



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්හරින ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු [නි. 307]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1965-66 [නවවන වෙන් කළ දිනය]
[නි. 342] :

ශ්‍රී 18-20 සහ 22-35 කාරක සභාව විසින් සලකා බලන ලදී.

පරිපූරක මුදල් [නි. 574]

කාර්මික ආරාමුල් නියෝගය [නි. 575]

කල්තැබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 576]

පරිශීලකය [නි. 583]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்வட்டக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 307]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1965/66 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஒன்பதாம் நாள்] [ப. 342] :

தலைப்புக்கள் 18-20, 22-35 குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றன.

குறை நிரப்புத்தொகை [ப. 574]

தொழிற் பிணக்குப் பிரமாணம் [ப. 575]

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 576]

அநுபந்தம் [ப. 583]

Volume 62
No. 2

Wednesday,
1st September 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [col. 307]

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965-66 [Ninth Allotted Day]
[col. 342] :

Considered in Committee Heads 18-20 and 22-35.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY [col. 574]

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REGULATION [col. 575]

ADJOURNMENT MOTION [col. 576]

APPENDIX [col. 583]

இலி லேவாடீய பிலிஸுனீலி
நியோசீன மன்தி மனலிஸ

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1965 ஐ.பி.நா.இல 1 வன லெடி

புதன்கிழமை 1, செப்டெம்பர் 1965

Wednesday, 1st September 1965

பு.கா. 10 வ மன்தி மனலிஸ டீஸ் லீ. கபா
நாயகர [சுரீன் டீ.லீ.லெ.பீ.பீ. பீ.பீ.பீ., கீ.பீ.பீ.]
இலிஸநாயகர் லீ.

சபை, மு.ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர்
அவர்கள் [கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அலபட் எப். பீரிஸ்,
கே.பி.ஈ.] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

The House met at 10 A.M., MR. SPEAKER
[THE HON. SIR ALBERT F. PERIES, K.B.E.]
in the Chair.

இலி லேவாடீய பிலிஸுனீலி

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

1950 டீ.கா. 25 டீரன் டீகார் பாலன பனனே 4(1);
4(1) (i); 4(1) (iv); டீகா 4(1) (vi) லீகி
லனனீ டீலனே காலீகலீ, டீகார் டீ டீலீகார்
கலீகலீ பிலீலெ டீலீகலீ லீகலீ பனலன டீ டீகா 215,
216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221 டீ 222 டீரன் டீகார்
பாலன நியோசீன டீலீகலீ.—[காலீகலீ டீ டீகார் டீலீகலீ
லெலலல டீ. பீ. டீ டீலீகலீ.]

டீகாலீகலீ மன நலீய டீகலீகலீ நியோசீன கலீகலீ டீ.

சபையின் செயலதிகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டு
மென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

Accounts of Air Ceylon, Ltd. for the
year ended March 31, 1963, together with
the Auditor-General's Report thereon.
—[புலிஸன் டீலீகலீ லெலலல டீ. டீலீகலீ டீலீகலீ.
டீகலீகலீ]

டீகாலீகலீ மன நலீய டீகலீகலீ நியோசீன கலீகலீ டீ.

சபையின் செயலதிகார பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டு
மென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

2—டீ.பி. 8475—748 (65/9)

டீகலீகலீ மன நலீய டீகலீகலீ நியோசீன கலீகலீ டீ.

பிலிஸுனீலி டீ லீகலீ

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கைகள்

REPORTS PRESENTED

GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION, CEYLON,
(INCORPORATION) BILL

சுரீன் டீகலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ (பனீகலீ டீ
மன்தி—"பீ" டீலீகலீ கலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ
டீகலீகலீ)

(ஸ்ரீமான் ஸ்ரீகலீ பீரீதீ—நியமன அங்கத்த
வர்—தலைவர், நலீயந் குழு "பீ")

(Sir Razik Fareed—Appointed Member
—Chairman, Standing Committee "B")

I present the Report of Standing
Committee "B" on the Girl Guides
Association, Ceylon, (Incorporation)
Bill, together with the Minutes of
Proceedings.

REPORT

The Committee have considered the
Girl Guides Association, Ceylon, (Incor-
poration) Bill and have agreed to it
without amendment.

கலீகலீகலீ பனன "பீ" டீலீகலீ கலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ
பீகலீ டீகலீ கலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ 1965 ஐ.பி.நா.இல
2 வன டீகலீகலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ.

மசோதா, நலீயந் குழு "பீ" அறிக்கை செய்த வன்
ணம் 1965, செப்டெம்பர் 2 ஆம் தேதி வியாழக்கிழமை
ஆலோசிக்கப்படும்.

Bill, as reported by Standing Committee
"B" to be considered upon Thursday,
2nd September 1965.

டீகலீகலீ மன நலீய டீகலீகலீ
கலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ

அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக் குழு அறிக்கை

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
REPORT

பீ. பீ. பீ. கலீகலீ மன. (லீகலீ கலீகலீ
கலீகலீ மன்தி—லீகலீ டீகலீகலீ மன.
—டீகலீ கலீகலீ—டீகலீகலீ மன
பனீகலீ கலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ டீகலீகலீ
—லெலலல)

(கலீ. பீ. பீ. கலீகலீ—கலீகலீ
மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்—கலீ. பெர்னாட்
சொப்ஸா—கலீகலீ தெற்கு அங்கத்தவர்,
தலைவர், அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக்குழு—சார்பாக)

(Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third
Colombo Central—on behalf of Mr. Ber-
nard Soysa—Colombo South—Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee)

I present the First Report from
the Public Accounts Committee on
the Accounts of the Government of

වෘත්ති ප්‍රවේශය

[කතෘත්වය.]

Ceylon and the Appropriation Accounts for the Financial Year 1962-63 and the Reports of the Auditor-General thereon together with the proceedings of the Committee and the Minutes of Evidence.

හරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා (ඉංග්‍රීසි, වාග්මානස හා
විදුලිබල ඇමති හා සහායක)

(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா—காணி, தீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்)

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

I move,

"That the First Report from the Public Accounts Committee or the Accounts of the Government of Ceylon and the Appropriation Accounts for the Financial Year 1962-63 and the Reports of the Auditor-General thereon together with the proceedings of the Committee and the Minutes of Evidence be printed."

පුග්‍රන්ථය විමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

එය මුද්‍රණය කළේය යයි නිවැරදි කරන ලදී.

அறிக்கை அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered that the Report be printed.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

අනුරාධපුර නව කතරයේ II වැනි පියවර
යටතේ ඉදි කළ ගෙවල්වලට ජලය සහ
විදුලි බලය

அனுராதபுரப் புதிய நகர், இரண்டாவது கட்டம் :
வீடுகளுக்கு நீரும் மின்சாரமும்

**NEW TOWN ANURADHAPURA, STAGE II :
WATER AND ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSES**

4. ටෙක්. බී. රත්නායක මයා. (අනුරාධ පුර)

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

අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය සහ රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ
කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතීගෙන් අසු ප්‍රශ්නය :

වංචික පිළිතුරු

(අ) ජාතික නිවාස කොමසාරිස් විසින් අනුරාධපුර නව නගරයේ II වැනි පියවර යටතේ ඉදිකරන ලද ගෙවල් 195හේ පදිංචිකරුවන් පසුගිය අවුරුදු දෙක තුළ ඒවායේ පදිංචි වී සිටින නමුත් ඔවුන්ට තල මගින් ජලය සහ විදුලි බලය ලබා දී නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම ගෙවල්වලට ජලය සහ විදුලි බලය සැපයීමට ඇති ප්‍රමාදය කුමක්ද? (ඉ) මෙම ගෙවල්වලට ජලය සහ විදුලි බලය සැපයීමට එතුමා වහාම ක්‍රියා කරනවා ද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) அதுராதபுரப் புதிய நகரின் இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தில் தேசிய வீடமைப்பு ஆணையாளரால் நிறுவப்பட்ட 195 வீடுகளில் வதிபவர்கள் கடந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக இவ்வீடுகளில் வதிகையிலுங்கூட குழாய் நீரும் மின்சாரமும் வழங்கப்படாமலிருக்கின்ற தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்வீடுகளுக்கு நீரும், மின்சாரமும் விநியோகிப்பதிலேற்படுகின்ற தாமதமென்ன? (இ) இவ்வீடுகளுக்கு நீரும், மின்சாரமும் விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதற்கு அவர் உடனடிபான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs: (a) Is he aware that occupants of the 195 houses put up by the Commissioner of National Housing in Stage II, of the New Town, Anuradhapura, have not been provided with pipe water and electricity though they have been in occupation for the past two years? (b) What is the delay in supplying water and electricity to these houses? (c) Will he take immediate steps to have water and electricity supplied to these houses?

වෙළෙඳ පිළිතුරු

பொலிவா பித்திரா

ගරු ඩිඩ්ලි සේනානායක (අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය සහ
ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ඇමති සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික
කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ டப்ளி சேனாநாயக்க—பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரும் திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும்)

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

(a) Yes. One block of houses has been provided with water supply from stand pipes. (b) The Commissioner of National Housing had not released to the board the necessary funds for provision of electricity. The Waterworks Department expects to commence work on the water-tower in Stage II in September 1965. (c) All necessary steps will be taken.

අනුරාධපුර නව නගරයේ I වැනි පියවර :
ගරාජ ඉඩකඩ සහ සාප්පු

அனூராதபுர புதிய நகர், முதலாவது கட்டம் :
வாகனம் நிறுத்துமிடங்களும் கடைகளும்

NEW TOWN, ANURADHAPURA, STAGE I:
GARAGE SITES AND SHOPS

5. ରଥ'ହାସକେ ଓଷା.

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க)
(Mr. Ratnayake)

අනුමාන සහ රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ
කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය:
(අ) අනුරාධපුර නව නගරයේ I වැනි
පියවර යටතේ ගරාජ ඉඩකඩ හා රජය
විසින් ගොඩනගන ලද සාප්පු වෙන්කර
දෙනු ලැබූ පුද්ගලයෝ කවරහුද? (ආ)
එක් එක් කවිකරුවා විසින් ගෙවිය
යුතු මාසික කුලිය කොපමණද? (ඉ)
ඔවුන්ගෙන් කීදෙනෙකු විසින් හිඟ
ගෙවල් කුලී ගෙවිය යුතුව තිබේද? එක්
එක් අය විසින් ගෙවීමට ඉතිරිව ඇති
මුදල් ප්‍රමාණ මොනවාද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி
விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு
ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட
வினா: (அ) அநுராதபுரப் புதிய நகரத்தின்
முதலாவது கட்டப் பகுதியில் வாகனங்கள்
நிறுத்தும் இடங்களும், அரசாங்கத்தால் நிறு

வப்பட்ட கடைகளும் எவர்களுக்குப் பர
தினப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன? (ஆ) அவர்க
ளொவ்வொருவரும் மாத மொன்றுக்குக்
கொடுக்கவேண்டிய வாடகை எவ்வளவு? (இ)
அவர்களுள், வாடகைப் பாக்கித்தொகை
செலுத்த வேண்டியுள்ளோர் எத்தனை பேர்?
அவர்களொவ்வொருவரிடமிருந்தும் வரவேண்
டியுள்ள தொகைகள் எவ்வளவு?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs: (a) Who are the persons to whom garage sites and Government built shops have been alienated in Stage I of the New Town, Anuradhapura? (b) What is the rent payable by each allottee per month? (c) How many of them are in arrears of rent, and what are the amounts outstanding from each person?

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ටෙස්තාමායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

(a) The lists are being tabled.*
(b) and (c). A statement is being tabled.*

පොතතේගම, විජේපුර හා වන්නි නම්
මෑන්තාව: අල්ලාගෙන සිටින රජයේ
ඉඩම් සඳහා බලපත්‍ර

பொத்தனேகம், விஜேபுர, வன்னி தம்மனேவா :
குடியேறியுள்ள முடிக்குரிய காணிகளுக்கு
அநுமதிப் பத்திரம்

POTANEGAMA, VIJEPURA AND WANNI
TAMMANEWA: PERMITS FOR CROWN LAND
OCCUPIED

6. රත්නාගල මය.

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க)
(Mr. Ratnayake)

අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය සහ රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයට ඇතුළත් පොතතෝගම, විජේපුර හා වත්ති තම්මින්නාව යන ගම්වල ඇති

* Lists and statement tabled appear at the end of this Day's proceedings as Appendix I.

[රත් නායක මයා]

රජයේ ඉඩම්වල, මිනිසුන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් බලපත්‍ර නොමැතිව අවුරුදු ගණනක් පදිංචිව සිටින බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඔවුන්ගේ නම් සහ අල්ලාගෙන සිටින ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණ මොනවාද? (ඉ) මෙම ඉඩම් වලට බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමට ඇති ප්‍රමාදය කුමක්ද? (ඊ) මෙම ඉඩම්වලට වහාම බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමට එතුමා වගබලා ගන්නවාද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) அநுராதபுரப் பாதுகாப்புச் சபை யின் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட பொத்தனேகம, விஜே புர, வன்னி-தம்மனேவா ஆகிய இடங்களி லுள்ள முடிக்குரிய காணிகளில் மிகப் பெருந் தொகையானோர் அனுமதியின்றி வருடங்கணக் காக வதிகின்றார்களென்பதை அவர் அறி வாரா : (ஆ) அவ்வாறு வதிபவர்களின் பெயர் களையும், அவர்களால் உடமையாக்கப் பட் டுள்ள நிலப்பரப்பின் தொகையையும், அவர் தெரிவிப்பாரா ? (இ) இக்காணிகளுக்கு அனு மதிப்பத்திரங்கள் வழங்குவதிலுள்ள தாமத மென்ன ? (ஈ) இக்காணிகளுக்கு உடனடியாக அனுமதிப்பத்திரங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதற்கு அவர் வகை செய்வாரா ?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs and Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs: (a) Is he aware that a large number of persons have been in occupation of Crown Land for many years at Potanegama, Vijepura and WanniTammanewa falling within the Anuradhapura Preservation Board area without permits? (b) What are their names and extents occupied by them? (c) What is the delay in issuing permits to these lands? (d) Will he see that permits are issued to these lands immediately?

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ටෙස් නානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

(a) Yes. (b) A statement is tabled.*
(c) Action is being taken by the board to issue these permits in

* The statement tabled appears at the end of this Day's proceedings as Appendix II.

consultation with the board lawyer, who has been entrusted with the drafting of the necessary forms. (d) As soon as the necessary forms are ready, these occupants will be summoned for inquiry and permits as required will be issued.

රත්නායක මයෝ.

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

Will those persons who received land in Wijepura be entitled to the subsidy paid by the Land Commissioner as in the case of those to whom he issues permits under the Land Development Ordinance?

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ජෙප් තානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

These people were in occupation without permits, on their own.

රත්නායක මයෝ.

(திரு. ரத்னையக்க)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

These are people who were victims of the 1957 floods and this is a settlement created chiefly for these people. After the Anuradhapura Preservation Board was formed, they ceased to come under the government agent so that they were not entitled to the subsidy paid by the Land Commissioner's Department. Now that we are issuing permits could that also be extended to them?

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ටෙස් නානායක

(கௌரவ டப்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We will look into the matter.

කොටහේනේ (නිල් විදියේ) සිංහල
ප්‍රාථමික පාසැල

கொட்டாஞ்சேனை (நில் வீதி) சிங்கள ஆரம்பப்
பாடசாலை

KOTAHENA (GREEN STREET) SINHALA
PRIMARY SCHOOL

12. කෙනමන් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කොට
සේතේ (නිල් විදියේ) සිංහල ප්‍රාථමික

உலக பித்திர

உலக பித்திர

பாசுலே நவ ஸ்கூல்களில் வசதி கிடைக்காத அந்நேரத்தில் பித்திர கட்டிடம் கட்டித் தர அரசு உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா? (அ) இல்லாவிட்டால் அதை எப்போது கட்ட திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்? (ஆ) அதை எப்போது கட்ட திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்? (இ) அதை எப்போது கட்ட திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்? (ஈ) அதை எப்போது கட்ட திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்? (உ) அதை எப்போது கட்ட திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கொட்டாஞ்சேனை (நீலகிரி) சிங்கள ஆரம்ப பாடசாலையின் புதுக் கட்டிடங்களுக்கு போடப்பட்ட கம்பிகளும் ஏனைய மின்சாரத் தொடர்புகளும் பூர்த்தியாக கப்பலில்லை என்பதையும் அதன் விளைவாய் இப்பாடசாலையில் இருநேர வகுப்புகளுக்கும் சமூகமளிக்கும் இரண்டாயிரத்துக்கு மேற்பட்ட பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அதிக அசௌகரியம் ஏற்படுகிறதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்வேலையைப் பூர்த்திசெய்வதற்கென 4,500 ரூபாய்க்கான மதிப்பீட்டொன்று தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கீகரிக்கப்படுவதற்கிருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) மேலும் காலதாமதமின்றி இவ்வேலை பொறுப்பேற்கப்படுவதற்கு அவர் வகைசெய்வாரா? (ஈ) இவ்வேலையில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that the wiring and other electrical connections to the new premises of the Kotahena (Green Street) Sinhala Primary School have not been completed, with the result that there is considerable inconvenience to over 2,000 children who attend the two sessions at this School? (b) Is he further aware that an estimate for Rs. 4,500 has been prepared to complete this work and awaits sanction? (c) Will he see that this work is undertaken without delay? (d) If not, why?

ஸ்தான் பித்திர இலா. (அமைச்சர் பாசுலே கட்டிடம்)

(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய—கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) This will be undertaken as soon as possible according to the availability of funds. (d) Does not arise.

கேள்வி இலா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Are we to understand that funds are not available? Have not funds already been allocated?

பித்திர இலா.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

Funds have not been allocated.

கேள்வி இலா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Will the hon. Parliamentary Secretary please impress upon the Minister the importance of getting funds as early as possible? It is a small sum of money, and about 2,000 children have been put into distress.

பித்திர இலா.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

I will do that.

நிர்வாக ரூபாய் பித்திர

உண்மையான இலங்கைப் பிரஜைகள்

BONA FIDE CEYLON CITIZENS

13. சீமன் ரசிக் பரித்

(ஸ்ரீமான் ரசிக் பரித்)

(Sir Razik Fareed)

அலுவலகம் கலாச்சாரத் துறை மற்றும் பித்திர இலா. (அமைச்சர் பாசுலே கட்டிடம்)

වංචික පිළිතුරු

වෙළුනු පිළිතුරු

[ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ ରାମାୟଣ ଫଳସିଦ୍ଧି]

ඇසු ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) නිර්ව්‍යාජ ලාංකික පුරවැසියන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ පුරවැසිකම් ඔප්පු කිරීමේදී මුහුණ පෑමට සිදුවන අපහසුකම් විමර්ශනය කිරීම සඳහා 1964 ජූලි මාස 11 වැනි දින පත් කරන ලද කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? (ආ) දෙමළ, මුස්ලිම්, මැලේ හා බර්ගර්වරුන් වැනි සුළු ජාතීන්ගේ දුක් කරදර සැහැල්ලු කිරීම සඳහාත් මෙම වාර්තාවේ වටිනා කරුණු හා යෝජනා තිබෙන නිසාත් එය සැසි වාර්තාවක් ලෙස එතුමා පළ කරනවාද? (ඉ) නිර්දේශයන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නේ කවදාද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரையும், பாதுகாப்பு வெளி விவகார அமைச்சரையும், திட்டமிடல், பொரு ளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரையும் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) உண்மையான இலங்கைப் பிரசை கள் தங்கள் குடியுரிமையை நிரூபிப்பதில் அனுபவிக்கின்ற கஷ்டங்கள் சம்பந்தமாக துண்ணாய்வு நடாத்துவதற்கென 1964, செப் தம்பர் 11 ஆம் தேதி நியமிக்கப்பட்ட குழு வினது அறிக்கையை அவர் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா? (ஆ) தமிழர்கள், சோனகர்கள், மலாய்க்காரர் கள், பறங்கியர்கள் ஆகிய சிறு பான்மைச் சமூகத்தினர்களின் துன்பங்களை நீக்குவதற் கான பல முக்கிய தரவுகளும், ஆலோசனை களும் இவ்வறிக்கையில் அடங்கியுள்ளமை யினால் இதனை அவர் ஒரு பருவப்பத்திரமாக வும் வெளியிடுவாரா? (இ) இச்சிபார்சுகள் எப்பொழுது செயற்படுத்தப்படும்?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs and Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs : (a) Will he table the Report of the Committee appointed on 11th September, 1964, to investigate the difficulties experienced by bona fide Ceylon Citizens in proving their Citizenship? (b) Will he also publish as a Sessional Paper this Report as it contains many valuable data and suggestions to relieve the sufferings of the minority communities, viz., Tamils, Moors, Malays and Burghers? (c) When will the recommendations be implemented?

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ටෙස්තාමායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) The recommendations made by the committee are under examination.

වෙලන්ගල්ලේ විවිධ භේවා සම්ප්‍රදාය
සම්ප්‍රදාය

பலநோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கம், வெலங்கல்லை

MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
WELANGALLA

1. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (සච්ඡන්දනොට—ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසෝකර මයා. —දෙහිඔව්ව—වෙනුවට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டிபாத்
தோட்டை—திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர—
தெகியோலிற்ற—சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota—on behalf of Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera—Dehiawita)

විනිසින හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) වෙලන්ගල්ලේ සීමා සහිත විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිතියේ බැංකු කැලි සංඛ්‍යාවක් නැති වූ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මෙම නැතිවීම ගැන සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට වාර්තා කර තිබෙන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මෙම බැංකු කැලිවල වටිනාකම කොපමණද? (ඊ) මෙම මුදල අත්හැර දැමීමට ක්‍රියා කර ගෙන යන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) මෙම සමිතියට ලැබිය යුතු සියලුම මුදල් දැනට සිටින කළමනාකරු ගෙන් අයකර ගැනීමට එතුමා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියෝග කරනවාද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) வெலங்கல்ல பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம், விமிதெட்டில் மின்கலங்கள் காணாமற் போயின என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவை காணாமற் போனதைப் பற்றிக் கூட்டுறவுத் திணைக்களத்திற்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இம்மின்கலங்களின் பெறுமதி யாது? (ஈ) இத்தொகையை நீக்கிவிடுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகின்றது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) தற்போதைய மனேஜரிடமிருந்து இச்சங்கத்திற்குச் சேரவேண்டிய பணம் முழுவதையும் அறவிடும்படி திணைக்களத்திற்கு அவர் கட்டளை

වංචික පිළිතුරු

ପାଣିକା ଡିଫ୍ରହ୍ନରୁ

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that there was a loss of battery cells at the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Ltd., Welangalla? (b) Is he aware that this loss has been reported to the Co-operative Department? (c) What is the value of these battery cells? (d) Is he aware that action is being taken to waive this amount? (e) Will he order the Department to recover all the money due to the society from the present Manager?

එස්. එ. පීරිස් මයා. (වැණිජ හා වෙළඳ
ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்—வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

(අ) බැටරි කැලී නැතිවීමක් සිදු වී නැත.
(ආ) නැත. (ඉ) පැන නොනඟී. (ඊ.) පැන
නොනඟී. (උ) දූතට සිටින කළමනාකරු
ගේ අයවීමට ඇති සියලුම මුදල් 65.9.15. ට
පෙර අය නුනොත් ඔහුව තවදුරටත්
සේවයේ තබා නොගැනීමටත්, අයවීමට
ඇති ඉතිරි මුදල් නීති මගින් අය කිරීම
ටත් සම්බන්ධ නියෝග කර ඇත.

‘අංගනට්ඨිකම’—පල්ලෙබාහන පාර, දැරණිය
 ෨෭

அன்றெற்றிகம—பஹுளபாகே வீதி, தெரணியகலை

ANHETTIGAMA-PALLEBAGE ROAD,
DERANIYAGALA

2. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (සී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා. වෙනුවට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—திரு. டி. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—on behalf of
Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම් ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) දැරණිය
ගල ගම්කාරිය සභාව මගින් නඩත්තු කරනු
ලබන අංගෙට්ටිගම-පල්ලේබාගෙ පාර
වාහන ගමනා ගමනය සඳහා සුදුසු තැනි බව
එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ආ) කිරිඟේන, මඩවල,
උඩබාගෙ හා පල්ලේබාගෙ ගම්වලට යාමට
ඇති එකම මාර්ගය මෙය බව එතුමා දන්න
වාද ? (ඉ) මෙම ගම්කාරිය සභාවට මේ පාර

දිගුණ කිරීමට නොහැකි බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) එසේ හෙයින්, මෙම ගම්කාරිය සභාවට මේ පාර දිගුණ කිරීමට හැකි වන පරිදි එතුමා අමතර ආධාර මුදලක් මෙම ගම්කාරිය සභාවට ලබා දෙනවාද? (උ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) தெரணிய கலைக் கிராமச்சங்கத்தின்கீழுள்ள அன்ஹெற்றி கம-பள்ளபாகே பாதை வாகன்னப் போக்கு வரத்துக்குத் தகுதியற்றதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) கிரிஹேன, மடவகோ, உட பாதே, பள்ளபாதே ஆகிய கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்லும் ஒரேயொரு பிரதான பாதை இது தானென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இக் கிராமச்சங்கம் இப்பாதையைத் திருத்து வதற்கு முடியாத நிலையிலுள்ளதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) ஆகவே, இப்பாதை யைத் திருத்துமுகமாக இக்கிராமச்சங்கத் திற்கு மேலதிக நன்கொடையொன்றை அவர் ஒதுக்குவாரா? (உ) ஆமெனில், எப்பொழுது? அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government: (a) Is he aware that the Anhettigama-Pallebage road maintained by the Village Committee, Deraniyagala, is not suitable for vehicular traffic? (b) Is he aware that this is the only approach road to Kirihena, Madawala, Udabage and Pallabage villages? (c) Is he aware that this village committee is not in a position to improve this road? (d) Will he, therefore, allocate an additional grant to this village committee to enable it to improve this road? (e) If so, when, and if not, why?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මයා. (පළාත් පාලන
ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாசு—உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

(a) The V. C., Deraniyagala, does not maintain a road by this name. (b) Does not arise. (c) Does not arise. (d) Does not arise. (e) Does not arise.

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
 (කලාභිති භූ. භූ. පෙරේරා)
 (Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then who maintains this road? There is a road, the Annettigama-Pallebage road. It must be maintained by the V. C. I know this road. It may be that there is a difference in the name or something like that.

ප්‍රථම ධාරිතා මය.

(திரு. பிரேமதாசு)
(Mr. Premadasa)

If so, the hon. Member must give us the correct name of the road.

ஸ்டாலின், லீ. பெரேரா
 (கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
 (Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is a village, Anhettigama. I cannot think of anybody except the V. C. maintaining this road.

ප්‍රේමදාස මයා.

(திரு. பிரேமதாச)
(Mr. Premadasa)

I shall look into the matter.

සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව : විශ්‍රාම ලත්
 වෛද්‍යවරුන් නැවතත් සේවයට බඳවා
 ගැනීම

சுகாதாரத் திணைக்களம் : இளைப்பாறிய வைத்திய உத்தியோகத்தர்களை மீண்டும் வேலையில் அமர்த்தல்

HEALTH DEPARTMENT: RE-EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICERS

3. ආවාදීය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා, වෙනුවට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—திரு. டி.
பி. ஆர். வீரசேக்கர சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—on behalf of
Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
 (අ) විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයයෙන් සමත්වන
 වෛද්‍යවාර්ගවරුන් සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්ත
 මේන්තුවට අවශ්‍ය වෛද්‍යවරුන්ගේ
 ගණන පිරවීම සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් නැද්ද?
 (ආ) එසේ නම්, විශ්‍රාම ගත් වෛද්‍ය නිල
 ධාරීන් නැවතත් සේවයට බඳවා ගන්නේ
 මන්ද? (ඉ) දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින්
 විශ්‍රාම ගිය වෛද්‍යවරුන් යළි දෙපාර්ත

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

නැවත සේවයට බඳවා ගෙන තිබේද ? (ඊ)
සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මේ අපූර්ව
ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙල වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය සී. පී.
ජයසිංහ මහතාට දැක්වන ලද විශේෂ සැල
කිල්ල නිසාද ?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) சுகாதாரத் திணைக்களத்தின் ஊழியர் கோப்பை நிரப்புவதற்கு பல்கலைக் கழகத்திலிருந்து பயிற்சிபெற்று வெளிவரும் வைத்தியர்கள் போதாதா? (ஆ) ஆமெனில், இளைப்பாறிய வைத்திய உத்தியோகத்தர்களை மீளவும் வேலைக்கு அமர்த்துவது அவசியமா? (இ) திணைக்களத்தினால் தற்பொழுது எத்தனை இளைப்பாறிய வைத்தியர்கள் மீள வேலைக் கமர்த்தப்பட்டுள்ளனர்? (ஈ) டொக்டர் ஜய சேகராவின் விடயத்தில் சுகாதாரத் திணைக்களம் விசித்திரமான முறையில் நடந்துகொள்வதற்கு அவர் மீது கொண்டுள்ள சிறப்பான அக்கறைதான் காரணமா?

asked the Minister of Health: (a) Are not the doctors passing out from the University sufficient to fill the cadre of the Health Department? (b) If so, why is it necessary to re-employ retired medical officers? (c) How many retired doctors are at present re-employed by the Department? (d) Is the strange conduct of the Health Department regarding Dr. C. P. Jayasinghe due to any special interest shown in him?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන (සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමති).

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன—சுகாதார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena—
Minister of Health)

(a) Yes. (b) No retired medical officers are now being considered for re-employment. (c) Four. They will cease to be employed when their present term of re-employment is over. (d) Dr. Jayasinghe was transferred to Kegalla on the orders of the previous Minister, and when the present Government came into power, like all other political transfers this was reversed and Dr. Jayasinghe was transferred back to Kahawatte. His services have since been terminated.

වංචික පිළිතුරු

අධ්‍යාපන සුදුසුකම්

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ඩී. රණසිංහ ... | ... අධ්‍යාපන සුදුසුකම් සඳහන් කර නැත |
| 2. සී. ඒ. ඩී. ඉණවර්ධන ... | ... අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ විභාගය) |
| 3. ඒ. ඇම්. එල්. බී. අබේකෝන් ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (සිංහල) |
| 4. ඒ. ස්ටැනින්ලෝස් ... | ... විශ්ව විද්‍යාල ප්‍රවේශ සහ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (දෙමළ) |
| 5. ආර්. බී. එදිරිසිංහ ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (සිංහල හා ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 6. වයි. එම්. සමරසිංහ ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය |
| 7. එච්. බී. විජේසුන්දර ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය |
| 8. කේ. ජයසිංහ ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (සිංහල හා ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 9. කේ. මුතුබණ්ඩා ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (සිංහල) |
| 10. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. සේනාධීර ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය |
| 11. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. උපනන්ද ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය |
| 12. එස්. ටී. පී. ඒ. සේනාරත්න ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 13. පී. ජිනදාස ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය (සිංහල) |
| 14. ඇස්. ඇම්. ඇම්. සහබදීන් ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය |
| 15. පී. සිරිවර්ධන ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය |
| 16. ඊ. රණතුංග ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය |
| 17. ඒ. ඉලංගකෝන් ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (සිංහල) |
| 18. ඇස්. පී. හේරන් ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය |
| 19. කේ. ටී. කේ. ද සිල්වා ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය |
| 20. එස්. එල්. කේ. ද සිල්වා ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය |
| 21. එස්. වික්‍රමසිංහ ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය |
| 22. එස්. තේවරාසා ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය (දෙමළ) |
| 23. කේ. ඩබ්ලිව් සමරසිංහ ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය |
| 24. එල්. ජේ. ප්‍රනාන්දු ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය |
| 25. ජී. ඩී. ජිනදාස ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය (සිංහල) |
| 26. කේ. ඇස්. රාජගුරු ... | ... පුහුණු ගුරු සහතිකය |
| 27. ජී. එල්. දයානන්ද ... | ... අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 28. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. වික්‍රමසිංහ ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි)
අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර විභාගය (සිංහල) |
| 29. පී. නඩරාජා ... | ... ඊ. ඇස්. එල්. සී. |
| 30. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. විමලදාස ජයසිංහ ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (සිංහල) |
| 31. ඒ. ඇස්. ලියනගේ ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 32. ටී. පී. අබේදාස ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය (සිංහල) |
| 33. ඩබ්ලිව්. එච්. බී. ජේ. ද සිල්වා ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 34. එම්. ඒ. ඩී. පියසිරි ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 35. කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. සමරසිංහ ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 36. එම්. ඒ. එච්. මුණසිංහ ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (සිංහල හා ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 37. බී. ඒ. ජයසේන ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 38. එම්. පෙරේරා ... | ... ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨය (ඉංග්‍රීසි) |
| 39. ටී. ජේ. නානායක්කාර ... | ... කණිෂ්ඨය |

தலைமைகள்

1. டி. றணசிங்க .. கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை.
2. லீ. ஏ. டி. குணவர்தன .. கல்விப் பொதுச் சான்றிதழ் (உயர் நிலை)
3. ஏ. எம். எல். பி. அபேகோன .. இலங்கை மாநிலச் சான்றிதழ் (கிங்கனம்)

உலக பிழைப்பு

உலக பிழைப்பு

பெயர்

தலைமைகள்

4. எ. ஸ்ரானிஸ் லூஸ்	.. பல்கலைக்கழகப் பிரவேசம் (சி.பா.சா-தமிழ்)
5. ஆர். பி. எதிரிசிங்க ..	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலமும் சிங்களமும்)
6. எஸ். எம். சமரசிங்க	.. கல்விப் பொதுச் சான்றிதழ்
7. எச். பி. விஜயசுந்தர	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ்
8. கே. ஜயசிங்க ..	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலமும் சிங்களமும்)
9. கே. முத்துபண்டா ..	.. சி.பா.சா. (சிங்களம்)
10. டபிள்யூ. எம். சேனதீர	.. க.பொ.சா.
11. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. உப்பாநந்தா	.. சி.பா.சா.
12. எஸ். ரி. பி. ஏ. சேனாரத்ன	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்), க.பொ.சா. (சிங்களம்)
13. பி. ஜினதாச ..	.. க.பொ.சா. (சிங்களம்)
14. எஸ். எம். எம். சாப்தீன்	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ்
15. பி. சிறிவர்தன ..	.. சி.பா.சா.
16. ஈ. நணதுங்க ..	.. க.பொ.சா.
17. ஏ. இலங்ககோன ..	.. சி.பா.சா. (சிங்களம்)
18. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத் ..	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ்
19. கே. ரி. கே. த சில்வா	.. சி.பா.சா.
20. எஸ். எல். கே. த சில்வா	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ்
21. எஸ். விக்ரமசிங்க ..	.. க.பொ.சா.
22. எஸ். தேவராசா ..	.. க.பொ.சா. (தமிழ்)
23. கே. டபிள்யூ. சமரசிங்க	.. சி.பா.சா.
24. எஸ். ஜே. பெர்னாந்து	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ்
25. ஜி. டி. ஜினதாச ..	.. க.பொ.சா. (சிங்களம்)
26. கே. எஸ். இராஜகுரு	.. பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியர் சான்றிதழ்
27. ஜி. எல். தயானந்தா	.. க.பொ.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்)
28. எச். டபிள்யூ. விக்ரமதிஸ்க	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்), க.பொ.சா. (சிங்களம்)
29. பி. நடராசா ..	.. ஈ.எஸ்.ஐ.வீ.
30. எச். டபிள்யூ. எம். விமலதாச ஜயசிங்க	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்)
31. ஏ. எஸ். லியனகே ..	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ் (ஆங்கிலம்)
32. ரி. பி. அபேதாச ..	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ் (சிங்களம்)
33. டபிள்யூ. எச். பி. த சில்வா	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்)
34. எம். ஏ. டி. பியசிறி	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்)
35. கே. டபிள்யூ. சமரசிங்க	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்)
36. எம். ஏ. எச். முனசிங்க	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலமும் சிங்களமும்)
37. பி. ஏ. ஜயசேன ..	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்)
38. எம். பெரேரா ..	.. சி.பா.சா. (ஆங்கிலம்)
39. ரி. ஜே. நாணயக்கார	.. கனிஷ்ட பாடசாலைச் சான்றிதழ்

Name

Qualifications

1. D. Ranasinghe ..	.. Not mentioned
2. C. A. D. Gunawardena	.. G. C. E. (Advanced Level)
3. A. M. L. D. Abeykoon	.. S. S. C. (Sinhala)
4. A. Stanis Loas ..	.. University Entrance, S. S. C. (Tamil)
5. R. B. Edirisinghe	.. S. S. C. (English and Sinhalese)

මානව පිළිතුරු

Name

මානව පිළිතුරු

Qualifications

6.	Y. M. Samarasinghe	..	..	G. C. E.
7.	H. B. Wijesundera	..	..	J. S. C.
8.	K. Jayasinghe	..	..	S. S. C. (Sinhalese and English)
9.	K. Mutubanda	..	..	S. S. C. (Sinhalese)
10.	W. M. Senadeera	..	..	G. C. E.
11.	W. A. Upananda	..	..	S. S. C.
12.	S. T. P. A. Senaratne	..	..	S. S. C. (English) and G. C. E. (Sinhalese)
13.	P. Jinadasa	..	..	G. C. E. (Sinhalese)
14.	S. M. M. Shabdeen	..	..	J. S. C.
15.	P. Siriwardena	..	..	S. S. C.
16.	E. Ranatunge	..	..	G. C. E.
17.	A. Illangakoon	..	..	S. S. C. (Sinhalese)
18.	S. P. Herath	..	..	J. S. C.
19.	K. T. K. de Silva	..	..	S. S. C.
20.	S. L. K. de Silva	..	..	J. S. C.
21.	S. Wickramasinghe	..	..	G. C. E.
22.	S. Thewarasa	..	..	G. C. E. (Tamil)
23.	K. W. Samarasinghe	..	..	S. S. C.
24.	L. J. Fernando	..	..	J. S. C.
25.	G. D. Jinadasa	..	..	G. C. E. (Sinhalese)
26.	K. S. Rajaguru	..	..	Trained Teacher's Certificate
27.	G. L. Dayananda	..	..	G. C. E. (English)
28.	H. M. Wickramatilaka	..	..	S. S. C. (English) and G. C. E. (Sinhalese)
29.	P. Nadarajah	..	..	E. S. L. C.
30.	H. W. M. Wimaladasa Jayasinghe	..	..	S. S. C. (Sinhalese)
31.	A. S. Liyanage	..	..	J. S. C. (English)
32.	T. P. Abeydasa	..	..	J. S. C. (Sinhalese)
33.	W. H. B. de Silva	..	..	S. S. C. (English)
34.	M. A. D. Piyasiri	..	..	S. S. C. (English)
35.	K. W. Samarasinghe	..	..	S. S. C. (English)
36.	M. A. H. Munasinghe	..	..	S. S. C. (English) and (Sinhalese)
37.	B. A. Jayasena	..	..	S. S. C. (English)
38.	M. Perera	..	..	S. S. C. (English)
39.	T. J. Nanayakkara	..	..	J. S. C.

ගුරුවරුන්ට වැටුප් සහිත අධ්‍යයන නිවාඩු දීම

ஆசிரியர்கள்: சம்பளத்துடன் கூடிய படிப்பு விடுமுறை

TEACHERS: GRANTING OF STUDY LEAVE WITH PAY

8. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (එල් සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.—බලපිටිය—වෙනුවට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—எல். சி. த சில்வா, சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—on behalf of Mr. L. C. de Silva—Balapitiya)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) (i) දැනට පවත්නා නීති අනුව ගුරුවරුන්ට,

වැටුප් සහිත අධ්‍යයන නිවාඩු දෙවැනි වරට දෙනු ලබන්නේ සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ම අවුරුදු අටම සේවය කළ විට පමණක් බවත්; (ii) පුහුණුවීමෙන් පසු නියමිත කාල සීමාව සේවය කර තැනි නිසාම විශ්ව විද්‍යාලවලට ඇතුළත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා තෝරා ගනු ලැබූ පුහුණු ගුරුවරුන් ගණනාවකට වැටුප් සහිත නිවාඩු ලබා ගැනීමට නොහැකි වී තිබෙන බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එසේ හෙයින්, මුල් බැඳුම්කරය අනුව ඉතිරි කාල සීමාව තුළ හා තවත් අට අවුරුදු කාලයක් රජය යටතේ

உலக பிழை

சேலம் கிராமப் பேரவையின் தீர்மானம் கீழ்க் கொண்டு, உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (i) தற்போது நடைமுறையிலுள்ள விதிகளின் பிரகாரம், எட்டு முழு வருடங்கள் கடைமையாற்றியிருந்தால் மாத்திரமே ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இரண்டாவது முறையாகச் சம்பளத்துடன் கூடிய படிப்பு வீவு வழங்கப்படுகின்றதென்பதையும்; (ii) அவர்களின் பயிற்சி முடிவடைந்ததும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட கால எல்லை வரை கடைமையாற்றவில்லை என்ற ஒரே காரணத்திற்காகப் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களில் அனுமதி பெறுவதற்கெனத் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட அநேக பயிற்றப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பளத்துடன் கூடிய வீவைப் பெற முடியாதிருக்கின்றனரென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) ஆகவே, முதலாவது ஒப்பந்தத்தின் மூலம் மிகுதிக் காலத்திற்கும், மேலும் 8 வருடங்களுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் செவை செய்வதற்கு அவர்கள் வாக்குறுதி அளிக்கும் பட்சத்தில், அதற்கமைவாகச் சம்பளத்துடன் கூடிய வீவு அவர்களுக்கு வழங்குவது பற்றி அவர் சிந்திப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that—(i) under the existing rules teachers are granted study leave with pay a second time only if they have served the full 8 years? (ii) several trained teachers who are selected for admission to the Universities are unable to obtain leave with pay solely because they had not served the specified period after the completion of their training? (b) Will he, therefore, consider granting them leave with pay subject to the condition that they give an undertaking to serve Government for the balance period on the first bond and a further 8 years?

சீயசூரியன் உலக.

(திரு. ஜயசூரியன்)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) (i) Yes. But if the undischarged period of the bond is only three months, the teacher is given full pay with study leave and the

உலக பிழை

undischarged period of the bond is added to the fresh bond. (ii) Yes. (b) No. Because the claims of those teachers who have never been granted full-pay study leave should be considered before the claims of those who have once been granted it and are asking for it the second time.

உலகப் பேரவையின் தீர்மானம் கீழ்க் கொண்டு, உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

திரு. யு. கே. பி. த சில்வா, கல்லோயா

அபிவிருத்திச்சபை உறுப்பினர்

MR. U. K. P. DE SILVA, MEMBER, G.O.D.B.

9. சீர்திருத்தப் பணிகள் (கி. ஏன். உலகப் பேரவையின் தீர்மானம் கீழ்க் கொண்டு, உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.)

(ஸ்ரீமான் ராசிக் பரீத்—திரு. சி. என். மதியழகம்—கொலன்ன—சார்பாக)

(Sir Razik Fareed—on behalf of Mr. C. N. Methew—Kolonna)

உலகப் பேரவையின் தீர்மானம் கீழ்க் கொண்டு, உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். (அ) உலகப் பேரவையின் தீர்மானம் கீழ்க் கொண்டு, உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். (ஆ) இச்சந்திப்பின் தேவை பற்றி அவருக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டதா? (இ) அவ்வாறாயின் அத்தேவை யாது?

காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்சக்தி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கல்லோயா அபிவிருத்திச்சபையின் உறுப்பினரான திரு. யு. கே. பி. த சில்வா அண்மையில் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவரைச் சந்தித்தாரா? (ஆ) இச்சந்திப்பின் தேவை பற்றி அவருக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டதா? (இ) அவ்வாறாயின் அத்தேவை யாது?

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) Did a Member of the Gal Oya Development Board, Mr. U. K. P. de Silva, recently meet the Leader of the Opposition? (b) Was he informed of the purpose of this visit? (c) If so, what was it?

உலகப் பேரவையின் தீர்மானம் கீழ்க் கொண்டு, உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

In regard to Question No. 9, this is some private visit made by somebody. How can the Minister answer that question?

உலக பிழை

உலக பிழை

கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

What is the objection that the hon. Member raises?

ஹாஸ்டல் உன். உன். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

My objection is that here particulars are being asked of a purely private visit. You will have to have somebody in the bathroom to find out what has happened.

ஹாஸ்டல் உன். உன். பெரேரா (உன். உன். பெரேரா) உன். உன். பெரேரா (உன். உன். பெரேரா) உன். உன். பெரேரா (உன். உன். பெரேரா) உன். உன். பெரேரா (உன். உன். பெரேரா)

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சராகும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

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

Was it in the bathroom?

ஹாஸ்டல் உன். உன். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know. I shall have something more to say after this.

கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The Question is on the Order Paper. I allow the Question to be asked. Will the Hon. Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power please answer the Question?

ஹாஸ்டல் உன். உன். பெரேரா

(கெளரவ ஜே. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. He told me that the Leader of the Opposition telephoned him and requested him to

meet her at her bungalow. (c) About permitting Mr. L. A. D. Gunasekera and Mr. Amarasinghe, who are employees of the Gal-Oya Development Board, to be retained in Colombo instead of being transferred to Amparai or Uda Walawe.

கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Will the Hon. Minister please repeat the Answer now that the Leader of the Opposition is here?

ஹாஸ்டல் உன். உன். பெரேரா

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No. She must be here in time.

ஹாஸ்டல் உன். உன். பெரேரா (உன். உன். பெரேரா)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாண்டி)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

The Minister was not very audible.

கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You can ask supplementary Questions?

கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Will the Hon. Minister have the courtesy to repeat the reply to that Question?

ஹாஸ்டல் உன். உன். பெரேரா

(கெளரவ ஜே. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Yes. (a) Yes. (b) Yes. He told me that the Leader of the Opposition telephoned him and requested him to meet her at her bungalow. (c) About permitting Mr. L. A. D. Gunasekera and Mr. Amarasinghe, who are employees of the Gal-Oya Development Board, to be retained in Colombo instead of being transferred to Amparai or Uda Walawe.

මං විකා පිටිතුරු

මාවිකා පිළිතුරු

උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලවල ඒකකයන්

உத்பாற் கந்தோர்கள் : இறுதிப்புள்ளிகள்

SUB-POST OFFICES : UNITS

10. ශ්‍රීමත් රසික් පටිච්ච (එම්. ඊ. එච්. මොහමඩ් අලි මයා.—මුතුර් පළමුවන මන්ත්‍රී—වෙනුවට)

(ஸ்ரீமான் றுசிக் பரீத்—ஜனாப் எம். ஈ. எச்.
முகம்மது அலி—முதூர் முதல் அங்கத்தவர்
சார்பாக)

(Sir Razik Fareed—on behalf of Mr. M. E. H. Mohamed Ali—First Mutur)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : පහත සඳහන්
උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලවල අලුත්ම එ්කක
යන් එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? කිත්
තියා, තොප්පුරි, පෙරියකිත්තියා, පෙරිය
පාලම්, වෙල්ලමනල්, කිලිවේඩ්ඩි, සෝම
පුර සහ ගන්නලාව.

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: கீழ்க்காணும் உப தபாற் கந்தோர்களினது இறுதிப் புள்ளிகள் என்னவென்பதை அவர் தெரிவிப்பாரா? — கிண்ணியா, தோப்பூர், பெரிய கிண்ணியா, பெரிய பாலம், வெள்ள மணல், கிளிவெட்டி, சோமாபுர, கந்தளாவ.

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications : Will he state the latest units of the following Sub-Post Offices : Kinnaya, Toppur, Periyakinniya, Periyapalam, Vellamanal, Kiliveddi, Somapura and Gantalawa ?

විජයපාල මැතිවිස මයා. (රජයේ වැඩ,
තාපල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමතිගේ
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

The Answer is as follows:

Office	Grade	Units
Kinniya	A	90161
Toppur	A	122768
Periyakinniya	B	14320
Perivapalam	C	6943
Vellamanal	C	6879
Kiliveddi	A	44668
Somapura	A	40695
Gantalawa	A	33958

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

මුතුර් ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ මුස්ලිම්
පාසැල්

முதூர் தேர்தற்றெருகுதி : முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகள்

MUTUR ELECTORATE : MUSLIM SCHOOLS

11. କ୍ରିତନ୍ତ' ଟକିଙ୍କ' ଫିଜିସି (ତୋହାଲେସି ଅଫି
ତୟା, ଚେନାବି)

(ஸ்ரீமான் ருசிக் பரீத்—ஜனாப் முகம்மது அலி சார்பாக)

(Sir Razik Fareed—on behalf of Mr. Mohamed Ali)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) මුතුර්
ජන්‍යදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ රජයේ මුස්ලිම්
පාසැල්වලට සිංහල ගුරුවරුන් නොමැති
බවත් ඔවුන් එම පාසැල්වල සිටීම ගැන
මුස්ලිම් දෙමාපියන් ඉතා කැමැත්තෙන්
සිටින බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මුස්
ලිම් පාසැල් කීයකට සිංහල ගුරුවරුන්
නැද්ද? මේ දක්වා ගුරුවරුන් පත් කර
නැත්තේ මන්ද? (ඉ) මුතුර් ජන්‍යදායක
කොට්ඨාශයේ සියලුම රජයේ මුස්ලිම්
පාසැල්වලට සිංහල ගුරුවරුන් පත් කිරීම
ට ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කර එසේ පත්
වීම් දීමේදී ප්‍රාදේශීය ඉල්ලුම්කරුවන්ට
විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් එතුමා දක්වනවාද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்கள் வேண்டுமென முஸ்லிம் பெற்றார்கள் அதிகம் விரும்புகின்ற போதிலுங்கூட மூதூர்த் தேர்தல் தொகுதியிலுள்ள அரசாங்க முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகளுள் பெரும்பாலானவற்றில் சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்கள் இல்லையென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்கள் இல்லாத முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகள் எத்தனை? இற்றை வரை ஆசிரியர்கள் எவரேனும் நியமிக்கப்படாததேன்? (இ) மூதூர்த் தேர்தல் தொகுதியிலுள்ள அரசாங்க முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகள் அனைத்திற்கும் சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களை நியமனம் செய்வதற்கு அவர் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? அவ்வாறு செய்கையில் உள்ளூர் விண்ணப்பதாரர்களுக்கு முன்னுரிமை அளிப்பது பற்றி அவர் சிந்திப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that most of the Government Muslim Schools within Mutur Electorate have no Sinhalese teachers although the Muslim parents are very keen

මානික පිළිතුරු

මැණික් සංස්ථාව: ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
පොද්ගලිකව කරුණු පැහැදිලි කිරීම

to have them? (b) How many Muslim schools have no Sinhalese teachers and why have no teachers been appointed so far? (c) Will he take immediate steps to appoint Sinhalese teachers for all Government Muslim schools within the Mutur electorate and when doing so will he consider giving preference to local applicants?

මානික් පියසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

(a) Yes. (b) Eighteen Muslim schools have no Sinhala teachers. They have not been appointed as there are not sufficient teachers. (c) Early steps would be taken to appoint Sinhalese teachers to the Government Muslim Schools in the Mutur electorate. The question of appointing those local applicants who would be successful at the examination to the schools of the area could be considered when appointments are to be made.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(දෙ මැද)

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க—
தொம்பே)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

Is it the policy of the Minister of Education to appoint Sinhala teachers to Muslim schools only or to any school that desires to have Sinhala teachers?

පියසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

To any school that desires to have Sinhala teachers.

මැණික් සංස්ථාව ආදිය පිළිබඳව
ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා විසින්
පොද්ගලිකව කරුණු පැහැදිලි
කිරීම

மாணிக்கக் கற்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் பற்றிய
கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேராவினது சொந்த
விளக்கம்

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY DR. N. M.
PERERA re GEM CORPORATION, ETC.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Sir, you will remember I craved your indulgence yesterday to make a personal explanation consequent on the Question raised by the hon. Member for Kolonna (Mr. C. N. Mathew). I desire to do so because the implications of this Question had some reflection on my conduct. I am sorry the Hon. Prime Minister is also involved in this matter—I do not know why—because he sent a letter to the Treasury. I am not going to read the whole letter.

There are two points. One is that the corporation was started after my visit to Hong Kong. This is the statement in the letter:

"It is stated that it was after this tour that Dr. Perera's proposed Gem Corporation was formed, and Mr. Weerasinghe was to be the seller for this corporation in Hong Kong and the Far East."

I do not know from where the Prime Minister got this information which is utterly false. The Gem Corporation was actually proposed here by me in the Budget proposals long before my visit to Hong Kong.

ගුරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Did I say, "That is so", or, "It is stated"? Probably on some representation to me—[Interruption]. I must inquire whether these facts are correct. When a matter is brought to my notice—

உருவம்: சுவாமிநாதன். எம். பெரேரா

பேர்தலைவர் கருத்து புகழ்விக்க

சுவாமிநாதன். எம். பெரேரா

(கவாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No, Sir. I just read it out:

"It is stated—"

உருவம்: சுவாமிநாதன்

(கவாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes. "It is stated".

சுவாமிநாதன். எம். பெரேரா

(கவாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

"—that it was after this tour that Dr. Perera's proposed Gem Corporation—"
[Interruption].

That is what I am saying. Therefore, I am correcting the wrong statement made in the letter of the Prime Minister.

உருவம்: சுவாமிநாதன்

(கவாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I did not say that.—[Interruption].

சுவாமிநாதன். எம். பெரேரா

(கவாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am also saying that the Prime Minister, by making this statement here, gives the impression that the Gem Corporation was started after my visit to Hong Kong. I am correcting that false impression, if he has it.

The second point is this. It would appear that Mr. Weerasinghe was appointed by me. Even the statement here in the supplementary Question is that Mr. Weerasinghe was appointed by me as Honorary Consul in Hong Kong. That is the impression that is left.—[Interruption]—because the Prime Minister in his statement says:

"He is now evading contact in spite of repeated attempts by Dr. Perera to get at him."

May I say this? Actually, this meeting with Mr. Weerasinghe and his being appointed Honorary Consul has nothing to do with me; that happened long before. All that I was

know is that after I came back Mr. Weerasinghe had offered to sell gems, and the proposal came not from me but from one Mr. Manamperi who was in the Treasury, and I have got the letter of his, which is dated 5.10.64—a minute that he put up to the Secretary to the Treasury:

"The stock of gems described in the annexed schedule is available in His Majesty's Customs. They were seized some time back and has been forfeited under Customs regulations and are now at the disposal of the Crown."

It is stated that I intervened in the sale of the gems and I prevented the sale of gems.—[Interruption] That is what I am trying to say—that I was not responsible for any such thing. As a matter of fact, I did not know anything about it until this minute came up to me:

"As discussed with you"—

says Mr. Manamperi,

"—if the Secretary to the Treasury and the Hon. Minister agree, we could release these gems to the Honorary Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong for disposal at that end as one of the first consignments of the proposed corporation."

According to that—I do not want to read the whole minute—the gems were released. The minute came up with the approval of the Economic Adviser, Dr. Kalegama, and was put up to me for my approval. I said:

"Yes, you must make a start sometime. This is a good opportunity. Please get whatever cover is necessary."

That is my minute. Consequent on that, the Secretary to the Treasury got the normal cover, got him to insure it, if I remember right, and also signed a bond, an agreement for the sale. The papers outside have been at me on this whole question as if I stole these gems. That was the impression that was made. It is most unfair that statements like that are read out. It is also unfair that, by his letter, the Prime Minister gave the impression that I was chasing after Mr. Weerasinghe. He speaks of "repeated attempts by Dr. N. M. Perera to get at him." It was the normal work of the

அவன் கையால்: உன். உம். பேரேர் பேரேர்
கடவுள் புகழே கிபி

Treasury to get at the man and the money in respect of which there was also a bond.

So I do want to state this, that it is very unusual for the conduct of a previous Minister or Member of this House to be questioned by way of a Question in this House. If that is being allowed, I think it should be allowed the other Members of this House as well. We too can put a large number of questions of this type.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Mr. Speaker, since the hon. Member mentioned my name in connection with this matter, I must say that I do not have the actual facts or the files with me now, but as may be ascertained from what was read, some representations must have been brought to my notice and I merely made the inquiry. I said, "it is stated"; I did not say that those statements are correct.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Prime Minister knows me well enough to have asked me whether it was true. He could have very well done it.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I could have.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Because there is an assumption here that I was really guilty of embezzling the money.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

No, not at all.

விசர்சன கெபிளன் பதன, 1965-66

—கடவுள் புகழே

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am very sorry about it.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

There is no intention of suggesting embezzlement whatsoever.

கேனமன் இய.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Or some other shady transaction.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

No shady transaction whatsoever. It was to find out whether the normal precautions have been taken.

கேனமன் இய.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Questions suggested that there had been some shady transaction.

அவர் உபநாயகர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not want to read the whole thing. I have got it here.

விசர்சன கெபிளன் பதன,

1965-66

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1965-66

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965-66

கடவுள் புகழே கடவுள் புகழே—[புறநாடு, 31.]

[கடவுள் புகழே கடவுள் புகழே]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது [தேர்ச்சி, 31 ஒக்டோபர்]

—[சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee—[Progress, 31st August].

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

விசேஷம் கெடுப்பைப் பற்றி, 1965-66

—காரைக்காலம்

18 வது சீர்திருத்தம்.—பேரவைத் தேர்தலுக்குப்

1 வது சீர்திருத்தம்.—காரைக்காலம் மன்றம் பற்றி, ரூ. 3,42,83,455

1 வது சீர்திருத்தம்.—பேரவைத் தேர்தலுக்குப்
ரூ. 1,69,36,137

தலைப்பு 18.—பொலீஸ்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூதிய
வேதனையும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூ. 3,42,83,455

2 வது தலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங்களும்
ரூபா 1,69,36,137

HEAD 18.—POLICE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 34,283,455

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and salaries,
Rs. 16,936,137

ஒத்திசைந்த காரைக்காலம் மன்றம்—[தேர்தலுக்கு
31] :

திருத்தம் எடுத்தியம்பப்பட்டது—[ஆகஸ்ட் 31] :

Amendment moved—[August 31] :

"That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10
in respect of sub-head 1, item "Inspector-
General of Police"— [காரைக்காலம் மன்றம், 31.
பேரவை]

புதிதாய் காரைக்காலம் மன்றம் ரூ.

வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பட்டது.

Question again proposed.

கேள்விகள் மீண்டும்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I do not want to take much time ;
we want to keep to the schedule
strictly. There are just two matters
regarding the Police Service. I wish
to endorse the appeal made by the
hon. Member for Colombo South
(Mr. Bernard Soysa) for the appoint-
ment of a police commission. We have
been discussing this matter in great
detail on the Floor of the House. I
myself do not think there is very
much point in a police commission
going into all the allegations that
have been made about police atro-
cities. I think there will be no end
to such a commission, but I have no
objection to it being included as a
term of reference. I think it is very
much more important that we have
a commission for the purposes stated,

namely, we have not had a commis-
sion for the entire period of indepen-
dence in Ceylon and it is high time
that the whole structure and setup of
the Police Force and the conditions
of police officers be investigated,
reported upon and reformed in the
light of Ceylon being an independent
country.

I remember that when Members
of the Government were in the Oppo-
sition, several of them supported this
request for a commission. Many
commissions have been appointed by
this Government. And may I say that
it is something worth while if a
proper police commission be set up.
I do urge that this matter be given
the most serious consideration.

I like to enlarge on one point
mentioned in passing by the hon.
Member for Colombo South, namely
the position of police drivers. I think
some action has been started on this
matter. There are about 600 drivers
and they have been the forgotten
men of the police force.

பி. எம். டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. எம். ஆர். டபஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Neither drivers nor policemen.

கேள்விகள் மீண்டும்.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

As the hon. Member for Dompe
said, they are neither drivers nor
policemen. They have a whole list of
wrongs for which they seek redress.
I think in the matter of salary scale,
they have been put on the salary
scale of recruit constables. Originally,
they were on the salary scale of
Rs. 870 to Rs. 1,032. Later on, the
minimum of their salary scale was
reduced to Rs. 750 and the maximum
was somewhat increased.

ஜி. எம். 10.39

Originally when they were taken
on they were graded as Constable,
First Class. Now they have been
put down to the grade of Recruit
Constable. Allowances for clean-
ing, maintenance, good conduct, etc.,

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

which are available to other members of the police force and which were originally available to the drivers have been taken away from them.

Originally they had only one efficiency bar to get through. Now they have four efficiency bars to get through. They are on duty 365 days in the year. They have no prospects of promotion. They are not entitled to even the 28 days' hospital leave that other members of the police force are entitled to.

Basically, what they are asking for is either to be regarded as police officers with the rank of constable or its equivalent or to be treated as drivers—Government drivers—and placed on the same salary scale as drivers in other Government departments.

They would like to be members of the police force—I do not know why—but they have a desire to be members of the police force, and I hope that will be granted to them.

Then, the question of their uniforms is a very urgent matter. I would like the Prime Minister to pay immediate attention to it because there have been so many complaints, and with some justification, in regard to the question of uniforms. The matter of their uniforms is also as indefinite as the status of the police drivers. There are the words "Police Driver" on their berets in English. There are the letters "P. D." followed by some number.

Any way, I do not wish to waste the time of this House. There is a whole list of representations, but the question of uniforms must be given immediate attention until you settle the bigger question of their salaries and so forth. However, I would like to urge again for serious consideration the proposal for a police commission.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

I should like to bring to the notice of hon. Members that according to the Schedule we have to finish Heads 14 to 20 by 2.30 P.M. We have come up to Head 17 and we are now on 18. —[Interruption].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Even if we do not discuss the others we will vote them out.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මහ.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

You will find, Sir, that the Opposition has co-operated in passing every single Bill in this House. The present Opposition has not delayed the Government by one split second.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

Their position has been as good as that of the Government. Both sides are very good.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මහ.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

No one can complain against the Opposition. It is a welcome departure from the practice of the previous Opposition.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make one or two points about the police service in regard to the votes now under discussion.

First and foremost, we should, generally, pay a tribute to the good work done by the police service—generally—in maintaining law and order in the country. There have, of course, been lapses—one does not speak of perfection—particularly round about the time of the last general elections. I think we in this

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ඉප්. ආර්. ඩයස් මණ්ඩලනායක මයා.]

House had occasion to raise a number of questions pertaining to what we thought were perfectly unjustified assaults, a degree of lawlessness which came upon the country. Perhaps these are the birth-pangs of a new Government, one does not know.

However, it is a welcome symptom that a lot of these troubles have now died down, and we would like to pay a compliment to the police services for this. But still for all, there are strands of unfinished business outstanding.

I remember in this House I myself raised a question pertaining to incidents that took place round about that time. One such incident was the case of the Hon. Prime Minister's tenant, Michael Baas, who was assaulted in the precincts of the Peliyagoda or Kelaniya police station, and I thought it was rather unfortunate that, merely because the police officers concerned did not know he happened to be the tenant of the Prime Minister although he was an S. L. F. P. supporter, he should have been assaulted.

I also remember the Prime Minister said that he would go into the matter and that he would certainly reply further. The Hon. Prime Minister was very courteous to me. He did reply to me. He wrote to me and told me what action he had taken. He said that the matter was receiving further consideration and a further reply would follow in due course.

I raised the matter again in Parliament thereafter, but the Hon. Prime Minister was not here. He was sick at the time. But now that he is completely restored, I would ask the Hon. Prime Minister kindly to look after his tenants better, to kindly see that Michael Baas is not going to be put in a worse position than the tenants of other people. After all, it should be a privilege to be the Prime Ministers's tenant even if you hold different political views. In the circumstances, some action is called for.

I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister that in other instances he has been extremely good and given us the necessary information or taken the necessary action. For instance, in regard to Wijeratne's case, which was taken up by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman), a prosecution is now pending. The point I am making is this. We should like to be kept informed specially in regard to cases we bring up. Besides the cases I referred to, there were other instances in Mawatagama and Kegalle which occurred round about this period.

What is important now is this: discipline has been restored by the police officers being made to realize—whatever their political enthusiasms are—that they cannot afford to run amok. I think the restoration of discipline is a good thing.

The second matter I wish to raise pertains to the C. I. D. Now, Sir, the C. I. D. is supposed to be a band of anonymous men; nobody is supposed to know who they are. I do think that these people must be shifted around a little because, unfortunately, we in the Opposition know practically all these people, and when they are asked to shadow us it creates some embarrassment when you see a friendly face outside our gates. Surely, there are sufficient people in the C. I. D. to shadow us who cannot at least be identified by us. A remarkable thing we often observe is, near the Anagarika Dharmapala statue on Turret Road there are friendly C. I. D. faces, well known to us. They are parked outside the gates of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Sometimes they stand under that statue for hours and hours. At least if you wish to maintain the prestige of your C. I. D. you must switch your men round and put in people whom we do not know. Some of them have difficulties when it rains. In fact, I brought this to the notice of the I. G. P. on an earlier occasion. I told him we are not objecting to these people standing at these places for hours on end. But they lose the

dignity of the C. I. D. ; they should at least have their self-respect safeguarded. When they are supposed to be on the job you should see that no one else knows it.

In regard to the C. I. D. there is one further point I wish to raise. I am aware that the C. I. D. sends in political reports. The C. I. D. has a political branch supposed to be functioning under a particular Superintendent of Police. It is very useful and very important that the Government should be fully acquainted with what is going on. Particularly if there are subversive activities in the country the Government, as a matter of duty to this House in preserving public security, is entitled to know, and I myself would never complain against the Government having such information. Unfortunately, during the last four years, our principal complaint was that whenever anything important happened the C. I. D. did not know it. Even of the attempted *coup d'etat*—which the Supreme Court found to be a fact—the C. I. D. was blissfully unaware. The I. G. P. did get some information at about 12 noon and some action came to be taken towards evening. Of course, at that time the I. G. P. was playing bridge and the D. I. G., C. I. D., was playing golf. Whatever sports they participate in, I do think that police officers owe a duty to the State to be fully informed.

The C. I. D. sends in a large number of reports. They used to send me reports when I was Parliamentary Secretary. They send most interesting reports. For example, before the Coalition they used to watch our friends and colleagues in the L. S. S. P. and the C. P. and they used to try to keep in touch with what was going on behind the closed doors of "Sri Kotha", and of the political activities of the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna, and they used to send these little reports of meetings which are said to have taken place. Sometimes they used to tell us who was present, what was said, and they used to come in the form of duplicates signed by the

I. G. P. Merely because they are signed by the I. G. P. we pay great respect to these documents, but I must say, when I actually studied these documents and went into them—I do not think I should disclose the contents of a single document because it is not a good thing to do. I do want to warn the Government that you must follow these documents with a pinch of salt. I say that for this reason, very often subordinate ranks in the C. I. D. whose duty it is to collect these so-called bits of political information, find that they have nothing to report on. It is the old practice, that a police constable feels he must put in a certain number of prosecutions to earn his promotions. Similarly, the C. I. D. officer seems to think that he must send in a certain number of reports to earn his promotions. It so happens, when they do not know what happened, you find fiction getting mixed up with facts. You find C. I. D. officers writing about incidents which could not possibly have occurred. Some of it is intrinsically weak. I suppose it is the limit of their political knowledge. I suppose because they think it is plausible, they write. Ultimately, we find in several instances the information we have got is not even plausible.

