සුදුසුකම් ඇතිව තෝරා ගෙන
සිටි ඔවුන්ට පත්වීම් ලබා දීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා
කරන්නේද ?

அரசாங்க கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்கு வரத்து அமைச்சரைக்கேட்ட வினா; (அ) தொலைபேசிச் சேவையில் பயிற்சியளிப்பதற் கெனப் பெண்களைத் தெரிவுசெய்ய நாவலப் பிட்டி தபாற் கந்தோரில் 16.11.68-ஆம் தேதி

මාවික පිළිතුරු

நடத்தப்பட்ட நேர்முகப் பரீட்சையில் செல்வி ஆர். எம். சுஜாதா குமாரிஹாமியும்; செல்வி டபிள்யூ. எம். டபிள்யூ. என். அல்விசும் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டு 27.1.69 இல் நியமிக்கப்பட்டனரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்விருவரும் வைத்தியப் பரிசோதனைக்குத் தோற்றித் தேர்வு பெற்றுள்ள போதிலும், 29.7.69 ஆந் தேதி இந்நியமனங்கள் இரத்துச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளனவென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இந்நியமனங்களை இரத்துச் செய்ததேன்? (ஈ) தகமை இருந்து தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள இவர்களுக்கு, நியமனங்களை வழங்க அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: (a) Is he aware that Misses R. M. Sujatha Kumarihamy and W. M. W. N. Alwis were appointed as trainee telephone operators with effect from 27.1.69 on the results of the interview held at the Nawalapitiya Post Office on 16.11.68? (b) Is he aware that these appointments were cancelled on 29.7.69, although both persons had passed the medical test? (c) Why were these appointments cancelled? (d) Will he take action to appoint these two persons who were selected because they were found to be eligible?

එස්. ඒ. පීටිස් මයා. (වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ
ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්—රජයේ
වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නද්දේ ඇමති
වෙනුවට)

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்—வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade—on behalf of the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications)

(a) No appointments were made on the results of the test of 16.11.68. The two candidates, Misses R. M. Sujatha Kumarihamy and W. S. W. Nanda Alwis, were informed by letter dated 27.1.69 that they were selected for training and that the classes would commence at a date to be intimated later. (b) The two candidates were informed on 29.7.69 that the test held on 16.11.68 was cancelled and

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

[පිරිස් මය.]

that the letter of 27.1.69 should be treated as cancelled. (c) No appointments were made. The test itself was cancelled because it had been held contrary to the scheme of recruitment approved by the P.S.C. that candidates should be tested in one medium and not for their knowledge of 3 languages as had been done. (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Question No. 14.

එම්. එම්. එම්. නයිනා මරික්කාර් මය.
(අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්)

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்—
நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய
தரிசி)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikkar—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice)

I ask for time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

ගාල්ලේ කණිෂ්ඨ කාර්මික විද්‍යාලය : ගෞතමී
නිර්මාණ හා ඉංජිනේරු විද්‍යා පාඨමාලා

தாலி கனிஷ்ட தொழிற் கல்லூரி : கட்டடக்கலை
யந்திரப் பொறியியற் பாடங்கள்

JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL, GALLE :
ARCHITECTURE AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSES

15. ද ඩොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මය. (ප්‍රින්ස්
ගුනසේකර මය.—හබරාදුව—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன—திரு.
பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர—ஹபரதுவ—சார்
பாக)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena—on behalf of Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති
ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ගාල්ලේ
කණිෂ්ඨ කාර්මික විද්‍යාලයේ ගෞතමී
මාණ ශිල්පය/2 සහ 3/සහ යාන්ත්‍රික ඉංජි
නේරු විද්‍යාව/2 සහ 3/හැදෑරීම 1969-70

අධ්‍යාපන වර්ෂය සඳහා ශිෂ්‍යයින් කී දෙ
නෙක් ඉදිරිපත් වී සිටින්නේද? (ආ) එම
විද්‍යාලයේ එම පාඨ මාලාවන්ට අදාළ විෂය
යන් ඉගැන්වීමට උපදේශක මහතුන් නො
මැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) කටුබෑද්
දේ කාර්මික විද්‍යාලයට හෝ මේ ශිෂ්‍යයින්
බඳවා ගැනීමට එතුමා නියෝග කරන්නවාද?

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1969-70 ஆம் கல்வி வரு
டத்தில் காலி கனிஷ்ட தொழிற் கல்லூரியில்
கட்டடக் கலை 2 ஆம், 3 ஆம் பிரிவுகளிலும் யந்
திரப் பொறியியல் 2 ஆம், 3 ஆம் பிரிவுகளி
லும் கற்பதற்கு எத்தனை மாணவர் விண்ணப்
பித்துள்ளனர்?? (ஆ) மேற்படி கல்லூரியில்
இவ்விஷயங்களைக் கற்பிப்பதற்குப் போதா
கிரியர் இல்லையென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?
(இ) கட்டுபெத்தைத் தொழிற் கல்லூரியில்
இம்மாணவர்களைச் சேர்ப்பதற்கு அவர் கட்
டளையிடுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs : (a) How many students have applied to follow architecture 2 and 3 and mechanical engineering 2 and 3 courses at the Junior Technical School, Galle, during the academic year 1969-70? (b) Is he aware that the college does not have the staff to teach the subjects in these courses of study? (c) Will he order that these students be admitted at least to the Ceylon College of Technology at Katubedde?

ජයසූරිය මය.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) Numbers applying for part-time evening engineering courses for the session 1969-70 are: Building construction II—8; Building construction III—6; Mechanical engineering II—13, and Mechanical engineering III—9. (b) Yes, (c) The possibility is being explored provided the students have the necessary qualifications and are able to attend weekend classes in Colombo.

විවිධ ප්‍රමිත

மாத்தறை கொடகம் ப. நோ. கூ. ச.

MATARA GODAGAMA M. P. C. S.

(திரு. டி. பி. விஜேதுங்க—உடுவார—திரு.
ஸ். நெற்றிகே—ஹக்மன—சார்பாக)

(Mr. D. B. Wijetunga—Udunuwara—
on behalf of Mr. S. Hettige—Hakmana)

விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

வாரா? (ஆ) திரு. ஆர். எஸ். டயஸ் என்பவரின் தலைமையின்கீழ் 28 பேர் அனுப்பிய மனுவின் தொடர்பில் சங்கத்தின் பொதுக் கூட்டத்தை வைக்காததின் காரணம் என்ன? (இ) குழு அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கெதிராக மனுவில் கூறப்பட்டிருந்த 12 குற்றச்சாட்டுகள் சம்பந்தமாக மாத்தறையிலுள்ள உதவி ஆணையாளர் விசாரணை நடாத்தினாரா? நடத்தினாராயின், விசாரணையின் விளைவு என்ன? (ஈ) இச்சங்கத்தின் பொதுக் கூட்டம் சட்டங்களைப்படி நடைபெற்றதா? அப்படியாயின், எப்பொழுது? (உ) அக்கூட்டத்தில் திரு. ஆர். எஸ். டயஸ் பிரேரித்த நம்பிக்கையில்லாத் தீர்மானத்திற்கு என்ன நடந்தது? (ஊ) சட்டங்களின்படி, புதிய குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டதா? (எ) திரு. ஆர். எஸ். டயஸ் என்பவரின் தலைமையின் கீழிருந்த எதிர்ப்பகுதியினரில் ஒருவரின் பெயர் பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டதா? (ஏ) புதிய குழுவுக்கும் பழைய குழுவுக்குமிடையேயுள்ள வித்தியாசம் என்ன? (ஐ) குழுத்தலைவராக ஏகமனதாகத் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டவர் யார்?

asked the Minister of Agriculture and Food: (a) Is he aware that the Member of Parliament for Matara, at a meeting of Parliament in October 1968, criticized certain corrupt activities on the part of the Matara Godagama Multi-purpose Co-operative Society and its president, Mr. C. Justin Wijayawardhana? (b) What was the reason for not holding a general meeting of the society in response to a petition made by 28 persons headed by one Mr. R. S. Dias? (c) Did the Assistant Commissioner at Matara hold an inquiry in regard to the 12 allegations made against the committee in this petition; if so, what was the outcome of that inquiry? (d) Was the annual general meeting of this society held in accordance with rules; if so when? (e) What happened to the motion of no confidence moved by Mr. R. S. Dias at that meeting? (f) Was a new committee elected in accordance with the rules? (g) Was the name of some persons from the opposition faction of Mr. R. S. Dias proposed at that meeting? (h) How far did the new committee differ from the former committee? (i) Who is the person who was elected president of the committee unanimously?

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

தொழில், தொழில் வசதி அமைச்சரின் சார்பாக, இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும், பிரதம அமைச்சரினதும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார, அமைச்சரினதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியுமான கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1970 ஜனவரி 26, திங்கட்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்மெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by the Hon. J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, on behalf of the Minister of Labour and Employment; to be read a Second time upon Monday, 26th January 1970, and to be printed.

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

இலங்கைத் தேயிலைச் சபை மசோதா

CEYLON TEA BOARD BILL

කල් තබන ලද විවාදය තව දුරටත් පවත්වනු පිණිස නියෝගය කියවන ලදී. ඊට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය [දෙසැම්බර් 5.]

“කෙටුම්පත් පණත දැන් දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුය.” [ගරු හිසු ප්‍රනාන්දු.]

ප්‍රශ්නය යළිත් සහතික කිරන ලදී.

1969 ධුරෙසම්බර් 5 ආරම්භය, 1970 ආරම්භය 9 ආරම්භය 11 ආරම්භය විනය මිත්‍රාණ ආරම්භය කෙරෙහි පෙර විවාදය මීට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය කෙරෙහි කෙරුණු විවාදය.

“මසොතා ඉට්ටොමුතු ඉරන්දාම මුහුණ මතිප් පිකිකප්ටොමාක” [කෙරෙහි ඉට්ටොමු පෙරිනාන්දො.]

විනය, මිත්‍රාණ ආරම්භය කෙරෙහි.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question—[5th and 21st December 1969 and 9th and 11th January 1970.]

“That the Bill be now read a Second time”—[The Hon. Hugh Fernando.]

Question again proposed.

ප්‍ර. හා. 10.20

වි. බී. තෙනෙකුන් මයා. (දම්බුල්ල)

(திரு. நீ. பி. தென்னகோன்—தம்புள்ளை)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—Dambulla)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත ගැන වැඩි විස්තර සහිතව කථා කරන්නට වුවමනාවක් නැත්තේ මෙයින් වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලැබිය නොහැකි බැවිනි.

කල්පනා නොකරන නිසයි. අපේ ගරු වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමා සමාජවාදය ගැන හොඳ තේරුමක් තිබෙන ඇමතිවරයකු බව ඊයේ අගලවන්නේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් ආර්. ද සිල්වා) ප්‍රකාශ කළා. සමාජවාදය පිළිබඳ තේරුමක් තිබුණත් යම් උදවිය බැව්ලින් බැඳී සිටිනවා නම් ඒ බැව්ලින් නිදහස් වනතුරු ඒ සමාජවාදය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැති බව අප පිළිගත යුතුයි. කවදා හෝ යුක්තියත් සාධාරණයත් ඉටු වීමට නම් මේ රටේ තත්ත්වය තේරෙන අය අතින් නිසි කටයුතු ඉටු විය යුතු බව මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කියන්නට කැමතියි. බෙන්තර-ඇල්පිටිය ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කළාක් මෙන්ම, මේ රටේ විනාශයට මුල් වුණු ද්‍රව්‍යය තේ බව මාද ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. මේ රටේ මැන අතිතයේ පටන් අද දක්වාත් මතුවටත් ලංකාවට ජාතික ධනයක් ලබා දෙන උසස් වස්තුවක් වශයෙන් තේ සැලකෙන බව අප දන්නවා. එහෙත්, අපේ ජාතිකත්වය වාල් බවටත් රට නිසරු බවටත් පත් කෙළේද මේ තේම බව අපට කිසි විටකත් අමතක කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැ. අපේ ගොවිතැන සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නැති වුණේ තේ නිසයි. අපේ ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය සපයා ගැනීමේ ක්‍රම නැති වුණේ මේ තේ නිසයි. තේ වැවූ අය ලංකාව පාවිච්චි කළේ ඔවුන්ගේ වත්තක් වශයෙනුයි. එංගලන්තයේ හා යුරෝපාකරයේ වෙනත් රට වල මිනිසුන් ලංකාව දැන සිටියේ ලිප්ටන් නමැති සුදු මහතාගේ තේ වත්ත හැටියටයි. ලෝකෙන් උතුම් රට ලංකාවයයි අද කියැවෙන්නේ වෙනත් රටවල මිනිසුන් ලංකාව හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණේ හොඳ තේ තිබෙන රටක් වශයෙන් බව අප පිරිව වලට ගිය අවස්ථාවලදී දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණා. “සිලෝන්” යනු කාන්තාවක් අගමැතිණිය වශයෙන් සිටින රට නොවේද, නැතහොත් හොඳ තේ තිබෙන රට නොවේද යනුවෙන් පිරිවවල මිනිසුන් අපෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කර තිබෙනවා. තමන් තාන්සේ දැන් සිටින ඔය පුටුවෙහි ඊයේ ප්‍රථම වරට කාන්තාවක් වාඩි වීමෙන් මිලිගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමය පිහිටුවූ වාතාව නිසාද ලංකාව වෙනත් රටවල ප්‍රසිද්ධ වන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත්, මීට අවුරුදු 50 කට පමණ පෙර මේ තේ වත්ත ගැන මේ රටේම මිනිසුන් තුළ තිබුණේ ලොකු පිළිකුලක්. එකල මේ

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[වී. ඩී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.]

රටේ සිටි දීප්තිමත් කවියකුත් නවකතා කරුවකුත් වූ පියදාස සිරිසේන මහතා ලියූ කවියක් මට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් වෙනවා.

ඉස්සර කොළ ඇදපු දන බටහිර
පැත්තේ
විස්තර බලන්නට යනි මහමෙර
මත්තේ
උස්කර ජය කෙහෙළි නැගූ මුළු ලෝ
මත්තේ
ඉස්තිර සිහලු කුලියට යනී තේ
වත්තේ

මීට අවුරුදු 50 කට පමණ පෙර සිංහල යකු තේ වත්තක කුලී වැඩට යාම ඉතාම පහත් දෙයක් හැටියට, සිංහලයාගේ ජාතික මමත්වයට අගෞරවයක් හැටියට සැලකුණා. ඒ කවියෙන් තේරුම් කරන්නේ ඒ අදහසයි. එහෙත් අද තේ වත්තේ කුලීකාරයන් නොව එම කුලීකාරයන්ගේ කුලීකාරයන් විමටත් අපේ මිනිසුන් ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා. එයවත් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. තේ වතුවල වැඩ කරන කුලීකාරයාගේ කුලිය අද සිංහල මිනිසාට ලබා ගත හැකි නම් එය උසස් දෙයක් හැටියට අපේ මිනිසුන් කල්පනා කරනවා. එහෙත්, අද ලාංකිකයන්ට, මේ රටේ උරුමක්කාරයන්ට ඒ අයිතිවාසිකමවත් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැ. එවැනි තත්ත්වයකින් මේ රට වැළපෙන බව අපට පෙනෙනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි. මීට අවුරුදු 50 කට පෙර තවත් කවියකු “වෙල් ගොඩ කරලා තේ කොළ වැව්වා ඇට බැද කොළ මැල්ලුම් කන්ටා” යනුවෙන් කීව්වා. තේ බොන සිරිතක් පවා ඒ කාලයේදී මේ රටේ මිනිසුන් අතර තිබුණේ නැ. ඉහත කී කවියා ඒ කවි පදය ලිව්වේ සාගතයක් දුර්භික්ෂයක් පැවති 1919 පමණ කාලයේදී මේ රටට කිසිසේත් අවශ්‍ය නොවූ වැවිල්ලක් ඇති කළ නිසයි. එදා කෙරුණේ මේ රටට අවශ්‍ය ! දේ නොවෙයි. අදත් මේ බෝඩ් යනාදිය පත් කරමින් මෙම රජය මගින් කරගෙන යන්නේ අපේ රටේ සුඛ සිද්ධියට අදාල වැඩ කොටසකැයි අපට නම් කොහෙත්ම හිතන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැති බව කතා ශාටුවෙන් නමුදු ප්‍රකාශ කළ යුතුයි.

එදා අපේ ජනතාවට අයත් හේන් තිබුණා; කුඹුරු තිබුණා. ඒ හේන් සහ කුඹුරු සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නැති කර දමා මේ තේ වතු යනාදිය බිහි කළේ ධනපති පන්තිය විසිනුයි. බලහත්කාරයෙන් මෙන් ලබාගත් එම ඉඩම් නැවත අපේ ජනතාවට ලැබෙන්නේ කවදාදැයි ඒ ගැන දන්නා ජනතාව විශාල හැඟීමක් ඇති කර ගෙන බලා සිටිනවා. ඒ උදවිය බලාගෙන සිටින්නේ අපෙන් ලබාගත් එම ඉඩම් ආපසු උදුරා ගන්නවත් අපට කවදා ලැබේවිද කියන හැඟීමෙන් යුක්ත වයි. අයුක්ති සහගත අත්දැමින් තමන්ගේ ඉඩම් මංකොල්ල කාගෙන සිටින එම ධනපතියන් සමග යුද්ධයක් කර ජය ලබා ගන්නට එම අහිංසක ජනතාවට බැහැ. ඒ අයට තම රටේ ආණ්ඩුව ගැන පමණක් විශ්වාසය තැබිය හැකි වන්නේ. ආණ්ඩුවට යම්කිසි බලයක් ලැබුණොත් අපේ අයිතිවාසිකම් නැවත අපට ලබා දෙනවා ඇතැයි ඔවුන් සිතනවා. මේ ආණ්ඩුව නැතිනම් අනික් ආණ්ඩුව එසේ කරනු ඇතැයි ඔවුන් සිතනවා. අපේ ආණ්ඩුකාලවලදී වුවත් ඒ සදහා යම් යම් පියවර ගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන මෙනෙහි කරන විට අපට කිසිසේත් අමතක කරන්නට බැහැ, මේ වෙළඳ ආමතිතුමා. අපේ ආණ්ඩුවලට එවැනි කටයුතුවලදී එතුමන් සියයට සියයක්ම උදව් දුන් බව අප දන්නවා. අද එතුමා කුමන අදහස් දැරූ වත් එදා එසේ ක්‍රියා කර තිබෙන බව මතක් කරන්නට ඕනැ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩුව කල්ප හතක් මේ රට කළත් බස් ජන සතුව වැනි දෙයකට අත නොතබන බව අපට පැහැදිලියි. ඒවාගේම ඔවුන් කල්ප ලක්ෂයක් රට කළත් තෙල් ජනසතුව වැනි වැඩක් නොකරන බව කිය යුතුයි. ඒවාගේම කල්ප කීයක් ආණ්ඩු කළත් පාසල් රජයට ගැනීම වැනි වැඩක් කරන්නට සමත් නොවන බව අපි දන්නවා. රක්ෂණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ තත්ත්වයන් ඒකයි. එදා එවැනි කටයුතු වලදී අපට මුහුණ පාන්නට වූ සිද්ධීන් ගැන අපට මතකයි. මා ලඟ සිටිනවා අපේ හිටපු ආමතිතුමෙක්. එතුමාටත්

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

මටත් තව කණ්ඩායමකටත් ලක්ෂ ගණන් පූජා කරන්නට ඇතැමුන් ඉදිරි පත් වුණා, රක්ෂණ කටයුතුවලදී එහෙම. අපේ පරම්පරා 10කට ජීවත් වන්නට වැඩ කටයුතු සකස් කරනවා යයි කී අන්දමත් මට මතකයි. ඉලංගරත්න මැතිතුමාගේත් මගේත් අප කාගේත් ජීවිත පවත්වා ගෙන යන අන්දම අප ඒ අයට පැහැදිලි කර දුන්නා. අප හිටපු සාමාන්‍ය දුප්පත් තත්ත්වයෙන්ම ඉදලා ප්‍රීතියෙන් මැරෙන්නට අප සූදනම් බව අපි ඔවුන්ට ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ඒ හැරුණු විට බනවාදයට හෝ බනපතින්ගේ මුදල් වලට යටවී මෙලොව මොහොතක්වත් ජීවත් වන්නට අප අකමැති බවත් ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අප පාසල් ගන්නා අවස්ථාවෙහිදී වෙන්නප්පුවේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා විශාල පීඩාවන්ට ගොදුරුව පවා ක්‍රියා කළ අන්දම මට මතකයි. දරා ගැනීමට පවා අමාරු පීඩා මැද ඉදගෙන එදා එතුමා අපේ සමාජවාදී වැඩ පිළිවෙලට රුකුල් දුන් බව අපට මතකයි. එනිසා අපට එතුමා කුමන අන්දමකින්වත් අමතක නොකළ හැකියි. අද කුමන අන්දමේ වෙනස්වීම් ඇති වුවත් එදා එතුමාගේ තත්ත්වය නම් කිසි දිනෙක ඉතිහාසයෙන් මකන්නට බැරි බව මෙම අවස්ථාවෙහිදී ප්‍රීතියෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කළ යුතුයි.

වී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා. (කොළොන්නාව)

(ති.රු. ඊ. පී. ඉලංගරත්න—කොළොන්නාව)

(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonnewa)

ඉබේම මැකිලා.

වී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(ති.රු. ඊ. පී. තෙන්නකෝන්)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

ලියාටි ඇති පැරණි ඉතිහාසයෙහි අඩංගු කරුණු මකන්නට පිළිවෙලක් නැහැ. එදා අප එම පියවරවල් අරගත් නිසා දැන් ජනතාව තුළ බලාපොරොත්තු වක් තිබෙනවා නැවත සමගි පෙරමුණු ආණ්ඩුවක් පැමිණියොත් පමණක් ඒ ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙල අනුව නැවත කටයුතු කළ හැකි වන බව. ඒ කියන්නේ මේ රටේ ජනතාවගේ අයිතිවාසිකම්

මින් ගෙන ගොස් තිබෙන වැඩ කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අහෝසි කර දමා රටට ශාන්තියක් ඒ අය ලබා දෙනවා ඇත යන විශ්වාසය අද රටේ හැම දෙනා අතරෙහිම තිබෙන බව අපට පැහැදිලිව පෙනෙනවා.