I took the trouble to back-track a little further in the days of the S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike Government in order to ascertain the nature of certain reports that had been sent. Of course, it was a different C. I. D. then. It was a C. I. D. which was changed by the conscious action of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Government. On checking through them I found incidents that never took place had been made the subject of C. I. D. reports. Therefore, I would like to ask the Members of this Government, in order to assess the value of the C. I. D. services, first of all to call for some of the reports in the period 1960-64. Look through the reports about the United National Party activities, and you will know for yourselves just exactly how valuable this service is. In other words, I am not asking you to disbelieve a single word about us—what

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ඊෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරතුංග මය.]

they are saying about us now—but I am asking you to check up, for instance, the things they wrote about you those days. Go into that particular matter. You have your own diaries, you know what took place better than anyone else, and you will find various things in those reports, facts which we discounted; facts we assumed incorrect merely because we knew you and did not accept the C. I. D. version merely because it was sent up by some young and anonymous ranker or sergeant or inspector on the look-out for promotions. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government, do not be unduly stampeded by rhetoric language, the inciting statements that you find in C. I. D. reports. They must be taken, as I said, with a pinch of salt.

The third matter I should like to raise is the question regarding police sergeants. There are some police sergeants in this country—I do not know whether you have any acquaintance with any of them, but certainly I have acquaintance with a few—who like to remain as police sergeants and do not like to be promoted as inspectors, and they like to remain in the same station. It is a remarkable thing, even if you offer to promote them, it is more profitable for them to remain sergeants. I rather think that that is one of the worst features of the police administration. However good a young inspector may be, however superior he may be, however much he may want to keep down the rate of crime and to be able to administer an area honestly and sincerely, not with any political motive, he will find himself hamstrung by these old and grizzly sergeants who like to remain there and fatten upon the people of the area.

I would ask the Hon. Prime Minister to give serious consideration to making a list of these police sergeants who have been for periods exceeding, shall we say, ten years in one station and transferring them if you really want to make an improvement. Of course, the Hon. Prime Minister might say, why did you

not do a thing like that? The answer to that is, we did try, but there is a remarkable force within the police service that resisted changes of that type. I do not know how it is done, but you will find right up to the highest echelons, all manner of reasons will be given as to why these transfers cannot be effected. It may be you will discover wives and children in all manner of difficulties; you will discover a hundred and fifty reasons why you cannot transfer them, but if you wish the police service to be really a live service, I think, these police sergeants who have been in one place for years and years must be moved around. I am not asking you to throw them out of the police service, but they must be moved out from the places where they have served for long periods. Surely, if they are fit they must be forced to accept the promotions or if they are not fit they must be transferred to other stations. If you really and sincerely wish to eliminate bribery and corruption that is one of the sore spots on which you have to put an urgent finger.

ප්‍ර.හ. 10.45

Sir, the next point I wish to deal with is the police service itself. No doubt it is a hard service, which calls upon those in the service to take prompt decisions, which requires officers and men of different scruples to be clean and honest in all their dealings and to behave with a certain amount of tact and humour. I must say that in the course of the last four years a good deal was done to achieve this object. The key place where recruitment occurs is the Police Training School and it is at the Police Training School that the police service is really made or broken.

From about 1960 onwards there has been a change and the change is substantially this: a large number of young people was drawn from the rural areas, from the rural schools. As a result young men from rural

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

schools are now entering the police service, unlike in the old days where young boys from particular schools had the chance. In those days they gave preference to the English educated young boys. Actually it was the ruling language, particularly in the police service. I am glad that a change has occurred in that in the years 1960 to 1964, and I sincerely hope that the Hon. Prime Minister will continue to effect further changes in this direction.

It is not a change of a communal character that I am talking about; I am not asking you to restrict it to any one language. Recruitment may be on the basis of all the languages. I must say that the young Tamil constables have done a magnificent job of work in Sinhalese areas and there is no communal or racial problem in the police service. I am proud of the fact that there is no racial problem between the police officers. The police force as a whole has done an excellent job and I am proud to say that the Tamil officers working in Sinhalese areas have done a better job in many respects than some of the Sinhalese officers. I make the plea that it is very necessary to maintain constant contact between the people and the police in the real sense of the word.

There are some officers at high level who do not appreciate these changes. I know that in 1960, one of the traditional arguments raised by the hon. Member for Kiriella was that if you happen to be an ancestor, how ever remote it may be, of a cattle thief, none of your descendants could ever join the police service; even if it was a maternal uncle or a great grand uncle, that was sufficient to disqualify you from joining the police service in 1960. We changed all that. I am grateful to the police department. I spoke to the I. G. P. last night and I hope he will not be fired for giving me the information. It was in June 1964.—[*interruption*]. Yes, the hon. Member for Kolonne (Mr. C. N. Mathew) might ask a question. I asked the Permanent Secretary also. It was in June 1964 that we made that change. We felt that unless the

young man himself was bad or had committed such an offence, he should not be punished for his father's sins. I think that occurs in the Gospel of St. Matthew. In the circumstances I do appeal to the Hon. Prime Minister to maintain these traditions and to ensure the standards of the police service by eliminating some of the worse horrors, particularly those sergeants who are irremovable as the rock of Gibraltar.

One last matter. It is a somewhat delicate matter. I hope to mention it in this House as I think it is a matter of public importance which deserves some little attention. Officers in the Police Service must be completely free to perform their duties in every place throughout the Island. There must be no restraint. Police officers under no circumstances should be told that they cannot enter upon such and such premises or into such and such a place. They cannot perform their duties if they are so restrained. It is extremely undesirable if any police officer is restrained by a court order from going into a particular place, and I think that kind of situation must be carefully examined whatever reasons are given. Of course, we must respect judgements and orders of the courts, but I do submit that no public servant particularly in the Police Service, should be placed under restraint, by injunction or otherwise.

I bring this to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister for his consideration. I do not wish to say more than that. It is not my intention or purpose to create embarrassment for anybody. But I do wish to point out the situation in which a public servant is placed when he is restrained in that way, and this is a matter that requires the careful consideration of the Prime Minister.

I would like to associate myself with the complaints of police constables employed as police drivers. They are having a very raw deal. I have myself agreed with the hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa), as he then was,

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

on the need for converting this hybrid group into either drivers or police constables. They get the benefits of neither. They get a frozen pay scale. They do not get the promotions available to constables or the prospects of the incremental scale of drivers. They are not regarded as fish or flesh or fowl or good red herring!

එම්. අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාර්කර් මයා.
(බේරුවල)

(ஜனாப் எம். அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்—
பேருவலை)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar—Beruwala)

They are a forgotten service.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

They are a forgotten service except when they happen to meet with a slight accident. When they do meet with an accident they are a hounded service! Should a police driver meet with a minor accident and get even a scratch on a police vehicle, he is treated as though he is the worst criminal in the world! That happens. My respectful submission is that these are matters for the Hon. Prime Minister's consideration, and it is my hope that he will attend to them all. I have no doubt that he will pay attention and heed to the remarks which we have made from the Opposition.

අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාර්කර් මයා.

(ஜனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

Sir, We have witnessed bouquets being delivered to the police force—and there were brickbats as well—from the Opposition. I take it that this is the opportune moment for us to express how deeply the Ceylonese people are grateful to the police force for the creditable manner in which they served their country at an hour when Ceylon was about to be buried in an awkward corner of history.

I know pressure was brought about and so many attempts were made to make the police force conduct themselves in the manner that certain people wanted. But fortunately for us we had at the helm of affairs a person of integrity, a person who was not prepared to pay pooja to politicians. Members of the police force have conducted themselves with the impartiality becoming of a force of that nature.

While paying that tribute to the police force, it is best that we knew what exactly is the position of the police force today. Much has been said by the hon. Members of the Opposition about their conditions of service and the sufferings that they are undergoing. Sir, if there is any service in this country which has suffered and is suffering, I think it is the police service. As regards their pay, they just get a pittance, not even sufficient to maintain themselves. And if there are—shall I say—black sheep in the force I think they are that because of the meagre pay they get. But on the whole it must be admitted—and I think it is accepted by everybody—that the honesty of the Ceylon Police Force is a matter of which this country can be proud.

A police constable has a very difficult job to perform. It is accepted by everybody that a constable has to work round the clock. At 6.30 in the morning he has to be on the parade ground; by 7 in the morning he has to attend classes and by 7.30 he has to be in the field doing patrol duty. You will therefore see that a police officer, particularly a police constable, has to do a difficult job. But I ask you: Is he being rewarded sufficiently for the job he does? We know that the payment he receives is the payment that an unskilled labourer receives. I think a conductor in the C.T.B. is paid very much better than a police constable. A conductor in the C.T.B. gets a salary almost equal to that of a police constable or even a little more, doing an eight-hour day. If he continues beyond eight hours he can claim overtime payment. It

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

is common knowledge that most of these conductors today earn round about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. A C.T.B. driver makes a minimum of Rs. 250 a month and there are drivers who work overtime and draw emoluments to the tune of Rs. 750 a month including allowances.

But police officers perform a 24-hour service. Is it not just and proper that they should be adequately remunerated for the job of work they do? I would request the Hon. Prime Minister to see to it that these police officers are adequately paid.

Members of the police force have to be on duty almost 24 hours a day. But let us consider the question of housing for them. I think an hon. Member of the Opposition pointed out that if ever police officers resorted to corrupt practices they were prompted to do so by reason of their having to be at the mercy of rapacious landlords and even money-lenders who lend them money. This is granted. We must therefore chalk out a plan by which we can provide quarters for all police officers. If we are starting any housing schemes we must begin by starting housing schemes for police officers. They must live close to the police stations to which they are attached. It must be made possible for them to maintain proper ethical standards in their conduct; and if we are to get the best from them it is nothing but proper that they must be provided with quarters near their places of work.

While speaking of quarters for police officers, I am reminded of the police stations in my constituency. I think over 75 per cent. or much more of the police stations in my constituency—and in the Kalutara District—are housed in rented premises and the landlords of these premises are not of the desirable sort. It is not strange or an uncommon thing in my area to find officers in charge of police stations collecting money from constables—whose salaries are small enough as it is—and others employed in those stations in order to find sufficient money to attend to the

colour-washing because they want to have their station clean when the A.S.P. or S.P. visits the area. Otherwise, there would of course be a black mark against the officer in charge and other personnel working there. For that reason I think it is time that the Government thought of providing Government quarters and have the police station in every district housed in them. I know it is not a difficult problem because in many of those areas there are Government lands, and it is only a question of building quarters. I think in the long run it would be better for the Government to put up quarters to be used as stations rather than go on paying exorbitant amounts as house rent for those quarters. That is a problem we find particularly in the Kalutara District.

ශ්‍රී. හා. 11

In regard to the strength of the police force, if we want to solve the unemployment problem, the best way to do it is to enlist more and more personnel for the police force in the same way as we enlist volunteers for the army.

We are grateful to the authorities concerned because they turn out men whose loyalty to the Government, whatever the party may be, had never been questioned. It must be admitted that while those who are now adorning the Opposition Benches were in power, they had a loyal police force. The hon. Fair Leader of the Opposition must admit that she had a very loyal police force. At the same time my Hon. Prime Minister will also admit that as much as they were loyal to the last Government, they are loyal to the present Government as well. I think we must recruit more and more so that we can have a trained force which would be loyal to the Government in power. The rate of crime is growing and the police are becoming more and more useful to the people and their services are needed. One way of helping the country is to expand the police force. While paying a tribute to the police force. I must say that there are certain shortcomings which we must see are corrected.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[බකිල් මාකර් මයා.]

The hon. Member for Rakwana (Mr. Kularatne) referred to the intelligence sheets. I hope the Hon. Prime Minister will see to it that that arrangement will go because if ever the police have fallen into disrepute it is because of similar methods being allowed to go on.

Today we know quite a number of false cases are brought by the police. I think they are not sadists that way but in order to get promotions and rewards they are anxious to be recognized and for that purpose there are occasions, which I am personally aware of, where the police have now and then added certain facts, subtracted certain facts and at the same time concocted certain matters in order to see that they get their rewards or promotions. While paying a tribute to the police, I think we are well advised to see that those things are removed.

I think I will join some of those who said that a commission should be appointed immediately to go into the questions of the personnel, their comforts and conditions of service; the quarters provided; and what improvements must be made from the point of view of providing quarters to these people.

With that appeal, I wind up.

ඇස්. බී. යාලෙගම මයා. (රත්නොට)

(ත්‍රි. ග්. පී. ගාලෙගම—රත්නොට්ටා)
(Mr. S. B. Yalagama—Rattota)

සභාපතිතුමනි, මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ පොලීසිය සම්බන්ධව කරුණු ස්වල්පයක් කීමට මම අදහස් කරනවා. රත්නොට පොලීසියක් ආරම්භ කර දැනට අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් වෙනවා. එසේ වුවත් ඊට ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් නැතිකම නිසාත්, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට ස්ථිර වාසස්ථාන නැති නිසාත් විශාල කරදරයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. අවුරුදු කීපයකට පෙර රත්නොට නගරයෙන් ඇත ප්‍රදේශයකට පොලීසිය ගෙන ගියා. ප්‍රධාන නගරයෙන් ඇත ප්‍රදේශයකට පොලීසිය ගෙන ගියා නිසා මහජනයාත්, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ත් බොහෝ කරදරවලට පත් වෙනවා. දැන් පොලීසිය වෙනත් දිසාවකට

ගෙනයාම සඳහා ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් සොයනවා. පොලීසියට ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් නැතිකම නිසා මහජනයාට කරදර පැමිණෙන්නාක් මෙන් පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ටද නිවාස පහසුකම් නැතිකම නිසා බොහෝ කරදර පැමිණෙනවා.

පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට රත්නොට පොලීසිය සඳහා ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් සාදා දීමට බැරි නම් රත්නොට නගරයෙන් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් රජයට පවරා ගෙන එහි පොලීසිය තබන මෙන් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ කළොත් රත්නොට මහජනයාටත් පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ටත් මහත් සේවයක් වෙනවා. මේ පිළිබඳව ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කොට රත්නොට පොලීසිය සඳහා ස්ථිර ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ලබා දෙන ලෙසත්, එහි සිටින පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට නිවාස පහසුකම් ලබාදෙන ලෙසත් මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

බී. එච්. බණ්ඩාර මයා. (බදුල්ල)

(ත්‍රි. පී. ග්. පණ්ඩාරා—පාදුරා)
(Mr. B. H. Bandara—Badulla)

සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලීසිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මටත් කරුණු ස්වල්පයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තිබෙනවා. පළමුවෙන්ම කියන්න තිබෙන්නේ පොලීසියට ස්වකීය රාජකාරිය හරි හැටි කිරීමට බැරි අවස්ථා පැමිණීම ගැනයි. දේශපාලන ආභිලි ගැසීම නිසා පොලීසියට ස්වකීය රාජකාරිය හරිහැටි කිරීමට නොහැකි වූ අවස්ථාවක් ගැන මම කියන්නම්. මේ වැනි දේශපාලන ආභිලිගැසීම් නිසා අවංකව වැඩ කරන පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ රාජකාරිය හරිහැටි කිරීමට බැරි වන අතර, එසේ අවංකව වැඩ කිරීමටද ඔවුන්ට එපා වෙනවා. පසු ගිය මහ මැතිවරණයෙන් පසු මේ රජය පිහිටුවුවාට පසුව ඒ පිළිබඳව උදන් ඇතුළතම පිරිසක් නොයෙක් විදියේ දාමරික කම් හා කලකෝලාහල කරන්න පටන් ගත්තා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී බදුල්ලේ පොලීසියේ නිලධාරියා ස්වකීය රාජකාරිය හරි හැටි කිරීමට උත්සාහ කළා. ඒ දාමරිකයින් පොලීසියට ගෙන්වා ඔවුන්ට විරුද්ධව තීන්තානුකූලව කටයුතු කරන්න යන අවස්ථාවේදී බලගතු පිරිසක් පොලීසියට

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

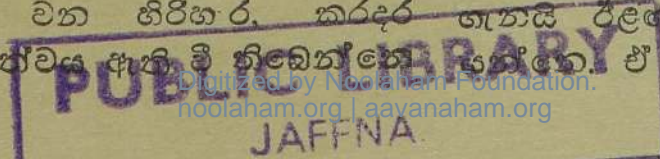
—කාරක සභාව

අවුත් ඔවුන්ගේ බලය පෙන්වා, “දැන් අපි ආණ්ඩු කරන්නේ, ඒ නිසා අපි කියන හැටියට ක්‍රියා කරන්න වුවමනා” ය කියා ඒ දාමරිකයින් වහාම නිදහස් කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලුවා. නමුත් පොලීසිය නීතියට පිටස්තරව ක්‍රියා කිරීමට, අසාධාරණ අන්දමට ක්‍රියා කිරීමට සූදානම් වුණේ නැහැ. කවුරුත් ආණ්ඩු බලයේ සිටියත් නීත්‍යානුකූල අන්දමට පොලීසිය ක්‍රියා කළ නිසා පොලීසියට නොයෙකුත් විධියේ තර්ජන කරමින් එහි නිලධාරීන් මට්ටු කිරීමට ඇතැම් අය උත්සාහ කළ බව මම හොඳාකාර දන්නවා. කෙසේ වුණත් රාජකාරිය හරිහැටි ඉෂ්ට කිරීම නිසා කාගේත් ප්‍රශංසාවට පොලීසිය භාජන වුණ බව සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. නමුත් මේ නිසා අද ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? අවංකව ස්වකීය රාජකාරිය ඉෂ්ට කළ පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට දඩුවම් විදින්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. දේශපාලන බලපෑම් උඩ ඒ අය වෙතත් වෙතත් ස්ථානවලට මාරු කර යවා තිබෙනවා. උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් මම මේ කාරණය පෙනවුම් කර දුන්නේ මෙන්න මේ නිසයි. මේ අන්දමට දේශපාලන බලපෑම් උඩ, යම් යම් අයගේ බලවත් ඉල්ලීම නිසා අවංකව ක්‍රියා කරන පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට තමන්ගේ රාජකාරිය හරිහැටි ඉටු කරන්නට ඉඩ නොදෙනවා නම්, එය බලවත් අසාධාරණයක්. මේ විධියේ වැඩ වලින් වන්නේ, ඒ නිලධාරීන්ට තමන්ගේ රාජකාරිය අවංකව ඉදිරියටත් කරගෙන යාමට නොහැකි වී මයි. කවුරුත් ආණ්ඩු කළත් පොලීසියේ කටයුතු කෙරෙහි දේශපාලන බලපෑම් කරන්නට ගියොත්, අයුතු අන්දමින් ඇඟිලිගසන්නට ගියහොත්, ස්වකීය රාජකාරිය හරිහැටි ඉෂ්ට කරන්න පොලීසියට ඉඩ නොලැබෙන නිසා මේ කාරණය ගැන විශේෂයෙන් ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරන ලෙස මතක් කරනවා.

මොන කාරණයක් නිසාද කියා කල්පනා කර බලන්න ඕනැ. දැන් තිබෙන තත්ත්වය අනුව පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට උසස් වීම් ලබාගන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ නඩු වැඩි ගණනක් ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් පමණයි. නඩු වැඩි සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ තරමට උසස් වීම් දීමේ මේ ක්‍රමය නිසා මහජනතාවට අප්‍රමාණ හිරිහැරවලට මුහුණ පාන්නට වී තිබෙනවා. නඩු වැඩි ගණනක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට වාසි ලැබෙන අතර පාඩු විදින්න සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ දුප්පත් මහජනතාවටයි. මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් නිසා මොකක් හෝ බොරුවක් පටලවා කාට හෝ නඩුවක් පවරලා නඩු සංඛ්‍යාව වැඩි කර ගන්නයි හැම අවස්ථාවෙදීම පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් උත්සාහ දරන්නේ. එහෙම නඩු පටලවා ගන්නේ නැතිනම් තමන්ගේ උසස් වීම ලැබෙන නේ නැති නිසා, සාමාන්‍ය දුප්පත් මහජනතාවට විදින්න සිදු වී තිබෙන කරදර අප්‍රමාණයි. මේ ක්‍රමය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වෙනස් කර දමා, වෙනත් සුදුසුකම් උඩ, තමන්ගේ දක්ෂතාවයන් උඩ, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් උසස් කිරීමේ, උසස් වීම් ලබාදීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කරන ලෙස මේ අවස්ථාවෙදීම තක් කර සිටිනවා. එවැනි ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් අනුගමනය කළේ නැතිනම් අහිංසක දුප්පත් ජනතාවට ඉදිරියටත් කරදර විදින්න පොලීසියෙන් සිදු වෙනවා. බොහෝ අවස්ථාවලදී තමන් කිසිම සම්බන්ධයක් නැති දේවල්වලට, තමන් අතේ කිසි වරදක් නැතිවත් දඩුවම් විදින්න සිදුවන අවස්ථා තිබෙනවා. කිසිම සාධාරණ හේතුවක් නැතුව අහිංසක ජනතාවට විරුද්ධව පොලීසියෙන් නඩු පවරන ලද අවස්ථා එමට තිබෙනවා. මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ මෙතෙක් අනුගමනය කළ ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයෙහි ඇති වරද නිසයි. එම නිසා මේ ක්‍රමය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ප්‍රතිශෝධනය කර යහපත් පොලිස් සේවයක් මහජනතාවට ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මතක් කරනවා.

මේ අවස්ථාවෙදී මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, පොලීසියෙන් මහජන යාට විදින්න වන හිරිහැර, කරදර ගැන. මේ තත්ත්වය ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ දැන්.

මෙයට කලින් මේ ගරු සභාවේ අවසාන කීපයකදී මතක් කර සිටි කාරණයක් ගැනයි ඊළඟට මම සඳහන් කරන්න යන්න. ඒ සුළු පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ගේ



විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

[බී. එච්. බණ්ඩාර මයා.]

වැටුප් ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳවයි. මෙම සුළු නිලධාරීන් කරන සේවයට සැහෙන තරම් වැටුප් ප්‍රමාණයක් නොලැබෙන නිසයි නොයෙකුත් අක්‍රමිකතාවන්ට ඔවුන් පෙළඹෙන්නේ, අයුතු මාර්ගයේ ගමන් කරන්න ඇතැම් අවස්ථාවලදී සිදු වෙන්නේ. දිවා රූ නොබලා උදේ සිට රූ වනතුරුත් නොකඩවා නම රාජකාරි යෙහි යෙදෙන මෙම සුළු පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට ජීවත්වීමට සැහෙන අන්දමේ වැටුපක් ගෙවිය යුතුයි; ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන ක්‍රියා කිරීම දැනටමත් ප්‍රමාද වුණා වැඩියි. එම නිසා මේ කාරණය ගැනත් ඉතාමත් ඉක්මනින් ක්‍රියා කරනවා ඇත කියා මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙයට කලින්, පසුගිය වතාවෙන් සඳහන් කළ කාරණයක් ගැන තාවත වරක් මතක් කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. එනම් බදුල්ලේ පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථානය ගැනයි. උඟ් ප්‍රදේශයේ ප්‍රධාන නගරය වූ බදුලු නගරයේ ඇති ප්‍රධාන පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ගොඩනැගිලි ඊට කිසිසේත්ම සුදුසු නැහැ. කොටින් කියනවා නම් මෙම පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ ගොඩනැගිලි හරියට ගවමඩුවක් වාගෙයි. ඉතාමත් කුඩා, නොසුදුසු ගොඩනැගිලි තුළ, නියමිත අන්දමට, මහජනතාවට පහසුවන අන්දමට කටයුතු කරගෙන යන්න අපහසු තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. මහජනතාවට පොලිසියෙන් ඉටු විය යුතු සේවය හරියාකාර ඉටු කර දීම සඳහා, එම ස්ථානය යහපත් අන්දමින් පවත්වා ගෙන යාම පිණිස අවශ්‍ය ගොඩනැගිලි ඉතාමත් ඉක්මනින් සපයා දීමට කටයුතු යොදන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින අතර මේ ගැන විශේෂ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරන ලෙස මතක් කරනවා.

—කාරක සභාව

පී. ජී. මුතුබණ්ඩා මයා. (ලග්ගල)

(තිරු. ඒ. ජී. முத்துபண்டா—லக்ஷல்)

(Mr. P. G. Muthu Banda—Laggala)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙම ගරු සභාවේදී මට පළමුවෙන් ම කථා කිරීමට අවස්ථාව ලැබුණේ පොලිස් සේවය සම්බන්ධවයි. මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ, ලග්ගල කොට්ඨාශයේ කෝරළ හයක් තිබෙනවා. එයින් ලග්ගලටය කියා වෙන් වශයෙන් පොලිස් ස්ථානයක් නැහැ. රත්නොට කොට්ඨාශයේ එක් කොටසක් අඹන්වෙල කෝරළේ පොලිසියෙන් පාලනය වෙනවා. මහවෙල පොලිසියෙන් වගපනව නමැති කෝරළය පමණක් පාලනය වෙනවා. ඉතිරි කෝරළ හතරට—ගහල උඩසිය, ගහල පල්ලේසිය, ලග්ගල උඩසිය, ලග්ගල පල්ලේසිය යන කෝරළ හතරට—පොලිසියක් ඇත්තේම නැ. ඒ කොටසේ හදිසි මරණයක් සිදුවුණු අවස්ථාවකදී පොලිසියේ සේවය නිසි වේලාවට ලබාගන්නට අපහසු වීම නිසා දවස් දහයේ දොළහේ ඒ මළකුණු කුණු වෙමින් ඒවාට අන නියන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයට දිරාපත් වෙමින් පවතින අවස්ථා බොහෝවිට දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා.

ඒ කෝරළ හතරේ දූෂණ අත්හුත් ඉතා මත් දරුණු තත්ත්වයක් පවතිනවා. පොලිසියක් නැතිකම නිසා කසිප්පු පෙරීම ආදී දූෂණ බොහෝදුරට කෙරීගෙන යනවා. ලග්ගල පල්ලේසිය පත්තුවේ මිනිසෝ තුන්වැනි පියවර නමින් හැඳින්වෙන විල් ගොමුව නමැති ස්ථානයෙහි විශාල ජනකායක්—පවුල් දෙදාහක් පමණ—පදිංචි වී සිටිනවා. ඒ කොටසටත් අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් කිසිවක් ඇත්තේම නැ.

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ගරු සභාපති තුමනි, ලග්ගල කොට්ඨාශයේ මේ කියන ලද කෝරළ හතරෙහි යම් කෙනකු සංචාරය කර බැලුවොත් එය ආණ්ඩුවක් නැති ප්‍රදේශයක් හැටියට ඔහුට පෙනී යනවා ඇති. මේ ප්‍රදේශයෙහි මංමාවත් කිසිම දියුණුවක් නැතිව ඉතාමත්ම පහත් තත්ත්වයක පවතිනවා. ලග්ගල ප්‍රදේශය ඉතාමත් හොඳ දේශගුණයක් පවතින පළාතක්. එහි බිම් ප්‍රමාණය අනුව, වියදම් කිරීමේ මාර්ග පාද ගතහොත් අස්වැද්දිය හැකි කුඹරු අක්කර ලක්ෂයක් පෙන්නුම් කරන්නට

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පතක, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

මට ප්‍රචවනි. ගොඩ ඉඩමිද ඒ ආකාරයටම තිබෙනවා. බිම් ප්‍රමාණය වශයෙනුත්, දේශ ගුණය වශයෙනුත් ඒ විධියේ හොඳ තත් වයක් තිබුණත් අද එම කෝරළ හතර පොලිසියක් පමණක් නොව ආණ්ඩුවක් වත් නැති පළාතක් බවට පත් වී තිබෙන බව පෙනේවා දිය යුතුව තියෙනව.

ප්‍ර. සා. 11.15

පර්සි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා. (කඹුරුපිටිය)
(. (திரு. பேர்ணி விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—கம்புறுப்பிட்டி
(4.11)
(Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe—Kamburupitiya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිස් දෙපාර්ත මේන්තුව සම්බන්ධයෙන් දකුණු කොළඹ දෙවැනි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මහතා) විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද කොමි සම පිළිබඳ යෝජනාව මම අනුමත කරන වා. ඒ සමගම පොලිස් ප්‍රදේශ සම්බන්ධ යෙන් ගරු අගමැති තුමාට කරුණක් මතක් කළ යුතුව තේබනවා. පොලිස් ප්‍රදේශ තව මත් පවතින්නේ පැරණි කාලයේ බෙදන ලද තත්ත්වයටමයි. අද පළාත් දියුණු වී ජනගහණය වැඩි වී තිබෙන නමුත් පොලිස් ප්‍රදේශ ඒ අනුව වෙනස් වී නැහැ. ඒවා තවමත් පැරණි තත්වයෙන්ම තිබෙ තවා. හක්මන ප්‍රදේශය උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් පෙන්වන්නට ප්‍රචවනි. එය බොහෝ දුෂ්කර මාර්ග තිබෙන විශාල ප්‍රදේශයක්. හක්මන ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමාත් මගේ කීමට එකඟ වෙනවා ඇති. පොලිස් ප්‍රදේශ නැවත බෙදා වෙන් කිරීමට දත් කාලය පැමිණ තිබෙන බව මතක් කරනවා.

ඊළඟට, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට අතිකාල දීමනා නොගෙවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මතක් කළ යුතුව තියෙනවා. ආණ්ඩුවේ වෙනත් සෑම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකම සේවකයින් පැය අටකට වැඩියෙන් වැඩ කරන විට ඒ සඳහා අතිකාල දීමනා ගෙවනවා. නමුත් පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට අතිකාල දීමනා ය කියා දෙයක් ලැබෙන්නෙ නැ. පැය අටක් නොව පැය විසි හතරම වැඩ කරන්නට සිදු වන අවස්ථා ඇති වෙනවා පොලිස් නිල ධාරීන්ට. එවැනි අවස්ථාවකදීවත් ඔවුන්ට අතිකාල දීමනා ලැබෙන්නෙ නැ. විශේෂ යෙන්ම පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිල කරන්නා ඕනෑ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා කාටත් ඒ

ධාරි මණ්ඩලයේ සිටින නිලධාරීන් සංඛ්‍යා වේ අඩුකම නිසා ඔවුන්ට පැය විසි හතර මත් වැඩ කරන්නට සිදු වන අවස්ථා ඇති වෙනවා. නිලධාරි සංඛ්‍යාවේ අඩුකම නිසා, රජයේ අනිකුත් සේවකයින්ට ලැබෙන අයිතිවාසිකමක් වන නිවාඩු ගැනීමේ අයිති වාසිකම පවා පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට බොහෝ අවස්ථාවලදී ලැබෙන්නෙ නැ. ලැබුණත් එය හරියාකාර ලැබෙන්නෙ නැ. වුවමනා වේලාවට ලැබෙන්නෙ නැ. එම නිසා විශේෂ යෙන් පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්න දෙක—අතිකාල දීමනාත් නිවාඩු ගැනීමත්—නිරාකරණය කළ යුතු ව තිබෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථා නවල තිබෙන ජීප් රථ සඳහා දෙන පෙට්රල් ප්‍රමාණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචන කීපයක් කිව යුතුව තියෙනවා. සෑම පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථානයකටම ජීප් රථයක් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒ සඳහා දෙනු ලබන පෙට්රල් ගැලුම් ගණන ගැන කල්පනා කර බැලූ වොත් එයින් ගමන් දෙකක්වත් යන්නට බැරි තරම් තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙන බව පෙනී යනවා. හදිසි මිනීමැරුමක් හෝ වෙනයම් හදිසි ආපදාවක් හෝ සිදුවුණු අවස්ථාවක දී බොහෝවිට ඒ ස්ථානයට ඉක්මණින් යාමට පොලිසියට අපහසු වෙනවා පොලිසි යේ ජීප් රථය සඳහා දී තිබෙන පෙට්රල් ප්‍රමාණය අවසාන වී තිබීම නිසා. මෙය පොලි සියෙන් නිතර අසන්නට ලැබෙන දුක් ගැනවිල්ලක්. පෙට්රල් ගැලුම් 17 ක් තාත් නම් 24 ක් වැනි සුළු ගණනක් පමණයි දෙනු ලබන්නෙ.

ඊළඟට ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිසියේ “මෝටර් පැට්රෝල්” සේවය ගැනද මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. මෙහි එක්තරා වාසිදායක තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙන බව තමුන් තත්සේ ද දන්නවා ඇති. බොහෝ දෙනා මේ සඳහා කැමැත්තක් දක්වන බැවින් හැම දෙනා ටම අවස්ථාවක් ඒ සඳහා ලැබෙන විධියට එම සේවයෙහි යෙදෙන අය නිතර නිතර මාරු කරන්නට ඕනෑ. එක් කෙනෙක් දෙන්නෙක්වම ඒ සේවයේ සදාකල් තියා ගන්නෙ නැතිව වරින් වර අය මාරු කර නව නම්, වාසියක් තියෙනව නම් කාටත් ඒ වාසිය ලැබෙනව. මේක කවරුත් දන්න දෙයක්. ඒ නිසා අපි ඒක වහල කථා කරන්න ඕනෑ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා කාටත් ඒ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[පරිසි වික්‍රමසිංහ මයා.]

වාසිය ලබා ගන්නා ඉඩ දෙන්න ඕනෑ. පඩිය අඩුයි. අතිකාල දීමනා නැහැ. නියමිත සේව කාලයක් නැහැ. ඔය විධියේ අඩුපාඩු තිබෙන විට අරවත් තියෙනව.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හක්මන පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ සාප්තවරුන් ඉන්න ගෙවල් දැක්කොත් තමුන්නත්සෙ පුදුම වෙයි. ඒ නිසා හක්මන පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ නිවාස ප්‍රශ්නය වහම විසදිය යුතු බව මතක් කරන්න කමතියි.

තවත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් ගැන සඳහන් කරන්න තියෙනව. මහජනයා පොලිසියට විරුද්ධව පැමිණිල්ලක් කළාම ඒ පැමිණිල්ල විභාග කරන්නෙ කවද? පොලිසියමයි, ඒ පැමිණිල්ල විභාග කරන්නෙ. ඒක හරියට හොරාගෙ අම්මගෙන් පේන අහනව වගේ වැඩක්. මේ තත්ත්වය වෙනස් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනව. පොලිස් කොමිෂන් සභාවකදී මේ ගැන තීරණයක් ගත යුතුව තිබෙනව. අද මහජනයාට පොලිසියෙන් හිරිහැරයක්, කරදරයක් වුනොත් මහජනයා ඒ ගැන පැමිණිලි කරන්නට ඉදිරිපත් වන්නෙ නැහැ. එසේ ඉදිරිපත් නොවන්නෙ ඒ පැමිණිල්ලෙන් වැඩක් නොවන නිසයි. ඒ පැමිණිල්ල විභාග කරන්නෙ වෝදනාවට ලක් වන පොලිස් නිලධාරියාගෙම උසස් නිලධාරියා. ඒ නිසා සෑම දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලම, පොලිසියට විරුද්ධව කෙරෙන පැමිණිලි ගැන විභාග කිරීමට අපක්ෂපාත මණ්ඩල තිබෙන්නට ඕනෑ. එසේ නැත්නම් සාධාරණයක් ඉෂ්ට වන්නෙ නැහැ. පොලිස් කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කළොත් පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා කරන අතරම, මේ විධියේ කරුණුවලදී මහජනතාවට සුහසිද්ධිය සැලසෙන අයුරින් කටයුතු කිරීම ගැන සැලකිල්ල යොමු කළ යුතු බව මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. පොලිස් වැය ශීඝ්‍රය සම්බන්ධව අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කරල තියෙන නිසා ඒ කරුණු නැවතත් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට මම බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නෙ නැහැ.

ඩී. එම්. ටී. බණ්ඩාර මයා. (වාරියපොල) (කිල. 12. 84. 11. පණ්ඩාර—වාරියපොල)

(Mr. D. M. T. Bandara—Wariyapola)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිස් සරයන් වරුන්ගෙන් විශාල සේවයක් ලබා ගැනීම

මට මහජනයා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. ගම්වල යම්යම් හේද, හොරකම් ආදිය ඇති වූ අවස්ථාවලදී මහජනයා පොලිසියට පැමිණිලි කළාම සමහර විට දවස් දෙක තුන යන තෙක් ඒ පැමිණිලි විභාග කරන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මහජනයාගෙන් අපට නොයෙක් විධියේ පැමිණිලි ලැබෙනව. තමන් පොලිසියට පැමිණිල්ලක් කළාම, තමන්ට වුණු අකටයුත්ත ගැන පොලිසිය ඉක්මනින්ම පරීක්ෂණයක් කරන්න ඕනෑය කියා මහජනයා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. ඒ නිසා තමන් පැමිණිල්ලක් කළාම පොලිසිය ඒ ගැන ඉක්මනින් විභාගයක් නොකරන්නෙ පොලිසිය අල්ලසක් අරගෙන ඒ අල්ලසට යට වී සිටින නිසාය කියා මහජනයා සැකයක් ඇති කර ගත්තව. නමුත් මට පෙර කපා කළ කඹුරු පිටියේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කී කරුණු ගැනත් අපි කල්පනා කරන්න ඕනෑ. වාරියපොල ආසනයේ තියෙන්නෙ පොලිසි දෙකයි. මේ පොලිසි දෙකට කෝරළ 8ක් පමණ තියෙනව. පොලිසියට පැමිණිල්ලක් කළාම, අවශ්‍ය පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් නැති නිසා පරීක්ෂණය ප්‍රමාද වෙනව. කලින් කපා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කීව වගේ පොලිසියට මාසයකට ලැබෙන්නෙ පැට්ටල් ගැටුම් 20 යි. තමන්ට සිදු වූ කරදරය ගැන විභාගයක් කරවා ගැනීම සඳහා යාමට පොලිසියට වාහනයක් කුලියට අරගෙන දෙන්නට සාමාන්‍ය මහජනයාට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා පොලිස් කොට්ඨාශ නැවත බෙදීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මමත් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව. වාරියපොල ආසනයටම ඉන්නෙ සැරයන්වරු 16 දෙනයි. නමුත් 75,000 ක පමණ ජනගහනයක් ඉන්නව. ඒ නිසා මේ තරම් සුළු පිරිසකට විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවකගේ රාජකාරිය හරියාකාර කිරීමට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ.

වාරියපොල කොට්ඨාශයට අයත් පොලිස් මධ්‍යස්ථාන දෙකේ නේවාසික නිලධාරීන් සඳහා රජයෙන් ලැබෙන ගෙවල් කුලියටත් වැඩියෙන් ගෙවලයි. පෞද්ගලික අයගෙන් නිවාස ලබාගෙන තිබෙන්නෙ. නමුත් ඒවායේ ජල පහසුව නැහැ. ඒවා සාමාන්‍ය පැල්පත් වගෙයි. ඒ නිසා මහජනයාට පොලිසියෙන් හොඳ සේවයක් ලබා ගන්නට නම් පොලිස් සරයන්වරුන්ගේ තත්ත්වය උසස් කළ යුතු බව, ඔවුන්ගේ වැටුප් ප්‍රශ්නය, නිවාස ප්‍රශ්නය ආදී

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

ප්‍රශ්න විසඳිය යුතු බව මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. ඒ එක්කම, අනික් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ප්‍රකාශ කළා වාගේ පොලීසියෙන් මිට වඩා හොඳ සේවයක් ලබා ගැනීමට නම් කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කිරීම ඉතාමත් කාලෝචිත බව මගේ ද අදහස බව අවසාන වශයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න කැමතියි. ස්තූතියි.

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(*திரும்பி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිස් වැය ශීඝ්‍රය යටතේ මාද වචන ස්වල්පයක් කපා කිරීමට අදහස් කෙළේ, අය වැය පිළිබඳ දෙවන වර කියවීමේ විවාදයේදී රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විසින් එල්ල කරන ලද චෝදනාවකට පිළිතුරු දීම පිණිසයි. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා එදා සඳහන් කළා, ඩෙප් මහතා කතෝලිකයෙක් නිසා ඒ මහතාව ඩී. අයි. ජී. තනතුරට අප විසින් පත් කළේ නැත, තුන් වතාවක්ම ඒ ගැන සැලකුවේ නැත කියා. ඒ වාගේම රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කිව්වා, මේ තනතුරුවලට නිලධාරීන් පත් කිරීමේදී මුලින්ම සිටින ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරියා ඒ සඳහා සුදුසු තැන්නම් හැකි තරම් දුරට ඊළඟට සිටින ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරියා ඒ සඳහා පත් කරන ලෙස ගරු ඇමතිතුමා නියම කර තිබෙනවාය කියා. අපි එයට සහමුලින් ම එකඟ වෙතුව. අපේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියත් එසේමයි. අප කටයුතු කෙළෙන් එසේමයි. එදා රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කළ අදහස් අගෝස්තු 18 වෙනි දින හැන්සාඩ් වාර්තාවෙන් මම කියවතුව :

"It is Jayakody's place that Dep filled. There is no question of our looking into his caste, religion, or size; we were only concerned with efficiency. He was overlooked three or four times for no other reason except that he was a Catholic. I cannot understand why that should have been so. It was unfair and unjust. We should not create a service which is dissatisfied."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 18th August 1965; Vol. 61, c. 350.]

මා ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය හාරව සිටියදී පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් උසස් තනතුරුවලට උසස් කිරීමේදී, පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පමණක් නොවෙයි, අනික් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල අනුගමනය කළෙන්, ඒ පිළිවෙළමයි. විශේෂයෙන් පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උසස්

කිරීමවලදී පොලිස්පතිතුමාගේ නිර්දේශ ඇතුළත් වාර්තාවක් ස්ථිර ලේකම්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් රාජ්‍ය සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව වෙත යැව්වා. මමත් ඒ වාර්තා දුටුවා. ඒවා මටත් පෙන්වලයි යැව්වේ. මේ කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති තත්ත්වය මේකයි. ඩෙප් මහතා නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති තනතුරට සුදුසු තැන කියා පොලිස්පතිතුමා නිර්දේශ කර තිබුණා. රාජ්‍ය සේවා කොමිෂන් පොලිස්පතිතුමාගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න කර තිබුණා, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරියෙක් වූ ඩෙප් මහතා මේ තනතුරට පත් නොකරන්න හේතුව මොකක්ද කියා. මම හිතනවා ඒ සඳහා පොලිස්පතිතුමා විසින් යවන ලද නිර්දේශයන් රාජ්‍ය සේවා කොමිෂණේ ලිපි ගොනු ගත කොට ඇත කියා. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය එහෙම තැන්නම් මේ තනතුරට ඩෙප් මහතා නුසුදුසු ආයි කියන ප්‍රශ්නය තුන් වතාවක්ම රාජ්‍ය සේවා කොමිෂණ විසින් පොලිස්පතිතුමාගෙන් අසා තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ මහතා පත් නොකිරීමට හේතු වී ඇත්තේ මා කලින් සඳහන් කළ පරිදි පොලිස් පතිතුමාගේ වාර්තාව අනුව ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු නිසයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ මහතා කතෝලිකයෙක් නිසා පත් නොකළාය කියා මට කරන චෝදනාව මම හිතන්නේ මට එල්ලවන චෝදනාවක් නොවෙයි ; එය පොදුවේ රාජ්‍ය සේවා කොමිෂණමටම එල්ල වන චෝදනාවක්.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී සභාපතිතුමනි, මම තව දුරටත් මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, වර්තමාන පොලිස්පතිතුමාත් ක්‍රිස්තියානි හක් තිකයෙක් බව. එතුමා ඒ තනතුරට පත් කළේ මා අගමැති වුණාට පසුවයි. එවකට නොයෙකුත් උද්ඝෝෂණ සහ ඉල්ලීම් තිබුණා, පොලිස්පති තනතුරට බෞද්ධයෙක් පත් කරන්න ය කියා. නමුත් මේ තරම් සුදුසු ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරියෙක් සිටියදී පිටස්තර කෙනෙක් ඒ තනතුරට පත් කිරීමට මම සූදානම් වුණේ නැහැ. ඒ මහතා පත් කළ යුතු යයි මම නිර්දේශ කළා. ඒ වාගේම කතෝලිකයෙක් වූ කෙලාවි මහතා නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති කෙනෙක් හැටියට පත් කළා. ඒ වාගේම ජෝන් ආටිගල මහතාත් නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති කෙනෙක් හැටියට පත් කළා. ඒ මහතාත් ක්‍රිස්තියානි හක් තිකයෙක් ; කතෝලිකයෙක්ද මම දන්නේ නැහැ. බෞද්ධයෙක් නම්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

[සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.]

නොවෙයි. ඒ සාධාරණ විධියට මේ පත් විම් කළා නම් ඩෙප් මහතා පමණක් පත් නොකරන්න හේතුවක් නැති බව තමුන් තාත්සේලාට වැටහෙනවා ඇති.

මා කියන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ එපමණයි. අපට එදා කළ චෝදනාවට පිළිතුරු දීමටයි, මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී නැඟී සිටියෙ. මා එදා මගේ කථාවේදී කිව්ව, පොලිස් වැය ශීර්ෂය විවාද වන අවස්ථාවේදී ඊට පිළිතුරු දෙන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවය කියා. ඩෙප් මහතා කතෝලික යකු නිසා මා හෝ පොදු සේවා කොමිසම හෝ ඔහු නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති තනතුරට පත් නොකළාය කීම අසාධාරණයක් බව මතක් කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනව.

ප්‍ර. හා. 11.30

රත්නායක මයා.

(திரு. ரத்னாசகக)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිස් වැය ශීර්ෂය පිළිබඳව මාත් වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. පසුගිය අවුරුදුවල අයවැය විවාදවල හැත්සාඩ් වාර්තා බැලුවොත් අපට පෙනී යනවා, අවුරුද්දක් පාසා පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විශේෂ විවේචනයන්ට භාජන වන බව. පොලිස් වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන සොයා බැලීමට කොමිසමක් පත් කරන ලෙස අප ඉල්ලා තිබෙනව. ඒ ඉල්ලීම මෙතෙක් ක්‍රියාත්මක නොවීම කනගාටුවට කරුණක්. තව රජය පොලිස් කොමිසමක් පත් කිරීම ගැන විශේෂයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරනවා ඇතැයි අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. පොලිස් හමුදාවේම සේවය කරන අය පුල පුලා බලා සිටිනව, යම් විධියකින් පොලිස් සේවය ගැන සොයා බැලීමට කොමිසමක් පත් කළොත් තමන්ට විදින්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන කරදර කම්කටොලු ඒ කොමිසමට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට. වැඩි කල් යන්ට මත්තෙන් ඒ කාරණය ඉෂ්ට වේවායි මා ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනව.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පතිවරුන් 4 දෙනකු පමණ සිටිනව. මේ වන තෙක් කරන විට ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල පාරවල

—කාරක සභාව

මේ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පතිවරුන් තම රාජකාරි කටයුතු ඉෂ්ට කරන්නේ කොළඹ නගරයේ සිටයි. එතුමන්ලාට අයත් ප්‍රදේශ වෙන් වශයෙන් භාර කර තිබුණත් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ඒ කටයුතුවල යෙදෙන්නේ කොළඹ සිටයි. මා ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව, මට වැටහෙන හැටියට ඉදිරිපත් කරන මේ යෝජනාව ගැන එතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නට කියා. ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශය භාර නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේම පදිංචි වී රාජකාරි කරනවා නම් පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ කටයුතු මීට වඩා ඉක්මණින් කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවාට කිසිම සැකයක් නැහැ. උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් කියනව නම්, උතුරු කොට්ඨාශය භාර නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති කොළඹ සිටීමෙන් වැඩක් නැහැ. එතුමාට යම්කිසි රාජකාරි කටයුත්තක් සඳහා කොළඹ සිට උතුරු ප්‍රදේශයට යන්නට සිදු වුණොත් ඒ සඳහා නිකරුණේ විශාල ගමන් වියදමක් දැරීමටත් පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට සිද්ධ වෙනව. එම නිසා උතුරු කොට්ඨාශය භාර නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පතිතුමා උතුරු ප්‍රදේශයෙන්, දකුණු කොට්ඨාශය භාර නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පතිතුමා දකුණු ප්‍රදේශයෙන්, මධ්‍යම කොට්ඨාශය භාර නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පතිතුමා මධ්‍යම ප්‍රදේශයෙන් යනාදි වශයෙන් ඒ තමන්ට භාර කොට්ඨාශවල නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති වරුන් පදිංචිව සිටිනව නම් ඒ අයට පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙනව, දැනට වඩා හොඳින් තම කොට්ඨාශයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැඩ කටයුතු ගැනත්, පොදුවේ පොලිස් සේවය ගැනත් මනා අවබෝධයක් ඇති කර ගැනීමට.

පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ගමන් වියදම් පිළිබඳව කවුරුත් වගේ සඳහන් කළා. මා ඒ කරුණු අනුමත කරනව. පොලිස්පතිතුමා දන්නවා ඇති, උතුරු මැද පළාත විශාල ප්‍රදේශයක් බව. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ නියම අන්දමට සුදුසු පාරවල් නැහැ, ගමනාගමන පහසුකම් නැහැ. එම නිසා බොහෝවිට පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ට රාජකාරි කටයුතු සඳහා ගමන් කරන්නට සිද්ධ වෙන්නේ ජීප් රථවලින්. කරුණු මෙසේ හෙයින් ගමන් වියදම් කොටස් 4 දෙනකු පමණ සිටිනව. මේ වන තෙක් කරන විට ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල පාරවල

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

තත්ත්වය ගැන, ගමනාගමන අපහසුකම් ගැන සලකා බලා, ගමනාගමන පහසුකම් ඇති ප්‍රදේශවලට වඩා ගමනාගමනය අපහසු ප්‍රදේශවලට මුදල් වෙන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ.

සභාපතිතුමනි, මගේ ආසනයේ—අනුරාධපුර ආසනයේ—නොච්චියගම කියන ප්‍රදේශයේ පොලීසියක් පිහිටුවන්නට 1964-65 මුදල් වර්ෂයේ වැය ශීර්ෂයක් ඇතුළත් කර තිබුණි. යම් යම් හේතූන් නිසා එය අතපසු වුණා. මේ වර්ෂයේ වැය ශීර්ෂයටත් එය ඇතුළත්වී තිබෙන නිසා මා ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, මේ වර්ෂය තුළදීම ඒ කාරණය ඉටු කරන්නට කියා.

අද පොලීසියේ නිලධාරීන්ට පමණක් නොව සාමාන්‍යයෙන් රජයේ සේවකයින්ට කරන චෝදනාවක් තමයි, දේශපාලනඥයින්ගේ බලපෑම් උඩ ඔවුන්ගේ සේවය කරනවාය කියන එක. එහි සත්‍ය-අසත්‍යය ගැන මා මේ වෙලාවේදී කතා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ විධියේ යමක් තිබෙනවා නම් දේශපාලනයේ යෙදී සිටින අපි කවුරුත් එහි මූලික වරදකරුවන් බව පිළිගන්නට ඕනෑ. එම නිසා දේශපාලනයේ යෙදී සිටින මොනයම් පක්ෂයක වේවා අපි කවුරුත්, පොලීසියේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ හෝ වේවා රජයේ සේවකයන්ගේ හෝ වේවා වැඩ කටයුතුවලට ඇඟිලි නොගසා රජයේ නීතිරීති අනුව, දෙපාර්තමේන්තු නීතිරීති අනුව ඔවුන්ගේ සේවය හරිහැටි ඉටු කරන්නට ඉඩ හරිනවා නම් “දේශපාලන බලපෑම් උඩ රාජකාරි කරනවා” යන චෝදනාවලට ඔවුන් භාජන වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. එහෙයින් පොලීස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හෝ වේවා වෙනත් රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල හෝ වේවා නිලධාරීන්ට නීත්‍යානුකූලව රාජකාරි කටයුතු කරන්නට ඉඩ හැරීමට අපි කවුරුත් අද සිට අධිෂ්ඨාන කර ගනිමු කියා මේ ගැන සභාවෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I should like to remind hon. Members that the Committee stage of the Budget is mainly meant to raise very general matters, but not

matters of a particular nature. If hon. Members speak about the difficulties in their electorates, the discussion will be tremendously long and we shall not be able to finish the consideration of the Bill within the allotted period because there are 156 Members, excluding myself. Therefore, I should like hon. Members to be quite general in their questions and elicit the necessary answers. Of course, if there are very special cases where matters may be brought out in connection with their own electorates, I am sure the Hon. Ministers will be ready to look into them.

පී. එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ද සිල්වා මයා.

(දෙවනුවර)

(திரு. பி. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி சில்வா—தேவி நுவரா)

(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva—Devinuwara)

I should like to invite the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister to the case of a police officer's career, that of Mr. Stanley Senanayake. It is not a matter in which I am personally interested, but I wish to raise a point of principle.

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Stanley Senanayake was one of the Crown witnesses in the coup case. In the judgment his evidence was accepted and he was highly commended. So his evidence and credibility is not a matter which comes within the purview of an appeal to the Privy Council.

Now his position is rather in doubt. He is not an officer who falls into the category of those other officers who were suspect or who were witnesses and for whom I understand there is going to be a special committee before their future services are considered. But with regard to Mr. Stanley Senanayake he does not fall into that category. I should like the Hon. Prime Minister to consider why he should not be taken back into service, if he so desires, because I believe some time back he was in some other department of the Public Service.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක
(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

He is still in that department, the Immigration Department.

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

But if it is his desire and wish to go back into service in the position he held prior to his being on leave, I think now the time is appropriate for the Hon. Prime Minister to consider the question.

ජෝර්ජ් අබයගුණසේකර මයා. (හගුරන් කෙත)

(திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் அபயகுணசேக்கரா—ஹங் குரங்கெத்த)
(Mr. George Abeyagoonasekera—Hanguranketa)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පොලිස් සේවය සම්බන්ධයෙන් දීර්ඝ ලෙස කථා කිරීමට මා අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. පොලිස් සේවකයකුගෙන් මාසයකට නියමිත නඩු ගණනක් බලාපොරොත්තු වීමක් ගැන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනකු විසින්ම සඳහන් කරන්නට යෙදුණා. මෙහි ඇත්ත තැත්ත ගැන මා නම් දන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් යම් යම් පොලිස් ප්‍රදේශවලින් ලැබෙන පැමිණිලි නිසා නිසි අන්දමට රාජකාරිය ඉටු වෙනවාදැයි දැන ගැනීම පිණිස ඒ විධියේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් තිබෙනවා වන්නටත් පුළුවනි. පොලිස් සේවයේ ප්‍රධාන යුතුකමක් වශයෙන් සලකන්නේ අපරාධ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පරීක්ෂා කිරීමත් වැරදිකරුවන් සොයා ගැනීමත් වැරදිකරු වන්ට විරුද්ධව නීත්‍යනුකූලව කටයුතු කිරීමත් යැයි අප සලකනවා. ඒ සමගම අපරාධ වැළැක්වීම, අපරාධ මර්දනය සම්බන්ධව කටයුතු කිරීම සඳහා මේ සේවය විශේෂයි. අපරාධ මර්දනය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රචාරය මේ සේවයේ වැදගත් අංගයක් හැටියට සැලකූ බව මා රජයේ සේවකයකු වශයෙන් සිටියදී මා හොඳින් දැන ගත්තා. නමුත් වර්තමානයෙහි මට අවබෝධ වී තිබෙන හැටියට නම් අපරාධ මර්දනය ගැන ඒ තරම් විශේෂත්වයක් මේ සේවයෙන් දැක්වෙන්නේ නැහැ. මේ

කාරණය ගැන විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස මා ගරු අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය තුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

පොලිසියෙන් විශිෂ්ට ප්‍රතිඵල ලබන්නට පුළුවන් වන්නේ මහජන විශ්වාසයත් ප්‍රසාදයත් සහයෝගයත් ලබා ගත්තොත් පමණයි. ඒ නිසා පොලිස් සේවයේ නියුක්ත සෑම නිලධාරියකු විසින්ම ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික අධ්‍යාපනික සාමාජික හා ආගමික දියුණුව අපේක්ෂා කරමින් අද මේ රටේ නොයෙක් ප්‍රදේශවල තිබෙන ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධන සමිති වැනි ආයතන මාර්ගයෙන් ඒ යුතුකම කරන්නට ඉදිරිපත් වෙනවා නම් එය ඉතා අගේ කොට සලකන්නට පුළුවනි.

පොලිස් කාන්තා හට හමුදාව තැත්තම් “පොලිස් භාමිනේලා” ගැන ඊළඟට මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. පසුගිය කාලයේදී ඇති වූ ලොකු උද්ඝෝෂණයක ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් පොලිස් කාන්තා හමුදාව ඇති කරන්නට යෙදුණා. නමුත් එය දැන් අවලංගු කරන්නට යන බවට මට ආරංචියක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ආරංචියේ සත්‍යතාවයක් ඇද්දැයි මා දන්නේ නැහැ. කෙසේ වුවත් එවැන්නක් ගැන තීරණයක් කරන්නට පෙර හොඳින් කල්පනා කර බලන්නට ඕනෑ. ශාරීරික අභ්‍යාස කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද මනා දැනුමක් ඇති කාන්තාවන් රාශියක් දැනට සිටින නිසාත් විශේෂයෙන් පරිපාලන සේවයේත් ලිපිකරු සේවයේත් පදවි බලාපොරොත්තුව සිටින කාන්තා පිරිසක් ඇති නිසාත් පොලිස් කාන්තා හමුදාව ගැනත් සැලකිලිමත්ව කල්පනා කළ යුතු යයි මා අද හස් කරනවා.

පොලිස් බල්ලන්ගේ සේවය ගැන ඊළඟට කල්පනා කර බලමු. “පොලිස් බල්ලන්” යයි කීමෙන් මා මෙහිදී අදහස් කෙළේ පා සතරක් ඇති සුනඛ ගණයේ සත්ව කොටසයි. අපරාධ කරුවන් සොයා ගැනීම සඳහා ඒ බල්ලන්ගේ සේවය ඉතා මත් වැදගත් වන බව පිළිගෙන ඉවරයි. නමුත් විශාල මුදලක් වියදම් කර, විශාල පුහුණුවක් ලබා දී ඇති මේ පොලිස් බල්ලන්ගෙන් නියම සේවයක් ලැබෙනවා දැයි පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීම අවශ්‍යයි. මට පෙනෙන හැටියට නම් එ පමණ සේවයක්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

පොලිස් බලලත්තෙන් අපට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. බොහෝ විට පෙළපාලිවලටත්, ප්‍රදර්ශනවලටත් එම වගේම වෙනත් අන්දමේ මහජන විනෝදය පිණිසත් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු මිස, ඊට වැඩිමනත් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් නොලැබෙන බව පෙනී යනවා. ඒ බව මා ගරු අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි.

පොලිස් කාර්යාල, ඒ. බී. සී. වශයෙන් ශ්‍රේණිවලට වර්ග කර තිබෙනවා යනුවෙන් මා හිතන්නේ මේ ගරු සභාවේදී දකුණු කොළඹ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.) කියා සිටියා. එසේ කර තිබෙන බවයි මාත් හිතන්නේ. මේ වෙනස සම්බන්ධයෙන් මහජනයා තුළ ඒ තරම් ප්‍රසාදයක් නොමැති බව මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නේ කනගාටුවෙනුයි. මේ කරුණ ගැන දැනට රටේ ලොකු රාවයක් තිබෙනවා. අපට සන්නේෂ වන්න බැරි විධියේ ආරංචි තමයි මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලැබෙන්නේ. රටේ තෙවේ අපට අහන්න ලැබෙන ආරංචිවල හැටියට පොලිස් කාර්යාල, ඒ. බී. සී. වශයෙන් ශ්‍රේණිවලට බෙදා වෙන් කිරීමෙන් යම්කිසි මිල කිරීමක් කර තිබෙන බවයි පෙනී යන්නේ. පොදු මහජනතාව සමහරවිට කල්පනා කරනවා, සමහර පොලිස් ප්‍රදේශ රුපියල් දෙදහස, තුන්දහස, පන්දහස ආදී වශයෙන් මිල කර ඇත කියා. මේ ප්‍රකාශය සත්‍යයෙන් තොර වූ එකකැයි ඒත්තු ගන්න බැහැ, තතු දන්න නිසා. මේ ගැනත් යම්කිසි පියවරක් ගැනීම සුදුසුයි.

පොලිස් සේවකයන්ගේ හැසිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙනුත් වචනයක් දෙකක් කියන්න තිබෙනවා. පොදුවේ සලකා බලන විට ඇත්තෙන්ම පසුගිය කාලයක සිට රජයේ සේවකයින්ගේ හැසිරීම හුඟක් දුරට එක්තරා ප්‍රපාතයකට බැහැලා තිබෙන බව අප කවුරුත් පාහේ පිළිගන්න ඕනැ. ඒ කොයි හැටි වෙන්නත්, රටේ සාමය ආරක්ෂා කරගෙන අභ්‍යන්තර ආරක්ෂාව රැක දීම පොලිස් සේවකයන්ගෙන් අප බලාපොරොත්තු වන විශේෂ දෙයක් නිසා ඒ පිරිස ගෙ හැසිරීම අතින් වැදගත් ස්ථානයක් අප බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. එහෙත් ඒ අතින් අපට සතුටු වීමට නොහැකි අවස්ථා ගැන වරින්වර අහන්න ඉඩ ලැබීම කනගාටුදායකයි. බොහෝ විට, විශේෂ

යෙන්ම ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශ තුළ, පරිපාලනය අතින් තිබෙන දුර්වලතාවන් නිසා වෙන්ත ප්‍රච්චනි, ඒ ඒ අවස්ථාවල පොලිස් හටයන් නොහොබිනා අන්දමට—විශේෂයෙන් බිමත්කමින්—ක්‍රියා කර තිබෙන බවට පැමිණිලි අපට ලැබෙන්නේ. එවැනි අවස්ථා ඇති නොවන පරිදි කටයුතු කිරීම හොඳයි. එසේ නත්තම් පොලිස් සේවයෙන් බලාපොරොත්තුවන ඉතා වැදගත් සේවය ලැබෙන එකක් නැහැ.

පූ. භා. 11.45

මගේ කථාව අවසන් කරන්නට ප්‍රථම කියන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා සමහර පොලිස් සේවකයන් පළිගැනීමේ චේතනාවෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන ස්වාභාවයක් දක්වන බව. ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල මේ තත්ත්වය විශේෂයෙන් ගැමි ජීවිතය කෙරෙහි බලපානවා. පොලිස් සේවකයින් බලාපොරොත්තු වන ආකාරයට ගම්බද මිනිසුන් ඔවුන් අමතා කථා කිරීමේදී වචන පාවිච්චි කිරීමට අසමත් වන අවස්ථාවලදී පොලිස් සේවකයින්ගෙන් ගැමියන්ට ඉතා කනගාටුදායක අන්දමට හිරිහැර පැමිණෙනවා. පොලිස් සේවකයින් එවැනි මිනිසුන්ගෙන් පළිගන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. දැනටමත් දුකින් සිටින දුප්පත් ජනතාව ගෙ දුක වැඩි කිරීමට එය හේතු වෙනවා. මා දන්න එක් සිද්ධියක් ගැන මතක් කරන්න ප්‍රච්චනි. රථ වාහනයක් තිබෙන එක් මහත්මයෙක් දවසක් ඒ රථයෙන් ගමනක් යද්දී එක් පොලිස් හටයෙක් ඒ රථය නතර කරන්න වැයම් කළා, ඒ රථයෙන් ගමන් කරන්න හිතාගෙන. රථය නවත්තන්න පොලිස් හටයා උත්සාහ කළ නමුත් රථයේ ඉඩ නොතිබුණු නිසා රථය අයිති මහත්මයා එය නැවැත්තුවේ නැහැ. එහෙත් එදා ඉඳල කොහොම හරි මේ මහත්මයාව මොන අන්දමකින් නමුත් කරදරයකට දමන්න ඕනැ කියලා මේ හටයා බලාගෙන ඉන්න බව මා දන්නවා. එවැනි දේ කනගාටුදායකයි.

මා නියෝජනය කරන කොට්ඨාශයේ පොලිස් ස්ථාන දෙකක් හෙවත් පොලිස් කාර්යාල දෙකක් තිබෙනවා. කලින් කථා කළ එක් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුත් කියා සිටි පරිදි සුදුසු තත්ත්වයේ ගොඩනැගිලි නැති

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ජෝර්ජ් අබයගුණසේකර මයා.]

නිසා ඒ කාර්යාලය නිසි සේ පාලනය කිරීම අපහසු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ වගේම පදිංචියට සුදුසු නිවාස නොමැතිකම නිසා පොලීසියේ සේවය කරන අයට නොයෙක් විධියේ කරදර විඳින්න සිදු වෙනවා. මෙය එක් පළාතකටම බලපාන්නක් නොව පොදුවේ සෑම පළාතකටම බලපාන දෙයක් බව මා පිළිගන්නවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැනත් රජය ක්‍රියා කරනවා ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින් මගේ වචන සවලපය අවසන් කරනවා.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ (අකුරුස්ස)

(டொக்டர் எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—அக் குறஸ்ஸ)

(Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe—Akuressa)

The District Co-ordinating Committee, Matara, was informed by the police officers there that they had received orders from, I think, the Commander of the Gemunu Regiment to immediately vacate the premises of the police headquarters so that the Gemunu Regiment could go into occupation of it. Both sides of this House are, I think, unanimous as to the need to demilitarize the police and to effect the much-needed and much-delayed reform and reorganization of the police. In Matara, however, we are faced with this problem where an attempt has been made by the volunteer reserve force to make the police force a department under its commander. It is not surprising that the commander of a volunteer reserve force should issue such commands, for it is well known that these volunteer reserve force commanders have a greater capacity for commanding than for reasoning and thinking.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister that the Co-ordinating Committee strongly objects to this high-handed attitude on the part of the military and the attempt to make the police force an adjunct of the military commander, especially so in view of the scandalous lack of accommodation for the police force and police headquarters

in Matara. A section of the police force is now housed in a cadjan shed. Recently, this cadjan shed caught fire. Even the permanent quarters available are no better than the worst slums in Matara town. So, there is a great need for the provision of additional accommodation for the police headquarters and for the police force in Matara District.

It is in such a situation that the military has demanded that the police should vacate the premises. What are these premises? For an office, the Assistant Superintendent is sharing a portion of the kachcheri premises. The kachcheri is badly overcrowded. It was at the request of the District Co-ordinating Committee and the public of Matara that a portion of the kachcheri premises was generously handed to the police. It was convenient for the public as well as the police to have the police headquarters in the Fort, Matara, and this was done in spite of the fact that accommodation for the kachcheri, the judiciary, and the police was woefully inadequate in the Fort, Matara.

There is another problem that the Matara police are faced with. In Ceylon now, one of the most lucrative ways of earning money is by running finance organizations. There are finance organizations that finance the purchase of cars, lorries, etc., on a hire-purchase system. Most of the people who are in these finance organizations are closely connected with the United National Party. Some of them are Government officials. These organizations give people credit freely for the purchase of cars, the money to be repaid in instalments. They are confident that the money is secure. Whenever their clients fall into arrear, reconvicted criminals employed by the finance companies use extra-legal or illegal methods to seize the vehicles forcibly. In that way the finance companies are able to recover their money. The position becomes extremely serious when one considers the fact that these island reconvicted criminals are employed by these finance organizations which

விசேஷக் கெட்டுப்பன் பதன, 1965-66

—காரைக்காலம்

have as shareholders influential persons and government servants, and I am sure the Prime Minister will be able to get the necessary information on this problem from the police chiefs at Matara.

It is essential that the public should be protected from these island reconvicted criminals who have become a menace to the public, and during the last general elections, these criminals who worked under the patronage of these financiers were the worst elements conflicting with the peaceful conduct of the elections.

One other matter. I am thankful to the Prime Minister for this. Some of the members of the lower ranks of the police, inspectors, in the Matara district, before, during and after the last general election were guilty of outrageous conduct ; and when I felt that there was political interference and that the superior officers were not allowed to discharge their duties, I directly informed the Prime Minister and I am thankful to him for having written to me stating that the matter was receiving his attention. He has found reason to go into the allegation that I have made.

I want to point out that when police officers commit outrages against the public it is very difficult to get evidence in respect of such offences because people are very reluctant to come forward and give evidence against police officers. When a uniformed officer assaults either verbally or physically an ordinary citizen, it is an outrage ; it is an abuse of power ; and this type of conduct leads to considerable dissatisfaction among the people. Such situations also lead to corruption. It is a serious matter when people who have to maintain law and order become the instigators of crime. What I am trying to point out is that when there is evidence of such outrageous conduct against members of the police force, the Government must take prompt action and mete out exemplary punishment to the offenders.

ஏப்ரல் 12

கா. பொ. ஓர்நினைவி (கிளினோச்சி)

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

(கௌரவ தலைவரவர்களே, நேற்று நான் இம்மண்டபத்தில் பேசும் பொழுது முன்னைய அரசாங்கத்தினால் தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களுக்குச் செய்யப்பட்ட சில குறைகளை எடுத்துக் காட்டினேன். இன்றும் அது போலவே, அவர்கள் காலத்தில் பொலிஸ்படையினர் நடந்து கொண்ட முறைகள் பற்றி எடுத்துக் கூறுதல் தவிர்க்க முடியாததாயிருக்கிறது.

என்னுடைய பேச்சை மூன்று பிரிவாகப் பிரித்து, முதலாவதாக பொதுவாகப் பொலிஸ்படையினரைப் பற்றியும், இரண்டாவதாக, வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களில் முன்னைய அரசாங்கத்தின் காலத்தில் பொலிஸ்படையினர் எப்படி நடந்து கொண்டார்கள் என்பது பற்றியும், மூன்றாவதாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் செய்யப்பட வேண்டிய சில திருத்தங்களைப் பற்றியும் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள் பலர் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், பொலிஸ்படையினர் வழக்கு நடத்துதற்கேற்பவே அவர்களுக்குப் பதவியுயர்வுகள் கிடைக்கின்றன என்று. இதன் காரணமாகத்தான் இன்று பல பகுதிகளிலும் பொலிஸ்படையினருக்கு எதிராகப் பலரும் குறைகூறுகின்ற நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. பொலிஸ் படையினர் எப்படி வழக்கைத் தொடரலாம் என்பதில் அதிகமாக ஈடுபடுகிறார்களே தவிர, சட்டத்தையும், நீதியையும், ஒழுங்கையும் எப்படி நிலைநாட்டுவது என்பதில் அதிக ஈடுபாடுடையவர்களாக இல்லை என்பதே அவர்களைப் பற்றிப் பொதுவாக நிலவிவரும் ஒரு குறையாகும். மக்கள் அரசாங்கம் என்று தங்களைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு கடந்த ஒன்பது ஆண்டுகளாக ஆட்சி பீடத்திலமர்ந்திருந்த ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி அரசாங்கமும், பொலிஸ்படையினரைக் குடியேற்றத்திட்ட ஆட்சிக்கால நிலையில் வைத்திருந்தார்களேயன்றி, பொலிஸ் படையினரது கடமை மக்களைக் காவல் புரிவது—உதவி செய்வது—சேவை செய்வது என்பதை நிலைநாட்டவில்லை. எனவே, இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கமாவது அந்த நிலையை உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

மக்களிடத்தில் குற்றங்களைக் காண்பது மட்டு

விசேஷ கௌரவம் படைத்த, 1965-66

—காரைக்கலை

[ஒரு நிமிஷம்]

மல்லாமல், மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்பவர்களாகவும் மக்களைப் பாதுகாப்பவர்களாகவும் பொலிஸ்படையினரை மாற்றியமைத்தாலன்றி இந் நாட்டில் அவர்களுக்கெதிராகச் சொல்லப்படும் குற்றச்சாட்டுக்களை ஒருபோதும் நீக்க முடியாது.

பொலிஸ் படையினர் சார்பில் எல்லோரும் கூறுகின்ற ஒரு குறை, அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் ஊதியம் குறைவானது என்பதே. இருபத்திநாலு மணி நேரமும், ஒரு இடத்தில் நின்றபடியே, மழை, வெய்யில் என்று பாராது, கடமையாற்றும் அவர்களுக்கு உண்மையிலேயே போதுமான அளவு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதே எனது கருத்துமாகும். இதனையே எதிர்க்கட்சிப் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்கள் பலரும் எடுத்துக் காட்டினார்கள். இப்படியெல்லாம் சொல்லுகின்ற அவர்கள் தாங்கள் ஆட்சிப் பொறுப்பில் அமர்ந்திருந்த காலத்தில் சுலபமாகச் செய்திருக்கக் கூடிய இதனைச் செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள் என்பதை அவர்களுக்குச் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன். பொலிஸ்படையினர் துன்பப்படாமல், எந்தவிதமான இடர்ப்பாடும் இல்லாமல், தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இதைச் செய்தால், மக்களை அனாதையாகத் துன்புறுத்தும் செயல்களும், வேறு வழிகளில் பணம் சம்பாதிக்க முயற்சிக்கும் செயல்களும் ஒழிந்துவிடும்.

அடுத்ததாக, மொழியின் பயனைக்குறித்து எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்ன கருத்துத் தெரிவிக்கின்றார்களோ தெரியாது, என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் அவ்வம் மாகாணங்களில் நடைபெறும் காரியங்களில் தங்களுடைய கருத்தைத் தெரிவிக்க அவ்வம் மாகாண மக்களுடைய மொழி பயன்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதே என்னுடைய கருத்தாகும். வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களில் வசிக்கும் மக்களில் பெரும்பாலானவர்களுக்கு தமிழ் மொழியைத் தவிர வேறு எம்மொழியும் தெரியாது. ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யும் உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கு தமிழ் தெரியாமலிருந்தால், ஆங்கிலேயர்கள், டச்சுக்காரர்கள், போத்துக்கேயர்கள் ஆண்ட காலத்தில் நடைபெற்றதைப் போன்ற அடிமையாட்சியின் கீழ் மக்கள் வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்று கூற வேண்டுமே தவிர, மக்கள் ஆட்சியின் கீழ் வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்று

கூற முடியாது. அப்படியான நிலை இருந்தால், எங்கள் நாடு ஒருபோதும் முன்னேற முடியாது. எத்தனையோ முறைகள், இச்சபையிலே இப்பிரச்சனை கிளப்பப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. தமிழ் மாத்திரம் தெரிந்த மக்கள் பொலிஸ் நிலையங்களுக்குச் சென்றால், அங்கே உள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் அவர்களது முறைப்பாட்டை ஆங்கிலத்தில் அல்லது சிங்களத்தில் எழுதும்படி கேட்கிறார்கள்; கட்டாயப்படுகிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே, பொலிஸ் நிலையங்களுக்கு முறைப்பாடு செய்யப் போகிறவர்களுக்கு எத்தகைய அனுபவம் ஏற்படுகின்றது என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்துவதற்காக, எனக்குப் பனையிலிருந்து ஒருவர் எழுதிய கடித மொன்றை வாசித்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“பனே,

23.7.65.

கனம் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் அவர்களுக்கு, கிளிநொச்சி.

ஐயா,

சென்ற 7.7.65 இல் பனேப் பொலிஸ் நிலையத்துக்குச் சென்று முறைப்பாடொன்று எழுதும்படி கூறினேன். பொலிஸ் நிலையப் பொறுப்பதிகாரி ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே முறைப்பாட்டை எழுதினார். நான் தமிழில் எழுதும்படி வேண்டினேன். அவர் அதைக் கவனிக்கவில்லை. எனக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாது. அப்படியிருந்தும் நான் பயத்தின் நிமித்தம் கையொப்பமிட்டேன்.

நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கக் கட்சியில் இருந்தும் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே தமிழில் முறைப்பாட்டை எழுத முடியாமல் தவிக்கிறோம். ஆகவே, இதைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யுமாறு வேண்டுகின்றேன்.”

இதற்குத் தற்போதைய தேசிய அரசாங்கம் பொறுப்பன்று. முன்னிருந்த அரசாங்கமே இவ்வித நடவடிக்கைகளுக்குப் பொறுப்பேற்க வேண்டும். இவ்வித குறைபாடுகள் பற்றி எத்தனையோ முறை இச்சபையிலே சுட்டிக் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வித குறைபாடுகளைக் கவனிப்போம் என்று அப்போதைய பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியாகவிருந்த கௌரவ தொம்பே பிரதிநிதி (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் கூறியுள்ளார். ஆனால் பின்னர் நடைமுறையில் எதுவும் கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. சில நீதிபதிகள், மக்களுக்குத் தெரியாத மொழியில் முறைப்பாட்டை எழுத வற்புறுத்துவது பெரிய அநீதியாகும் எனக் கூறியுள்ளதை இத்தருணத்தில் நான் ஞாபகப்படுத்துவதோடு இதைத் தேசிய அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக அரசாங்கம் சில நடவடிக்கைகளை

விசேஷக் கைபிழைப் பணம், 1965-66

—கூர்மை கலை

எடுக்கும் பொழுது ஏதோ பௌத்த சிங்கள உத்தியோகத்தார்களை யெல்லாம் வடக்கில் இருந்து விரட்டுகிறார்கள் என்று “அத்த” பத்திரிகையோ அல்லது “ஜனதின” பத்திரிகையோ கூக்குரல்களைக் கிளப்பாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது எதிர்க் கட்சிப் பிரதிநிதிகளது கடமையாகும்.

பொலிஸ் நிலையங்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். உதாரணமாக யாழ்ப்பாணம் பொலிஸ் நிலையத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கு பொலிஸ் கண்காணிப்பாளராகவும் உதவிக் கண்காணிப்பாளராகவும் மூன்று பேர் கடமையாற்றுகிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்குத் தமிழே தெரியாது. நான் தமிழரை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறவில்லை. ஆனால் ஒருவர் தமது முறைப்பாட்டைச் சொல்லும் பொழுது அங்கு இருப்பவர்களுக்கு அம்முறைப்பாட்டைச் சொல்லுபவருடைய மொழி விளங்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் முறைப்பாட்டைச் சொல்பவருக்கு நம்பிக்கை உண்டாகும் என்றுதான் கூறுகின்றேன். ஆனால் இன்று என்ன நடக்கின்றது? ஒருவர் தமது முறைப்பாட்டைச் சொல்லும் பொழுது இன்னொருவரை மொழி பயர்க்கச் சொல்கிறார்கள். மொழி பெயர்ப்பவரும் பொலிஸ் நிலையத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்தான். இதனால் முறைப்பாட்டைக் கொடுக்கின்ற பொதுமக்களுக்கு அந்த மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளரிலும் நம்பிக்கையில்லை. அதைக் கேட்பவரிலும் நம்பிக்கையில்லை. எப்பொழுதும் தமது மொழியை விளங்கக்கூடிய ஒருவரிடமிருந்து தான் நீதியைப் பெற முடியும் என்பதே சாதாரணமாகப் பொது மக்களுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு நம்பிக்கையாகும். இந்த நம்பிக்கை சிங்கள, தமிழ் மக்கள் இருசாராருக்கும் பொதுவானதேயாகும். எனவே பொது மக்களுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்கின்ற—பொது மக்களோடு நாள்தோறும் பழகுகின்ற ஒரு படையினர் பொதுமக்கள் நம்பிக்கை வைக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் அவர்களுடைய மொழியை அறிந்தவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும். பொது மக்களுக்கு நீதி கிடைக்கும் என்று நம்பிக்கை யூட்டத்தக்க முறையில் பொது மக்களோடு அவர்களது மொழியில் உரையாடத் தக்கவர்களாகப் பொலிஸ் படையினர் இருந்தால்தான் எந்தவொரு நாட்டிலும் நீதியை நிலைநாட்டக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். இந்த அம்சம் பொலிஸைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் மிகவும் முக்கியமான

தாகும். தமிழ் மொழியைத் தெரியாதவர்கள் தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளிலோ அல்லது சிங்களத்தைத் தெரியாதவர்கள் சிங்களப் பகுதிகளிலோ தொண்டு செய்யலாம். ஆனால், பொலிஸைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் அவர்களுக்கு அந்தந்தப் பகுதி மக்களின்மொழி தெரியாவிட்டால் அவர்களால் தங்கள் கடமையைச் செவ்வனே செய்ய முடியாது என்பதை நான் இங்கு வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்ததாக சிங்களம் தெரியாத தமிழ்ப் பொலிசார் எப்படிச் சிங்களத்தைப் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பது பற்றி எனக்குத் தெரியாது. ஆனால் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் இருக்கின்ற தமிழ் தெரியாத சில பொலிசார் அங்கு பேசுகின்ற மொழி வெறுக்கத் தக்கதாக முறிந்த தமிழாக இருக்கின்றது. தமிழ் மக்களையும் சிங்கள மக்களையும் பொறுத்தவரையில் அவர்கள் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களைத் தமது சேவைக்கென உள்ள ஊழியர்கள் என்றே கருதுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சில அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் தாம் பொது மக்களின் சேவையாளர்கள் என்பதை மறந்து விடுகின்றனர். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பயிற்றப்பட்ட சில பொலிசார் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் தமிழில் பேசும்பொழுது மக்களை மரியாதையுடன் அழைப்பது இல்லை. அவர்கள் முறிந்த தமிழிலோ அல்லது சிங்களத்திலோ பேசும் பொழுது ‘அடா வாடா, போடா’ என்று தான் பேசுகிறார்கள். இதைக் கேட்கும் நாங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு மொழி தெரியாதென்று தகைக்கிறோம். ஆனால் பொது மக்களைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் அவர்கள் இந்தப் பொலிஸ் உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் தங்களை அவமானப்படுத்துவதாகவே எண்ணுகிறார்கள். எனவே பொது மக்களுடன் பேசும் பொழுது மரியாதையாகப் பேசுகின்ற பழக்கத்தைப் பொலிசார் கடைப்பிடிப்பது மிக இன்றியமையாததாகும். இன்று நடப்பது மக்களாட்சி. இந்த மக்கள் ஆட்சியில் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் தங்களை மதிப்புடன் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றே பொது மக்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள்.

எனது கிளிநொச்சித் தொகுதி பல குடியேற்றத் திட்டங்களைக் கொண்ட—வளர்ந்து வரும்—ஒரு தொகுதி. இத்தொகுதிக்கான பொலிஸ் உதவிக் கண்காணிப்பாளர் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலேயே இருக்கிறார். பொலிஸ் அதிகாரங்கள் பரவலாக்கப்பட்டு கிளிநொச்சிக்குப் பொறுப்பான உதவிக் கண்காணிப்பாளர் கிளிநொச்சி

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත, 1965-66

—කරක සහාය

[ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଧାନ ସଭା]

யிலேயே இருக்க வேண்டும். கௌரவ அனுராத புரப் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. கே. பி. ரத்னாயக்க) கூறியதைப் போல பொலிஸ் அதிகாரங்கள் பரவலாக்கப்படாததால் மக்கள் பெரிதும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாகக் கிளிநொச்சி மக்கள் ஒலிபெருக்கி உபயோகிப்பதற்கான ஓர் அனுமதிச்சீட்டைப் பெறச் சுமார் நாற்பது மைல்களுக்கு அப்பாலுள்ள யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்குச் செல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கிளிநொச்சியிலுள்ள பொலிஸ் பரிசோதகருக்கு ஒலிபெருக்கி உபயோகிப்பதற்கான அனுமதிப் பத்திரம் வழங்க அதிகாரமில்லை. இதனால் கிளிநொச்சித் தொகுதி மக்கள் தங்கள் ஒரு நாள் வேலையை இழந்து பல ரூபாக்களைச் செலவு செய்து நாற்பது மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்குச் செல்ல வேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள மக்களின் சிலர் ஒரு மைல் தூரம் சென்று தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அனுமதிப் பத்திரங்களைப் பெறக்கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றது. அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் நிர்வாக வேலைகளைப் பகிர்ந்து கொடுக்காததால் குறிப்பாகப் பின் தங்கிய கிராம மக்கள் பெரிதும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். எனவே பொலிஸ் துறையில் அதிகாரங்கள் பகிர்ந்து அளிக்கப்படுவது மிகவும் இன்றியமையாததாகும். யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் பொலிஸ் உதவிக் கண்காணிப்பாளராக உள்ளவரை கிளிநொச்சிப் பகுதிக்கு அனுப்பி அவருடைய அலுவலகத்தையும் அங்கு நிறுவவேண்டும்.

கிளிநொச்சியிலுள்ள பொலிஸ் உத்தியோகத் தார்களுக்கோ படையினர்க்கோ போதிய வீட்டு வசதியில்லை. இது வளர்ந்துவரும் ஓரிடமாகையால் வேறு இடங்களிற்போல வீட்டு வசதிகளை இவர்களாற் பெற முடியாதிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் கிளிநொச்சியிலேயே—அங்கே போதிய இடம் இருக்கின்றது—இவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்கும்படி நான் வேண்டிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதனைச் செய்து கொடுப்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை என்பதையும் நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

இக்குறிப்புக்களுடன், இனிமேலாவது எந்தப் பொலிஸ் நிலையத்துக்காவது தமிழா போய் தாங்கள் முறைப்பாடு செய்கின்ற மொழியிலேயே அது பதியப்பட வேண்டுமென விரும்பினால், அவர்கள் விரும்பிய மொழியில் அம்முறைப்பாடுகளை எழுத வசதி

செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ப பிரதம அமைச்சரைக் கேட்டு, எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

රත්නසිරි වික්‍රමනායක මයො. (හොරණ)

(திரு. ரத்னஸிரி விக்ரமநாயக்க—

ஹொறன)

(Mr. Ratnasiri Wickramanayaka—
Horana)

ගරු සහාපතිතුමනී, කරුණු කීපයක් කෙරෙහි සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරන්නයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නෙ. එයින් පළමු වැන්න මේ පොලිසියට බඳවා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධවයි. පොලිස් සේවයට ආබාධිතයන් බඳවා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැනට පවතින වැඩ පිළිවෙලේ අසතුටුදායක තත්ත්වය ගැන ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කළ යුතුව තිබෙනව. මේ තත්ත්වය කාලයක සිටම පවතිනව. එහෙත් ඒ ගැන යමක් නොකර තිබීම කනගාටුදායකයි. දැනට පොලිස් සේවයට බැඳීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර කැඳවා අවසන් වුණාට පස්සෙ ඉල්ලුම්කරුවන්ගෙ චරිතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වනව. සමහර අවස්ථාවල ඉල්ලුම් කරුවන්ගෙන් ඔවුන් නොදන්න දේවල් ගැනත් සොයා බලන සිරිතක් තිබෙනව. ඉල්ලුම්කරු උපදින්නටත් ඉස්සර වෙලා සිදු වූ දේවල් ගැන සොයා බලනව. ඔහුගෙ නැදැගින් අතරින් කෙනකු යම්කිසි වෝද නාවකට වැරදිකරුවකු වී සිටිනවද යන්න සොයා බැලීමේ සිරිත ගැනයි මා සඳහන් කරන්නෙ.

ගරු ඩබ්ලි ජෝනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

ඒ ධාරණය අහල තියෙනව.

සහ පරිත්‍යාග

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කථා පවත්වන බොහෝ අවස්ථාවලදී සමහර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් මෙනන නැහැ. ඒ නිසා එම මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ප්‍රකශ කළ බොහෝ කාරණා නැවතත් මෙනන කියවෙනව. එය ස්ථාවර නියෝග වලට විරුද්ධයි. අලුත් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් නිසා මේවා ගැන මා කියා කළේ නැහැ.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

වික්‍රමනායක මයා.

(*திரு. விக்ரமநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Wickramanayaka)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තවත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් තිබෙනවා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් සමහර පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක මහත්වරුන් නිල නිවාස ලැබී තිබියදීත් ඒවා පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ නැතිව සිටිනවා. හොරණ පොලිසියේ පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක මහත්මයාට නිල නිවාසයක් දී තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් ඒ මහත්මයා එහි පදිංචි නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඔහු නොමැති අවස්ථා වල සුළු නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් අයුතු අන්දමට කටයුතු කිරීම නිසා සමහරවිට මුළු පොලිස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවම මහජන යාගේ කලකිරීමට පාත්‍ර වී තිබෙනවා. නිල නිවාස තිබෙන එවැනි තැන්වලත් පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක මහත්වරුන්ට ඒවායේ පදිංචි වීමට තීතියෙන් බල කළොත් බොහෝ පළාත්වල පොලිසිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් තිබෙන කලකිරීම් අඩු වේ යයි මා විශ්වාස කරනවා. අද හොරණ පොලිසිය ගැන මහජනයාගේ කලකිරීමක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. මැතිවරණයෙන් පසුව යම් යම් සිද්ධීන් කීපයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. එයින් එකක් දැන් උසාවිය ඉදිරියේ තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒවා ගැන කපා කිරීමට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. එවැනි සිද්ධීන්ට හේතුව නම්, නිල නිවාසයක් තිබියදීත් පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක මහත්මයා එහි පදිංචිව නොසිටීමයි; ඒ හේතුවෙන් රාත්‍රි කාලයේ පොලිස් ස්ථානය තුළ සිදුවන දේවල් පිළිබඳව පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක මහත්මයාට දැනගන්නට නොලැබීමයි. ඒ නිසා පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක මහත්වරුන්ට ඔවුන්ට දී තිබෙන නිල නිවාසවලම පදිංචි විය යුතුය කියා ගරු අගමැතිතුමා නියෝගයක් කරනවා ඇත කියා මා විශ්වාස කරනවා.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මයා.

(*திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Mr. Chairman, just one matter arising out of the comments made by the hon. Member for Kilinochchi (Mr. Ratnam). He said that it has become customary now for complaints made in the Northern Province and in the Eastern Province to be recorded not in the

language in which they are made, but in some other language. His complaint is that when a complaint is made in Tamil facilities are not available to record it in Tamil, and it is recorded in some other language.

For the information of the hon. Member and of the Government, I should like to inform the House that this matter was raised in 1963 during the Committee stage of the Budget Debate by the hon. Member for Uduppiddi (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam) who drew attention to a Supreme Court judgment—I think it was a case heard by Mr. O. L. de Kretser—in which the judge had drawn attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the first complaint being recorded in any language other than the language in which it is made. I promptly, as Parliamentary Secretary at that time, agreed with the hon. Member for Uduppiddi. A conference was called at which the Inspector-General was present and a direction was given to the Inspector-General and the Police Department under him that first complaints should always be recorded in the language in which they are made.

There was at that time some difficulty which was pointed out by the Inspector-General, namely, that the Attorney-General had taken a different view as to whether it was legal or illegal to take this action. But the view of the Attorney-General was overruled by the then Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Mrs. Bandaranaike, and a definite and clear direction was given that every single complaint must be recorded in the language in which it is made.

If, as the hon. Member for Kilinochchi says, he is now receiving petitions to the effect that first complaints are now not being recorded in the language in which they are made, all I can say is that there has been some backsliding from the days of the S. L. F. P. administration and the Police Department seems to be getting back to bad old habits. If that is the situation, it would be a healthy

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මය.]
thing if the direction given to the Police Department in the earlier period is continued for the benefit of the constituents of the hon. Member for Kilinochchi and others like him.

විමලා කන්නන්ගර මිය. (සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ශ්‍රීරුමති ඩිමලා කන්නංගරා—සංග්‍රහකරු—සංග්‍රහකරු
அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ ගරු සභාවට ගලිගමුව ආසනය නියෝජනය කරන මා විසින් තමන් තාත්සේගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු කරුණක් තිබෙනවා. ගලිගමුව අයත් වන්නේ කෑගල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයටයි. කෑගල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ කඳුපිට පත්තුව, යටියත්තොට ආසනයට මැදි වී එක පැත්ත කිනුත්; කඳුපිට උතුර, දැදිගම ආසනයට මැදිවී අනික් පැත්තෙනුත්; අනික් පත්තුව වන ගම්දොළහ පත්තුව, කෑගල්ල ආසනයට ලං වී අනික් පැත්තෙනුත්; යනුවෙන් කැලී තුනක් එක් කර ගලිගමුව ආසනයේ කියා තුන් මුල්ලක් සාදා තිබෙනවා. මේ කොට්ඨාශයේ පමණ අපරාධ සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිදු වන වෙන කොට්ඨාශයක් මුළු කෑගල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේම නැති බව පොලිස් වාර්තාවලින් වුවත් පෙනෙනවා. කෝට්ටේපොල, ගලිගමුව, කොටියකුඹුර යන ස්ථානවල නිතරම සිදු වන පිහියා ඇනුම්, මිනීමැරුම් ආදිය කෙළවරක් නැහැ. අවිස්සාවේල්ල-ගලිගමුව මංසන්ධියට විශේෂ පොලිස් මුරයක් නොමැති නිසා රථ වාහන ආදිය හැප්පීම් නිතර නිතර ඇති වෙනවා. මාස තුනක් තිස්සේ පොලිස්පති තුමාටත්, ස්ථිර ලේකම්තුමාටත්, කෑගල්ලේ පොලිසියේ නිලධාරී මහත් වරුන්ටත් ලිපි කීපයක්ම යැවූ නමුත් ගලිගමුවට විශේෂ පොලිස් සංවිධානයක් ඇති කිරීමට තවමත් ක්‍රියා කර නැහැ. මෙය හේතු කොට ගෙන සියයට 90 ක් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට ඡන්දය දුන් දම්මල, ඉහළ බටුවත්ත කියන ගම්වාසීන්ගේ ලිංචලට මාසයක් ඇතුළත විස වර්ගයක් දමා තිබුණා. කලින්, බටුවත්තේ එවැනි දෙයක් සිදු වූ විට කෑගල්ල පොලිසියට දන්වූ

නමුත් ඒ පිළිබඳව ක්‍රියා නොකිරීම නිසා ලබා ගන්නට හැකිවූයේ සෞඛ්‍ය රපෝර්තු වක් පමණයි. එය එතනින්ම නිම වුණා.

අ. භා. 12.15

ඒ අවස්ථාවේ පොලිසිය නියම අන්දමට ක්‍රියා නොකිරීම හේතුකොට ගෙන දම්මල කියන ගමේ ලිංචලටත් මේ විෂ ද්‍රව්‍ය දම්මා. ඔවුන්ගෙන් 13 දෙනෙක් ආරෝග්‍ය ශාලාවට ගෙන ගොස් සතියක් පමණ එහිත් සිටියා; දෙදෙනෙකුගේ ජීවිත බේරුණේ යන්නමිත්. මේ ගැන විශේෂයෙන්ම පොලිස්පතිතුමාට දන්වූවාට පසුව පොලිස් පතිතුමාගේ අණ පරිදි කොළඹින් යැවූ පණි වුවයක් නිසා පසුව ක්‍රියා කළා. විශේෂ කරුණකුත් කියන්න තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම ගලිගමුවට පොලිසියක් අවශ්‍ය බව එයින් පෙනෙනවා.

හදිසියේ බුලත්කොහුපිටියේ පාලමක් කැඩී යාම නිසා යටියත්තොටට යන විට ඒ ස්ථානයේදී බසයෙන් සෙනග බස්සවා හිස් බස් රථය එගොඩ වූවාට පසුව නැවත සෙනගට ගොඩවෙන්න සිදු වී තිබුණා. ඒ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීමට ගිය මා ආපසු එන විට ලී පුරවපු ලොරියක් අම්බන්පිටියේ තේ වත්ත ලඟ පෙරලී තිබුණා. මිනිස්සු පනහක් පමණ එතන හිටිය. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී ලොරිය නතර කර තිබෙන්නේ කුමක් නිසාද කියා ඇසුවාම, ඒ ලීවලට යටවී මිනිසුන් කීප දෙනෙකු සිටින බව අපට දන් නූවා. මා වහාම රථයෙන් බැස නුවර දෙසට ධාවනය කළ බස් රථයක් නවත්වා, ලී වලට යටවී සිටි අහිංසක මිනිසුන් බේරා ගන්න බස් මගීන්ගේ සහාය ඉල්ලා සිටියා. ලී ඇද දමා, ලොරියේ බොනට් එක කඩා දමා, ඒ අනතුරට මුහුණ පා සිටි මිනිසුන් තුන් දෙනෙකු බේරා ගන්න අපට පුළුවන් වුණා. ඊටපසු අප ඒ මිනිසුන් තුන් දෙනා පොලිසියටත් ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවටත් ගෙන ගියා. සවස 4.30 සිට 7 වන තුරු අප ඒ අයගේ ජීවිත බේරා ගන්න ක්‍රියා කොට ආපසු එන විටත් ඒ අනතුර සිදුවූ ස්ථානයට පොලිසිය පැමිණ තිබුණේ නැහැ. එවැනි කාරණා රාශියක් අපට පෙන්වා දෙන්න පුළුවන්. ගලිගමුව කොට්ඨාශයට මා පොලිසියක් ඉල්ලුවාම මුදල් නැත කියනවා. මහජනතාව ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතුයි. වෙන කොයි දේට මුදල් නැත කිව්වත් මහජන ආරක්ෂාව

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

සඳහා අවශ්‍ය දේවලට මුදල් නැත කියන්න බැහැ. ඒ නිසා ගලිගමුව ප්‍රදේශයේ ජන සංඛ්‍යාව අනුව, කෙරෙන අපරාධ සංඛ්‍යාව අනුව ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ පොලිස් මුර සේවාවක් පවත්වාගෙන යන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. ඒ අතරම, පොලීසියේ වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහා දෙනු ලබන පෙට්රල් ප්‍රමාණය මදි ය කියාත් කියනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම පොලීසිය කසිප්පු ඇල්ලීමට කටයුතු කරනවා. පෙට්රල් ප්‍රමාණය මදි නම් ඒ කටයුතු කරන්න බැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ අඩුපාඩු ගැනත් සොයා බලා අවශ්‍ය මුදල් වෙන් කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඒ සමගම, පොලිස් නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් ගැනත් මා වචනයක් සඳහන් කරන්නට සතුටියි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම සුළු සේවකයන්ගේ වැටුප් ක්‍රමයකුයි පොලිස් කොස්තාපල්වරුන්ට තිබෙන්නේ. ඔවුන්ගේ දරු පවුල් දක් විදිනවා. ඒවාගේම පොලිස් කොස්තාපල්වරුන් උදේ සවස පයින් ගමන් කරමින් හැම වැඩක්ම කරනවා. ඒ නිසා මිට වඩා උසස් වැටුප් ක්‍රමයක් ඒ නිලධාරීන්ට දිය යුතුයි. ඊළඟට වනිතාවක් වශයෙන්, කාන්තා පොලිස් සෙවය තව තවත් උසස් කරනවා මිස එය නැති නොකරන මෙන් මා ඉතා ගෞරවයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අද ලංකාවේ මිනිසුන් වැඩි වශයෙන් මිය යන්නේ අයහපත් සෞඛ්‍ය තත්ත්වය නිසා නොවෙයි. වැඩි වශයෙන් මිනිසුන් මිය යන්නේ සිදුවන අධික අපරාධ සංඛ්‍යාව හා අධික රථ අනතුරු සංඛ්‍යාවන් නිසයි. ඒ නිසා අනතුරුවලින් මහජනතාව බේරා ගැනීමට පොලීසියට මිට වඩා මුදල් වෙන් කර; මහජනයා සමග ගැවසෙන, මහජනයාගේ සේවකයන් වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන පොලීසියක් ඇති කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அகிலராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

After the hon. Second Member for Akurana speaks, I would request the Hon. Prime Minister to reply because hon. Members are repeating themselves.

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

(ஐனாப் ஏ. ஸீ. எஸ். ஹமீத்—அக்குரானை இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed—Second Akurana)

I have only one or two things to say. When you look at it you will see that there is something actually wrong with the police force. The police are the guardians of law and order, but the relationship between the people and the police is something very strange. In most advanced countries, if something happens the people always run to the police and ask for their assistance. In this country, it is always the opposite: the people run away from the police. There has not been a certain amount of understanding and goodwill between the police and the public. I do not know how the Hon. Prime Minister proposes to tackle this problem, but the fact remains that there is a feeling of animosity between the police and the public. As long as this gap is not bridged we will continue to hear the various tales we hear year in and year out whenever we sit in Committee.

The next point I would like to make is that every year whenever the police Vote comes up during the Committee stage, we have the same usual criticism, and it is therefore time that the Hon. Prime Minister thought of appointing a commission to go into this whole question once for all. There are various aspects to be gone into.

It is true that year in and year out we complain of police harassment, police corruption and various things like that. A commission would solve most of those problems. However much we may talk of wiping out corruption, as long as the rank and file of the police force are paid a pittance on which they cannot live, you will not be able to stop corruption. They should be paid better salaries; they should be given better living conditions. The whole picture should be viewed and the only way to do it is to have a police commission before

விசேஷன கெடுதலுக்குப் பணம், 1965-66

—காரக வகை

[கவிதை மொ.]

which various shades of opinion could be placed and we may have once and for all an up-to-date police service which people will look up to when they are in trouble and not run away from.

The next thing I have to point out is that the police service is definitely lacking in elementary courtesy. I do not see any reason why the police cannot be trained to say, "thank you", "yes, sir", "no, sir" and that sort of thing. Unless they are courteous to the public the feelings of animosity would continue. There should be a vigorous courtesy drive in the police force. These men in the service must be made to realize that they are there to serve the people. It is part and parcel of police duties to be polite to the people. It is true that they are members of a disciplined force, but the members of the public do not come under that category.

I would therefore appeal to the Hon. Prime Minister to see that every action is taken to have a commission appointed at the earliest possible opportunity in order to go into the various questions like appointments, salaries and so on. The police are not members of a trade union. They cannot join a trade union to fight for their needs. They should be paid well. If that is done most of the problems could be got over. It could be done by appointing a commission which would go into this question once for all and help bring about an up-to-date police force to which the people will always go whenever they are in trouble and from which they will not run away.

செ. வி. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Mr. Chairman, I have had the privilege of taking part in many Committee stage discussions of the Budget and invariably I have found that a long debate takes place on the police force. It used to be a feature of all Committee stage discussions of the Budget. On this occasion, too,

many matters were raised, but happily the whole tone seems to have changed. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota will recall that it used to be one harangue against the police. Today we heard an occasional encomium and a general appreciation of the Police Service.

செ. வி. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

You have a good Opposition.

செ. வி. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes, I must give the Opposition credit for that naturally.

We also heard praise, here and there, of the general activities of the police force.

When I assumed office on this occasion, I was rather diffident when I heard the Opposition on the subject of the Police and the aftermath of the elections. The hon. Member for Dompe described that as the "birth-pangs of a new Government". Maybe they were the death pangs of an old Government! Whichever way you like to take it, I am glad of the situation as it seems to be at present.

Now I will proceed to deal with some of the matters that have been raised, the most important of which, I think hon. Members will agree, is the question of a commission. The last commission was quite some time ago.

செ. வி. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

In 1945.

செ. வி. வி. சேனநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The Soertsz Commission.

Well, I would like to inform the House that there will be a commission where most of these matters will probably be gone into.

விசேஷ கௌரவ உறுப்பினர், 1965-66

—கூடுதல் உறுப்பினர்

Then I come to the other points raised by various hon. Members. I do not know whether I will be able to deal with all, but I will deal with as many as possible. I think a number of matters were raised by the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa).

First of all about the antiquated rules and old Departmental Orders. The Departmental Orders, I would like to say, were revised and brought up to date to suit present conditions on 1st December 1960. I do not know whether the hon. Member was referring to older rules or the ones that have been revised.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Those are the ones. Even they are antiquated.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)
They are only five years old.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

That is true, but they were drafted by police officers whose mentality was of the 19th century.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The period during which those rules were promulgated coincides with the period you were in office.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

They were prepared by the Minister of Home Affairs.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not know why you should disown your previous Colleague. However, I think that the Minister

of Home Affairs is still one of your Members. Who is the Minister of Home Affairs you are referring to?

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Mr. Dahanayake.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

He was not the Minister of Home Affairs?

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

No, your Minister of Home Affairs now.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I do not think he prepared those.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

They were prepared during his period.

உறுப்பினர். ஐ.பி.நி.இ. உறுப்பினர். (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க) (The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

His period was a few months.

However, I shall go into that aspect of the matter and see whether Departmental Orders need further revision.

Then, there is the question of courtesy to the general public. I think the hon. Second Member for Akurana also raised it. Now special attention is being paid to that aspect and recruits are given special instructions as regards the behaviour and department they must adopt towards the public.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක]

The question of the provident fund was also raised by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central. There is no provident fund as such, but there is the Police Savings Association. The Police Savings Association affords all facilities to members such as loans, including loans for building houses. There is a five-year rule for withdrawals which has been approved by the membership. This can be amended if necessary. There are three insurance schemes operating in the department which give attractive compensation. I do not know whether the contention of the hon. Member was that these are inadequate and that there should be a special provident fund. Perhaps he may not have been aware of the existence of these facilities.

The other matter raised was the question of redress of grievances. There are various methods of making representations regarding grievances of members of the service. They have access to their senior officers at all levels and at all times. An opportunity is afforded to subordinate officers to air their grievances at instruction classes conducted by senior officers. Welfare councils meet often to discuss their difficulties and deal with the grievances put forward by them. I understand there are welfare councils at three levels: at district level, provincial level and then there is the central welfare council. I think this is connected with the association they have, the Sergeants and Constables Association. This matter was raised in relation to that subject. I believe this matter was considered by previous governments too.

අ. හා. 12.30

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

That is right.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

It was considered by the Government in 1963, and it was decided to adopt the decision made by the late Prime Minister Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike; that is the present welfare association culminating in the welfare council would suffice in the circumstances of a department like the police. The police are placed in a special category and it must be so. Therefore, I think that decision is essentially correct and I do not think that we should alter that decision.

The hon. Member for Colombo South also raised the question of the police hospital. He said that special treatment is given to different classes of officers. I am informed that this is not true but that all officers are treated according to their ailments and not according to their class. But, of course, I do not know whether the other thing does not happen—it often happens in every institution.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why do you want a police hospital at all?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

The hon. Member for Colombo South, who is your Colleague, I think said that there should be a police hospital.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That was not his argument.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I thought his complaint was that different classes are treated differently.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is because you are having a police hospital. If they go to the General Hospital they will get the normal treatment.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I think he asked for a police ward in the General Hospital.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

That might be considered.

The next matter raised was with regard to kit inspections. I do not think that is so important.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is no uniformity.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Kit inspections are governed by a departmental order. There are various inspecting officers.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They have their own rules.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

But there is a departmental order and inspecting officers should conform to it as regards kit inspections.

Then about the discomforts as regards uniforms, I am inclined to agree with what the hon. Member for Colombo South said. In our climatic conditions some of these uniforms can be very uncomfortable

indeed. Steps have been taken to make the uniforms as comfortable as possible. Sergeants and constables are permitted to wear bush coats, and action has been taken to alter the present collar of the tunic. Steps are being taken gradually to make the uniforms more comfortable.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Cloth dictators must have a cloth following.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Highland Kilt.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

More than one hon. Member raised the question of the antecedents of a person who is to be recruited to the service. That has been done away with. The question that one's father or grandfather was convicted of an offence is not taken into account.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It was done away by our Government in June 1964.

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Complaints at police stations are recorded in the language in which they are made.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Quite right. But the hon. Member for Kilinochchi says "no".

ශ්‍රී ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I am sorry to hear that.

விசேஷக் கெடுதல்கள் பற்றி, 1965-66

—காரக ஸ்தாவ

ஃபீஸ். ஃபீஸ். ஃபீஸ் மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
And that is the order given.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

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

It must be so. It is very important to see that complaints are recorded in the language in which they are made

Then there are some other matters. The grading of officers for the purpose of promotion has been done away with. Future promotions to staff grade will be on the normal principles of seniority and merit. On that matter I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition made a statement in relation to what the Hon. Minister of State said. We were informed that the policy of her Government was to take into consideration only merit, regardless of race or religion. I do hope the hon. Leader of the Opposition will give us credit for following the same ideas.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

I was only explaining our policy.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

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

I am referring to it. I do not know whether statements made about the hon. Leader of the Opposition's speeches are correct. We have been told by the hon. Member for Dompe that at times they are apt to be incorrect.

ஃபீஸ். ஃபீஸ். ஃபீஸ் மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே.
(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)
Fiction.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

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

But somehow I read that this regime is being accused of favouritism towards the Catholics and the Tamils. Well, let me assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition and all

other hon. Members of this House as well as the general public that there will be favouritism towards none. Every one will have a fair and equal opportunity.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

(திரு. டி. சோய்சா சிறிவர்தன)
(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

You are following our policy.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க),
(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Let me not be dragged into the controversy of whether we follow your policy or not. I think you will regret it if I enter into that controversy.

ஃபீஸ். ஃபீஸ். ஃபீஸ் மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What about police drivers?

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

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

There is a case to go into that matter and I shall look into it.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

(திரு. பி. எச். டபிள்யூ. டி. சில்வா)
(Mr. P. H. W. de Silva)

I raised the question about Stanley Senanayake.

மனே வரே மனே வரே மனே வரே

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

Yes, I am glad the hon. Member for Devinuwara asked me about Stanley Senanayake. That matter also has to be considered by that committee. There are two committees, one for the police and the other for the military personnel. All these matters would be gone into by those committees. The fact that Stanley Senanayake was Crown witness does not mean that he should be excluded. The committee has to go

விவரம் கெட்டுப்பன் பதம், 1965-66

—காரைக்காலம்

HEAD 19.—DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ABROAD

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 6,107,508

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries, Rs. 2,294,745

உதா. டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I move,

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in respect of sub-head 1”.

I just want to say one word about our foreign embassies.

உதா. டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Foreign embassies ?

உதா. டி. டியாஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Yes, and not foreign policy.

We are not talking now about foreign policy in regard to Vietnam or anything like that. I now want to move from Vietnam to Malaysia. I should like to ask a question pertaining to the decision of the Government of Ceylon to establish new missions abroad. There is financial provision in the Estimates for a mission in Malaysia. I would like to know on what principle the Government decides to open new missions abroad in a country. As far as I was aware, the principle adopted by the former Government was to take into account the trade relations, the degree of contact, the persons moving between the two countries, and matters of that sort in determining the nature of status of one's legation in a particular country. Of course, recognition of the degree of relations between the countries, reciprocity, the way in which they had treated us, the way they made requests and wanted to have a mission in our country, all these are taken into account.

There was a time, I believe, during the time of the late Mr. Bandaranaike, when a consulate was established in Singapore, and, I think, a High Commission was established in Kuala Lumpur. I think, it was right at the time of the anniversary of the independence of Malaya. I am not talking of Malaysia but of Malaya. The late Mr. Bandaranaike himself, I think, attended these independence celebrations. During the whole of this period, Malaya reciprocated by giving concurrent accreditation, I believe, to the High Commissioner in New Delhi to overlook Ceylon's relationship from New Delhi. They did not even have a small office. Malaya at that time did not consider Ceylon sufficiently important even to establish a little consulate, or a High Commissioner's office, or place a resident Charge-d'affaires in this country. Nothing.

Towards 1963, I believe, the Ceylon Government reviewed the position and thought that the nature of the relationship that existed, the amount of transactions between the two countries, commerce and everything else did not warrant the continuance of the expenditure on our resident mission, and the two missions were accordingly closed down.

There was a complete reciprocity prior to the decision, under this Vote, to establish a Grade I mission in Malaysia. This decision, I believe, was taken before Malaysia began to disintegrate; I think already sections have begun to disintegrate and I would like to ask the Hon. Prime Minister whether he still proposes to have a separate office in Singapore. The original intention no doubt was for a Grade I mission to look after both. I ask this particular question in view of the fact that Ceylon's representation in Malaysia was handled hitherto by the High Commissioner from Djakarta, Indonesia, with concurrent accreditation to Malaysia also. This created all manner of problems, the moment Malaysia and Indonesia began the confrontation. It is most tactless for us also to have our

—කුරක සහාය

A very good statement.

I am not presuming anything. I am presuming what you tell us, that when a Chinaman goes to Dedigama it is an invasion. Is this a reciprocal attempt to carry out a Boralugoda invasion of China? I am asking you, because you are the person who always says that a Chinaman going round is very suspicious. I would like to ask whether this is revenge on the People's Republic of China.

பிப்ரவரி 1965-66

[ஃப். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க]

Or is it in order to destroy the Foralugoda family that you are sending him there? In other words, what are your objectives?

ஹெர். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Through consideration for the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera).

ஃப். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Is it for the benefit of Ceylon or for the benefit of China that you have now decided to send the former member for Kottawa to China?

One last question. We heard stories some time ago, rumours—I sincerely hope they are false—that your predecessor is also to be accredited to a foreign mission.

ஹெர். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Predecessor?

ஃப். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Mr. Speaker's predecessor.

There was a story of a proposal that Mr. Speaker's predecessor should also be accredited to a foreign mission. Personally, my opinion is that the office of Speaker is an extremely important one—far higher than that of an ambassador. Some day, Sir, when you retire we hope that you will not condescend to accept such an appointment.

பேரவைத் தலைவர்

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

I shall keep your advice in mind.

—காரைக்கால்

ஃப். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Of course, Sir, about your predecessor I am afraid I cannot speak highly; all one can say about him is—[Interruption].

ஹெர். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You made him Speaker.

ஃப். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

An embassy may not be the appropriate place for him.

ஹெர். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(கௌரவ டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

He was your Speaker.

ஃப். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

He was the Speaker of this House.

ஹெர். மன்றத்தலைவர்

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

Elected by you.

ஃப். டி. டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டியஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Elected by all of us; and I am sorry if we all made a bad choice. We should not be above making a mistake now and then.

Anyway, all I would like the Hon. Prime Minister to tell us is whether it is correct that he intends to appoint your predecessor to one of the embassies abroad. I am not even asking him to tell us to which embassy; I am only asking him to tell us whether he is going to appoint him to one of our embassies abroad.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Prime Minister will remember that we raised a question some time back about a particular individual—a member of the Moslem Brotherhood—who was received as a State guest of this Government. He was sponsored by the Hon. Minister of Labour and Housing. The Hon. Prime Minister would have read in yesterday's papers—both the "Daily News" and the "Observer"—a news item about this "Brotherhood". I am quoting from the "Ceylon Observer":

"Military police and other security forces have rounded up members of the banned Moslem Brotherhood, a fanatical religious organization, in the United Arab Republic, usually reliable sources said here today.

President Nasser said in Moscow last night that his government had crushed a brotherhood plot to overthrow him. He said the plotters were armed with weapons obtained from abroad."

All I am saying is this. At least in future before we admit people with a questionable past as State guests we might inquire from our accredited representatives in those countries about them. We might at least in future see that this sort of thing does not happen. I think the person whom we entertained as a State guest was a member of this Moslem Brotherhood. He still continues to be a member. The centre of this organization is now in Geneva.

I do think that this is a matter to which the Hon. Prime Minister must draw the attention of his representatives abroad. I am asking him to take precautions in future in order to avoid serious mistakes of this type.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Two hon. Members have spoken on this Vote. The hon. Member for Dompe raised two or three points. One is with regard to Malaysia. It is a country in the Commonwealth.

—කරක සභාව

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

So is Ghana.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We have a representative there too.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Grade 2.

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

We will look into the grade.

The hon. Member for Dompe will realize that we being a member of the Commonwealth, other Commonwealth countries get special consideration in the matter of diplomatic representation.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do you not insist on reciprocity?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Yes.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Are you getting it?

ශ්‍රී ඩබ්ලි සේනානායක

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Apart from that there are other features too which make it necessary for us to have adequate representation in that country.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බන්ධාරනායක මය.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Fair enough.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

past. The last occasion we discussed this was in the course of the Throne Speech Debate on April 23, 1965, after this Government assumed office.

On that occasion the Hon. Prime Minister was replying. I have sent for the HANSARD, and the references in it I shall be reading in a moment. In the course of the Hon. Prime Minister's reply to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, he made certain remarks, and these remarks were the subject of controversy thereafter in the newspapers. I have brought the newspapers too for reference. We asked the question in categorical terms from the Hon. Prime Minister, whether it was his intention to implement this agreement only on a purely voluntary basis or to implement this agreement in such a way that the target figures for absorption by either side would have to be reached regardless whether the total number of volunteers on either side reached the targets provided for.

You see, Sir, there was the provision that out of a total of 975,000 so-called stateless persons the Indian Government agreed to accept the repatriation of 525,000 of such persons and to confer Indian citizenship on them; while the Ceylon Government for her part agreed to accept and absorb 300,000 of such persons and to confer Ceylon citizenship upon them. There were, I believe, about 134,000 persons already absorbed as Ceylon citizens at the time of the agreement. In addition to that, Ceylon has agreed to accept and absorb 300,000 of such persons and to confer citizenship upon them. The agreement was of a reciprocal nature. That is to say, one side would not have to grant immediately citizenship to the whole number pending decisions by the other. The position was that when India accepted a certain number of

repatriates, Ceylon would also accept a corresponding number on our side so that the agreement would basically work itself out within a limited period of 15 years. That was the agreement substantially. I am paraphrasing it now because of the short time available.

On this Agreement there was a provision that both sides would meet, work out mutually satisfactory procedures, and that there would be registers drawn up of these persons as far as was possible. It was clearly intended, certainly by Mrs. Bandaranaike at that time, that the process should as far as possible be voluntary. That is true. No one indeed will get hold of people who do not want to go and thrust them out of this country when there were in point of fact people who were willing to go, clamouring to go. Certainly it was never intended that the unwilling people should be repatriated while the willing ones should be retained by force. But, on the other hand, it was also clearly intended and understood by both sides, and that was our intention throughout, that while we would certainly try to accommodate the willing ones first, the total number would not depend upon willingness. In other words, 525,000 persons would have to go back to India and out of the balance 300,000 would be absorbed by us.

I do not think really much of the question that arises about the 300,000 persons being absorbed by us. But when it comes to the question of having to find 525,000 persons willing to go, well, there may be 525,000 persons willing to go. I do not know. Equally you might find 400,000 persons willing to go, and be unable to find the other 125,000 persons; or you might find 300,000 persons willing to go and 225,000 persons unwilling to go; or 200,000 persons willing to go and 325,000 persons unwilling to go. I do not know. Those figures remain very much a matter of guess-work for anybody. And in that situation the Agreement as we understood it clearly avoids any reference to the

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

words "voluntary" or "compulsory". The Indian side wished it that way, and quite naturally, one does not wish to say in so many words that they are going to force people at the point of a sword to go away. The whole purpose of this agreement was as a matter of mutual adjustment between two countries, to have a problem which had remained outstanding for so many years solved.

It may be argued that a total of 150,000 persons of the total number assumed was unprovided for. That is true. But it was not intended that they should be unprovided for for ever. It was intended that the two sides should meet again and work out an agreement in regard to that matter. I rather think that both sides were pretty close even in the negotiations in New Delhi towards finalizing that 150,000.

It was merely a question of finding it difficult on the Indian side to accept absolute figures which could perhaps in the impression of the Indian Opposition in the Lok Sabha, be capable of the interpretation that India had got the worst of the bargain. Supposing, of the 975,000 persons the agreement had been put at 325,000 to us and the balance 650,000 to India, it would immediately have been made out as if we were taking one-third and India two-thirds. There would have been a problem; it would have meant our taking more perhaps; but the Government of India said, "It would be rather difficult to persuade our own Government towards complete acceptance, and we suggest you leave it over for one year and at the end of one year we solemnly promise we will come and enter into a satisfactory arrangement in regard to the balance 150,000 persons." Any arguments that that agreement left half of the problem unsolved or part of the problem yet unsolved are not strictly accurate, even though it is true that the agreement leaves 150,000 persons out of the agreement itself.

As regards implementation of the agreement, the Hon. Prime Minister made a speech. This is what he said in the course of his speech as I

understood him. I am paraphrasing it. He said, "I am still trying to decide. I understand the spirit of this agreement after reading it, but I am still trying to decide its true interpretation. I have not yet made up my mind as to whether what is contemplated by this agreement is voluntary repatriation or compulsory repatriation if the need arises." He also said, "If you were prepared to discuss the matter with the Indian side, why are you not willing to let me also discuss it with the Indian side? After all, I am the Prime Minister and I must decide this question now. Our officials are talking to each other. So let us now work it out and see."

Of course, if the total number of persons wanting to be repatriated should come up to 525,000 over the 15-year period there is no problem. But if the number of those wanting to be repatriated falls short, there is going to be a problem. What we want to know from the Hon. Prime Minister is this. Six months have elapsed. Have you decided in your own mind what procedure you are going to adopt? Have you decided whether you propose to tell such persons of Indian origin in this country as want to go away, "You are free to leave. We shall repatriate you"? But if, on the other hand, they do not want to go and you cannot bring the number to 525,000, does it mean that the Hon. Prime Minister is going to say, "I do not think it will be humane to send these people who do not want to go, and I am, therefore, restricting the operation of this agreement only in respect of those who are willing to go"?

Immediately after the speech of the Hon. Prime Minister in the Throne Speech Debate, we issued a statement on this question to the papers on behalf of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party. That statement appears in the "Sunday Observer" of 25th April 1965. It is not a long statement, and I propose to read it.

"As Press Spokesman for the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, I have been instructed by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, its President to reply to the statement of the Prime Minister and of Mr. S. Thondaman, Appointed Member, in the

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මහ.]

House of Representatives yesterday, that the principle of repatriation of Indians under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 was not 'compulsory' but 'voluntary', and that this had been agreed to in official talks with the Commonwealth Secretary in India, Mr. Jha.

Clause (11) of Part I—Section 2 of the Agreed Minutes of the Officials' Talks dated 19th December 1964, dealing with the procedure for implementation reads as follows—

'Repatriation to India should as far as possible be on a voluntary basis, provided that if in any year the number of volunteers falls short of the applicable number for repatriation in that year, repatriation will be effected as would secure the attainment of the objective of Clause 3 read with Clause 5 of the Agreement (i.e., the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October 1964); read as follows—

'Clause 3 : 300,000 of these persons (i.e., the so-called stateless together with the natural increase in that number will be granted Ceylon citizenship by the Government of Ceylon; the Government of India will accept repatriation to India of 525,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number; the Government of India will confer citizenship on these persons.'

'Clause 5: The Government of India will accept repatriation of the persons to be repatriated within a period of 15 years from the date of this Agreement according to a program as evenly phased as possible.'

The only interpretation possible of these clauses is that the officials agreed that as far as possible repatriation should be voluntary, but that the objective of repatriating 525,000 of the so-called stateless would have to be achieved in terms of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, even if the number of volunteers fell short of that number.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party appreciates that it is far better that the Indo-Ceylon Agreement should be implemented in a conciliatory spirit and on the basis of voluntary action as far as possible. But the Sri Lanka Freedom Party maintains that the Agreement must be implemented to the extent of the repatriation of the full number of 525,000 persons, even if the number of volunteers for repatriation falls short of that.

This position has been accepted by the officials of the two Governments at their talks, and endorsed thereafter by the Governments of India and of Ceylon."

To that statement of ours on the 25th of April, the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs issued a counter-statement on the 27th of April, which appeared in the "Ceylon Daily News" of that date. I propose to read that, too. It is a short statement.

අ. ආ. 2.15

This is the press communique issued by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and which appeared in the "Daily News" of 27th April, 1965 :

"The attention of the Honourable the Prime Minister has been drawn to a statement issued by Mr. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike as Press spokesman for the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and published in the newspapers on Sunday, April 25, 1965.

The statement deals with certain comments made by the Honourable Prime Minister during the course of his speech on Friday, 23rd April, 1965, in the House of Representatives in the debate on the Throne Speech, in reference to the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, particularly as to whether the Government of India had accepted the principle of compulsory repatriation in regard to the 525,000 persons of Indian origin.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, the then Prime Minister, on her return to the Island after concluding the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, made a statement in the Senate on 10th November, 1964. In this statement, she specifically claimed that one of the advances achieved in this Agreement was that the Government of India had agreed to the principle of compulsory repatriation. The extract is as follows :—

'This Agreement marks an advance on the 1954 Agreement in the following respects : (a) The Indian Government has recognized its obligations to persons of Indian origin in Ceylon by undertaking to confer Indian citizenship on those who are to be repatriated and by accepting the principle of compulsory repatriation.'

What the Honourable Prime Minister stated on 23rd April, 1965, was that Mr. C. S. Jha, Commonwealth Secretary of the Government of India, in the course of his discussions between 15th and 19th December, 1964, with the officials of the Government of Ceylon on the subject of the implementation of the Agreement, had stated that the principle of compulsory repatriation had not been mentioned

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

during the discussions between the Prime Minister of India and the then Prime Minister of Ceylon and that the Government of India did not accept the principle of compulsory repatriation in relation to the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964."

That is a clear statement by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs that the Indian side had not accepted any principle of compulsory repatriation. I am in a position to state, as one of the persons who participated in the discussions, that that is not correct.

Let us proceed with the statement:

"The Honourable Prime Minister was merely making a statement of fact when he referred to this and was making no comment as to whether he accepted or refuted this position. The actual words of the Honourable Prime Minister, as recorded in the uncorrected copy of the HANSARD of 23rd April, 1965, are as follows:

'There were some questions raised about the Control of Employment Bill by Mr. Jha, I do not say whether Jha's interpretation as correct or not. Mr. Jha said that the principle of compulsory repatriation was not accepted. That was the position Mr. Jha took. But the talk about compulsory repatriation went against the whole spirit of the agreement. Now I know the spirit of the agreement. I am not saying that I am in agreement with the agreement. It was to 'get them to decide on a voluntary basis, and if there was difficulty about getting the proper numbers, three lakhs on this side and five lakhs on that side, then the two Governments will devise ways and means of bringing the figures up to the required amount.

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike): Certainly not.'

It will be seen that though Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike denied the Honourable Prime Minister's statement in the House of Representatives, he has ignored the reference made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Thondaman. The extract of the agreed minutes of discussion between the officials of the Government of Ceylon and the Government of India in relation to this is as follows:—

'(1) For the purpose of granting citizenship under Clause 3 of the Agreement, both Governments shall invite applications through public notices. The grant of citizenship by either country for the purpose of this

Agreement should, as far as possible, be on the basis of these applications. In the event of the number of applications for citizenship of either country falling short of the number stipulated in Clause 3 of the Agreement, each Government will devise other ways of ensuring the fulfilment of its obligations.'

It must be noted that the occasion for the comments of the Honourable Prime Minister was the references in the Throne Speech that certain difficulties had arisen in relation to the Indo-Ceylon Agreement for further discussion and settlement between the two Governments and not that the Honourable Prime Minister refuted or accepted any particular interpretation of any of the provisions of the Agreement. He was making a statement of fact."

That was the communique issued by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

To that, on the same date, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party replied. The reply was this:

"On behalf of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister to the following passages quoted verbatim from the statements made by C. S. Jha, Commonwealth Secretary of India, and N. Q. Dias, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, at the officials' talks which followed the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964—countered Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, M.P., in a Press statement issued last night."

"C. S. Jha: As regards compulsory repatriation Mr. Jha stated that at no time had this principle as such been discussed during the Delhi talks"—

"principle as such", you will note the words.

"—and India's Minister of Foreign Affairs had stated in the Indian Parliament that there was no question of wholesale compulsory repatriation. The smooth implementation of the Agreement could be best ensured on the basis of voluntary applications, and of co-operation of the persons concerned. If the question of compulsory repatriation was highlighted,—"

Note the words, "was highlighted".

"—the chances of smooth implementation of the Agreement might be prejudiced from the very beginning. Of

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

course, one could argue that having agreed to a fixed number there was a tacit acceptance of a certain degree of compulsion. Though logically this may be so, the Government of India's approach to the Agreement was that it should be primarily on the basis of voluntary applications. In the event of a gap between the number of such applications and the number agreed to for repatriation under the Agreement, they would have to consider in what way the numbers could be reached." (p. 4, para. 2 of annexure 1).

Mr. N. Q. Dias, commenting on behalf of the Ceylon Government:

"N. Q. Dias: The Ceylon Government agrees that repatriation should as far as possible be done on a voluntary basis, but compulsory repatriation is the only alternative if a sufficient number of persons do not volunteer for repatriation." (p. 1, para. 4 of annexure 2).

"One of the principal points of difference between the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 and the Nehru-Kotelawala Agreement of 1954, negotiated earlier, was that the conferment of Indian citizenship and the repatriation of 525,000 so-called 'stateless' persons was not made dependent upon the willingness of those who were to have Indian citizenship conferred on them, or those to be repatriated. A comparison of these two documents will convince Hon. Prime Minister.

"Of course, as Mr. Jha says, compulsory repatriation was not elevated to a principle embodied in the document as such, nor was there any question of wholesale compulsory repatriation. But Mr. Jha himself admits that the logical consequence of having agreed to fixed numbers is that there is a tacit acceptance on the part of India of a certain degree of compulsion.

"These documents, including Annexures 1 and 2 above from which I have quoted have been endorsed by the Governments of India and Ceylon.

"If the Hon. Prime Minister proposes to implement the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, there is no doubt that it was the intention of both Governments that volunteers should first be made citizens of India, and repatriated thereafter over 15 years. But even if the number of volunteers fell short of that number the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 definitely contemplated that 525,000 persons would be repatriated, even if they were unwilling."

Sir, I just want to make this one point. So far, we have not had a clear statement from the Prime Minister as to whether or not he agrees with this, and what his position is. Now, as far as the interpretation of that agreement is concerned, all we have is a statement from the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, explaining that the Prime Minister made a statement of fact, maintaining that the statement of fact made by the Prime Minister is correct. We have placed the actual material and document before the people for their information, so that they may know the true position. Certainly, no one is going to talk of compulsory repatriation if people are willing to go. Is it the position of the Prime Minister that he does not wish to say that if he is unable to find 525,000 people willing to go to India, the agreement cannot be implemented beyond that, beyond the number willing to go? That is what we like to know.

I ask that question, not in order to create complications for anybody, not in order to create difficulties for anybody, not in order to set one section of the National Government against another. It is a national problem from our angle; it affects the rights of the Sinhalese people in our country; it is a matter of grave importance to them. This question must be settled. After all, if we can find 525,000 people willing to go to India, we do not want a pact, we do not want an Indo-Ceylon agreement. Unfortunately, if you leave it to the people's willingness, you will find that the flood of people is entirely the other way. They will come to Ceylon as they are coming and have been coming for years, and they will continue to come. All the laws that we have got, the Immigration and Emigration Acts, have not been effective in stopping it. I can assure the House that the only effective method would be to work on the basis of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, a basis which the Hon. Prime Minister himself accepted when he was Leader of the Opposition. And we would

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Did you agree to a separate register?

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

You will remember very well that it was I who suggested discussions with—he is not here—the hon. Appointed Member.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What about the separate register?

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I will tell you about the separate electoral register. I was requested to discuss the question with him, and I did discuss the matter with him before the delegation left for India. What was the outcome? He was not willing to have a separate register as such but was willing to have an estate electoral register, because that would not have a communal tint. And I conveyed that information. So do not try to score debating points. Do not use as propaganda things which I can expose.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

We shall do it.

(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

I am speaking to those who think otherwise about this matter. There are 150,000 still to be decided—left out. India says, if these separate electoral registers come, you can think the agreement is over. That is in a letter sent by the Prime Minister of India to the Hon. Leader

of the Opposition. I am speaking to one who is very concerned about it, because he must know the facts. If he wants he can come to my office and I will show him all the correspondence. I have nothing to hide. That is the position.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Is that offer open to other Members also or, only to the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) ?

(கௌரவ டப்ளி சேனாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

There are other points to which I should like to reply but as my time is up I shall conclude my remarks.

“ 20 වන ශීර්ෂයේ 1 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 16,01,718 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය ” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභා සම්මත විය.

20 වන ශීතියෙහි 1 වන සම්මතය උප ලේඛන
යෙහි කෙටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතු යයි නිශේෂ
කරන ලදී.

“ 20 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பண ரூபா 16,01,718 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக ” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

20 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 1,601,718 for Head 20, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 20, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 වන සම්මතය.—පාලන ශාස්ත්‍ර—පුනරුවර්තන
විසදුම්, රු. 21,51,967.

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீள்நடுவரும் செலவு, ரூ. 21,51,967.

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—
Recurrent expenditure, Rs. 2,151, 967

“20 වන ශීතියෙහි 2 වන සම්මතය සඳහා රු. 21,51, 967 ක මුදල උප ලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදිත්, සභා සම්මත විය.

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பணம், 1965-66

—காரக பணம்

22 வன இலக்கம் 3 வன பத்திரம் ரூப ரேஷன் யைக் கொடுக்கக் கட்டிய நிதியை யுடைய நிர்வாகம் கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

“22 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூப 12,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

22 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 12,000 for Head 22, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 22, Vote No. 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

23 வன இலக்கம்.—சாதிக்க குறைபாடுகள்
தேய்வதற்கு

1 வன பத்திரம்.—காரக மன்றம் போட்டிருக்க
பணம் ரூ. 4,28,995

தலைப்பு 23.—தேசிய திட்டமிடல் துறைக்களம்
வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கரிய
வேதனமும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூபா 4,28,995.