වතු මාර්ගයෙන් හා වෙනත් බනවාදී මාර්ගවලින් තවමත් මේ රට මිදී නැහැ. මා ඊයේ වුවමනාවක් සඳහා විශාල වෙළඳ ආයතනයකට ගියා. ඒ වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ සිටින කම්කරු පිරිස මට ඒ අවස්ථාවේ කිව්වා එම වෙළඳ ආයතනයට ලක්ෂ ගණන් මුදල් තිබෙනවාය, වාහන තිබෙනවාය, ඒ වාහනත් මුදලත් යොදවන්නේ අපටත් රටේ සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාවටත් පහර ගසා සමාජවාදී ගමන නැති කිරීම පිණිසය කියා. ඒ වෙළඳ සමාගම පමණක් නොවෙයි, ඒ විධියේ තවත් නොයෙක් වෙළඳ සමාගම් තිබෙනවා. එයින් මට බියක් ඇති වුණා. ඒ සමාගම ප්‍රීතියකුත් ඇති වුණා, මේ වෙළඳ සමාගම් කොතරම් කසිවාරු ගැහුවත් මහජන මතය අනුව ඒවා මට්ටම් කිරී මට දිනයක් ලගදීම අපට ලැබෙන නිසා.

තේ වගාව මේ රටට අනවශ්‍ය වුවත්, එය වැරදි ක්‍රමයක් වුවත්, තේ වැවීමෙන් අපි දැන් යම්කිසි තත්ත්වයක් ලබා ගෙන තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ තත්ත්වයෙන් විදේශ බ්‍රාහ්මණයන් ලබා ගැනීමට අපි යම්කිසි නිවැරදි මාර්ගයක් අනුව ක්‍රියා කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. තේවල නියම වටිනාකම හෝ එහි සම්පූර්ණ අයිතිය මේ රටට හෝ මේ රටේ වැසියන්ට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් අන්දමින් ලැබෙනවා කියා අද අපට කියන්නට බැහැ. වෙන රටවල අපේ තේ රාත්තලක් රුපියල් 25 යි ; 50 යි ; 60 යි. අපේ රටේ තේ රාත්තලක් රුපියලයි ; නැත්නම් 2 යි ; ඒත් නැත්නම් රුපියල් 3 යි. ඒත් හොඳ තේ නැහැ. මේ තේවල ප්‍රයෝජනය ලැබෙන්නේ කාටද ? පිට රටවලට යන විට තේ රාත්තල මෙපණ ගණන් යන්නේ ඇයි ? තේවලින් ලැබෙන ඒ මුදල මේ රටේ ප්‍රයෝජනයට ලැබෙනවා යයි කියන්නටත් පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. අපේ තේ වෙනත් රටක් මගින් කෙලින්ම විකුණන බවකුත් පෙනෙන්නට නැහැ. ඒ නිසා එක් කරුණක් අපට බොහෝම පැහැදිලිව පෙනෙනවා.

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම.

[වී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.]

මේ රට වෙනුවෙන් විදේශවල පෙනී සිටින තානාපතිවරු—අපේ වෙළඳ ඇමති තුමාත් තානාපති කෙනෙක් හැටියට සිටි බව මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි—තමන් ලබන චේතනයේ ණය ගෙවීම පිණිසවත් මේ රටේ තත්ත්වය ගැනවත් මේ රටේ ධනය ගැනවත් සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා කට යුතු කිරීමට වෙහෙසෙන්නේ නැහැ. එංගලන්තය, ප්‍රංශය, බටහිර ජර්මනිය, ඉතාලිය ආදී රටවලට පිටත් කර සිටින තානාපතිවරු ගත කරනු ලබන්නේ අමුතූම ජීවිත. ඒ අය කරන ලොකුම වැඩේ තමයි මෙහෙත් ඇමති කෙනෙක් හෝ වෙන යම් ලොක්කෙක් ඒ රටවලට ගිය විට කැමක් දෙන එක. ඒ අය කරන ලොකුම වැඩේ ඒකයි. මෙහි සිටින රුසියන් වෙළඳ නියෝජිතවරුන්, ජපන් වෙළඳ නියෝජිතවරුන් වැනි අය රු දවල් නොබලා තම රටේ ද්‍රව්‍ය පෙළඳාම් කර ගැනීම පිණිස මහත්සි ගන්නා ආකාරය අපට පෙනෙනවා. එහෙත් අපේ රටින් පිටත් කර සිටින තානාපති වරුන්වත් වෙළඳ නියෝජිතයින්වත් වෙන කෙනෙක්වත් මේ රටේ තේ විකුණා ගැනීමට මහත්සි ගන්නවා තබා විස්කි, බ්‍රැන්ඩි, ජින් ආදිය මිසක් තේ බොන්නෙ වත් නැහැ. ඒ තරමටම තරක අන්දමටයි ඒ අය කටයුතු කරන්නේ. ඒ නිසා මේ රට කවුරු ආණ්ඩු කළත් කවුරු ඇමති ධුරවල සිටියත් මේ මාර්ගවලින් ටිකින් ටිකවත් වෙනස් වන ක්‍රමයක් ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍ය බව මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න කැමතියි.

මේ රටේ මිනිසුන් කොපමණ කලක් කැඹුරන් ගෙවන්නද? අපට පෙනෙනවා වැඩ කරන සියලු දෙනාම කැඹුරන් ගෙවන බව. අපේ ගම්වල කථාවක් තිබෙනවා, නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, “කැඹුරන් ගෙවනවා” කියා. සමහර මිනිසුන්ගේ විශ්වාසයක් තිබෙනවා, කැඹුරන් ගෙවත්තේ මේ ආත්මයේ නොවේය, අනික් ආත්මයේය කියා. මම නම් ඒක විශ්වාස කරන්නේ නැහැ. මේක කාගේ හෝ වැරදි වලින් සිද්ධ වෙන දෙයක්. දුප්පත් මිනිසුන් ඒ විධියට දුක් විදින්නේ කවුරු හෝ වැරදි විධියට කටයුතු කරන නිසයි. ලෝකයේ අනික් රටවල මිනිසුන් හදට යන මේ යුගයේදී කැම වෙලක් කන්නට නැතුව දුක් විදින පවුල් කොපමණ අපේ

රටේ සිටිනවාද? කිසිම කෙනෙකුට කියන්න බැහැ, මේක පාප කර්මයක් නිසා සිද්ධ වෙන දෙයක්ය කියා. මේ රටේ දුක් විදින යම් කිසි පිරිසක් දුක් විදින්නේ ඔවුන් විසින් කර තිබෙන පව් නිසාය, කැම වෙලක් ලබාගන්නට, කුසට ආහාරයක් ලබා ගන්නට බැරුව තිබෙන්නේ ඔවුන්ගේ පව් නිසාය කියා කිසිම කෙනෙකුට කියන්න බැහැ.

අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා කියන්නේ මේ කාලය තරම් කන්න බොන්න අදින්න පළදින්න ඕනෑ තරම් තිබෙන සෞභාග්‍ය මත් කාලයක් විජය රජුගේ කාලයෙන් පසුව මෙතෙක් තිබුණේ නැති බවයි. මම දන්නේ නැහැ උන්නාහේට එහෙමද කියා. ගරු වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමනි, මම නම් කියන්න කැමතියි, තමන්ට තිබෙන එකම සරම සෝදා වේලෙන්න දමා නැමෙන් පසුව ඒකම ඇදගෙන යන දුප්පත් මිනිසුන් අපේ පළාතේ තවමත් ඉන්න බව. තමුත් නාන්සේගේ පළාතෙන් ඇති. එක කැම වෙලක් තමන්ගේ දරුවන් සමග හරියා කාර කන්න නොලැබෙන සියයට 90 කට වැඩි පිරිසක් අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල සිටින බව මා ඉතාමත් දුකෙන් හා කනගාටුවෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. ඒ දුක අපට විදින්න පුළුවන්. තමුත්, මේ විධියේ කථා කියන විට අපට ඒවා විදින්න බැහැ. හුඟක් කන්න බොන්න අදින්න පළදින්න තිබෙන මේ වැනි රටක් තවත් නැතිලු. තමන්ට කන්න බොන්න අදින්න පළදින්න යාන වාහන ආදිය තිබුණාට, තමන්ගේ නැඳෑ යන්ට, යාච් මිත්‍රයින්ට තිබුණාට, තමන්ගේ පංක්තියේ උදවියට තිබුණාට, සියලු දෙනාටම ඒ පහසුකම් හා වරප්‍රසාද තිබෙනවාය කියන්න බැහැ. දැන් මාස ගණනක් තිස්සේ අපට කාර් එකක් නැතුව, පයින් සහ බස් රියෙන් අපේ ජන්ද කොට්ඨාශ වල ඇවිදිනවා. එහෙත් ඇමතිවරුන්ට නම් කාර් 5 ක් 6 ක් ඇති. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ යානවාහන ආදියත් ඇති. ඉතින් සියලු දෙනාටම අහස් යානා හෙලිකොප්ටර් යානා තිබෙනවාය කිව්වට, අපට ඒක භාර ගන්නට පුළුවන්ද?

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ඔවුන් අයුතුකම් කිසිම බියක් නැතුව
වෙනස් කිරීමට අපි එක පෙරමුණක් වශ
යෙන් තීරණ ලබාගත් අවස්ථාවක් පැමිණ
තිබෙන නිසා නුදුරු අනාගතයේදී මේ රටේ
ධනවාදය සුන් කර දමා සාමාන්‍ය මහජන
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පූ. හා. 10.41

ජේ. පී. ඔබයෙස්කර මිය. (මිරිගම)

(තිරුමති ஜே. பி. ஒபயசேக்கர—மீரிகம)
(Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere—Mirigama)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, before I
speak on the Bill before the House
I should like to thank Mr. Speaker,
you and all hon. Members of this
House for the great honour that was
bestowed on me yesterday afternoon
by electing me to preside over the
deliberations of this honourable
House.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

What about a treat ?

ඔබයෙස්කර මිය.

(திருமதி ஒபயசேக்கர)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

I consider it a very significant and
special honour bestowed not only
upon me but upon the people of
Mirigama whom I have the privilege
to represent here. It was also a very
special honour conferred on the
women of Ceylon. For that honour

bestowed yesterday afternoon, even
though for a short while, I am very
grateful and I thank all my fellow
Members of this House.

I would like to say a few words on
this Bill because I believe that as
far as tea consumption is concerned
it is the women of Ceylon who must
be and in fact who are the chief
supporters of the tea industry in this
country. As a housewife I wish to
say a few words regarding tea
consumption.

Many hon. Members have already
spoken about the tea plantations, the
manufacture of tea and export
markets, matters in respect of which
I am not an expert, and I would not
like to add to what has been said on
those matters.

However, I would like to say that
I agreed with the hon. Member for
Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Sena-
nayake), for once, when he spoke
about the clearing of jungles and the
planting of tea in the cleared land.
If at this stage we are finding such
difficulty in finding markets for and
exporting our tea, why are we per-
mitting more and more lands to be
planted with tea ? That is a question
I would like to ask of the Hon.
Minister of Commerce and Trade.
The Hon. Minister's Colleague in
the Cabinet, who has held the same
portfolio for so long a period of
time, and who does not heed public
opinion, continues to go ahead with
his project of clearing jungle land
and planting tea. Under the State
Plantations Corporation's project
nearly 500 acres of good jungle have
been cleared and planted with tea
in the Ramboda Pass area, and the
soil erosion that has resulted is there
for everyone to see. All that beauti-
ful jungle which was so necessary
for Nuwara Eliya has been cut down
and we can all see the soil erosion
that is now going on there.

According to the Report of the
Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board 1968.
I note that tea consumption in
Ceylon is somewhere in the region
of 39.6 million pounds.

கேள்விகள் மன்றத்தின் கீழ்க் கீழ்க்

—தேவன் வர கியவீ

சுரு கிய புகழ் (பெரிய சா வெட்டி
புகழி)

(கேள்வன் ஹியூ பெர்னாண்டோ—வார்த்தக,
வியாபார, அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando—Minister of
Commerce and Trade)

That is wrong.

மெய்மையான தீர்மானம்.

(திருமதி ஓபயேசேக்கர)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

I am reading from the Report :

“From the figures of tea production,
exports and stocks held in Ceylon fur-
nished by the Tea Controller, the quantity
of tea consumed in Ceylon during the
year has been computed at 39.6 million
pounds compared with 38.6 million
pounds in 1967.”

சுரு கிய புகழ்

(கேள்வன் ஹியூ பெர்னாண்டோ)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Over 50 million pounds.

புலாங்கு சிவ. சி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not think so.

மெய்மையான தீர்மானம்.

(திருமதி ஓபயேசேக்கர)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

Whatever the quantity, it is a fact
that practically in every home in
Ceylon tea is consumed. When one
sees the performance of
the Hon. Minister these days, as
mentioned by the hon. Member for
Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva),
one cannot but think that all the
good work he is doing today is due
to the fact that he had his basic edu-
cation on this side of the House. And
so in politics too. That is why he is
so good. The way he approaches
problems and the good social work
that he is doing in his electorate are
wonderful, and I wish that more
Members of this House would follow
his example. Of course, we do not
have the encouragement and the
support of the Government to
do things that we would like to do
while he has all the facilities he
needs. Anyway, he has made a great

effort. I am sure his effort to put the
tea industry in order will be equally
great.

My grouse is this. Whatever the
figures of consumption may be, what
is the type of tea that we get to
drink here in Ceylon? Are these
agency houses only concerned about
exports? Surely the first thing is to
see that the people of Ceylon get a
good cup of tea to drink? We all
know the type of tea that is avail-
able in the market.

I have with me here a list of prices
which I have got at random from
various places. I may be subject to
correction. Tea that is available to
the Ceylon housewife and the ordi-
nary consumer costs no less than
Rs. 2.50 a pound. There are various
brands.

Brooke Bonds' "Three Roses"
Rs. 3.45 a pound; Liptons' "Cey-
lonta" 2.55 a pound; Mackwoods'
"Sungold" Rs. 2.50 a pound; "Tan-
gana Superfine" 3.95 a pound;
"Three Lions" 1.95 a pound.

Cargills have a very special brand.
I do not know why they call it "Red
Pack" and "Blue Pack". Anyway,
"Red Pack" is more expensive than
"Blue Pack"—Rs. 4 a pound. "Blue
Pack" is Rs. 2.25 a pound.

The C. W. E. has put out a brand
of tea for Re. 1.70 a pound but even
that tea is not consumed by the
average person in this country. That
tea is all rubbish.

I am sure the Hon. Minister will
agree, if he will examine the various
brands that I have mentioned, that
what is contained in those packets is
just rubbish. It is not good tea.

சுரு சி. பு. சிவபெருமா

(கேள்வன் ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

C. W. E. tea?

மெய்மையான தீர்மானம்.

(திருமதி ஓபயேசேக்கர)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

Even C. W. E. tea.

The Hon. Minister may be getting
a very special pack. Well, I shall be
grateful if he will give me one of
those packets.

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(කෙළරව හුග්‍රි පෙරේරා)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Even "Three Lions" ?

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(තිරුමති ඔබ්‍යෙසේකර)
(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

Even "Three Lions." It is all mixed and blended. You may say it is the best tea, but if you ask anyone, or if you try it out you will find that it is not good tea that we get. It is all mixed up and blended with various things. What we get in these packets is just rubbish, and even that is not consumed by the average person. What the average person has to drink is tea dust—the sweepings of the factory floors. It is because he has no alternative; that is all that is available to him.

What is the price of even tea dust ? The cheapest quality that you can get costs Re. 1.30 a pound. It even costs as much as Rs. 2.20 a pound.

The poor people of this country buy tea dust because they have to drink tea and there is no alternative. As the hon. Member for Dambulla said, how many people have a square meal a day ? I know so many rural women who only have a cup of tea for their midday meal—not a tasty cup, කහට තේ කෝප්පයක්.

Why do they buy tea dust ? They but tea dust because they can make many cups of tea from the colour not from the taste.

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(කෙළරව හුග්‍රි පෙරේරා)
(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

I agree.

මියෙසේකර මිය.

(තිරුමති ඔබ්‍යෙසේකර)
(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

Thank you.

That is where the Hon. Minister should come in. That is where the Government should come in. I think you should take over the entire wholesale and retail distribution in this country and see that the average consumers, the people of this country, get a good cup of tea first.

There is no place here in Ceylon where you can get a decent cup of tea, even from the tourist point of view. Tell me one hotel or resthouse that serves a decent cup of tea. But I must say this in all fairness to the Hon. Minister : I know from my personal experience that the one good cup of tea that one does get is from the Tea Propaganda Board, at their counters. That is where this new board can come in.

One of the objects of this Bill is :

"to assist and encourage the marketing of tea in and outside Ceylon...."

That is Clause 4 (e). I am speaking of the encouragement of marketing in Ceylon. That should be one of the functions of the new board. They should see that we in Ceylon get a good cup of tea and that the poor people are not considered, as in the colonial days, natives of this country and given sweepings off the factory floors. They must see that these people get a good cup of tea. If the Hon. Minister has a planter friend somewhere and is fortunate enough to get a pound of tea straight from the factory, he would know the difference between that tea and what is available at the counter. That is the type of tea we should give the people of this country. We should take this over and see that tea is sold at a reasonable price, a price at which the poor people will be able to buy so that they could get a good cup of tea in their homes.

I like to say a word about the Tea Propaganda Board. The Hon. Minister knows that they have, in their report, mentioned some of their activities and one such activity is static units. Out of the three counters that they did run, two were closed down and the one that continues is

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[මධ්‍යසේකර මිය.]

at the Attanagalla Products Shop at Horagolla. This service at this particular shop was not started for any political benefit. I was sorry that when the Government changed, or when the board changed, certain people on that board thought it fit to close down immediately this counter merely because it was sited opposite Horagolla. I would like to say a very, very special "Thank you" to the Hon. Minister who, when I appealed to him and explained the matter, ordered that it be continued. He himself intervened and up to date that counter is going on. Why I mentioned it was—it is true that you may not make profits; it is not possible to make profits out of a counter like that considering the wages you pay the people who man it—because it has rendered a great service.

At these tea counters run by the Tea Propaganda Board you can get a good cup of tea for 15 cents. What is the price of a cup of tea outside today? You cannot get a plain cup of tea for anything less than six or seven cents. A cup of milk tea in any boutique costs 12 cents. At the Tea Propaganda Board it is 15 cents. But at the Katunayake counter it is 25 cents. That is something the Hon. Minister should look into. Why is a cup of tea at the Katunayake Airport counter priced at 25 cents? It is not only tourists who take tea there; there are enough local people who go to the airport. Why should they pay 25 cents for a cup of tea? Surely, it does not cost 25 cents to produce a cup of tea. Not only that; a pound of tea is sold at Rs. 5, which is the most expensive pound of tea one can buy in the market.

At the tea counter at Attanagalla we used to sell, according to this report, nearly 11,000 to 12,000 cups of tea per year. This was really a great help to all those who used the Kandy Road. It is not for any other reason but that if one goes to a rest-house to have a cup of tea one has to order a full

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

pot of tea and pay occupation charges—all this just for having one cup of tea or even to spend one hour there if necessary. Here you just come and pay 15 cents, have a good cup of tea and go away. In a rest-house, with the prices what they are today, you cannot have a cup of tea for 15 cents. That is why more and more people patronize this counter which is opposite Horagolla, and also because they know they will get a good cup of tea for 15 cents. That is why I want to appeal to the Hon. Minister not to close this counter but to open more counters like this. And there are enough educated unemployed young people to work at these counters. You are finding more and more opportunities for employment in your own electorate. You can think likewise round the country. Why not have tea counters like this? Let not the price be even 15 cents. Reduce it to 10 or 12 cents and have more counters like this especially in working areas and couple it with Milk Board booths. You need not duplicate work and you need not pay such high salaries as you are paying today to some of these staff officers who run these counters. It is not necessary to employ such people. You can always employ someone on a lesser salary just to run these tea counters and you can have more of these tea counters not only in the towns and cities but also in certain places where people use main highways like the Kandy Road. I am certain that the best propaganda you can do for tea is to give the people a good cup of tea, show them how it is made and make it available to them. That is why I should like to appeal to the Hon. Minister not to close this counter—it is due to be closed at the end of next month—but to continue this counter as well as set up similar counters in other places. I see that you have already opened one in the Fort. It is doing a great service.

Similarly, I would like you to consider another suggestion that I have and that is in regard to your tea centres abroad. Especially the London Tea Centre we know has a very good sale for its "cup of tea". During the time of the previous Government we

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also thought that we should couple with the tea centres the sale of cottage industries, and a start was made in sending cottage industry goods through Laksala to the London Tea Centre. I am sorry that today the Hon. Minister has thought it fit to give that over to the private sector. In regard to the sale of cottage industry articles, why did you stop Laksala from selling goods there and give it over to the private sector? Surely that should be one of the functions of the government departments. Each department should work in co-ordination with the other. After all this is set up with public money. Why do you not then permit and see that these other departments co-operate with you and co-ordinate their work with your tea centres. And if there is anything to be sold it should be done through those very centres.

Now, if the Cottage Industries Department wished to set up sales counters abroad, surely the ideal place would be through the tea centres. Not only will that help you to send good articles abroad but you will also be assured of getting your foreign exchange back into this country, which you may never see if you give over to the private sector. That is the point that I wish to stress here. You should see that our High Commissions and Embassies abroad use our tea centres there to promote our cottage industries here in Ceylon.

I would also like to ask the Hon. Minister to reconsider and to inform the new board that he may appoint not to close down the tea counters that they run at the moment, but, if necessary, even to introduce the iced tea campaign—I do not think it is going to be popular in Ceylon—at the tea counters and expand that service. You should also see that the average person in this country, the poor people, get a good cup of tea first before you think of sending tea abroad.

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(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What about foreign exchange?

ප්‍ර. භා. 11.2

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, many hon. Members have spoken on this subject—and I think quite rightly. Over 60 per cent of our foreign exchange is earned by tea. I think it is correct to say that about 30 per cent of our internal revenue is derived from tea direct. The revenue that we earn by subsidiary enterprises depending on tea may be much bigger.

The Hon. Minister is making a fundamental change in the whole set-up. At the present moment the tea industry is governed by a number of organizations, private as well as public. All these are going to be centralized and brought under the general authority of one Tea Board. Is that right?

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(කෙළරව හිඟු පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Yes.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

In such an important situation, the Hon. Minister introduces the Second Reading of this Bill by a speech of two minutes. Is that fair? Here is a Minister introducing what may be considered to be a radical departure from the existing position and one would have thought that he would certainly place before this House and the country all his ideas with regard to what he intends to do.

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(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඉයවර්තන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

There is the Tea Commission Report.

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But are you saying that you are accepting everything in that report? You are not. Therefore, in fairness to this House and to the country, the Hon. Minister should have explained the various aspects that he is considering.

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(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்னாண்டோ)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

The hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) said yesterday why I was precise.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Precision is one thing, but—

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

A man of few words.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is all right. But in a few words he can explain his position. He does not need to keep quiet: there is nothing in his speech. The hon. Member for Agalawatta has counted exactly five sentences there. You cannot possibly explain this Bill to set up a Tea Board which has far-reaching implications in that way. It is not fair by this House.