HEAD 23.—DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
PLANNING

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 428,995

“23 வன இலக்கம் 1 வன பத்திரம் பணம் ரூ. 4,28,995 க் குறை ரூப ரேஷன் க் குறை” என பணம் விசேஷ கமிட்டி கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

23 வன இலக்கம் 1 வன பத்திரம் ரூப ரேஷன் யைக் கொடுக்கக் கட்டிய நிதியை யுடைய நிர்வாகம் கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

“23 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூப 4,28,995 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

23 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 428,995 for Head 23, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 23, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன பத்திரம்.—பாடுதல் கட்டி—புறப்பணம்
விசேஷ, ரூ. 26,500

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டுமும் செலவு, ரூ. 26,500.

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—
Recurrent expenditure, Rs. 26,500

“23 வன இலக்கம் 2 வன பத்திரம் பணம் ரூ. 26,500 க் குறை ரூப ரேஷன் க் குறை” என பணம் விசேஷ கமிட்டி கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

23 வன இலக்கம் 2 வன பத்திரம் ரூப ரேஷன் யைக் கொடுக்கக் கட்டிய நிதியை யுடைய நிர்வாகம் கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

“23 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூப 26,500 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

23 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 26,500 for Head 23, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 23, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

24 வன இலக்கம்.—குறைபாடுகள் கீழ்க் கொடுக்க
தேய்வதற்கு

1 வன பத்திரம்.—காரக மன்றம் போட்டிருக்க
பணம் ரூ. 1,09,050

தலைப்பு 24.—திட்டமிடல் நடைமுறைத் துறைக்களம்
வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கரிய
வேதனமும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூபா 1,09,050.

HEAD 24.—DEPARTMENT OF PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 109,050

“24 வன இலக்கம் 1 வன பத்திரம் பணம் ரூ. 1,09,050 க் குறை ரூப ரேஷன் க் குறை” என பணம் விசேஷ கமிட்டி கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

24 வன இலக்கம் 1 வன பத்திரம் ரூப ரேஷன் யைக் கொடுக்கக் கட்டிய நிதியை யுடைய நிர்வாகம் கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

“24 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூப 1,09,050 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

24 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 109,050 for Head 24, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 24, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன பத்திரம்.—பாடுதல் கட்டி—புறப்பணம்
விசேஷ, ரூ. 26,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீண்டுமும் செலவு, ரூ. 26,000.

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—
Recurrent expenditure, Rs. 26,000

“24 வன இலக்கம் 2 வன பத்திரம் பணம் ரூ. 26,000 க் குறை ரூப ரேஷன் க் குறை” என பணம் விசேஷ கமிட்டி கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[කෙනමන් මයා.]

You can know how powerful he is from the number of Ministries he is actually in charge of at the moment. I would like to raise two matters in regard to his policies in the department under his control, not his other activities.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Will it be in order to raise questions relating to other Ministries in discussing the Votes of his department?

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

He controls five to six departments. He controls not only his Ministry but nearly all the other Ministries as well. There are two matters I want to discuss. Firstly, certain matters regarding his policy on tourism, and secondly, some matters concerning the Film Commission Report as that affects his Ministry.

The Hon. Minister promised us a statement on tourism. I think it is necessary at this stage, as he apparently has an open mind still on the question, to bring certain matters to his consideration before he and the Government come to final decisions on the policy that they are going to adopt towards the building up of tourism in Ceylon. There was an advertisement in the *Gazette* calling for applications for certain private interests to apply or to tender for taking over a number of rest houses run by the Government Tourist Bureau. I think the Hon. Minister has now suspended action on the matter. Is that right?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will reply.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Very good. In that case I will discuss the matter. I was under the

impression that his last reply meant that the Government would take no action to depart from what existed heretofore before placing a policy statement before the House and giving us an opportunity of a discussion. On that basis I presumed he suspended action on the matter. If matters are different I would not comment on these at the moment.

I do not wish to speak a great deal about the importance of tourism as an earner of foreign exchange. I always follow the matter with certain care because I am concerned with tourism either belonging to my constituency or operating in some other constituency. Tourism is now becoming one of the single biggest items of world trade today, and I feel the efforts that are being made to get even a slice of the cake for ourselves are so small and insignificant that they cannot really be regarded as efforts at all. I think in world trade today tourism earns about 10 billion U. S. dollars. That was a United Nations estimate. Some 91 million tourists go from one place to another in the whole world today. I know a small country like ours cannot get an enormous sum like 10 billion U. S. dollars or its equivalent in other foreign currency. But what effort are we making, what investment are we making, in order to get what would be a legitimate share for Ceylon and to improve our earnings in foreign exchange through tourism?

I am not going to discuss facts that are known to all of us. We have good tourist potentialities here. Most of them are more natural than man-made. What are man-made are legacies of generations long ago. There are two points which have emerged from the statements of the Hon. Minister of State. They show that many believe the Government is not making any serious efforts in this direction. The first is admitted. I know, Sir, my hon. Friend is thinking of some tourist plan, and apparently the aim of the plan is to attract about 50,000 tourists to Ceylon.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[කෙතමන් මයා.]

in our hospitals and sleep under beds. This covers our entire approach to the problem.

I am raising this matter because there is a new factor coming up in tourist policy. This is the conception which my Hon. Friend seems to have that tourism should largely be left to the private sector and that the Government should only do some infra-structural work. It proposes to place the resthouses in the hands of the private sector. The Government publishes material, distributes it abroad and lets the private trade take the benefit of it. That seems to be his idea. I do not understand the reasons for this proposal and how this proposal could seriously be made. Incidentally, the best resthouses, for which the greatest amount of money has been spent, are to be handed over to the private sector. I know certain private persons who are now moving into this business. If one looks at the investment Government has made it would be utterly foolish to do such a thing.

I agree with the Hon. Minister when he says that the standard of service in the resthouses is not of the best. There is no doubt about it. But then the idea should surely be to improve the standard of service rather than to hand it over to the private sector.

I understand that we are now deriving some income from the Tourist Bureau resthouses to the extent that we are making a profit. I had the figures here. They had made Rs. 90,000 gross during the last year, 1963-64.

Are you going to hand over Hotel Taprobane to the private sector? As the Government has now nationalized the Bank of Ceylon, 98 per cent. of Hotel Taprobane is owned by the Government through the Bank of Ceylon. I have not seen the official accounts of Hotel Taprobane, but I do not think Hotel Taprobane is making any profits or it is doing well. Maybe it will improve. I do hope so.

I wish to object strongly to handing these over to the private sector because the Government is tackling the matter in the wrong way.

There is another organization that has turned up, which is playing a big part trying to build up tourist policy. It is an organization called the Ceylon Association of Travel Agents. I think one must look at this organization more carefully. It is one Don Liyanage who appears to be the main person behind this organization. He used to be a registered tourist agent, and I understand he was removed from the register of tourist agents, so that he is no longer a registered tourist agent. I understand that he is a Ceylonese but he is operating here on a British passport. But I do know that he was removed from the list of registered Ceylonese travel agents maintained by the Government Tourist Bureau and now he is being brought back through this association. If the Hon. Minister goes into this matter carefully he will find that a lot of transactions of various other leading lights of this association have been the subject of queries by various government departments like the Exchange Control and so on. I am not running down all the members of this association; there are quite reputable people also involved and naturally their opinions and views must be considered because, after all, they are the people in the business. But we must also remember that these people are in the business not for the sake of Ceylon and to earn foreign exchange for us but to earn money for themselves. It is on that basis that you should assess the advice given by them.

While I am on this subject I want to ask the Hon. Minister a question. It is really by the way. Up to now what has been accepted as the policy bible of the tourist industry has been the Kovach report. Some parts of this report have been implemented and some parts have not been implemented. Is it the intention of the Hon. Minister to implement that report or what is the role that the Kovach report plays in his overall policy

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

regarding tourism? I know that an invitation was given by the previous Government to Mr. Chib, Director of Tourism of India and that he came here. I have not had the opportunity of reading his report. One knows that Mr. Chib is undoubtedly a very expert man in this matter, but in tourism India is one of our main competitors. We should not forget that and rely completely on the advice of an official who—as any patriotic person would do—would think of the interests of his own country first. We cannot blame him if he did so.

There are a number of questions about some of the bookings made by Indian tourist agents. If the Hon. Minister looks into this matter he will find that seven-dollar rooms at the Mount Lavinia Hotel were let out at twice that amount and a lot of trouble arose with tourists from abroad.

We should like to know the criteria that the Hon. Minister adopts in evolving his policy. It is not a Government and Opposition matter. It is one matter on which there need not be a fight between the Government and the Opposition. It is one matter in which many people with various ideas can get together and come to some agreement about the ways in which we can earn foreign exchange which we badly need. I do want to say, please do not place too much reliance on Mr. Chib's remarks.

Another point that I would like to raise is this. When we talk about getting down foreign experts what is it we want in the way of advice? Do you want a sort of general overall advice about tourism? It seems to me that that is the sort of advice that is being given. I saw a summary of the report by Mr. Chib: it merely consisted of telling us that we have a beautiful country—I am in hundred per cent. agreement with that—and that we should do something to increase the number of rooms and beds available in hotels. I also agree with that. This sort of general advice is indisputable and quite true. But if we are going to get experts, we do not

need them to give us general advice like the importance that tourism as such can play in earning foreign exchange. That advice we have already had and I think we can work upon it ourselves. It would be better, if we are getting experts from abroad, to get them for special and specialized questions like beach development, tourism, training in cuisine and all sorts of things tourists want. It would be far better to get specialized reports that will help us rather than broad advice on matters which would not be of very great value.

අ. ස. 3

There is a lot more I can say on this matter but apparently as the Hon. Minister is reconsidering the whole thing and thinking about it, I hope he will have a little time to spare from watching guns, training armies and transferring commanders of regiments, to devote to the question of tourism. This is something which really can help us on the question of finance, and also help the country.

The next point is, what is happening about foreign exchange legislation? I think foreign exchange legislation was being prepared under the previous Government. The Hon. Minister knows as well as I do that a good part of our foreign exchange earnings from tourism never come to the Central Bank or any of the Ceylon banks. They are retained here and used to finance smuggling of various types.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්දා (කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමති)

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

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

Consumption.

කෙනෙත් මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. කෙනෙත්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

In my constituency in Colombo, if you get anybody from abroad—a friend of yours—as he steps out of

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[කෙතමන් මය.]

his hotel, and sometimes before he steps out of his hotel, a whole stream of persons are offering to buy his foreign exchange. It applies not only to foreigners but to Ceylonese too. Some of them are just trying to swindle them and some of them are prepared to pay at much more than the official exchange rate. I do not know how much foreign exchange is lost to the country. I saw an estimate that nearly Rs. 19 million in foreign exchange is lost to the country a year as a result of some of these malpractices that are going on. And some of the malpractices are getting official encouragement from private organizations interested in this matter. I would like to know whether this aspect of the matter is also being considered.

The next point to which I would like to refer is the Film Commission. One of the Hon. Minister's sub-departments is the Government Film Unit and I presume eventually, because of that, he will be the Hon. Minister who will have to take some action on the recommendations of the Film Commission. I do not know whether my Hon. Friend has had time to read or study the Report of the Film Commission which was published on 15th March 1965 as Sessional Paper No. 11 of 1965. I do not want to spend a lot of time on the whole report of the commission but on some of its main recommendations.

The most important recommendation of the Film Commission was for the establishment of a national film corporation to undertake the import and distribution of films; that is as far as films coming from abroad are concerned. They give a whole lot of facts to show how certain film companies—a handful of them—utilize the monopoly in the import and distribution of films, not only to give us films of dubious quality, not only to make a lot of money for themselves, but also for the purpose of exporting exchange that should never be exported from this country. The establishment of a national film corporation is really the crux of the

recommendations of the commission, and I would like to know whether the Government has come to a conclusion on this matter or whether it has even considered the matter at all.

On internal distribution, the weighty recommendation of the Film Commission was the elimination of the present pernicious monopoly in the cinema circuits. They have asked for the abolition of the monopoly of circuits by three companies, The Ceylon Theatres Ltd., The Cinemas Ltd., and The Ceylon Entertainments Ltd., who control 260 of the 280 odd cinemas in this country. The result is that even the Sinhala films which are being produced in Ceylon, cannot find a cinema for purposes of being shown to the public. Films which are being produced by persons other than these three companies cannot easily find a means of distribution. Even their productions cannot be seen unless they agree to all the iniquitous demands of these monopolists.

One of the other functions must be to encourage the growth of Sinhala films. Unless we make a real effort to step up and assist the stepping up of our own film production and film organization it is useless talking about cultural independence of this country. It is one of the most important mass media known in Ceylon as we do not have television.

I hope my Hon. Friend will seriously consider this question and see that the monopoly of these three companies who are really controlling the production and distribution of Sinhala films—most of such films are made in Madras—is broken so that the independent Sinhala film producers will have an opportunity of having these films screened by them without having to be humiliated by accepting the unconscionable demands of these three companies. It is a curious thing that we have about 280 cinemas in this country but Sinhala films are shown only in 75 cinemas at the moment. So there is a terrible stranglehold on the development of Sinhala films. Now

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

that a commission has investigated this question and made a useful recommendation, our Friends who are really interested in helping the independent producer of Sinhala films should take action on the report of the commission. The most important of the recommendations is the one which directly affects the Hon. Minister: that is, there should be a properly equipped State film studio for the production of feature films. There is need of some big expansion. I saw some big changes at the top in the Government Film Unit and at the Government film unit site near Velona; but I do not see in this Budget any proposals for any changes in this matter.

I do not want to talk much on this, but I just want to say that the members of the United National Party were very stern critics of the quality of the newsreels which were being produced under the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government. I too must have criticized some of them. One of the big criticisms they made was that they saw nothing but Ministers opening this and Ministers opening that, and Ministers closing this and closing that. I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance, what is the difference between the newsreels produced then and what are produced now except that the faces of the Ministers have changed? Are we to decide which Minister's face we would like to look at? They produced a masterpiece on the Prime Minister's visit to Kandy—not the Minister's march to Kandy of some time ago, but the Prime Minister's visit, after his accepting the cheers and accolades of a grateful nation. I do not want to comment myself. Let me read for the benefit of the Members opposite the note by their own newspaper, the "Times of Ceylon". I will not read the first part. It is about girls in the Government Film Unit.

This is what was in the "Times of Ceylon" of the 25th April 1965:

"Caught up by the GFU's record of the Prime Minister's visit to the Dalada Maugawa and back, we were impressed by the crowds but not the document. Did

we have to stop everywhere the Premier did? Did we have to witness every garlanding by every local M.P. and other officials? Did we have to witness every crowd and hear every cheer? Did we have to go on the whole journey up and long trip down? Did we have to see the Prime Minister almost continuously for 20 minutes?"—

Will the Government Film Unit and those in charge of propaganda please note this, Minister of State?

"Is the GFU and those in charge of propaganda so lacking in taste? Must records of adulation be so shy-making?"

Even they were embarrassed. They were prepared for a certain amount of adulation, but even they thought that everything was rather overdone—

—"The previous local newsreel we have seen included a bit by a cameraman who had obviously discovered the zoom-lemes during the Royal-Thomian match and was intent on inflicting it—with resultant headaches—on film-goers. Now we have this. How much more will we have to take?"

I think that is a question I might ask: How much more will we have to take?

I do not know whether the Hon. Minister has ever seen himself in the newsreels. If he has, the G. F. U. is the first place where he should look for saboteurs because the Minister is being praised left and right on the newsreel. If he studies the reaction of the audience I am sure he will form the impression that this is being done for purposes of sabotage.

අ. සා. 3.15

I happened to go into some of the other recommendations. There is a matter which concerns the Minister of Finance. One of the recommendations made was that as a result of the practice now obtaining of film importers importing films from the West on a percentage basis and not on an outright purchase basis, the country is losing large sums of money in foreign exchange. If it is an outright purchase by an importer, you know exactly where you stand in regard to the amount of foreign exchange that you have to release for that film. But when it is

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[කෙනමත් මයා.]

obtained on a percentage basis, you have no way of checking. The Film Commission give a lot of details on this question and show that every year the number of films imported on this so-called percentage basis is increasing while the number of films coming in on the basis of outright purchase is going down. This is the real funnel through which foreign exchange is going out. I recommend to the Hon. Minister of Finance, if he has some spare time, to read this section. It directly concerns him and it is a problem that he is trying to solve.

I have here an example. An American film imported on the outright purchase basis will cost between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000, while the cost, if it is imported on the percentage basis, will be about Rs. 50,000. For 178 American films imported in 1958, Ceylon Theatres Ltd. paid Rs. 735,913. That was when they were purchasing on the outright purchase basis. When they switched on to import mainly on the percentage basis, in 1962 Ceylon Theatres Ltd. paid the United States of America Rs. 1,025,020 for only 110 films. The position is the same as regards India.

I have all the figures. They are also available to my Hon. Friend. I think some action is needed, not only from the point of view of the Minister of State, but also from the point of view of the Minister of Finance, and I do hope that these matters will be gone into and action taken.

May I ask the Hon. Minister of State what he has to say on these two questions?

බොනල්ඩ් ජේ. රණවිර මයා. (නුවර එළිය)

(திரு. டொனால்ட் ஜே. ரணவிர—நுவரெலியா)

(Mr. Donald J. Ranaweera—Nuwara Eliya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මමත් දේශ සංචාරය ගැන වචන සවිලපයක් කළා කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. දේශ සංචාරය දියුණු කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් කරුණු කීපයක් ගැන රාජ්‍ය ආමති

තුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවීමට මම විශේෂයෙන් අදහස් කරනවා. නුවරඑළිය ඉතාමත්ම හොඳ දේශගුණයක් ඇති ප්‍රදේශයක්. සංචාරය සඳහා පිටරට සිට මෙහි පැමිණෙන මහත්වරු වික දිනක් මෙහි සිටියත්, පැය ගණනක් පමණක් මෙහි සිටියත්, ඉතා සුළු වේලාවකටත් නුවර එළියට ගොස් එහි ඇති අලංකාර දැකියන් දැක ගැනීමටත්, එහි ඇති හොඳ දේශගුණය භුක්ති විඳීමටත් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා දේශ සංචාරය ගැන වැදගත් කරුණු කීපයක් මේ ගරු සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කළා. දේශ සංචාරය දියුණු කිරීම පිණිස පසුගිය අවුරුදු 9 ඇතුළත පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුවෙන් මොන පියවරක් රැගෙන තිබෙනවාද කියා මම අහන්නට කැමතියි. මා නියෝජනය කරන කොට්ඨාශයේ එල්ක් ජ්‍රේන් නමැති ස්ථානය අහස් යාත්‍රා තොටුපළක් ඇති කිරීමට ඉතාම සුදුසු ස්ථානයක්. ඒ සඳහා විශාල මුදලක් වියදම් වන්නේ නැහැ. රැකිරික ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳීමේ අදහසක් ඇතිව, වැඩි කල් යන්නට පෙර නුවරඑළියේ එල්ක් ජ්‍රේන් නමැති ස්ථානයේ අහස් යාත්‍රා තොටුපළක් ඇති කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මම ගරු රාජ්‍ය ආමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අවුරුද්දේ දවස් තුන්සිය හැට පහේම, ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට තමන්ට ගැළපෙන, තමන්ට වුවමනා කරන ඕනෑම දේශගුණයක් ඇති ප්‍රදේශයකට පැය තුන හතරකින් ගොස් ඒ දේශගුණය භුක්ති විඳීමේ පුළුවන්කම ලංකාවේ තිබෙනවා. එවැනි දේශගුණයක් ලංකාවේ හැරෙන්නට ලෝකයේ වෙන කිසිම රටක ඇති බවක් මම නම් දන්නේ නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන්ම අඩි 6,000 ක් පමණ උස ප්‍රදේශයක ලා දළ සෙවනේ, ශීතල සුළඟේ ඉතාමත්ම සැප පහසුවෙන් වික දිනක් වත්, වික වේලාවක්වත් ගතකොට ඒ දේශගුණය භුක්ති විඳීමේ පුළුවන්කම දේශ සංචාරකයන්ට ඉතාමත්ම පහසු වෙන් ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන පිණිස, දේශ සංචාරකයන්ට ඒ ප්‍රදේශයට යාමේ ගමන් පහසුව සලසා දෙන ලෙස මම රාජ්‍ය ආමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටීමට කැමතියි. එතුමා ඒ දේශ සංචාරකයන්ට දුම්රිය

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

පහසුකමින්, බස් රිය පහසුකමින්, අහස් යාත්‍රා පහසුකමින් වැඩි කල් යන්නට පෙර ඇති කරනවා ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා. (දඹදෙණිය)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க—தம்படெனிய)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake—Dambadeniya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මමත් මේ වැය ශීඝ්‍රය යටතේ වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්න අදහස් කරනවා. පසුගිය අවුරුදු 9 තුළ දේශ සංචාරය දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා කළේ කුමක්ද කියා නුවරඑළියේ මන්ත්‍රී තුමා ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඇහුවා. දේශ සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයක් ඇති කොට දේශ සංචාරය දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා යම් කිසි වැඩක් කෙරුණේ පසුගිය අවුරුදු 9 තුළදී බව මම කියන්නට කැමතියි. විදේශවලින් පැමිණෙන සංචාරකයන් ප්‍රිය කරන දෘෂ්ටිකෝණයක් ඇති ප්‍රදේශ කීපයක් ඒ කාර්යාංශයට අයිති කරගෙන අළුත් ගොඩනැගිලි දමා ප්‍රධාන තානායම් කීපයක් ඇති කිරීමට කටයුතු කළේ ඒ කාලයේදී බව මම කියන්නට කැමතියි. හිකක්ඩුවේ තානායම ලංකාවේ පමණක් නොව ලෝකයේත් එක් තරා ප්‍රසිද්ධියක් දරා තිබෙන බව කවරුන් දන්නවා. කිතුල්ගල, පුස්සාල්ලාව, සීගිරිය, පොළොන්නරුව, දඹුල්ල, අනුරාධපුරය සහ තිස්සමහාරාමය වැනි ස්ථානවල පිහිටුවා තිබෙන තානායම්වලට අප රටේ වත්දතාකරුවන් පවා යන බව අපි දන්නවා. ඒවා ඇති වුණේ, ගත වුණු අවුරුදු නවයෙදියි. ම ද කොළඹ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (කෙනමත් මයා.) කීව වාගේ විදේශ වලින් පැමිණෙන සංචාරකයන් කළේ තැවිටිලින් ගොඩ බැස බඩු රැගෙන යාම පමණයි. ගත වුණු අවුරුදු නවයට පෙර මේ රටට පැමිණි දේශ සංචාරකයින් මේ රටේ තැවති තෙරතුරු දැක බලා යාමේ සිටිනකි ඒ තරමට තිබුණේ නැහැ. දේශ සංචාරකයන් වශයෙන් පැමිණෙන අය මේ රටේ තැවති වටපිටාවේ ඇවිද බලා යාමේ සිටින ඇති වුණේ ගත වුණු අවුරුදු නවය තුළයි.

වෙනත් රටවලට වඩා ලංකාවේ විශේෂ තාවයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව ලෝක ප්‍රයෝජන ලබා ගන්න පුළුවනි. හුඟක් දෙනා

මිසරයට යන බව පේනව ඒ රටේ පැරණි ඉතිහාසය හා සම්බන්ධ කරුණු දැක බලා ගැනීම පිණිස. පාරාවෝ (Pharaohs) රජවරුන්ගේ විශාල මාලිගා එහෙම බලන්න දේශසංචාරකයන් කැමතියි. එවැනි දේ බලා කරුණු දැනගැනීමේ සිටිනකි දේශ සංචාරකයන් තුළ තිබෙනවා. ඔවුන් එවැනි දේ දැක බලා සන්නෝෂ වෙනවා. ඉතිහාසය අතින් වුණත් ලංකාවට ලොකු තැනක් තිබෙනවා. අපේ රටේ ඉතා වටිනා පැරණි ගොඩනැගිලි තිබෙනවා. අශෝක රජතුමන්ගේ කාලේ පටන් පැවතෙන ගොඩනැගිලිත් තිබෙනවා. ඉසුරුමුණිය විහාරය එහෙම ඒ ගනයට වැටෙනවා. ඉන්දියාවේ තියෙන්නේ, අශෝකස්ථම්භය පමණයි. මිහින්තලය, ඉසුරුමුණිය වැනි තැන් අපට පෙන්වන්න පුළුවනි, ලංකාවෙන්. පැරණි ගොඩනැගිලි අතින් බලන විට ඉන්දියාවට වැඩි තැනක් ලංකාවට ලැබෙනවා.

වැඩි වශයෙන් දේශ සංචාරකයන් අපේ රටට එන්නේ, දේශගුණය සලකා ගෙනයි. ඔවුන්ගේ රටවල තිබෙන සීත ගුණයෙන් ඇත් වී අවිච්ඡින්න ඔවුන් කැමතියි. එය ඔවුන්ගේ සිටිනකි. යුරෝපීයයන් කවුරුත් එයට ප්‍රිය කරනවා. මා ගොස් තිබෙනව හවායි දූපත්වලට. හැමදාම රැට ඒ දූපත් වටා තිබෙන මුදු වැලි එකතු කර වෙරළට දමන සිටිනකි තිබෙනවා. එසේ නොකළොත්, සේරම ගල් ගොඩවල්. වැලි පුරව පුරවා තමයි, “බිච්” එක හදන්නේ. නමුත් අපට ඉතා අලංකාර වැල්ලක්, වෙරළක් ඉබේම ලැබී තිබෙන බව තමුත් තාත්සෙ දන්නවා.

අපි මේ අතින් ප්‍රචාර ගෙන යන විට ඒ ඒ රටවල් දෙස බලා ඒ ඒ රටවල අය ප්‍රිය කරන අංශ අනුව එම ප්‍රචාරයන් කරන්න ඕනැ. පැරණි ගොඩනැගිලි, ඉතිහාසගත කරුණු, සහස්ත්‍රවය, වල්සතුන් යනාදි අංශ කෙරෙහි ඔවුන් ප්‍රිය කරනවා වෙන්ට පුළුවනි. එම නිසා ඒ ඒ අංශවලට බරවයි, ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු කළ යුත්තේ. විදේශිකයන්ට අහය හම් දැක බලා ගන්න වුවමනා නම් යා යුතුව තිබෙන්නේ, අපිකාවටයි. අපිකාවේ පමණයි එම අංශය තිබෙන්නේ. නමුත් ලංකාවේ අතිකුත් අංශ අතර එම අංශයන් තිබෙනවා, විල්පත්තු, යාල යන අහය හම් දෙකට විශේෂ තැනක් ලැබී තිබෙන බව අපි දන්නවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ආර්. ජී. සෝනානායක මයා.]

සෝල්බරි සාමි ලඟදී ලංකාවට ඇවිත් යෝජනාවක් කර තිබෙනවා, විල්පත්තුවත් අනික් කැළැත් එකට සම්බන්ධ කෙරෙන කැළැතිරුවක් ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑය කියා. එවැනි දෙයක් කරන්න යන බව ගුවන් විදුලියෙන් ප්‍රචාරණයක් වශයෙන් ප්‍රචාරය කළ බව ආරංචියි. මා දැනගන්න කම තිබේ කොහෙත්ද මෙම කැළැතිරුව හදන්නෙ කියා. පුත්තලමෙ සිට හරියටම රට හරහා මෙම තීරුව වැටෙනවා කියන ආරංචිය තිබෙනවා. ගිය ආණ්ඩුව කාලෙ නම් එහෙම තීරණයකට බැස තිබුණේ නැහැ. දැන් එවැනි තීරණයක් තිබෙන බවයි, පෙනෙන්නේ. ඒ මොකද? වන සතුන්ට ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ආදී නැගෙනහිර ප්‍රදේශවල සිට විල්පත්තුව ප්‍රදේශයට යාමට පුළුවන්කමක් ලැබෙන නිසා ඒ කැළැතිරුවේ යම් වටිනාකමක් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් මෙහි එක්තරා භයානකකමක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ මොකක්ද? යම් විධියකින් රට බෙදන අවස්ථාවක් එළඹුණහොත් මෙය දේශ සීමාවක් වේවිදෝ කියන බියක් මෙහිදී ඇති වෙනවා. දේශ සීමාවක් වන විට කඳු වැටියක්, ගංගාවක් හෝ කැළැතිරුවක් වැනි දෙයක් අවශ්‍ය නිසයි. අලින්ට ආලය කරන්නට සාදා දුන් බිම් තීරුව අනුව අලින්ගේ ආලයෙන් අපේ රට බෙදේවිද කියා අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත් අපේ රටේ ඇති අභය භූමි විශාල ලෙස මේ රටට විදේශිකයන් ඇද ගැනීමට පුළුවන් ලොකු දෙයක් වශයෙන් සලකන්න ඕනැ.

මෙහිදී සඳහන් කළ යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. එනම් අපට කිට්ටුවෙන් ඇති තෙල් නිපදවන රටවල් ගැනයි. ඒ රටවල උදවිය අපේ රටට පැමිණීමට බොහෝම ආසාවෙන් ඉන්නවා. මා ඇමති වරයා වශයෙන් සිටි කාලයේදී බොහෝ අවස්ථාවලදී ලිපිලේඛනවලින් මට දකින්න ලැබුණා, ඒ උදවියට මේ රටට එන්න මාර්ගයක් නැතිව සිටින බව. යම් විධියකින් ලංකාවට එනවා නම් පළමු වෙන්ම යුරෝපයට ගොස් එහෙත් හැරී මෙහාට එන්නයි මාර්ගය සකස් වී තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා දැන් කටුනායක අහස් යාත්‍රා තොටුපොළ සුදුසු පරිදි සකස් කරගන්නට පසුව, අප අවට ඇති තෙල්

නිෂ්පාදන රටවලින් විශාල දේශසංචාරක පිරිසක් අපේ රටට ගෙනවා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වේය කියා මා සිතනවා.

අ. හා. 3.30

ඒ වාගේම ඕස්ට්‍රේලියාවෙන් ගෙන්වා ගන්නට පුළුවන් පිරිසක්ද සිටිනවා. ඒ සඳහා අප විසින් කළ යුත්තේ අපේ රට පිළිබඳ ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු කිරීමේදී ඒ ඒ රටවල් දෙස බලා ඒ රටවලට ඔබින අන්දමින් ඒ ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු කිරීමයි. දැන් අමෙරිකාවේ ඩොලර් වලින් ප්‍රයෝජන ගැනීම පිණිස අමෙරිකාවට ගොස් ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනැ. විශේෂයෙන් බලන විට අමෙරිකාව ලංකාවට දුර වැඩියි. ඒ නිසා අමෙරිකාවට සුළු වශයෙන්වත් මේ රට ගැන ඇදිත්වීමක් කිරීමට—ලංකාවක් තිබෙනවාය කියා ඒ රටේ සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාවට පෙන්වීමට—විශාල මුදලක් වියදම් කරන්න ඕනැ. දැන් අපේ තේ ප්‍රචාරක අංශයෙන් තේ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රචාරයක් කරනවා. තේ රාත්තල් කීපයක් විකුණා ගැනීමට ඒ තරම් ධනයක් වියදම් කරන්න ඕනැ. ඒ වාගේම සංචාරකයන්ට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් දේවල් මේ රටේ තිබෙනවාය කියා ඒ රටේ මහජනතාවට පෙන්වීම සඳහා විශාල මුදලක් වියදම් කරන්න ඕනැ. නමුත් මේ අප අවට තිබෙන රටවල් ගැන කල්පනා කරන්න. ඕස්ට්‍රේලියාව, මිසරය, මැද පෙරදිග ආදී එවැනි ප්‍රදේශවලින් සංචාරකයන් ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කළාට පස්සෙ අපට තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වේවි ඊට දුරින් පිහිටි අමෙරිකාව ගැන කල්පනා කරන්න. නමුත් අපේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ උපදේශකයෝ හැම විටම පෙන්වන්නේ අමෙරිකාව ගැනයි; ලෝකයේ අනික් කොතේ පිහිටි රට ගැනයි. එහෙත් ගෙන්වන්නට වියදම් කරන මුදල මේ අවට ඇති රටවල ප්‍රචාරයක් කිරීම සඳහා වියදම් කළොත්, ඊට වඩා දස ගුණයකින් ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නට අපට පුළුවන්කමක් තිබෙනවා.

තවත් අතකින් බලන විට ඩොලර් මුදල් ක්‍රමයේ සහ රන් පවුම් මුදල් ක්‍රමයේ වෙනසක් අද දවසේ නැහැ. ඩොලර් මුදල් අමෙරිකාවෙන් ගෙන්වා ගන්නට ඕනෑය කියන හැඟීමක් එදා

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

නිබුණ. නමුත් අද ඒ මුදල් ක්‍රම දෙකේ වෙනසක් නැති නිසා අපට රන් පවුම් වලින් ලැබුණත් එකයි; බොලර්වලින් ලැබුණත් එකයි. අපට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ විදේශ විනිමය රැක ගැනීමයි. ඒ නිසා බොලර් මුදල් ක්‍රමය නිබෙන අමෙරිකාව පැත්තට අපේ ප්‍රචාරක වියදම සම්පූර්ණ යෙන්ම යොදන්නේ නැතිව, එයින් භාගයක් අප අවට ඇති රන් පවුම් මුදල් ක්‍රමය ඇති රටවල ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු සඳහා යෙදවීමෙන් කලින් ලැබුණාට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් බව මම මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි.

අනික් කාරණය නැසි ගිය බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැතිතුමාගේ කාලයේදී මේ රටේ ආණ්ඩුව හිල්ටන් සමාගමත් සමග එක් තරා ගිවිසුමක් ඇති කර ගත්තා, මේ රටේ විශාල හෝටලයක් පිහිටුවීමට. එසේ පිහිටුවීමෙන් එක්තරා ප්‍රයෝජනයක් තිබෙනව. හැබැයි ඒ හෝටලය තනා ගැනීමට අපි වියදම් කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපි එය සෑදුවාට පස්සේ ඒ සමාගම මගින් අවුරුදු 25ක කාල සීමාවකට එය බද්දට ගැනීම ගිවිසුමේ කොන්දේසියක් බවයි මගේ අදහස. මා හිතන හැටියට මුලින් අදහසව තිබුණේ කාමර හාර සිය ගණනකින් යුත් විශාල හෝටලයක් ඉදි කිරීමයි. එහෙම දමා ගත්තොත් අපට කිසි කරදරයක් නැහැ. හෝටල් හදන එක නොවෙයි ප්‍රශ්නය, ඒවාට පිරිස සොයා ගන්න එකයි. දැන් තිබෙන හෝටල් වලට භාගයක් පිරෙන්න තරම්වත් පිරිස නැහැ. භාගයක්වත් පිරිල නැහැ. හෝටල් හදන එක ලෙහෙසියි. හිල්ටන් කොම්පැනියට සම්බන්ධකම් ඇති හෝටල් පනස් හයක් ලංකාවේ හැම තැනම තිබෙනව. එක හෝටලයකට එක්වන සංචාරකයන් අනික් හෝටලයට පුරවන්න අද්දවගන්න ප්‍රචාරක අංශ යොදා ගෙන තිබෙනව. එම නිසා හිල්ටන් හෝ පැන් ඇමරිකන් සමාගම් සමග සම්බන්ධතාවයක් ඇති කර ගත්තොත් ඒ මගින් වුවමනා තරම් සංචාරක පිරිස් සොයා ගන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ උදවියගේ මාර්ගයෙන්, අපෙන් වියදමක් නැතුව, හෝටල් වලට වුවමනා කරන සංචාරක පිරිස ලබා ගන්න පුළුවනි. එහෙම අප ගණන් බලන විට අවුරුද්දකට රුපියල් ලක්ෂ සිය

යක් ලබාගන්න පුළුවන් බව ඒ කාලයේදී පෙනී නිබෙනව. හෝටලය සඳහා රුපියල් කෝටි 3 ක් වියදම් වෙනවා. ඒ රුපියල් කෝටි තුන අවුරුදු තුනකින් විනිමය වශයෙන් අපට ලැබෙන නිසා මුදලට සමාන බව ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ උදවිය ගණන් පෙන්නා දී තිබෙනව. අන්න ඒ විධියේ සම්බන්ධතාවයක් ඇතුව, සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරික සමාගම් සමග සම්බන්ධතාවයක් ඇතුව, අප හෝටලයක් දමා ගත්තොත් පමණක් අපට සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිඵල ලබාගත හැකියි. එහෙම නැතුව අනික් රටවල තිබෙන හෝටල් හදා තිබෙන ක්‍රමයට අපත් හෝටලයක් හදුවොත් කිසිසේත් සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිඵල ලබාගන්න බැහැ. හෝටලයක් හදන්න නම් කාටත් පුළුවනි. ඒ රටවලින් සැලැස්මක් ලබාගෙන ශාස්ත්‍රානුකූලව, අලංකාර විධියට හෝටලයක් හදුවත් ප්‍රශ්නය වෙන්නේ ඒකට වුවමනා පිරිස—සංචාරකයන්—අද්දවා ගැනීමයි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, හිල්ටන්, හෝ පැන් ඇමෙරිකන් ආදී සංචාරක කොම්පැනි කීපයක් තිබෙනව. ඒ උදවිය සමග සම්බන්ධතාවයක් ඇති කරගෙන සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිඵල ලබාගන්නටය කියා මතක් කරන අතරම, ආණ්ඩුව මේ පිළිබඳව යම්කිසි තත්ත්වයකින් ප්‍රචාරයක් ඇති කළා නම් ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කරන්නටය කියා විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි.

අනික් කාරණය නම් ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, තමුත්තාත්සේ දන්නවා අද දේශසංචාරක කොම්පැනි කීපයක්ම ඇති වී තිබෙන බව. එසේ වුණත් ඒ කොම්පැනිවල කටයුතු නියම අන්දමට, යුක්ති සහගතව, නීත්‍යානුකූලව කරගෙන යන්න විධියක් නැහැ. හොර කොම්පැනිකාරයන්, ජාවාරම් කාරයන් කීප දෙනෙකු නිසා එය අපහසු වී තිබෙනව. මම දන්නව, මේ රටට සංචාරකයන් ගෙන්නා ගැනීම පිණිස නීති ගරුකව, යුක්ති සහගත අන්දමින් කටයුතු කරන සමාගම් තිබෙනව. මේ සමාගම්වලින්, විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් විමසා එවනවා, උඹලාගේ නගරයේ ප්‍රධාන හෝටල්වල ගණන් ලැයිස්තු එවන්න ය කියා. මෙම සමාගම් වලින් දන්වා යවනවා, කොළඹ නගරයේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.]

හෝටලයක කාමරයක් පවුම් තුනකට ගත හැකි බව. ඒ කියන්නේ මෙරට මුදල් වලින් නම් රුපියල් හතළිහකට ගන්න පුළුවන් බවයි. නියම අන්දමට ගනුදෙනු කරන බැංකුවල රන් පවුමේ වටිනාකම අනුව මේ මුදල රුපියල් හතළිහක් වේ නව. එතකොට මේ හොර කොම්පෑනි කාරයෝ, ජාවාරම් කාරයෝ, කියනව එහෙම වුවමනා කමක් නැහැ, අපි පවුම් එකකට දෙන්නම් කියලා. මොකද? මේ ජාවාරම් කාරයන්ට පවුම් එකට රුපියල් හතළිහක් ගන්න පුළුවන්. මේ තත්ත්වය තිබෙන තාක් කල් සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාර දියුණු කරන්න බැහැ. නීතිගරුකව, යුක්තී ගරුකව, සාධාරණ අන්දමට කටයුතු කරන්න දේශ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරිකයන් උත්සාහ කළත් මේ හොර කොම්පෑනි කාරයන් නිසා එසේ කරගෙන යන්න බැහැ. ඒ ඒ රටවල දේශ සංචාරකයන් එවන විමසීම්වලට, හොර ජාවාරම් කාරයන් විසින් අර සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ට වඩා හතර ගුණයක් මිල අඩුවෙන් ගණන් ලැයිස්තු සකස් කර යවනවා, කාමර, කාර් සංචාරකයන්ට අවශ්‍ය වෙනත් පහසුකම් සැපයිය හැකි බවට. ඒ උදවියට, සංචාරකයන් ගෙවන පවුමකට රුපියල් හතළිහක්, තිහක් හෝ විස්සක් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවනි. නමුත් මෙරට සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ට ඒ ආකාරයෙන් ගණන් ලැයිස්තු පෙන්වන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය ඒකයි. මෙන්න මේ කාරණය සාධාරණ අන්දමින්, නීත්‍යානුකූල අන්දමින් දේශ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වා ගෙන යාමට විශාල බාධාවක් වී තිබෙනව. මේ ජාවාරම් නිසා, හොර කොම්පෑනි කාරයන් නිසා, මෙරට නීත්‍යානුකූල සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ට පහරක් වැදී තිබෙනව. ඒකට කළ යුතු වන්නේ, විදේශ සංචාරකයන් ගෙන යන රන් පවුම් අරගෙන—ආණ්ඩුව වෙතුවෙන්—ඒවා මාරු කර ගන්න නියම කරන්න ඕනැ. එහෙම නැත්නම් මේ ව්‍යාපාර සියල්ලක්ම ආණ්ඩුව අතට ගන්න ඕනැ. එහෙම නැතුව, මේ විධියෙන්, බැංකුවලින් ගනු දෙනු කරන විට මිල ගණන් එක ප්‍රමාණයකින්, හොර ජාවාරම් කාරයන්ට සාමාන්‍යයෙන් රටේ

පවතින “බිලාක් මාකට්” ක්‍රමය අනුව මුදල් ලබාගෙන මිල ගණන් තවත් ප්‍රමාණයකින්, කටයුතු කරන්න අවස්ථාව දුන් නොත් කවදාවත් මෙම දේශ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු වෙන්නේ නැති බව තමුන් තාන්සේට මතක් කර සිටින්න කැමතියි. එපමණයි මේ කාරණා සම්බන්ධ යෙන් කියන්න ඇත්තේ.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා. (දිවුලපිටිය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திருவூர்திய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, රජයේ ගුවන් විදුලි අංශය ගැන වචනයක් දෙකක් කියන්ට ඕනැ. ගුවන් විදුලියේ උපදේශක මණ්ඩලයක් තිබෙනව. ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් වැඩ සටහන් ප්‍රචාරය කර එයින් යම් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබන උදවිය ඒ මණ්ඩලයට පත් කිරීම සුදුසු නැහැ. සමහර ස්වමීන් වහන්සේලා සිටිනව, ගුවන් විදුලියෙන් ධර්ම දේශනා පවත්වා මුදල් ලබාගන්න. එවැනි පුද්ගලයන් හා ස්වමීන් වහන්සේලා ගුවන් විදුලි උපදේශක මණ්ඩලයට පත් කිරීම හරි නැහැ. මන්ද? ගුවන් විදුලිය සමග විශේෂ සම්බන්ධතාවක් තිබෙන නිසා, ඒ උදවියට පුළුවන් වෙනව, තමන්ට මුදල් වැඩිපුර ලැබෙන අන්දමට වැඩ පිළිවෙළ සකස් කර ගන්න.

මැනකදී පටන්, කලින් තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුව පෙරළණාට පසු, අළුත් ආණ්ඩුව ඇති වුණාට පසු, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයට පක්ෂ පාතීත්වය දැක්වූ කලාකරුවන්ට, සංගීතඥයින්ට, කවීන්ට, වැඩ සටහන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා නොදී ඒවා කපා හැර තිබෙනව. ඒ ගැන සොයා බලන්න කියායි, මා ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

මම එහෙම කළේ නැහැ.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

තමුන් තාන්සේ කළාද, තමුන් තාන්සේගේ අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමා කළාද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ. අතික් අයට තුදන්නත් කමක් නැහැ. සමහර ස්වමීන් වහන්සේලාට ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් ධර්ම දේශනා

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

පැවැත්වීම තහනම් කර තිබෙනවා. එයින් සමහර ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේලා බණ කීමේදී අබමල් රේණුවක තරම්වත් දේශපාලනය සම්බන්ධ කරගෙන නැහැ. මා ඒ පන්සල සමග සම්බන්ධකම් තිබෙන නිසා කියනවා නොවෙයි; හේන්පිටගෙදර ඥානසිංහ ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේ කවදාවත් බණ කියන අවස්ථාවලදී දේශපාලනය අබමල් රේණුවක තරම්වත් සම්බන්ධ කරගෙන ධර්ම දේශනා කර නැහැ. දේශපාලන වේදිකාවල කථා කිරීම වෙනත් දෙයක්. ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් පැවැත්වූ ඒ ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේලාගේ ධර්මදේශනා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම නවත්වා තිබෙනවා. ඒ අතර සමහර ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේලාට ගුවන් විදුලියේ විශේෂ වරප්‍රසාද දී තිබෙනවා. මා ඒ ගැන විරුද්ධ නැහැ. දැවමොට්ටාවේ අමරවංශ ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේ ගුවන් විදුලියෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා, මාලේවන ඥාතිස්සර ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේගේ මුහුණ තෙළුම් මලක් වගේය කියා. ඒකට මට කමක් නැහැ. එය අදහසක් වෙන්ට ඇති. එහෙත් අපි පිළිගන්නෙ නැහැ, ඒ මුහුණ තෙළුම් වගේය කියා. මේ රටේ තපෝ වෘද්ධ, වයෝ වෘද්ධ, බණට දක්ෂ, මහජනයා බණ අහනට කැමති ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේලා කිහිප නමකගේ බණ ප්‍රචාරය කිරීම නවත්වා තිබීම ගැන ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමුවිය යුතුයි. හෙට්ටිමුල්ලේ වජිරබුද්ධ ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේ ගුවන් විදුලිය පිළිබඳ කොමිසමට පත් කර තිබෙන අතර අසහ්‍ය චිත්‍රපට පිළිබඳ මණ්ඩලයටත් ඒ ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේ පත් කර තිබෙන බවට ආරංචියක් තිබෙනවා. අසහ්‍ය චිත්‍රපට පිළිබඳ මණ්ඩලයට ස්වාමීන් වහන්සේ නමක් පත් කරනු ලැබීම සුදුසු යයි මා නම් හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා කරුණාකර ඒ ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන්න.

බණ්ඩාරනායක අනුස්මරණ ශාලාව වෙනුවට හෝටලයක් සාදන්නට යන බවටත් ආරංචියක් තිබෙනවා.

සභාපතිතුමා

(அக்கிராசனார்)

(The Chairman)

රජයේ වැඩ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඒ ගැන කථා කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

අ. හා. 3.45

ජයකෝඩි මයා.

(திரு. ஜயகோடிய)

(Mr Jayakody)

එසේ නම් ඒ ගැන කථා කිරීම පසුවට කල් තබනවා. අප මෙතෙක් කල් කර ගෙන ආ වරදක් දිගටම කරගෙන යන ලෙසයි, නුවරඑළියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඉල්ලා සිටියේ. දේශ සංචාරකයන්ගේ පහසුව සඳහා නුවරඑළිය දියුණු කළ යුතු බව එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ඇමෙරිකාවේ හෝ වෙන අනික් රටක හෝ පිරිස් ලංකාවට එන පමණින් ඒ රටවල ඔවුන්ට තිබෙන පරිසරය මෙහි ඇති කරන්නට වුවමනා නැහැ. අනුරාධපුරය වැනි ප්‍රදේශ වලට යන්නට සංචාරකයන් කැමැත්තෙන් ඉන්නවා. පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ නැත් නම් ඊට එහා අවුරුද්දේ ග්‍රීෂ්ම කෝටි 10 ක මුදලක් දේශ සංචාරක අංශය මගින් උපයා ගත්තා. නමුත් ඒ රටේ පෙන්වන්නට කිසිවක් නැහැ. එසේ වුවත් මේ රටට පැමිණෙන දේශ සංචාරකයන්ට පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවන් දෑ ඕනෑ තරම් තිබෙනවා.

මා ඊයේ පෙරේදා ලොකු හෝටලයකට ගිය අවස්ථාවේදී එහි හොඳින් පිළියෙල කර තුබූ කොකිස් හත අටක් කන විදේශිකයකු දුටුවා. මා ඒ ගැන පුදුම වුණා. ඒවා ලස්සනටත්, රසවත් ලෙසත් පිළියෙල කර තිබුණා. නමුත් අපේ බොහෝ දෙනා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ විදේශවලින් පැමිණෙන අයට හැම් බේකන් දෙන්නටයි. අපේ රටේ තිබෙන කෑම වර්ග ගැනත් විදේශීන් අතර ප්‍රචාරයක් කරනවා නම් හොඳයි. මේ රටේ ආවේණික දේවල් ගැන අසා ඒවා දැක බලා ගැනීමට විදේශිකයන්ට ආසාවක් ඇති වන්නේ එවිටයි. අපේ උතුරු ගැන දැන ගන්නට සැලැස්වීමෙන් පමණයි, දේශ සංචාරකයන් වැඩි කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන්නේ. මේ කරුණු ගරු ඇමති තුමාගේ සැලකිල්ලට යොමු කරවනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

ඩී. ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා. (කර්මාන්ත හා සිවර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(තිரு. ඩී. සෙල්මර්තන් ඉයයිනිං—කෙත්
තොළුව, කුරුමුලුමුල්ල අමාත්‍යාංශයේ පාරාලු
මන්තර්ක කාරියාපත්‍රික)

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

Mr. Chairman, this is one Vote on which the hon. Members of the Opposition have offered most constructive criticism and observations. Even the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) who is very critical at most times, on this occasion, offered very valuable suggestions—

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිරුමති සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

They are very co-operative.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිරු. ශෙල්මර්තන් ඉයයිනිං)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

—no doubt prompted by the tender.—[Interruption].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr N. M. Perera)

Are you replying?

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිරු. ශෙල්මර්තන් ඉයයිනිං)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

No. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the position regarding resthouses. At the moment, the Hon. Minister is preparing a comprehensive plan for tourists who come into this country, dealing with their accommodation, their travel and various other matters connected with tourism. No doubt, he will also refer to the Kovach Report which was mentioned by the hon. Fair Member for Mirigama (Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere) a few days ago and by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central

(Mr. Keuneman). Undoubtedly, in order to achieve good results you will have to spend an enormous sum of money. I want, particularly, to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the fact that at the moment there are a number of circuit bungalows—corporation circuit bungalows and departmental circuit bungalows—which may be used for this purpose.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Ask your Land Minister.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිරු. ශෙල්මර්තන් ඉයයිනිං)

(Mr Shelton Jayasinghe)

As the hon. Member for Yatiyantota remarked, the Land Ministry, if they have done a good job, they have done it with their irrigation circuit bungalows! They have some of the finest circuit bungalows.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Fully furnished.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිරු. ශෙල්මර්තන් ඉයයිනිං)

(Mr Shelton Jayasinghe)

Air conditioned, well sited—

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිති භණ්. භණ්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr N. M. Perera)

And empty!

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිරු. ශෙල්මර්තන් ඉයයිනිං)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

—well laid. I think the Hon. Minister of State may look into this suggestion to see whether inter-departmental arrangements could be made in the matter of accommodation of these tourists. This could be implemented almost immediately. With the completion of the Katunayake

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

Airport it was envisaged in the Administration Report for 1963-64 that we would have a much greater inflow of tourists and be able to double or treble the foreign exchange earnings from tourism, which is now the fourth highest. In some countries it is the principal foreign exchange earner—for example, in Switzerland. There are countries like Switzerland and Sweden where the standard of living is about the highest in the world, and where not one of the utility services is owned by the government. Their principal foreign exchange earner is tourism. So, there is vast scope and promise for the development of tourism in this country.

I am aware that the Hon. Minister is at the moment conducting negotiations regarding television for Ceylon.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

With whom?

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I suppose with countries that have got experience of television.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Japan?

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Japan, Canada and the States. These are all development programmes the Hon. Minister is envisaging. I wish him well.

One suggestion I have to make is that in the planning of this scheme it would be advisable for us to link up with some of the well-organized

units, because when you plan for tourism you are depending on what one would call the foreign element, namely, the tourist. Your plans will only succeed if there is a satisfactory inflow of tourists. You may have everything laid out, but if tourists do not come in, your plans must fail. If you have a link-up with a foreign unit that is experienced in tourism, then the initial outlay would be covered. Then, after Ceylon has gained a reputation in the world of tourism, we can release ourselves from those links. But in the initial stages I think it is essential; otherwise there would be recurrent losses and tourism will be assailed and then finally the expenditure will be cut down and a large-scale earner of foreign exchange will be lost to this country.

I do not want to say anything more except to ask the Hon. Minister to consider, in the context of tourism, the take-over of the circuit bungalows and resthouses, ninety per cent. of which are a disgrace—[Interruption]. At the Puttalam Rest House, for instance, the income is not even sufficient for maintenance. I therefore recommend for the consideration of the Minister that he should take over all resthouses from the purview of local bodies.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr R. G. Senanayake)

The Tourist Bureau has taken over 14 or 16 resthouses. The other resthouses do not come under the Tourist Bureau.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Yes, but my suggestion is that they too be taken over.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

සිරිමාවෝ බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය.

(திரும்பி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ රටේ සංචාරක කටයුතු අතින් දියුණුවක් ඇති කිරීමට ආණ්ඩුවේ සංචාරක කාර්යාංශය මගින් කිසිම දෙයක් පසුගිය අවුරුදු නවය තුළ කර තැනි බවක් නුවරඑළියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ඩොනල්ඩ් ජේ. රණවිර මයා.) එතුමගේ කථාවෙදී සඳහන් කළා. දඹ දෙණියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.) ඊට පිළිතුරු දුන්නා. එහෙත් නුවරඑළියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා විශේෂයෙන්ම කිව්වේ සංචාරක කටයුතු දියුණුවට නුවරඑළිය ඉතාමත් සුදුසු බවයි. නුවරඑළියේ අහස් යාත්‍රා තොටුපොළක් සෑදිය යුතුය යන්නත් ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සඳහන් කළා. අපේ කාලයේදීත් ඒ ගැන අප සොයා බැලූ බව මේ අවස්ථාවේ සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. බාකර් මහත්මයා ලංකාවේ හිටපු අවස්ථාවක ඒ ගැන සෝදිසි කර බැලීමෙන් පසු, “මුත් ජ්ලේන්” නැමති ප්‍රදේශය එවැන්නක් සඳහා සුදුසුය යනුවෙන් යෝජනා කළා. එහෙත් ඒ කාර්යය ඉෂ්ට කිරීම සඳහා විශාල මුදල් සම්භාරයක් අවශ්‍ය වූ නිසා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ක්‍රියා කිරීම කල් දමන්න සිද්ධ වුණා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, ඒ මහත්මයා කියා සිටියා අවුරුද්දේ ඇතැම් කාලයක නුවරඑළියට අහස් යාත්‍රා වලින් ගමන් කරන්න බැරි වීමට ඉඩ තිබෙන බව. හුළං වැඩි නිසා නුවරඑළියට අහස් යාත්‍රා ගමන් කිරීම අපහසු කාලයක් තිබෙන බව ඒ මහත්මයා කිව්වා. මේ කාරණා නිසා ඒ කටයුත්ත විකක් අපට අතපසු කරන්න සිදු වුණා.

නුවරඑළිය ප්‍රදේශයේ තවත් දියුණු කළ හැකි අංශ කිහිපයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒවා සම්බන්ධයෙන් නොයෙක් නොයෙක් අවස්ථාවල දෙපාර්තමේන්තු නිලධාරීන් සමග අප බලයේ සිටි කාලයේ සාකච්ඡා කළා. විශේෂයෙන්ම නුවරඑළියේ වැව ගැන කල්පනා කර බැලුවා. එය ස්විට්සර් ලන්තයේ පිහිටි ජිනීවා වැව තරම් විශාල එකක් තොටුවත් වැඩි දියුණු කරන්න පුළුවන් එකක් බව මට පැහැදිලි වුණා. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නුවරඑළියේ නගරාධිපතිතුමා සමගත් සාකච්ඡා කළා. එතුමා

කියා සිටියා මේ විධියේ වැඩක් භාර ගැනීමට වුවමනා තරම් මුදලක් නගර සභාවට නැති බව. ඒ අවස්ථාවේ මා ඉල්ලා සිටියා එසේ නම් එය, අවශ්‍ය මුදල් වියදම් කර වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා ආණ්ඩුවේ සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයට භාර දෙන ලෙස. එසේ කළොත් එය දියුණු කිරීමට පුළුවන් වෙයි මා කීවා. ඒ හෙත්මයා ඊට කැමති වුණා. ඒ අනුව එය භාර ගන්න අපි යම් කිසි ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගත්තා. අමාත්‍යාංශයේ හිටපු ලේකම්වරයෙකු වන රත්න චෙල් මහතා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කළ යුතු දේ මොනවාදැයි සොයා බැලීමට කිහිප වරක් නුවරඑළියට ගොස්, සාකච්ඡා කර, වැඩ පිළිවෙළකුත් සකස් කළා. එහෙත් ඊට කුමක් වුණාදැයි මා දන්නේ නැහැ, අප බලයෙන් ඉවත් වුණාට පස්සෙ. අපට එය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න පුළුවන් වුණේ නැහැ.

විදේශීය සංචාරකයින්ගේ පැමිණීම වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට මෙන්ම දේශීය සංචාරකයින්ගේ පැමිණීම වැඩි කිරීමටත් නුවරඑළියේ කළ හැකි දේ තිබෙනවා. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ දේශීය සංචාරය වැඩි දියුණු කළ හැකියි, විශේෂයෙන්ම අප්‍රේල් සහ මැයි යන මාසවල. ලංකාවේ නොයෙක් පළාත් වලින් දහස් ගණන් ජනයා ඔය කාලෙට සනීප ගැනීමට නුවරඑළිය බලා යනවා. එහෙත් එහාට ගියාම ඒ අයට කරන්න දෙයක් නැහැ. මා සඳහන් කළ වැව වැනි තැන් සකස් කර දියුණු කළොත් දේශීය සංචාරකයින්ට පවා ප්‍රයෝජන වෙනවා. ඒ ගැන කල්පනා කිරීමෙන් පස්සෙ තමයි ඒ අංශයෙන් දියුණුවක් ඇති කිරීමට ක්‍රියා කළේ. ඒ අනුව සලකා බලනවිට සංචාරක කටයුතුවල දියුණුව සඳහා අප කිසිම දෙයක් කර නැතැයි නුවරඑළියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කියනවා නම් එය සත්‍යයෙන් තොර කියමනක් බව කියන්න කැමතියි.

රෙස්ට් හවුසස් ගැන ඊළඟට කියන්න ඕනැ. ඒවා පෞද්ගලික අංශයට දෙන්න යන බවක් අපට අහන්න ලැබුණා. 1965 ජූලි 9 වැනිදා රෙස්ට් හවුසස් සම්බන්ධයෙන්—ඒවා පෞද්ගලික අංශයට දෙන්න යනවය කියා—ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර කැඳවා තිබුණා. 1963 වර්ෂය සඳහා නිකුත් කරන ලද පාලන වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

දැන් රෙස්ට් හවුසස්වලින් යම්කිසි ලාභයක් පෙන්වන බව. අවුරුදු එකොළහකට පස්සෙ තමයි එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ආවෙ. ආණ්ඩුවේ සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමාගේ පාලන වාර්තාවෙන් ඒ බව අපට පෙනී යනව. එයින් කියා වෙනව, රුපියල් 41,000 ක් ලාභ පෙන්වා තිබෙන බව. ඒ නිසා මේවා මොන හේතුවකට පෞද්ගලික අංශයට දෙන්න හදනවද කියන්න මා දන්නෙ නැහැ. එය කනගාටුදායක තත්ත්වයක් බව කියන්න ඕනැ. මේ රෙස්ට් හවුසස් ඇති කිරීමට, දියුණු කිරීමට, පසුගිය කාලයෙදී රජයෙන් විශාල වියදමක් කර තිබෙනව. නිස්සමහා රාමයේත්, හික්කඩුවේත් රෙස්ට් හවුසස් වැඩි දියුණු කරගෙන යනව. තව තව කොටස් හදාගෙනත් යනව. ආණ්ඩුව මේ තරම් විශාල මුදලක් වැය කර රෙස්ට් හවුසස් දියුණු කරගෙන යනවිට ඒවා නැවත පෞද්ගලික අංශයට දෙන්න යන්නෙ මොන කාරණයක් නිසාදැයි මා දන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මා රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනව මේ ගැන සලකා බලන ලෙස.

පෞද්ගලික අංශයට රෙස්ට් හවුසස් දුන්නොත්, ඒවායේ දැන් සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින සේවකයන්ට මොනවද වෙන්ත යන්නෙ කියන කාරණයත් රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ කල්පනාවට යොමු කරවන්න ඕනැ. ඔවුන්ගේ රක්ෂාවත් නැති වෙලා යන්ට ඉඩ තියෙනව පෞද්ගලික අංශයට දුන්නොත්. ඒ ගැන සලකනවා ඇතැයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව.

අ. හා. 4

තවත් කාරණයක් ගැන මෙහිදී මතක් කරන්න තියෙනව. සංචාරක අංශය මා යටතේ තිබුණු කාලෙ අප යෝජනා කළා මේ රටේ රෙස්ට් හවුසස්වල, විශේෂයෙන්ම සංචාරක අංශය යටතේ තිබුණු රෙස්ට් හවුසස්වල සේවකයන් පුහුණු කිරීමට, විශාල මුදලක් වියදම් කර රෙස්ට් හවුසස් දියුණු කරලා එයින් තනර කිරීම ලොකු අඩුපාඩුවක්. ඒවායේ පාලනය ගෙන යන්නටත් ඒවායේ තත්ත්වය තබා ගන්නටත් අපේ සේවකයින්ට පුහුණුවක්

නැති නිසා ඒවා හුඟක් දුර්වල තත්ත්වයකට පත්වෙනව. වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කීවා, සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අයත් නොවන සමහර රෙස්ට් හවුසස් ඉතාම තරක තත්ත්වයක තිබෙනවාය කියා. මා එය පිළිගන්නව. එයට හේතුව පුහුණු සේවකයන් නැතිකමයි. ඒ නිසා මේ සඳහා සේවකයන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලයක් ඇති කිරීමට අප අදහස් කළා. කොළඹ ගෝල් පේස් එකේ “කලම්බු ක්ලබ්” කියා ආයතනයක් තිබෙනව. අභ්‍යාස විද්‍යාලය සඳහා එය දියුණු කර ගන්නයි, අප අදහස් කළේ. අප එතනින් යන එන විට අපට පෙනෙනව එහි වැඩ කටයුතු කෙරීගෙන යන බව. ඒ නිසා එය ඉක්මණින්ම විවෘත කරාවිය කියා අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනව. එය අපේ රෙස්ට් හවුසස් දියුණු කිරීමට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වෙනව.

එමෙන්ම, වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා පුත්තලමේ රෙස්ට් හවුසස් එක ආදී රෙස්ට් හවුසස් කීපයක් ගැන කීවා. ඒව තිබෙන්නේ පළාත් පාලන ආයතන යටතේයි. තවත් රෙස්ට් හවුසස් කොටසක් තිබෙනව දිසාපතිවරුන් මගින් පාලනය වන. අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ සියළුම රෙස්ට් හවුසස් එක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් නැත්නම් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයක් යටතට අරගෙන ඒවායේ පාලනය ගෙන යන්නයි. එයට පළාත් පාලන ආයතනවලින් අවහිර ඇති වුණා. අපට පේරාදෙණියේ රෙස්ට් හවුසස් එක ගන්නට ඕනැ වුණා. විශේෂයෙන්ම නුවරට යන සංචාරකයින්ගේ පාවිච්චිය සඳහා එය සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ගන්නට ඕනැ වුණා. එවකට සිටි නගරාධිපති ඩබ්ලිව්. බී. ද සොයිසා මහතා සමග මා ඒ ගැන සාකච්ඡා කළා. නමුත් එය දෙන්නට එතුමා කැමති වුණේ නැහැ. අපි බාර ගන්න අදහස් කළේ යම්කිසි ගිවිසුමක් අනුවයි. නමුත් නොයෙක් නොයෙක් අවහිරකම් ඇති වුණා. ඒ නිසා රෙස්ට් හවුසස් සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයක් ඇති කර රෙස්ට් හවුසස් සියල්ලම එයට බාර දෙන්නට අපි අදහස් කළා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

was prepared, the Tourist Development Bill which was presented in Parliament. There are several parts to this Bill, but I would especially like to know what his plans are in regard to the establishment of the Tourist Hotel and the Resthouses Corporation. There was draft legislation prepared for this too, and it was to include tourist hotels, resthouses and circuit bungalows. The hon. Member for Wattala mentioned circuit bungalows. This was also included in that draft legislation especially because it was the view that we would be able to maintain standards in regard to the different circuit bungalows and resthouses by grading them.

I would also like to know what the Hon. Minister of State's plans are regarding the reorganization of the guide services. I believe some work has already been done, but I would like to suggest that the educational standards in respect of the guide services be raised and that university students may be utilized for this work as they do in India and other parts of the world.

We would also like to know what his plans are to amend the Exchange Control Act so that the earnings from tourism could be received here.

I would also like to know when the hotel school is to be declared open. I believe the plans for renovations are very nearly completed.

එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

He had a lunch there.

ඔබයසේකර මයා.

(திருமதி ஔயசேக்கரா)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

I do not know. We were not fortunate enough to be there.

There were also plans afoot for taking over the Swisse Hotel in Kandy and the Hill Club in Nuwara

Eliya because Queen's Hotel did not have sufficient accommodation. I would like to have his views on this matter.

I would also like to stress again that more funds should be made available for publicity not only through our Embassies abroad but also through travel agents, and that they be provided with up-to-date literature, guide maps and even films. That is all that I would like to say.

ජෝර්ජ් අබයගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் அபயகுணசேக்கரா)

(Mr. George Abeyegoonasekera)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අද මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය සම්බන්ධව කළ කටාවක එක් අවස්ථාවකදී කියවුණා, විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් කොකිස් බොහොම රසය කියා පවසා තිබෙන බව. අන්න ඒ අදහස මුල් කරගෙනයි මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නෙ. මට මතකයි, දැන් අවුරුදු කීපයකට පෙරදී ජපානයේ ඔවුන්ගේ හිමි කුමර කුමරිය යුවල ලංකාවට පැමිණි බව. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී සංචාරක කාර්යාංශය විශාල මුදලක් වැය කර ඒ රාජකීය යුවල වෙනුවෙන් තේ පැන් සංග්‍රහයක් පිළියෙළ කළා. කෑමට සිටි මිනිසුන් ගණනට වැඩි දීසි සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඒ තේ පැන් සංග්‍රහයේදී තිබුණ. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී අපේ රටේ කොකිස්, ආස්මි, කළු දොදොල් ආදී නොයෙක් රසවත් දේවල රස බැලූ රාජකීය යුවල ඒවා සාදන්නේ කෙසේද කියා ප්‍රශ්න කළ බව මට මතකයි. නමුත්, ඇත්තෙන්ම මටවත් වෙන කිසිම කෙනෙකුටවත් ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරක් දෙන්න පුළුවන්කමක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. යම් විධියකින් කොකිස් සාදන්නේ මෙහෙමය, කොකිස්වල උපත මේකය, ඒවාගේම හෙරලිවල උපත මේකය, ආදී වශයෙන් රසවත් කථා විදේශීයයන්ට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවන් නම් ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම එයම මේ සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයෙන් වන වැදගත් වැඩක් හැටියට අපට සලකන්නට පුළුවන්.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[අඛණ්ඩයක් මගින්]

ඒ සමගම සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කළයුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. අද විදේශවලින් මේ රටට පැමිණෙන සංචාරකයින්ට මේ රටේ ජාතික සිරිත් විරිත්, අපේ ඉතිහාසය ආදිය ගැන කරුණු පහදා දෙන්න තරම් අවබෝධයක් තිබෙන ගිවිසිල්ලක් හෙවත් මාර්ගෝපදේශකයින් නැහැ. නවීන ශිෂ්ටාචාරයට අනුකූලව හැඩගැසී තිබෙන කොළඹ වැනි වෙරළබඩ නගරවල් තැරවීමෙන් විදේශීයයන් තුළ එතරම් කුතුහලයක් ආශාවක් ඇතිවෙන්නේ නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන්ම ගම්බද රමණීය දර්ශන තරඹන්නයි වැඩි දෙනා පැමිණෙන්නේ. වර්ෂයක් පාසා පැවැත්වෙන, ලෝකයේම කීර්තියක් උසුලන මහනුවර ඇසළ පෙරහැර තරඹන්න පැමිණෙන විදේශීයයන් ගැන අපි කල්පනා කර බලමු. ඒ විදේශීයයන්ට මහනුවර පෙරහැරේ ඉතිහාසය හෙවත් කථාව මේකය කියා පහදා දෙන්න පුළුවන්කමක් තිබෙනවාද? මේ පසුගිය වාරයේදී මහනුවර පෙරහැර තරඹන්න පැමිණි විදේශීයයකු මට මුණගැසුණා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මහනුවර පෙරහැර සම්බන්ධව ඔහු තුළ පැවතියේ මිථ්‍යා අදහස් බව මට අවබෝධ වුණා. මෙපමණ ඉතිහාසයක් තිබෙන වෙනත් පෙරහැරක් ලෝකයේ වෙන කොයිම රටකවත් තිබෙනවාය කියා මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ. යටත් පිරිසෙයින් මේ පෙරහැරේවත් ඉතිහාසය කියා දෙන්න පුළුවන් අය සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයේ නැහැ. වැඩි දුර යන්න වුවමනා නැහැ, කවුරුත් දන්නා මේ බටලියේ කපු ලියන් ගැනවත් විස්තරයක් කරන්න පුළුවන් මාර්ගෝපදේශකයින් සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයේ සිටිනවාද? ඒ නිසා සංචාරක කාර්යාංශයේ මාර්ගෝපදේශකයින් තුළ ඒ ඒ කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවබෝධයක් ඇති කරවීමට යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ආරම්භ කිරීම සම්බන්ධව මා ගැරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරවනවා. එපමණයි මා ඒ සම්බන්ධව කියන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ.

ඊළඟට, දැනට තිබෙන රජයේ හෝ වෙනත් ප්‍රාදේශීය ආයතන මගින් පාලනය වන තානායම්වලින් එපමණ සේවයක් වෙනවාය කියා සිතන්න අමාරුයි. සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

හැරගෙන තිබුණු හඟුරන්කෙන, දඹුල්ල, හරණ ආදී තානායම් අද වසා දමා නැවත දිසාපතිවරුන්ට භාර දී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා විදේශීය සංචාරකයින්ගේ සැප පහසුව සැලසීම සඳහා මේ තානායම් පෞද්ගලික අංශයට දී ප්‍රයෝජනවත් අන්දමේ සේවයක් කරන්නට පුළුවන් නම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ යෝජනාව හොඳ යෝජනාවක් හැටියට අපට පිළිගන්න පුළුවනි.

ප්‍රේමදාස මයා.

(திரு. பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. Premadasa)

සභාපතිතුමනි, රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයට පවරා ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ගැන බලන විට ඉතා යෝග්‍ය අන්දමට ඒවා එක් අමාත්‍යාංශයකට ඇතුළත් කර ඇති බව පෙනී යනවා. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් ලංකාව පිළිබඳව ලෝකයේ විශාල ප්‍රචාරයක් ඇති කොට, විදේශ ධනය ලංකාවට ගෙන්නීම පිණිසත්, ලංකාව බලා පැමිණෙන දේශ සංචාරකයින්ට සුදුසු පහසුකම් සලසා දීම පිණිසත් මේ අමාත්‍යාංශයට කටයුතු කරන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. ඊට හේතුව ඒ කටයුතු භාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තු මේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතෙහිම තිබීමයි.

ලෝකයේ නොයෙක් රටවල සංචාරය කළ පුද්ගලයෙක් හැටියට තමුන්නාන් සේ දන්නවා ඇති, ලංකාව ගැන උසස් හැඟීමක් ලෝකවාසීන් තුළ තිබෙන බව. ලස්සන දිවයිනක් හැටියට—ස්වාභාවික සෞන්දර්යයෙන් ආසාද, දර්ශනීය කළ ශිබිරයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත, ඇදහාලෙන රිදී දිය ධාරාවන්ගෙන් අලංකාර වූ දිවයිනක් හැටියට; ඒ වාගේම ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ සංස්කෘතියක් හා සභ්‍යත්වයක් ඇති දිවයිනක් හැටියට—ලෝකවාසීන් ලංකාවට සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වනවා. ඒ නිසාම ඔවුන් ඉතාම අශාවෙන් සිටිනවා, මේ රටට පැමිණ මෙහි කාලයක් ගත කොට යම් අවබෝධයක් හා විනෝදයක් ලබා ගැනීමට. ඒ නිසා ඒ භාග්‍යයෙන් ප්‍රයෝජනගෙන හැකි තරම් විදේශ සංචාරකයින් මේ රටට පැමිණීමට සලස්වා මේ රටට විදේශීය ධනය පැමිණීමට සැලැස්වීම අපේ යුතුකමක්. අප මේ භාග්‍යයෙන් නියම ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නේ නැති බව තමුන්නාන් සේත් පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. අපේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

පෞරුෂික නටබුන් හා සිද්ධස්ථාන නැරඹීමටත්, පෙර රජවරුන් විසින් තනන ලද නොයෙකුත් වැදගත් ස්ථාන දැක ගැනීමටත් ලෝකවාසීන් මෙහි පැමිණෙන්නේ ලොකු ආශාවකින්මයි. එය අපට ලොකු වාසියක්. නමුත් ඒ දේශ සංචාරකයින්ට මෙහි පැමිණ ආස්වාදයක් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා සුදුසු තරම් පහසුකම් සැලසී නැති බව අපට පෙනෙනවා.

මට පෙර කථා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනෙක්ම කීව්වා, අපේ තානායම් පිළිබඳව. අඩු වශයෙන් දේශ සංචාරකයින් නැරඹීමට ආශාවක් දක්වන ස්ථාන ආශ්‍රිත තානායම්වත් යම් තත්ත්වයකට පත් කිරීම අවශ්‍යයෙන්ම කළ යුත්තක්. විරූචි පාර්ශ්වයේ නායකාව වෑයම් කළා, සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ තිබෙන තානායම් උසස් තත්ත්වයක තිබෙන බව පෙන්වීමට. මම ඒ අදහසට එකඟ වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. ගිහින් බැලුවොත් සමහර තානායම්වල තත්ත්වය ඉතාමත්ම අසතුටුදායක බව පෙනී යනවා ඇති. ඒ තානායම් පමණක් නොවෙයි, සමහර පළාත් පාලන ආයතන මගින් පාලනය කරන තානායම්වල තත්ත්වයද නරකයි. දිසාපති වරුන් පාලනය කරන සමහර තානායම් වල තත්ත්වයද සතුටුදායක නැහැ. පළාත් පාලන ආයතන මගින් සහ දිසාපතිවරුන් විසින් පාලනය කරන තානායම් ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට එකක් කියන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒවා පිහිටා තිබෙන ප්‍රදේශ ගැනත්, පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ආදියෙහි සීමා සහිත ආදායම් තත්ත්වය ගැනත් සිතන විට ඒවායේ කටයුතු සතුටුදායක නැති වීම පුද්ගලයට කරුණක් නොවෙයි.

අ. හා. 4.45

විදේශීන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා ඇති තානායම්වල තත්ත්වය ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මීට වඩා උසස් විය යුතුයි. එය ඉතා වැදගත් කාරණයක්. මෙම අවස්ථා වෙදී විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ අය ලොකු තර්ක යක් වශයෙන් එක් කාරණයක් සඳහන් කළා. “ආණ්ඩුව සන්තක තානායම්, පුද්ගලික අංශයට දෙන්නට අමාත්‍යාංශයේ බලාපොරොත්තුවක් තිබෙනවාය; එය වැරදිය” කියා ඔවුන් කියනවා. මා අහනවා,

එහි තිබෙන වරද මොකක්ද කියා. දැන් තානායම්වලට මොකක්ද සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ? දැනට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ඒ වශය සියළු කටයුතු කරන්නෙ නැහැ. සංචාරක අංශයෙන් කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ; ආණ්ඩුවෙන් කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ. අද ඒ වශය පාලනය කෙරෙන්නෙ කොහොමද? “රෙස්ට්‍රික්ට් කීපර්” කෙනෙක්, තව විධියකින් කියනවා නම් තානායම් භාරකාරයෙක් පත් කරගෙන ඔහුගේ මාර්ගයෙන් වැඩ කටයුතු කර ගැනීමයි අද කෙරෙන්නේ. තානායම් නඩත්තුව සිදු වන්නේ රජයෙන්. මීට වඩා විධිමත් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් තානායම් සේවය සඳහා අවශ්‍යයි. ඒ ගැනයි, අමාත්‍යාංශයේ සැලකිල්ල යොමු වී තිබෙන්නේ. තානායම් පාවිච්චි කරන අයට අවශ්‍ය සියළු සැප පහසුකම් ලබා දෙන්නට පුළුවන්, සියළු සැලකිලි දෙන්නට පුළුවන් විධියේ; තවත් විස්තර කරනවා නම් පවිත්‍රතාවය අතින්, ඉදුම් හිටුම් අතින්, සියළු සැප පහසුකම් දෙන්නට පුළුවන් විධියේ තත්ත්වයකට තානායම් පත් කළ යුතුයි.

දැනට නිකම් තානායම් කරුවෙක් නැති නම් තානායම් පාලකයෙක් පත් කර ගෙන හැම නඩත්තුවක්ම රජයෙන් කෙරෙන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් තියෙනවා. එසේ නොව, සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම තානායම් පිළිබඳ කටයුතු, ඒ කියන්නේ—ගොඩනැගිලි වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, තත්ත්වය උසස් කිරීම, මැනවින් නඩත්තු කිරීම ආදී හැම කටයුත්තක්ම යම් කොටසකට භාර දී ක්‍රියා කරන්නයි, අදහස් කරන්නේ. එකත් යම් කිසි කොන්දේසි ඇතිවයි කරන්නේ. මෙම විවාදයේදී තානායම් සේවකයන් ගැන ලොකු බියක් සමහර ගරු මන්ත්‍රීන් තුළ පවතින බව හෙළි වුණා. අද සේවකයන්ගේ තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? තානායම් පාලකයන් යටතේ සිටින සේවකයන් ගැන බලමු. නියමිත වැටුප් ක්‍රමයක් තියෙනවාද? නියමිත නිවාඩු ක්‍රමයක් තියෙනවාද? ඔවුන්ට ලැබිය යුතු සැප පහසුකම් ලැබෙනවාද? නැහැ. මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශය යෝජනා කර තිබෙන ක්‍රමය යටතේ පුළුවනි, ඒ තානායම්වල ඇති විය යුතු නොයෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව කොන්දේසි ඇති කරන්න. සේවකයන් පිළිබඳව කොන්දේසි ඇති කරන්න පුළුවනි.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ප්‍රේමදාස මයා.]

පවිත්‍රතාවය පිළිබඳව කොන්දේසි ඇති කරන්න පුළුවනි; පාලනය කිරීම පිළිබඳව කොන්දේසි ඇති කරන්න පුළුවනි. මේ ආකාරයෙන් ඒවයේ සේවය කරන අයට අයුත්තක් අසාධාරණයක් නොවන පිළිවෙලටත්, ශතයක වත් විය දමක් නැතිව රජයට ලාබ ලැබෙන පිළිවෙලටත් යම් විධියක වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කරන්න පුළුවනි.

ක්‍රියාවේ යොදවන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන වැඩ පිළිවෙල ඉතාමත්ම සුදුසු වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ය කියා මා සිතනවා. මෙරට පැමිණි නතර වී සිටින දේශ සංචාරකයන්ට නියම සැප පහසුකම් ලැබෙන පරිදි උසස් තත්ත්වයේ තානායම් ඇති කිරීම ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍යයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ පිළිවෙල අපේ ප්‍රශංසාවට ලක් විය යුතුයි. අපේ රට පිළිබඳ තවත් කාරණයක් ගැන ලෝකයේ විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක් තියෙනවා. අපේ රටේ කැලෑ වලත් අභය භූමිවලත් සිටින වන සතුන් දැක ගැනීමට ලෝකයේ නොයෙක් රටවල දේශ සංචාරකයින් පැමිණෙනවා; පැමිණීමට කැමැත්තෙන් සිටිනවා. නමුත් ඒ දේශ සංචාරකයින්ට මෙහි පැමිණ වන සතුන් බලා ගැනීමට තිබෙන පහසුකම් ඉතාමත්ම අඩු බව ප්‍රකාශ කළ යුතුව තියෙනවා. අද අපගේ අභය භූමිවල වන සතුන් පිකෙන් පික අන්තර්ධාන වේගන යන තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන බවද මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එක් අතකින් බලන කල අපේ රටට විදේශ ධනය අද්දා ගැනීමට අපේ රටේ තිබෙන අභය භූමිම ප්‍රමාණවත්. සතරැස් සැතපුම් 25,000 ක විශාලත්වයෙන් යුත් අපේ මේ රට පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ, මේ රටට පැමිණෙන දේශ සංචාරකයකුට පැය කීපයක් ඇතුළතදී රටේ ඕනෑම ස්ථානයකට ගොස් පූජනීය ස්ථානයක් දැක බලා ගන්නට හෝ වෙනත් වැදගත් ස්ථානයක් තරඹන්නට හෝ අභය භූමියකට ගොස් වන සතුන් දැක බලා ගන්නට හෝ අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් සැලසීමට පුළුවන් අන්දමටයි. එම නිසා අප එයින් නියම ප්‍රයෝජනය ලබා ගත යුතුයි. ඒ සඳහා විශේෂයෙන්ම වන සතුන් ජීවත් වන අපේ අභය භූමිවල තත්ත්වය දියුණු කිරීමට යම්

වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් වහාම යොදනු ඇතැයි මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

වන සතුන් බැලීමට අභය භූමිවලට යන අයට නතර වීමට සුදුසු තානායම් අද නැහැ. අභය භූමිවල වන සතුන්ට අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් නැහැ. ජල පහසුකම් ඉතාමත්ම අඩු බව දකින්නට තිබෙනවා. ඒ වගේම ඉතාමත් භයානක අන්දමින් ඒ අහිංසක වන සතුන් වෙහි තබා මරා දැමීමේ ව්‍යාපාරයක් දැන් කෙටිගෙන යනවා. එය වැළැක්වීමට ක්‍රියාත්මක වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් වහාම යෙදිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා. මේ වන සතුන් අපේ ජාතික ධනයක්, ජාතික වස්තුවක්. එම නිසා අප විශේෂයෙන් ඒ ගැන සැලකිල්ලක් දැක්විය යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

ඊළඟට ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ලංකාව පිළිබඳව ලෝකයෙහි ඇති වී තිබෙන ප්‍රචාරය එතරම් සතුටුදායක එකක් නොවන බව කියන්නට ඕනෑ. ලංකාව ඉන්දියාවේම කොටසක් යන හැඟීම තවමත් ලෝකයේ බොහෝ රටවල තිබෙනවා.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.
(කිරු. මුර්. ඉ. ජෙත්‍රභායාඡංක)
(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)
විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ කාලයේ.

ගරු වන්නිනායක
(කෙළරාචා චන්නිනායාඡංක)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

පසුගිය කාලයට වඩා දැන් ඒ හැඟීම අඩුයි.

ප්‍රේමදාස මයා.
(කිරු. ප්‍රිමොදාසා)
(Mr. Premadasa)

පසුගිය හවුල් රජය පරාජය කිරීම නිසා ලංකාව ගැන මේ මැනකදී ලෝකයෙහි විශේෂ හැඟීමක් ඇති වුණා. බොහෝම නිර්භීත ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී පිරිසක් ලංකාවෙහි සිටින බව ඉන් පසුව ලෝකය දැනගත්තා. එය පසුගිය මැතිවරණයෙන් පසුව ලංකාව ගැන ඇති වුණු විශේෂ ප්‍රචාරයක්. ඒ ගැන අපට තරමක් දුරට සැනසෙන්නට පුළුවනිකම තිබෙනවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා කියාගෙන ආවේ අපගේ විදේශ තානාපති කාර්යාල මගින් අපේ රට පිළිබඳව ඒ ඒ රටවල දක්වන සැලකිල්ල ඉතාමත් දුර්වල තත්වයකට පත්වී තිබෙන බවයි. ලංකාව ගැන කෙරෙන ප්‍රචාරය අතින් ඒ රටවල පවතින්නේ ඉතා දුර්වල තත්ත්වයක්. එම නිසා ලංකාව පිළිබඳව, විශේෂයෙන්ම ලංකාවේ පෞරුෂික ස්ථාන පිළිබඳව, ලංකාවේ අභය භූමි පිළිබඳව, ලංකාවේ ස්වාභාවික සෞන්දර්යය පිළිබඳව විත්‍රපටි අපේ ප්‍රචාරණ අංශය මගින් සම්පාදනය කොට විදේශ තානාපති කාර්යාලවලට සැපයීම ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍ය වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් බව කිව යුතුයි.

අපේ තානායම් සඳහා සේවකයන් පුහුණු කිරීමට ආයතනයක් ඇති කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන බව ඊයේ මෙම සභාවෙහිදී කියවුණා. ගෝල්පේස් පිටියෙහි පිහිටා තිබෙන එම ගොඩනැගිල්ල දැක ගන්නටත් අපට පසුගිය දවස්වල රාජ්‍ය ඇමති තුමාගේ ආරාධනය අනුව අවස්ථාවක් ලැබුණා. එහි වැඩ කටයුතු තව ම හරිහැටි ආරම්භ වුණේ නැ. තානායම් වල සේවය කරන ඒ පිරිසට පුහුණුවක් ලබා දීම ඉතාමත්ම අවශ්‍යයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ ඉතාමත්ම ප්‍රයෝජනවත් එකක්. ඒ වගේම දේශ සංචාරකයන් මේ රටට පැමිණි පසු ඔවුන්ට මග පෙන්වීමට සිටින්නන්ටත් පුහුණුවක් ලබා දීම ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍යයි. උගත් ශිෂ්‍යයන් ඔවුන්ගේ විවේක කාලයේදී දේශ සංචාරකයන්ට මග පෙන්වීම සඳහා යොදවන්නට ඕනෑය කියා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මිලිගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරිය (පේ. පී. ඔබයසේකර මිය.) අදහසක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. වෙන රටවල රාජ්‍ය අමුත්තන්ට දේශ සංචාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මග පෙන්වීම සඳහා විශේෂයෙන් ම ලබා ගන්නේ උගත් ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ සේවයයි. ඔවුන්ට ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම් කිසි වැටුපක් ගෙවනව. සමහර ශිෂ්‍යයෝ ඉගෙනීම කරන අතර විවේක කාලයේදී ආණ්ඩුවට ඒ සේවය දෙනව. ඔවුන්ට එයින් ආදායමක් ලැබෙන අතරම විදේශවලින් පැමිණෙන නොයෙක් විධියේ පුද්ගලයන් සමග ආශ්‍රයට වැටීමෙන් ඔවුන්ට ඒ රටවල ගැන විශේෂ දැනුමක් ලබා ගනී.

මට පුළුවන් වෙනව. ඒ අතරම සංචාරය සඳහා එන විදේශිකයන්ටත් උගත් ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් ලංකාව පිළිබඳව නියම අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වෙනව. ඒ නිසා මිලිගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරිය ඉදිරිපත් කළ අදහස ඉතා වැදගත් බව ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට කැමතියි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අය වැය පනත දෙවන වර කියවීම පිළිබඳ විවාදයේදීත්, මේ කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදීත් විපක්ෂයෙන් කෙරුණු කථා ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට මට හඟෙන්නේ ඔවුන් අවුරුදු 9 ක් තිස්සේ ඔවුන් විසින් කළ යුතුව තිබුණු වැඩ නොකර මාස 5 ක් ඇතුළත අපෙන් ඒ වැඩ කරවා ගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇතුළු සිටි බවකුයි. මේ කාලයේදී අපට මේ මේ දේ වැරදුණාය, මේ දේවල් වරද්දා ගන්නේ නැතිව මේ විධියට කරන්නය කියන අවවාදය අපට අහන්නට ලැබෙන්නේ ඉතාමත්ම කලාතුරකින්. පසුගිය අවුරුදු තවයේදී වැරදුණු තැන් කියා දෙන ලෙස අපි විපක්ෂයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව. එසේ කියා දෙනව නම් අපේ පාලන කාලයේදී ඒ වැරදි හදා ගන්නට පුළුවන්. මොන මොන මාර්ගවලින්ද අල්ලස් ගන්නට ඉඩ තිබුනේ, මොන මොන මාර්ගවලින්ද යම් යම් දූෂණ සිදු වුණේ, මොන මොන මාර්ගවලින්ද යම් යම් අකටයුතුකම් වලට පෙළඹුනේ යන්න අපට කියා දෙන ලෙස අපි ඉල්ලා සිටිනව. ඒ අන්දමට මේ විධියේ අකටයුතුකම්වලට, මේ විධියේ දූෂණවලට පෙළඹෙන අප කළ මේ මේ වැඩ කරන්නට එපාය කියන උපදේශය අපට විපක්ෂයෙන් ලැබෙනව නම් අපි එය ඉතා වැදගත් කොට සලකනව.

එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා. (උඩුප්පිඩ්ඩි)

(ක්‍රි. ආ. ආර්. සිවසිතම්පරම්—උඩුප්පිඩ්ඩි)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam—Uduppidi)

Mr. Chairman, broadcasting plays a very powerful and extensive role in the lives of the people of our country, but unfortunately the last Government had been using Radio Ceylon to carry out its peculiar political propaganda, and thereby neglected the use of Radio Ceylon for the better education of the people

[එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.]

of our country. I wish to make a suggestion to the Hon. Minister of State.

When broadcasting is a function of a department under a particular Minister, as it has always been in Ceylon, the temptation to use Radio Ceylon for purposes of putting across Government propaganda cannot be resisted. Therefore, I would ask the Hon. Minister of State and the Government to consider the question whether Radio Ceylon should not be made a corporation on the same lines as the British Broadcasting Corporation, whereby the effective weapon of Radio Ceylon would be used purely for the purpose of providing better entertainment and educative material to the people, rather than as a propaganda machine of the Government.

I am sure that our Government is not going to use Radio Ceylon in the way that it was used by the previous Government. Still, it is a temptation which any Government should try to resist, and the only way in which it can be done is to make it a corporation on the same lines as the British Broadcasting Corporation in England. In that way alone can Radio Ceylon be made a really effective instrument for the better education of our people.

The complaint today, as far as Radio Ceylon is concerned, is that the programmes that are put over it, particularly in Sinhala and Tamil, do not cater to the needs of the rural folk. After all, 85 per cent of the people of our country live in rural areas, and the programmes that are put over Radio Ceylon, whether they be musical or talks on various subjects, should have a rural tone, but the complaint is that they do not come up to the taste of the rural people, particularly because the people who are responsible for arranging these programmes do not have a very intimate knowledge of what the rural people want; and also because the artistes who usually perform or take part in these programmes are generally either professional men and women who are

drawn from Colombo or other similar towns and not the real rural artistes.

The Hon. Minister of State will remember that as far back as 1953 a commission was appointed by the then United National Party Government to go into the entire question of broadcasting and the part it should play in our country. I think the commission was headed by Mr. N. E. Weerasooriya, Q. C., and consisted of a number of very eminent men including one or two Members of Parliament like Mr. K. Kanagaratnam and Mr. Ismail.

අ. ආ. 5

One of the remedies they had suggested in order to improve the tone of the programmes so that they will be suitable to the rural people, was the establishment of regional recording stations. At paragraph 265 of the report that was issued by them, referring to the question of rural programmes, they have this recommendation to make:

"Most of these criticisms appear to be justified. One way of tapping rural talent is the establishment of Recording Stations in some of the outstations. We therefore recommend the establishment of local Recording Stations in Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Kandy, Badulla, Batticaloa and Matara. This facility will satisfy not only the needs of the Broadcasting Service but also those of outstation artistes for a long time to some."

Further on, at paragraph 361 they said:

"In paragraph 265 we have recommended the construction of six regional recording Stations in Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Kandy, Badulla, Batticaloa and Matara. We recommend that at each of these centres at least two studios and associated equipment be provided. One or more Technical Assistants should also be appointed to each Station."

At paragraph 362 they said:

"We are informed that the approximate cost of each Regional Recording Station with the technical equipment necessary would not amount to more than Rs. 100,000. Notwithstanding the cost, we urge the Government to give priority to these recording stations, as this would be an effective way of bringing the radio closer to the people."

பேர்தகவ கெடுதலன் பனை, 1965-66

—கூரக கலாவி

I think this is a matter to which the Hon. Minister of State should give consideration because there are a number of events that take place in various parts of the country—may be festivals in temples or other ceremonies which are of religious significance, or may be celebrations connected with sowing and harvesting—which could become the substance of radio programmes and thereby make the radio service attractive to rural people.

Another recommendation this commission made was the scrapping of the commercial service. I think we all have had headaches listening to the cure of headaches that was put over the commercial service of Radio Ceylon. It is true that they broadcast fairly attractive musical programmes, but at the same time they put over matters which should not be heard by ordinary decent people. Therefore, that commission, as early as 1953, recommended the scrapping of the commercial service and the taking over of the studios that are now used by the commercial service for the national service. They also said that if Radio Ceylon wanted to make money on advertisements they could do so through the national service. That is also a matter to which the Hon. Minister of State should give serious consideration.

Another matter I wish to refer to is the schools programme. Today the schools programme is a fraud, if I may be permitted to use that word. It is only a programme in name which has absolutely no use to the persons for whom it is meant. I think the Hon. Minister of State knows that in other countries, particularly in countries like England, America, and so on, the schools service is a very powerful device which is being used to educate children in various new methods of technology and science. But unfortunately in our country the schools service is only an apology for a service and not a real service. I think it is time there was a closer liaison between the educational authorities and Radio Ceylon, so that they could get together and work out

a programme which would be useful for our school-going population.

These are matters the Hon. Minister of State should consider. He should devise ways and means before long to make our radio a really effective instrument for the better education and information of our people.

ஒரன்கிதை இலா.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr Ratnam)

கௌரவ தலைவர் அவர்களே, எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கௌரவ உடுப்பிட்டி அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்) கூறியதுபோல இலங்கையிற் பல பகுதிகளிலும் அஞ்சல் செய்கின்ற நிலையங்களையும் பதிவு கூடங்களையும் நிறுவ வேண்டுமென்று கௌரவ அரசாங்க அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இலங்கை வானொலியில் ஒலிபரப்பப் படுகின்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகளை, செய்தி அறிக்கைகளை யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் தெளிவாகக் கேட்க முடியாமலிருக்கின்றது. இவ்வளவு காலமும் கலைச் சங்கங்களும் பொது மக்களும் இதனையிட்டு எவ்வளவோ முறையிட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு ஒலிபரப்பப்படுகின்ற தமிழ்ச் செய்திகளை யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற் கேட்க முடியாது. முன்னைய அரசாங்கம் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கை யெடுத்தும் இந்த நிலையைப் போக்க முன்வரவில்லை. இலங்கை வானொலியில், “தமிழ் என்று சொல்லடா, தலை நிமிர்ந்து நில்லடா” என்று ஒரு பாட்டை ஒலிபரப்பினால், அல்லது “யாம் அறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழி போல் இனிதாவ தெங்கும் காணோம்” என்று தமிழ் மொழியைப் புகழுகின்ற பாட்டு ஒன்றை ஒலிபரப்பினால் அது நாட்டுக்குத் துரோகமான செயலாகக் கருதப்பட்டு வந்தது. தமிழ் மொழி வளர்ச்சி தடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. நல்ல வேளையாக ஒரு தேசிய அரசாங்கம் வந்ததனால் இன்று தமிழ் மக்களும், சிங்கள மக்களைப் போலத் தலை நிமிர்ந்து வாழக்கூடிய நிலையை அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

கொழும்பிலே எவ்வளவோ பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்து ஒலிபரப்பப்படுகின்ற செய்திகள் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே கேட்பதில்லை. இதற்கான காரணத்தை நீக்க மிக விரைவில் நடவடிக்கை யெடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தமிழ் மக்கள் சார்பாக நான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ඉරන් තිනම් මයෝ.]

கண்டியிலும் அனுராதபுரத்திலும் இப் பொழுது வாஞ்ஜை அஞ்சல் நிலையங்களும் பதிவு கூடங்களும் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் அனுராதபுரத் துக்கு, இந்நிலையங்களை அமைக்கப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக் கும் இப்படிப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கு மென்று நான் எண்ணினேன். ஆனால், அப் படி ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. அடுத்த நிதி ஆண்டி லாவது யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் ஓர் அஞ்சல் நிலை யத்தை அமைக்க நடவடிக்கையெடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், இன்றைய நாகரிக அறிவைப் பரப்புதற்கும் நாட்கம், இசை ஆகிய வற்றை மக்கள் இலகுவாக அனுபவிப்பதற்கும் வாஞ்ஜை மிகவும் இன்றியமையாதது. ஆகவே, வாஞ்ஜை நிலையமொன்று யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு மிகவும் அவசியம். கொழும்பில் ஒலிபரப்பப்படுகின்ற தமிழ் நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நூறு, நூற்றுப் பத்து மைல்களுக்குத்தான் தெளிவாகக் கேட்கின்றன. ,இத்தூரங்களுக்கப்பால் கேட்பது மிகவும் அருமை. இக்குறையை நீக்குவது தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தின் முதற் கடமை யாகும்.

அடுத்ததாக செய்திப் பகுதி. சென்ற சில ஆண்டுகளாக இந்தச் செய்திப் பகுதி தமிழர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள், தமிழ்ப்பகுதியென்று இருக்கின்றது என்பதைக் காட்டாமல் தொழிற் பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. இந்நாட்டிலே சிங்கள இனம் பெரும்பான்மையாக வாழ்கின்றது என்பதோடு தமிழ் மக்களும் பல்லாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளாக இந்நாட்டில் வாழுகிறார்கள், அவர்களிடமும் பழமையுண்டு, புதுமை நிறைந்த விழாக் கள் உண்டு என்பனவற்றைக் காட்டக் கூடிய முறையிலே செய்திப்பகுதி கடமையாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று நான் இங்கு வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன்.

அடுத்ததாக உல்லாசப் பிரயாணப் பகுதியைப் பற்றிச் சில குறிப்புரைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த உல்லாசப் பிரயாணப் பகுதியால், இங்கு வரும் உல்லாசப் பிரயாணிகள் தூரிப்ப் பகுதிகளுக்கு அமைச்சர் செல்லப் படுகிறார்களில்லை. திருகோணமலை, உல்லாசப் பிரயாணிகள் பார்த்து மகிழ்க் கூடிய ஒரு துறைமுகத்தைக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. அத்துடன், கிரிமலை, ஆனையிறவு போன்ற இடங்களுக்கெல்லாம் உல்லாசப் பிரயாணிகளை

அழைத்துச் சென்று அவர்களை மகிழ்விக்கக்
கூடிய வசதிகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய
வேண்டும்.

அடுத்ததாக, முன்னிருந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் செய்திப் பகுதியினர் இலங்கையைப் பற்றி ஒரு நூல் வெளியிட்டார்கள். நான் மலாயாவுக்குச் சென்றிருந்த சமயம் அங்கு என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஒருவர் அந்த நூலை எனக்குக் காட்டினார். அந்த நூலிலே சில படங்களைப் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், அந்த நூலிலே தமிழ் மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், தமிழினம் இருக்கின்றது என்று எதுவும் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. சிங்கள மக்களில் ஆண்கள் எப்படி இருப்பார்கள், பெண்கள் எப்படி இருப்பார்கள், முஸ்லிம் மக்களில் ஆண்கள் எப்படி இருப்பார்கள் என்ற படங்களையெல்லாம் அதிற் பிரசுரித்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், தமிழ் மக்களைப் பற்றிய ஒரு படமாவது அந்த நூலில் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. தமிழ் இனத்தை வேண்டுமென்று ஒதுக்குகின்ற பகுதிகளில் வாழ்வைப் பகுதியும் செய்திப் பகுதியும் உல்லாசப் பிரயாணப் பகுதியும் முன்னணியில் நிற்கின்றன. எனவே, இந்தப் பகுதிகளில் தமிழுக்கும் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கும் போதிய இடத்தை நல்க முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசாங்க அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

ගුරු ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Mr. Chairman, I find that most of my critics have disappeared but I will explain the view of the Ministry with regard to some of the matters that have been discussed this afternoon.

Firstly, with regard to tourism. I think everyone will agree that we must encourage tourists to come to this country. Fortunately, those who made suggestions were of the opinion that tourism should be above party politics and that considerations of ideological differences do not apply when we are thinking of encouraging tourists. That makes the task of the Government much easier. It is true that some of the countries in the West have recently developed their tourist trade to a very marked degree. For example, last year Italy had 16 million tourists. Spain is expecting 15

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

million tourists this year. Most of the countries of Europe—France and Germany—calculate their tourists in terms of several millions. Israel which is a small and recently developed country had, as far as tourists are concerned, 500,000. India is next to us, a very big country and she had 150,000. So, when we are thinking of increasing our tourists from about 20,000 to 50,000, one would realize that it is a fairly formidable target. If India has only 150,000, then we can be satisfied with modest results, and, if in the next five years tourist traffic in Ceylon reaches 50,000 I will be very satisfied. I am not talking of transit passengers but of foreigners who stay here for more than 4 or 5 days, spend their foreign exchange and are internationally recognized as tourists. This is one trade in which the consumer must come to the product unlike other trades where you take the product to the consumer. So, the main thing in tourist traffic is to invite or entice the tourists to come to this country. How are we to do that? There have been so many experts on tourism, who have spoken that I feel rather diffident to express my views. I think all will agree that Ceylon has many attractions to tourists. Therefore Ceylon is known as the place at which tourists can spend a few days of happiness with the sun along the beaches.

The next point is to consider accommodation. We cannot expect tourists to put up huts on our pavements. They must live either in the hotels that exist today or in the resthouses. Both in quantity and quality we are, I think, sadly lacking in accommodation for tourists. It does not matter whose fault it is. It is a fact that our private hotels are just sufficient to cater to the population's needs as well as for the needs of transit passengers. Then we are left with resthouses. These have, during the last few years, been utilized by the Tourist Bureau, some of them for tourist traffic. We are left now only with nine resthouses which belonged to or were administered by the Tourist Bureau. There are altogether a little over a hundred

resthouses in Ceylon and the vast majority of them are managed either by the local bodies or by—

මියසෙකර මිය.

(තිருமதி ඔබයසෙකර)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

Is it seventeen or nine?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Nine.

අ. සා. 5.15

They are managed either by the local bodies or by the Government through the Government Agents. We are thinking of forming a tourist corporation or a Ceylon tourists, hoteliers and resthouses corporation. The name has not yet been decided but its main object would be to either aid the private sector with regard to their needs for the reconstruction, or remodelling, or enlarging of their buildings, hotels and guest houses with foreign equipment, money, and also to look after such Government resthouses as are available. That organization I wish to propose to the Government, and the capital will be 50 per cent. or 51 per cent. by the Government and 49 per cent. by the private sector with foreign aid. It would act somewhat similar to or on the lines of the Bank of Ceylon before it was nationalized. This proposal, therefore, would deal with the question of accommodation in resthouses and hotels.

We are thinking of another institution—a Ceylon tourist board—which would be somewhat similar to the Gal-Oya Board in its powers and functions. We are framing legislation and it will be given wide authority in regard to all matters dealing with the question of advertizing Ceylon for the purpose of attracting tourists to this country. It will look after the publicity and propaganda side as well as tourists when they arrive at the harbour, ease the formalities at the customs, protect them from

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ශ්‍රී. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

touts through tourist police, and see that they are accommodated in the resthouses, hotels or guest houses that are available until they depart. This board will also have the right to nominate certain areas as "tourist areas", which would be acquired or administered jointly with local bodies for the benefit of tourists.

We know very well that when a certain area becomes popular for tourists, all sorts of adventurers would begin to live around that area; there would be pimps, prostitutes, blackmarketeers and various types of racketeers, who would make life for the tourists impossible. So, some sort of authority will have to be given to the tourist board to see that a tourist area is free from all such forms of vice. Otherwise the tourists would run away and most of the money which would have accrued to the State and which would have been used for State purposes would be in the hands of blackmarketeers.

The question of traffic in foreign exchange will be dealt with by the board. There are various suggestions made, either to have a double system of exchange or to give tourists credit cards so that they could buy all their requirements and submit the bills to the Central Bank. There may be various suggestions to see that exchange is earned by the State and not by people who do illegal things. I would leave it to the tourist board once it is constituted to work out the details so that tourism is not exploited and the State gets the full benefit of the tourist trade. The two institutions that we are thinking of somewhat on the lines of the reports of the various experts, are the Hotels Corporation and the Tourist Board. Both these would be set up by legislation which will come before this House once the Cabinet has accepted the views that we are now placing before you.

The other question that was raised was in regard to resthouses. I think the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central, (Mr. Premadasa) has already given certain reasons why we wish to manage resthouses in a different way.

Resthouses now belong to the State. I am dealing with only the nine that are managed by the Tourist Bureau. The present resthouse keepers are engaged by the Public Service Commission and they are allowed to look after the resthouses, to pay the occupation fees to the Government, and between 5 to 10 per cent of the profits to Government. The rest they take. I understand that cutlery and linen are provided by the State and all capital expenditure is by the State. The poor resthouse keeper can only spend up to Rs. 50 in case there is a leak in the roof or if a tap is broken. This is a most unsatisfactory system. No tourist is going to wait till the P. W. D. comes and repairs the drainage. They will just run away. In my experience of travel throughout the world, I found all those hotels have their own repair service. It is so even in our hotels in Colombo.

If hon. Members have been to resthouses managed by local authorities and by government agents, and if they have been to some of the resthouses managed by the Tourist Bureau, I do not think they will be highly in praise of the comforts and services they get there. It is true that there are exceptions, but by and large I would not advertise Ceylon as long as these resthouses are managed as they are managed now and invite tourists to come here. I would not mention names but there is a constant fight between the diners and the flies, and in the day-time with the crows, in most of the resthouses. I do not think the present resthouse keepers can look after the type of hotel we are thinking of on a modern and large scale, when we invite tourists to the extent of 50,000 a year. It was very good in the old days when an appu of a government agent was made the resthouse keeper, with a konde and a comb; and a traveller dropped in there once in a way and a honeymoon couple went there and they liked the quiet of the resthouse. But today the resthouses are becoming—at least the ones managed by the Tourist Bureau

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කුරුක සභාව

—very modern hotels where people come in and expect to be treated as in any modern hotel throughout the world.

The tourists who come here are rich people. They are people who can afford to leave their country and come 6,000 miles and spend a lot of money. They expect the best treatment and they cannot certainly expect such treatment from the rest-house keeper—even if he is trained in the hotel school—in the present system that prevails, where you give out a resthouse and ask this man to look after it and give a commission to the State.

After all, the resthouses are not made for the resthouse keepers. They were made for the public, firstly, for the public of Ceylon, and now if we are going to invite the tourists, for the tourists. If we are inviting tourists—I do not want to argue for those who do not want tourists—we must do everything for the tourists. Otherwise, give up tourism. I am not one who thinks that we should have 10 million tourists, or only 5 million tourists, or even one million tourists. I do not want Ceylon to be a second Greece, or Italy, or Spain. I think we must limit the number of tourists. Otherwise they will spoil our culture and our civilization, and we will just become hangers-on on tourists. I am not in favour of tourism to that extent.

Tourism can be made a money-spinner to some extent. I would set a limit on the number of tourists. I do not want to go beyond that. Another Government might do so. Personally I would freeze the number of tourists who come to this country to 150,000 or 200,000. Any way, that is a long way ahead. Even to get 50,000 tourists—as I said earlier—you must provide proper accommodation.

The resthouses belong to the State. They will belong to the State or to the new corporation. There is no intention of handing the resthouses to any individual; but just as the rest-

house keeper is now the individual who looks after the resthouse one can very well imagine somebody who has a little more money than the rest-house keeper, who is prepared to spend on capital expenditure, to build a kitchen, to effect repairs, to buy a refrigerator, to buy a deep-freezer, to put up buildings and run the resthouse and give the State more than the resthouse keeper is giving today.

I cannot understand what is wrong in that unless there is an ideological point of view which says that it must be the State that owns, that it must be the State that runs and that it must be the State that manages these resthouses. That is the position envisaged in the Kovach report which I have before me now. He suggests that resthouses should be handed over—including the ownership—to private enterprise. We are not going so far. We are suggesting that the ownership be retained and the ultimate direction of resthouses be in State hands; but instead of these gentlemen who are now resthouse keepers in these nine resthouses who I feel cannot spend more than Rs. 50—they cannot afford to spend—who cannot afford to put up one room in a resthouse, we might be able to induce people who can do so to take them over. We might be able to induce people who can run them on modern lines, with proper sanitation and other facilities to take them over so that without the State venturing into that field they can provide all the necessary accommodation in the resthouses of a quality suitable for the tourist that we seek to attract in the next few years.

With regard to the long-term programme, as I said our Hotels Corporation would enter into negotiations with the various international organizations such as Pan-American Hotels, Inter-Continental Hotels, Hilton Hotels and maybe a hotel or two can be constructed with international aid; or they can help some of the existing hotels to expand or they can put up with local money one or two small hotels or resthouses in the areas that we think should be tourist

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ප්‍රබර්ධන]

areas There are also other organizations, particularly from the south of France, which feel that they can put up very small institutions—what are called “beach huts”—which cater for two or three tourists provided the State help them to some extent. All those matters I would leave to the proposed Tourist Board once it is set up to consider, and they can in due course announce their scheme for expanding tourism in this country.

The main reasons, as far as I can gather from these reports, which attracts tourists to this country are firstly, our beaches, and secondly, the sun. Some of them, of course, do come to see our wild life; but most of them are attracted by the beaches and the sun. When it is winter in Europe and America they like to come to some place where there is the sun and where they can enjoy a sea-bath and laze about in the sun.

Now this country is lucky in that because during the north-east monsoon the whole of the south-west coast is available to tourists from Colombo right down to Hambantota; during the south-west monsoon a large portion of the east coast from Kuchchaveli right down to Pottuvil and Arugam Bay are available for the tourists. We are thinking of expanding tourism in the north-east and south-west parts of the Island so that throughout the year tourists can come to one or other part of the Island—the north-east coast and the south-west coast.

It is not that we will not develop Anuradhapura and some of those hill stations like Kandy. The Perahera is one of the greatest attractions we have. There are hotels there and we can easily modernize them and help them to have more accommodation. All that will not be forgotten. But the main attractions are the sun and the beach. I am gathering these from these reports that I have read. They are not my own views. But if I were a tourist in Europe I would like to come here for the sun and the beach—primarily for that. It is a person who

is well read who would like to see our ruined cities, who has heard of Dutugemunu and Elara and the other kings of old, who has heard of the Ruwanwelisaya and so on. Wild life he can see in plenty in India and Africa. Ceylon wild life also comes under my Ministry, but there is no debate on wild life. If there was, I could show how wild life is diminishing in this country and very soon there would be no wild life to show. But it is the beaches and the sun that they come for and we will develop the tourist resorts on the north-east and south-west coasts.

අ. සා. 5.30

Therefore, hon. Members need have no fear about the way in which rest-houses will be managed in the future because there would be over a hundred rest-houses which will be looked after by the Government Agents and the local bodies. We have only nine of the Tourist Bureau rest-houses that would be under the new management, but no one could complain about the new management because it will be more efficient and much more useful to those who use it, whether they are foreigners or Ceylonese people, than they are now. If the Opposition wishes to discuss this matter, this being a matter above party politics, I would like them to appoint a representative or representatives from each party to discuss with me how these rest-houses should be managed and to whom we should give them. I am very willing at any time. There would be the hon. Leader of the Opposition who has been very concerned about tourism or the hon. Member for Mirigama who is herself interested in tourism. At any time or at any moment I am prepared to discuss with them the question of encouraging and propagating tourism in this country and how we should look after the accommodation of tourists in this country.

With regard to the tourist school, at least a school to train hoteliers and so on, a lot of money has been spent on that institution. I think much less

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

could have been spent. The Colombo Club was originally a hostel. I understand that all the furniture was removed, the drainage was removed, all the rooms were destroyed and it was turned into the Employees Provident Fund office. I do not know how much was spent on destroying the old hostel that remained, but Rs. 2 million has been spent on restoring what was destroyed again into a small hotel. There are ten double bedrooms; the drainage has again been installed; there are taps and baths, beds, towels and linen; there is a huge banqueting floor upstairs and a restaurant downstairs and kitchens have all been most admirably fitted up with the most modern machinery. This Government has been given a going concern. So we have to use it. I would personally have preferred it if with less expenditure we could have trained those who wanted to learn the art of managing hotels and serving tourists, if we could have had some arrangement with the modern hotels so that the staff could have been trained there and experts could have been brought out. Now one cannot get back money that has been spent and we intend to make full use of that building and institution. A foreign expert, Mr. Weinman, is expected in the course of next month. He is the one who advised that a hotel school should be set up. I see even Kovach's report advises that a hotel school be set up. He would be in charge of certain parts of the hotel school and I think very soon the advertisement will appear asking those who wish to be trained to apply and a certain number, over 30 or 40, would undergo training at a time. There will be no obligation to give them employment but for the present it is certain that they would have employment in hotels or in restaurants that would come under a new management.

The hotel school will also have ten bedrooms which will be very valuable for distinguished visitors to stay in. I am only worried that the restaurant may not be full. I would like to

advise hon. Members to use the restaurant and the banqueting hall, so that the waiters will have someone to serve and to learn thereby. It would be a pity if the hotel school gradually dries up for want of custom.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You can have State functions.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes, we can have State functions and so on. The terms will be very reasonable. It is hoped to declare it open very soon. Those are the main lines on which we hope to advertise and encourage the tourist to come to this island.

As I said at the beginning, this is not a party question. We are not divided on ideological lines. We want to earn as much foreign exchange as we can. The main objective is to entice tourists to come to this country and that can only be done if we provide them with proper accommodation. There are several letters in my files which tourists have written complaining about the accommodation even in our Tourist Bureau resthouses in the last few years. I can myself speak of some of the Tourist Bureau resthouses I visited during the election campaign, but would rather not; it is difficult to describe in this House. So one need not waste time about it. We are hoping to go ahead with the new scheme for the proper and better management of the resthouses.

There is nothing more that I can say about tourism.

I would like to speak a few words about Radio Ceylon which some Members have spoken about. The hon. Member for Divulapitiya referred to certain members on the advisory board. I think he was confusing

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පත, 1965-66

—කුරක සහාය

[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන.]

the Film Censorship Board with the Radio Advisory Board. The Film Censorship Board comes under the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and I think it would be proper if he takes it up when those Votes come up for discussion.

ජයග්‍රහණය මගේ.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

Public Performances Board.

అర్చ. తే. ధార్. పయిరేదా

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The Radio Advisory Board is a purely advisory institution. They have no part in the drafting of the programme or in any executive action. The board consists of a large number of people. There is no limit to the number. You can add on it.

ජයකොට්ඨ මය.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

You have appointed Mr. Hulugalle as chairman of the board and Rev. Hettimulle Vajirabuddhi—

ගරු ඡේ. ආර්. පසවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On films ?

ජයකෝසි මයා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

On radio. He is appointed to that board. It has only five or six names. It does not contain a long list of names.

గర్ల జే. భారీ. పయిలరీది

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Hettimulle Vajirabuddhi is not on that board. He is on the Broadcasting Commission. I will come to that Commission afterwards.

The Radio Advisory Board consists of some highly respected Buddhist monks and various others who meet off and on to advise the Director-General of Broadcasting, but they have no executive functions. I do not think we need clarify further about the members on those boards.

Then he spoke of certain Buddhist priests whose sermons have been stopped. Yes. All Buddhist priests who took an active part in politics and who addressed from political platforms whether for the Government or for the Opposition, have been kindly requested not to preach over the radio for some time because it would become political.

ජයකොට්ඨ මයා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

They do not talk anything political.
It is *bana* preaching ; a sermon.

గర్భ జ్యో. భారీ. పయవర్ధిని

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

But there was a spate of protests from all sides.

ప్రశంసించి తెలుసు.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

You can first take it on to the tape and if there is anything political you can erase it off. Why did you not give them a chance at least to get out of politics for some time?

ගුරු ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

There was a spate of protests on all sides that they should not be allowed to use the radio and we thought it would be better till the fire died down that those honourable preachers should be asked to be quiet. So, none of them is really broadcasting just now because they took an active part on political platforms. The listeners did not want to hear them.

விசேஷக் கமிட்டி உருவாக, 1965-66

—காரைக்காலம்

பேரவையின் மூலம்.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

We would like to hear them.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வியை ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Your supporters did not want to hear our preachers and our supporters do not want to hear your preachers. So we thought it best to be on neutral ground and let Buddhist monks who are famed for their neutrality in politics preach to the faithful.

The other question was about the Broadcasting Commission. We have appointed Rev. Hettimulle Vajirabuddhi to the commission. This is purely a fact-finding commission headed by Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle, dealing with various aspects of broadcasting including television and political broadcasts. We are hoping that within six months they will submit a very useful report. We wanted to have a Buddhist monk on it and Rev. Vajirabuddhi had the advantage of knowing Sinhala and English. It is rather difficult if such a monk did not know English; so we thought he was a proper person to be on the Broadcasting Commission. Politicians are not excluded from that commission—

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Who is on that commission *au fait* with western music?

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வியை ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Mr. Hulugalle is there.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not think he knows

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வியை ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not think the commission thought of music.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is one of the sectors of your broadcasting service.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வியை ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We can add somebody if you would suggest a name.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I think that is one of the neglected sectors.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கேள்வியை ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We did not think of the various sectors of broadcasting like western music, oriental music and so on. It might have been too big with so many sectors. I do not know if Mr. Hulugalle is an expert on western music, but it is not too late to appoint someone.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி. (செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.)

(கேள்வியை ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.)

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

Dr. Thiyagarajah is very good; he is an expert on western and oriental music.

செ. ஜே. எஸ். பி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He is not an expert. Anyway I will make a suggestion afterwards.

விசேஷ கமிட்டி பதவி, 1965-66

—கூடுதல் பதவி

சுரு. சே. ஐ. சீ. சீ. சீ. சீ.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The hon. Member for Kilinochchi (Mr. Ratnam) spoke about broadcasting not being heard in Jaffna. I hear sometimes it is not even heard in Kandy or down south. I do not know what the reason for this is. We are supposed to have such a powerful station but it is not heard.

சுரு. சே. ஐ. சீ. சீ. சீ. சீ.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Sabotage.

சுரு. சே. ஐ. சீ. சீ. சீ. சீ.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No. I do not know why. I think we will have to look into this matter. I am sorry the hon. Member did not mention this to me earlier because whenever I get a complaint of this nature I always try to find out why it is so.

There is a note which I have received. If you will permit me I will just read it. It says :

"The Radio coverage of the island is on both medium and short waves. This is due to economic reasons, in that the range of a medium wave transmitter during day is about 25 miles radius and to cover the island entirely with medium waves would mean establishing a large number of medium wave stations at different places.

For this reason the large medium wave station has been constructed at Diyagama to give a day-time service on medium wave to the most heavily populated areas—from about Negombo in the north, to Ambalangoda in the south and extending about 25 miles east. The rest of the listeners (except around Senkadagala and Anuradhapura) have to depend on short waves. At night, however, beyond the range of about 70 miles medium wave reception is quite satisfactory and many listeners prefer it to short wave listening. On the Sinhalese Service this reception is satisfactory but on the Tamil Service there is an interfering station"—

—according to the writer, apparently Chinese.

"At present, short wave listeners are troubled about the signal fading after about 8 p.m. This is unavoidable and is due to the lower activity of the Sun (minimum Sun-spot number period) and is likely to last for about two years. To overcome this difficulty we are radiating the Sinhalese Services on wave bands which are less liable to fade than the 61 metre band. We have no transmitters to give an additional service for the Tamil programmes.

Surveys carried out indicate that the majority of the troubles experienced by the listeners in the outstations are due to the mains voltage drop in the evenings. The sun-spot cycle will last for sometime more.

We do cover (direct relays) functions in Jaffna but we do not get sufficient news information service. We have no local correspondents."

So, you see that the elements have combined to deny Jaffna its proper quota of radio news. I think we must remedy this situation.

சுரு. சே. ஐ. சீ. சீ. சீ. சீ.

(திரு. இரத்தினம்)

(Mr. Ratnam)

That is why we are asking for a separate radio station.

சு. ஐ. 5.45

சுரு. சே. ஐ. சீ. சீ. சீ. சீ.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It seems to be largely an engineering, not a political, matter. We shall look into it as quickly as possible. I hope the House will give me the necessary money.

Then, there was the suggestion to have a jungle strip. There were certain suggestions made by the Wild Life Commission and so on. I do not know how we can have jungle strips and preserve them when we cannot even preserve our wild life sanctuaries. There are poachers going about shooting animals. Every day we hear about them. It distresses those who are interested in wild life that this

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

form of marauding should go on. But it is going on on an even larger scale in the heart of the game sanctuaries. Elephants are being shot. Recently, we found the carcasses of several elephants round about Polonnaruwa, obviously shot—I do not know if we can describe them as such—by sportsmen. Another elephant was found shot somewhere in the Eastern Province, and we are charging some person in that connection. Preserving wild life is a big problem. In the Ruhunu National Park there are less than 150 elephants. I do not know how we can preserve wild life even for the next 15 or 20 years.

It will be good if we can have green belts, but I think they will be useless. We are now reorganizing the Wild Life Department so that game rangers and others can be withdrawn from large portions of the Island and brought to the game sanctuaries where, we hope, wild life will ultimately be preserved for a longer time. The country is being opened up so quickly. Under the Uda Walawe scheme, a large area is being opened up from almost Monaragala right up to Kataragama. This is elephant territory. I do not know whether they propose to have a belt of forests so that elephants can travel from the Gal Oya Valley up to Kataragama. Even if we have such a belt, it will be useless. Jungle is being depredated, destroyed. Most of our people do not seem to have any respect for wild life or jungle. Their only concern is to destroy jungle in order to earn money, destroy animals in order to sell the skins and eat the venison. That seems to be the idea of these people—may be due to unemployment, may be due to poverty, may be due to the fact that jeeps and guns are available. The news that flows in is really very distressing in regard to the fate that awaits innocent wild life.

We have stopped big game shooting so that nobody can go and shoot animals. We have stopped that throughout the year. What more we can do I do not know, but it is a matter for

concern that even in sanctuaries, where animals should be protected, there are vandals who go about shooting them.

There is no proposal, just now, therefore, to have any green belt or forest belt in any part of the Island.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා,

(කලාභිති ආණ්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not want to take much time because I think we have to pass the Votes of this Ministry by 6 o'clock. I do not think, however, that I can allow the Hon. Minister's statement on the question of handing over the resthouses to private parties to pass without some sort of protest from our side. What is the Hon. Minister doing? He is handing over the most prosperous and the most successful resthouses to private parties after the Government has spent a lot of money on them and made them profitable concerns. Why does not the Minister, if private parties are so anxious to run the resthouses, ask them to start, for example, an alternative place at Polonnaruwa? The Polonnaruwa Rest House is always full and accommodation is never available, unless you have given prior notice. If private parties are so interested, why do they not start there and cater to the surplus people going there?

Obviously what they want is the ready-made thing, which the Government has already done, to reap the profits; and the Minister is going to be a party to these adventurers making all the money by handing over these places to them.

I do not accept this policy. I do not want to deal at length with this question, but I must express our dissatisfaction at this trend of things. My fear is that once my good Friend the Minister starts he might not stop here but embark on other

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]
lines also, of handing over to private parties things that the Government has already done.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.
(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)
(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)
I endorse the remarks of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera).

We have our private hotels. There are the Galle Face Hotel and the Grand Hotel, Mount Lavinia. But what is the accommodation available? I once occupied what is supposed to be a first class room and found the plaster peeling off and falling on to my face! How many first class rooms are there in Galle Face Hotel, and what are the charges? You have to pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per day, but the Hikkaduwa Rest House, for example, provides better accommodation and cheaper accommodation than the Galle Face Hotel or the Mount Lavinia Hotel and other places like that.

With all that, the Government intends to hand over the Rest Houses to the same sort of management as the management of Galle Face Hotel or Mount Lavinia Hotel. You are only giving these people the opportunity to charge exorbitant rates.

Then, Sir, I completely agree with the Minister's remarks about the annihilation of wild life that is now taking place.

A visitor to this country recently was anxious to get a leopard skin and I sent him to some taxidermists. He went to three places and there were 475 leopard skins! This is the type of slaughter that is going on. Cannot some sort of system be devised by which it would be necessary for a taxidermist to have a permit for every skin he cures? When a person takes a skin to the taxidermists he must also hand over his shooting permit. In this way you will prevent the slaughter of animals and prevent villagers being the source of supply of skins.

I must say that the Minister has great faith in our beaches. There are other factors—wild life, the ancient culture and history, the lovely hill country, and so many other things. Beaches also are a part. No doubt, we have several natural beaches and we must develop them. But our wild life is more important.

Now, if you go to Africa or India it is wild life and nothing else. In India they have to come all the way to the south to see wild life, and all the way to Bombay to see sites of historical interest. But in Ceylon it is not so. The full history of Ceylon is available within a few hours' run from Colombo: the climate of England is there in Nuwara Eliya, jungles in Hambantota, all within a few hours' run from Colombo. Then there are the coral reefs, an entirely new thing that is developing. Ceylon, fortunately, has very good coral reefs. Hambantota's popularity was basically due to coral reefs. So we have got a little of everything in this country, in a very compact little island. Therefore, I think we should not concentrate only on beaches, but on all these things.

ජයකොඩි මයා.
(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Jayakody)

ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් දැනගන්න කැමතියි අඹේපුස්ස තානායම පොද්ගලික අංශයට භාර දීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවාද කියා. තමුත්තාන්සේ දන්නවා ඇති මිගමුවේ තිබෙන තානායම පොද්ගලික ආයතනයක් නොවන බව. එය පාලනය වන්නේ ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ පළාත් පාලන ආයතනය මගිනුයි. ගරු පළාත් පාලන උප ඇමති තුමා කීව්වා වාගේ, පළාත් පාලන ආයතන වලට ඒ කටයුතු හොඳින් කරගෙන යන්න බැහැ. අන්න ඒ නිසා අඹේපුස්ස තානාය මත් පොද්ගලික කෙනකුට හෝ ප්‍රදේශ යේ සුළු තරු සභාවට හෝ භාර දීමෙන් එහි තත්ත්වය පහත වැටෙන්න ඉඩ තිබෙනව. අඹේපුස්ස තානායමේ වරිතා තම තමුත්තාන්සේලා දන්නවා ඇති. ඒ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

ස්ථානයට බොහෝම සෙනග යනව. විශේෂයෙන්ම මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී සෑම පක්ෂවලටම අයත් උදවිය ඒ තානයම පාවිච්චි කරනව. ඒ නිසා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පැහැදිලි ප්‍රකාශයක් කරන්නය කියා මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනව.

ලෙස්ලි ගූනවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ලෙස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

There is one matter on which I will not take more than two minutes, and that is something in relation to the Government Press which I raise in this House when I get this opportunity annually. It is something that I have urged from 1956, namely that the Government should purchase high-speed printing machinery for the production of school books which, with the use of these fast printing machines, you can produce at approximately one-third of the cost today.

Our elementary school text-books are printed in such large numbers that it will be really worth while for the Government to invest a sum of about Rs. 2 million. I think the Government Printer's estimate is about Rs. 2 million. If you can purchase that machinery for about Rs. 2 million, you will be able to print the school books which are printed in very large numbers at a very reduced cost.

I have repeated this request year after year. To my regret when the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was Finance Minister last year I was not in Ceylon but in Cuba. So I could not raise this matter. But in connection with every other Budget since 1956 I have raised this matter.

I find a sum of Rs. 2 million has been provided in the Estimates for the purchase of machinery and equipment. I am sure that this money has not been provided for the purchase of the machinery that I am talking about. Therefore, I should be glad if the Hon. Minister of State,

who himself has time now to go into these matters since he is not in charge of any big Ministry, would go into this question.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(තිரு. ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Jayakody)

All Ministries.

ලෙස්ලි ගූනවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ලෙස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

But I do not think he will poke his fingers into too many pies. I think he will concentrate on the few subjects that have been specially entrusted to him. I would request him to go into this matter. I am sure that if he has a chat with the Government Printer he will very soon convince him of the reasonableness of this proposition. By spending a couple of millions of rupees he will be able to print school text-books very cheaply.

බයෙසෙකර මිය.

(තිරුමති ඔබයසෙකර)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

I wish to refer to one matter. If I remember right, there were 17 rest-houses run by the Government Tourist Bureau, but the Hon. Minister said that there were only nine. May I know what has happened to the other eight?

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාච්ඡේ. ආර්. ඉයාකොඩි)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We have handed them over to the Minister of Home Affairs because they were in areas which we thought tourists would not go to. So we have restricted ourselves to nine. The others have been handed back to the Minister of Home Affairs.

With regard to the Government Press we have considered what was mentioned. A sum of about Rs. 2 million would be necessary for the purchase of these machines to print

விசேஷக் கெடுதல்கள் பற்றி, 1965-66

—காரைக்காலம்

[சுரு. சே. ஸார். சுவர்தன]

school books. We have not included it in the Budget Estimates. A committee of Ministers is going into the whole question of printing school books. For 1966 we are printing the same number of books as were printed in 1965. We cannot print more than that without machines. Whether we should print any more or import that machinery would be considered by this committee of Ministers.

அ. ஸ. 6

Again, with regard to resthouses, they are now managed by private people.

அவர்கள் உன். உம். பாரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பாரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No.

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சுவர்தன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

So I cannot see what the grouse is. Instead of "X" the resthouse-keeper, you will have "Y" the man with more money.

அவர்கள் உன். உம். பாரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பாரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But he works under Government and the profits go to Government.

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சுவர்தன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

He is a Government servant no doubt, but he is running it on a commission.

அவர்கள் உன். உம். பாரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பாரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The commission is an encouragement to him. The profits go to Government.

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சுவர்தன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You will have a lessee who will pay the Government a rent which is more than the profit made. Government need not build a new kitchen for Rs. 50,000; Government need not incur any expenditure.

அவர்கள் உன். உம். பாரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பாரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Are you suggesting that private parties will go and build kitchens for nothing?

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சுவர்தன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes. We want to lease out for a certain period.

உ. ஜோய்சா சிரிவர்தன உம்.

(திரு. டி. ஜோய்சா சிரிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

What is the maximum period of the lease?

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சுவர்தன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

There I would like your help. I would want you to help me.

If you have an ideological point of view that resthouses must be owned by the Government and must be managed by the Government, then you and I cannot debate that because we have different views. But if you say, "Let us encourage tourism", I am prepared to discuss it with you.

உ. ஜோய்சா சிரிவர்தன உம்.

(திரு. டி. ஜோய்சா சிரிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Why not a corporation?

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சுவர்தன

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes, may be a corporation. We are not excluding a corporation. Some may be run by a corporation, some we may lease out. There is no fixed reason why they should not be run by a private party.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

If the Hon. Minister would give way for a moment, the point I wanted to make was that the resthouses were to be run more on the basis of tourist inns. They were not going to be hotels. They were really going to be tourist inns. You are giving them over to the type of person who is really interested in hotels; and hotel management and hotels in Ceylon have proved failures. All the hotels here are probably the most badly managed hotels anywhere in the world. At least the resthouses—tourist inns—can be looked at from the point of view that they were not going to be hotels but more like inns, and certainly they compare very well with inns anywhere in the world.

Therefore our suggestion was that you manage the tourist resthouses as tourist inns. If you want hotels, certainly enlist those people who have the necessary cash to put up hotels, and run them better than the ones that are there now.

රු. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We want to have hotel inns, we want to have resthouse inns, we want to have big hotels, we want to have small hotels, we want to have beach huts motels—call it by whatever name you want—but the main thing is that you want adequate and clean accommodation.

ද. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

You intend to give them out by tender?

රු. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We have already called for applications. We are getting the Government Valuer to value these inns or resthouses that have to be given out.

ද. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(තිரு. ඩී. සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Are you gazetting that?

රු. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We have gazetted that, and all the applications came thereafter. They are all here in my file. We will also assess what the income from a particular resthouse is, and we will discuss with the person to whom we are going to give it what he is prepared to pay yearly.

He must undertake to make the necessary capital expenditure which may go into several lakhs, and to maintain the resthouse in proper order. The rates will be fixed by the Government, and a contract will be entered into between the tourist board or corporation and the particular individual who is running the resthouse.

Now, in choosing those people I would like the Opposition to be associated. We cannot give it out on tender because you might find a useless man tendering low and getting it, and things will be worse than the present system.

From all those applications we have chosen about 15 or 20 who we think can run resthouses well as hotels or inns or whatever you would like to call it. Now, Hikkaduwa can be a fairly good hotel. It is too big for an inn. We are thinking in terms, as I said earlier, of about 50,000 tourists in the next few years. Supposing, by some chance, Ceylon gets 16,000,000 tourists?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are very optimistic.

රු. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Greece had 16,000,000.

விசேஷ கெடுதலுடன் பதன, 1965-66

—காரக கலாவ

அவாட்சி உன். உமி. பைரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
Greece is different.

அரு. சே. அர். சீவர்தன
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Suppose you do have 16,000,000,
these inns will not do.

அவாட்சி உன். உமி. பைரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They will not come in one rush.

அரு. சே. அர். சீவர்தன
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Divide 16,000,000 by 365 and see
how many you have for a day.

அவாட்சி உன். உமி. பைரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We will be swamped by the tourists
and we are having only 11,000,000
here.

அரு. சே. அர். சீவர்தன
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Before you came I said that I
would like to freeze the number of
tourists who come to Ceylon.