Now, let us look at this board the Hon. Minister is setting up. My first point is this. Clause 4 says:

"4. (1) The objects of the Board shall be the promotion, by such measures as it thinks fit, of the development of the tea industry in Ceylon,...."

The next portion is very intriguing—

"for the general benefit of the economy of Ceylon."

What has happened up to date? Was it not for the general benefit of the economy of Ceylon, that you are now stressing that? I can understand if the Minister says "development of the tea industry in Ceylon in the process of the economic development of the country." Yes, certainly. But, please tell us what you have in mind, what you propose to do, what precisely are the steps you are contemplating to take?

There is another point I have to stress. This board will really be the sole authority—although you do not use the word "sole", it is the sole authority—responsible for regulating the activities of the tea industry in Ceylon. Everything connected with the tea industry will be regulated by this board. This is the authority that will determine all those aspects of the tea industry in Ceylon. Now this Bill seeks "to regulate the production and cultivation of tea in Ceylon including the planting of new areas in tea the replanting of existing estates and small holdings with high yielding material, the rehabilitation of estates and small holdings, the diversification of estates and small holdings by the establishment and operation of dairy industries, and the replacement of tea on such estates and small holdings by other crops."

It is really a terrific job that you are asking this board to take over. Please visualize what the Hon. Minister is proposing. The Hon. Minister is giving power to this board to look after a major portion of the economy of this country, or the major sector of the economy of this country. That is what is meant by the provisions of this Bill. It is really a terrific job that the board is going to undertake.—[Interruption].

Those are the moral factors. If the Hon. Minister is thinking in terms of the moral implications of this, I am prepared to accept his speech, but there are legal and economic implications involving the sector that employs the biggest number of people in this country. One person is re-

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

quired for every four-fifths of an acre of tea in this country. So, over one million people are employed directly, and you can work out how many more people are employed indirectly. All those things considered, the Hon. Minister has not been fair by this House because he has not set out all the implications of this Bill.

That is not all. Clause 4 further says :

“....(b) to regulate the establishment and operation of tea factories including factories for the manufacture of instant tea ;

(c) to regulate the sale of tea including the conduct of tea auctions ;

(d) to regulate the export of tea....”

What is the relationship between your Consolexpo and this? We do not know. There is nothing to indicate what is happening. Are they taking over the export of tea? Or are you continuing to handle the export of tea? Where are we?

To continue :

“(e) to assist and encourage the marketing of tea in and outside Ceylon....”

Therefore, they will have some individual set-up, some organizational set-up, or use the existing embassies, and so on.

All these things are going to be done by the Tea Board which the Hon. Minister is contemplating setting up, but he has not given us a fair indication of what he has in mind. This colossal task is to be undertaken by this board of nine people. Sir, you will pardon me if I happen to repeat some of the sentiments expressed by other Members, but they are germane to my argument. I am told that—the Hon. Minister will correct me if I am wrong—the chairman is to be a permanent secretary who will accept the job. I do not know whether he has accepted the job or not, but I think he has been offered the job.—[Interruption]. Why not? Mr. Mahadeva has been offered the job at Rs. 3,500 a month.

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(කෙළරඹ ඩබ්ලිව් පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

By whom?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is the information I have.

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(කෙළරඹ ඩබ්ලිව් පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Ask the Hon. Prime Minister.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know that Mr. Mahadeva has been approached.

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(කෙළරඹ ඩබ්ලිව් පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

I am not aware of it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I did not meet Mr. Mahadeva, but I know it. This is common talk in the bazaar. Everybody in the bazaar knows this. You cannot hide these things in Ceylon. Sir, everything that happens in everybody's house is known in Ceylon. You cannot hide these things.

You are having four permanent secretaries in addition. I have seen these permanent secretaries in action. With all due respect to the mental and intellectual attainments of these gentlemen, I do not think they have either the time or the capacity or even the ability to tackle a major job like this. Please do not clutter these places with permanent secretaries.

That is why I started by saying that you should have permanent people on this board, persons who will

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

gather expertise, if they are not already experts—as they go along. You should not entrust the biggest jobs in this country to persons who are already fully occupied.

You want nine people to be employed in this job. Half an hour is all the time that a permanent secretary can give. They will have time to think of the subject only while they are travelling to the place. They have no time to sit down and think about the problems they have got to face. Permanent secretaries have so many jobs to do. Each permanent secretary has innumerable jobs.

If you count the number of boards on which they already are on, you will realize that they are like doctors at the O. P. D. of the General Hospital where they have to attend to about ten patients in a minute. That is the sort of job a permanent secretary is doing. And the Hon. Minister is entrusting the biggest jobs in this country to these people. We are fooling with the economy of this country. Therefore, this position is most unsatisfactory. He should scrap this whole board. I think the Hon. Minister is aware that the Tea Board in India had forty members. They were very dissatisfied with that. Of that forty, I think ten were government servants and the rest were from the tea trade and the tea industry.

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(திரு. ஆர். சிங்கல்டன்-சமன்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon—Appointed Member)

Only four were government servants.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The hon. Appointed Member may be correct.

Now they have reorganized the tea board I think. They have reduced the number to about 30 and they have included only four government servants. So, you do not want all these government servants on your board.

As a matter of fact, as Minister of Finance, this is one of the things I discouraged. When you send Treasury representatives to boards, they can neither do their jobs in the Treasury properly, nor those other jobs that they are called upon to do. They are not capable of doing all that. What they normally do is they ask a minor fry to go there. And there is no continuity also. They send one person today another person tomorrow, and a third person the day after. Why? Because they have got other jobs to do. And you are continuing this whole business.

In point of fact I am seriously thinking, whatever party comes into power, that in Ceylon there must be a Ministry for the plantation industry. There must be one whole Ministry for the job. That is the biggest job you have got in Ceylon. You must have a Ministry for tackling the whole question of the plantations, if you are not prepared to have a Ministry for the tea industry alone. They must go into the problems from 'A' to 'Z' devoting twenty-four hours of their time to the problems of marketing, production, and so on. Rationalizing of the estates is a very important job.

Sir, we have got in this country tea factories for three hundred acres, and side by side we have tea factories for two thousand acres. As a matter of fact I think rationalizing of the tea plantations, the tea estates, should receive priority even over nationalization. That is what I would like done first. So you can economize that way. Get an up-to-date factory which will serve what may be considered an optimum area in certain areas. In certain areas 1,000 acres may be the optimum. In certain areas in the low-country the area may be larger. In the up-country districts of course,

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because of transport difficulties the area may be limited. That kind of rationalization is also important. You agree with it ?

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(කෙළරව හේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

One hundred per cent. You are rationalizing your policy.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We are prepared, all the time, to be thinking afresh.

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(කෙළරව හේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Quite rightly.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We are not hidebound. We have to look at problems as they arise and bring a fresh outlook to bear on some of these problems. You cannot go on like this. In the light of all this with the Hon. Minister of State agreeing with me, how can you justify this board?

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(කෙළරව හේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We will try it out and if we are not satisfied we will scrap it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Can you play the fool with——

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව හේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We appointed a commission and we are acting on their recommendation

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

With all respect, I do not agree with that position. I think we ought to give fresh thought to this question.

සී. එන්. කන්නන්ගර මයා. (දෙනියාය)

(திரு. சி. என். கன்னங்கர—தெனியாய)

(Mr. C. N. Kannangara—Deniyaya)

We ought to have scrapped the commission first.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not at all satisfied. The hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) dealt with that part of the question. I am thoroughly dissatisfied with the concept of the board and the giving of this type of work to permanent secretaries.

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(කෙළරව හේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

This is the first sensible speech the Opposition made. They once said the tea industry ruined Ceylon. They said, "Pull out the tea bushes" and so on.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Whatever it is, the tea industry is here and we have to make the best use of it. If we destroy it we may have to get into "amude" and get down to one meal a day.

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(කෙළරව හේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Tell that to your backbenchers.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is also a kind of moralizing.

I do want the Government to reconsider this. It is no use just passing

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

this Bill. I am afraid that the mere implementation of this will lead us nowhere. There will be no major work done by a board composed in this way because the implications are far-reaching. I want the whole matter considered afresh by the Government.

The hon. Member for Deniyaya (Mr. C. N. Kannangara) talked about agency houses. That has been one of my constant themes in this House. At least India has started by scrapping some of them. In my Budget Speech one of the things I stated is that if you want to really control the plantation industry and make it effective for the purpose of the development of this country, then you must at least control the agency houses.

You will remember, one of the proposals I had in my Budget Speech was to take power for the Government to appoint members to the boards of agency houses as a first step so that we can know what they are doing, what commissions are being charged and so on. As I mentioned in this House before, though I was in the strong position of Finance Minister, I was unable to find out the actual profits, selling prices, the commissions charged and so on, and remittances made to the head offices by their branch offices here. As Minister of Finance I had no power to get that information.—[*Interruption.*] The Exchange Control Department too could not provide the information. It is very important that you must know what is happening. It is a strange thing, Mr. Finance Minister, but if you check up you will find out that every one of these companies has exhausted its resources. Prior to 1956 each of these companies had very big resources. Every cent of that has been sent back to London. As a matter of fact, there is a detailed study made of this question by one of the economists in the Central Bank; I have seen the manuscript written by him. You can ask the Governor of the Central Bank to provide you with that manuscript. This economist has analysed this whole business, now

they have exhausted all the reserves, and so on. They have absolutely no reserves and they are now working purely on overdrafts. Even the profits they have made have all been sent back and today they are working purely on overdrafts. Our money has gone out. Apart from the profits and dividends that are going out regularly, other moneys have gone out. By various methods commissions have been made by these agency houses. Unless we control them we will never make an impression on this industry.

The Hon. Minister is learning. As mentioned earlier, the auctions are rigged. They have various devices by which they share out those auctions and so on; that is why the prices are low. As a matter of fact, I have here the "Economist" of 18th October 1969. The heading is this: "Tea—Time for a change". That is what the "Economist" is saying—"Time for a change". I shall not read the whole article. It refers to the Mauritius Agreement. It states:

"But the most notable fact about the tea market is that Britain, with its daily consumption of five cups a head, takes 40 per cent of world exports, about 500 million lb. a year. Are other potential markets unexplored?"—

They were talking about surplus production as against consumption; that is, while consumption increases at the rate of 1 per cent a year, production increases at 3 per cent. That is what the "Economist" says. The article goes on to state:

"Unfortunately the production and marketing of tea is partly in the hands of relatively old-fashioned managements—"

That is their estimate also! How much more does it apply to us! There are old-fashioned managements and they have got monopoly rights also. The article states:

"and the crippling taxes imposed by producer governments have not encouraged them to invest in modernisation".

That, of course, is understandable from their point of view!

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"It would be a pity if production quotas, an inefficient stopgap, were made an excuse for neglecting other ways of improving the position of tea."

May I, therefore, now come to the question of the Mauritius Agreement? This is a stopgap arrangement. Is this an arrangement that is favourable to us? Ninety million pounds of tea are going to be withdrawn from the market. But strangely enough, what is the position about the rising countries which are going to be our main competitors in the future, namely, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, and Malawi which is a much smaller state? These are the four countries that are now growing up as competitors to Ceylon and India. Actually, Uganda has had an improvement in its position, not otherwise. I have got the figures. According to the Mauritius Agreement, India, Ceylon and Pakistan's exports in 1968 amounted to 919 million pounds, and for 1970—928 million pounds; Indonesia 81 million pounds in 1968, and for 1970—77 million pounds. Kenya's exports in 1968—now this is in million pounds—was 91.9 million pounds. We have got 464 million pounds, I think, on the basis of this agreement. That is our quota for 1970. Actually Uganda's 25 million in 1968 has gone up to 54 million. They are up by 29 million pounds and what is more important is this. They have in Africa, the East African Community, and Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia have one Customs union. Tanzania is not in the agreement. Tanzania has walked out of the agreement—is that right?—and therefore they are not bound by this reduction in the quota. As they are one of the countries in the Customs union what is there to prevent Uganda and so on producing tea and sending it through Tanzania?

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

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

Those are the difficulties and you are mentioning some of them.

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am therefore saying that the Mauritius Agreement has not been of advantage to us. What is worse still is that—we are the biggest exporter of tea—India is also exploiting us. Is that right Mr. Minister?

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(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்னாண்டோ)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

India is also exploiting us?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Where are we?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Who is not?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

India is exporting less than we do but she insists on exporting the same amount as we are doing. What is going to happen to the surplus in this country? We have got to absorb it? Can we ask our people to produce less? Then you must gradually remove some of the uneconomic lands and make alternative arrangements. That is also not advantageous because the other countries are not doing that. India has got about 400 million people and one extra cup of tea will absorb internally all the surplus that they produce.—[Interruption]. No, not that they do not want to do that. They do not want to do that because they want foreign exchange to be earned. That is why they are insisting on exporting more tea; not that they do not want to consume tea but they are preventing that consumption because they want to export more and get their foreign exchange. That is what they are doing.

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

They are keen to earn foreign exchange.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course, they will continue to do so. They will not reduce the output, and any surplus that they produce will continue to export as much as will continue to export as much as they possibly can. We cannot do that. That is our difficulty. What are we to do with about 20 million pounds of tea in our hands. Some solution has to be found for all these problems. So you will see that the Mauritius Agreement is not such a big advantage to us as some hon. Members try to make out. I believe, quite rightly, a number of people are complaining that this is not such a big advantage to us.

I do not know whether the Mauritius Agreement covers the export of Instant Tea—I have not seen the details—and other forms of tea that are now being produced. Does the quota cover the export of Instant Tea that we produce?

I have seen bottled tea. It is like Elephant House aerated water bottles. They say they can keep it for quite some time. I do not know whether this will be covered by the Mauritius Agreement or not.

My major complaint about this board is that it is not a workable board. The board will have to take orders from the Minister of Agriculture and Food; the board will have to take orders from the Minister of Commerce and Trade; from how many others I do not know.

There is one thing more that I do not understand here. Hitherto boards have been appointed by the Ministers concerned. This time the board is appointed by the Prime Minister. Why?

I believe, Sir, in most cases, for boards of one type or another or corporations, when people are

appointed, the Ministers concerned makes a suggestion and get it okayed by the Prime Minister. That has been the normal practice. But now they have reversed the process. They have passed a vote of no-confidence in the Ministers; maybe they fear there will be conflict between the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the Minister of Commerce and Trade. And the Prime Minister says, "No, I will do the appointing." My fear is that the parties who are appointed will say, "You go to hell; I have been appointed by the Prime Minister; I am not going to do what you order; I will do what I want and not what you are going to tell me." How can you prevent that? With the set-up that we have got in this country, how can you prevent certain individuals saying, "I am not governed by you. I have been appointed by the Prime Minister. Therefore, I will do what I consider is best, irrespective of what your general orders are." And how far will your general orders go?

According to Section 5 (1) and (2), the Hon. Minister gives one set of orders and the Hon. Minister of Agriculture gives another set of orders. If they are in conflict, what happens? Or if the parties concerned, that is the board members, decide to take one set and reject the others, what is going to happen? What are the powers provided for the carrying out of those orders? If they do not comply, what happens? There are no penal clauses. You cannot say, "I will get rid of the member concerned or I will get rid of the board," because the board is appointed by the Prime Minister. So you are creating a whole source of friction in this board. I do not think this is going to work. What will happen to this is what happened to the N.C.H.E. In your Higher Education Board there is constant friction between the board and the Minister. It does not function at all. We told that to the Minister when the Bill was under discussion but he did not listen. Now he is blaming us—[Interruption].

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

It has nothing to do with the question of autonomy. The whole set-up is wrong. And this is what will happen to the Tea Board—no powers at all. Anyway, the Minister is taking this before a Standing Committee so that we can go into all these details. There are a number of questions about staff and so on which I want to raise because I find this Bill supplants all the existing boards. The T.R.I. is going to be taken over by this proposed board, all the subsidiary institutions that you have got in connection with the tea industry are going to be taken over. Some of these officers have been appointed under various conditions—all manner of conditions—which are quite different; all the boards do not have the same conditions.

For instance the Tea Control Department has got different conditions. It has a closed service and its own conditions of employment, with regard to provident fund, pension rights, and so on. Now these have to be tackled separately, and I do not want to go into all those details now. I hope to take them up in the Standing Committee.

I hope the Hon. Minister will keep an open mind in order to satisfy these people with regard to their difficulties.

We have undertaken to finish this Debate by 12 o'clock. Therefore I do not want to take much of your time. But I do want to appeal to the Hon. Minister to reconsider this whole matter. The whole position is not very satisfactory.

Now, on whatever side we may be, we are interested in this matter. Whether we like it or not the tea industry is going to be our mainstay for a number of years to come, and we have got to look after this, nurture this, develop this until we can find alternative means of sustaining our economy. And we must see to it that the whole thing works satisfactorily. I do not see that in this you have the solution to the problem.

Admittedly we find that the tea industry is going through a difficult period, but this is no solution to the problem. I would therefore like the Cabinet to bring some fresh thinking to bear on this whole question.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Sir, I presented a packet of tea to the hon. Member for Mirigama (Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere). There was nothing wrong with it. It was a packet of C.W.E. tea; it is sold at Rs. 1.60 a packet.

රත්නායක මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. රත්නායක)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

Shall we table it?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඉයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It is meant to be drunk.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(පාලනායක ආචාර්ය)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The hon. Member can invite all of us to her house for tea.

ප්‍ර. හ. 11.36

ශ්‍රී හි. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.

(කෙළරව හි. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්.)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have been found fault with for not having introduced the Bill with a long speech. I did not do so for very good reasons. I know that this is one of the most important Bills presented in this House. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), the institution that we are going to set up will deal with a very vital sector of the economy, the tea industry. As it was my intention to have this Bill referred to a Standing Committee

ලංකා තේ මණ්ඩල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[ශ්‍රී ඡිප්පු ප්‍රකාන්ද]

and as I did not want to commit myself in respect of the various matters dealt with in the Bill, and going on the principle of "Least said, soonest mended", I did not think it necessary for me to make a long speech in introducing the Bill.

The Hon. Minister of State complimented the hon. Member for Yatiyantota on having made the only sensible speech from the Opposition on this Bill. May I say that there were other good speeches from the Opposition. The hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. de Mel), the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne), the hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) and the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) also made very good contributions.

රත්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

All the best brains are on this side of the House.

ශ්‍රී ඡිප්පු ප්‍රකාන්ද

(கௌரவ ஹியூ பெர்னாண்டோ)

(The Hon. Hugh Fernando)

The hon. Member for Mirigama (Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere) also made a good contribution.

I compliment the hon. Member for Yatiyantota for having made a very good speech. In fact, a few months ago in the Second Reading Debate on the Appropriation Bill I had occasion to say that the 1964 Budget Speech made by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota when he was Minister of Finance was one of the best I had heard in this House.

As was pointed out by the hon. Members on both sides of the House, the provisions of this Bill have to be carefully considered, and in regard to the Standing Committee to which this Bill will be referred, I have addressed you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, about co-opting into the Standing Committee other hon. Members and

that list includes the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food, the hon. Member for Mirigama and the Appointed Member, Mr. Thondaman. At the Standing Committee all the provisions of the Bill will be carefully considered and suitable amendments will be made. I myself feel that this Bill needs a certain amount of rethinking. That is why I was very brief at the outset.

My own experience as Minister is that when an institution such as the one that is proposed is set up it should be made very effective from the very beginning and that no room should be left for the creation of impediments by anyone. I am myself not very happy about appointing to this board persons whose hands are already full.

My own experience is that when I submit a certain matter to a committee it is very difficult to get the committee to meet because the members are all over. Sometimes they are here, sometimes they are gone abroad and as a result things are not moving fast enough. This sort of practice will have to cease very soon. We spend a great deal of time in producing certain documents and when we go to the actual implementation we come across immovable obstacles standing in the way. Those obstacles have to be removed.

I also feel that the problems facing the tea industry are immense and serious. But it is my conviction that, though we have had conferences at the national and international levels, if India and Ceylon alone get together they can find a solution to these problems. Ceylon and India between them, command 70 per cent of the tea market. So, this problem can be solved if India works in collaboration with Ceylon. On our part we have done our best and I hope India too will do her best in assisting herself and us in this vital matter.

I do not want to speak further on this subject. As I told you at the very beginning, there is plenty of

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තේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත—දෙවන වර කියවීම

room for discussion. I hope hon. Members on both sides, as pointed out by the hon. Member for Devinuware, will consider this as a national issue and raise it above the level of party or political ideologies. It is an industry that affects the economy of the country and our best foreign exchange earner, and if it is approached in that spirit, I for my part, as Minister of Commerce, am prepared to accept any amendment or suggestion that you think would be all right to rehabilitate the tea industry.

I now move that the Bill be read a Second time.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදීත්, 57 (2) වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ නියෝජ්‍ය කමානයකුමා විසින් එය “ඒ” ස්ථාවර කරන සහවට පවරන ලදී.

විනා විරුද්ධකරවනු ලැබූයේ නැත.

මහජනා, இதன்படி, இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப் பட்டு, நிலையற் கட்டளை 57 (2) இன்படி நிலையற் குழு “ஏ” க்கு உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time, and allocated by MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER to Standing Committee “A” under Standing Order 57 (2).

නිවේදනය

அறிவிப்பு

ANNOUNCEMENT

නියෝජ්‍ය කමානයකුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

In terms of Standing Order No. 136, the Hon. Speaker has appointed the Deputy Speaker Chairman of Standing Committee “A”.

Mr. Speaker has also nominated the following additional Members to serve on Standing Committee “A” for the consideration of the Ceylon Tea Board Bill :

The Hon. M. D. Banda
Mr. S. A. Peeris, O. B. E
Mr. N. Wimalasena
Mr. W. P. G. Ariyadasa
Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere
Mr. C. N. Kannangara
Mr. Lakshman Jayakody
Mr. S. Thondaman
Mr. V. Dharmalingam

Mr. A. Pilapitiya
Mr. Mangala Moonesinghe
Mr. Donald J. Ranaweera, M. B. E.
Mr. D. B. Wijetunga
Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon, C. B. E.
Mr. Bernard Soysa
Mr. S. Hettige
Mr. T. B. M. Herath

තේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

தேயிலை, இறப்பர் மானிய (திருத்தம்)
மசோதா

TEA AND RUBBER SUBSIDY (AMENDMENT) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.
Order for Second Reading read.

ප්‍ර. හා. 11.42

ශ්‍රී ඩී. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

“That the Bill be read a Second time.”

We have been having a very long debate on the Second Reading of the Ceylon Tea Board Bill and I stand up to move the Second Reading of the Tea and Rubber Subsidy (Amendment) Bill. I must, first of all, point out that this is a necessary corollary to whatever steps we are going to take with regard to the diversification of the plantation agricultural structure on which the economy of Ceylon is generally based. We have had a very highly developed industry in tea and rubber but it is felt now that certain extents of tea land and certain extents of rubber land which are regarded as uneconomic from various points of view should be put into other crops—crops that will be useful both for local consumption and more so from the point of view of earning foreign exchange. There appears to be a potential for it and the policy that had been accepted is to go for higher yields from a smaller acreage, reducing the cost per unit of production both in tea and rubber and to try to keep the foreign exchange that we have been earning in the past at that level or at an increased level while at the same time putting under other

තේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

crops, as I said, the marginal lands that have now gone under tea and rubber.