அவாட்சி உன். உமி. பைரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What you suggest will be an
invasion.

அரு. சே. அர். சீவர்தன
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not want to make this a tourist
paradise. But whatever it is you
cannot expect tourists to live in
rest-houses which consist mostly of
three to six rooms. Where there is

competition with Ceylon tourists such
as people who go on pilgrimages to
places like Kataragama, we will have
to prepare separate institutions for
them. Either you must decide to
encourage tourists or not. [Interrup-
tion.] Even 50,000 is a big target.
Even in India with all their advertis-
ing and expenditure, there were only
150,000 tourists. Israel had 500,000
and Italy 16 million. That is not a
target we can achieve. But whatever
it is, even 50,000 or 100,000, the
present accommodation is just not
enough. During the Kataragama
season Tissamaharama is full. So
where are you going to accommodate
the tourists? Are they going to live
under trees? Some of these people
are prepared to build another place
for the local people to stay when they
go on pilgrimage.

அவாட்சி உன். உமி. பைரேரா
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister's time is up.

அரு. சே. அர். சீவர்தன
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I want to explain fully; I want to
convince these hon. Gentlemen that
this is the only way to run rest-
houses. If the hon. Member for
Yatiantota came with me on the
election campaign he would have
seen some of the rest-houses and the
way they are run. It is absolutely
impossible to live in some of these
tourist rest-houses. So, I have thought
of a system.

I ask these hon. Gentlemen to think
of something else. Do not think on
the old traditional lines that our
fathers and grandfathers did. I
remember going with my father to
some of these rest-houses. An old
appu would come along and greet
you; he will give you a "wonderful"
room and a "wonderful" lunch.
Everyday he would give the same
lunch—soup, rice and chicken and a
custard pudding. Now, Sir, tourists
want something more than that.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

We want to modernize these rest-houses and you are opposing us ; you do not give us a new idea even.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Handing over to private parties is a much older idea !

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

If the Hon. Leader of the Opposition or the hon. Member for Yatiyantota would nominate two or three hon. Members, including a lady or two, to discuss with me how best we can manage these rest-houses, not in the old way but in a modern way, in a tourist way, I would be very happy.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

The hon. Member for Mirigama would be ideal.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I think we will get on very well together.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

Mr. Chairman, the Press Commission Report makes a certain suggestion about the sale of newspapers, that is, the sale of newspapers should be under licence. So that, the news vendors will be licensed and any newspaper can be bought by the news vendors. Now the position is that due to rivalry between newspapers, if one newspaper is handled by one vendor the rival newspapers do not give their newspapers to be handled by that vendor. On the continent—in Italy and even in the U. K.—you get news vendors who handle news only :

all magazines, newspapers, periodicals and other literature ; that is to say, any sort of literature go to the news vendors, who distribute them. Here, in our country, one is trying to put the other down. If one vendor handles one paper he cannot handle the others. As a result, it affects the public. If you have licensed news vendors who handle all newspapers, magazines and periodicals, it will help the public. I think this system of licensing vendors is necessary in this country.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That question does not arise just now because, I understand, a newspaper that is sold for 15 cents as a newspaper is more valuable as wrapping paper for it can be sold for 20 cents as wrapping paper. Very soon, news vendors will only have wrapping paper.

Sir, I would like to read extracts from the Kovach Report :

"It is being said that rest-houses in Ceylon are designed only to serve a need but not intended to encourage tourists. While this may have been true in the past it is not true today. If Ceylon wants tourists, rest-house management should be completely revised, the whole concept of rest-house management by the Government should be studied. It is a belief of this reporting officer that the Government should get out of running rest-houses."

The previous Government based all its fortunes with regard to tourism on Kovach. All their schemes were based on this and the report of the Tourist Board is that the recommendations are being implemented. They state :

"Rest-house management is being re-organized under tourist hotels and resthouse corporations for which draft legislation has been prepared. Tourist hotels and rest-house corporations are for private and State investment....

and so on. So, I am only following that.

விசேஷ கெடுதலுக்கு உட்பட்ட, 1965-66

—கூடுதல் கட்டணம்

“26 வது திட்டத்தில் 1 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 1,70,000-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

26 வது திட்டத்தில் 1 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 1,70,000-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

“26 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 1,70,000 அட்டவணைமீது சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

26 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணைமீது இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 170,000 for Head 26, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 26, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வது திட்டம்.—கூடுதல் கட்டணம்—பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுமும் செலவு, ரூ. 12,600

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 12,600—

“26 வது திட்டத்தில் 2 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 12,600-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

26 வது திட்டத்தில் 2 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 12,600-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

“26 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 12,600 அட்டவணைமீது சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

26 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணைமீது இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 12,600 for Head 26, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 26, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

27 வது திட்டம்.—பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

1 வது திட்டம்.—கூடுதல் கட்டணம்—பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 27.—தகவல் ஒளிபரப்புத் துறைமன்றம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—கூடுதல் கட்டணம், ரூபா 37,50,530

HEAD 27.—DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 37,50,530

“27 வது திட்டத்தில் 1 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 37,50,530-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

27 வது திட்டத்தில் 1 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 37,50,530-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

“27 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 37,50,530 அட்டவணைமீது சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

27 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணைமீது இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 37,50,530 for Head 27, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 27, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வது திட்டம்.—கூடுதல் கட்டணம்—பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டுமும் செலவு, ரூ. 30,66,988

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 3,066,988

“27 வது திட்டத்தில் 2 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 30,66,988-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

27 வது திட்டத்தில் 2 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 30,66,988-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

“27 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 30,66,988 அட்டவணைமீது சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

27 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணைமீது இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 3,066,988 for Head 27, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 27, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

3 வது திட்டம்.—கூடுதல் கட்டணம்—பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—கூடுதல் கட்டணம், ரூபா 4,75,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 475,000

“27 வது திட்டத்தில் 3 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 4,75,000-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

27 வது திட்டத்தில் 3 வது திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூ. 4,75,000-ஐ மூல ரூபாய்களில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது” என பஞ்சாயத்துத் துறைமன்றம், கல்கத்தாவுக்கு உட்பட்டது.

விசர்ச்சன கெடுதலின் பிறகு, 1965-66

—கூடுதல் பணம்

27 வன அபிவிருத்தி 3 வன அபிவிருத்தி ரூபாய் 4,75,00 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்று வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“27 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 4,75,00 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

27 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 475,000 for Head 27, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 27, Vote 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

28 வன அபிவிருத்தி.—புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டம்

1 வன அபிவிருத்தி.—கூடுதல் உதவிகளைப் பெறும் பணம், ரூ. 2,32,815

தலைப்பு 28.—அரசாங்க ஊர்காண் மாந்தர் பணியகம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூதிய வேதனையும் பிற படிக்கனம், ரூபாய் 2,32,815

HEAD 28.—GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU
Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 232,815

“28 வன அபிவிருத்தி 1 வன அபிவிருத்தி மொத்தம் ரூ. 2,32,815 உட்கரணம் ரூபாய் 2,32,815 உட்கரணம்” எனப் பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு, பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு.

28 வன அபிவிருத்தி 1 வன அபிவிருத்தி ரூபாய் 2,32,815 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்று வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 2,32,815 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 232,815 for Head 28, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன அபிவிருத்தி.—புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூதிய வேதனையும் பிற படிக்கனம், ரூ. 4,53,237

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 453,237

“28 வன அபிவிருத்தி 2 வன அபிவிருத்தி மொத்தம் ரூ. 4,53,237 உட்கரணம் ரூபாய் 4,53,237 உட்கரணம்” எனப் பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு, பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு.

28 வன அபிவிருத்தி 2 வன அபிவிருத்தி ரூபாய் 4,53,237 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்று வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 4,53,237 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 453,237 for Head 28, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

6 வன அபிவிருத்தி.—புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 6.—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி, மீள்வருவாக் செலவு, ரூபாய் 2,33,757

Vote No. 6.—Economic Development—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 233,757

“28 வன அபிவிருத்தி 6 வன அபிவிருத்தி மொத்தம் ரூ. 2,33,757 உட்கரணம் ரூபாய் 2,33,757 உட்கரணம்” எனப் பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு, பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு.

28 வன அபிவிருத்தி 6 வன அபிவிருத்தி ரூபாய் 2,33,757 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்று வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 2,33,757 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 233,757 for Head 28, Vote No. 6, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 6, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

29 வன அபிவிருத்தி.—புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டம்

1 வன அபிவிருத்தி.—கூடுதல் உதவிகளைப் பெறும் பணம், ரூ. 3,45,318

தலைப்பு 29.—விலங்கினக் காட்சிச்சாலை

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூதிய வேதனையும் பிற படிக்கனம், ரூபாய் 3,45,318

HEAD 29.—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 345,318

“29 வன அபிவிருத்தி 1 வன அபிவிருத்தி மொத்தம் ரூ. 3,45,318 உட்கரணம் ரூபாய் 3,45,318 உட்கரணம்” எனப் பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு, பணியை விவரிக்கப்பட்டு.

விசேஷக் கமிட்டியின் பணம், 1965-66

—காரைக்காலம்

29 வது திட்டத்தில் 1 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 3,45,318 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 3,45,318 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 345,318 for Head 29, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வது பகுதியை.—பாடல் கட்டி—புறவெலாவை
வெலாவை, ரூ. 3,54,900

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீளவும் செலவு, ரூ. 3,54,900

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 354,900

“29 வது திட்டத்தில் 2 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 3,54,900 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 வது திட்டத்தில் 2 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 3,54,900 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 3,54,900 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 354,900 for Head 29, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

3 வது பகுதியை.—பாடல் கட்டி—புறவெலாவை
வெலாவை, ரூ. 35,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபாய் 35,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—
Capital Expenditure Rs. 35,000

“29 வது திட்டத்தில் 3 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 35,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 வது திட்டத்தில் 3 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 35,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 35,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 35,000 for Head 29, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

30 வது திட்டம்.—பாடல் கட்டி—புறவெலாவை
வெலாவை

1 வது பகுதியை.—காரைக்காலம் போர்டின் பணம்
காரைக்காலம் போர்டின் பணம், ரூ. 5,22,529

தலைப்பு 30.—வன சீவராசித் திட்டங்கள்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கிய
வேதனமும் பிறப்புகளும், ரூபாய் 5,22,529

HEAD 30.—DEPARTMENT OF WILD LIFE
Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 522,529

“30 வது திட்டத்தில் 1 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 5,22,529 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 வது திட்டத்தில் 1 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 5,22,529 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

“30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபாய் 5,22,529 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா?” என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 522,529 for Head 30, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 30, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வது பகுதியை.—பாடல் கட்டி—புறவெலாவை
வெலாவை, ரூ. 1,44,600

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
மீளவும் செலவு, ரூ. 1,44,600

Vote No. 2.—Administration charges—
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 144,600

“30 வது திட்டத்தில் 2 வது பகுதியை ரூபாயில் 1,44,600 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா? என்றும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

விசர்சன கெடுதலின் பதன, 1965-66

30 வன ஸீரீசேகி 2 வன ஸமீதனச ருபரேவன
சேகி கெடுதலின் ஸுபேச விரிச ஸுதூசகி திரேச
கரன ரு.

“30 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
1,44,600 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா
விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 144,600
for Head 30, Vote No. 2, be inserted in
the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 30, Vote 2, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

3 வன ஸமீதனச.—பாடுத ஸாஷ்து—இரடுவன விசுரூ,
ரூ. 24,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 24,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration charges—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 24,000

“30 வன ஸீரீசேகி 3 வன ஸமீதனச ஸுதூ
ரூ. 24,000 க இரூ ருபரேவனசு அதுதன் கடு
ஸுதூ” ஸன ஸுஷ்தன விசுதன ருதன், ஸுஸமீதன
விச.

30 வன ஸீரீசேகி 3 வன ஸமீதனச ருபரேவன
சேகி கெடுதலின் ஸுபேச விரிச ஸுதூசகி திரேச
கரன ரு.

“30 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா
24,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா
விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணை
யில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 24,000
for Head 30, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the
Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 30, Vote 3, ordered to stand part
of the Schedule.

31 வன ஸீரீசேகி.—ஊதீ இரூவி இரூதன்
தேபாபீதனேதன் துவி

1 வன ஸமீதனச.—காபீச வனீரூ ருபரேவன
சேகி கெடுதலின் ஸுபேச விரிச ஸுதூசகி திரேச
கரன ரு.

1 வன ருப ருப.—சேவக ஸுலா ஸு வுரூ
ரூ. 26,34,467

தலேப்பு 31.—அசாங்க அச்சகம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய
வேதனமும் பிற படிசனும், ரூபா 61,28,561

உப தலேப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளமும்,
ரூ. 26,34,467

HEAD 31.—GOVERNMENT PRESS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of staff, Rs. 6,128,561

—காரக ஸுபா

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries,
Rs. 2,634,467

தூ படு வன ஸுபீதனா ஸுஸமீதன விச:

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது:

Resolved:

“That the vote be increased by
Rs. 3,888 in respect of sub-head 1, Cadre
and Salaries”.—[ரு வநீதிராசக]

2 வன ருப ருப.—சீவன விசுரூ ஸு விசுரூ
சீவனாபீர ருதன, ரூ. 26,16,564

உபதலேப்பு 2.—வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுப்படியும் விசுரூ
வாழ்க்கைப்படியும் ரூ. 26,16,564

Sub-head 2.—Cost of living and special
living allowances, Rs. 2,616,564

தூ படு வன ஸுபீதனா ஸுஸமீதன விச:

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது:

Resolved:

“That the vote be increased by
Rs. 4,560 in respect of sub-head 2, C. L. A.
& S. L. A.”.—[ரு வநீதிராசக]

3 வன ருப ருப.—அதிரூதன் ருதன, ரூ. 8,77,530

உப தலேப்பு 3.—பிறபடிசகள், ரூ. 8,77,530

Sub-head 3.—Other Allowances,
Rs. 877,530

தூ படு வன ஸுபீதனா ஸுஸமீதன விச:

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது:

Resolved:

“That the vote be increased by Rs. 680
in respect of sub-head 3—other allow-
ances.”.—[ரு வநீதிராசக]

“31 வன ஸீரீசேகி 1 வன வுச ஸமீதனச ஸுதூ
ரூ. 61,37,689 க வுச கரன ரு இரூ ருபரேவன
சு அதுதன் கடு ஸுதூ” ஸன ஸுஷ்தன விசுதன
ருதன், ஸுஸமீதன விச.

31 வன ஸீரீசேகி 1 வன வுச ஸமீதனச,
ஸுஸுபீதனாசுதன், ருபரேவனசேகி கெடுதலின்
ஸுபேச விரிச ஸுதூசகி திரேச கரன ரு.

“31 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அதிகரிக்கப்
பட்ட ரூபா 6,137,689 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக”
எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலேப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம், திருத்தப்
பட்டவாறு அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the increased sum of
Rs. 6,137,689 for Head 31, Vote No. 1, be
inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed
to.

Head 31, Vote 1, as amended, ordered to
stand part of the Schedule.

விசேஷக் கெட்டுப்பன் பதன, 1965-66

"32 வன ஸீர்டீயேகி 2 வன ஸமீதெய ஸடீயா ரூ. 99,050 க இடல ரூ லேவெயெ ஸுதுலன் கலெ ஸுதுய" யன ப்ரீயெய விமெயன லேன் ஸயாஸமீதெய விச.

32 வன ஸீர்டீயேகி 2 வன ஸமீதெய ரூ லேவெ யேகி கைவெயன் ஸுயெயெ நிநிச ஸுது யெ நிநேயெ கரன லே.

"32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 99,050 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப் பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 99,050 for Head 32, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 2, ordered to stand part part of the Schedule.

3 வன ஸமீதெய.—பாடுத ஸய்து—இலெயெ விசடீ
ரூ. 10

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு. ரூபா 10

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 10

"32 வன ஸீர்டீயேகி 3 வன ஸமீதெய ஸடீயா ரூ. 10 க இடல ரூ லேவெயெ ஸுதுலன் கலெ ஸுதுய" யன ப்ரீயெய விமெயன லேன், ஸயாஸமீதெய விச.

32 வன ஸீர்டீயேகி 3 வன ஸமீதெய ரூ லேவெ யேகி கைவெயன் ஸுயெயெ நிநிச ஸுதுயெ நிநேயெ கரன லே.

"32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 10 அட்டவணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப் பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணையில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 10 for Head 32, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 3, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

35 வன ஸீர்டீயேகி.—இடல ஸுதுலன்

1 வன ஸமீதெய.—கார்டீயெ ஸுதுலன் ஸுதுலன்
பெயெயெ ஸுதுலன் ஸுதுலன், ரூ. 2,76,778

—கார்டீயெ ஸுதுலன்

1 வன ரூ ஸுதுலன்.—ஸுதுலன் ஸுதுலன் ஸுதுலன்
ரூ. 1,85,776

தலைப்பு 35.—நிதிமந்திரி

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூரிய
வேதனமும் பிறபடிக்கும், ரூபா 276,778

உபதலைப்பு 1.—ஊழியர் கோப்பும் சம்பளங்களும்
ரூபா 1,85,776

HEAD 35.—MINISTER OF FINANCE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and
other allowances of Staff, Rs. 276,778.

Sub-head 1.—Cadre and Salaries
Rs. 185,776.

டி. ஸா. 6.15

ஸுதுலன் ஸுதுலன். ஸுதுலன். ஸுதுலன்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr N. M. Perera)

I move,

"That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10 in
respect of sub-head 1, item 'Minister'."

We can take most of the questions under this. There are a number of points I would like to urge. The first question deals with the Administrative Service. The Hon. Minister, perhaps, is not aware that one of my last acts before I vacated the post of Minister of Finance was to leave a memorandum on the whole subject of re-organization of the Administrative Service. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister has a copy of the memorandum I left behind. I have a feeling that he did not get a copy, because, I think the Civil Service is not very keen about it. In point of fact, there were two committees set up on this after the Administrative Service was inaugurated. In 1963 certain anomalies arose. Consequently, a committee was set up with Mr. V. C. Jayasuriya as chairman for the purpose of trying to rectify some of these anomalies. That committee made certain recommendations. Some of the civil servants, including the Secretary to the Treasury, were not very happy about it and the Secretary to the Treasury made some other proposal or made certain other suggestions. I think he also submitted some sort of report on that. When I took over this work in the Ministry I gave some thought to this whole question. I discussed with the trade

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

unions the report of Mr. V. C. Jayasuriya and also gave some consideration to the suggestions made by the ex-civil servants. I left a fairly comprehensive memorandum—I have got a copy of that with me—and I will give a gist of the proposals I made. I do not think the Hon. Minister has seen it; a copy of it is available at the Ministry, and I do not think they would have submitted it to him. I made an order at that time to circularize it among the Cabinet Ministers. I quite understand it; members of the former Civil Service are not very happy about it.

The first thing I did was to include some of the posts that had been excluded from the Administrative Service in the Administrative Service; we were trying to get as comprehensive an Administrative Service as possible. That is one of the main things that should be accepted. It is necessary that certain specialized officers should be brought into the Administrative Service, and therefore I brought in some of them. In point of fact that is one part of the Anomalies Commission Report. I accepted most of those recommendations for instance, the Assistant Director-General of Information and Broadcasting; Secretary, Debt Conciliation Board; Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner, Official Language Department; Assistant Director (Administration), Department of Fisheries; Deputy Controller of Industrial Products, Ministry of Rural and Industrial Development; and Hospital Secretaries, Grade 1, Health Department.

I also recommended that the posts of Assistant Collector of Customs and Additional Landing Surveyor should be included in the Administrative Service to enable the officers to be transferred from time to time as is considered desirable. One of the difficulties you find in the Customs is that you have to deal with these people separately—landing surveyors, appraisers and so on—as their functions are such. It is a closed service

and you find serious charges of corruption and of unsatisfactory work being made. Because it is a closed service there is no means by which you can get fresh blood into the Customs from other departments. That is one of the major difficulties with which you are confronted at the Customs. I think it is desirable that you should bring in some of these officers into the Administrative Service so that they will be in a transferable service. That is one of the reasons why I recommend that they should be included in the Administrative Service.

Then, Sir, certain posts were excluded—Assistant Director of Social Services (two posts); Commissioner of Ayurveda; Director of Broadcasting (National Service); Director of Broadcasting (Commercial Services), Director of Information, Assistant Director of Information, Director Tourist Bureau, Assistant Director, Tourist Bureau, Additional Landing Surveyor, Assistant Collector of Customs, Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director and Commercial Assistants, Department of Commerce, Director, National Planning, Director of Census, Postmaster-General, Assistant Secretaries, Ministry of Justice, Director of Civil Aviation, Assistant Commissioner, Commodity Purchase, Commissioner of Examinations, Deputy Commissioner of Examinations, Assistant Commissioner of Examinations, and Superintendent of Examinations—on the ground that they were specialized officers.

Sir, most of these difficulties arose with regard to Class V of the Administrative Service. At the present moment there are two grades in Class V. Most of the complaints made before the Anomalies Commission and the Jayasuriya Commission were with regard to Class V. Actually the Wilmot Perera Commission did not recommend this separation, but when the Administrative Service was set up two grades were instituted. I do not know why. Originally, I think, it was treated as purely a temporary

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

measure, but when a change was proposed it was very strongly resisted by certain members of the Civil Service. I made a recommendation not on all fours with the recommendation of the Anomalies Commission. It was the Anomalies Commission which proposed the maximum salary of Class V to be Rs. 8,400. I thought that was wrong. Therefore I varied that and made a recommendation amalgamating the two grades in Class V giving the following reasons :

“Class V has to be considered as a basic career grade and it should have a sufficient number of incremental steps in it to prevent early stagnation. If the maximum of Class V is to be Rs. 8,400 many officers will start stagnating at this point after only 12 years of service.

Therefore I removed this Rs. 8,400 and went on to state :

“If the maximum salary of Class V is reduced to Rs. 8,400 the C.A.S. will suffer in comparison to other services and grades, such as the Overseas Service, Inland Revenue Service, and in consequence the C.A.S. will not be able to draw the best available talent from the Universities.”

It was not everybody who could get a promotion from Class V to Class IV and Class III. I stated further :

“Most of the officers who obtained promotions to the C.A.S. cannot hope to advance beyond Class V. If the Committee's recommendation is accepted, a few years' service will bring them to the maximum of their scale and there will be mass stagnation amongst them. The Committee's proposal will therefore in effect reduce the prospects of officers in subordinate grades.”—

I am referring to the Jayasuriya Committee. I proposed therefore an Efficiency Bar Examination of a high level to go beyond the salary point of Rs. 8,400 in order to ensure against the conferring of automatic salary benefits to a section of the Public Service. In fact, I have mentioned later—

“...an Efficiency Bar Examination which will be wide in scope and will be a very much better test of an officer's capabilities than the present Efficiency Bar Examination.”

I recommended the following changes in the structure of Class V :—

“Class V in which the present Grades I and II will be combined will carry the salary scale of Rs. 4,080— 12×360 , 6×480 —Rs. 11,280 ; E.B. Rs. 8,400. Its cadre will be the same as at present subject to the exclusions or inclusions that are to be made by the present proposals. It is very necessary to have a certain number of posts in the sanctioned cadre in excess of the actual number of posts to allow for secondment to corporations, study leave and vacation leave of officers.... Although the purpose behind the recommendation for the reservation of posts in the C.A.S. to middle grade officers is laudable, its effect on the service as a whole will not be very desirable. The idea behind the setting up of the C.A.S. was not only to unify in one service all administrative grades, but also to have uniform methods of recruitment to a unified service.

The idea of reservation of posts to various grades and services will defeat the objective of having uniform channels of recruitment and promotion to the C.A.S. which will give all officers equal opportunities to compete for entry into the C.A.S.”

I therefore recommended recruitment and promotion to Class V on the following basis :

- “(a) 40 per cent. by open competitive examination.
- (b) 25 per cent. by limited competitive examination, from among officers with a minimum of 10 years of pensionable service serving in Departments in which junior staff posts have been included in the C.A.S.
- (c) 35 per cent. by promotion on seniority and merit, from those serving in Departments in which junior staff posts have been included in the C.A.S.”

We had a considerable amount of discussion with trade unions, including the former Civil Service Association, on the whole question of the percentages. Eventually all parties agreed that these percentages were fairly reasonable.

“The present Minute provides for 383 posts in Grades I and II of Class V to be filled by limited competitive examination and promotion. The above proposals would increase this number to 477. This increase would, in my opinion,

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

compensate middle-grade officers who have lost promotional prospects as a result of the creation of the C.A.S. as well as be a much more satisfactory alternative to the idea of reservation of posts to various grades and services."

අ. ආ. 6.30

The tendency has been, notwithstanding the creation of the Administrative Service, to reserve certain posts in the Administrative Service to certain people, for instance, like co-operative inspectors and so on. That, I thought, was very undesirable if you are going to have one Administrative Service.

"(d) As a further concession to the officers in the Public Service, graduates who are permanent and pensionable and who wish to appear for the open competitive examination will be allowed to do so irrespective of the age limit."

I also recommended certain changes with regard to Class IV. I said :

"...I do not generally wish to disturb the present rules for absorption to the different classes. The Anomalies Committee too has not recommended any changes in the rules of absorption.

However, I propose to make certain amendments to the conditions laid down for promotion from Class V to Class IV. The present Minute stipulates that appointment to 10 per cent. of the vacancies in Class IV will be made by the Public Service Commission by promotion of officers in Class V Grade I, who have served one year on the maximum of that Class and Grade, provided that officers absorbed into Class V will be required to have at least 18 years' service in posts classified in Class V Grade I or Grade II..... I therefore propose to provide for 20 per cent. for promotion on seniority and merit to Class IV from among officers who have remained 1 year on the maximum of the salary scale of Class V which is Rs. 11,280.

4. CHANGES PROPOSED IN CLASS III....."

I am going into all the details; I am quite prepared to table this report or hand it over to the Hon. Minister.

"In the case of officers who had already secured promotion, it would not be fair to penalise them in any way for what is no fault of theirs. To rectify the anomaly with regard to the absorbed

officers, I propose to amend the Minute suitably to enable them too to be placed on the initial of the salary scale of Class III. The proposed amendment is as follows:—

Add the following to section 37 (b) :

'Provided that the salary of such absorbed officer will be raised to the minimum of the Class simultaneously with the promotion of any officer from the next lower class.'

This is one of the places where I had certain differences of opinion with *ex-Civil Servants*.

"The functions of the posts classified in Class III require wide experience. This explains why under the present Minute a new-entrant officer has to have 11 years service before he becomes eligible for promotion to Class III. However, although it would be justifiable to expect an officer to have at least 10 years service before he becomes eligible for promotion to Class III, in order to be as far as possible fair to the absorbed officers, I propose only to remove the 2 year period of cadetship of officers of the former Civil Service from being reckoned as service in Class IV."

What happened was that formerly cadetship for 2 years was also included in the required 10 years for eligibility to get into Class III. I removed that. You remember that Class V had provided for six years but actually officers got very quick promotions when they got into Class III particularly at this period.

"Cadetship was not considered as service in Class II of the former Civil Service and it should therefore not have been considered as service in Class IV of the present service."

There was a special category of about 18 officers who were affected by this and I pointed out :

"This stipulation would not cause an anomaly from the point of view of officers presently in class IV in relation to the 19 officers who have already secured promotion to Class III, because every one of these 19 officers had more than 8 years service at the time they secured their promotions."

Efficiency Bars—I have stated :

"I am of the opinion that the competitive examination for entry into Class IV and the Second Efficiency Bar

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

Examination before the salary level of Rs. 8,880 should be one and the same for the following reasons :

- (a) Officers who secure promotions to higher classes should have not only a knowledge of Financial Regulations and Administrative Regulations, but also should have the capability of handling large Departments and taking administrative decisions. The examination as envisaged for Class IV is that type of examination which would test the officer's ability to man higher posts in the Administrative Service.
- (b) The Wilmot Perera Commission recommended that the Second Efficiency Bar should test the candidate's ability to fit into a higher administrative post rather than merely be an examination in Financial Regulations and Administrative Regulations.
- (c) The main reason which had influenced the Anomalies Committee to recommend Rs. 8,400 as the maximum in the salary scale in Class V was that if a maximum was fixed at Rs 11,280 it would have led to a general demand for an increase in salaries in other parallel grades too. The present proposal to have the Class IV examination to be also Second Efficiency Bar Examination will ensure that in Class V there shall be no easy advancement beyond Rs. 8,400. For an officer to proceed beyond that salary point he should reach a sufficiently high standard, i.e., an average of 40 per cent. in the written examination."

Then I had also recommended about the time to pass Efficiency Bar Examinations without penalty :

"I recommend accordingly that 3 years' time be permitted from 1.5.63 without loss of increments for passing the Efficiency Bar Examinations."

Then in regard to the absorption of temporary officers :

"Administrative Officers who were holding temporary appointments in posts included in the Schedule to the C.A.S. Minute as on 1.5.63. were not absorbed into the new service. Some of these officers had been recruited on identical schemes of recruitment as permanent officers, and, but for the

creation of the C.A.S. their posts would have been made permanent in due course. In cases where Government requires the continuation of any of these temporary posts on a permanent basis, I propose that such posts as well as their holders be absorbed into the C.A.S."

Retirement—This is where the ex-Civil Servants did not agree with me at all :

"The present C.A.S. Minute has given the concession to ex-Civil Service Officers to exercise the option of retirement within a period of 10 years, while non-Civil Service Officers who have been absorbed have to prove to the satisfaction of the Public Service Commission that they have been adversely affected by absorption.

I am of the opinion that whatever concession is decided upon should be given without discrimination to all officers who have been absorbed into the new service. I am also of the opinion that rights of retirement should not be granted to public officers indiscriminately. I therefore intend to provide for all officers who have been absorbed into the C.A.S. to be allowed to exercise the option to retire, such option to be exercised within a period of 10 years from the date of the creation of the C.A.S. provided they satisfy the P.S.C. that they have been adversely affected by absorption to the C. A. S."

That is where the difference lies. At the present moment merely because a Civil Servant says that the Civil Service has been abolished and, in its place, the Administrative Service has come in, he is entitled, whether it is proved that he has been adversely affected or not, to retire within 10 years—the time given is 10 years for retirement. That position cannot be correct. I think that is an anomalous position. I had this difficulty when the doctors came on the scene when we abolished private practice. They quoted this position all the time. They pointed out that some of the Civil Servants who got into the Administrative Service were much better off as a result of the transformation, and that far from being adversely affected these Civil Servants were much better off. Some of them got increases in their salaries ranging from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 straightway. They were, therefore, not adversely affected as a result of the abolition of the Civil Service by

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

getting into the Administrative Service. I wanted to reduce the time to 5 years but they were strongly against it. I, therefore, said I would agree to the 10 years but they would have to prove that they had been adversely affected before they could exercise their option. This was one of the reasons why, I think, they were very strongly against this particular recommendation of mine.

“Sterling Salaries.”

The present C.A.S. Minute does not provide for any sterling salary scales. However, the Treasury has erroneously in violation of the C.A.S. Minute given special sterling salary scales to absorbed officers who enjoyed lower sterling salaries in their previous appointments even though the C.A.S. Minute permitted them only to adhere to their own scale as personal to them.”

They continued nevertheless when they got into the higher scale to be on the sterling salary scales :

—“There is neither justification, nor provision for granting a Special Sterling Scale. I therefore propose to withdraw such sterling salary scales given to officers and to require them to refund any excesses paid.”

—because sterling salaries are convertible at Rs. 15 a pound. They are given a better rate.

These recommendations were made so that they would remove some of the more serious anomalies in the original C. A. S. Minute, and I felt that this would make the C. A. S. not only much more acceptable to the middle and the subordinate grades of the Public Service but also make the service more useful and progressive. The middle-grade officers coming from the lower ranks also had a greater chance of promotion to the higher classes.

Actually, the date on this document is February 12, 1965. I do not think it ever went to any of the other Ministers. It might have died a natural death. I read this document because I do want the Hon. Minister to seriously consider this matter

because I think there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction in the middle-grades. If the Administrative Service is to function satisfactorily those anomalies must be removed with due regard to all types of officers. I think the general principle should be to try to make the Administrative Service as comprehensive as possible, except for the specialist officers, by bringing all officers into this service. That is one point I want to urge here because it is something which requires very early attention on the part of the Hon. Minister concerned.

I pass on to something else. I see that the Hon. Minister has raised the bank rate. I do not know who advised him to do this. What is the purpose in raising the bank rate? The raising of the bank rate is a fairly old device in some of the more advanced countries where an effective money market obtains. The raising of the bank rate in England, for instance, has an immediate effect, for it tends to bring in a lot of call money, a lot of temporary surplus cash, from all the surrounding central banks—France, Germany, &c.,—into England because they would get a higher rate. This liquid cash surplus that is available is really called “call money” because it can be called back at any moment. It can temporarily relieve an adverse foreign exchange situation.

Ceylon has no money market that we can think of. Does the Hon. Minister seriously believe that our rates of interest in this country are 4 per cent. and 5 per cent.? The outside rates of interest are something between 8 and 10 per per cent. on normal transactions. So, the raising of our bank rate has no effect internationally so far as Ceylon is concerned because we do not enter the international money market at all.

අ. ආ. 6.45

Internally, it has no serious effect so far as outside transactions are concerned, but it has an effect so far as bank lending is concerned. The Bank of Ceylon raised it from 6 to 7 per

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

cent. The People's Bank raised it to 7 per cent. Whom is the Hon. Minister hitting? He is hitting the very people whom he is encouraging in his Budget speech to start industrial ventures, people whom he is encouraging in order to cut down imports. These people have to meet liabilities on their import transactions, their export transactions, or their industrial ventures.

Was the Hon. Minister seriously thinking in terms of cutting down consumption expenditure by raising the bank rate? Surely, the raising of the bank rate has no effect because we have not got a well-knit money market that is responsive to every change in the Central Bank rate of interest. Therefore, what was really required was to enforce, through the Central Bank on the banks, a restriction on all consumer credit, that is, hire-purchase credit, and credit for other consumer purposes. The Hon. Minister could have effected that, but I do not seriously believe that the raising of the bank rate, which is what the Hon. Minister has done, has any effect on the situation that we now have in Ceylon. It defeats the very purpose which he had in mind, because the effect of the increase in the bank rate is on the Bank of Ceylon and the People's Bank. The People's Bank has now restricted credit to a large number of small industrialists in Ceylon. They have no further credit from the People's Bank. They have started to restrict their credit. As the Hon. Minister knows, there are small industries started by various middling people who borrow Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 for carrying on small transactions such as the manufacture of joss sticks, &c. These are the people who are affected. The Hon. Minister is taking away with one hand what he gives with the other.

Similarly, the Hon. Minister has limited commercial bank credit to Rs. 55 million. He must appreciate the consequences and the implications of that restriction. Who decides

the priorities for the Rs. 55 million that is available? Will the most deserving persons get it? Who decides the priorities—the banks?

Who decides? Not you. The decision will be made by the banks as to whether X, Y or Z ought to get commercial credit or not and, therefore, the person who has the biggest pull with the banks' directors will get the commercial credit and not necessarily the person who most deserves it.

Therefore, by your action you are really taking away with one hand what you are giving with the other. On the one hand, you are appealing to the people to start more industries, you are appealing to the private sector to go ahead and produce more; on the other hand, you are limiting the total amount of bank credit available to such persons, and you are placing them at the mercy of people who are not necessarily guided by your ideas of industrial priorities. The banks may not be having your ideas of industrial priorities. That is particularly so because you have not worked out your plan in the Budget. Your plan has yet to be worked out, but your restriction of commercial credit will start operating now. Therefore, I do not think that this idea has been fully worked out in a comprehensive and understandable way. I do not know who advised the Minister but I think this has to be reconsidered in the light of the arguments that we have advanced.

After raising such major issues I am reluctant to raise what is comparatively a minor matter, but I would like to know what the present position is about foreign exchange on these chartered flights. There is the current case where the Government has been forced to bring back certain people who went on a chartered flight.

Who provides the foreign exchange, and what is the amount of money involved? Why was it allowed at all in the beginning? You are

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ආමාටිය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

complaining all the time that we are short of foreign exchange, that we have to scrape the barrel,—I think it was the Prime Minister who said that we had foreign exchange to purchase only three or four days' requirements of rice—and now you are permitting some 100-odd people to send out money. At what rate? £ 150 per head. How much does that come to? 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees of foreign exchange going out. And for what? For a jaunt, for some people to go to England and come back. I do not see the point of all this in a situation where you are complaining all the time that you are short of foreign exchange.

There is one other point that struck me. There is now a tendency for certain people to sell their estates. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of it but he can check up with the Exchange Control Department. Since this Government came into office, I am told that 69 sterling companies—I am not sure about the exact figure—have applied for permission to sell their estates hoping that they would be allowed, with the benevolence of the National Government and the goodwill shown to all and sundry, to take away the money realized by the sale of their properties. I am told that 69 people have already applied.

Two questions arise. They are satisfied that the lifting of the moratorium is only a matter of time and that, therefore, they will be able to take away both dividends and interest as well as some of the capital. Applications have already come to the Controller of Exchange to the tune of 69—the figure may not be quite correct—for permission to sell sterling properties.

An aspect of the matter that should engage the attention of the Minister of Agriculture is this. These estates would be bought by local people who are only interested in drawing as much profit as they can and not in developing the estates. In fact, I had a discussion with the

authorities to find out whether they have any power to prevent undesirable people buying these estates, people who are interested only in drawing as much return as they can rather than developing the estates. And that is a very desirable thing. I do not know whether you have the power at the moment but that is something that the Government should consider. I do not know whether this could be considered to be an interference with the private sector, but in the larger interest we have already interfered by saying that estates should not be fragmented and sold. Similarly, you can satisfy yourself that they must give some reasonable guarantee that they will run those estates efficiently, before they are allowed to take over. That is also a matter that may be seriously considered, particularly by the Minister of Agriculture. I am raising it now because the Minister of Finance is also involved in this.

ජයකොඩි මහා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி.)

(Mr. Jayakody)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කාරණා දෙකක් පමණක් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. 1956 න් පසු සිංහලෙන් කට යුතු කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ නිලධාරීන් විශේෂ පරිශ්‍රමයක් දරාගෙන අවුරුදු 9 ක් තිස්සේ බොහෝම අමාරු වෙන් ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය නිරාකරණය කරන්නට ක්‍රියා කළ බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දන්නවා ඇති. සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට ආසාවක් දැක්වූ නිලධාරීන් ඒ ගැන විශේෂ පරිශ්‍රමයක් දැරුව. විශේෂයෙන්ම ඉලංගරත්න යුගයේදී ලොකු පරිශ්‍රමයක් දැරුව. ඇමති වරයකු හැටියට එතුමා හැම ලිපි ගොනුවක ම සිංහලෙන් සටහන් තබමින් හැකි පමණ නිලධාරීන් ලවා සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කරවීමට මහත්සි ගත්ත. එහෙත් රජයේ සේවයේ කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානයක් හැටියට සලකන්නට පුළුවන් භාණ්ඩාගාරය දැන් දැන් සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම අතපසු කරගෙන යන බව අපට පෙනී යනවා. එහි සිටින ඇතැම් නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ට සිංහල ඹරි වුණත්, මා හොඳින් දන්නවා, වැඩි දෙනාට සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට පුළුවන්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

බව. එහි අද සිටින උසස්ම නිලධාරියෙකුගේ පටන් පල්ලෙහාම සිටින නිලධාරියා දක්වා සෑම දෙනාටම වගේ සිංහලෙන් වැඩ කිරීමට දක්ෂතාවක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ අය පමණක් නොව මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටත් පුළුවන්. එතුමාත් වන්නිකරයෙන් ඇවිත් සිටින කෙනෙක්. එම නිසා ඉලංගරත්න මැතිතුමා සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට මහත් සියක්, පරිශ්‍රමයක් දැරුව වගේ වර්තමාන මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාත් ඒ පිළිබඳව මහත්සි යෙන් කටයුතු කරයි කියා අපි විශ්වාස කරනවා. සමහර උදවිය සිටිනවා, මෙනෙක් කල් ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන්ම කටයුතු කරගෙන ආව උදවිය. ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා ගත් ඒ භාෂාවෙන්ම කටයුතු කරගෙන යන උදවිය සිටිනවා. ඒ වගේම දෙමළ භාෂාවෙන් ඉගෙන ගත් අයත් හුඟක් සිටිනවා. එහෙත් මා කියන්නේ භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ තත්ත්වය එදාට වඩා වෙනස් බවයි. මා කලින් කිව්ව වගේ නිලධාරීන් වැඩි දෙනෙක් දක්ෂයි, සිංහලෙන් වැඩ කරන්නට. මේ රජය පත් වුණාට පසු භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ වැඩ කටයුතු නැවත වරක් පරණ පුරුදු තාලයටම කෙරී ගෙන යන බව පෙනී යනවා. ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් වැඩ කිරීම සමහර උදවියට පහසුවත්ට පුළුවන්. පැනක් අරගෙන ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් වාර්තා සටහන් කරන්නට කොතරම් පහසු වුණත්, නීතියක් තිබෙනවා නම් රජයේ භාෂාවෙන්, සිංහල භාෂාවෙන්, පමණක් වැඩ කටයුතු කළ යුතුය කියා මා හිතන්නේ නැහැ, එය නොසලකා හරින්න වටිනා වාය කියා. අද භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සිටින නිලධාරීන් සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කරන්නට අදක් ෂයිත් යයි කියන්නට මා හිතන්නේ නැහැ ඇමතිතුමාට පුළුවන් වෙයි කියා. මේ කරුණු හිතට ගෙන, සිංහලෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම ගැන ආදරයක් දක්වා, ලැදියාවක් ඇතිව ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

දෙවෙනි කාරණය මේකයි. එක එක කාරණය වෙන් වශයෙන් නොගෙන රජයේ කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් වෙන් කිරීම පිළිබඳව පොදුවේ කථා කරන්නට මා අද හස් කරනවා. පාරක් සෑදීම, ඉස්කෝලයක් සෑදීම වැනි කරුණක් සඳහා හෝ කර්මාන්තශාලාවක් පිහිටුවීම වැනි කරුණක් සඳහා හෝ වෙන යම් කටයුත්තක් සඳහා හෝ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වරින් වර මේ පාර්ලි

මේන්තුවෙන් මුදල් සම්මත කරගෙන යන බව තමුන් තාන්සේ දන්නවා. ඒ අන්දමට ඇමතිවරයෙක් මුදල් සම්මත කරගෙන ගොස් යම්කිසි කටයුත්තක් ආරම්භ කළායින් පසු ඒ ආණ්ඩුව වැටෙනවා යයි හිතමු. මහජන ඡන්දයෙන් පෙරලී යනවා. නැවත අළුත් ආණ්ඩුවක් පත් වුණායින් පසුව ඒ කටයුත්තේ ඉතිරි හරිය කරගෙන යන්නට මුදල් වෙන් කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඒක ඉතා කනගාටුදායක කරුණක්. තමුන් තාන්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුව එසේ කරනවාට කියනවා නොවෙයි. තමුන් තාන්සේලා හොඳ වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල් ගෙන යන්නට අද හස් කරනවා ඇති. තමුන් තාන්සේලා හොඳ කර්මාන්ත ව්‍යාපාර, කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත ව්‍යාපාර පටන් ගත්තට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. වෙනත් ආණ්ඩුවක් බලයට පත් වූ විට කලින් පටන් ගත් වැඩ වෙනස් කරන්නට ගියොත් මහජන මුදල් විශාල වශයෙන් නාස්ති වෙනවා. ලක්ෂ ගණනක් වියදම් කළ, එසේම ශ්‍රමදානය මගින්ද සැහෙන වැඩ කොටසක් කර ඇති, එක් තරා කර්මාන්තයක් තිබෙනවා. රුපියල් ලක්ෂ එකහමාරක් පමණ වියදම් කළ එක් තරා කර්මාන්තයක් තිබෙනවා. තමුන් ඒ සඳහා මේ අවුරුද්දේ මුදල් වෙන් කර නැහැ. මේ විධියට ක්‍රියා කිරීමෙන් අපේ කර්මාන්ත අඩපණ වන බව අමුතුවෙන් කිව යුතු නැහැ. සමහර විට යම් ආණ්ඩුවක් මැතිවරණ සමය ආසන්නයේදී යම් යම් වැඩ සඳහා විශාල ලෙස මුදල් වෙන් කරන්නට පුළුවනි. ඒවා ගැන කෙසේ වුවත් මැතිවරණයක් ගැන කිසිම සූදානමක් නැති කාලයක, මැතිවරණයකට අවුරුදු දෙකකට පමණ එහා කාලයක පටන් ගත් යම් වැඩක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ සඳහා අලුතින් පත් වන ආණ්ඩුව විසින්ද මුදල් වෙන් කර ඒ කටයුත්ත ඉදිරියටත් කරගෙන යාම අවශ්‍යයි. මෙසේ කළ යුතු බවට පනතක් සම්මත කර ගන්නොත් එය වඩාත් වැදගත් වෙනවා.

පුහොඬ රෙදි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව සඳහා රුපියල් 1,65,000 ක් වියදම් කර ඇතත් දැන් එය අහෝසි කරන්නට යනවා. ඒ වගේම බඩල්ගම පාලම සඳහා බොහෝ දුර වැඩ කරගෙන ගොස් ඇතත් මේ අවුරුද්දේ ඒ සඳහා වෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ රුපියල් 10,000 ක් පමණයි. ඒ ඒ කටයුතු

[ජයකොඩි මයා.]

සඳහා මුදල් වෙන් කරන අවස්ථාවල දී මේ කරුණු ගැනත් සලකා බලනවා ඇතැයි මා විශ්වාස කරනවා.

සමහර විට මේ ආණ්ඩුවත් පෙරළෙන්නට පුළුවනි. විරුද්ධ පැත්තේ සිටින අප වත් හඳු පායන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. එදාට මේ ආණ්ඩුව විසින් පටන් ගනු ලබ ඇති වැඩ නවත්වා දැමීමට අප ක්‍රියා කළොත් එය විශාල මුදල් නාස්තියක් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මෙතෙක් කරගෙන යන ලද වැඩ ගැන කල්පනා කර බලා අතින් ඇමති වරුන් සමඟද සාකච්ඡා කර මුදල් වෙන් කරන අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඒවා සඳහාද සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වනවා ඇතැයි මා විශ්වාස කරනවා.

අ. හා. 7

කෙනමන් මයා.

(කීරු. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to start a discussion on the administrative arrangements which the Government has made with regard to the official language. That is really a matter which properly belongs to the Minister of Justice. I should like to have some clarification from the Hon. Minister on the technical arrangements which are envisaged in order to give effect to the recent Cabinet Conclusion on a knowledge of the official language expected of public officers.

One of the decisions that were made was that public officers who are called old-entrants are not required to obtain proficiency in the official language until they reach the age of 55 years. Now there are two questions about this. Does this apply to all public officers or only to public officers who are not Sinhalese by race? Is it a concession given to all public officers or to a section of public officers?

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරාව උද්ගිරි ජේත්‍රනායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

To all.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(කීරු. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The Prime Minister says that applies to all. Well, we will discuss the merits of such an arrangement on another occasion. It seems rather strange that Sinhalese public officers should not be asked to have some proficiency in Sinhala, the official language, whatever may be the case about persons who are not Sinhalese by race. That is all I will say on that matter at this moment.

But this decision will in practice mean this. There are a large number of senior officers in various departments who will not be required to gain proficiency in the official language. What arrangements is the Minister, as the person in charge of the Public Service, going to make to see that not only the work in Government departments runs smoothly but that the official language policy is not stultified? Obviously, you are going to have a number of persons who do not wish to work in Sinhala either because they cannot or they do not wish to. Most of these persons will be fairly senior persons because old-entrants are not junior people. They are all senior people.

ගරු ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක

(කෙළරාව උද්ගිරි ජේත්‍රනායක)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

Very few.

කෙනමන් මයා.

(කීරු. කෙනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

There may be a few. Already, they are passing out of existence. I know that we will all—both the Prime Minister and I—pass out of existence as the days go by. But in the meantime, what arrangements are being made? Are you, for instance, going to see that such officers will largely be asked to serve in parts of the country where Sinhala is not the official language of the majority of the inhabitants? Or what other administrative

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

arrangements are you going to make to ensure that there will be no, shall I say, slowing down of the process of work of Government being carried on in the official language, particularly in the Sinhala-speaking areas? Because this can very well mean that you can have persons holding important positions either in a kachcheri or in a department, who have, actually, not even been asked to have some degree of proficiency in the Sinhala language. So, we would like to know whether there are any plans in regard to that matter.

Secondly, another decision that was made was that a further three years time be granted to officers who are not old-entrants who entered the Public Service through a medium other than Sinhala. There again I am not going to discuss the merits of this decision, but there are one or two questions that can be easily asked with which the Federal Party also will, apparently, agree.

Can we have a statement from the Federal Party that they have withdrawn the advice they gave to the Tamil public servants not to learn Sinhala? It will be very helpful in clearing the air. I do not see any representative of the Federal Party here.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The hon. Member for Uduppiddy is here.

කෙනමන් මයා.
(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

He supports some of these things but I do not know whether he has been advised on this matter. Therefore, I cannot accuse him of advising that.

But I know that the Federal Party has, openly and categorically, asked public servants who are not Sinhalese to boycott the learning of Sinhala. If they have now agreed to the extension of a further three years,

that is really all that was required. At least, I hope they will make a public statement saying that they have withdrawn this appeal to the Tamil public servants not to learn the official language, and we will all be very happy about it. We will congratulate them on their wisdom, however belated it may be.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We will congratulate the Prime Minister also.

කෙනමන් මයා.
(திரு. கெனமன்)
(Mr. Keuneman)

We will congratulate the Prime Minister also. If the Prime Minister can get them to make that statement, then definitely one small thing, one positive thing, has come from the *hath hawula*. But I have not heard them make that statement yet.

I understand that they have got into a lot of difficulty with the Tamil public servants' organizations about this because they are now asking them, "If you agreed to this now why did you tell us then to boycott Sinhala?" I cannot ask the Hon. Prime Minister to answer for the oddities of the Federal Party before they joined the *hath hawula*. So I do not ask him to do that, nor do I ask the Hon. Minister of Finance.

Anyway, the position is going to be this: there will be a number of officers, who have failed the proficiency examinations. I do not think there is anybody who has anything but profound sympathy for those who fail examinations. Personally, and on behalf of my party, I may say this: give those persons who took the examinations in the official language and failed—those who made some real effort to learn it—give them all the consideration you want. We have got nothing against them. They have proved in practice that they have made some effort to learn the official language to do their work. I know that it is not easy for

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[කෙතමන් මයා.]

persons, after they reach a certain age, to learn another language. But then, there are others who had listened to the Federal Party and accepted its advice and did not learn the official language at all, or made any effort to learn it.

Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the matter, the Government has given them another three years. There are going to be quite a large number of public officers who will know nothing about the official language. I do not know whether they are going to learn even now if the Federal Party asks them to do so. But, anyway, that position exists.

While it is necessary to deal justly with public officers who may not be Sinhalese in the matter of giving them an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the official language, it is also necessary that justice should be done to the people of the country by making the necessary administrative arrangements to see that the work of the Government with the Sinhalese people in their language is not impeded in any way. I hope that the Hon. Minister of Finance will be able to give us, more than an assurance, some facts in regard to the steps which he, as head of the Public Service, intends to take to guarantee that such a situation will not arise. Could the Hon. Minister of Finance tell us how many officers are involved? I know the Federal Party used to say that the vast majority of the Tamil-speaking officers boycotted study of the official language, and if their claim is true, then it certainly means that you are going to have a problem in the next three years. So, can you tell us how many old-entrant officers are in this position and how many new-entrant officers, so that we can have some idea about the size of the problem and how the matter is intended to be tackled by the Government?

The other point I wish to raise is this. It was raised in the course of the Second Reading Debate and also on the Prime Minister's Vote. That is, what does the Government intend

doing in regard to the various lines of credit that had been negotiated with socialist countries by the previous Government and which have not been utilized or specifically allocated up to now? The Hon. Prime Minister indicated to us in a remark that the Government intends taking up the G.D.R. loan. Could the Hon. Minister of Finance tell us how he intends to follow this up? It is quite a substantial line of credit of over Rs. 200 million. Is any work being done and how is this credit going to be used? I think, as far as the U.S.S.R. line of credit is concerned, there are quite a number of matters to be decided by the Government. Still the money has not been allocated for any thing. The Chinese loan and aid of Rs. 135 million is in the same position. Then there is the Yugoslavia line of credit; Poland's with about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 million; Czechoslovakia's with about Rs. 35 million. I cannot remember the exact amounts, but in all I think there is over Rs. 600 million worth of credit and aid offered by these countries. I do not think even 50 per cent. of that is actually being practically invested in anything. In some cases, allocations have been made, but the projects have not started. In other cases, credit is there but it has not been used.

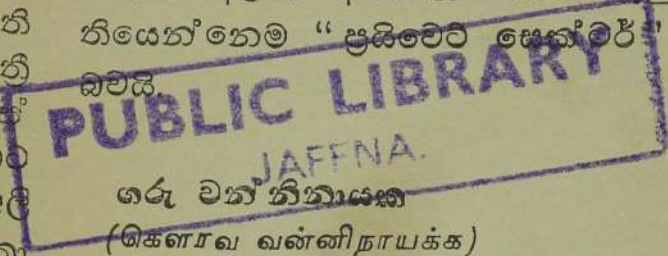
I presume that this is being handled by the Ministry of Finance, not only by the Ministry of Planning. The Prime Minister's Ministry would draw up the plans, but the negotiations, I think, are conducted by the Ministry of Finance, by their Economic Division. Can you give us some indication of how far you have gone and what you intend to do in the immediate future? Firstly, in regard to using the unutilized parts of the loans that were negotiated quite a long time ago; secondly, in regard to taking up lines of credit from socialist countries which were negotiated about six or seven months ago by the Coalition Government; and thirdly, in regard to the 200 million rupee loan from the German Democratic Republic, we would like to have a little more concrete information.

අ. භා. 7.15

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා. (හබරාදුව)
(*திரு. பிறிள்ஸ் குணசேக்கர—ஹபரதுவ*)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)
අයවැය විවාදයේ දෙවැනි අවස්ථාව
කෙළවර කරන්නට පෙර ගරු මුදල් ඇමති
තුමා විවාදයට සම්බන්ධ වූ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී
වරුන්ට පිළිතුරු දෙමින් කරන ලද ලේ
සන කතාව ගැන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මට
මතක් වුණා. අන්ධයන් හත් දෙනකු අලි
යකුගේ ඇඟපත අතගා උග හැඳින්වූ ආකාරය
පාඨශාලාවක ඉගෙන ගන්නා ශ්‍රීමතීන්
ට කථාවක් කියාදෙන ආකාරයට ගරු මුදල්
ඇමතිතුමා විසින් මේ ගරු සභාවේදී
කියන්නට යෙදුණා. හොඳවැල ඇල්ලු අන්
ධයා අලියා මෝල් ගසක් ලෙසත්, කකුල්
ඇල්ලු අන්ධයා අලියා වංගෙඩියක් ලෙසත්,
චල්ගය ඇල්ලු අන්ධයා අලියා කොස්සක්
ලෙසත් යනාදී අන්දමට හැඳින්වූ බව ගරු
මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අලංකාරයෙන් යුක්තව
කියා දුන්නා.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අයවැය ලේඛ
නය නැමති මේ අලියාගේ ඇඟ හැම තැනම
අත ගැමෙන් පසු ඇතැම් ගරු ඇමතිවරුන්
ට නම් අහු වෙලා තියෙන්නේ මට පෙනෙන
හැටියට අලියාගේ “ප්‍රයිවෙට් සෙක්ටර්”
එකයි. මා එහෙම කියන්නේ ඇයි? හැම
ගරු ඇමතිවරයෙක්ම කියන්නේ ප්‍රයිවෙට්
සෙක්ටර් එක ගැනයි. මෙතෙක් කල් ආණ්ඩුව
පාලනය කරගෙන ආ සමහර ස්ථිර
ආයතන—බොහෝම සාර්ථක ලෙස ආණ්ඩුව
මගින් පොදු ආයතන හැටියට පවත්වා
ගෙන ආ සංස්ථාවන්—ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ආපසු
අරන් ප්‍රයිවෙට් සෙක්ටර් එකට භාර දෙන්න
යනවලු. මීට වික වෙලාවකට ඉස්සර
වෙලා රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා
යටතේ තිබෙන වැය ශීර්ෂයන් සාකච්ඡා
වෙමින් පැවති අවස්ථාවේදී විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්
වයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කිහිප පොළකින්ම
නැඟිට බරපතල විධියට තමන්ගේ විරුද්ධ
ධන්වය ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් කියා සිටියේ කාල
යක සිට සාර්ථක අන්දමට පවත්වාගෙන
යනු ලබන—පාලනය කරගෙන යනු ලබන
—තානායම් මොන විධියකින්වත් පෞද්ගලික
මුදලාලිලාව භාර දෙන්න එපා කිය
ලයි. එහෙත් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ඊට
පිළිතුරක් හැටියට කියා සිටියේ මොකක්ද?
එතුමා අලුත්ම අදහසක් හැටියට කියා සිටි

යේ මේවා දෙන එක හොඳයි කියලයි. ගරු
මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවෙන් මට පෙනී
ගියේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ ඇමති
මණ්ඩලයම එක්කාසු වෙලා යු. එන්. පී.
නමැති අලියා අතගාන කොට අහුවෙල
තියෙන්නේම “ප්‍රයිවෙට් සෙක්ටර්” එක
බවයි.



ගරු වන්නිනායක
(*கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க*)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)
ඉස්සර අයවැය ලේඛනත් කියවන්න
බලන්න. එතකොට ඉස්සර හිටපු අයගේ
වැඩ පිළිවෙලත් හොඳට පෙනෙයි. කියන්
තේ නැද්ද එක?

ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා
(*கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா*)
(The Hon. M. D. Banda)
තමුත්තාත්සෙලා කියන එක අපි කරන්
තේ නැහැ. එව්වරයි නේ.

ගරු වන්නිනායක
(*கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க*)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)
ඇත්තෙන්ම “පබ්ලික් සෙක්ටර්”
එකයි, “ප්‍රයිවෙට් සෙක්ටර්” එක නොවෙයි.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.
(*திரு. பிறிள்ஸ் குணசேக்கர*)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)
එතකොට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඔය අලි
යගේ පබ්ලික් සෙක්ටර් එක කොහේ
තියෙන එකක් දැයි එතුමාගේ කථාවේදී
අපට තෝරා දෙනු ඇති. හැම ආණ්ඩුවක්
ම බලයට පැමිණියාම අමාරු අවස්ථාවලට
මුහුණ දෙනවිට බොහෝවිට පහර ගහන
තැනක් තමයි භාණ්ඩාගාරය. මට මතකයි
1956 දී—මේ රටේ පොදු ජනයාගේ යුගය
ආරම්භ වුණාය කියන කාලයේ දී—පටන්
ගෙන 1959 වනතුරු තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුව පොදු
ජනගුණය ඉස්සරහට ගෙන යන්ට නොදී ඊට
බාධා කරන යම්කිසි රජයේ සංස්ථාවක්
තිබෙනව නම් එය භාණ්ඩාගාරය කියල
එක අල්ලගෙන හැමෝම එකට තබී බැවා.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

1956-59 ආණ්ඩුවේ හිටපු තමන් ප්‍රගති ශීලීන්ය කියාගත් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් අමති වරුන් ඒ කාලේ කී දේ කළ දේ මට මතකයි. මේ භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ඉන්න ප්‍රතිගාමී නිලධාරීන් නිසා තමයි ප්‍රගතිශීලී වැඩ කටයුතු, ප්‍රගතිශීලී යෝජනා, ප්‍රගතිශීලී ව්‍යාපාර කඩකප්පල් වෙන්නේ, යනාදී වශයෙන් නොයෙක් විට වෝදනාමුඛයෙන් කියා සිටි ආකාරය මට මතකයි. 1956 සිට දැන් අවුරුදු නවයක් ගිහිල්ල නියෙනව. එහෙත් මේ දක්වා සිටි මුදල් අමතිවරුන් ඒ ප්‍රතිගාමී තත්ත්වය නැති කර ප්‍රතිගාමීන්ගේ බැමි කඩා බිඳ දමා භාණ්ඩාගාරය ප්‍රගතිශීලී කරන්න—මහජනයාගේ සිතාගි අනුව අවශ්‍ය දේ කරන්න, වෙනස් වන යුගයකට අවශ්‍ය දේ අවශ්‍ය විධියට කරන්න—උදව් දෙන සංස්ථාවක් හැටියට වෙනස් කරන්න සතුටුදායක පියවරක් අරන් නැහැ. ඇත්තෙන්ම මේ භාණ්ඩාගාරය අපේ වර්තමාන පාලන ක්‍රමයට අවශ්‍යදැයි මා අහන්න කැමතියි. භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සම්පූර්ණ ඉතිහාසය කියන්න මා දන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් මෙවැනි භාණ්ඩාගාරයක් ආරම්භ කර පවත්වා ගෙන යාමට පටන් ගන්න ඇත්තේ ඒ කාලේ තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුවයි. ඒ කාලේ බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයේ යටත් විජිතයක් හැටියටයි මේ රට පාලනය කර ගෙන ආවේ. ඒ කාලයේ Financial Secretary හෙවත් මුදල් ලේකම්, Legal Secretary හෙවත් නීති ලේකම් සහ Chief Secretary හෙවත් මහ ලේකම් යන බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය නිලධාරීන් තුන් දෙනෙකු මේ රට පාලනය කරගෙන ආ නිසා ඒ අනුව මුදල් කටයුතු ගැන වගකියන්න මුදල් අමතිවරයකු යටතේ භාණ්ඩාගාරයක් තිබුණා. නමුත් අද තත්ත්වය එහෙම නොවෙයි. එදා රටේ ඕනෑම දේකට මුදල් වෙන් කරවා ගන්න මුදල් ලේකම් ලිඟට යන්න ඕනෑ. නමුත් අද තත්ත්වය එහෙම නොවෙයි. අද මුදල් අමතිතුමා ඉන්නව. හැම අමාත්‍යාංශයකටම මුදල් අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් වෙන් කරනව. ඒ ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශවලට වෙන් කළ මුදල් ගැන වග කියන්නේ ඒ ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශයි. එබඳු තත්ත්වයක් තිබියදී වෙනම භාණ්ඩාගාරය කියා එකක් තිබෙන්නේ මොකටද? මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් වෙන් කරන මුදල් වියදම් කරන්න අවස්ථාවක් ලැබුණාම ඕනෑම

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකට සිද්ධ වෙනව අවසරය ගන්න ආපසු භාණ්ඩාගාරය බලා දුවන්න. වෙනෙකක් තබා ජාතික ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවලට දුන් දැන්වීම්වලට කොපමණ මුදල් ගෙව්වාද කියා නැගු ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරක් දෙන්න ප්‍රථමයෙන් මේ ඊයේ පෙරේදා ගරු කර්මාන්ත හා සිවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතිතුමා කියා සිටියා, ජාතික ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර කියන එකත් විග්‍රහ කරවා ගන්නේ භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ගිහින්න කියා. මේක හරි වැඩක් නොවැ. ඕනෑම දේකට භාණ්ඩාගාරයට දුවන්න ඕනෑ. ජාතික ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර කියන එක විග්‍රහ කර ගන්නත් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට දුවන්න ඕනෑ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, බණ්ඩාරනායක අගමැතිතුමාගේ කාලයේදී වූ දෙයක් ගැන මට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් වුණා. රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ආරම්භ කළ අවස්ථාවේදී, නීති සම්පාදන අංශයට සිංහලෙන් නීති සම්පාදනය කරන්නට නිලධාරියකු වුවමනාය කියා ප්‍රශ්නයක් පැන නැගුණා. ඒ තනතුර සඳහා අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් මුදල් සම්මත කළා. එවකට සිටි මුදල් අමතිතුමා මාර්ගයෙන් අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් මුදල් සම්මත කළා, අළුත් නීති සම්පාදන නිලධාරියකු නීති කෙටුම්පත් අංශයට පත් කරන්නට වුවමනාය කියා. ඒ තනතුරට නිලධාරියකු පත් කරන්නට ප්‍රථමයෙන් ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල පළ කරන දැන්වීම් අනුමත කරවා ගන්නත් නැවතත් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට දුවන්න ඕනෑ වුණා. මේක හරි වැඩක්. අර කෝකටත් තෙලය විකුණනවා වාගේ ඕනෑම, දෙයක් ගැන අහගන්න හැම අමාත්‍යාංශයක්ම භාණ්ඩාගාරයට දුවන්න ඕනෑ. පුදුමයක්ය ආණ්ඩුවේ වැඩකටයුතු ප්‍රමාද වන එක. අර මා සඳහන් කළ ඒ නීති කෙටුම්පත් නිලධාරියා පිළිබඳ කාරණයේදී, ඒ නිලධාරියා ලවා සිංහලෙන් නීති සම්පාදනය කරවන්නට නම් භාණ්ඩාගාරය අනුමත කළ දැන්වීම පළ කරන්නට එපාය කියා මා අගමැතිතුමාට කරුණු පෙන්වා දුන්නා. නමුත් මට ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී අගමැතිතුමා දුන් පිළිතුර කුමක් ද? ඒ දැන්වීම ඒ විධියටම මිස ඊට වඩා වෙනස් ආකාරයකට පළ කරන්නට භාණ්ඩාගාරය බැරිය කියනවා යන පිළිතුරයි අගමැතිතුමා දුන්නේ. භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ අනුමතිය නැතිව දැන්වීම වෙනස්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

කරන්න අගමැතිතුමාටත් බැරිවුණා. ඒ දැන්වීමේ තිබුණේ නීති කෙටුම්පත් පරිවර්තන නිලධාරියකු අවශ්‍යය කියායි. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රශ්නය පිළිබඳව විවාදය ආරම්භ කරන විට මේ කාරණා සම්බන්ධව මා පැහැදිලි වශයෙන් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නම්. අදත් නීති කෙටුම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව එක තැනම වැටී තිබෙන්නේ, මිසි එරුණු වාහනයක් වගේ එක තැනම කරකැවී කරකැවී තිබෙන්නේ මේ වැනි වැරදි ක්‍රම නිසයි. ඒ අනුව, පත් කළේ පරිවර්තනය කරන නිලධාරියෙක්; සිංහල භාෂාවෙන් නීති කෙටුම්පත් කරන නිලධාරියකු නොවෙයි. ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාවෙන් නොකඩවාම නීති සම්පාදනය කරනවා. ඒ කෙටුම්පත් කරන නීති සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන එකයි කරන්නේ. කවදාවත් සිංහලෙන් නීති කෙටුම්පත් වෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී කියා සිටියා, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රශ්නයක් පැනනැගෙන්න ඉඩ තිබෙන බව. ඒ නිසා නීති පරිවර්තනය කරන නිලධාරියකු හැටියට නොවෙයි, සිංහලෙන් නීති කෙටුම්පත් කරන නිලධාරියකු හැටියට ඒ තනතුරට කෙනෙකු පත් කරන්නටය කියා මා කීව්වා. නමුත් භාණ්ඩාගාරය ඒකට විරුද්ධ වුණා. මුදල් වෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන නිලධාරි තනතුරකටයි; ඒ නිසා අර ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර දැන්වීමෙන් වෙනස් කරන්න බැරිය කීව්ව. බලන්න භාණ්ඩාගාරය හරස් කපන හැටි. පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුවල මේ වැනි වැඩවලට හරස් කැපුවා වාගේම තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුවෙහුත් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ප්‍රගතිශීලී වැඩවලට වුවත්, මහජනතාවගේ යහපත සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරන වැදගත් යෝජනාවකට වුවත් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට හරස් කපන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා මෙවැනි සංස්ථාවක් තවදුරටත් තබා ගෙන ඉන්න මොකටද? නීති කෙටුම්පත් අංශය භාර අධිකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයට නම්, ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහා ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශයේම නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් හෝ ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ සිටින වෙනත් නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් හෝ උපදෙස් ලබා මනාගෙන භාණ්ඩාගාරයට දුවන්නේ මොකටද?