If hon. Members read the Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it will be seen that the purpose is set out clearly there. In the case of tea, it is hoped that, by vegetative planting and removing the uneconomic areas, yield would go up between 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. an acre on an average. In the case of rubber, it is about 1,500 lbs. an acre, much above the unit rate of production as it is today.

We have not still worked out the approach in the sense of determining the areas and the criteria that we are going to apply to extents that are regarded as uneconomic. We have got to take into consideration the smallholders' tea if we are taking up tea and see how that can be improved, or if there are certain extents in this category which could go under diversification how we could give them an attractive alternative prospect of earning something more than what an acre of tea would give. It would be similar in regard to rubber.

I must say that with regard to this diversification programme resulting from this type of thinking, my Ministry is taking action, through the Agriculture Department, to locate areas that could come under programmes for diversification, cultivation of alternative crops, dairy farming and reafforestation with a view not only to conserving soil and turning the climate but also to supplying pulp necessary for paper manufacture and things like that. While we are already on that type of study some action is being taken on those lines.

We have proposed to the U.N.D.P., and we are about to embark on, a much deeper study with regard to not only the climatic and soil conditions and so on and so forth and internal markets but also export markets. The economics of the whole thing are being studied in much depth and detail. We are not waiting till that is

completed. We are taking action on our own as a beginning. A part of the big work that the Tea Board will have to do would really be that. The composition of the Tea Board—of course we will discuss that in detail in the Committee Stage—has been so conceived as to achieve this result. That is why in the composition of the Tea Board also there are two ministries coming together. The Ministry of Agriculture comes in because of the diversification programme. Quite apart from the research and other things that are now vested in the Ministry of Agriculture, some new work also will have to be done in this diversification programme. There has to be a live connection between the two ministries. That is the reason for the particular composition of the Tea Board, on which in the Committee stage I will be able to come in. But this piece of legislation is an amendment to the Tea Subsidy Act and the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Act. There is a subsidy which is being paid for replanting tea under the Tea Subsidy Act. And there is a subsidy for replanting rubber.

Now, this amending Bill seeks to enlarge the scope of utilization of those funds for diversification programmes both in tea and in rubber lands. Without this amendment we will not be able to assist in a big diversification programme. Already, the payment of a subsidy for replanting tea and rubber is an accepted principle. There are other crops also which are given subsidies, but these are the two main crops. This Bill enlarges the scope of the subsidy for the purpose of diversification of crops both on tea and on rubber lands. That is the purpose of this Bill, and this is what the Statement of Legal Effect says :

- (1) payments from the Rubber Subsidy Fund and the Tea Subsidy Fund of such amounts as are authorized by the Minister to be made from time to time for the purpose of subsidizing the replanting of rubber estates and rubber small holdings and tea estates and tea small holdings with approved crops in addition to, or in replacement of, tea or rubber plants, and

නේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත

(2) the payments to be made from the Rubber Subsidy Fund for the rehabilitation of rubber estates and rubber small holdings and the processing of raw rubber.

These amendments are meant to serve that purpose. I commend this Bill to the House.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන දේ.

Question proposed.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

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

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නවකාලිකව අත්හිටුවන
දේන්, අ. සා. 2 ට නැවත පවත්වන දේ.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை இடை
நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

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

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මයා. (දෙවිනුවර)

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

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Devinuwara)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the diversification of crops in uneconomic tea and rubber lands is a very laudable object, a matter about which we have talked long and often and an object which we of the Opposition approve in principle. We are glad that the Hon. Minister has introduced these amendments to the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Act and the Tea Subsidy Act not only with a view to giving subsidies for replanting uneconomic tea with high-yielding V.P. tea and replanting uneconomic rubber lands with high-yielding strains of budded rubber, but also with a view to diversifying crops on uneconomic tea and rubber lands.

Our only objection is that, though we have talked long and often about diversification of crops, in fact the word "diversification" has become a new shibboleth, of our planners, a new catch-word, a new panacea for all ills, as it were, but I am afraid that we have still not evolved a satisfactory scheme of diversification for uneconomic tea and rubber.

I understand that the Planters' Association and various other bodies have offered certain suggestions to the Ministry of Agriculture. We also understood from the Hon. Minister's speech that a committee, probably a committee of officials and unofficials, is working on a scheme of diversification. We are also glad that certain assistance is being obtained for this programme from the U.N.D.P., but I would venture to suggest that whatever assistance we obtain from foreign agencies it is ultimately out of our own resources in this country—of men, materials, soil and so forth—that we will be able to diversify our economy on sound lines.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

We think we could.

ද මැල් මයා.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

I think we can. That is why I approve this in principle. But a great deal of thought is necessary before we rush into a scheme of diversification.—[Interruption]. We approve this in principle. Diversification is very desirable.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I am only trying to understand whether you said we could or we could not.

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(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

We could, but it requires a great deal of thought. We can diversify. It is eminently desirable that we diversify. Diversification is a laudable object, but we must consider this matter with a great deal of thought before we embark on schemes of diversification.

I am only putting forward this suggestion for the earnest consideration of the Hon. Minister because he himself knows the enormous waste that

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[ද මැල් මයා.]

occurred under the Special Leases Scheme. Some of the special lessees have developed their holdings but there has been a considerable amount of waste of natural resources of this country, of our foreign wealth, of our foreign exchange, and there has been considerable waste of manpower on some of our special lease lands. There has been a certain amount of waste even in our replanting of tea and in our replanting of rubber. And that is apart from the confusion and corruption that has also occurred in the two schemes.

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(කෙළරාව எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I was not disputing him. I only wanted to understand what he said, and nothing else. I did not hear properly whether he said it could be done or could not be done.

ද මැල් මයා.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

We could. I only wanted to say we should embark on this scheme with a great deal of thought. I do not know what schemes the Hon. Minister has in mind. He did not tell us in his introductory speech what schemes he has in view.

I envisage that he has schemes of diversification with spices—cinnamon, cloves, cardamoms, pepper, nutmeg and so on. I also envisage that he has schemes of diversification with dairy farming and pasture. I also envisage that he has schemes of diversification for the development of timber. He may have schemes of diversification with fruit farming, not only pineapple, banana, papaw and the so-called common varieties of tropical fruit but also the more exotic varieties like passion fruit, avocado, mangosteen, and so on. I also envisage that the Hon. Minister has in view schemes of diversification with certain other crops like cashew.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I do not know about tea and rubber lands, but certain seed paddy farms.

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(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

I would earnestly urge, for the consideration of the Hon. Minister, that before we embark on schemes of diversification and the paying of subsidies we should have well thought out schemes planned on a sound basis, so that the resources of this country are not frittered away on hare-brained schemes of diversification, for which certain suggestions have already been made. I shall come to that in detail by and by.

I would recommend for the consideration of the Hon. Minister one thing which may have been forgotten by some of our planners, to which I have given some thought and attention. Some of our lands are eminently suitable for the planting of rubber, and I for one am not pessimistic about the future of natural rubber.

Some of our uneconomic tea lands can only be planted with rubber. Probably that is the only crop that can be grown on some of our uneconomic tea lands, particularly in the low country and in certain sections of the mid country, in Kalutara, Galle, Matara and so on, because the soil is not sandy enough for cinnamon or any other crop. There are some of our uneconomic tea lands which are eminently suitable, though not as good as the Marawila-Madampe belt, for the cultivation of coconut. So, I would earnestly suggest for the Hon. Minister's consideration that a subsidy be considered for replanting uneconomic tea lands either with rubber or with coconut.

Then, with regard to crop diversification, there are many problems. But there is one other matter in the

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objects and reasons for the clauses in the Bill on which I would like to have some clarification from the Hon. Minister. It is envisaged that certain payments will be made from the Rubber Subsidy Fund not only for the rehabilitation of rubber estates and rubber smallholdings but also for the processing of raw rubber.

Now, I do not know whether the Hon. Minister has in view the granting of subsidies for the processing of raw rubber of small holders, particularly to co-operative societies for setting up factories for processing the rubber of small holders. If that is the object of the Hon. Minister, it is a very laudable object.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That is already covered. That assistance also can be given. This is for new processes of converting raw rubber.

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(திரு. டி. மெல்)

(Mr. de Mel)

That is why I wanted clarification. The Hon. Minister has now stated that these subsidies are for new processes of converting raw rubber into, shall I say, technically graded rubbers which are in common use today. In converting raw rubber into technically graded rubber, whether it is crumb rubber, whether it is comminuted rubber, dynap, or any other process, please be very careful before you pay subsidies for these purposes. I have myself investigated this problem from 1961—not yesterday or today. I have got detailed costs, specifications, and accounting of the costs of conversion into technically graded rubbers. In a country like Ceylon, where we get a premium price for crepe rubber, by converting and spending large sums of money for technically graded rubbers we shall probably find ourselves getting ten cents less for crumb rubber than we get for No. 1 crepe rubber. These are matters

that should be investigated very carefully before we rush into crumb rubber. There is a tendency in this country to rush into many things. We rushed into instant tea without a proper investigation of the problem. Let us not rush into technically graded rubbers without a proper investigation of the problem and without proper care and forethought. It certainly is not economic for this country to convert crepe rubber to technically graded rubbers without the aid of subsidy.

Conversion into technically graded rubbers is only useful where large co-operative societies can collect rubber of smallholders and have a factory for the production of crumb or technically graded rubbers. It is useful only for the conversion of scrap and other low grade rubbers. So, when we allot large sums of foreign exchange for new entrepreneurs who want to set up plants for technically graded rubbers, we must be careful to see that we do not fritter away scarce foreign exchange resources on such ventures.

We need to diversify—I do not deny that. We need to have certain technically graded rubber factories in this country. But let us not rush headlong into it when we get a premium price for crepe which no technically graded rubber can command in the world market.

Then, as regards this problem of crop diversification, it is not so easy as it sounds. It is not as easy as the planners in their ivory towers in the Central Bank or various Ministries seem to think.

There are socio-economic difficulties. There is the terrific cost of conversion from one crop to another. There are various social problems connected with the conversion of a plantation from one crop to another. There is the difficulty of adjustment of staff. There is the even greater difficulty of the adjustment of labour to a new crop and a new agricultural process. There are great agricultural difficulties apart from socio-economic difficulties. There is the difficulty of climate, there is the

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[ද මැල් මය.]

difficulty of rainfall and there is the difficulty of terrain. Either the terrain is hilly or too sandy. There is played-out soil. Most of our un-economic tea land is on such played-out soil, and without incurring heavy costs on rejuvenation of that soil I do not think any crop can be made to grow on some of that tea land, particularly in the Kadugannawa and Gampola areas. No crop will grow there because the soil has been so played-out that without incurring a terrific cost on rejuvenation nothing can be made to grow on it.

Then there are the difficulties in regard to the mental and psychological approach to diversification with the present planter class. I can assure you, with all due respect to the present planter class, that you cannot diversify with the present planter class. You must have a new, scientifically, educated class of planter, the class of planter which I envisaged in my speech on the Tea Board Bill. We need a planter class preferably with a minimum degree or diploma in agriculture, a class which is prepared to take a new approach to the whole problem of the plantation economy of this country.

I am not for a moment trying to decry or throw any aspersions or cast a slur on the good work done by the planters in the past. The planters in their own time developed an agricultural system in this country, a plantation economy of which we can all be proud. Ours is one of the finest plantation agricultural economies in the world. But the time has come for change. Most of the present class of planters do not have the mental or the psychological attitude conducive to change. I have tried this often. As one who has always tried diversification in various crops I have found my own difficulties. The present planter class cannot attune themselves to this sudden change of outlook and change of policy. So, if you have to embark upon a large scale scheme of crop

diversification on which subsidies are spent please see to it that a full-fledged planters' training institute is established under the central Tea Board in which the Hon. Minister also has a control which will give a completely new type of training to the planters, not the haphazard creeping that is done in the estates. It must be a completely scientific type of training attuning this new class of planter not only to the cultivation of tea, rubber and coconut, but also to the cultivation of various other crops, for the diversification of our economy and for the new ventures which we have in view under this Bill. You will only waste your money on subsidies with the present untrained, non-scientific planter class which we have at present on our estates.

I am only putting this forward as a suggestion to the Hon. Minister, because this is a problem that has agitated me not yesterday or today but for several years. It is high time that we have a more scientifically trained planter class not only to tackle our present plantation economy but also for the diversification of our economy.

It is most dangerous to embark upon diversification without proper planning, as I said earlier, without proper research institutes. We should have research institutes for our spices. There are such research institutes in India, for example. We should have research institutes for cashew if we are going to embark upon large scale cultivation of cashew. We should have a research institute for fruit cultivation. Without research institutes I am sure most of the money we will be giving for crop diversification will go to waste. Even today, after so many years, we do not have a proper citrus research institute. I know there is a citrus research institute in Bibile but it is an apology for a research institute. I know some of the research sections in the Ministry of Agriculture. The scientists there

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are working very hard and are capable, but they do not have the necessary facilities. We should have a full-fledged research institute for crop diversification before we embark on it and fritter away the resources of this country.

Above all, there are the difficulties of the smallholder. The smallholder of tea, the man who sells a few pounds of green leaf, barely manages to survive today. The smallholders of tea are spread over various parts of the country. I feel that the Hon. Minister's scheme is particularly directed to benefit the tea smallholder because it is the smallholder in the mid-country and the low-country who is having the most uneconomic tea lands in this country. When we call upon him to diversify, do we pause to think how the smallholder with his one or two acres of tea can survive between the time he uproots his tea and his new crop comes into bearing and gives him a return? There will be a time lag, even in the case of rice crops—maybe a period seven or eight years in the case of some of the other crops. When we call upon the smallholder to diversify, what is he going to do during this period when he has to wait and has no return from any crop? His tea has been uprooted, he has no return on his green leaf, and he has nothing from his new crop which he has just cultivated on his land.

It is a very big problem, a big socio-economic problem which you will have to tackle when you consider the question of crop diversification for the smallholder. After all, we on both sides of the House, I am sure, are more interested in the problems of the smallholder than in the problems of the large plantation owner. The large plantation owner, the companies, can always survive. They have reserves; they have credit facilities. But please look into this question of the smallholder, when you call upon him to diversify his crop, as to how he is going to survive between the time his tea is uprooted and the new crop comes into bearing.

Then, Sir, since this business of diversification of crops, replanting of tea and rubber, is intimately connected with the whole problem of marketing, the whole problem of our external trade, I think it is apposite that I should speak a few words on this subject too on this occasion.

Our problem is not an agricultural problem and I am sure the Hon. Minister will agree with me. We in this country are amongst the best agriculturists in the world. Whether we plant tea, rubber, coconut or cocoa, or now when we are planting paddy, the people of this country are amongst the best agriculturists in the world. I wish to pay my tribute to them.

The whole problem is not one of agriculture; it is not a problem of mere diversification, but it is a problem of marketing and sale. The problem is not what you grow. It is not as simple as that. The problem is not what you diversify—whether you diversify this crop or that crop. The problem is entirely a question of how to sell it and the prices you obtain for it. We are called upon to diversify in the field of spices—cinnamon, cardamom, cloves, nutmeg and pepper. Why? Because foreign monopolies have depressed our tea market to such an extent that a considerable portion of our land has become uneconomic. Are we jumping from the frying pan to the fire? We are diversifying in the field of spices, but the same problems afflict the spice trade. If you wish to sell your coffee or your cocoa or coconut, your pepper or your cardamoms, you have to sell it to the same brokers. It will be again Hebtullabhoy, Jafferjee and Chatoor. It might not be Brooke Bonds or Liptons, but certainly it will be Hebtullabhoy, Jafferjee and Chatoor who will dominate our spice trade and who will depress the prices of our spices. It will be the same foreign monopolies, and after a time you will find that we have wasted the

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[ද මැල් මයා.]

money of this country on subsidization of crops from which you get no return.

It will be the same problem once again unless we take resolute steps to solve the problem of marketing and sale, for new monopolies are being created in the spice trade already. With the diversification in spices new monopolies are being created and this is evident even in the flower trade. There are some people who have diversified in flowers—Anthuriums and Orchids—and new monopolies are being created. Monopolies from West Germany are buying our flowers for a song. New monopolies are being created even for the purchase of our fruits. Various European and American cartels are buying the tropical fruits for next to nothing. It is the same problem whether we diversify in tea, coconut or anything else. Unless we solve the problem of marketing and sale the same monopolies will exploit us whether it is flowers or fruits. It will be the same problem once again. Our markets are being depressed for some of the new crops. Only a state trading corporation, as we have often advocated, will solve the problem. Only a completely new system of state marketing can solve the problem—not diversification.

We have been independent for 21 years. But our whole plantation industry is still in chains. A colonial or a neo-colonial system of growing, of management, of brokering, of auctions, of sales, shipping, insurance, and freight is still controlling the whole plantation industry. It will control the new crops in the same way unless you have new channels to dispose of these new crops. We are only jumping from the frying pan to the fire. Do not think the diversification of crops will be a panacea for all the ills, and it is going to solve all our problems. All this must be changed if anything is going to come out of this crop diversification programme on which we are spending so much.

I am sorry, as a Member of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, to say that the Sri Lanka Freedom Party did precious little to solve this problem. I admit that. If they had taken a more able, competent, brave step with regard to the foreign trade of this country, we would not be suffering half the ills we are facing now. I am only talking of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government. I know that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota had certain schemes with regard to this matter; those schemes he had no time to implement.

I am sorry, Sir, that the U. N. P. which has ruled this country for five years has done even less during this period to solve this problem in spite of all our shouting from this side.

I only hope, Sir, that after this election—it may be your Government, it may be our Government—we will at least have a Government which will solve this problem of foreign trade, breaking these monopolies and freeing this country from exploitation at the hands of these foreign combines which are buying our products at next to nothing.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have only two observations to make. The question of replanting and subsidies, is really a problem of administration also. That is really on the principle of rehabilitating uneconomic tea lands in particular. I do not think anybody can seriously cavil at it. We have to provide alternative crops, for the mid-country much more than for the low-country or the up-country. It is the mid-country tea that is going to suffer most by the drop in prices.

Sir, I believe it is roughly correct to say that perhaps some of the worst-managed and worst-neglected tea estates are in the mid-country. In point of fact, some of these tea estates—I think most of them—have got their top soil eroded. It is rather a

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long-term rehabilitation that is wanted with regard to some of these mid-country tea estates.

Sir, I agree with the hon. Member for Devinuwara that most of our big companies, big estates and the big owners will anyhow get the necessary assistance from the Government without much difficulty. The problem arises when the smallholders want to get assistance for the purpose of rehabilitating their smallholdings.

One problem, above all, is the problem of joint ownership of unpartitioned lands, and therefore there will be a considerable amount of friction. The Hon. Minister must devise some means by which the whole problem of these smallholders and their title to their lands is going to be tackled in this way. And I do not think there should be any further opportunity for unlimited litigation because of this attempt to rehabilitate the smallholdings.

I do not know whether the present set-up that the Minister has for the purpose of granting subsidies is going to be adequate.

This Bill will now be implemented by the proposed Tea Board because the Tea Controller, the Rubber Controller and the rest are all going off.

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(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The Rubber Controller will remain. Part of the functions of the Tea Board is this.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is correct. That is what I am saying. You will remember the criticisms we made about the Tea Board. Those inadequacies will also be reflected here unless the whole thing is reorganized on a better basis than on the basis of these Permanent Secretaries, and so on.

I do hope the Hon. Minister will give the weight of his support. The

problem is that Permanent Secretaries are so over-burdened with work that they will not be able to do the job. The Hon. Minister should give his support towards reorganizing the board and putting it on a workable basis so that it will really serve the purpose that you have in mind. We want a board with full-time people who will be devoted to this as their main job, not part-time officers.

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(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The chairman will be full-time.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It will be one of the biggest schemes, dealing with over 60 per cent of our industry in this country. It is going to be a colossal job. Will one full-time member of the board, that is, the chairman, be able to do the job? You will have to divide this up into various sections and each section must have a fully qualified man devoted to the job.

In regard to rehabilitation, you must have a full branch for rehabilitation. What are the crops best suited to a particular area? That advice must be given. Merely saying that you will give money for the purpose of growing cashew nuts, Indian corn and so on will not do.

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(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

It will not be done in a haphazard way.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You will not be able to do the job properly unless you have a proper organization for the purpose. Part-time people will not be able to do the job. That is what I am concerned about.

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

About tea smallholders, there are a large number in my area. They have virtually come to a standstill. Today the local tea factory gives them 7 or 8 cents. They cannot make both ends meet and they have just neglected their lands, and I do not blame them. They cannot possibly improve their lands at the price they are getting. If they take 100 pounds to the factory the tea factory will cut off at least 25 per cent. They will say that the leaf is wet and moist. They will make all sorts of excuses and in the end the poor man will be paid for only 50 or 60 pounds. The position is therefore very difficult for smallholders in these areas, and I think it is a very much better proposition to persuade them to uproot their plants and to start growing cash crops.

The hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. de Mel) drew our attention to the fact that a subsidy for replanting alone will not do. They will have to tide over a difficult period when they will have absolutely no income. Some arrangement will have to be made in regard to that, and that would not be easy because one has to be careful about corruption. Some gramasevakas are good, some are not so good and some are indifferent. It is a fairly complicated problem and the Hon. Minister will appreciate the difficulties.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරාමු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I appreciate the difficulties.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිත්ති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We want an organization that will be really devoted to this job and not deal with this matter in a haphazard way.

With regard to rubber, the problem is slightly different. There may be certain elevations where rubber is not an economical proposition.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරාමු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I have seen in the Kalutara area in the electorate of the hon. Member for Agalawatta rubber plantations with two feet of water after a couple of showers of rain. Apart from that, there are areas that are uneconomic for rubber.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිත්ති ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

For example, the Koslanda area and parts of Matale are certainly unfit for rubber. Because of elevation problems and climatic and other conditions these areas are not suited for rubber as they do not meet the requirements.

Apart from those areas, the other rubber areas, my area particularly, are very good for rubber; they are excellent. But there are a number of problems connected therewith.

I think the rubber industry is going into all sorts of new processes. Perhaps, the Hon. Minister knows that in Malaysia at the present moment they are not producing sheet rubber. They are not producing even the normal crepe rubber. They are producing all sorts of new types which are fetching a much bigger price in the market. Our efforts must now be to try and persuade these smallholders to join hands co-operatively or in some way to get together and adopt some of these new processes so that they can get a much better price for their rubber. You want here an organization that is continuously looking into these problems, drawing from the experience of countries like Malaysia and passing that technical information on to our smallholders. That is what is wanted.

තේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

While there are certain areas of rubber which have to be uprooted and given way for different crops, there are certain other areas where rubber can thrive well. But we have to provide them with the necessary technical knowledge to improve their products and get a better price for what they produce. That has to be on a slightly different basis.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

It is also covered here.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I see that. But my worry is about your board and rubber. I suppose the organization is the present Rubber Controller.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Nothing is happening to him, he is there.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The present man has fair experience with regard to both tea and rubber. I do not know whether he would continue to be half rubber and half tea.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

He might get absorbed in tea.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You ought to get somebody else in the rubber section who is fairly an expert in the business. The time has come for complete specialization. You cannot separate this. Large number of new processes are going on in Europe and in England. I know they

are not prepared to accept the mere ordinary sheet as we used to understand. Now they are prepared to consider various other forms of raw rubber which are much useful for their industrial processes. I, therefore, suggest that you get for this job people who are really competent. As far as the Bill is concerned, we have no objections to it.

අ. ආ. 2.39

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I have had the benefit of two very useful speeches made on the amending Bill that I have presented before the House. The hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. de Mel) and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) have made very useful suggestions in their speeches.

Diversification is a problem that cannot just be embarked upon, and we also cannot just pay moneys as subsidies to people who are trying now to plant anything. As hon. Members pointed out, that is not the concept. That is so. Organizational changes have to be made, competent persons have to be engaged, a lot of research has to be done, marketing surveys have to be made and the position of smallholders as to how they would feel about diversification has to be ascertained. What would be their response? How will they assist us during a period when their uneconomic planting material is pulled out and replanted with material with a higher productive capacity? How are they going to be subsidized? All those are multifarious problems that have to be gone into. We have to work that out in detail. I shall bear all that in mind. I am very thankful to the hon. Members who spoke and laid emphasis on these matters. We are not unmindful of the problems. We are also mindful of the tremendous difficulties involved—sociological, economic, climatic, agricultural, and also in regard to soil conditions. All sorts of problems are

තේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත

[ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

involved. But this is a step we have got to take. There is no doubt about it and I think both sides of the House are agreed on that.

While bearing in mind what hon. Members said here, I might tell the hon. Member for Yatiyantota that there has been some criticism of the board. I find that the Minister of Commerce and Trade seems to agree with that. I do not know whether he agrees.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He said he was not quite satisfied with the board.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The whole purpose of the board is to have at the very high executive level persons who can make decisions and carry out those decisions. There will be as chairman a full-time officer and our intention is to appoint as a chairman a person who has good experience, is intelligent, one who will be able to move away from the orthodox and traditional patterns of thinking into this new field, not an adventurer but a person who can keep pace with all the developments that are taking place. He will be a high-powered and competent chairman—

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(දොම්පේ)

(තිල. භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා ධර්ම පණ්ඩාරනායක—
තොම්පේ)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—
Dompe)

Like Royce de Mel.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

—That is the concept of the person we have in mind.

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරඹු භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Or Hondamuni!

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I am a little taken aback that my good friend the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) seems to find all these virtues in Royce de Mel. If that is his certificate, my opinion of the person differs.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිල. භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා ධර්ම පණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I am glad to hear it. Tell that to the Minister of State.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරඹු භූ. සම්. පෙරේරා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

So my hon. Friend need not sneer at this. I am just describing the type of person who should be there. I am not saying it should be A, B or C. I am merely enumerating the qualities that should be possessed by the person who will be the chairman of this board. When we come to discuss the Ceylon Tea Board Bill at the Committee stage we should be able to go into this in detail.

But why certain Permanent Secretaries are included in the board is for the reason that the functions that are entrusted to the board are in two or three Ministries, and unless they get together it would be very difficult to make it effective. At the highest level we have the board composed in such a way that decisions could be arrived at and implemented without wasting time. That is the concept we have, the chairman being a full-time man of that calibre and capacity and the Permanent Secretaries serving as members of the board. We felt that that really could be an effective way in which policies could be implemented and

නේ සහ රබර් ආධාර මුදල් (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

decisions could be made and implemented. There should not be any time lag between decisions and implementation in this kind of project as long as they are well-conceived. That is all I would say at this moment with regard to the concept of the board that is embodied in the Ceylon Tea Board Bill.

With regard to this particular Bill that is before the House, there is no dispute on either side except that there have been words of caution or encouragement, advice and ideas as to what and what we should look for and provide for and against in this venture. This Bill, as I stated in my opening remarks, is just to give legal sanction for widening the concept of a subsidy. That is all that this Bill is meant to be, and there is no dispute about it.

I thank the hon. Member for Devinuwara and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota for the observations they have made, and I wish to state that we shall bear all that they have said in mind when it comes to implementing this Bill.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන් සහසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කිය
වන දේ.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்
பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළ වන ශේෂතාව සහසම්මත විය :

“කෙටුම්පත් පනත පූර්ණ මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩල කාරක
සභාවකට පැවරිය යුතුය.”—[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා.]

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

“மசோதா முழுச்சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக”
[கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா.]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.”—
[The Hon. M. D. Banda.]

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන දේ.

[නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් වි.]

முழுச் சபைக் குழுவில் ஆராயப் பெற்றது.

[உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1 වන වගන්තියේ සිට 7 වන වගන්තිය තෙක්
කෙටුම්පත් පනතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය
යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන දේ.

ප්‍රඥප්ති වගන්තිය සහ නාමය කෙටුම්පත් පන
තෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග
කරන දේ.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත, සංශෝධන රහිතව, පාර්ත
කරන දේ.

1 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 7 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை
மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமாக, வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் மசோதாவின் பகுதி
யாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

மசோதா திருத்தமின்றி ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதாக
அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 to 7 ordered to stand
part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to
stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment.

ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read the Third
time.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන් සහසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත ඊට අනුකූලව තුන්වනවර
කියවා සම්මත කරන දේ.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்
பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time,
and passed.

காஃகார்டிக ஸ கார்டிக ஸ டேன ஸயதன
(ஸன்ஷெமன) ஸதன் கெபுலிஸன

காஃகார்டிக ஸ கார்டிக ஸ டேன ஸயதன (ஸன்ஷெமன) ஸதன் கெபுலிஸன

கமத்தொழில் கைத்தொழில் கடனுதவிக்
கூட்டுத்தாபனத் (திருத்தம்) மசோதா

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CREDIT
CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

டேவன வர் கிஸலிதே நியோஸ கிஸலன டே.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

ஃ. ஸா. 2.45

ஸ. ஸ. ஸி. வன்னினாயக (புரீடீ ஸிமனி)
(கௌரவ ஸு. பி. வன்னினாயக்க—நிதி

அமைச்சர்)

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

I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second
time.”

The amendment is intended to
empower the corporation to borrow
or accept deposits from the Govern-
ment or the Central Bank or from
such other sources as may be approv-
ed by the Monetary Board of the
Central Bank on such terms and con-
ditions as may be mutually agreed
upon.

The reason for this amendment is
that under the existing provisions the
sources of finance available to the
A. I. C. C. are: (a) sums not exceed-
ing in the aggregate Rs. 30 million to
be advanced by Government under
Section 22 (1); (b) loans raised from
the public but repayable within a
maximum period of 12 months under
Section 25; and (c) repayments of
loans granted.

The corporation, having received a
sum of Rs. 30 million from Govern-
ment in the initial years, can no
longer benefit under (a), whilst pro-
vision under (b) relates to short-term
borrowings only, on account of which
it cannot take advantage of the Cen-
tral Bank's refinance schemes, unlike
the State Mortgage Bank, for ins-
tance. In fact, the A. I. C. C. is the
only banking and credit institution
which suffers from this disability.

The amendment will remove these
restrictions and place the A. I. C. C.
on a par with the State Mortgage
Bank, for instance, in so far as its
borrowing capacity is concerned. We
are trying to bring it in line with the
State Mortgage Bank and make more
funds available to them because we
have expanded the scope of their
activities in the matter of financing
agriculture and industry.

புரீடீடீ ஸிமனி டேன், ஸலாஸிமன ஸி.

கெபுலிஸன் ஸதன் ஸிவ ஸுனுகுலே டேவன வர்
கிஸலன டே.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்
பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Second time.

மேலு படி வன ஸேஷலவ ஸலாஸிமன ஸி:

“கெபுலிஸன் ஸதன் ஸுரீஸ மன்றி மன்கலெ
காரக ஸலாவகை ஸலவீஸ ஸுதுய.”—[ஸ. வன்னி
நாயக]

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது:
“மசோதா முழுச்சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக”
[கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க.]

Resolved:

“That the Bill be referred to a
Committee of the Whole House.”—
[The Hon. Wanninayake]

காரக ஸலாவேகி டீ ஸலகா லலெ டே.

[நியோஸ கலாஸயகனுலா இலாஸனாக ஸி.]

முழுச் சபைக் குழுவில் ஆராயப் பெற்றது.

[உப ஸபாநாயர் அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்]

Considered in Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1 வன ஸன 2 வன வனேநி கெபுலிஸன் ஸதனேகி
கோவஸன் ஸலிஸவ நிநிஸ ஸுதுயஸி நியோஸ கர்ந
டே.

புரீடீடீ வனேநிஸ ஸன நாலெ கெபுலிஸன் ஸத
னேகி கோவஸன் ஸலிஸவ நிநிஸ ஸுதுயஸி நியோஸ
கர்ந டே.

கெபுலிஸன் ஸதன், ஸன்ஷெமன டகிதவ, லாநி
கர்ந டே.

ලංකා රජයේ උකස් බැංකු (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත

—දேவன වර කියවීම

1 ஆம் வாசகமும் 2 ஆம் வாசகமும் மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமாக வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

மசோதா திருத்தமின்றி ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment.

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

"That the Bill be now read the Third time."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත ඊට අනුකූලව තුන්වනවර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

ලංකා රජයේ උකස් බැංකු
(සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

இலங்கை அரசு ஈட்டு வங்கி

(திருத்தம்) மசோதா

CEYLON STATE MORTGAGE BANK
(AMENDMENT) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது

Order for Second Reading read.

අ. හා. 2.50

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

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

The amendments and the reasons for the changes are as follows:

(i) To exclude the salary advances to the staff of the bank from the scope of the term "loan" as now appearing in Section 2 of the Ceylon State Mortgage Bank Ordinance.

This amendment is to regularize the scheme of salary advances to the bank staff for housing purposes, which has been in force since 1958. Both the Attorney-General and the Auditor-General have advised that there is no legal authority for this scheme in the present Act.

Section 33 of the State Mortgage Bank Ordinance stipulates that "no officer or servant of the bank in receipt of a monthly salary and no director shall be granted a loan under this ordinance or be entitled to purchase any immovable property sold under the provisions of this ordinance". On the other hand, Section 2 (5) defines loans as "a loan of money and includes any overdraft or any other monetary accommodation by whatsoever name or designation called." When these two sections are read together it would seem that the Board of the State Mortgage Bank cannot give salary advances to the bank staff for housing purposes. For this reason the amendment purports to exclude salary advances from the definition of the word "loan" granted under Section 2 (5) of the ordinance by the inclusion of the additional expression "but does not include any salary advance to the staff of the bank".

(ii) To reduce the term of office of the directors of the board from 5 to 3 years.

This amendment to Section 10 of the State Mortgage Bank Ordinance would bring the directors' term of office in line with that of both the Bank of Ceylon and the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation.

(iii) To empower the Minister to remove a director without assigning any reason.

ලංකා රජයේ උකස් බැංකු (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

--දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ශ්‍රී ලන්කීයයක]

No such power exists in the present State Mortgage Bank Ordinance and this amendment to Section 12 is to provide the Minister with this power, which is similar to the provision that exists with regard to state corporations in general.

(iv) To empower the Minister to issue general directions to the Board of the State Mortgage Bank on matters of policy. This will be done in consultation with the Monetary Board of the Central Bank.

The purpose of this addition (as Section 17A) is to bring the State Mortgage Bank into line with state corporations where the Minister in charge of the subject can, in terms of the appropriate Act, issue similar directives.

(v) To amend Section 70B 2 (d) by the substitution, for the words "original owner", of the word "owner", and to give that amendment retrospective effect as from 1.8.68.

The reason for this amendment is to safeguard the interests of the present owner, where an application for land redemption has been entertained by the State Mortgage Bank on behalf of the "original owner". The legislation now prevailing in Section 70B of the State Mortgage Bank Ordinance secures the rights of the "original owner", which is contrary to the intention of the legislation. The provisions under which the People's Bank operated this scheme earlier gave a similar protection to the present owner, but in the legislation transferring these functions to the State Mortgage Bank the corresponding section incorrectly carried the words "original owner"—that is a verbal correction—thereby causing this anomaly.

Paragraphs 6, 8 and 9 of the draft Bill before the House are to ensure that the rules made by the Board of the State Mortgage Bank in regard to salaries, bonus and allowances of the entire staff of the bank are made with the prior approval of the

Minister of Finance. Under the present provisions only the salaries of the General Manager and the Assistant General Manager of the State Mortgage Bank require the approval of the Minister of Finance.

The reason for the change is to bring the State Mortgage Bank into line with the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation in this regard. To achieve this, Section 20, Section 92 and Section 93 of the State Mortgage Bank Ordinance are being amended.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන දේ.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have no objection to this, but I think the Hon. Minister undertook to bring a comprehensive Bill taking in all the savings institutions, including the State Mortgage Bank, the credit institutions, the Savings Bank, and so on, but now he is amending them one by one.

ශ්‍රී ලන්කීයයක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

That did not cover the State Mortgage Bank and the Industrial Credit Corporation. It covers the Post Office Savings Bank and the National Savings. The Bill is there. I have not concluded the agreement with the employees. I do not want to bring it here for the Opposition to raise questions, as has happened in the case of certain other Bills that have been placed before this House. I want to finalize the agreement with the employees before I present the Bill. I have gone about 75 per cent of the way in coming to an agreement with the employees.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන් සහසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කිය

වන දේ.

லேண்டிங் டிவிஷன் (லேண்டிங்) பதன்
கேள்விபத

—காரக சபை

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்
பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

ஒரு படி உதவி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி :

“கேள்விபத” பதன் பதன் உதவி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
காரக சபைக்கு உதவி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி.”—[கேள்வி கேள்வி
காரக]

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“மசோதா முழுச்சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமா”
[கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி.]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a
Committee of the Whole House.”—
[The Hon. Wanninayake.]

காரக சபைக்கு உதவி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி.

[கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி.]

முழுச் சபைக் குழுவில் ஆராயப் பெற்றது.

[உபசாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1 உதவி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி

1 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 3 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை
மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 to 3 ordered to stand part of
the Bill.

CLAUSE 4.—(Amendment of Section
12 of the Principal Enactment)

கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி

(கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

“In page 1, leave out all words in lines
24 to 29, and insert :

‘4. Section 12 of the principal enact-
ment is hereby amended as follows :

(a) by the repeal of sub-section (1)
of that section, and the substitu-
tion therefor of the following
new sub-section :

‘(1) The Minister may, without
assigning any reason,
remove a director from
office.’; and

(b) in sub-section (4) of that section,
by the substitution, for the
expression ‘No Member of
Parliament’ of the expression
‘No Senator or Member of
Parliament.’”

கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி

கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி

கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி

4 உதவி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி

விடப்பட வேண்டுமென பிரேரிக்கப்பட்ட சொற்கள்
மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமெனும் வினா
விடுக்கப்பட்டு நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

அந்தச் சொற்கள் இங்கே சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும்
எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

வாசகம், திருத்தப் பெற்றவாறு மசோதாவின்
பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமெனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு
ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

4 ஆம் வாசகம், திருத்தப்பெற்றவாறு மசோதாவின்
பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, that the words proposed to
be left out stand part of the Bill, put,
and negatived.

Question, that those words be there
inserted, put, and agreed to.

Question, that the Clause as amended,
stand part of the Bill, put, and agreed to.

Clause 4, as amended, ordered to
stand part of the Bill.

5 உதவி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி
கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி

5 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 6 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை
மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணை
யிடப்பட்டது.

Clauses 5 and 6 ordered to stand
part of the Bill.

ලංකා රජයේ උකස් බැංකු (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

CLAUSE 7.— (Amendment of Section 70 B of the Principal Enactment)

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

According to this Bill, you find in the statement of legal effect that the amendments made by the Bill are—

“to ensure that the rules made by the board prescribing the salaries, bonuses and allowances of the entire staff of the bank are so made with the prior approval of the Minister of Finance.”

What happen in the past ?

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

In the past there was provision in the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation Ordinance, but not in this enactment. We had provision only in respect of the salaries of the higher staff, the top staff, which is only a fraction of the entire salary bill. Any Minister of Finance should have that power.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

මේ පනතේ 7 වැනි වගන්තියේ ඔරිජිනල් ඕනර් යන්න පැහැදිලි මදි නිසා එය පැහැදිලි කර දුන්නොත් හොඳයි.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

It is a verbal error. It was not in the original People's Bank Bill, but they had this in the State Mortgage Bank. By this Amending Clause, “original owner” is changed to “owner”. It has the same implication as when it applies to the People's Bank.

7 වන වගන්තිය කෙටුම්පත් පණතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

7 ஆம் வாசகம் மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Clause 7 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

8 වන සහ 9 වන වගන්ති කෙටුම්පත් පණතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රඥප්ති වගන්තිය සහ නාමය කෙටුම්පත් පණතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත, සංශෝධන සහිතව, වැරදි කරන ලදී.

8 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 9 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமாக வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

மசோதா திருத்தத்துடன் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

Clauses 8 and 9 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported with Amendment.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

“That the Bill, as amended, be now read the Third time.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන් සභාසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත, ඊට අනුකූලව, සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா முன்றும் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு நிறைவேற்றப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill, as amended, accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Item No. 7, Assets Bill.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Do you want it taken up ?

සහාධිපත්‍ය දේපල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(උප சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Anyone moving it?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, Sir. They do not want it taken up.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This Bill is useless, Sir. We must have a full discussion on it.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It is defeatist. You must amend it.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(උප சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Item No. 8?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, Sir.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(උප சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Item No. 9.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I suggest that the Hon. Minister move it, and we adjourn the Debate.

සහාධිපත්‍ය දේපල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

கூட்டாட்சி ஆதனம் மசோதா

CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது

Order for Second Reading read

අ. හා. 3 ව

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second time.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the Throne Speech of 1967, the Government gave the following undertaking which reads as follows:

“Measures will be introduced to bring under rent-purchase schemes houses and flats now maintained and let by Government authorities and the Department of National Housing.”

In pursuance of this decision, the Hon. Minister for Scientific Research and Housing and the Hon. Minister of Local Government appointed a Committee composed of the permanent secretaries of both these Ministries, the Commissioner of National Housing, the Commissioner for Local Government and the Director, Town and Country Planning, to consider and report what steps should be taken to implement the undertaking given in the Throne Speech.

The committee noted that the provision already exists in the National Housing Act for the disposal of single unit houses constructed by the Department of National Housing on rent-purchase terms. Fresh legal provision was, however, found to be necessary for the alienation of flats constructed by the department.

The committee considered that as a first step new legislation should provide for the conveyance of titles to flats from person to person in the same manner as provided for in the legislation of countries such as Australia, Canada and the U. S. A. Such legislation provides for the subdivision of properties into parts that are to be owned individually and that are to be owned in common; for the disposition of titles thereto; for the management thereof; and to provide for the other matters connected therewith. As this is a new concept in this country requiring change of the

සහායකයා දේපල පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ගරු එම්. ඩී. එම්. ජයවර්ධන]

common law, it was considered that special legislation should be introduced to make the necessary provision. The committee also prepared a draft Bill entitled "The Condominium Property Act" and further recommended that the National Housing Act be suitably amended to enable the flats belonging to the National Housing Department to be also given on rent-purchase terms.

Condominium is a multi-unit property divided into individual apartment units to include only the interior surface walls and the air space contained therein which are conveyed to individual owners. No unit holder has property rights in units owned by the other owners; each owner has a proportionate interest in all common property such as land, parking area, bearing walls, roofs, elevators and shafts, staircases, lobbies, recreation areas, garden, service, utilities, commercial facilities, etc. Condominium legislation affords to provide maximum independence in regard to living and re-financing, mortgaging, selling and improving the unit.

The following main points are covered by the proposed condominium legislation: (a) Division of a multi-unit property into units by the registration of a condominium plan and provision in the law to recognize a unit in a condominium as real property enabling the air space owned by an individual to be conveyed apart from the soil. (b) The common property comprised in the registered plan is held by the owners of all the units as tenants in common in shares proportional to the unit factors of their units. (c) Provision for a unit to be transferred, leased, mortgaged or otherwise dealt with in the same manner and form as any land registered under the Registration of Documents Ordinance. (d) Constitution of a body corporate consisting of the owners of the units responsible for the enforcement of any by-laws framed under the Act and for the control, management and administration of the condominium property.

(e) Establishment of a fund for administrative expenses and for the control, management and the payment of any premium of insurance, and the discharge of any other obligation.

If this legislation is passed it will be possible for the flats now owned by the Department of National Housing to be given on rent-purchase terms to the tenants and this would ease the problem of maintenance and collection of rents. It would also be possible for any owner of a privately owned multi-unit property to convey the title of any individual unit to another.

The Ministry of Local Government will take necessary steps to bring under rent-purchase schemes houses and flats now maintained and let by local authorities.

I commend this Bill to the House.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Debate be now adjourned."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ජං අනුකූලව විමසා කල් තබන ලදී.

එනම් සිට විමසය 1970 ජනවාරි 26 වන සඳුදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

இதன்படி விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

விவாதம் 1970 ஜனவரி 26, திங்கட்கிழமை மீளத் தொடங்கும்.

The Debate stood adjourned accordingly.

Debate to be resumed on Monday, 26th January 1970.

இதே தர ஈஜ்யபதன :
நியோக

இதே தர ஈஜ்யபதன : ஈஜ்யப

முத்திரைக் கட்டளைச் சட்டம் : கட்டளை

STAMP ORDINANCE : ORDER

சுரு சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That the Order made by the Minister of Finance, under Section 2A of the Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 247) as amended by Section 100 of the Finance Act, No. 11 of 1963, published in the Gazette No. 14,880 of 14.11.69, and set out in the Order hereto be approved.

Order

The Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 247), as amended by Section 105 of the Finance Act, No. 11 of 1963, is hereby further amended in Part V of the Schedule A thereto, by the substitution, for item 4 thereof, of the following item :

“4. Search of court records, for each record 0.25

Provided that in cases where the search of a court record is required for the purpose of assisting the court, or for the purpose of implementing an order or judgment of court, the search shall be free of duty.”

புனிய விசைன டீன், ஈகாசலினை விச.