ගන්නවා විනා මේ පිටස්තර තිබෙන භාණ්ඩාගාරයකට දුවන්නේ මන්දැයි මට නම් තේරෙන්නේ නැහැ. මා හිතන්නේ පරණ විදියටම කටයුතු ගෙනයාමයි, කරන්නේ. ඇයි, මේක ටිකක් වෙනස් කරන්න බැරි? ගරු රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමා හැම විටම කියනවා, අළුත් අදහස් දෙන්නය කියා. මෙය අළුත් අදහසක්දැයි මම දන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් මෙය දැන් තිබෙන ක්‍රමයට වඩා වෙනස් එකක් බව නම් කියන්න පුළුවනි. දැනට තිබෙන අවහිර තැනි කරගන්න පුළුවන් මාර්ගයක්. හැම එකකටම හරස් කපන්නේ, හැම එකක්ම ප්‍රමාද කරන්නේ, මේ භාණ්ඩාගාරය කියන එකයි. එම ආයතනය කාලයත් සමග වෙනස් වන්නේ නැති නම්, සමාජයත් සමග වෙනස් වන්නේ නැති නම්, එම ආයතනයෙන් අනික් අය වෙනස් වන්න ඕන. භාණ්ඩාගාරය කලින් තිබුණු ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රගතිශීලී වැඩවලට විරුද්ධ වූ සංස්ථාවක්. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කියන හැටියට මේ ආණ්ඩුවත් සමාජවාදී ආණ්ඩුවක්. එහෙම නම් මම තමුත්තාත්සේලාට අනතුරු හැඟවීමක් කරන්නම්. තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ සමාජවාදී වැඩවලට මේ ප්‍රතිගාමී ආයතනය අකුල් හෙලන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ නිසා ඒ ආයතනය එහෙම පිටින්ම නැති කර දමන්න.

අ. භා. 7.30

මම තවත් කාරණයක් කියන්න කැමතියි. එයත් මේ භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ප්‍රමාද ගැනයි. රජයේ සේවකයින් අවුරුදු 55 දී හෝ 60 දී විශ්‍රාම ගන්නවා. නමුත් විශ්‍රාම ගෙන අවුරුදු ගණනක් ගියාට පසුවයි. ඔවුන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලැබෙන්නේ. තමන් වැඩ කළ කාර්යාංශයෙන් යැවිය යුතු සියලු ලියවිලි සම්පූර්ණ කර එවා භාණ්ඩාගාරයට යවන්න ඕන. භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ තිබෙනවාලු, තට්ටු ගණනක් උසට විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ඉල්ලුම්පත්. නොයෙක් දෙනා බොහෝ අවස්ථාවන්හි බරපතල චෝදනා කරනවා, මේ ක්‍රමය නිසා නොයෙක් දූෂණ ක්‍රියා ඇති වීමට ඉඩ තිබෙනවාය කියා. විශ්‍රාම ගිය නිලධාරියකුට අවුරුදු එකහමාරක් දෙකක් පමණ ගත වන තුරු ඔහුගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප ලබා ගැනීමට බැරිලු. ඒ නිසා අල්ලස් දීමට පවා සිදු වෙනවාලු. ලිපි ගොනුවේ

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මහ.]

යටට ගොස් තිබෙන තම ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍රය උඩට ගන්නත් අල්ලස් දෙන්නට වෙනවාය කියා රජයේ නිලධාරීන් කීප දෙනෙක් මා සමගත් කියා තිබෙනවා. එසේ නොකළොත් අවුරුදු එකහමාරක් දෙකක් ගත වෙනවාලු, යට තිබෙන ලිපි ගොනු උඩට එන්න.

විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ගැන සඳහන් කරන විට මට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවිය යුතු කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. 37 වන ශීර්ෂයේ, 2 වන සම්මතයේ, පාර්ලිමේන්තු යෝජනාවකින් අවසර ලත් ව්‍යවස්ථාගත නොවූ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ප්‍රදානයක් යන උප ශීර්ෂය යටතේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ද ලැබෙන්නේ මහතාටත් ප්‍රදානයක් දෙන බව සඳහන් වෙනවා. තමුත්තාත්සේ දන්නවා ඇති, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ද ලැබෙන්නේ මහත්මයා සිංහල භාෂාවටත්, රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රශ්නයටත් සැහෙන තරම් සේවයක් කළ, පර්යේෂණයන්ගෙන් පසු වටිනා තීර්ථෝභයන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ, පණ්ඩිත යෙක් බව. ඒ මහත්මයා මීට මාස කීපයකට පෙර අප අතරින් වෙන්ව ගියා. මම මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් දැනගන්න කැමතියි, මේ ඇස්තමේන්තුවේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙන මුදල ලැබෙන්නේ මහත්මයාගේ වැන්දඹු භාර්යාවට ගන්න පුළුවන්ද කියා. එසේ රෙගුලාසියක් හෝ නීතියක් හෝ සම්ප්‍රදායයක් තියෙනවද දන්නෙ නැහැ. විශේෂ පාර්ලිමේන්තු තීරණයකින් පසු ගෙවන මුදලක්, අළුත් අය වැය ලේඛනයට වැටී තිබෙනව.

ලැබෙන්නේ මහත්මයා අද ජීවත්ව ඇතර නැහැ. මේ මුදල් එබඳු සේවයක් කළ පණ්ඩිතයකුගේ මරණින් පසු ඔහුගේ වැන්දඹු භාය්‍යාවට ලබා ගැනීමට ක්‍රමයක් තිබෙනවද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. වර්තමාන රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුව එවැනි ඉඩක් නොමැති නම් ඒ ඉඩ සලස්වා දෙන හැටියට, ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය රෙගුලාසි සම්පාදනය කරන හැටියට මා ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා.

විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලබන තැනැත්තා මැරුණට පස්සෙ ඔහුගෙන් යැපෙන වැන්දඹු වට හා දරුවන්ට ඒ දෙන මුදල ලබා ගැනීමට ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කරන්න කියා මා ඉල්ලනවා. ආණ්ඩු ප්‍රධානියාගෙන් යෙදෙන

පණ්ඩිතයන් තමන්ගේ මුළු කාලය එම කටයුතු සඳහාම යොදවනු විනා තම දරුවන් ගැනවත් කල්පනා කරන්නෙ නැහැ. ඔවුන් සඳහා යමක් ඉතිරි කරන්න තරම්වත් ඒ අයට වෙලාවක් නැහැ. තමන්ගේ මුළු කාලයත්, ශ්‍රමයත්, කල්පනාවත් වැය කරන්නෙ, යට කරන්නෙ එවැනි ආණ්ඩු කටයුතුවලට නිසා එබඳු පණ්ඩිතයන්ට කරන ගෞරවයක් වශයෙන්, ඔවුන්ගෙන් යැපෙන අයට කරන සේවයක් වශයෙන්, මෙබඳු අවස්ථාවලදී ඒ රෙගුලාසි වෙනස් කර සහනයක් සැලසෙන ආකාරයෙන් කටයුතු කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලනවා.

එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මහ.

(ති.රු. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to the rather inordinate delay that often takes place between an officer in the public service being served with notice of interdiction and the ultimate disposal of that matter. I believe generally it takes 1 to 1½ years before the matter in which an officer has been interdicted is disposed of. Quite often the officer who is interdicted is not even paid the half salary that officers who are generally interdicted are paid. In cases where there has been some form of misappropriation or some such thing, the officer is not paid even his half salary. I think to refuse to pay for that is really to pre-judge the issue, to find the officer guilty before an inquiry has been held. I know of an ordinary teacher who was interdicted nearly 2½ years ago, in the latter part of 1961. He was served with notice of interdiction, but up to date not even a charge sheet has been served. For the entire 2½ years he has not been paid his salary. I do not know when he is going to face the inquiry. I think this is a matter that the Hon. Minister of Finance should look into. In every case where an officer is interdicted an inquiry should be held as soon as possible. He should also be paid half his salary during the period he is under interdiction.

விசேஷக் கெடுதல்கள் பற்றி, 1965-66

—காரக கலாவி

Sir, the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) has raised the question of the latest Cabinet conclusions on the question of the public servants and their proficiency in the official language. I do not know whether in his speech he approved of the Cabinet conclusions or not. One gathered that he was rather worried about the implications and the difficulties that might arise if these Cabinet conclusions are put into effect. May I remind the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central and this House that the latest conclusions of the National Government are entirely in keeping with a Cabinet memorandum that was submitted by the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike somewhere in September or October, 1956. I believe in the course of that Cabinet memorandum the late Mr. Bandaranaike expressed his feeling that the difficulties that might arise could always be tackled and could be managed, may be by the appointment of translators, may be by putting these officers in charge of the departments where they do not come in contact with the public. He thought in various other ways, too, the matter may be settled.

I do not think any party in this House, either the S. L. F. P. that claims to follow the policies of the late Mr. Bandaranaike, the Leftist parties who have always stated that they were for non-penalization for non-proficiency in the official language—I think that was one of the points of the 21 demands put forward by the joint committee on trade union action—or any one else in this House would quarrel with the Government in this matter.

கேனமன் மையா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

We also said we thought that the officer should make an attempt to learn the language.

சி. வி. வி. சிவசிதம்பரம் மையா.

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I am not speaking of the voluntary effort of the officer concerned. That is a matter for the officer to decide. As far as what is going to be the Government's policy towards the public servants, that is all the Cabinet can decide and that is all the Hon. Minister of Finance can do. Therefore, I do not think that any section of this House would be against the latest Cabinet conclusions of the National Government as far as the public servants who had entered the public service prior to 1956 are concerned.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

கேனமன் மையா.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

There are 10 or 15 matters. You mentioned two and I mentioned two. There are 14 or 15 other items, do you support them all?

சி. வி. வி. சிவசிதம்பரம் மையா.

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I do not wish to be baited by the hon. Third Member for Colombo Central on this matter. I wish to make one general comment, the question of the public servants in relation to the official language cannot be considered in a vacuum. That question has to be considered along with the rest of the language question. A solution of the language question on all fronts would certainly fall into place with the question of the public servants also. It would be rather unfortunate if one has to consider the question of the public servants *vis-a-vis* the official language and not consider the other aspects of the language question. I am sure that an over-all solution of this problem of the public servants would not be such a serious matter that would cause any worry.

There is one other matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance, and

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[ඵම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.]

that is the question of minor employees in public service whose case has not been considered in the latest Cabinet conclusion of the National Government. Whether they be old entrants or new entrants, apparently there is no mention made about the minor employees in government service. I think it would be rather hard that the minor employees, who normally would be working in the various territorial areas where the large majority of the people speak one language or the other, should be required to gain proficiency in the official language. I think that the Hon. Minister should look into that omission in the latest Cabinet conclusion.

The other small matter to which I should like to refer and on which I think the Hon. Minister of Finance might find it difficult to agree—still I will bring it to his notice—is the question of a little exchange being released for pilgrims to South India. I raised this question last year and the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), the then Minister of Finance, asked us to bide our time till the finances of the country improved. The present position as far as pilgrims are concerned is that they have to undertake a pilgrimage once in their lifetime. I think, Sir, to require Hindus to confine their pilgrims to certain places of worship in South India to once in a lifetime would be like asking the Buddhists and Hindus in Ceylon to confine their going to Kataragama or any other place of worship in this country to once in a lifetime, because the places of worship in South India are as much places of pilgrimage to Hindus as any other place in Ceylon is to Buddhists. I think the exchange involved in this matter is a very small amount. I would like to include the Muslims also into this question of pilgrimages to places like Nagoor. I hope the Hon. Minister of Finance would find it possible to release this small amount of foreign exchange to pilgrims, Hindus, Buddhist and Muslims, who want to go to places of worship in South India.

ජෝර්ජ් අබයගුණසේකර මයා.

(*திரு. ஜோர்ஜ் அபயகுணசேகரர்*)

(Mr. George Abeyagoonasekera)

While endorsing the views expressed by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) in respect of the C. A. S., I wish to say that there is, no doubt, a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the public service, particularly in the Ceylon Administrative Service. The members of the unified service would no doubt be grateful to the hon. Member for all that he had done in the past for the service; and I have no doubt that they will be still more grateful had he in his capacity as Minister of Finance, with all the powers and the resources, implemented those recommendations. Nevertheless, Sir, we all know that this idea of having a unified service was mooted very many years ago—it is referred to in the Wilmot Perera Salaries and Cadre Commission—but it took the Government many years to inaugurate a new service. We all know that in the public service there were the D. R. O's service and the D. L. O's service, but they have been more or less abolished. The Divisional Revenue Officers, as you know, were recruited on a regional basis. They had hopes and aspirations of rising within the regional service, but today conditions are quite different. Even a District Land Officer could have risen to the post of Land Commissioner, but today District Land Officers themselves are in difficulty in this new Administrative Service.

අ. හා. 7.45

I am aware that in response to many and repeated representations made by public servants, particularly by those officers who have been absorbed into the unified service, the Hon. Minister of Finance has appointed a third committee of inquiry to go into the existing anomalies. I have no doubt that some good will come of this committee.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

While these officers await the findings of this committee, we find that preferential treatment is still handed out to ex-civil servants. All the promotions that have been made are from Class 3 and Class 4 of the former Civil Service. Temporary and acting appointments are given to ex-members of the Civil Service, and on a higher salary. As the hon. Member for Yatiyantota remarked, you will be amazed at the salary jumps some of these officers particularly the podians, have received; they range from a couple of thousand rupees to five thousand rupees per annum. Some time ago I brought this matter to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Finance.

I know that in the past few years thoroughly incompetent and inexperienced ex-civil servants have been appointed to such important posts as Government Agent. Some of them have even dabbled in politics. Some of them have been stooging for politicians. I know of a certain Government Agent who even got up from his seat to answer a telephone call coming from a member of the last Government.

Today, in the ranks of the Divisional Revenue Officers there are as many as 30 to 40 vacancies. Some years ago when we wanted to shed all signs and symptoms of the colonial era, on the recommendation of a commission, we abolished the headmen system. That commission recommended that educated young men should be recruited, trained and appointed to posts of Divisional Revenue Officer to replace the Mudaliyars and Rate Mahatmayas. There was a clamour to abolish the kachcheri system too. I am aware that during the last few years of the previous Government certain clerks were hand-picked and appointed to those posts.

The officers in the Administrative Service and other services are not very happy. This is not a party problem but is one that should engage

the earnest attention of Members of both sides of the House. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota told us of his plan. He also told us that he was not in a position to implement it because there was a stumbling block in the way of the ex-civil servants. Actually, Sir, from the inception of the service these gentlemen have come under a beneficent astral influence. Otherwise, I do not think the people who really asked for bread would have got stones. There is a Sinhalese saying: “වදින්න භිය දේවලේ හිසේ කඩා වැටුණා” That was what happened to executive officers of the other services who had the misfortune of being absorbed into the Administrative Service. I have no doubt that the Hon. Minister of Finance, who has got a way of solving these problems, will not this time be misled by the manoeuvres of ex-Civil Service officers and that he will see that something satisfactory is done.

ඩී. බී. විජේතුංග මයා. (උඩුනුවර)

(කි. ෧. පී. බිඤ්ඤාභිංග—උඩුනුවර)

(Mr. D. B. Wijetunga—Udunuwara)

මූලාසනාරූප ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ වැය ශීඝ්‍රය යටතේ පරිපාලන සේවය ගැන වචන සවලයක් කතා කිරීමට මා අදහස් කරනවා. ලංකා පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කළේ, 1963 දීයි. ලංකා සිවිල් සේවය අහෝසි කිරීමක් සමගම ඒ හා සමාන අනිකුත් සේවාවන් සියල්ලද අහෝසි කරලයි, පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කරන්නට යෙදුනේ. එම සේවය ඇති කිරීමේදී විෂමතා රාශියක් ඇති වූ නිසා කාරක සභා කීපයක් පත් කරන්නට යෙදුණි, ඒවා ගැන සොයා බැලීමට.

තමුත්තාත්සෙල දන්නවා, ලංකා පරිපාලන සේවයේ විෂමතා රාශියක් තිබෙන බව. රාජ්‍ය සේවය හරියාකාර ලබා ගන්න වුවමනා නම් රාජ්‍ය සේවයෙහි යෙදෙන අය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් සතුටු කරන්න ඕනෑ. එසේ නැති නම් ඒ අය බිය කිරීමෙන් එම සේවය ලබා ගන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ දෙක අතර යමක් නැහැ. යම් සේවාවක් හරියාකාර ලබා ගන්න නම් ඒ සේවයෙහි යෙදෙන අය සතුටු කරන්න ඕනෑ. එසේ නැති නම් බිය

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත, 1965-66

—කාරක සභාව

[විජේතුංග මයා.]

කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ දෙක අතර යමක් නැති බවයි, මා කියන්නේ. එම නිසා ලංකාව වැනි ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී රටක රාජ්‍ය සේවකයන් ගෙන් රට ජාතියේ දියුණුවට සේවය ලබා ගැනීමට උවමනානම් සත්තුන්ට පරිපාලන ක්‍රමයක් ඇති විය යුතුයි. අද ලංකාවේ පරිපාලන සේවය විෂමතා රාශියකින් යුක්ත බව කතාහැටුවෙන් නමුත් කියන්නට ඕනෑ. වර්තමාන ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට මා කෘතඥ වෙනවා, එම විෂමතා නැති කිරීම සඳහා කාරක සභාවක් පත් කර තිබීම ගැන.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී පරිපාලන සේවය ගැන විස්තර වශයෙන් යමක් කියන්නට මා කල්පනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් කාරණා එකක් දෙකක් වත් කියන්නට ඕනෑ. යටියන් තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) කීව වාගේ, පරිපාලන සේවයේ විෂමතා රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. එම තත්ත්වය නැති කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම සඳහා වර්තමාන රජය කාරක සභාවක් පත් කර තිබීම කාගෙන් සතුටට කරුණක්. යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කී අදහස්වල සතුටුදායක කරුණු කීපයක් තියෙනවා. පස්වන පත්තියේ පරිපාලන සේවයේ ශ්‍රේණි 2ක් තිබෙනවා, 1 වන ශ්‍රේණිය සහ 2 වන ශ්‍රේණිය යන නමින්. වෙනත් සේවාවන්හි බොහෝ කලක් තිරතව සිට අමාරුවෙන් ඉහලට නැගපු, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨතාවය තිබෙන පැරණි නිලධාරීන් රාශියක් සිටිනවා, 2 වන ශ්‍රේණියේ 1 වැනි ශ්‍රේණියට, ලඟදී බැඳුණු අයත් වෙනත් සේවාවලින් ඉක්මණින් උසස් වී ගිය අයත් විභාගයකින් සමත් වුණු අලුත් උපාධිධරයින් ඇතුළත් කළා. කිසියම් සේවයක් සතුටුදායක අන්දමින් කෙරෙන්නට නම් එම සේවය කරන අය සතුටු විය යුතුයි. මා කලින්ද කීවාක් මෙන් එක්කෝ බල පෑමකින් සේවය ලබා ගන්නට ඕනෑ, එහෙම නැත්නම් සේවකයින් සතුටු කොට සේවය ලබා ගන්නට ඕනෑ. ලංකාව වැනි රටවල පවතින්නේ සේවකයින් සතුටුකොට සේවය ලබා ගැනීමේ ක්‍රමයයි.

ගරු සභාපති තුමනි, ගෙයකට දොරෙන් ඇතුළු වෙනවා වෙනුවට, වහලේ හිලක් හදා එතැනින් ඇතුළු වන්නාක් මෙන් ඇති කොට තිබෙන මේ ශ්‍රේණි ක්‍රමය නිසා පස් වැනි පත්තියේ ශ්‍රේණි දෙකේ විෂ

මතා රාශියක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. මිට මාස කීපයකට ප්‍රථමයෙනුත් මා මේ ගැන ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කළා. පරිපාලන සේවයෙහි ඇති වී තිබෙන මේ විෂමතා නිසා අද එය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අබලන් වුණු තත්ත්වයකයි තිබෙන්නේ. පරිපාලන සේවයෙහි නියුක්තව සිටින කිසිම කෙනෙක් අද සතුටින් වැඩ නොකරන බව තමුන්නාන්සේද දන්නවා ඇතැයි මම විශ්වාස කරනවා. අම්බලන් ගොඩ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමා කීවාක් මෙන්, සතුටින් වැඩ කරන එකම පිරිස හිටපු සිවිල් සේවකයින් පමණයි. ඔවුන් ඉතා මත් හොඳ විධියට පරිපාලන සේවයේ අයිතිවාසිකම් රැකගෙන තිබෙනවා.

පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කිරීමේදී, අහෝසි කළාය කියා කල්පනාවට ගෙන තිබෙන්නේ තිබුණු සිවිල් සේවය පමණයි. නමුත් එය එසේ නොවන බව මම මතක් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කර තිබෙන්නේ තිබුණු සිවිල් සේවය පමණක් නොව අනිකුත් සේවාවන් සියල්ලමත් අහෝසි කර දමලයි. ඒ බව අමතක කොට අද වැඩ කරන්නට යන බව තමුන්නාන්සේට පෙනී යනවා ඇති. පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කිරීමට ප්‍රථම උපාධිධාරීන්ට සේවාවන් කීපයක්ම හිමි වී තිබුණා. උදාහරණ වශයෙන් සමුපකාර උප කොමසාරිස් වරුන්—පරීක්ෂක තනතුරෙන් උසස්වී ගිය අය—පළාත් පාලන සභාකාර කොමසාරිස් වරුන්, ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරීන්, දිස්ත්‍රික් ඉඩම් නිලධාරීන්, පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවනි. මේ සෑම සේවයක්ම අහෝසි කර දමා පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කළා. එම නිසා පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කිරීමෙන් අහෝසි වුණේ සිවිල් සේවය පමණක් නොවන බව තමුන්නාන්සේට පෙනී යනවා ඇති. සිවිල් සේවය අහෝසි කළායයි හිතා ගෙන පරිපාලන සේවයේ සියලුම අයිතිවාසිකම්—හොඳ නිලතල, පඩි වැඩි වීම්, දියුණු ධාන්‍යාන්තර, අලුත් ධාන්‍යාන්තර—සියල්ලම, තිබුණු සිවිල් සේවයෙහි සිටි නිලධාරීන්ට පමණක් සීමා කොට අනෙක් සේවාවල සිටි නිලධාරීන් ගැන කිසිම සැලකිල්ලක් නොදක්වා මේ පරිපාලන සේවය ඇති කිරීම නිසා විෂමතා රාශියක් මෙහි ගැබ් වී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාගේ අවධානය මේ ගැන වහාම යොමු කරන්නට ඕනෑ.

விசேஷ கௌன்சில் பதன, 1965-66

—காரக ஸபா

பேரவை காரக ஸபாவை வார்த்தை க்ரியைத்
மக கர்ந்தனப் பேரவையுள் புகுந் தம்து
பேரவையே கிசும திசுதேயகக் அடி வந
தூர் க்ரியைத்மக கர் து. பேரவை வார்த்தை
வ க்ரியைத்மக க்ரியைத்மே விசமநா துநி
கர்ந்தனப் பூபவந்மக திசுநா. 5 பேர
பந்நியே ஸ்ரேஷ் தேக அகோகி கர் அம
வநி ஸ்ரேஷ்மியப் அம திசுநா. விசும
பூரீய வார்த்தை கிசு திசுநா. பீய ஓநா
மந் ஸாமிரந் க்ரியைக். அபூரூடி விசும
நிசும ருபீய ஸேவாவேதி திசுமநாப் தோதீந்
கபூரூடி கௌப் தோதோம அமாராவேந் பீய
பீ அ ஸேவகிசுந் அடி 5 வநி பந்நியே 2
வநி ஸ்ரேஷ்மியப் அம திசுநா. விசும
தந்ந அபூபா வேதீவந் திசுந் 1 வநி
பந்நியப் தந்நப் தூரீ வந விசியப்மே
ஸேவிய தரிசும திசுந்நா. அபூதேந்
விசுமதகக் பவந்நா பீசுந் ஸமந்நா
பூபாபிபரீசுந் 5 வநி பந்நியே 1 வநி
ஸ்ரேஷ்மியப் அமதா. 2 வநி ஸ்ரேஷ்மியே அயப்
பீ அய தபந்நே வந கர்ந்தனப் கிசு வேதா.
தேவநி விசமநா தூசியக் அநி பீ திசும
நிசு 5 வநி பந்நியே 2 வநி ஸ்ரேஷ்மியே
கிசும தோதேந் அடி ஸந்நேதேயேந் வந
தோகர்நா தப மத தம்துந்நாந்ஸேவ கிசுந்
நப் க்ரியை. மே ஸேவியேதி தோதரீ
பூர்ப் விசமநா, அகந்நுதீசும, திந் கர
கிசும, ஸேவிய பீய வந தரமே திசுநா
அநி பீ திசுநாபூடி தந்ந தூர் தூரீ அமநி
தூர்ப் தூரீ திசுநா தோதேந் வார்த்தை
தம்துந்நாந்ஸேவ தூர தந்நப் பூபவந்
வேதா அநா திசும விசுவாச கர்நா. பீ
நிசு பூபூசிய ருபீயப் பரிபூரண ஸேவியே
விசமநா தப தரவா துநிமப் தூரீ பூ தம்து
பீ விசமநா தப தரவா துநிமப் வார்த்தை
ருபீயே தூர் தூரீ அமநிதூர அபூபூசிய
தோதூ கர்நா அநா அபி தூரபேரவையு
வேதா. ததூந்நேத மந்நிவரீயா கிசு
வதே பரிபூரண ஸேவிய அநி கர்ந்தனப்
கரீந் ஸபூபகார் பரிசுதகவரீயகூப் பூப
வந்மக திசுநா, ஸபூபகார் தோதூரீசு
தோதூ வந்நா.

ஸபாபநிதூ

(அக்கிராசனர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please ! The House will now resume.

பீசுதீய வேரவ அ. ஸ. 8 பூசுந், தந்நி
தேதூரூயப் பூசுநிச வார்த்தை கிசும ஸபாபநி
தூர தூரபூசுந் தூரீ விச.

காரக ஸபா பூசுநிச வார்த்தை கிசு; தூரத தூ
விச 1965 ஈப்துமீரர் 2 வந தூதபநிசுந்

தேரூ பி. ப. 8 மணிபூபிவிடவே, தூரூபிந் பரி
சிலனை பந்நி சபைக்கு அநிவிக்கும் தோரூட்டு அக்கிரா
சனர், அக்கிராசனத்திலிருந்து தீங்கிதூர்.

தூரூபிந்நா பரிசிலனை அநிவிக்கப்பட்டது ;

1965, செப்டம்பர் 2 ஆம் தேதி விபூதகிசுமமை
மீணதூம் தூரூம்.

It being 8 P.M. the Chairman left the Chair to report Progress.

Committee report Progress; to sit again on Thursday, 2nd September 1965.

தூர வந்நிதூக

(தேரூவ வன்னிநாபகக)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

There are two items which the Oppositions has kindly consented to take up now. They are non-controversial.

பரிபூரண தூரூ :

பூரூந் பூரூந் அமூபூபூசிய தூ
தூதூதூ கபூரூ தூரூதூ அமூபூபூசிய
வேந் தூரூ

தூரூ நிரபூததூதூக :

தூரூதூரூதூ தூரூதூதூதூதூதூதூதூ தூரூதூதூதூ
பிரித்ததூதூ ஏதூபூதூ செலவுகள்

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY : SEPARATION
OF MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

தூர வந்நிதூக

(தேரூவ வன்னிநாபகக)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees One hundred and seventy-six thousand and two hundred and fifty-nine (Rs. 176,259) be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of Ceylon, or any other fund or moneys of, or at

කාර්මික ආරාධුල් නියෝගය

කල් තැබීම

[ගරු මන්ත්‍රීකයක]

the disposal of, the Government of Ceylon, or from the proceeds of any loans obtained by the Government of Ceylon, for the service of the financial year beginning on 1st October 1964, and ending on 30th September 1965, and that the said sum may be expended as specified in the Schedule hereto :—

Schedule

Head 110—Minister of Local Government	Rs.
Vote No. 1—Personal Emoluments and other Allowances of Staff	113,564
Vote No. 2—Administration Charges—Recurrent Expenditure	62,695
	<u>176,259</u>

This expenditure has become necessary as a result of the separation of the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs. They were functioning together and have now been separated.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කාර්මික ආරාධුල් පනත :

නියෝගය

தொழிற் பிணக்குச் சட்டம் : பிரமாணம்

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT :

REGULATION

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

“That the following Regulation made by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act, (Chapter 131) be approved :—

Regulation

The Industrial Disputes Regulations, 1958, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 11,688 of March 2, 1959, as amended by regulation published in Gazette No. 12,731 of October 27, 1961, are hereby further amended as follows :—

(1) by the insertion, immediately after regulation 32, of the following new regulation :—

“32A—Two or more applications made to a Labour Tribunal may be heard together by that Tribunal if, having regard to the circumstances of such applications, the Tribunal deems it expedient so to do”; and

(2) in paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule thereto—

(i) by the re-numbering of subparagraphs (1) and (2) thereof as subparagraph (2) and (3), respectively;

(ii) by the substitution in paragraphs (2) and (3) as so re-numbered, for the expression “two hours”, of the expression “three hours”;

(iii) by the insertion immediately before subparagraph (2) of the following new subparagraph :—

“(1) Rs. 25 for each sitting, if the duration of the sitting does not exceed one hour”; and

(iv) by the substitution, for the proviso thereto of the following new proviso :—

Provided that the maximum amount which an arbitrator or a member of an Industrial Court shall be entitled to receive by way of fees for attendance at sittings in respect of one industrial dispute shall be Rs. 750 ;

Provided further that the maximum amount which an arbitrator or a member of an Industrial Court shall be entitled to receive by way of fees for attendance at sittings in any month, in respect of any number of industrial disputes, shall be Rs. 1,000.”—

[ගරු එම්. එච්. මොහමඩ්]

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදින් ප්‍රශ්නය සහසම්මත කරන ලදී :

“මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය.”—
[ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන].

பிரேரணை பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டு, வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

“சபை இப்பொழுது ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெறுமாக”
[கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன]

Motion made, and Question proposed,
“That the House do now adjourn”.—
[Hon. J. R. Jayewardene].

අ. හා. 8.3

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Jayakody)

ගරු සහාපතිතුමනි, මා ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට අදහස් කරන ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන ගරු වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමාගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු

කල් නැඹීම

ලේකම්තුමාට කලින් දැනුම් දෙන්න නොහැකි විම ගැන මම කනගාටු වෙනවා. සිරිතක් වශයෙන් කලින් දැනුම් දීම, ප්‍රශ්න ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුව තියෙන්නෙ. කෙසේ වෙතත් සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ සංස්ථාවේ තිබෙන කඩ ගැන එක්තරා ප්‍රශ්නයක් ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීමට මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ සංස්ථාවේ ඇති කඩවල අනාගතය කුමක්ද යන්න විසඳීමටත්, වෙනත් යම් යම් කරුණු පිළිබඳව තීරණය කිරීමටත් දැන් කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කරල තියෙනවා. දිවුලපිටිය කොට්ඨාශයේ දුනගහ නගරයේ මීට 6 මාසයකට පමණ පෙර එක්තරා කඩ පේළියක් රජය භාර ගත්තා. රජය එය භාර ගන්නට පෙර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ ගොඩනැගිලි සම්පාදනය කරන නිලධාරී මහත්වරු ඇවිත් ඒ කඩ පේළිය අයිතිකාර මහත්මයාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කළා, ඒ කඩයේ යම් යම් අඵත් වැඩියාවක් කරන්නට ඕනෑය, සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයට අවශ්‍ය තත්ත්වයට ඒ කඩය පරිවර්තනය කරන්න ඕනෑය කියා. ඊට පසු—කලින් තිබුණු රජය පරාජය වුනාටත් පසු—ඒ කඩය ඇතුළේ තිබුණු බක්කි ආදිය සෑදීමට කොන්ත්‍රාත් එකකුත් දුන්න, එපමණක් නොවෙයි, ඊට පසු මේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඒ කඩය ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට මුර කාරයකුත් පත් කළා. දැන්විම් පුවරුවකුත් සවි කළා. කඩය අයිතිකාර මහත්වරුන්ට කුලියත් ගෙවිව.

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඒ කඩය ඇරියත්, වැහුවත් මට නම් කමක් නැහැ. කරන්නට ඕනෑ කුමක්ද යන්න තමුත්තාත්සේලා දැන ගත යුතු දෙයක්. යම් කාලයකදී ජනතාවගේ අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව ඒ කඩය විවෘත කරන්නට ඕනෑය කියා කළ ඉල්ලීමක් අනුවයි, ඒ කඩය විවෘත කරන්නට කටයුතු කළේ. නමුත් ප්‍රශ්නය ඒක නොවෙයි. උදේ සවස මේක වසා දමා තිබෙනවා දකින විට ලොකු කුතුහලයක් ඇති වෙනවා. අඩු ගණනේ මේක වැසීමට තමුත්තාත්සේලා තීරණය කර තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ තීරණය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න. එසේ නැත්නම් මේකෙ මොකක් හෝ අවසානයක් කරන්න. මේක අද ලොකු හිරිහැරයක් හැටියට තිබෙනවා.

කල් නැඹීම

යම් කිසි ප්‍රශ්නයක් ගැන තොග වෙළඳ සංස්ථාවේ සභාපතිතුමා ලඟට ගිහිත් සාකච්ඡා කළාට ඇති වැඩක් නැහැ. එතුමා මේ සංස්ථාව දියුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන පුද්ගලයකු නොව මේ සංස්ථාව කඩා වැටෙන්නට සැලැස්වීමට කටයුතු කරන පුද්ගලයකු බව අපි දන්නවා. ඒ නිසා එතුමාගෙන් යමක් දැනගන්න මම යන්නෙ නැහැ. ඊට වඩා බොහොම පහසුයි, ඒ කාරණය ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් දැන ගැනීම. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ ගබඩාවලට අනාගතයේදී මොනවා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවාද, ඒ සේවකයන්ට අනාගතයේදී මොනවා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවාද යන්න ඒ සංස්ථාවේ සභාපතිතුමා මුණගැසී දැන ගන්නා ලෙස මම ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එතුමා මේ කාරණය ගැන විශේෂ සැලකිල්ලක්, උනන්දුවක් දක්වා ක්‍රියා කරනවා ඇතැයි මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

අද ඒ ගබඩාවලින් නියම සේවයක් ලැබෙන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ ගබඩාවල අද බඩු නැහැ. මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේ දිවුලපිටිය, කොටදෙනියාව, මඩම්පැල්ල ආදී ස්ථානවල ඒ ගබඩා තියෙනවා. ඒ එක ගබඩාවකටත් අද බඩු නැහැ. මේක අද විහිළුවක් වෙලා තියෙනවා. එක්කෝ මේ ගබඩාවලට අවශ්‍ය බඩු සපයා ඒවා පවත්වාගෙන යන්න ඕනෑ. එසේ නැත්නම් ඒවා වහළු දමන්න ඕනෑ. ඔය දෙකෙන් එකක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඒවා වසා දමනවාට අපි නම් විරුද්ධයි. නමුත් ඒක වෙනම ප්‍රශ්නයක්. තමුත්තාත්සේලා තීරණයක් කරල මේ දෙකෙන් මොකක් හරි එකක් කරන්න. මා මුලින් කීව වගේ සංස්ථාවේ සභාපතිතුමා ලඟට ගිහිත් කිසි ප්‍රශ්නයක් ගැන කථා කරන්න බැ. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ටත් ඒ සභාපතිතුමා ලඟට ගිහිත් යම් යම් ප්‍රශ්න ගැන කථාකරන්න බැරි බව මම දන්නවා. ඒ මොකද? උන්නාහේ දන්නවා වැඩියි. ඒ ගැන මා පසු අවස්ථාවක සාකච්ඡා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා විශේෂයෙන් විවෘත කරල නැති, අද සංස්ථාවට අරගෙන තිබෙන, කුලියක්

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

[ජයකොඩි මයා.]

පාඩුවට යන බඩ්ඩා ගැන ඉක්මනින් තීරණයක් ගන්න ලෙස මම තවුන්නාන් සේගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටීමට කැමතියි.

අ. භා. 8.7

කෙනමන් මයා.

(කිලු. කෙයුනමන්)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I am sorry that the Hon. Prime Minister is not here but I think the Hon. Minister of State might be able to answer this question. It relates to certain activities of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs of which he is the Parliamentary Secretary. I want to ask the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, why is it that the Government—particularly his Ministry—is taking no action in regard to a number of scholarships offered to Ceylonese students by various socialist countries? I do not refer to scholarships offered by the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow for which selections have been made and some of the students have already left or are in the process of leaving.

But I understand that quite apart from the scholarships offered by the Lumumba University the Government of the U. S. S. R. had offered 15 other scholarships in various subjects—mostly of a scientific and technical nature—and these offers are still in the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and have not even been communicated to the Ministry of Education. I think some scholarships have been offered by the German Democratic Republic and various other socialist countries. Now, as a matter of policy does the Government think that the only scholarships that can be accepted by the Government of Ceylon as offered by the socialist countries are those offered by the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University? Or is it that something has got stuck in the file in the Ministry? I thought that today the Government would try and take every opportunity it can to get our students openings all over the world. Why is no action being taken on this matter? I understand that it has been brought to the

attention of the Ministry but nothing seems to have transpired. I hope some action would be taken. Probably it would be far too late to do anything this year, and it seems to me that quite a large number of scholarships that have been offered for which boys and girls would apply—the final selection is, of course, made by the Government—are just going abegging, either because of a political decision or because of carelessness. If it is not a political decision, please see that this carelessness does not take place. If it is a political decision, please tell us.

I also want to ask the Hon. Minister of State whether he is in a position to tell us why the Government is not pushing forward in signing cultural agreements that have been proposed with certain socialist countries like the U. S. S. R. This is a matter which I think not only this Government has delayed, but was delayed also under the other Government. A number of exchanges cannot take place because certain proposals in regard to cultural agreements have been hanging fire. I know the Hon. Minister of Sports is always running around trying to send a football team to the U. S. S. R. There are various other matters like the exchange of ballet troupes and athletes and so on and so forth, of people going there and some gymnasts coming here, but all these matters would depend upon the signing of this cultural agreement because they are all provided for under that agreement; but this cultural agreement is being held up.

I am informed from sources at the Ministry that apparently the reason why it is being held up is that somebody has raised some technical objection about whether the Government has enough money. I do not think it is a question of money at all. It is a question of policy, because once an agreement is signed, the extent to which you operate in respect of any particular section of that agreement would naturally depend not only on political but also on financial considerations. I do not know

ਭਾਗਾਂ ਬਾਨਿਸ਼

කල් නැවීම

whether this matter is personally handled by the Hon. Minister of State, but he knows quite a lot of what is going on in the Ministry. I do hope that some attention is paid to this question regarding the cultural agreements and particularly in regard to the scholarships.

I think it is absolutely criminal that scholarships offered—the persons who are to get the scholarships are to be sent by the Government of Ceylon—should be allowed to go abegging. There will be an opportunity for boys and girls here to get advanced technical training in other countries. I do not think the public of Ceylon, irrespective of whether they vote for the people opposite or for us, would like very much to know that there are these scholarships offered to which their children can apply but which have apparently been kept in the pigeon-holes of the Ministry.

I hope, if my hon. Friend is not in a position to answer this question at this moment, he will look into it and see that some action is taken to remedy the position.

අ. හා. 8.13

১৮৮৩ চ. ১০/১১
 ১৮৮৩ চ. ১০/১১

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

With regard to scholarships the procedure is for the Ministry in charge of the particular scope of the scholarship to recommend the names of those who would take advantage of the scholarships.

කෙනමත් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Your Ministry must send the particulars of the scholarships to them. They are not even sent.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Generally the scholarships come to us from them.

කෙනමත් මයෝ.

(திரு. கெனடன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Government scholarships are first offered to you.

ගරු ඉපි. ආර්. සියවිජින

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Some of them come to us without the recommendation of the Ministry in charge and we send them to the Ministry concerned for their recommendation. We do not permit scholars to be chosen by foreign countries whatever the country may be. Scholars must be chosen by our Ministry. Once they are chosen by the Ministries I have not known of the Defence and External Affairs Ministry interfering with or stopping the scholarships. I will, however, look into the matter.

කෙනමත් මය.

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

You have not taken any action. Fifteen scholarships other than those from the Lumumba University offered by the U. S. S. R. have not been considered.

ගරු ටේ. ආර්. පියවිජින

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will also look into the question of the cultural agreements.

පුත්තය විමසන ලදීත්, සභා සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

මන්නි මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව අ. හා. 8.15 ට 1965 අගෝස්තු 26 වන දින සභා සම්මතය අනුව 1965 සැප්තැම්බර් 2 වන මහස්ථනින්දා පූ. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

அதன்படி சபை பி. ப. 8.15க்கு, 1965
ஏகஸ்ட் 26 ஆம் தேதிய அதனது தீர்மானத்
துக்கியைய 1965 செப்டம்பர் 2, வியாழக்
கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்
கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 8.15 P.M. until 10 A.M. on Thursday, 2nd September 1965, pursuant to the Resolution of the House of 26th August 1965.

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

5 වන ප්‍රශ්නයෙහි (අ) කොටස සඳහා දෙන ලද පිළිතුරෙහි සඳහන් වන ලැයිස්තු

අනුරාධපුර නව නගරයේ 1 වැනි පියවරේ ගරාජ සඳහා ඉඩම් දී ඇති බදුකරුවන්ගේ නාම ලේඛනය

(1)
බදුකරුගේ නම(2)
කැබලි අංකය(3)
බදු දුන්
දිනය

1. ටී. එස්. විජේවික්‍රම මයා.	...	...	87/5	...	58.12.18
2. බී. ඒ. ඒබ්‍රහම් මයා....	...	...	87/17-18	...	58.12.18
3. ඊ. ඇල්ප්‍රඩ් ද සොයිසා මයා.	...	...	87/18ඒ	...	59. 3.22
4. යුනයිටඩ් ඉන්ජිනියර්ස්	...	...	87/18බී	...	61. 3.22
5. ඇම්. ටියුඩර් අල්විස් මයා.	...	...	87/19ඒ	...	62. 6.27
6. කේ. එඩ්වඩ් පෙරේරා මයා.	...	...	87/19බී	...	62. 6.27
7. ඊ. එම්. ඩී. වාල්ස් මයා.	...	...	251ඒ	...	58.12. 8
8. පී. ඩී. නිශේරා මයා.	...	...	334/57-63	...	58.12.18
9. කේ. පී. ප්‍රේමදාස මයා.	...	...	334/64-70	...	58. 12.18
10. එල්. ඒ. විජේසේකර මයා.	...	...	334/78-84	...	58.12.18
11. එස්. එම්. කුරේරා මයා	...	...	334/85-89ඒ	...	59. 5. 9
12. එම්. එම්. සල්ගාදු සහ පුත්‍රයෝ	...	...	334/89බී-91ඒ	...	61. 2. 14
13. එස්. කන්දසාම් මයා.	...	...	334/91බී-95	...	61. 3. 1
14. ඩී. එස්. ගුණසේකර මයා.	...	...	334/96-106	...	58.11.28
15. ඊ. ඒ. සුමනදාස මයා.	...	...	334/107	...	61.11.16
16. ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ඩී. හර්බට් මයා.	...	...	334/107ඒ	...	63. 5. 9
17. එම්. පී. දයාරත්න මයා.	...	...	334/108	...	62. 3.29
18. ජේ. එම්. ඒකනායක මයා.	...	...	334/108ඒ	...	62. 3.29

අනුරාධපුර නව නගරයේ 1 වැනි පියවරේ රජය විසින් ගොඩ නගන ලද වෙළඳ සැල් බදු දෙනු ලැබූ පුද්ගලයින්ගේ නාම ලැයිස්තුව

(1)
වෙළඳ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ අංකය(2)
බදුකරුගේ නම

1	...	ඇන්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. උදේනිස් සිල්වා
2	...	බී. ජී. සවිනේරිස් සිල්වා
3	...	ඩී. ඒ. රණසිංහ
4	...	ඩී. ඩී. සුගතදාස
5	...	පී. එස්. නාගලිංගම්
6	...	ජී. ඩී. දිවිත් අප්පු
7	...	ඇම්. ඇම්. සාපි
8	...	ඩී. ඊ. පෙරේරා
9	...	ටී. සිත්තම්පලම්
10	...	ඒ. එච්. පිටර් සිල්වා
11	...	ඊ. පී. ඩෙවිඩ්
12	...	ඇස්. ඇම්. ඇස්. සෙයිඩ් කසිම්
13	...	ඇම්. ඇස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ප්‍රනාන්දු
14	...	සී. නානායක්කාර
15	...	ඊ. බී. ඇල්බට්
16	...	ඇම්. ඩී. නිකොලොස් අප්පුහාමි
17	...	ඇම්. ඩී. මිගෙල් අප්පුහාමි
18	...	ඩී. කේ. ජේම්ස් අප්පු
19	...	ඇම්. ඩී. කුලතුංග
20, 21	...	ඩී. පී. මොහමඩ්
22	...	ඩී. කේ. සාමුල් මහමඩ්

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

(1)

වෙළඳ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ අංකය

(2)

බදුකරුගේ නම

23	... කේ. එල්. ඒ. පියදාස
24	... එම්. සයිමන් ප්‍රනාන්දු
25	... ඒ. එච්. ටී. ධර්මස
26	... ටී. ඇම්. රූපසිංහ
27	... එස්. ඒ. කෝයා
28	... ටී. පී. හෙන්ද්‍රික්
29	... බී. ජයවර්ධන
30	... එම්. සිවගුරු
31	... එස්. වෙල්ලයිසා
32	... ඩී. පී. එස්. පෙරේරා
33	... ටී. දෙන් වික්ටර්
34	... ඇන්. ඇල්බට් පෙරේරා
35	... ඇම්. ඒ. සිරිසේන
36	... සී. ඒ. වාර්ලිස් හාමි
37	... ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. තේවහාමි
38	... කේ. බී. කේ. තිලකරත්න
39	... ආර්. ඇම්. ධර්මසේන
40	... ටෙක්ස්ටයිල් යුනියන්-අනුරාධපුරය
41	... ඇම්. කේ. එච්. මොහමඩ්
42	... ඇන්. එච්. මොහමඩ්
43	... ඩී. ඊ. සුමිත්‍රාරවි
44	... ඒ. ඇස්. ප්‍රනාන්දු
45	... එස්. ඒ. ඇම්. රසිඩ්
46	... ඇස්. ටී. ඇම්. සිල්වා
47	... බී. ඒ. අහමඩ්
48	... ඇම්. විලියම් සිංඤ්ජ
49	... ඇම්. නාගුර් පිට්ටෙයි
50	... පී. ඒ. මොහොමඩ් සහෝදරයෝ
51	... ඇන්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. මෙල්පින් සිල්වා
52	... ඊ. මුත්තයිසා
53	... ජී. ඒ. අබේවීර
54	... ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇන්. ජී. සෝමපාල
55	... බී. ජී. ලිලාවතී
56	... ඇම්. ආර්. පී. මොහිදින්
57	... කේ. බී. පියදාස
58	... ඇම්. සින්හදරෙයි
59	... පී. සන්තෝෂම්
60	... චින් හුවායි අන්
61	... කේ. කදිරගාමු
62	... කේ. ක්‍රිෂ්ණා
63	... අයි. ඇම්. ඇස්. කුලතිලක
64	... ඩී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජයවර්ධන
65	... කේ. ලිලාරත්න
66	... ඇස්. එච්. සුන්දරම්
67	... ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
68	... ජී. පී. ටී. සැම් සිල්වා
69	... කේ. සී. මිවෙල් අප්පු
70	... ඇම්. කේ. මොහමඩ් මුස්තාපා
71	... බුද්ධදාස
72	... එල්. මරියදාසන්
73	... ඩී. සී. අප්පුහාමි
74	... ඇස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජයවර්ධන
75	... බී. හෙන්ද්‍රික්
76	... සිමෙන්ති සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය
77, 78	... ඩී. බී. ඒ. දාමිල්වා

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

(1)	(2)
වෙනද ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ අංකය	බදුකරුගේ නම
79	... සමුපකාර සංවර්ධන උප කොමසාරිස්
80	... ආර්. එස්. රාමලිංගම්
81	... ටී. ඒ. අබ්දුල් හමිඩ්
82, 83	... එස්. දඬුවන්ත
84	... ඇම්. ජේ. ඇම්. සකාර්ජි
85	... ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. පී. ආරියදස
86	... පී. එස්. එම්. අබ්දුල් හසන්
87, 88	... ටී. තාමෝදරම් පිල්ලේ
89	... ඇස්. ඇම්. රසික්
90	... අබ්දුල් කාදර් සාමුල් හමිඩ්
91	... එස්. ධර්මගුණරත්න
92	... මොඩර්න් ඩ්‍රෙපරි ස්ටෝර්ස්
93	... ඇම්. ඒ. රසාක්
94	... ඇම්. ඒ. මොහිදින් සනාකු
95	... කේ. සේනානායක
96	... එස්. එම්. යයිම්
97	... ඩබ්ලිව්. කේ. තිලකරත්න
98, 99	... ඇම්. දසන් ප්‍රනාන්දු
100	... ඇම්. ඒ. ඇල්. එම්. කායිම්
101	... සී. එච්. අබ්බාස් කුටිටි සහ සහෝදරයෝ
102	... සැම්සන් සිල්වා
103, 104	... ජේ. එම්. එස්. මීර්න්ඩා සහ සමාගම
105, 106	... පී. එස්. සෙයිඩ් අබුනහීර්
107, 108	... ඇම්. ඇම්. කේ. කට්ටි මොහිදින්
109	... ඇම්. ඒ. සකුර්
110	... හොංකොං ස්ටෝර්ස්
111	... ඇම්. කේ. ටී. මොහමඩ් කායිම්
112	... එස්. සින්නාම්මා මහත්මිය
113	... ආර්. ජී. ඒ. සමරවීර
114, 115	... හාජි ටී. එස්. සේගු අබ්දුල් කාදර්
116	... ටී. එස්. කුරුක්කාල්
117	... ඩී. ඒ. එන්. ගොඩකන්ද
118	... ටී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩැනියෙල් සිල්වා
119	... පී. ඇම්. ඒ. ප්‍රේමරත්න
120	... ඩී. එච්. අල්විස් අප්පුහාමි
121	... කේ. ක්‍රිෂ්ණා පිල්ලේ
122	... එස්. රත්දෙණිය
123	... එස්. මුත්තයියා
124	... ඩබ්ලිව්. එච්. ආරියසේන
125	... එච්. ටී. පියසේන සහ ආර්. බී. සුබසි හ
126	... ඒ. ටී. සින්නාමනි මහත්මිය
127	... පී. කනගරාජා
128	... ඇම්. ඒ. ඇම්. සුල්තාන්
129	... ටී. එච්. ධනපාල
130	... ඒ. ඒ. තමිල්වත්තු
131	... ජී. ඒ. ජේම්ස් සිංකෙරු
132	... එස්. බාලසිංහම්
133	... පී. ජී. වීරරත්න සහ පුත්‍රයෝ
134	... එන්. එස්. අම්බලාම්
135	... කේ. එම්. රබියා උම්මා
136	... ආර්. නවසිංහම්

පරිශීෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශීෂ්ටය අංක 1

(1)
වෙළඳ ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ අංකය(2)
බදුකරුගේ නම

137	... සමුපකාර සමිතිය, අනුරාධපුරය
138	... එම
139	... එම්. එල්. එම්. යුසුප්
140	... ඩී. පී. වික්‍රමසූරිය
141	... ඇස්. ඇම්. පියස
142	... ඩී. විජේසිංහ
143	... බී. ඒ. බැස්ටියන්
144	... ඩී. එච්. සමරසිංහ
145	... එච්. ඒ. ඩී. සිල්වා
146	... කේ. සී. අබ්දුල්ලා
147	... ඇම්. එල්. ඒ. සමිම
148	... ඩී. ඒ. රණවිර
161	... පී. ඒ. පුංචි සිංඤ්ජ
162	... ජී. ඒ. ආර්ථිස් සිල්වා
163	... කේ. සිත්තසියා
164	... එල්. වයි. හෙන්ද්‍රික් සිංඤ්ජ
165	... ටී. සුමුමනියම්
166	... ජී. ජී. පුංචි අප්පු
167	... පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. කථආරච්චි
168	... ඊ. ඇම්. කුර් මොහමර්
169	... ජී. එම්. රජිඩ්
170	... ඊ. තිරිමාන්ත
171	... ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. විලියම් සිංඤ්ජ
172	... ඇම්. ඇම්. ඇස්. බුහාරි
173	... යූ. අසානා උමමා මහත්මිය
174	... ඒ. අහමඩ්
175	... පී. එස්. ඒ. ග්‍රිෆ්ෆ්
176	... ටී. එස්. මොහිදින් සනාකු
177	... ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. සිරිසේන
178	... ඇස්. ඇම්. පුනයිදින්
179	... යූ. අබ්‍රහාම්
180	... ඊ. සිත්තම්පරම් පිල්ලේ
181	... කේ. ආරුමුගම්
182	... පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. පිරිස්
183	... පී. ඩී. මජිඩ්
184	... ඇන්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ලැන්ට් සිල්වා
185	... ඇම්. ඩී. පියස
186	... කේ. බී. ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. රාජකරුණා
187	... අයි. වල්ලිඅම්මා
188	... ආර්. ඇසිලින් නෝනා
189	... ඇම්. ඇම්. ඒ. යාකුබ්
190	... එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. වාර්ථිස් අප්පුහාමි
191	... පී. බී. රාජකරුණා
192	... එස්. එස්. සේගු මොහිදින්
193	... ජී. ඩබ්ලිව්. බේබි සිංඤ්ජ

5 වන ප්‍රශ්නයෙහි (ආ) සහ (ඉ) කොටස් සඳහා දෙන ලද පිළිතුරෙහි සඳහන් ලේඛන

අනුරාධපුර නව නගරයේ 1 වැනි පියවරේ ගරාජ් සඳහා ඉඩම් දී ඇති බදුකරුවන් විසින් ගෙවිය යුතු වාර්ෂික බදු මුදල සහ හිඟ බදු මුදල් දක්වන ලේඛනය

	බදුකරුගේ නම	වාර්ෂික බද්ද		හිඟ බදු මුදල්	
		රු.	ශ.	රු.	ශ.
1.	ටී. එස්. විජේවික්‍රම මයා.	...	220 0	...	1,100 0
2.	බී. ඒ. ඒබ්‍රහම් මයා.	...	396 0	...	2,376 0
3.	ඊ. ඇල්ප්‍රඩ් ද සොයිසා මයා.	...	348 0	...	2,168 0
4.	යුනයිටඩ් ඉන්ජිනියර්ස්	...	369 0	...	1,476 0
5.	ඇම්. ටියුඩර් අල්විස් මයා.	...	99 17	...	297 51
6.	කේ. එඩ්වඩ් පෙරේරා මයා.	...	88 15	...	264 45
7.	එම්. ඩී. වාල්ස් මයා.	...	710 0	...	4,970 0
8.	පී. ඩී. තිසේරා මයා.	...	640 0	...	4,480 0
9.	කේ. පී. ප්‍රෙමදාස මයා.	...	576 0	...	2,880 0
10.	එල්. ඒ. විජේසේකර මයා.	...	512 0	...	3,584 0
11.	එස්. එම්. කුරේරා මයා.	...	280 0	...	560 0
12.	එම්. එම්. සල්ගාදු සහ පුත්‍රයෝ	...	129 30	...	129 30
13.	එස්. කන්දසාම් මයා.	...	117 54	...	470 16
14.	ඩී. එස්. ගුණසේකර මයා.	...	513 94	...	3,598 58
15.	ඊ. ඒ. සුමනදාස මයා.	...	66 12	...	264 48
16.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ඩී. හර්බට් මයා.	...	55 10	...	55 10
17.	එම්. පී. දයාරත්න මයා.	...	55 10	...	—
18.	ජේ. එම්. ඒකනායක මයා.	...	55 10	...	—

අනුරාධපුර නව නගරයේ 1 වැනි පියවරේ රජය විසින් ගොඩනගන ලද වෙළඳ සැල් බදු දෙනු ලැබූ එක් එක් පුද්ගලයා විසින් ගෙවිය යුතු මාසික බදු කුලිය සහ හිඟ බදු මුදල් පිළිබඳ විස්තර

වෙළඳ ගොඩනැගිලි අංකය	(1) බදුකරුගේ නම	(2) මාසික කුලිය රු.	(3) 1965 ජූලි මස අවසානයට අයවියයුතු හිඟ බදු මුදල රු.
1	ඇන්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. උදේනිස් සිල්වා	68	2,244
2	බී. ජී. සවිතේරිස් සිල්වා	68	408
3	ඩී. ඒ. රණසිංහ	68	884
4	ඩී. ටී. සුගතදාස	68	1,792
5	පී. එස්. නාගලිංගම්	68	2,788
6	ජී. ටී. දිවිත් අප්පු	68	476
7	ඇම්. ඇම්. සාෆි	68	264
8	ඩී. ඊ. පෙරේරා	68	2,992
9	ටී. සික්කම්පරම්	68	2,856
10	ඒ. එච්. පිටර් සිල්වා	68	952
11	ඊ. පී. ඩෙව්ඩ්	68	2,856
12	කේ. එල්. එම්. ඒ. කාදර්	68	—
13	ඇම්. ඇස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ප්‍රනාන්දු	68	272
14	සී. නානායක්කාර	68	204
15	ඊ. බී. ඇල්බට්	68	2,380
16	ඇම්. ඩී. නිකොලොස් අප්පුහාම්	68	136
17	ඇම්. ඩී. මිගෙල් අප්පුහාම්	68	136
18	ඩී. කේ. ජේම්ස් අප්පු	68	136
19	ඇම්. ඩී. කුලතුංග	68	2,516
20, 21	සී. පී. මොහමඩ්	136	272

පරිශීෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශීෂ්ටය අංක 1

		(1)		(2)		(3)	
වෙළඳ භාගිකරුවන් අංකය		බදුකරුගේ නම		මාසික කුලිය		1965 ජූලි මස අවසානයට අයවිය යුතු හිඟ බදු මුදල	
				රු.		රු.	
22	...	ඒ. කේ. සාවුල් හමිඩ්	...	68	...	—	
23	...	කේ. එල්. ඒ. පියදස	...	68	...	1,088	
24	...	එම්. සයිමන් ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	68	...	340	
25	...	ඒ. එච්. ටී. ධර්මස	...	41	...	164	
26	...	ටී. ඇම්. රූපසිංහ	...	41	...	123	
27	...	එස්. ඒ. කෝයා	...	41	...	697	
28	...	ටී. පී. හෙන්ද්‍රික්	...	41	...	902	
29	...	බී. ජයවර්ධන	...	41	...	2,911	
30	...	එම්. සිවගුරු	...	41	...	1,640	
31	...	එස්. වෙල්ලයිසා	...	41	...	492	
32	...	ඩී. පී. එස්. පෙරේරා	...	41	...	2,911	
33	...	ටී. දෙන් වික්ටර්	...	41	...	246	
34	...	ඇන්. ඇල්බට් පෙරේරා	...	41	...	476	
35	...	එම්. ඒ. සිරිසේන	...	41	...	1,476	
36	...	සී. ඒ. වාර්ලිස්හාම්	...	41	...	779	
37	...	ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. තේවහාම්	...	41	...	1,640	
38	...	කේ. බී. කේ. තිලකරත්න	...	41	...	3,362	
39	...	ආර්. එම්. ධර්මසේන	...	68	...	4,080	
40	...	අනුරාධපුර පේෂකර්මාන්තායතනය (වෙක්ස්ටයිල් යුනියන්)	...	68	...	—	
41	...	ඇම්. කේ. එච්. මොහමඩ්	...	68	...	340	
42	...	ඇන්. එච්. මොහමඩ්	...	68	...	272	
43	...	ඩී. ඊ. සුමිත්‍රාරවිච්	...	68	...	3,400	
44	...	ඒ. එස්. ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	68	...	204	
45	...	ඇස්. ඒ. ඇම්. රමිඩ්	...	68	...	816	
46	...	ඇස්. ටී. ඇම්. සිල්වා	...	68	...	136	
47	...	බී. ඒ. අහමඩ්	...	68	...	1,496	
48	...	ඇම්. විලියම් සිංකෝ	...	68	...	3,740	
49	...	ඇම්. නාගර් පිච්චෙයි	...	68	...	204	
50	...	පී. ඒ. මොහමඩ් සහෝදරයෝ	...	68	...	136	
51	...	ඇන්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. මැල්සින් සිල්වා	...	41	...	246	
52	...	ඊ. මුත්තයිසා	...	41	...	123	
53	...	පී. ඒ. අබේවීර	...	41	...	2,173	
54	...	ඇන්. ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. සෝමපාල	...	41	...	1,558	
55	...	බී. ජී. ලිලාවතී	...	41	...	656	
56	...	ඇම්. ආර්. පී. මොහිදින්	...	41	...	984	
57	...	කේ. බී. පියදස	...	41	...	2,378	
58	...	ඇම්. සින්හරාජ	...	41	...	1,189	
59	...	පී. සන්තෝෂම්	...	41	...	164	
60	...	චන් හුවායි අන්	...	41	...	123	
61	...	කේ. කදිරගාමු	...	41	...	369	
62	...	කේ. ක්‍රිෂ්ණා	...	41	...	164	
63	...	අයි. ඇම්. ඇස්. කුලතිලක	...	41	...	—	
64	...	ඩී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජයවර්ධන	...	41	...	2,788	
65	...	කේ. ලිලාරත්න	...	41	...	369	
66	...	ඇස්. එච්. සුන්දරම්	...	41	...	1,476	
67	...	ආර්. ජයවර්ධන	...	41	...	2,255	
68	...	පී. පී. ටී. සැම් සිල්වා	...	41	...	1,394	
69	...	කේ. සී. මිවෙල් අප්පු	...	41	...	2,255	
70	...	ඇම්. කේ. මොහමඩ් මුස්තාපා	...	41	...	1,804	
71	...	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. බුද්ධස	...	41	...	3,321	
72	...	ඇල්. මරියදසන්	...	41	...	943	

		(1)	(2)	(3)
වෙළඳ ගොඩනැගිලි අංකය	බදුකරුගේ නම	මාසික කුලිය	1965 ජූලි මස	
			අවසානයට	
			අයවිය යුතු	හිඟ බදු මුදල
		රු.	රු.	
73	... ඩී. සී. අප්පහාමි ...	41	2,009	
74	... ඇස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජයවර්ධන ...	41	2,706	
75	... බී. හෙන්ද්‍රික් ...	41	2,091	
76	... සිමෙන්ති සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය, අනුරාධපුරය	41	—	
77, 78	... පී. බී. ඒ. ද සිල්වා ...	136	5,032	
79	... සමුපකාර සංවර්ධන උපකොමසාරිස්	68	—	
80	... ආර්. එස්. රාමලිංගම් ...	68	1,156	
81	... ටී. ඒ. අබ්දුල් හමීඩ් ...	68	2,040	
82, 83	... එස්. දඵවත්ත ...	136	10,336	
84	... ඇම්. ජේ. ඇම්. සකාර්ස් ...	68	4,556	
85	... ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. පී. ආරියදස ...	68	3,808	
86	... පී. එස්. එම්. අබ්දුල් හසන්	68	4,624	
87, 88	... ටී. තාමෝදරම් පිල්ලේ ...	136	—	
89	... ඇස්. ඇම්. රසික් ...	68	204	
90	... අබ්දුල් කාදර් සාවුල් හමීඩ්	68	1,020	
91	... එස්. එම්. ධර්මගුණරත්න ...	68	4,488	
92	... මොඩරන් ඩ්‍රෙපරි ස්ටෝර්ස්	68	4,692	
93	... ඇම්. ඒ. රසාක් ...	68	408	
94	... ඇම්. ඇම්. කේ. මොහිදින් සතාකු	68	952	
95	... කේ. සේනානායක ...	68	680	
96	... එස්. එම්. යසීම් ...	68	1,020	
97	... ඩබ්ලිව්. කේ. තිලකසේන ...	68	2,584	
98, 99	... ඇම්. ඒ. දසන් ප්‍රනාන්දු ...	136	—	
100	... ඇම්. ඒ. ඇන්. ඇම්. කාසිම්	68	544	
101	... සී. එච්. අබ්බාස් කුටිටි ...	68	2,108	
102	... එල්. ඩී. සැම්සන් සිල්වා ...	68	544	
103, 104	... ජේ. ඇම්. ඇස්. මිඳන්ඩා සහ පුත්‍රයෝ	136	2,448	
105, 106	... පී. එස්. යෙයිඩ් අබ්‍රහම් ර සහ පුත්‍රයෝ	136	3,264	
107, 108	... ඇම්. ඇම්. කේ. කවිටි මොහිදින්	136	272	
109	... ඇම්. ඒ. සකූර් ...	68	136	
110	... හොංකොං ස්ටෝර්ස් ...	68	—	
111	... ඇම්. කේ. ටී. මොහමඩ් කාසිම්	68	340	
112	... එස්. සින්තම්මා මහත්මිය ...	68	—	
113	... ආර්. පී. එස්. සමරවීර ...	68	1,020	
114	... ටී. එස්. කුරුක්කාල් ...	68	1,700	
115, 116	... හාජි ටී. එස්. සේගු අබ්දුල් කාදර්	136	—	
117	... ඩී. ඒ. එන්. ගොඩකන්ද ...	41	—	
118	... ඊ. ඩබ්. ඩැනියෙල් සිල්වා ...	41	451	
119	... පී. ඇම්. ඒ. ප්‍රමරත්න ...	41	—	
120	... ඩී. එච්. අල්විස් අප්පහාමි ...	41	164	
121	... කේ. ක්‍රිෂ්ණා පිල්ලේ ...	41	1,599	
122	... එස්. රත්දෙනිය ...	41	123	
123	... එස්. මුත්තසියා ...	41	2,952	
124	... ඩබ්ලිව්. ආරියසේන ...	41	2,255	
125	... එච්. ඩී. පියසේන සහ ආර්. බී. සුබසිංහ	41	656	
126	... ඒ. ටී. සින්තනම්බේ මහත්මිය ...	41	123	
127	... පී. කනකරාජා ...	41	4,100	
128	... ඇම්. ඒ. ඇම්. සුල්තාන් මොහිදින්	41	574	
129	... ටී. එච්. ධනපාල ...	41	1,927	
130	... ඒ. ඒ. තමිබ්මුත්තු ...	41	246	
131	... පී. ඒ. ජේම්ස් සිංහ	41	82	

පරිශීලක අංක 1

පරිශීලක අංක 1

(1)

(2)

(3)

වෙළඳ
භාගිකරුවන්
අංකය

බදුකරුගේ නම

මාසික කුලිය

1965 ජූලි මස
අවසානයට
අයවිය යුතු
හිඟ බදු මුදල

රු.