வினா, விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

நியோக கலாநாயகர்

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The House may consider some of these Annual Reports of Corporations ?

சுரு சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What about item No. 12 ?

ஈலாநிய லன். லி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

May I say this if the Hon. Minister would bear with me for a moment ? Some of these reports will require discussion, but you will notice that there are a number of reports of the same corporation in respect of a number of years. We shall agree to

லேகா லானே ஈஸ்டாவ :

லாஸீக லாஸீக : 1963-64 லா 1964-65

pass some of them provided one in respect of each corporation is left out so that we can debate the whole thing later on.

லேகா லானே ஈஸ்டாவ

லேகா லானே ஈஸ்டாவ : 1963-64 லா 1964-65

1964-65

இலங்கை சீமெந்துக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் :

அதிபர் குழு அறிக்கை, 1964-65

CEYLON CEMENT CORPORATION :

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1964-65

சுரு சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Cement Corporation, being the report incorporating the auditor's report, the Auditor-General's comments, the profit and loss account and the balance sheet for the year 1964-65 which was presented on March 23, 1969, be approved.”

புனிய விசைன டீன், ஈகாசலினை விச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

லேகா லானே ஈஸ்டாவ : லாஸீக

லாஸீக : 1963-64 லா 1964-65

இலங்கை உருக்குக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் :

அதிபர் குழு அறிக்கைகள் , 1963-64, 1964-65

CEYLON STATE CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1963-64 AND 1964-65

சுரு சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Steel Corporation, being a report incorporating the auditor's report, the Auditor-General's comments, statement of deferred revenue expenditure and the balance sheet for the year 1963-64 which was presented on August 17, 1969, be approved.”

புனிய விசைன டீன், ஈகாசலினை விச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

கேடக வாதே ககலிவ:

வர்திக வர்தக: 1963-64 க 1964-65

கரு கே. ஈர். கலவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Steel Corporation, being a report incorporating the auditor's report, the Auditor-General's comments, statement of deferred revenue expenditure and the balance sheet for the year 1964-65 which was presented on August 17, 1969, be approved."

புனக விலகன டேன், ககலிவர்தன வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

கரு கே. ஈர். கலவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Item No. 29 ?

ஈவர்தக லன். லி. பரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister concerned is not here. What is it all about ?

கரு கே. ஈர். கலவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No licence shall be required for the export of goods or classes of goods specified in Schedule 1, namely, tea, any seed, root, stump or bud of any tea plant or cutting from any tea plant, copra, desiccated coconut and coconut oil ; sheet rubber, any seed, root, stump or bud of any rubber plant, or any cutting from any rubber plant. This is a harmless regulation.

ஃஃ. ஈர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

We wish to look into it a little more closely.

கேடக வாதக பாதக:

நியோக

மோட்டார் வாதக பாதக: நியோக

மோட்டார் போக்குவரத்துச் சட்டம்:

பிரமாணங்கள்

MOTOR TRAFFIC ACT : REGULATIONS

கரு கே. ஈர். கலவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Regulation amending Paras. 27 and 35 of the Motor Traffic (Hiring Cars and Omnibuses) Regulations, 1951, made by the Minister of Communications under Sections 190 and 237 of the Motor Traffic Act (Chapter 203), which was presented on December 20, 1969, be approved."

புனக ககலிவர்தன கரு டே.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

கேள்வி கருவர்தன வி.

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

I wish to make one remark in regard to item No. 32, and may I make it now ? At my instance the Hon. Minister brought a similar regulation regarding the provision of automatic signals for vans, lorries and buses. It was done particularly because of the danger that when a driver wants to turn his vehicle and puts his hand out in order to signal, that hand cannot be seen. Now, that regulation was passed in November 1968. It was not enforced in 1969. The buses, lorries and vans today go about without the automatic signals and when I questioned the Hon. Minister about this matter he said that it would be enforced from 1970, and that no new licences would be granted for 1970 unless that regulation is observed. I want to draw his attention to that matter.

புனக விலகன டேன், ககலிவர்தன வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

கரு கே. ஈர். கலவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Regulation declaring that no hiring car or taxi-cab shall be parked on any highway within the Administrative limits of the Matara Urban Council

තේ ආධාර පනත: නියෝග

except at one of the public stands provided by the Council situated near the bus stand (Stand No. 1) and Kotuwegoda Public Market (Stand No. 2) made by the Minister of Communications under Sections 166 (2) and 237 of the Motor Traffic Act (Chapter 203), which was presented on November 3, 1969, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන් සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

තේ ආධාර පනත: නියෝග

தேயிலை உதவி மானிய சட்டம்:

பிரமாணங்கள்

TEA SUBSIDY ACT: REGULATIONS

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Agriculture and Food under Section 10 of the Tea Subsidy Act No. 12 of 1958, as amended by Act No. 66 of 1961, published in Ceylon Government Gazette No. 14,858 of June 13, 1969, which were presented on August 31, 1969, be approved."

I want to explain that.

Now, Sir, there is a subsidy here for the installation of new machinery in factories. The subsidy payable is one-third of the cost of approved items of machinery and equipment to be installed in the factories.

So, anybody who wants to apply for this particular concession will have to satisfy the Tea Commissioner on this point.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහසම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා. (දකුණු කොළඹ)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா—கொழும்புத்

தெற்கு)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

There are two matters arising out of this. One is, who is to satisfy that this machinery is new? I brought to the attention of the Hon. Minister

තේ ආධාර පනත: නියෝග

when we discussed the Bill for the creation of a Tea Board the fact that there was a racket in regard to this business of getting concessions from Government on the basis that the machinery is new whereas in fact it is imported second-hand machinery.

The Minister promised to have it suitably investigated. This is in relation to one of the green tea factories. So this is a thing that can be done in other fields also.

You are paying out of the Tea Subsidy Fund for the purchase of machinery. Now in replacing machinery they are entitled to inland revenue concessions also.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ඩරානායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

When you order machinery, you get revenue concessions!

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I do not know of any inland revenue subsidies. There is a certain expenditure.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Precisely that is what I say. You are giving a double subsidy.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

This is a subsidy to enable the factories to replace their old machinery.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We are entirely in agreement. It is one of the desired improvements in the tea trade—the replacement of

தேர்வுக் குழு: தலைவர்

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்: தொழிலாளர்

[தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்]

outmoded machinery coming down from the last century. I grant that. But in doing so there is no need to oversubsidize these private parties.

In fact, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) entirely approved of the suggestion that we tax the subsidy. Now you are giving a double subsidy. You are giving a tax concession on this machinery and at the same time you are granting a subsidy.

Sir, these people are being subsidized over and over again for the same thing.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்

(தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

When the scheme was offered to them, some of the tea factory owners were reluctant to go in for these loans. Later we had to liberalize the terms. Ordinarily they did not come in on the terms that we offered them, in the first instance.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister of Finance has granted certain tax rebates in regard to the replacement of machinery. Then there is a subsidy from the Hon. Minister of Agriculture. You are therefore subsidizing these people twice over.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்

(தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I shall look into that.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister of Industries also comes into the picture. In regard to quotas for machinery and so on he has an overall say. The Regulation takes the whole thing out of his purview.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்

(தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The whole of the tea industry comes under the Ministry of Agriculture up to the point of manufacture.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்.

(திரு. எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Better leave it like that!

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்

(தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The hon. Member for Colombo South is the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and he should know.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am prepared to agree with my good 'Friend the hon. Member for Dompe. He also handled the subject of agriculture earlier. Therefore, he speaks from knowledge, but I would like the Hon. Minister to look into the other aspect of the matter.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்:

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள் கட்டளைச் சட்டம்:

பிரமாணங்கள்

FACTORIES ORDINANCE : REGULATIONS

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள் (தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள்)

(தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள் எச். முகம்மது—தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள் வசதி அமைச்சர்)

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

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Labour and Employment under Sections 50 and 105 of the Factories

Ordinance (Chapter 128), as amended by Act No. 54 of 1961, which were presented on August 29, 1969, be approved."

This is in regard to first-aid boxes in factories.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහසම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The contents of these boxes, when examined, do not bear any relation to injuries sustained by workers.

රු එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ්

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

That is not so now.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா, விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ආහාර පාලන නියෝග

உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக் கட்டளைகள்

FOOD CONTROL ORDERS

රු එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

"That Food Control Order No. 284 made by the Minister of Agriculture and Food under Section 4 (1) (i) of the Food Control Act (Cap. 171), and published in Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,870/6 of 9th September, 1969, which was presented on October 21, 1969, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

රු එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

"That Food Control Order No. 285 made by the Minister of Agriculture and Food under Section 4 (1) (i) of the Food Control Act (Cap. 171), and published in

Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,870/6 of 9th September, 1969, which was presented on October 21, 1969, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

රු එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

"That Food Control Order No. 286 made by the Minister of Agriculture and Food under Section 4 (1) (i) of the Food Control Act (Cap. 171), and published in Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,870/6 of 9th September, 1969, which was presented on October 21, 1969, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

රු එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

"That Food Control Order No. 287 made by the Minister of Agriculture and Food under Section 4 (1) (iv) of the Food Control Act (Cap. 171), and published in Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,870/6 of 9th September, 1969, which was presented on October 21, 1969, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

රු එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

"That Food Control Order No. 288 made by the Minister of Agriculture and Food under Section 4 (1) (vi) of the Food Control Act (Cap. 171), and published in Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,876/2 of 21st October, 1969, which was presented on November 6, 1969, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

නිවාස හා නගර සංවර්ධන ආඥාපනත: සම්මතය නිවාස හා නගර සංවර්ධන ආඥාපනත: සම්මතය

නිවාස හා නගර සංවර්ධන

ආඥාපනත: සම්මතය

විෂය: නගර සංවර්ධන ආඥාපනත: සම්මතය

සට්ටම: නිර්මාණය

HOUSING AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE: RESOLUTION

පහත සඳහන් විෂය පිළිබඳ නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය විසින්:

ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන පත්‍රිකාවේ අඩංගු පිටුවකට විෂයයක් සඳහන් කර ඇත:

The following item next stood on the Order Paper:

The Minister of Local Government and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to move—that this House resolves under the provisions of Section 3 (b) of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance (Chapter 268), that with effect from 1.2.1970, the aforesaid Ordinance shall be in force within the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

All the area situated in the villages of Peraliya, Sinigama, Midigastuduwa, Uduwaragoda, Kahawa and Hettigoda in Wellaboda Pattu, Galle District, Southern Province and bounded as follows:

PERALIYA

North: By a line drawn from a point fixed at the sea coast 100 yards north-east of the northern edge of the junction of the Telwatta-Kiralagahawela P. W. D. Road with Colombo-Galle P. W. D. road and eastwards and parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards north of the northern edge of the said Talwatta-Kiralagahawela P. W. D. road till it meets the western boundary of the Colombo-Galle Railway line reservation;

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point, southwards along the western boundary of the Colombo-Galle Railway line reservation till it meets the northern edge of the Peraliya-Malawenna Village Council road;

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point, westwards along the northern edge of Peraliya-Malawenna Village Council road, till it meets the eastern edge of the Colombo-Galle P.W.D. road thence by a straight line drawn westwards and in continuation of the Peraliya-Malawenna V. C. road to a point of the Indian Ocean beach;

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the sea beach to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

KAHAWA

North: By a line drawn from a point 100 yards north of the northern edge of the Kahawa-Weragoda Public Works Department road at the eastern boundary of Samaraseeha Mantindarama Temple premises eastwards parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards north of the northern edge of the Kahawa-Weragoda Public Works Department road till it meets the Kahawa-Weragoda village boundary (Akurala Ela);

East: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point southwards along the Kahawa-Weragoda village boundary line (Akurala Ela) crossing the Kahawa-Weragoda Public Works Department road as far as a point 100 yards south of the southern edge of Kahawa-Weragoda Public Works Department road;

South: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point westwards, parallel to and at a distance of 100 yards south of the southern edge of the Kahawa-Weragoda Public Works Department road, till it meets the centre of Kahawa-Godakama V. C. road;

West: By a line drawn from the last-mentioned point northwards along the centre of Kahawa-Godagama V. C. road up to its junction with Kahawa-Weragoda Public Works Department road, thence eastwards along the northern edge of the Kahawa-Weragoda Public Works Department road till it meets the eastern boundary of Samaraseeha Mantindarama Temple, thence northwards along the said boundary up to the starting point of the northern limit of the area.

මේ ඡේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාව ඥේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move, the motion standing in the name of the Minister of Local Government and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

විනා විරුද්ධ කරනු ලබන, ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන.

Question put, and agreed to.

சாபீது ஸா கார்யாலீய சேவகையன் பிளீடெ
(சுண்டென) பனந் கெபுமீபன

—தேவன வர கியலீம

சாபீது ஸா கார்யாலீய சேவகையன் பிளீடெ சேவச ஸா வேநந விநீமந் கீரீமே (சுண்டென) பனந் கெபுமீபன

கடை, அலுவலக ஊழியர்கள் (தொழில்,
ஊதியம் ஆகியவற்றை ஒழுங்கு படுத்தல்)
(திருத்தம்) மசோதா

SHOP AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES (REGULA-
TION OF EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERA-
TION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

தேவன வர கியலீமே நியேஸை கியவன டீ.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது
Order for Second Reading read.

ஸர் சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second time.”

Hitherto the practice has been for the employees to ask for the 14 days' leave they are entitled to. This amending Bill is going to make it obligatory on the part of the employer to grant 14 days' leave to the employee even if he does not ask for it. As it is, we cannot prosecute an employer because he always takes up the position that the employee has not asked for the leave.

புனீநச ஸகஸிவிர கர்ந டீ.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ஓரேரந்ந மஸ.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

தூநவ நிரெந நந்நவச அநுவ சேவக
யெகுவ டீந 14 க நிரவாபுவந் டீய
காந்நே சிம சேவகயா நிரவாபு ஓரீல
கிரியெந் பமகை. மெம சுண்டெனயெந்
அதகஸ் கர்ந்நே சேவகயா நிரவாபு ஓரீல
கிரியே நூநந் ச்வமியா விசின் இநு
நிரவாபு யுவிய யுநு லவகி. அந்ந ச் அதகஸ
நகபுரூ கிரீம பிளீடெ அமநிநுமே மே சு
ண்டெனச கெநுவின் நிரெந லவகி
கியந்நெ.

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டியஸ் லண்டாரநாயக்க மஸ.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Hitherto the practice has always been for employers to make payment. There are many employees who prefer to draw the money. They prefer to be paid money in lieu of holidays. The man is entitled, under the law, to a certain number of holidays, and the man claims payment on an over-time basis on the ground that he does not take his holidays. What the Hon. Minister is seeking to do is to compel a man to be given holidays on days that he wants to work in order to save the employer money.

ஸர் சி. சி. மொகமே

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

These are paid holidays.

ஃபீ. ஃபீ. டியஸ் லண்டாரநாயக்க மஸ.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

My point is that this is overtime pay. A man is entitled to work, and normally he is entitled to paid holidays, in the sense that he gets his salary. In addition, if he works he gets more money. The normal practice has hitherto been to take this as a financial emolument if people do not want to avail themselves of the holidays. But now the Hon. Minister is compelling them to take the paid holidays thereby depriving the employees of the opportunity which they have of making money. I do not see any reason why they should be forced to take the holidays. If an employee wants the holidays, then let him take the holidays.

If an employer wants to give his man holidays by all means let him do so. But if the man likes not to take his holidays but to convert it, if I may say so, on a cash basis, and take the money in addition, why should he not do so? That is all I wish to say.

සාමාජිකයා කාර්යාලය සේවකයන් පිළිබඳ
(සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I agree with the observations made by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike). I think the point would be met if we amend the Bill to state that if a person is given his holidays and at the request of the employer the employee is required to work, he shall be paid overtime.

செ. சி. சி. மொகமேடி

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Under the law it is very clear that an employer should grant an employee leave of 14 days. It is a paid holiday. We had cases where an employee had continually worked for 14 days. We wanted to prosecute the employer and take him to court. Because of this flaw in the law the court has held that it is not obligatory on the part of the employer to grant leave unless a request is made by the employee to the employer. Several trade unions have made representations to me on this matter. They said that there are so many employers who are making use of this loophole and not granting the leave. Therefore we had to bring this amendment so that if an employee through an oversight, or not knowing it, does not ask for leave it will be obligatory on the part of the employer to grant him this paid holiday. It is not a question of paying overtime. Under the law this person must be granted 14 days leave. It is a paid holiday.

ච්ඡේ. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It would be illegal to employ them on that day.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. May I also say this? We fought for this over the years. Why? Because the worker sometimes does not realize the value of the holiday.

We must insist on their taking their holidays in their own interests. It is not desirable that a man should be asked to work continuously year after year without taking any kind of holiday at all. This happens worst in the estates where employees continue to work. They get their paid holiday in the sense they are getting the money, but continue to work. That is not good enough. I think it is desirable from our point of view that the employee should be made to have his holiday.

The next point on that is to provide holiday homes for these employees so that they can be sent to those places. I do not know, but if the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) thinks it is desirable to consider this a little more and give some thought to it I am quite prepared to agree to that.

ච්ඡේ. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Let us adjourn the Debate.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We might adjourn the Debate on this question because there is a slight difference of opinion on this matter. It is the principle involved in the matter. That is what we have been agitating for a long time. So I do not want to give up that principle.

செ. சி. சி. மொகமேடி

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed)

Even if you bring an amending Act to say that the employees should be paid overtime or extra payment, I do not know what percentage of the employers will honour that. There are so many cases where the dues of the employees have not been paid. There are so many cases pending and so many people have lost their holidays. We are unable to prosecute. I do not mind adjourning the Debate if the House feels so.

ලංකා හෝටල් සංසථා (සංශෝධන) පනත්
කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That the Debate be now adjourned.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහභාගීත්වය විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ජීව අනුකූලව විවාදය කල් නවතන ලදී.

එතැන් සිට විවාදය 1970 ජනවාරි 26 වන සෙන
සරාදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

இதன்படி விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

விவாதம் 1970 ஜனவரி 26, சனிக்கிழமை மீளத்
தொடங்கும்.

The Debate stood adjourned
accordingly.

Debate to be resumed on Saturday, 26th
January 1970.

ලංකා හෝටල් සංසථා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

இலங்கை ஹோட்டல்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபன
(திருத்தம்) மசோதா

CEYLON HOTELS CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

අ. සා. 3.30

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second
time”.

This amendment has been occasioned by the Public Accounts Committee. The Chairman of the P.A.C. is here. I am bringing this amendment because over and over again in the P.A.C. they accuse the Ministry of not implementing their proposals.

The original Act lays down procedure for the appointment of auditors. The Public Accounts Committee wants the Auditor-General associated in it.

We are seeking to amend the audit provisions of the Ceylon Hotels Corporation Act in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. It is only to bring the Auditor-General into the auditing of the Hotels Corporation's accounts. There is nothing else in it. Now this matter is in the hands of the House, and the House can do whatever it likes.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහභාගීත්ව කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

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

Sir, the Hon. Minister wants this debated. We shall proceed to do so. When the original Hotels Corporation Bill was moved here by the Hon. Minister—

இலங்கைத் திரு. மயா.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்தன்)
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඊනි ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු කරන්නට තිබෙනවා. අප එකඟ වුණේ මතභේදයක් නැති විෂයයන් ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන්නටයි. මේ විෂය පිළිබඳව මතභේදයක් තිබෙන බව දොම්පේ ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.) ප්‍රකාශ කළා. එය පිළිනොගැනීම තමුත් නාන්සේලා ආරම්භයේදී දුන් ප්‍රතිඥාවට විරුද්ධ බව මා පෙන්වා දෙන්නට සතුටුයි.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

රජයේ ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවේ යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක නොකරනවාය කියා අමාත්‍යාංශයට දොස් කියනවා. තමුත් නාන්සේලා කැමති නැත්නම් මේ විවාදය කල් තැබුවාට මට කමක් නැහැ. රජයේ ගිණුම්කාරක සභාවේ සහාපතිතුමාත් මෙතැන ඉන්නවා.

கல் நூலிடு

கல் நூலிடு

கேள்விகள் பதிலளிக்கும் (தேவநேரி)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திருவள்ளூர்)

டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

மேன் ரசேஸ் கிணை காரக சபாவே
சுமாரகையேன். லீக வெனம் பூசனையன்.
கொலோன்நாவே ரு மன்றிதும் (தேவநேரி
ரன் மைய.) டீன் ரீதி பூசனையன் மது
கடா. மே பனன் கெடுதலான பிழை
சுமாரகையே டீன் கல் நூலிடு தேச டீ
தேவநேரி சிபிதா.

ரு உ. பி. கிணை

(கொளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I move,

“That the Debate be now adjourned.”

பூசனைய விசேஷ டீன், சபாசபிதா வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

தே டீன்குலே விசேஷ கல் நூலிடு டீ.

மேன் சிபி விசேஷ 1970 சனவரி 26 வன சபை
பனன்வன டீ.

இதன்படி விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

விவாதம் 1970 ஜனவரி 26 திங்கட்கிழமை மீளத்

தொடங்கும்.

The Debate stood adjourned accordingly.

Debate to be resumed on Monday, 26th January 1970.

கல் நூலிடு

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

ரு சே. டீ. பூசனைய

(கொளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That the House do now adjourn.”

பூசனைய சபாசபிதா கர்ன டீ.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

டி. டி. 3.40

டீன்குலே உன். பி. பூசனைய

(கொளரவி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I make no apologies for returning to a subject on which I have been troubling the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food previously—the question of flour purchases. On the 3rd of December last year I drew the attention of the Hon. Minister to certain notices for the calling of tenders for the importation of flour. On that occasion the Hon. Minister stated—I shall give you the relevant portions. I said that an attempt was being made to purchase flour when I thought it was not very necessary, and that tenders were being called for two shipments of flour. I said that that notice appeared only on the notice board of the Food Department and that it was going to be limited to certain people only.

The Hon. Minister, answering me on that occasion, said that those questions were decided by a Food Purchase Board and that, as for giving the widest possible publicity, if that had been the procedure in the past, he would see to it that the widest possible publicity was given to tender notices.

May I tell the Hon. Minister what the position is? Actually, in 1969, up to the end of December 1969, we have imported from the U.S.A., Australia and Europe 436,686 tons. We have imported 219,059 tons from the U.S.A., 72,848 tons from Australia and 40,000 tons again from Australia, and under the French contract 69,393 tons, and so on, making a grand total of 436,686 tons. If you take into account the carry-over at the beginning of 1969, I think you had well over 500,000 tons actually disposed of. Well, what is the carry-over?

ரு உ. பி. கிணை

(கொளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Go on! Go on!

කල් තැබීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

My good Friend does not want to tell me.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The carry-over is six weeks to a maximum of two months and now it is coming down.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

At the beginning of 1969 your carry-over was certainly over 50,000 tons. For the use of the year 1969 you had, roughly, well over or very close to five lakhs of tons of flour.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Five lakhs and 50,000 are two different figures !

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The total imports for 1969 amounted to 436,686 tons. That was up to the end of December 1969.

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(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That I am unable to tell the hon. Member straightaway.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am talking of the carry-over in January 1969. When you take that into account you had very nearly five lakhs of tons for use in December.

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ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

That I cannot say straightway.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I can give you the figures if you want. I can give you the shipments, the name of the ship and other details.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

All I can say is that my hon. Friend gets the figures before I get them !

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It only shows that my informers are up-to-date.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

There is somebody there misinforming him all the time.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am getting information—there is no doubt about it ; but I am getting accurate information.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Who is giving him inaccurate information ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

My point is this. When I raised this question here the Hon. Minister said that there was a shortage of flour and that was why an urgent call was made. I am now pointing out that, according to their own figures, in December alone they got 73,000 tons made up as follows:

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කලී තැබීම

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

So what is the carry-over?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

In December alone you got 73,000 tons.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Maybe. You say there was a carry-over from December 1969 to January this year. We always maintain a carry-over. Any Government maintains a carry-over. Now, the normal draw is in the order of about 35,000 to 40,000 tons for a month. That is the normal draw for a month. It does not mean that the Government is wasting the whole quantity in order to get another shipment. Last year we built up our stocks, a buffer stock for two months, which ran down towards the end of the year. That is how we got the carry-over of 50,000 tons when the draw is about 35,000 to 40,000 tons a month. So shipments have to come along to maintain at least six weeks' supply as a buffer stock, for otherwise we run into danger. I am trying to explain before the hon. Member makes his speech. I hope the hon. Member will understand the position.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I understand it, but my worry is—

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I have gone carefully into this matter. Now, when the situation is normal, we have one month's buffer stock. But at this particular juncture, from December or a little beyond that, we were faced with a

difficulty because of the floods and a hundred and one things. Flood relief had to be provided and we had to have bigger buffer stocks. The draw was going to be not the normal draw but a much bigger draw because about a lakh of people had to be provided with dry rations and we did not know for how long we would have to do that. In fact, flour was the thing that was going out most. The normal stock position could have been maintained without all these purchases, but additional stocks had to be purchased in order to ensure that we had sufficient stocks. However, when the totality of the stocks for the whole year is taken into account, we would not find an excess. At this point we wanted it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

My complaint is this.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(කෙළරවු ආර්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Let the hon. Member present his case, and I shall go into it if there is anything that I should go into.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ඩී. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have not the slightest doubt about the Hon. Minister's *bona fides* and honesty. My worry is that his officers are not playing fair in this matter. I will tell you why.

Actually, in 1969 they imported 436,686 tons of flour. Then there was a carry-over in January, and according to my information it came to nearly 500,000 tons. Now, the normal requirement is about 350,000 tons except in the case of an unexpected flood. My worry is that your department has not yet disclosed to you—I do not know whether the Minister knows it—that a certain amount of flour has now been discarded as damaged, and the amount is not

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small. My information is that it is not less than 120,000 tons, and this quantity has been discarded as damaged and unusable. When has this come to light? Unfortunately or fortunately, all the storekeepers are on compulsory leave.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(කෙළරව් எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

They have come back.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They went on compulsory leave?

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

They were given compulsory leave.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is right. Maybe it is their fault, but it is also the fault of those above for not seeing that things were done properly.

May I say what happened? Flour is brought in May, June and July. Now, if they strictly followed the correct procedure the supplies of flour received in May should have been issued first. They did not do that. They issued the July flour, and the flour received in May and June accumulated. In this connection I would like to read from the report of the Auditor-General for the financial year 1967-68, sixth instalment. The Hon. Minister should read it. At page 52 of this report the Auditor-General says:

“Damaged Stocks of Flour

In accordance with purchase agreements entered into between the Food Commissioner and sellers in Italy, fifteen shipments of flour valued at Rs. 60,565,509 were shipped to Ceylon during the period December 1966 to the end of September 1968.

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Flour and other foodstuffs imported are usually stored at the Colombo Food Stores and District Granaries. They are thereafter despatched to Supply Stations at various distribution points throughout the Island for issue to wholesale dealers and authorized distributors.

A test examination of stock records maintained at the Chalmers Granaries and the connected ship files, letters of credit registers, etc., kept at the Food Commissioner's Office revealed that out of a total of 1,237,084 bags of flour shipped in nine vessels, nearly 198,369 bags of flour had been damaged.”

It is a serious matter. 198,369 bags—nearly 200,000 bags—comprising 20 per cent of the flour imported, have been damaged. This is not damage by the importers by bad stacking or bad distribution. To cover up that damage the department imports more. That is my complaint.

Then another tender was called, and that tender closed on the 9th of January. I really wanted to raise the matter on the 9th of January before this happened, but there were other matters before the House and therefore I could not raise it. My worry is this. My good Friend has so much of work to do. He cannot go into all these things. I get information, and I want to place it before him so that he could make inquiries. I am not satisfied about the position. Normally, at the beginning of the year we import from Australia, from where we make our regular imports without calling for tenders.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා

(கெளரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

No; there are negotiations.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, negotiations. We get from the U. S. A.; we get from Australia; we get under P.L. 480. All this flour we get without calling for fresh tenders.

Then, tenders were called, and a shipment was obtained from France. Actually, they got only from France. They said they were calling for tenders, but in point of fact—

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ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

Germany, perhaps.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Last time they got 40,000 tons from France—shipment from January onwards. This will arrive from March 1970. Actually 20,000 tons were bought from Kuala Lumpur and Singapore—January shipments. They will arrive in February. All these panicky purchases are not necessary if proper arrangements are made.

I am told that if you go to Chalmers Granaries now you will find flour stacked outside. Anybody going on a double-decker bus can see flour stacked in Chalmers Granaries exposed to wind and rain. There is a considerable amount of waste involved in this, and they cover it up by creating panic, and say, "We must call for tenders."

I am not satisfied that all this is being properly done. I do not want to give the impression that I am blaming the Minister. He cannot help it. What can he do? The Minister cannot chase after every little thing like this. But the Minister must look into the matter. I am rather dissatisfied with the way these things are being done.

අ. හා. 3.55

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I wish to make a special plea on behalf of the people of Wennappuwa, namely, that they be given, in their normal issue of rice on the ration, something other than *kekulu haal*. They have been eating *kekulu haal* for the last three months consecutively—the people of Wennappuwa and Divulapitiya. Christmas and the New Year have been celebrated entirely on *kekulu haal*, and it is causing quite a degree of concern.

කල් තැබීම

They are even beginning to wonder about the food drive and why some of the rice that is grown locally cannot be given to them.—[Interruption]. *Kekulu haal* may be good for you, but what if you were to have it for three consecutive months? Imagine people having *kekulu haal* issued on the ration for three months! There are many people who cannot afford to go beyond this but there is no reason why you should not stagger it. I am not saying that you can do away with it altogether, but three months at a stretch is too much. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider the question of staggering these issues in order to make life a little easier for the people living in these areas.

අ. හා. 3.56

එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා. (ගම්පහ)

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க—கம்பஹ)

(Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake—Gampaha)

කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙත කල් දී තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නයක් මා අහන්නට කැමැතියි. දැනට මැදකුඹුර වත්තේ වැඩ වර්ජනයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ වත්තේ වැඩ කරන සේවකයන්ට නිත්‍යානුකූල අන්දමට සතියකට දවස් 6 ක් වැඩ දෙන්නට එම වත්ත අයිති කොමිෂනිකාරයන් ලැස්ති නැහැ. ඒ හැරෙන්නට එම කොමිෂනිකාරයන් ඒ වත්තේ වැඩ කරන සේවක පවුල් සියයකට පමණ දී තිබෙන්නේ හරක් ගාල් වැනි ලයින් කාමරයි. එම නිසා, නිත්‍යානුකූලව එම වත්තේ සේවකයන්ට හිමි විය යුතු අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙන ලෙස එම කොමිෂනිකාරයන්ට බල කරන මෙන් මා ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 3.58

ඇස්. බී. යාලෙගම මයා. (රත්තොට)

(திரு. எஸ். பி. யாலேகம—றத்தோட்டை)

(Mr. S. B. Yalagama—Rattota)

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඉතා වැදගත් කාරණයක් කෙරෙහි ඉඩම්, වාරිමාගී හා විදුලිබල කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නටයි මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා නැගී සිටියේ. එය, මහවැලි ගඟ

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

හැරවීමේ යෝජනා ක්‍රමය යටතේ සේවකයන් බඳවා ගැනීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක්. මෙම ගඟ හැරවීමේ යෝජනා ක්‍රමය පොල් ගොල්ලෙන් පටන්ගෙන සැතපුම් හයක් පමණ ගොස් අවසන් වන්නේ රත්තොට ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයෙනුයි. එම ජල උමඟ කෙළවර වන්නේ රත්තොට ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ පිහිටි රයිතලාවල කන්ද කෙළවරින්. එම වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහා සේවකයන් බඳවා ගැනීම ආරම්භ කර ඇතත්, සේවකයන් බඳවා ගන්නේ අයථා අන්දමටයි. රැකිරක්ෂා නැති පුද්ගලයන් රත්තොට ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ අනන්තවත් ඉන්නවා. එහෙත් එම වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහා මගේ ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයෙන් මිනිසුන් බඳවා ගන්නේ නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන් අකුරුණ, වත්තේගම හා කුණ්ඩසාල යන ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශ නියෝජනය කරන මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් ලිපි රැගෙන එන්නන් පමණක් සේවකයන් වශයෙන් බඳවා ගන්නවාලු. ඒ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ ලිපි අනුව සේවකයන් බඳවා ගන්නා බව දැන ගන්නට ලැබුණු නිසා මාත් ලිපි කීපයක්ම දුන්නා. එහෙත් ඔවුන්ගෙන් කිසිවකු බඳවාගෙන නැහැ. මාත් මහජන ඡන්දයෙන් තේරී පත් වුණු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් නම් මගෙන් ලිපි රැගෙන යන්නවුන් තෝරා නොගන්නේ ඇයි?

සී. ආර්. බෙලිගම්මන මයා. (සේවදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ක්‍රි. සී. ආර්. පෙලිකම්මන—උණ්ඩාලාංග විකාශන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ පාරාලාංගනික කාරිය පරිසරය)

(Mr. C. R. Beliagammana—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs)

ඔය තොරතුරු දුන්නේ කවුද?

යාලේගම මයා.

(ක්‍රි. යාලේගම)

(Mr. Yalagama)

එම රැකියා බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් ගොස් සිය බලාපොරොත්තු කඩකරගෙන ආපසු ආ අය මට මේ බව දන්නවා තිබෙනවා. තෝරාගෙන තිබෙන්නේ, මා කලින් සඳ

හන් කළ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් ලිපි රැගෙන ආ, ඒ කොට්ඨාශවල පුද්ගලයන් පමණයි. මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමය මාතලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට සම්බන්ධ එකක් නම් රත්තොට, මාතලේ, ලන්ගල, දඹුල්ල වැනි මාතලේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශවල මිනිසුන් සේවකයන් වශයෙන් බඳවා නොගැනීම අසාධාරණයක් නොවේද? මේ සේවකයන් බඳවා ගන්නේ රත්තොට ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ පිහිටි රයිතලාවල කන්ද කෙළවරෙන් අවසන් කෙරෙන ජල උමඟේ කටයුතු කිරීම සඳහා නිසා මේ ගැන සොයා බලා, එම කොට්ඨාශයේ මිනිසුන් මේ යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ සේවකයන් වශයෙන් බඳවා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගන්නා ලෙස මා ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ ඉල්ලා සිටින අතරම පිටස්තර කොට්ඨාශවලින් සේවකයන් බඳවා ගන්නවා නම් එයද වහාම නතර කර දමන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 4.1

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ (අකුරුණ)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்க—அக்குரஸ்)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akurissa)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කළානායකතුමනි, ගරු අගමැතිතුමා කඹුරුපිටිය කොට්ඨාශයේ නිල සංචාරයක යෙදෙන බව දැක්වෙන දැන්වීමක් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්, ගරු ඇමතිවරුන්, ස්ථිර ලේකම්වරුන් ආදී පිරිසට යවා තිබෙනවා. ඒ සමගම රජයේ නිලයක් නොදරන මාතර සී. ඒ. ධර්මපාල නමැති මහතෙකු විසින්ද අගමැතිතුමාගේ සංචාරය ගැන සඳහන් කොට පත්‍රිකාවක් බෙදා හරිනු ලැබ තිබෙනවා. ඔහුට එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය ඇතුළේ කුමන තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙනවාදැයි මා දන්නේ නැහැ. අනෙක් අතට ඔහු කඹුරුපිටිය කොට්ඨාශයේ පදිංචි කෙනෙක්ද නොවේ. ඔහු විසින් නිකුත් කරනු ලැබ ඇති පත්‍රිකාව නිසා අගමැතිතුමා ඇතුළු ඇමතිවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකුටම අපහාසයක් සිදු වෙනවා යයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා. අගමැතිතුමාගේ අපක්ෂපාත ප්‍රතිපත්තියට පහර වදින අන්දමට ඔහු ඒ

කල් නැඹීම

කල් නැඹීම

[වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ]

ලැබී තිබෙන ඒ ලිපියේ, අගමැතිතුමාගේ වාදිකාව සම්බන්ධ විස්තරද සඳහන් වෙනවා. ඒ ලිපියේ මෙන්ම මේ විධියටත් සඳහන් වෙනවා.

පත්‍රිකාව සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. දැන් ඔහු විසින් නිකුත් කරනු ලබ ඇති ඒ පත්‍රිකාව කියවන්නම්:

“ ‘ සිද්දේ වි’,
රාහුල පාර,
මාතර.

“ දවල් 12.15 ට මාතර සි. ඒ. ධම්පාල මහත් මයාගේ නිවසේදී දිවා භෝජනය ගැනීම.”

ප්‍රිය මහත්මයාණෙනි,

පසුගිය මහා ගංවතුරෙන් විපතට පත් කඹුරු පිටිය ආසනයට අයත් ගම්වල ගොවි මහතුන්ගේ දුක්ගැනවිලි පිළිබඳව කරුණු සොයා බැලීම සඳහා මගේ විශේෂ ආරාධනය පරිදි ගරු අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාණන් මේ මස 15 වෙනිදා දවල් 10 සිට 12 දක්වා යටියන මහා විදුහලේදී (මැදටයන්ගොඩ) විශේෂ සාකච්ඡා සභාවක් පැවැත්වෙන හෙයින් තමුන් තාන්සේලාගේ සමුපකාර සමිති නියෝජිත මහතුන් සහභාගි වන මෙන් කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලමි.

දිවා භෝජනය කොසි ස්ථානයේදී ගත් තත් අපට කමක් නැහැ. කොසි ස්ථානයේදී හෝ දිවා භෝජනය ගත යුතුයි නේ. පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ ආරාධනාවක් උඩ ගරු අගමැතිතුමා තවත් ඇමතිවරුන් තුන් දෙනෙක් සමග කඹුරුපිටිය ආසනයට පැමිණෙන බවත්, එහිදී සාකච්ඡාවකට සහභාගි වී ගංවතුර සහනාධාර බෙදා දීමේ වැඩපිළිවෙලක් ගෙන යන බවත් අපට දැන ගන්න ලැබුණා. මේ ධම්පාල කියන මහත්මයා එම ආසනයට එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් තරඟ කරන බවත් ප්‍රසිද්ධියේම කියා තිබෙනවා. ඒ මහත්මයා ඒ පළාතේ පදිංචි කෙනෙක් නොවෙයි. ඒ පළාතට කිසිම සම්බන්ධ කමක් තිබෙන පුද්ගලයෙක් නොවෙයි. එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය සමග තිබෙන සබඳකම් ගැන නම් මා දන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් පක්ෂග්‍රාහී අන්දමට එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ නියෝජිතයෙකුට මේ අන්දමට, අයුතු අන්දමට කටයුතු කිරීමට ඉඩ දීම සුදුසු නැහැ. අගමැතිතුමා හෝ අනික් ඇමතිවරුන් පක්ෂයකට අදාළව කටයුතු කරන අය නොවිය යුතුයි. ආසනයක තිබෙන දුක්ගැනවිලි සම්බන්ධව නිල ධාරීන්ගේ වාතී අනුව ශිලාවාර අන්දමට අපක්ෂපාතව අවංකව ඒ අය ක්‍රියා කරන්න ඕනැ. හැම ආණ්ඩුවකම තිබෙන වැදගත්ම ප්‍රතිපත්තිය එයයි. ඒ නිසා මා කොහෙන්ම විශ්වාස කරන්නේ නැහැ, මේ පත්‍රිකාව ගැසීම ගැන අගමැතිතුමා හෝ අනිකුත් ඇමතිවරුන් දන්නවා ඇතැකියා. ඒ නිසා මේ ගැන දැනුම් දීම මගේ යුතු කමක්ය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා. අපි විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ සිටියත් ආණ්ඩුව පක්ෂ ග්‍රාහී අන්දමට කටයුතු කරනවාය කියන විධියේ පටු අදහස් මහජනයා තුළ ඇති වීමට ඉඩ දෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මහජනතාවට යම්කිසි කරදරයක් ඇති වුණ අවස්ථාවේදී යම්කිසි පුද්ගලයෙක් එයින්

මෙයට සහභාගි වන මැති ඇමතිවරු—

කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර අමාත්‍ය ගරු ඇම්. සී. බණ්ඩා මහතා

රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍ය ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා
පළාත් පාලන අමාත්‍ය ගරු ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා

ගංවතුර නිසා ප්‍රදේශයේ කඹුරු අක්කර දහස් තණනක් විනාශයට පත් වී ඇති මේ අවස්ථාවේ ගොවි මහතුන්ගේ දුක්ගැනවිලි, වේදනා පිළිබඳව ගරු අගමැතිතුමා මෙහිදී වග විභාග කර සහනයක් සලස්වන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන හෙයින් ඔබ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවි මහතුන්ටද මෙම සභාවට පැමිණීමට දන්වන මෙන් කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලමි.

මෙයට, හිතවත්
සි. ඒ. ධම්පාල.

70.1.8.”

ආණ්ඩුවේ අවධානය මා යොමු කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ මෙන්ම මේ කාරණයටයි. තමාගේ විශේෂ ආරාධනය පරිදි අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා තවත් ඇමතිවරුන් තුන්දෙනෙකු සමග 15 වැනිදා කඹුරුපිටිය කොට්ඨාශයේ ගොවි මහතුන්ගේ දුක්ගැනවිලි සොයා බැලීමට පැමිණෙනවා යයි සි. ඒ. ධම්පාල මහතා ඉහත සඳහන් ලියමනෙන් දන්වා තිබෙනවා. මේ විධියේ නිල ගමනක් තිබෙන බව විශේෂ ලිපියකින් දන්වා තිබෙනවා. අගමැතිතුමා පක්ෂග්‍රාහීව කටයුතු කරන කෙනෙක් හැටියට යම් පුද්ගලයෙක් ලියවිල්ලක් ලියා තිබෙනවා. අන්න ඒ කාරණාව කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කර වීමටයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. අපට අවස්ථාවේදී යම්කිසි පුද්ගලයෙක් එයින්

—කාරක සභාව

—කාරක සභාව

අයුතු ප්‍රයෝජන ගැනීමට මහත්සි ගන්නා විට ඒ ගැන කරුණු පැහැදිලි කර දීම අපේ යුතුකමක්ය කියා මා විශ්වාස කරනවා. මා මේ කාරණය ගැන අගමැතිතුමාට දැනුම් දී තිබෙනවා. එතුමාට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මෙතැනට පැමිණෙන්නට නොහැකි වුණේ සමහර විට බලාපොරොත්තු වූවාට වඩා කලින් කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව සහානිමිත කළ නිසා වෙන්නට ඇති. නමුත් එතුමා නොසිටියත් මේ කාරණය නමුත්තාත්සේ ඉදිරිපිට තැබුවේ යුතුකමක් ඉෂ්ට කිරීම පිණිසයි. දැන් මහජනතාවට මේකෙ තිබෙන තත්ත්වය ගැන අවබෝධ කර ගෙන කටයුතු කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ඉයාකොද්)

(Mr. Jayakody)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, කෘෂි කර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමතිතුමාගෙනුත් අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා නොසිටින නිසා එතුමාගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා ගෙනුත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් දෙකක් අසන්නට තිබෙනවා.

සහල් සලාකය පිළිබඳව දොම්පේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.) නමුත්තාත්සේට කරුණු කීපයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. මමත් ඒ අදහස් අනුමත කරන අතරම මේ සහල් සලාකය බෙදන ක්‍රමය ගැන සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් කරන මෙන් ආහාර ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉතා බැගුපත්ව ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. දොම්පේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා කීවාක් මෙන්ම හාපිටිගම් කෝරළයට සහ අළුත්කුරු කෝරළේ “ඵ” සහ “බී” කොට්ඨාශවලටත් පසුගිය තෙමස තුළදීම බෙදා හැර තිබෙන්නේ කැකුළු සහල් පමණයි. එක්කෝ සුදු කැකුළු සහල් බෙදා හරිනවා. නැත්නම් රතු කැකුළු සහල් බෙදා හරිනවා. නමුත් ඒකත් කැඩුණු සහල්. ඒ සහල්වල සියයට යම් ප්‍රමාණයක් කැඩුණු සහල් තිබෙනවා. සැමදාම ඔය කැඩුණු සහල් කන්නට බැහැ.

ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

මට ඔය ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන දැනුම් දී නැහැ.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ඉයාකොද්)

(Mr. Jayakody)

ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා බැගුපත් ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්නේ. කරුණා කර මේ කැකුළු සහල්ම නිකුත් කිරීම ටිකක් අඩු කර අඩු වශයෙන් මාසයක් තුළවත් තම්බාපු සහල් ටිකක් දෙන්න. මැතිවරණය අවසාන වන තෙක් වත් තම්බාපු සහල් ටිකක් එවන්න. ඒකයි මගේ ඉල්ලීම.

අනික් කාරණය පිටි හිඟයයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අද අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල පිටි හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. මේ හිඟයට හේතුව මොකක්ද? වරායට පිටි නැව් දෙකක් ඇවිත් තිබෙනවා. දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ 7 වන දින පැමිණි ඒ පිටි නැව් දෙක—මාසයකට වැඩි කාලයක් ගත වෙලත්—තවම බාගන්නට නුපුළුවන් වී තිබෙනවා. එමනිසා මේ පිටි හිඟය ඇතිවී තිබෙනවාද කියා අප දන්නේ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම පිටි හිඟයක් තිබෙන ප්‍රදේශ මොනවාද කියා ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරී වරුන්ගෙන් දැනගෙන ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල පිටි හිඟය මඟහැරවීමට යම් පියවරක් ගන්නා මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අනික් ප්‍රශ්නය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාටයි. කොළඹ උතුර කොටසේ විද්‍යාල සහ මහා විද්‍යාලවල උපාධිධරයන්, පුහුණු ගුරු වරුන් ඇතුළු ගුරුවරුන් ඕනෑ තරම් සිටිනවාය කියනවා. මේ විද්‍යාලවල අධ්‍යාපනය සර්ව සම්පූර්ණය කියනවා. නමුත් මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ සමහර මහා විද්‍යාලවල සිටින්නේ උපාධිධරයන් දෙදෙනෙකු පමණයි. මේ එක් මහා විද්‍යාලයක සිසුන් අට සියයක් නැත්නම් දහසක් ඉගෙන ගන්නවා. නමුත් උපාධිධර ගුරුවරුන් සිටින්නේ දෙදෙනයි. මේ ගුරු හිඟයට හේතුව කොළඹ උතුර ප්‍රදේශය ගුරුවරුන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටින ප්‍රදේශයක් හැටියට සිතේ මවා ගෙන තිබීමයි. එහෙම නැහැ. කරුණාකර මේ කාරණය ගැන විපරම් කර බලන්න. කළුමැතිප්පුව මහා විද්‍යාලයේ එකම උපාධිධරයෙක්වත් නැහැ. කලින් සිටි උපාධිධරයා මාරු කර යැවීමෙන් පසුව ඒ වෙනුවට කෙනෙකු

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

[ජයකොඩි මයා.]

පත් කර එවා නැහැ. පුහුණු ගුරුවරුන් මෙන්ම උපාධිධාරී ගුරුවරුන් මෙම විද්‍යාලවලට හිඟයි.

වේරගොඩමුල්ල විද්‍යාලයේ ශිෂ්‍යයන් තුන්සිය පණහක් පමණ ඉගෙනුම් ලබන්නේ එළිමහනෙයි. පංක්ති කාමර නොමැතිකමින් එසේ එළිමහනේ ඉගෙනීම ලබන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට විදුලි පණිවුඩ දහයක් පමණ එවන්නට ඇති. නමුත් පසුගිය වර්ෂය අවසන් වන්නට පෙරවත් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් තනා දීමට පියවර ගත්තේ නැහැ. එම නිසා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැනත් සොයා බලා හැකි ඉක්මනින් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ලබා දීමට පියවර ගන්නා මෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

උපාධිධාරීන්ට ගුරු පත්වීම් දීම පිණිස, මෙයට මාස එක හමාරකට පමණ උඩදී සම්මුඛ සාකච්ඡාවක් සඳහා, උපාධිධාරීන් කැඳවූ බව අපට දැනගන්න ලැබුණා. උපාධිධාරීන්ට ගුරු පත්වීම් ලබා දෙන්න රජය ක්‍රියා කරනවායයි ලොකු රුවයක් රට පුරා තිබුණා. එසේ නම් මා දැනගන්න කැමතියි, ආරම්භ කළ සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණ දැනට අවසාන කර තිබෙනවාද කියා. මන්ද? පෙරේදා පළ වූ “සත්” පත්‍රයේත්, “දවස” පත්‍රයේත් පළ වී තිබුණා, මැති වරණය අවසන් වනතුරු උපාධිධාරීන්ට ගුරු පත්වීම් ලැබෙන්නේ නැතැයි කියා. මෙම වාර්තාවේ සත්‍යයක් තිබෙනවාද නැද්ද කියන කාරණය ගරු සභාවට පැහැදිලි කරනවා නම් හොඳ බව මතක් කරන අතර පරීක්ෂණය කෙළවර නැති නම් කවදා තරම කෙළවර කරන්නට බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවාදැයි දැනගන්න කැමතියි. මන්ද? දැනට අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල ඇති විද්‍යාලවල උපාධිධාරී ගුරුවරුන්ගේ හිඟයක් බලපවතින නිසයි. එම නිසා කවදා ඒ පිරිසට පත්වීම් දෙනවාදැයි අවසාන වශයෙන් දැනගන්න කැමතියි.

අ. හා. 4.15

ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) raised a question about flour. I remember his raising a

similar question not very long ago. On that occasion I gave him an explanation of the method of purchase. I told him about the board and things like that. I told him that they ensure that the tenders are looked into carefully and the requirements are gone into. He has raised the same question again. While he was making this point I had the occasion to explain the background against which new purchases have been made.

I am not going into details of quantities and things like that for the whole year, or details of carry-over. But by and large the carry-over he mentioned is possibly the carry-over I too have in mind. I cannot commit myself fully, but I think it is in the region of 400,000 or 430,000 tons. That is the carry-over of the annual import requirement.

Then he mentioned Australian flour. He also mentioned American flour. There is flour of different origin. American flour comes under P.L. 480. It generally arrives, although it is intended to arrive at a particular time of the year, in the second half of the year, and as a result a certain portion becomes a carry-over for the next year. That is what happens in the second half of the year.

Then we have our normal commercial purchases to make. P.L. 480 flour does not cut into our commercial purchases. The hon. Member knows the principle governing P.L. 480 flour. On that basis we import it. There are three things that I should like to explain now. One is the sources from which we obtain flour, the other is the price factor, and the third, the method of obtaining this flour. Firstly, in regard to the sources, there is gift flour from Canada, Australia, and P.L. 480 flour from America. In addition we make purchases from Australia from year to year. With all that we do obtain and have been obtaining flour from the continent right along—continental flour. Continental flour is French, German or Italian. Why do we buy from the

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Continent? The flour that we get from Canada, Australia and America is a superior quality of flour and most bakers and consumers prefer it. But the costs are fairly high. Naturally, a good quality product is high in price. My hon. Friend will agree that we have also been importing this cheaper flour from the Continent. Then there are credit facilities and so on which also have to be taken into account.

When we buy flour from Australia we negotiate the price with the Wheat Board of Australia. We get the P.L. 480 flour as a gift. And to make a certain quantity that is necessary for the whole year, we purchase flour from the Continent and for this we call for tenders.

In regard to quality of flour or consumer preference, the Italian flour runs into trouble in respect of certain shipments; either the quality is poor or something else is wrong. We have had that experience in the past. During certain periods nothing can be said about quality, it is up to sample. In respect of some shipments the quality is a little poor. I do not know why. Perhaps it is due to bad shipping. There is a tendency to lumpiness; it gets hardened. Therefore, a lot of work has to be done to condition the flour before it is issued to the consumer. It has got to be broken up and sifted. But that flour is purchased at competitive prices. We buy such flour on tenders provided the trade mark has been registered here and the flour has been found to be suitable for baking and other purposes by tests here. We have found that in actual performance the quality

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is a little poor. We have found that not once but a couple of times, and fairly large quantities have been involved. So we have run into trouble, but the flour was purchased cheap, cheaper possibly than other continental flour, certainly cheaper than the Australian flour. This flour is issued along with the Australian flour in a certain proportion, one to two or something like that. Bakers generally mix the two flours.

My hon. Friend has said, "Why don't you buy Italian flour? It is cheap." But that is only one side of the question and we do buy Italian flour. Now he raised the question of stocks of flour going bad. Much of this flour is of Italian origin. That has been our experience.

Now I am explaining how certain large stocks went bad. At a certain stage, when the rice-cut took place, we imported a good deal of flour and we were not able to dispose of the stocks within that year. You may call it insurance buying or panic buying, but we did buy a much larger quantity than we normally did before, and larger stocks than normal had to be carried over to the next year and certain quantities went bad. That flour was shifted and issued to the consumer, and what was not fit to be issued to the consumer was sold to the Oils and Fats Corporation. That is in regard to the flour we buy on a competitive basis from the Continent.

The hon. Member raised another important question. He said that there is a lot of waste. I am not trying to say yes or no to that, but it is a very serious statement to make. It

[ශ්‍රී චම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාර]

is inevitable when there is such large handling of bulk rice or sugar or flour for there to be a certain amount of wastage. But when one sees what is happening in the harbour or in transit or in the stores one cannot be satisfied that that is normal wastage. I agree with him that there is wanton wastage taking place. It is a great tragedy that there should be this wastage in food as well as other articles. The hon. Member should know it. Callous and utter wastage is taking place in the harbour. It is something that no patriotic person can bear. That does not happen only at the hands of one section of the people. Harbour workers, store-keepers, and various people are responsible.

In a hospital you get the doctors whose profession it is to deal with the sick and the maimed, and sometimes you may wonder how they can go through their jobs in the midst of all the misery prevalent in a hospital. They may not know the nature of the disease and they will be faced with various problems. Probably they are hardened to what they see. The harbour is like that. When bulk foodstuffs are transported in the lorries it is like that. The harbour workers and other employees have developed an attitude of utter callousness. Over and above the normal waste that may occur in a big operation like this, there is wanton wastage.

Now, the hon. Member must get together with us and advise these people, whether they be government

servants or workers or anybody else, that such wastage can ultimately lead to and spell the ruin of this country. Up to that point I agree with him.

I am not putting all this waste entirely on that score. There is the question of whether there is unmethodical storage and distribution, which too can be a contributory factor. If that is so, I shall certainly go into the matter. None of us can close our eyes to such large quantities of foodstuffs being wasted.

If it is bad quality flour that is coming in, we should take steps to prevent that. It may be that the Italian flour is bad; it may be flour from anywhere. We have got to be very circumspect in our buying. In fact I have given an order that we should at least for some time not buy this flour. I said that I have got to get up in the House and explain every time the quality of flour is poor, and that for some time at least we should refrain from buying flour of Italian origin. Then perhaps, the millers and the shippers may be a little cautious.

In point of fact in 1962-63 Italian flour was not purchased by Ceylon. Thereafter we reviewed the question. The flour was tested and we were also assured of good quality flour and we decided to buy.

I have got certain figures sent to me by the department. I do not think hon. Members are worried about the figures. The hon. Member wanted me to look into the question

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as to why we were importing so much of flour, or rather as to why we are making emergency purchases. The flour can go bad in our stores and in carriage, and those losses are made up of new purchases, is what the hon. Member said. I will certainly go into that. I am not agreeing with him or disagreeing with him, but that is a statement that has to be looked into and I am going to do so. If necessary, I shall appoint a committee composed of not only officers of the department but others as well to go into these matters. None of us will want this type of thing to happen, and if it is happening, certainly I shall take serious note of it. I think that should satisfy my hon. Friend.

Then on the question of rice, we are now buying 200,000 tons of rice from China. That is all raw rice. All the rice that we buy from China is raw rice and out of the 360 or 370 thousand tons of rice that we buy, 200,000 tons are from China, the rest is from Thailand and Burma. These are our principal sources. From Burma we buy raw rice as well as parboiled rice, from Thailand we buy parboiled rice. Only those two countries have parboiled rice. Our own rice in Ceylon is partly parboiled rice and partly raw rice.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

What percentage ?

ශ්‍රී ඩී. ඩී. බන්දා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

I will tell you. During the last regime an order had been given that it would be more profitable to mill

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raw rice in Ceylon than parboiled rice. The figures had been worked out by somebody on same economic basis. I do not know whether it is correct. It may be so. The consumers' preference was not taken into account. So within six months after I assumed duties these papers came up to me. All the mills were converting themselves into raw rice milling. I said we will have to halt here. Whatever the economy of the country, the consumer peasant worker in Ceylon has to be considered. There are areas which subsist generally on parboiled rice and there are areas likewise which subsist on raw rice, like Matara. They prefer raw rice. In regard to local rice also, they like the raw rice, but there are other areas which want parboiled rice. The rice imported from China is raw, part of what we import from Burma is raw and part of what is milled here is raw. So in bulk it is the raw rice that is the larger component. One cannot be a chooser if we are not self-sufficient and so on. So with difficulty we have been adjusting. But we cannot alternate in the way my hon. Friend, the Member for Dompe mentioned. He knows it as much as myself because he was Minister of Food once. That is the position. With difficulty we will be having to, even after three months, give one or two issues of parboiled rice. That is the whole supply situation and it is not necessary for me to go further into the matter. I think I have answered the two questions fully.

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එකල්හි වේලාව අ. හා. 4.30 වූයෙන්, ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසන ලදුව මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය කල් තැබීමට යෝජනාව අහෝසි විය.

යෝජනාව යළිත් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදින්, ප්‍රශ්නය සහායමුඛ කරන ලදි :

“මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය.”—
[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා.]

අப்பොතු පි. ප. 4.30 මණ්ඩාසිව්ඩවේ, අපේයින් ඉත්තිවෙව්පිහිකාන පිරේරේන, බිනුවිටුකප්පදාමලේ කාලාවතියායිත්තු.

පිරේරේන පිරේරිකප්පදු, බිනු මිණ්ණුමු ආදුත් තියම්ප්පෙත්තු.

“අපේ මුප්පොමුතු ඉත්තිවෙකප්ප පෙත්තුමාක.”—
[කෙළරව ආම්. ඩී. පණ්ඩා.]

It being 4.30 P.M. the Motion for the Adjournment of the House lapsed without Question put.

Motion made and Question again proposed,

“That this House do now adjourn.”—
[The Hon. M. D. Banda.]

අ. හා. 4.32

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

(කෙළරව ආම්. ආර්. ආ. අරියකොල්ල—
කල්බි, කලාපාර බිවකාර අමෙප්පර්)

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

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, පත්‍රවල පළ වන දේවලට උත්තර දෙන්නට ගිය හොත් මෙම වැදගත් සහාවේ වටිනා කාලය නිකම් අපතේ යනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම “දවස” පත්‍රයේත් “ඇත්ත” පත්‍රයේත් ප්‍රවෘත්ති පළ කරන්නේ නොපිටට; ප්‍රශ්නවල අනික් පැත්ත. උපාධිධාරීන්ට රැකියාවන් ලබාදීමේ ප්‍රශ්නය මෙන්ම තවත් වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්න රාශියක් රජය විසඳාගෙන යනවා. දැනට ගුරු පත්වීම් දීම සඳහා පවත්වා ගෙන යන සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණය මෙතෙක් අවසන් වී නැහැ. පණස් දහසක් පමණ මෙම සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණයට සම්බන්ධ වී තිබෙනවා. එයින් අට දහසක් පමණ දෙනා, ගුරු පදවි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

කල් තැබීම

උපාධිධාරීන්. ශාරීරික වශයෙන් මේ සියලුම කටයුතු කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ එකම නිලධාරීන් පිරිසකටයි. ඒ අයගේ දක්ෂතාව අනුව මෙම පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා අවසන් කරාටි. සමහර විට මහා මැතිවරණයට පෙර අවසන් කරන්නටත් පුළුවන්, අවසාන නොවන්නටත් පුළුවනි. මට ඒ ගැන කියන්නට බැහැ. කොහොම වුණත් වැඩේ අවසන් වූ වාසින් පසුව පත්වීම් ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් තවමත් පරීක්ෂණ අවසන් නැහැ. එතැනයි ප්‍රශ්නය. “දවස” පත්‍රය, මටවත්, අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවටවත් හිතවත් දෙයක් පළ කරන පත්‍රයක් නොවෙයි. එම නිසා “දවස” පත්‍රයේ තිබෙන කාරණා ගැන නම් මගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න අහන්න එපා.

දිවුලපිටිය කොට්ඨාශයේ පාසැල් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් කඩාවැටීම ගැන සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී, පොල්අතු මඩු, කබල් ස්කෝල ගොඩනැගිලි දහස් ගණනක් ලබා ගත්තත්, ඒ වෙනුවට ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිලි හැදුවේ නැහැ. සමහර ගොඩනැගිලි කොයි වෙලේ කඩා වැටේදැයි කාටවත් කියන්න බැහැ.

ජයකොඩි මයා.
(ශ්‍රී. ආ. ආ. ආ. ආ.)
(Mr. Jayakody)

මගේ ප්‍රශ්නය ඒක නොවෙයි. පංක්ති කාමර නොමැති කමින් ශිෂ්‍යයන් තුන් සිය පණහක් පමණ එළිමහනේ ඉගෙන ගත්තවා. ඒ ළමයින්ට ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ලබා දෙන්නට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද?

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල
(කෙළරව අරියකොල්ල)
(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

ඒක සම්පූර්ණයෙන් බොරුවක් යයි මා කියන්නේ නැහැ, ඒක සම්පූර්ණ මිත්‍යා වකි.

කල් තැබීම

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Jayakody)

තමුත්තාත්සෙ මා ප්‍රශ්නය මතු කළ වෙලාවේ ගරු සභාවේ සිටියේ නැහැ. කාගෙන්ද ප්‍රශ්නය අහගෙන ඇවිත් පිළිතුරු දෙනවා.

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාච්ඡා ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

මන්ත්‍රීතුමා නොයෙකුත් කාරණාවලට අපේ අමාත්‍යාංශයට එනවා. එහෙම නම් මේ කාරණය ගැන කිව්වේ තැත්තෙ මන්ද?

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Jayakody)

පස් ගමනක් ආවා. විදුලි පණිවුඩ දහයක් පමණ එව්වා. තමුත්තාත්සෙ බලන්න තුන් පාරක් ආවා. මේ ගැනබලන්නම් කිව්වා.

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාච්ඡා ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

එහෙම නම් බලලා ඇති.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Jayakody)

මේක බලන්න කියලා මම කිව්ව තමුත්තාත්සෙ බලලා නැහැ. කරුණාකර මට ඒ ගොඩනැගිල්ල දෙන්න.

ගරු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරාච්ඡා ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

බලලා ඇති. ඒකේ ප්‍රතිඵලය මම දන්නෙ නැහැ. සමහරවිට ඒක මිථ්‍යාවක් වෙන්නට ඇති. එහෙම එකක් නැතුව ඇති. එහෙම එකක් තිබුණා නම් කෙරෙන්න ඇති.

කල් තැබීම

ඊළඟට උපාධිධරයින් වැඩියේ සිටින ප්‍රදේශයක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ උතුරු කොළඹ තමයි. එහෙම නම් සමහරවිට අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා වැඩිපුර සිටින තැන්වලින් ඒ අතිරික්ත ගුරුවරුන් අඩුව සිටින තැන්වලට දමා තැබුව ඇති. මම ඒක කියා බලන්නම්.

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා. (කම්කරු, රැකියා සහ නිවාස ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ආ. ආ. ආ. ඉයාසිංහ—තොමුල්, තොමුල් වසති, බීර්මාපුරු අමාත්‍යාංශයේ පාරාමුක්කරු කාරියතරිසි)

(Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing)

ගම්පහ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එස්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.) ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මැදකුඹුර වත්තේ කම්කරු අරගලය ගැන කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දැනට පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වාගෙන යනවා. ඒ උදවියගේ වාසස්ථාන හා ගොඩනැගිලි සම්බන්ධවත් පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වාගෙන යනවා. ඒ අනුව කම්කරුවන්ට නිත්‍යානුකූලව යම්කිසි අයිතිවාසිකමක් ලැබෙන්නට තිබෙනවා නම්, ඒ සෑම දෙයක්ම ඒ අයට ලබා දීමට කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සූදානම් බව මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡා ආර්. ඉයාචාර්‍ය)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

රත්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (යාලේ ගම මයා.) ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මට කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ මහවැලි ගඟ යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ වැඩ කටයුතු තවම පටන් ගෙන තිබෙන්නේ ස්වල්පයක් බවයි. ඒ වැඩවලට වුවමනා සේවකයන් මහනුවර රැකියා සහ කාර්මික මගින් ගන්නවා මිස පළාතෙන් ගන්නට වුව මනාවක් නැහැ. එහෙත් ටෙන්ඩර් ක්‍රමය යටතේ වැඩ විශාල වන විට මා හිතන්නේ රත්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ වුව මනා ඉෂ්ට වෙනවා ඇති.

கலீ நலிම

[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

අකුරුස්සේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (වෛද්‍ය චාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ) ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ ගරු අගමැතිතුමා කමුරුපිටිය ආසනයේ ආරාධනා දෙකක් කලින් පිළිගෙන තිබුණු බවයි. එකක් පත්සලක උත්සවයක්, අනික සමුපකාර සමිතියක උත්සවයක්. මා හිතන්නේ ඒ ආරාධනා ආහාර ඇමති තුමාටත් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. එතුමාත් ඊට සහභාගි වෙනවා. මටත් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. පසුව ගංවතුර විනාශය නිසා එතුමා අද හස් කලා, ගංවතුරින් අනාථවූ උදවියත් මුණ ගැසීම ප්‍රයෝජනවත් කියා. ගංවතුරින් අනාථ වූවන් හමුවීමට කැමති බව දිසාපතිතුමාට දන්වා තිබෙනවා. ඒ වැඩ කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කෙරෙන්නේ දිසාපතිතුමා මාගියෙනුයි. මා හිතන්නේ දිසාපතිතුමා ග්‍රාම සේවකයන්ට හා සමිති සමාගම් ආදියට දන්වා තිබෙනවා, එතුමන් ලාගේ ඕනෑකම් ගැන සොයා බලන්න. එහෙත් මේජර් ධර්මපාලතුමාගේ දන්

කලී නලිම

වීම ගැන මා නම් කිසි දෙයක් දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒවා අපට වලක්වන්නටත් බැහැ. එහෙම දැන්වීමක් බෙදා තිබෙනවා නම් දැන් අකුරුස්සේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමාටත් කරන්නට තිබෙන්නේ එහෙම එකක් බෙදන්නටයි.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

මන්ත්‍රි මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව අ. සා. 4.37 ට 1970 ජනවාරි 26 වන සදුද අ. සා. 2 වන තෙක් කලී ගියේ ය.

அதன்படி சபை பி. ப. 4.37 மணிக்கு, 1970 ஜனவரி 26, திங்கட் கிழமை பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 4.37 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Monday, 26th January 1970.

டயக இடல் : இடல் ஸென டீனென் பஹு ஈரஸென லஸகே டீப லஸ 12ன் ஸடஸ
 ரூ. 32.00டீ. (ஈஸ்டீன டீபஸன் ஸடஸ னல ரூ. 35.00டீ.) லஸ 6னப ஸஸ்டுலென் ஈனனீ.
 டீபஸனன் னன 30டீ. னுபுலென் னன 45டீ. இடல், னுஸூல ஸாடு இலடேர், லஸலேனல
 னார்ஸாடே ஸ் ரபகே டுனாஸன னார்ஸாஸகே ஈனனாரீ லென னலீன் லலீஸ டுனுஸ.

சன்தா : பணம் னுஸுத்த டேதலயஸடுத்துலுனம் ஡ாதம் டுஸானுனம் 12 ஡ாதத்துனு
 ரூபா 32.00 (தருத்தப்படாத ஡ரதலன் ரூபா 35.00), 6 ஡ாதத்துனுனு ஈஸரனுனுனுனம் ;
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