රු.

132	එස්. බාලසිංහම්	...	...	41	...	943
133	පී. ජී. විරරත්න සහ පුත්‍රයෝ	...	...	41	...	—
134	එන්. එස්. අම්බලම්	...	...	41	...	—
135	කේ. එම්. රබයා උම්මා මහත්මිය	...	...	41	...	82
136	ආර්. නවසිංහම්	...	...	41	...	—
137	සමුපකාර සමිතිය-අනුරාධපුර	...	...	19	...	38
138	සමුපකාර සමිතිය-අනුරාධපුර	...	...	19	...	38
139	එම්. එල්. එම්. යුසුෆ්	...	...	19	...	76
140	ඩී. පී. වික්‍රමසූරිය	...	...	19	...	361
141	ඇස්. ඇම්. පියදස	...	...	19	...	361
142	ඩී. විජේසිංහ	...	...	19	...	114
143	බී. ඒ. බැස්ටියන්	...	...	19	...	285
144	ඩී. එච්. සමරසිංහ	...	...	19	...	247
145	එච්. ඒ. ඩී. සිල්වා	...	...	19	...	—
146	කේ. සී. අබ්දුල්ලා	...	...	19	...	266
147	එම්. එල්. ඒ. සමිම්	...	...	19	...	95
148	ඩී. ඒ. රණවිර	...	...	19	...	76
161	ජී. ඒ. පුංචි සිංකෝ	...	...	19	...	855
162	ජී. ඒ. ආර්ථික සිල්වා	...	...	19	...	209
163	කේ. සිත්තියා	...	...	19	...	38
164	එල්. වයි. හෙන්රික් සිංකෝ	...	...	19	...	57
165	ටී. සුබ්‍රමනියම්	...	...	19	...	38
166	ජී. ජී. පුංචිඅප්පු	...	...	19	...	—
167	ටී. ඩබ්. කපුආරච්චි	...	...	19	...	570
168	ඊ. ඇම්. නූර් මොහමඩ්	...	...	19	...	133
169	පී. ඇම්. රමිඩ්	...	...	19	...	570
170	ඊ. තිරිමාන්න	...	...	19	...	570
171	ඩබ්. ඒ. විලියම් සිංකෝ	...	...	19	...	76
172	ඇම්. ඇම්. ඇස්. බුහාරි	...	...	19	...	532
173	යූ. අසනා උම්මා මහත්මිය	...	...	19	...	38
174	ඒ. අහමඩ්	...	...	19	...	38
175	පී. එස්. ඒ. ග්‍රිෆ්ෆ්	...	...	19	...	478
176	ටී. එස්. මොහිදින් සතාකු	...	...	19	...	38
177	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. සිරිසේන	...	...	19	...	38
178	එම්. එස්. පුනයිදින්	...	...	19	...	513
179	යූ. අබුසාලි	...	...	19	...	114
180	ඊ. සිද්දිකරමපිල්ලේ	...	...	19	...	57
181	කේ. ආරුමුගම්	...	...	19	...	209
182	පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. පිරිස්	...	...	19	...	228
183	එස්. එච්. එම්. මහරුප්	...	...	19	...	38
184	ඇන්. ඩබ්. ලැන්ට් සිල්වා	...	...	19	...	95
185	එම්. ඩී. පියදස	...	...	19	...	190
186	කේ. බී. ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. රාජකරුණා	...	...	19	...	494
187	අයි. වල්ලිඅම්මා මහත්මිය	...	...	19	...	38
188	ආර්. ඇසිලින්තෝනා මහත්මිය	...	...	19	...	742
189	ඇම්. ඇම්. ඒ. යාකුබ්	...	...	19	...	285
190	එච්. ඩබ්ලිව්. වාර්ලිස් අප්පුහාම්	...	...	19	...	475
191	පී. බී. රාජකරුණා	...	...	19	...	—
192	එස්. එස්. සේගු මොහිදින්	...	...	19	...	38
193	ජී. ඩබ්ලිව්. බේබ් සිංකෝ	...	...	19	...	38

அநுபந்தம் I

5 (அ) இலக்க வினாவுக்கான விடையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பட்டியல் :

அநுராதபுரம் புதிய நகரின் முதலாவது கட்டத்தில் ஊர்திச்சாலை இடங்கள் அறுதியாகப்
பெற்றவர்கள் பற்றிய நிரல்

ஊர்திச்சாலை இடம் ஒதுக்கப்
பெற்றவரின் பெயர்

கூறு எண்

ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட
தேதி

1. ரி. எஸ். விஜேவிக்கிரம	..	..	87/5	..	58.12.18
2. பி. ஏ. ஏபிரகாம்	..	..	87/17-18	..	58.12.18
3. ஈ. அல்பிரட் த சொய்சா	..	..	87/18ஏ	..	59. 3.22
4. யூநயிற்றட் என்ஜினியர்ஸ்	..	..	87/18பி	..	61. 3.22
5. எம். ரியூடர் அல்விஸ்	..	..	87/19ஏ	..	62. 6.27
6. கே. எட்வேட் பெரேரா	..	..	87/19பி	..	62. 6.27
7. ஈ. எம். டி. சார்ல்ஸ்	..	..	251ஏ	..	58.12.8
8. பி. டி. திசேரு	..	..	334/57-63	..	58.12.18
9. கே. பி. பிரேமதாச	..	..	334/64-70	..	58.12.18
10. எல். ஏ. விஜேசேகர	..	..	334/78-84	..	58.12.18
11. எஸ். எம். குறீறு	..	..	334/85-89ஏ	..	59. 5.9
12. எம். எம். சல்காதோ அன் சன்ஸ்	..	..	334/89பி-91ஏ	..	61. 2.14
13. எஸ். கந்தசாமி	..	..	334/91பி-95	..	61. 3.1
14. டி. எஸ். குணசேகர	..	..	334/96-106	..	58.11.28
15. ஈ. ஏ. சுமணதாச	..	..	334/107	..	61.11.16
16. டபிள்யூ. எம். டி. ஹேபேட்	..	..	334/107ஏ	..	63. 5.9
17. எம். பி. தயரத்ன	..	..	334/108	..	62. 3.29
18. ஜே. எம். எக்கநாயக்க	..	..	334/108ஏ	..	62. 3.29

அரசாங்கத்தால் நிறுவப்பட்ட கடைகள் ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவர்கள் பற்றிய நிரல்

அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட
கடைமின் எண்

கடை ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவரின் பெயர்

1	..	என். டபிள்யூ. யுடேனிஸ் சில்வா
2	..	பி. ஜி. சொனேறிஸ் சில்வா
3	..	திருமதி டி. ஏ. றணசிங்க
4	..	டி. வீ. சுகததாச
5	..	பி. எஸ். நாகலிங்கம்
6	..	ஜி. வீ. டேவித் அப்பு
7	..	எம். எம். சாபி
8	..	டி. ஈ. பெரேரா
9	..	வீ. சிதம்பரம்
10	..	ஏ. எச். பீற்றர் சில்வா
11	..	ஈ. பி. டேவிட்
12	..	கே. எல். எம். ஏ. காதர்
13	..	எம். எஸ். டபிள்யூ. டபிள்யூ. பெர்னாந்து
14	..	வீ. நாணயக்கார
15	..	ஈ. பி. அல்பேட்
16	..	எம். டி. நிக்கலஸ் அபுக்காமி
17	..	எம். டி. மிகல் அபுக்காமி
18	..	டி. கே. ஜேமிஸ் அப்பு
19	..	எம். டி. குலத்துங்க
20, 21	..	வீ. பி. முகமது
22	..	ஏ. கே. சாகுல் ஹமிது

பரிசுக்கம் ஏண் 1

பரிசுக்கம் ஏண் 1

அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட
கடையின் எண்

கடை ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவரின் பெயர்

23	.. கே. எஸ். ஏ. பியதாச
24	.. எம். சைமன் பெர்னாந்து
25	.. ஏ. எச். ரி. தர்மதாச
26	.. ஜே. எம். றூபசிங்க
27	.. எஸ். ஏ. கோயா
28	.. ரி. பீ. ஹென்றிக்
29	.. பி. ஜயவர்தன
30	.. எம். சிவகுரு
31	.. எஸ். செல்லையா
32	.. டி. பீ. எஸ். பெரேரா
33	.. ஜே. டொன் விக்ர
34	.. என். அல்பேட் பெரேரா
35	.. எம். ஏ. சிறிசேன
36	.. லீ. ஏ. சார்லிஸ் காமி
37	.. டபிள்யூ. எம். தேவகாமி
38	.. கே. பி. கே. திலகரத்ன
39	.. ஆர். எம். தர்மசேன
40	.. நெசவுத் தொழில் சங்கம்—அநுராதபுரம்
41	.. எம். கே. எச். முகமது
42	.. என். எச். முகமது
43	.. டி. ஈ. சுமித்திரஆராச்சி
44	.. ஏ. எஸ். பெர்னாந்து
45	.. எஸ். ஏ. எம். றசீது
46	.. எஸ். ரி. எம். சில்வா
47	.. பி. ஏ. அகமது
48	.. எம். வில்லியம்சிங்கோ
49	.. எம். நாகூர் பிச்சை
50	.. பீ. ஏ. முகமது
51	.. என். டபிள்யூ. ஏ. மெல்கின் சில்வா
52	.. ஈ. முத்தையா
53	.. ஜி. ஏ. அபயவீர
54	.. டபிள்யூ. என். பீ. சோமபால
55	.. பி. ஜி. லீலாவதி
56	.. எம். ஆர். பீ. மொகிதன்
57	.. கே. பி. பியதாச
58	.. எம். சின்னத்துரை
59	.. பீ. சந்தோசம்
60	.. சின் கோய் அண்
61	.. கே. கதிர்காமு
62	.. கே. கிருஷ்ண
63	.. ஐ. எம். எஸ். குலத்திலக்க
64	.. டி. டபிள்யூ. ஜயவர்தன
65	.. கே. லீலரத்ன
66	.. எஸ். எச். சுந்தரம்
67	.. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன
68	.. ஜி. வீ. பீ. சாமி சில்வா
69	.. கே. வீ. மைக்கல்அப்பு
70	.. எம். கே. முகமது முஸ்தாபா
71	.. டபிள்யூ. எம். புத்ததாச
72	.. எல். மரியதாசன்
73	.. டி. வீ. அப்புகாமி
74	.. எஸ். டபிள்யூ. ஜயவர்தன
75	.. பி. ஹென்றிக்

பிரதான அமைச்சர் 1

பிரதான அமைச்சர் 1

அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட
கடைமீன் எண்

கடை ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவரின் பெயர்

76	.. இலங்கை சீமந்து கூட்டுத்தாபனம்
77,78	.. பி. பி. ஏ. த சில்வா
79	.. உதவி ஆணையாளர், விற்பனை அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா
80	.. ஆர். எஸ். இராமலிங்கம்
81	.. ஈ. ஏ. அப்துல் ஹமீது
82,83	.. எஸ். தலுவத்த
84	.. எம். ஜே. எம். சகாப்
85	.. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. பி. ஆரியதாசு
86	.. பி. எஸ். எம். அப்துல் ஹசன்
87,88	.. ரி. தாமோதரம்பிள்ளை
89	.. எஸ். எம். ராஸீக்
90	.. அப்துல் காதர் சாகுன் ஹமீது
91	.. எஸ். தர்மகுணரத்ன
92	.. மொடேன் றப்பறி ஸ்ரோஸ்
93	.. எம். ஏ. றசக்
94	.. எம். எம். ஏ. மொகிதின் சதக்ரு
95	.. கே. சேனநாயக்க
96	.. எஸ். எம். யசீம்
97	.. டபிள்யூ. கே. திலகசேன
98,99	.. எம். தாசன் பெர்னாந்து
100	.. எம். ஏ. எல். எம். காசீம்
101	.. சி. எச். அப்பாஸ்குட்டி அன் பிரதர்ஸ்
102	.. எஸ். ஜி. சம்ஸன் சில்வா
103, 104	.. ஜே. எம். எஸ். மிராண்டா அன் கோ
105, 106	.. பி. எஸ். செய்யது அபுத்தகீர்
107, 108	.. எம். எம். கே. கச்சி மொகிதின்
109	.. எம். ஏ. சக்கூர் முகமது
110	.. ஹொங் கொங் ஸ்ரோஸ்
111	.. எம். கே. ரி. முகமது காசீம்
112	.. எஸ். சின்னம்மா
113	.. ஆர். ஜி. எஸ். சமரவீர
114	.. ரி. எஸ். குருக்கள்
115, 116	.. ஹச்சி வீ. எஸ். சேகு அப்துல் காதர்
117	.. டி. ஏ. என். கொடகந்த
118	.. ரி. டபிள்யூ. டனியல் சில்வா
119	.. பி. எம். ஏ. பிரேமரத்ன
120	.. டி. எச். அல்விஸ் அபுக்காமி
121	.. கே. கிருஷ்ணபிள்ளை
122	.. எஸ். றந்தெனியா
123	.. எஸ். முத்தையா
124	.. டபிள்யூ. ஆரியசேன
125	.. எச். ரி. பியசேன சக ஆர். பி. சுபசிங்க
126	.. ஏ. வீ. சின்னத்தம்பி
127	.. பி. கனகராசா
128	.. எம். ஏ. எம். சுலத்தான்
129	.. ரி. எச். தனபால
130	.. ஏ. ஏ. தம்பிமுத்து
131	.. ஜி. ஏ. ஜேமிஸ் சிங்கோ
132	.. எஸ். பாலசிங்கம்
133	.. பி. ஜி. வீரரத்ன அன் சன்ஸ்
134	.. என். எஸ். அம்பலம்
135	.. கே. எம். றபியா உம்மா
136	.. ஆர். நமசிவாயம்
137	.. கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம், அநுராதபுரம்
138	.. கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம், அநுராதபுரம்

அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட
கடையின் எண்

கடை, ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவரின் பெயர்

139	.. எம். எல். எம். யூசுப்
140	.. டி. பி. விக்ரமசூரிய
141	.. எஸ். எம். பியதாச
142	.. டி. விஜயசிங்க
143	.. பி. ஏ. பஸ்ரியான்
144	.. டி. எச். சமரசிங்க
145	.. எச். ஏ. த சில்வா
146	.. கே. லீ. அப்துல்லா
147	.. எம். எல். ஏ. சமீம்
148	.. டி. ஏ. றணவீர
161	.. ஜி. ஏ. புஞ்சி சிங்கோ
162	.. ஜி. ஏ. ஆர்லிஸ் சில்வா
163	.. கே. சின்னையா
164	.. எல். வை. ஹென்றிக் சிங்கோ
165	.. ரி. சுப்பிரமணியம்
166	.. ஜி. ஜி. புஞ்சி அப்பு
167	.. ஜி. டபிள்யூ. கருஆராச்சி
168	.. ஈ. எம். நாரமுகமது
169	.. பி. எம். ரஷீது
170	.. ஈ. திரிமாணே
171	.. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. வில்லியம் சிங்கோ
172	.. எம். எம். எஸ். புகாரி
173	.. யூ. அசனாஉம்மா
174	.. ஏ. அகமது
175	.. பி. எஸ். ஏ. கபூர்
176	.. வீ. எஸ். முகிதீன் சதக்கு
177	.. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. சிறிசேனா
178	.. எஸ். எம். ஜுஜுடன்
179	.. யூ. அபுசாலி
180	.. ஈ. சிதம்பரம்பிள்ளை
181	.. கே. ஆறுமுகம்
182	.. பி. டபிள்யூ. பீரிஸ்
183	.. எஸ். எச். எம். மகரூப்
184	.. என். டபிள்யூ. லென்ரி சில்வா
185	.. எம். டி. பியதாச
186	.. கே. பி. டபிள்யூ. பி. இராஜகருணா
187	.. ஜி. வள்ளியம்மா
188	.. ஆர். அசிலின் நோனா
189	.. எம். எம். ஏ. யாகூப்
190	.. எச். டபிள்யூ. சார்லிஸ் அப்புகாமி
191	.. பி. பி. இராஜகருணா
192	.. எஸ். எஸ். சேகு மொகிதீன்
193	.. ஜி. டபிள்யூ. பேபி சிங்கோ

பரிசீலனை அண்மை 1

பரிசீலனை அண்மை 1

5 (அ)—(இ) இலக்க வினாவுக்கான விடையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட கூற்று

ஊர்திச்சாலை இடங்கள் ஒதுக்கப் பெற்றவர்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய வருடாந்த வாடகையையும் அவர்களிடமிருந்து வரவேண்டிய வாடகைப் பாக்கியையும் காட்டும் கூற்று

ஊர்திச் சாலை இடம் ஒதுக்கப் பெற்றவரின் பெயர்	வருடாந்த வாடகை		வரவேண்டிய வாடகைப் பாக்கி	
	ரூ.	ச.	ரூ.	ச.
1. ரி. எஸ். விஜயலிங்கிரம்	220	0	1,100	0
2. பி. ஏ. ஏபிரகாம்	396	0	2,376	0
3. ஈ. அல்பிரட் த சோய்சா	348	0	2,168	0
4. யூநியற்றட் என்ஜினியர்ஸ்	369	0	1,476	0
5. எம். ரியூடர் அல்விஸ்	99	17	297	51
6. கே. எட்வேட் பெரேரா	88	15	264	45
7. ஈ. எம். டி. சார்ல்ஸ்	710	0	4,970	0
8. பி. டி. திசேரா	640	0	4,480	0
9. கே. பி. பிரேமதாச	576	0	2,880	0
10. எல். ஏ. விஜயசேகரா	512	0	3,584	0
11. எஸ். எம். குமார	280	0	560	0
12. எம். எம். சல்காதோ அன் சன்ஸ்	129	30	129	30
13. எஸ். கந்தசாமி	117	54	470	16
14. டி. எஸ். குணசேகரா	513	94	3,598	58
15. ஈ. ஏ. சுமணதாச	66	12	264	48
16. டபிள்யூ. எம். டி. ஹெபேட்	55	10	55	10
17. எம். பி. தயரத்ன	55	10	—	—
18. ஜே. எம். எக்கநாயக்க	55	10	—	—

அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட கடைகள் ஒதுக்கப் பெற்றவர்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய மாதாந்த வாடகையையும் அவர்களிடமிருந்து வரவேண்டிய வாடகைப் பாக்கியையும் காட்டும் கூற்று

அச்சங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட கடையின் எண்	கடை ஒதுக்கப் பெற்றவரின் பெயர்	மாதாந்த வாடகை		1965, ஜூலை இறுதிவரை வாடகைப் பாக்கி	
		ரூ.	ச.	ரூ.	ச.
1 ..	என். டபிள்யூ. யுடேனிஸ் சில்வா ..	68	0	2,244	0
2 ..	பி. ஜி. சொனேறிஸ் சில்வா ..	68	0	408	0
3 ..	திருமதி டி. ஏ. றணசிங்க ..	68	0	884	0
4 ..	டி. வீ. சுகததாச ..	68	0	1,792	0
5 ..	பி. எஸ். நாகலிங்கம் ..	68	0	2,788	0
6 ..	ஜி. வீ. டேவித் அப்பு ..	68	0	476	0
7 ..	எம். எம். சாபி ..	68	0	264	0
8 ..	டி. ஈ. பெரேரா ..	68	0	2,992	0
9 ..	வீ. சிதம்பரம் ..	68	0	2,856	0
10 ..	ஏ. எச். பீற்றர் சில்வா ..	68	0	952	0
11 ..	ஈ. பி. டேவிட் ..	68	0	2,856	0
12 ..	கே. எல். எம். ஏ. காதர் ..	68	0	—	—
13 ..	எம். எஸ். டபிள்யூ. டபிள்யூ. பெர்னாந்து ..	68	0	272	0
14 ..	லி. நாணயக்கார ..	68	0	204	0
15 ..	ஈ. பி. அல்பேட் ..	68	0	2,380	0
16 ..	எம். டி. நிக்கலஸ் அப்புகாமி ..	68	0	136	0
17 ..	எம். டி. மிகல் அப்புகாமி ..	68	0	136	0
18 ..	டி. கே. ஜேமிஸ் அப்பு ..	68	0	136	0
19 ..	எம். டி. குலத்துங்க ..	68	0	2,516	0
20, 21 ..	லி. பி. முகமது ..	136	0	272	0
22 ..	ஏ. கே. சாகுல் ஹமீது ..	68	0	—	—

பரிசீலிக்க ஏண்ட 1

பரிசீலிக்க ஏண்ட 1

அரசாங்கத்தின்
நிறுவப்பட்ட
கடையின்
எண்

கடை ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவரின் பெயர்

மாதாந்த
வாடகை

1965, ஜூலை
இறுதிவரை
வாடகைப்
பாக்கி

ரூ. ச.

ரூ. ச.

23	.. கே. எல். ஏ. பியதாச ..	.. 68 0 ..	1,088 0
24	.. எம். சைமன் பெர்னாந்து ..	.. 68 0 ..	340 0
25	.. ஏ. எச். ரி. தர்மதாச ..	.. 41 0 ..	164 0
26	.. ஜே. எம். ஸ்ரீபதிங்க ..	.. 41 0 ..	123 0
27	.. எஸ். ஏ. கோயா ..	.. 41 0 ..	679 0
28	.. ரி. பி. ஹென்றிக் ..	.. 41 0 ..	902 0
29	.. பி. ஜயவர்தன ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,911 0
30	.. எம். சிவகுரு ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,640 0
31	.. எஸ். செல்லையா ..	.. 41 0 ..	492 0
32	.. டி. பி. எஸ். பெரேரா ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,911 0
33	.. ஜே. டொன் விக்ர ..	.. 41 0 ..	246 0
34	.. என். அல்பேட் பெரேரா ..	.. 41 0 ..	476 0
35	.. எம். ஏ. சிறிசேன ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,476 0
36	.. லீ. ஏ. சார்லிஸ் காமி ..	.. 41 0 ..	779 0
37	.. டபிள்யூ. எம். தேவகாமி ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,640 0
38	.. கே. பி. கே. திலகரத்ன ..	.. 41 0 ..	3,362 0
39	.. ஆர். எம். தர்மசேன ..	.. 68 0 ..	4,080 0
40	.. நெசவுத் தொழில் சங்கம், அ'புரம் ..	.. 68 0 ..	—
41	.. எம். கே. எச். முகமது ..	.. 68 0 ..	340 0
42	.. என். எச். முகமது ..	.. 68 0 ..	272 0
43	.. டி. ஈ. சுமித்திர ஆராச்சி ..	.. 68 0 ..	3,400 0
44	.. ஏ. எஸ். பெர்னாந்து ..	.. 68 0 ..	204 0
45	.. எஸ். ஏ. எம். றசீது ..	.. 68 0 ..	816 0
46	.. எஸ். ரி. எம். சில்வா ..	.. 68 0 ..	136 0
47	.. பி. ஏ. அகமது ..	.. 68 0 ..	1,496 0
48	.. எம். வில்லியம் சிங்கோ ..	.. 68 0 ..	3,740 0
49	.. எம். நாகூர் பிச்சை ..	.. 68 0 ..	204 0
50	.. பி. ஏ. முகமது அன் பிறதர்ஸ் ..	.. 68 0 ..	136 0
51	.. என். டபிள்யூ. ஏ. மெல்கின் சில்வா ..	.. 41 0 ..	246 0
52	.. ஈ.முத்தையா ..	.. 41 0 ..	123 0
53	.. ஜி. ஏ. அபயவீர ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,173 0
54	.. டபிள்யூ. என். பி. சோமபால ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,558 0
55	.. பி. ஜி. லீலாவதி ..	.. 41 0 ..	656 0
56	.. எம். ஆர். பி. மொகிதின் ..	.. 41 0 ..	984 0
57	.. கே. பி. பியதாச ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,378 0
58	.. எம். சின்னத்துரை ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,189 0
59	.. பி. சந்தோசம் ..	.. 41 0 ..	164 0
60	.. சின் கோய் அன் ..	.. 41 0 ..	123 0
61	.. கே. கதிர்காமு ..	.. 41 0 ..	369 0
62	.. கே. கிருஷ்ண ..	.. 41 0 ..	164 0
63	.. ஐ. எம். எஸ். குலத்திலக்க ..	.. 41 0 ..	—
64	.. டி. டபிள்யூ. ஜயவர்தன ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,788 0
65	.. கே. லீலரத்ன ..	.. 41 0 ..	369 0
66	.. எஸ். எம். சுந்தரம் ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,476 0
67	.. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,255 0
68	.. ஜி. வீ. பி. சாமி சில்வா ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,394 0
69	.. கே. லீ. மைல்கல் அப்பு ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,255 0
70	.. எம். கே. முகமது முஸ்தாபா ..	.. 41 0 ..	1,804 0
71	.. டபிள்யூ. எம். புத்ததாச ..	.. 41 0 ..	3,321 0
72	.. எல். மரியதாசன் ..	.. 41 0 ..	943 0
73	.. டி. லீ. அப்புகாமி ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,009 0
74	.. எஸ். டபிள்யூ. ஜயர்வதன ..	.. 41 0 ..	2,706 0

பரிசீலனை அண்மை 1

பரிசீலனை அண்மை 1

அரசாங்கத்தினால்
திருவப்பட்ட
கடையின்
எண்

கடை. ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவரின் பெயர்

மாதாந்த
வாடகை

1965, ஜூலை
இறுதிவரை
வாடகைப்
பாக்கி

			ரூ.	ச.	ரூ.	ச.
75	..	பி. ஹென்றிக் ..	..	41 0	..	2,091 0
76	..	இலங்கை சீமந்து கூட்டுத்தாபனம் ..	..	41 0	..	—
77, 78	..	பி. பி. ஏ. த சில்வா ..	..	136 0	..	5,032 0
79	..	ஆணையாளர் விற்பனை அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா ..	..	68 0	..	—
80	..	ஆர். எஸ். இராமலிங்கம் ..	..	68 0	..	1,156 0
81	..	பி. ஏ. அப்துல் ஹமீது ..	..	68 0	..	2,040 0
82, 83	..	எஸ். தலுவத்த ..	..	136 0	..	10,336 0
84	..	எம். ஜே. எம். சகாப் ..	..	68 0	..	4,556 0
85	..	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. பி. ஆரியதாசு ..	..	68 0	..	3,808 0
86	..	பி. எஸ். எம். அப்துல் ஹசன் ..	..	68 0	..	4,624 0
87, 88	..	பி. தாமோதரம்பிள்ளை ..	..	136 0	..	—
89	..	எஸ். எம். ராவிக் ..	..	68 0	..	204 0
90	..	அப்துல் காதர் சாகுல் ஹமீது ..	..	68 0	..	1,020 0
91	..	எஸ். எம். தர்மகுணரத்தன ..	..	68 0	..	4,488 0
92	..	மொடேன் ரூப்பறி ஸ்ரோஸ் ..	..	68 0	..	4,692 0
93	..	எம். ஏ. றசக் ..	..	68 0	..	408 0
94	..	எம். எம். கே. மொகிதின் சதக்கு ..	..	68 0	..	952 0
95	..	கே. சேனநாயக்க ..	..	68 0	..	680 0
96	..	எஸ். எம். யசீம் ..	..	68 0	..	1,020 0
97	..	டபிள்யூ. கே. திலகசேன ..	..	68 0	..	2,584 0
98, 99	..	எம். ஏ. தாசன் பெர்னாந்து ..	..	136 0	..	—
100	..	எம். எல். எம். காசீம் ..	..	68 0	..	544 0
101	..	ஹீ. எச். அப்பாஸ் குட்டி ..	..	68 0	..	2,108 0
102	..	எல். எச். சாம்ஸன் சில்வா ..	..	68 0	..	544 0
103, 104	..	ஜே. எம். எஸ். மிரான்டா அன் சன்ஸ் ..	..	136 0	..	2,448 0
105, 106	..	பி. எஸ். செய்யது அபுத்தகீர் ..	..	136 0	..	3,264 0
107, 108	..	எம். எம். கே. கச்சி மொகிதின் ..	..	136 0	..	272 0
109	..	எம். ஏ. சக்கூர் ..	..	68 0	..	136 0
110	..	ஹொங் கொங் ஸ்ரோஸ் ..	..	68 0	..	—
111	..	எம். கே. பி. முகமத் காசீம் ..	..	68 0	..	340 0
112	..	எஸ். சின்னம்மா ..	..	68 0	..	—
113	..	ஆர். ஜி. எஸ். சமரவீர ..	..	68 0	..	1,020 0
114	..	பி. எஸ். குருக்கள் ..	..	68 0	..	1,700 0
115, 116	..	ஹச்சி வீ. எஸ். எஸ். ஏ. காதர் ..	..	136 0	..	—
117	..	டீ. ஏ. என். கொடக்கண்ட ..	..	41 0	..	—
118	..	பி. டபிள்யூ. டானியல் சில்வா ..	..	41 0	..	451 0
119	..	பி. எம். ஏ. பிரேமரத்தன ..	..	41 0	..	—
120	..	டீ. எச். அல்விஸ் அபுபகாமி ..	..	41 0	..	164 0
121	..	கே. கிருஷ்ணபிள்ளை ..	..	41 0	..	1,599 0
122	..	எஸ். றந்தெனியா ..	..	41 0	..	123 0
123	..	எஸ். முத்தையா ..	..	41 0	..	2,952 0
124	..	டபிள்யூ. ஆரியசேனா ..	..	41 0	..	2,255 0
125	..	எச். டீ. பியசேன அன் ஆர். பி. சுபசிங்க ..	..	41 0	..	656 0
126	..	ஏ. வீ. சின்னத்தம்பி ..	..	41 0	..	123 0
127	..	பி. கனகராசா ..	..	41 0	..	4,100 0
128	..	எம். ஏ. எம். சுல்தான் ..	..	41 0	..	574 0
129	..	பி. எச். தனபால ..	..	41 0	..	1,927 0
130	..	ஏ. ஏ. தம்பிமுத்து ..	..	41 0	..	246 0
131	..	பி. ஏ. ஜேம்ஸ் சிங்கோ ..	..	41 0	..	82 0
132	..	எஸ். பாலசிங்கம் ..	..	41 0	..	943 0
133	..	பி. ஜி. வீரரத்தன அன் சன்ஸ் ..	..	41 0	..	—
134	..	என். எஸ். அம்பலம் ..	..	41 0	..	—

பரிசீலனைய அங்க 1

பரிசீலனைய அங்க 1

அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிறுவப்பட்ட கடையின் எண்		கடை ஒதுக்கப்பெற்றவரின் பெயர்		மாதாந்த வாடகை		1965, ஜூலை இறுதிவரை வாடகைப் பாக்கி	
				ரூ, ச.		ரூ, ச.	
135	..	கே. எம். ரூபிய உம்மா	..	..	41 0	..	82 0
136	..	ஆர். நமசிவாயம்	..	..	41 0	..	—
137	..	கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம், அ'புரம்	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
138	..	கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம் அ'புரம்..	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
139	..	எம். எல். எம். யூசூப்	..	..	19 0	..	76 0
140	..	டீ. பீ. விக்ரமசூரிய	..	..	19 0	..	361 0
141	..	எஸ். எம். பியதாச	..	..	19 0	..	361 0
142	..	டீ. விஜயசிங்க	..	..	19 0	..	114 0
143	..	பி. ஏ. பஸ்ரியான்	..	..	19 0	..	285 0
144	..	டீ. எச். சமரசிங்க	..	..	19 0	..	247 0
145	..	எச். ஏ. த சில்வா	..	..	19 0	..	—
146	..	கே. வீ. அப்துல்லா	..	..	19 0	..	266 0
147	..	எம். எல். ஏ. சமீம்	..	..	19 0	..	95 0
148	..	டீ. ஏ. றணவீர	..	..	19 0	..	76 0
161	..	ஜி. ஏ. புஞ்சி சிங்கோ	..	..	19 0	..	855 0
162	..	ஜி. ஏ. அர்லிஸ் சில்வா	..	..	19 0	..	209 0
163	..	கே. சின்னையா	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
164	..	எல். வை. ஹென்றிக் சிங்கோ	..	..	19 0	..	57 0
165	..	ரி. சுப்பிரமணியம்	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
166	..	ஜி. ஜி. புஞ்சி அப்பு	..	..	19 0	..	—
167	..	ரி. டபிள்யூ. கனகசூரட்சி	..	..	19 0	..	570 0
168	..	ஈ. எம். நூர் முகமது	..	..	19 0	..	133 0
169	..	பீ. எம். நசீது	..	..	19 0	..	570 0
170	..	ஈ. திரிமாதே	..	..	19 0	..	570 0
171	..	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. வில்லியம் சிங்கோ	..	..	19 0	..	76 0
172	..	எம். எம். எஸ். புகாரி	..	..	19 0	..	532 0
173	..	யூ. அசனா உம்மா	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
174	..	ஏ. அகமது	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
175	..	பீ. எஸ். ஏ. கபூர்	..	..	19 0	..	418 0
176	..	வீ. எஸ். மொகிதின் சதக்கு	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
177	..	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. சிறிசேன	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
178	..	எம். எஸ். யுனதின்	..	..	19 0	..	513 0
179	..	யூ. அபுசாலி	..	..	19 0	..	114 0
180	..	ஈ. சிதம்பரம்பிள்ளை	..	..	19 0	..	57 0
181	..	கே. ஆறுமுகம்	..	..	19 0	..	209 0
182	..	பீ. டபிள்யூ. பீரிஸ்	..	..	19 0	..	228 0
183	..	எஸ். எச். எம். மகராப்	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
184	..	என். டபிள்யூ. லினரி சில்வா	..	..	19 0	..	95 0
185	..	எம். டீ. பியதாச	..	..	19 0	..	190 0
186	..	கே. பி. டபிள்யூ. பீ. இராஜகருண	..	..	19 0	..	494 0
187	..	ஜி. வள்ளியம்மா	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
188	..	ஆர். அசிலின் நோனா	..	..	19 0	..	742 0
189	..	எம். எம். ஏ. யாகூப்	..	..	19 0	..	285 0
190	..	எச். டபிள்யூ. சார்லிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	19 0	..	475 0
191	..	பீ. பி. இராஜகருண	..	..	19 0	..	—
192	..	எஸ். எஸ். சேகு மொகிதின்	..	..	19 0	..	38 0
193	..	ஜி. டபிள்யூ. டேபி சிங்கோ	..	..	19 0	..	38 0

APPENDIX I

Lists referred to in Answer to Question No. 5 (a)

List of persons to whom garage sites, have been alienated in Stage I of the New Town, Anuradhapura

(1)	(2)	(3)
Name of allottee	Lot No.	Date of allocation
1. T. S. Wijewickrema ..	87/5	18.12.58
2. B. A. Abraham ..	87/17-18	18.12.58
3. E. Alfred de Soysa ..	87/18A	22. 3.59
4. United Engineers ..	87/18B	22. 3.61
5. M. Tudor Alwis ..	87/19A	27. 6.62
6. K. Edward Perera ..	87/19B	27. 6.62
7. E. M. D. Charles ..	251A	8.12.58
8. P. D. Tissera ..	334/57-63	18.12.58
9. K. P. Premadasa ..	334/64-70	18.12.58
10. L. A. Wijesekera ..	334/78-84	18.12.58
11. S. M. Kurera ..	334/85-89A	9. 5.59
12. M. M. Salgado & Sons ..	334/89B-91A	14. 2.61
13. S. Kandasamy ..	334/91B-95	1. 3.61
14. D. S. Gunasekera ..	334/96-106	28.11.58
15. E. A. Sumanadasa ..	334/107	16.11.61
16. W. M. D. Herbert ..	334/107A	9. 5.63
17. M. P. Dayaratne ..	334/108	29. 3.62
18. J. M. Ekanayake ..	334/108A	29. 3.62

List of persons to whom Government built shops have been allotted

Govt. built Shop Number	Name of allottee
1 ..	N. W. A. Udenis Silva
2 ..	B. G. Sauneris Silva
3 ..	Mrs. D. A. Ranasinghe
4 ..	D. V. Sugathadasa
5 ..	P. S. Nagalingam
6 ..	G. V. Davith Appu
7 ..	M. M. Saffee
8 ..	D. E. Perera
9 ..	V. Sithamparam
10 ..	A. H. Peter Silva
11 ..	E. P. David
12 ..	K. L. M. A. Cader
13 ..	M. S. W. W. Fernando
14 ..	C. Nanayakkara
15 ..	E. B. Albert
16 ..	M. D. Nicholas Appuhamy
17 ..	M. D. Migel Appuhamy
18 ..	D. K. Jamis Appu
19 ..	M. D. Kulatunga
20 & 21 ..	C. P. Mohamed
22 ..	A. K. Shaul Hameed
23 ..	K. L. A. Piyadasa
24 ..	M. Simon Fernando
25 ..	A. H. T. Dharmadasa
26 ..	J. M. Rupasinghe
27 ..	S. A. Koya
28 ..	T. P. Hendrick
29 ..	B. Jayawardena
30 ..	M. Sivaguru
31 ..	S. Chelliah
32 ..	D. P. S. Perera

පරිශීලකයා අංක 1

පරිශීලකයා අංක 1

Govt. built
Shop Number

Name of allottee

33	..	J. Don Victor
34	..	N. Albert Perera
35	..	M. A. Sirisena
36	..	C. A. Charles Hamy
37	..	W. M. Thewahamy
38	..	K. B. K. Thilakaratne
39	..	R. M. Dharmasena
40	..	Textile Union, Anuradhapura
41	..	M. K. H. Mohamed
42	..	N. H. Mohamed
43	..	D. E. Sumitraarachchi
44	..	A. S. Fernando
45	..	S. A. M. Rasheed
46	..	S. T. M. Silva
47	..	B. A. Ahamed
48	..	M. William Singho
49	..	M. Nagoor Pitchchai
50	..	P. A. Mohamed
51	..	N. W. A. Melgin Silva
52	..	E. Muttiah
53	..	G. A. Abeyweera
54	..	W. N. P. Somapala
55	..	B. G. Leelawathie
56	..	M. R. P. Mohideen
57	..	K. B. Piyadasa
58	..	M. Sinnadurai
59	..	P. Santhosam
60	..	Chin Huai Aun
61	..	K. Kadiragamu
62	..	K. Krishna
63	..	I. M. S. Kulatilake
64	..	D. W. Jayawardena
65	..	K. Leelaratne
66	..	S. H. Sundaram
67	..	R. Jayawardena
68	..	G. V. P. Samy Silva
69	..	K. C. Micheal Appu
70	..	M. K. Mohomed Mustafa
71	..	W. M. Buddhadasa
72	..	L. Mariyadasan
73	..	D. C. Appuhamy
74	..	S. W. Jayawardena
75	..	B. Hendrick
76	..	Ceylon Cement Corporation
77 & 78	..	P. B. A. de Silva
79	..	Assistant Commissioner, Marketing Development
80	..	R. S. Ramalingam
81	..	E. A. Abdul Hameed
82 & 83	..	S. Daluwatte
84	..	M. J. M. Sakaff
85	..	W. A. P. Ariyadasa
86	..	P. S. M. Abdul Hassen
87 & 88	..	T. Thamodarampillai
89	..	S. M. Razik
90	..	Abdul Cader Shaul Hameed
91	..	S. Dharmagunaratne
92	..	Modern Drapery Stores
93	..	M. A. Razak
94	..	M. M. A. Mohideen Sathaku
95	..	K. Senanayake
96	..	S. M. Yaseem
97	..	W. K. Thilakasena
98 & 99	..	M. Dasan Fernando
100	..	M. A. L. M. Cassim
101	..	C. H. Abbascuttu & Bros.
102	..	L. G. Samson Silva
103 & 104	..	J. M. S. Miranda & Co.
105 & 106	..	P. S. Seyed Abutahaheer
107 & 108	..	M. M. K. Kachchi Mohideen
109	..	M. A. Sakoor Mohamed

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

Govt. built
Shop Number

Name of allottee

110	..	Hong Kong Stores
111	..	M. K. T. Mohamed Cassim
112	..	S. Sinnammah
113	..	R. G. S. Samaraweera
114	..	T. S. Kurukkal
115 & 116	..	Hadji V. S. Segu Abdul Cader
117	..	D. A. N. Godakanda
118	..	T. W. Daniel Silva
119	..	P. M. A. Premaratne
120	..	D. H. Alwis Appuhamy
121	..	K. Krishnapillai
122	..	S. Randeniya
123	..	S. Muttiah
124	..	W. Ariyasena
125	..	H. T. Piyasena and R. B. Subasinghe
126	..	A. V. Sinnatamby
127	..	P. Canagarajah
128	..	M. A. M. Sultan
129	..	T. H. Dhanapala
130	..	A. A. Thambimuttu
131	..	G. A. Jamis Singho
132	..	S. Balasingham
133	..	P. G. Weeraratne & Sons
134	..	N. S. Ambalam
135	..	K. M. Rabiya Umma
136	..	R. Namasivayam
137	..	Co-op Union, Anuradhapura
138	..	do.
139	..	M. L. M. Yusoof
140	..	D. P. Wickremasuriya
141	..	S. M. Piyadasa
142	..	D. Wijesinghe
143	..	B. A. Bastiyan
144	..	D. H. Samarasinghe
145	..	H. A. de Silva
146	..	K. C. Abdulla
147	..	M. L. A. Sameen
148	..	D. A. Ranaweera
161	..	G. A. Punchi Singho
162	..	G. A. Arlis Silva
163	..	K. Sinniah
164	..	L. Y. Hendrick Singho
165	..	T. Subramaniam
166	..	G. G. Punchi Appu
167	..	G. W. Kaluarachchi
168	..	E. M. Noor Mohamed
169	..	P. M. Rasheed
170	..	E. Thirimanne
171	..	W. A. William Singho
172	..	M. M. S. Buhary
173	..	U. Asana Umma
174	..	A. Ahamed
175	..	P. S. A. Gaffoor
176	..	V. S. Mohideen Sathaku
177	..	W. A. Sirisena
178	..	S. M. Juaideen
179	..	U. Abusaaly
180	..	E. Sithamparampillai
181	..	K. Arumugam
182	..	P. W. Peiris
183	..	S. H. M. Maharroof
184	..	N. W. Lentz Silva
185	..	M. D. Piyadasa
186	..	K. B. W. P. Rajakaruna
187	..	I. Walliammah
188	..	R. Asilin Nona
189	..	M. M. A. Yacoob
190	..	H. W. Charles Appuhamy
191	..	P. B. Rajakaruna
192	..	S. S. Segu Mohideen
193	..	G. W. Baby Singho

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

Statement referred to in Answer to Question No. 5 (b) and (c)

Statement showing the annual rent payable by each Allottee of a garage site and the arrears due

Name of Allottee		Annual Rent		Arrears due	
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1.	T. S. Wijewickrema	220	0	1,100	0
2.	B. A. Abraham	396	0	2,376	0
3.	E. Alfred de Soyza	348	0	2,168	0
4.	United Engineers	369	0	1,476	0
5.	M. Tudor Alwis	99	17	297	51
6.	K. Edward Perera	88	15	264	45
7.	E. M. D. Charles	710	0	4,970	0
8.	P. D. Tissera	640	0	4,480	0
9.	K. P. Premadasa	576	0	2,880	0
10.	L. A. Wijesekera	512	0	3,584	0
11.	S. M. Kurera	280	0	560	0
12.	M. M. Salgado & Sons	129	30	129	30
13.	S. Kandasamy	117	54	470	16
14.	D. S. Gunasekera	513	94	3,598	58
15.	E. A. Sumanadasa	66	12	264	48
16.	W. M. D. Herbert	55	10	55	10
17.	M. P. Dayaratne	55	10	—	—
18.	J. M. Ekanayake	55	10	—	—

Statement showing the monthly rental payable by the allottees of Government built shops and the arrears due from them

Government Built Shop Number	Name of Allottee		Monthly Rental		Arrears of Rent up to end of July, 1965	
			Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1	..	N. W. A. Udenis Silva	68	0	2,244	0
2	..	B. G. Sauneris Silva	68	0	408	0
3	..	Mrs. D. A. Ranasinghe	68	0	884	0
4	..	D. V. Sugathadasa	68	0	1,792	0
5	..	P. S. Nagalingam	68	0	2,788	0
6	..	G. V. Davith Appu	68	0	476	0
7	..	M. M. Saffee	68	0	264	0
8	..	D. E. Perera	68	0	2,992	0
9	..	V. Sithamparam	68	0	2,856	0
10	..	A. H. Peter Silva	68	0	952	0
11	..	E. P. David	68	0	2,856	0
12	..	K. L. M. A. Cader	68	0	—	—
13	..	M. S. W. W. Fernando	68	0	272	0
14	..	C. Nanayakkara	68	0	204	0
15	..	E. B. Albert	68	0	2,380	0
16	..	M. D. Nicholas Appuhamy	68	0	136	0
17	..	M. D. Migel Appuhamy	68	0	136	0
18	..	D. K. Jamis Appu	68	0	136	0
19	..	M. D. Kulatunga	68	0	2,516	0
20 & 21	..	C. P. Mohomed	136	0	272	0
22	..	A. K. Sahul Hameed	68	0	—	—
23	..	K. L. A. Piyadasa	68	0	1,088	0
24	..	M. Simon Fernando	68	0	340	0
25	..	A. H. T. Dharmadasa	41	0	164	0
26	..	J. M. Rupasinghe	41	0	123	0
27	..	S. A. Koya	41	0	679	0
28	..	T. P. Hendrick	41	0	902	0
29	..	B. Jayawardena	41	0	2,911	0
30	..	M. Sivaguru	41	0	1,640	0
31	..	S. Chelliah	41	0	492	0
32	..	D. P. S. Perera	41	0	2,911	0
33	..	J. Don Victor	41	0	246	0
34	..	N. Albert Perera	41	0	476	0

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

Government
Built Shop
Number

Name of Allottee

Monthly
RentalArrears of
Rent up to
end of
July, 1965

Rs. c.

Rs. c.

35	..	M. A. Sirisena ..	..	41	0	..	1,476	0
36	..	C. A. Charlis Hamy ..	..	41	0	..	779	0
37	..	W. M. Thewahamy ..	..	41	0	..	1,640	0
38	..	K. B. K. Tilakaratne ..	..	41	0	..	3,362	0
39	..	R. M. Dharmasena ..	..	68	0	..	4,080	0
40	..	Textile Union, Anuradhapura ..	..	68	0	..	—	
41	..	M. K. M. Mohamed ..	..	68	0	..	340	0
42	..	N. H. Mohomed ..	..	68	0	..	272	0
43	..	D. E. Sumitraarahchi ..	..	68	0	..	3,400	0
44	..	A. S. Fernando ..	..	68	0	..	204	0
45	..	S. A. M. Rasheed ..	..	68	0	..	816	0
46	..	S. T. M. Silva ..	..	68	0	..	136	0
47	..	B. A. Ahamed ..	..	68	0	..	1,496	0
48	..	M. William Singho ..	..	68	0	..	3,740	0
49	..	M. Nagoor Pitachai ..	..	68	0	..	204	0
50	..	P. A. Mohomed & Bros. ..	..	68	0	..	136	0
51	..	N. W. A. Melgin Silva ..	..	41	0	..	246	0
52	..	E. Muttiah ..	..	41	0	..	123	0
53	..	G. A. Abeyweera ..	..	41	0	..	2,173	0
54	..	N. W. P. Somapala ..	..	41	0	..	1,558	0
55	..	B. G. Leelawathie ..	..	41	0	..	656	0
56	..	M. R. P. Mohideen ..	..	41	0	..	984	0
57	..	K. B. Piyadasa ..	..	41	0	..	2,378	0
58	..	M. Sinnadurai ..	..	41	0	..	1,189	0
59	..	P. Santhosam ..	..	41	0	..	164	0
60	..	Chin Huai Aun ..	..	41	0	..	123	0
61	..	K. Kadiragamu ..	..	41	0	..	369	0
62	..	K. Krishna ..	..	41	0	..	164	0
63	..	I. M. S. Kulatilake ..	..	41	0	..	—	
64	..	D. W. Jayawardena ..	..	41	0	..	2,788	0
65	..	K. Leelaratne ..	..	41	0	..	369	0
66	..	S. M. Sundaram ..	..	41	0	..	1,476	0
67	..	R. Jayawardena ..	..	41	0	..	2,255	0
68	..	G. P. V. Samy Silva ..	..	41	0	..	1,394	0
69	..	K. C. Michel Appu ..	..	41	0	..	2,255	0
70	..	M. K. Mohomed Mustafa ..	..	41	0	..	1,804	0
71	..	W. M. Buddhadasa ..	..	41	0	..	3,321	0
72	..	L. Mariyadasan ..	..	41	0	..	943	0
73	..	D. C. Appuhamy ..	..	41	0	..	2,009	0
74	..	S. W. Jayawardena ..	..	41	0	..	2,706	0
75	..	B. Hendrick ..	..	41	0	..	2,091	0
76	..	Ceylon Cement Corporation ..	..	41	0	..	—	
77 & 78	..	P. B. A. de Silva ..	..	136	0	..	5,032	0
79	..	Commissioner of Marketing Development ..	..	68	0	..	—	
80	..	R. S. Ramalingam ..	..	68	0	..	1,156	0
81	..	T. A. Abdul Hameed ..	..	68	0	..	2,040	0
82 & 83	..	S. Daluwatte ..	..	136	0	..	10,336	0
84	..	M. J. M. Sakaaf. ..	..	68	0	..	4,556	0
85	..	W. A. P. Ariyadasa ..	..	68	0	..	3,808	0

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

Government
Built Shop
Number

Name of Allottee

Monthly
RentalArrears of
Rent up to
end of
July, 1965

Rs. c.

Rs. c.

86	..	P. S. M. Abdul Hassen	..	..	68 0	..	4,624 0
87 & 88	..	T. Thamodarampillai	..	..	136 0	..	—
89	..	S. M. Razik	..	..	68 0	..	240 0
90	..	Abdul Cader Sahul Hameed	..	..	68 0	..	1,020 0
91	..	S. M. Dharmagunaratne	..	..	68 0	..	4,488 0
92	..	Modern Drapery Stores	..	..	68 0	..	4,692 0
93	..	M. A. Razak	..	..	68 0	..	408 0
94	..	M. M. K. Mohideen Sathaku	..	..	68 0	..	952 0
95	..	K. Senanayake	..	..	68 0	..	680 0
96	..	S. M. Yaseem	..	..	68 0	..	1,020 0
97	..	W. K. Thilakasena	..	..	68 0	..	2,584 0
98 & 99	..	M. A. Dasan Fernando	..	..	136 0	..	—
100	..	M. A. L. M. Cassim	..	..	68 0	..	544 0
101	..	C. H. Abbascutty	..	..	68 0	..	2,108 0
102	..	L. G. Samson Silva	..	..	68 0	..	544 0
103 & 104	..	J. M. S. Miranda & Sons	..	..	136 0	..	2,447 0
105 & 106	..	P. S. Seyed Abuthaheer	..	..	136 0	..	3,264 0
107 & 108	..	M. M. K. Kachchi Mohideen	..	..	136 0	..	272 0
109	..	M. A. Sakoon	..	..	68 0	..	136 0
110	..	Hong Kong Stores	..	..	68 0	..	—
111	..	M. K. T. Mohomed Cassim	..	..	68 0	..	340 0
112	..	S. Sinnammah	..	..	68 0	..	—
113	..	R. G. S. Samaraweera	..	..	68 0	..	1,020 0
114	..	T. S. Kurukkal	..	..	68 0	..	1,700 0
115 & 116	..	Hadji V. S. S. A. Cader	..	..	136 0	..	—
117	..	D. A. N. Godakanda	..	..	41 0	..	—
118	..	T. W. Daniel Silva	..	..	41 0	..	451 0
119	..	P. M. A. Premaratne	..	..	41 0	..	—
120	..	D. H. Alwis Appuhamy	..	..	41 0	..	164 0
121	..	K. Krishnapillai	..	..	41 0	..	1,599 0
122	..	S. Randeniya	..	..	41 0	..	123 0
123	..	S. Muttiah	..	..	41 0	..	2,952 0
124	..	W. Ariyasena	..	..	41 0	..	2,255 0
125	..	H. D. Piyasena & R. B. Subasinghe	..	..	41 0	..	656 0
126	..	A. V. Sinnatamby	..	..	41 0	..	123 0
127	..	P. Canagarajah	..	..	41 0	..	4,100 0
128	..	M. A. M. Sultan	..	..	41 0	..	574 0
129	..	T. H. Dhanapala	..	..	41 0	..	1,927 0
130	..	A. A. Thambimuttu	..	..	41 0	..	246 0
131	..	P. A. Jemis Singhe	..	..	41 0	..	82 0

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 1

Government
Built Shop
Number

Name of Allottee

Monthly
RentalArrears of
Rent up to
end of
July, 1965
Rs. c.

Rs. c.

132	..	S. Balasingham	..	..	41	0	..	943	0
133	..	P. G. Weeraratne & Sons	..	..	41	0	..	—	
134	..	R. S. Ambalam	..	..	41	0	..	—	
135	..	K. M. Rabiya Umma	..	..	41	0	..	82	0
136	..	R. Namasivayam	..	..	41	0	..	—	
137	..	Co-op Union, A'pura	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
138	..	do. ..	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
139	..	M. L. M. Yusoof	..	..	19	0	..	76	0
140	..	D. P. Wickramasuriya	..	..	19	0	..	361	0
141	..	S. M. Piyadasa	..	..	19	0	..	361	0
142	..	D. Wijesinghe ..	..	..	19	0	..	114	0
143	..	B. A. Bastiyan	..	..	19	0	..	285	0
144	..	D. H. Samarasinghe	..	..	19	0	..	147	0
145	..	H. A. de Silva	..	..	19	0	..	—	
146	..	K. C. Abdulla	..	..	19	0	..	266	0
147	..	M. L. A. Sameen	..	..	19	0	..	95	0
148	..	D. A. Ranaweera	..	..	19	0	..	76	0
161	..	G. A. Punchi Singho	..	..	19	0	..	855	0
162	..	G. A. Arlis Silva	..	..	19	0	..	209	0
163	..	K. Sinniah ..	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
164	..	L. Y. Hendrick Singho	..	..	19	0	..	57	0
165	..	T. Subramanium	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
166	..	G. G. Punchi Appu	..	..	19	0	..	—	
167	..	T. W. Kaluarchchi	..	..	19	0	..	570	0
168	..	E. M. Noor Mohomed	..	..	19	0	..	133	0
169	..	P. M. Rasheed ..	..	..	19	0	..	570	0
170	..	E. Tirimanno ..	..	..	19	0	..	570	0
171	..	W. A. William Singho	..	..	19	0	..	76	0
172	..	M. M. S. Buhary	..	..	19	0	..	532	0
173	..	U. Asana Umma	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
174	..	A. Ahamed	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
175	..	P. S. A. Gaffoor..	..	..	19	0	..	418	0
176	..	V. S. Mohideen Sathaku	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
177	..	W. A. Sirisena ..	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
178	..	M. S. Junaideen	..	..	19	0	..	513	0
179	..	U. Abusally ..	..	..	19	0	..	114	0
180	..	E. Sithambarampillai	..	..	19	0	..	57	0
181	..	K. Arumugam ..	..	..	19	0	..	209	0
182	..	P. W. Peiris ..	..	..	19	0	..	228	0
183	..	S. H. M. Maharooof	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
184	..	N. W. Lentu Silva	..	..	19	0	..	95	0
185	..	M. D. Piyadasa	..	..	19	0	..	190	0
186	..	K. B. W. P. Rajakaruna	..	..	19	0	..	494	0
187	..	I. Walliammah	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
188	..	R. Asilin Nona	..	..	19	0	..	742	0
189	..	M. M. A. Yacoob	..	..	19	0	..	285	0
190	..	H. W. Charlis Appuhamy	..	..	19	0	..	475	0
191	..	P. B. Rajakaruna	..	..	19	0	..	—	
192	..	S. S. Segu Mohideen	..	..	19	0	..	38	0
193	..	G. W. Baby Singho	..	..	19	0	..	38	0

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

6 වන ප්‍රශ්නයේ (ආ) කොටස සඳහා දෙන ලද පිළිතුරෙහි සඳහන් වන ලේඛනය

පොතානේගම, විජයසුර සහ වන්නිතමමැන්නාව යන ගම්වල පිහිටි රජයේ ඉඩම් අල්ලා ගෙන
පදිංචිව සිටින අයගේ නාම ලේඛනය

ගම : පොතානේගම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

නම	අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය
1. කේ. බී. සමරසිංහ ...	අක්කර 1
2. පී. සී. රණවත ...	අක්කර 1
3. ඩබ්. පොඩ්ඩිංකෝ ...	අක්කර 3
4. ජේ. වස්තුචා ...	අක්කර 1
5. එල්. රණසිංහ ...	අක්කර 1
6. ජේ. කේ. සොපිනෝනා ...	අක්කර 1
7. එස්. ආරියදාස ...	අක්කර 1
8. එස්. මුදියන්සේ ...	අක්කර 1
9. එච්. ඒ. ඇලන්තෝනා ...	අක්කර 1
10. කේ. ඩී. ගුණතිලක ...	අක්කර 2
11. ඩී. ආර්. හින්නි මහත්තයා ...	අක්කර 1
12. එච්. එල්. මිත්‍රපාල ...	අක්කර 1
13. ඩී. ආර්. පෙරේරා ...	අක්කර 1
14. ඒ. බී. පී. අප්පුහාමි ...	අක්කර 1
15. ඒ. එම්. මුදියන්සේ ...	අක්කර 1
16. ඒ. ඒලුගම ...	අක්කර 1
17. එම්. ඒ. පේම්පේ අප්පුහාමි ...	අක්කර 2
18. එම්. පී. අන්දිරිස් ...	අක්කර 1
19. පී. ඩබ්. සෝමදාස ...	අක්කර 1
20. යූ. බී. සමරකෝන් ...	අක්කර 1
21. ටී. එම්. ප්‍රනාන්දු ...	අක්කර 2
22. පී. සයිමන් ...	අක්කර 1
23. පී. කේ. විලියම් ...	අක්කර 1
24. පී. ඒ. හේරත්බණ්ඩා ...	අක්කර 1
25. ඩබ්. කරුණාවතී ...	අක්කර 2
26. එස්. එම්. සිංහිරි අම්මා ...	අක්කර 1
27. ටී. කේ. පිටරසිංකෝ ...	අක්කර 1
28. ටී. එම්. කිරිබණ්ඩා ...	අක්කර 1
29. එම්. ඒ. කිරිබන්ඩා ...	අක්කර 1
30. එච්. ඒ. ඇල්බට් ...	අක්කර 1
31. එච්. ඒ. මැන්දිස් ...	අක්කර 1
32. කේ. කේ. මේරිනෝනා ...	අක්කර 1
33. අයි. ඒ. හැන්ඩ් සිංකෝ ...	අක්කර 1
34. ආර්. එම්. පොඩ් අප්පුහාමි ...	අක්කර 1
35. ආර්. ඒ. පොඩ් සිංකෝ ...	අක්කර 1
36. පී. කේ. එච්. ඩී. පෙරේරා ...	අක්කර 1
37. කේ. බී. අරනෝලිස් සිල්වා ...	අක්කර 1
38. ඒ. එම්. ජයකොඩි ...	අක්කර 1
39. ඩබ්. කේ. ලාවුස් අප්පුහාමි ...	අක්කර 2
40. එම්. පුංචි මැණිකා ...	අක්කර 1
41. ඒ. ඇම්. කිරිමුදියන්සේ ...	අක්කර 2 1/4
42. එම්. ඒ. කිරිබණ්ඩා ...	අක්කර 1
43. එච්. ඒ. සමරනායක ...	අක්කර 1
44. එම්. එච්. සුමනාවතී ...	අක්කර 1
45. එම්. ඩී. පී. ඇසියනෝනා ...	අක්කර 1
46. ඩබ්. ඩබ්. පෙරේරා ...	අක්කර 1
47. ඒ. ඩී. පී. බණ්ඩා ...	අක්කර 1

පරිශීලීය අංක 2

පරිශීලීය අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

48.	කේ. ඒ. ලිලාවතී ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
49.	වයි. පී. සුරවිර ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
50.	ඇස්. ආර්. ඇම්. පොඩිමැණිකා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
51.	ඒ. ඒ. මුදියන්සේ ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	
52.	ඒ. ඇම්. කපි අම්මා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1½	
53.	පී. වෙල්ලසාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 2½	
54.	එස්. බී. රොබෝ සිංඤ්ජ ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
55.	ඩබ්. ඩේවිඩ් ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
56.	ජී. පී. උක්කුටා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
57.	ඩබ්. පී. වන්දුවතී ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
58.	ටී. ඇම්. මංගොනෝනා ...	...	...	අක්කර ¾	
59.	ඇම්. සෝමාවතී සේදර හාමිනේ ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
60.	එස්. ගාමුනෝනා ...	...	...	අක්කර ½	
61.	එච්. ඒ. ජකෝලිස් අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	
62.	කේ. ඇම්. පොඩිමැණිකේ ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
63.	ඇම්. පී. අන්දිරිස් අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	
64.	ඒ. ටී. ටිකිරි මැණිකා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
65.	පී. අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
66.	පී. ඒ. සෙනෙවිරත්න ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
67.	ඩබ්. ඇම්. කරුණාරත්න ...	...	...	අක්කර ½	
68.	ඕ. ඇම්. විජේරත්න බණ්ඩා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
69.	ඒ. ඇම්. පොඩිඅප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
70.	ධනපාල ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
71.	ඇම්. ඒ. ලිලාවතී ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
72.	එම්. කිරිබණ්ඩා ...	...	...	අක්කර ¼	
73.	ප්‍රේමරත්න ...	...	...	අක්කර ¼	
74.	මුණසිංහ ...	...	...	අක්කර ¼	
75.	පී. බී. රණසිංහ ...	...	...	අක්කර ½	
76.	එච්. ඩී. පේමාවතී ...	...	...	අක්කර ½	
77.	ආර්. ඇම්. රත්නායක ...	...	...	අක්කර ¾	
78.	පී. දවිත් සිංඤ්ජ ...	...	...	අක්කර ¾	
79.	ඩී. පී. සයිමන් ...	...	...	අක්කර ¼	
80.	නිමලරත්න ...	...	...	අක්කර ¼	
81.	ටී. ඒ. එඩ්වින් ...	...	...	අක්කර ½	
82.	සුංචි බණ්ඩා ...	...	...	අක්කර ¼	
83.	එම්. ටී. ඩේවිඩ් පෙරේරා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 3 පර්. 20
84.	ඒ. ඇම්. බෙම්පි සිංඤ්ජ ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
85.	ටී. ඇම්. කපිලරත්න ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 2
86.	එම්. උක්කු බණ්ඩා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
87.	ඩබ්. ඇම්. රත්නාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
88.	ටී. බී. ඇල්බින් සිංඤ්ජ ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 3 පර්. 39
89.	එච්. ඒ. ඇස්. සේදිරිස් අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 4	රුඩ් 0 පර්. 27
90.	ටී. බී. කලන්ගෙදර ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 3 පර්. 39
91.	ආර්. රොසලින් නෝනා ...	...	...	අක්කර 3	රුඩ් 3 පර්. 39
92.	ටී. ආර්. පෙරේරා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 3
93.	හුසෙන් කාදර් ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 3
94.	ඒ. දොන් පිරිස් අප්පු ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	රුඩ් 1
95.	ඩබ්. සෝමාවතී ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	
96.	එඩ්වින් සිංඤ්ජ ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	රුඩ් 1
97.	එච්. ඒ. ජයනේරිස් අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 4	රුඩ් 3
98.	එම්. ඒ. ජේමිස් අප්පු ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	රුඩ් 1
99.	ජේ. ඇම්. ජෝන් පෙරේරා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 2
100.	ජේ. ඒ. දොන් මොහොට්ටි අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 1
101.	පී. ඒ. ජේන් නෝනා ජයකොඩි ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	රුඩ් 1
102.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. සුමනාවතී ...	...	...	අක්කර —	රුඩ් 3

පරිශීලකය අංක 2
නම

පරිශීලකය අංක 2
අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

103.	එන්. ජයසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 රූඩ් 1
104.	නෝනා ජයසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර 3 රූඩ් 2
105.	නන්දෝරිස් ජයසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර 2
106.	එම්. පී. පියසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 1
107.	යූ. එල්. තෝමස් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර 2
108.	හෙන්ද්‍රික් සිංඤ්ජෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1
109.	ටී. අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 2
110.	එම්. මැණික්හාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර 1
111.	කේ. ඇලිස්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 2
112.	ආර්. ඇලෝසියස් ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 2
113.	ඒ. ටී. පොඩ් මැණිකා	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 2
114.	ඩී. ඇම්. පියදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 2
115.	පී. කේ. විලියම් සිංඤ්ජෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 රූඩ් — පර්. 20
116.	ආර්. එම්. ප්‍රාචි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 රූඩ් — පර්. 20
117.	සන්ගරත්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1
118.	රාමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 රූඩ් 1
119.	ජී. ආර්. ගුණසේකර	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 3
120.	කේ. ඩී. ගුණතිලක...	...	...	...	අක්කර 2
121.	එච්. ඇම්. මුදියන්සේ	...	...	...	අක්කර 3 රූඩ් 2
122.	ඩී. ඒ. අමරසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1
123.	කේ. ඩී. ලයනල් විජේරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 රූඩ් 2
124.	ඒ. ජෝන් සිංඤ්ජෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1
125.	ටී. හන්තිහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර 2
126.	පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ලීලාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 රූඩ් — පර්. 20
127.	එල්. ජී. ඇනිවිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 රූඩ් — පර්. 20
128.	එම්. පී. කිරිබණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 1
129.	ටී. ඇම්. කිරිබන්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 1
130.	එච්. ඒ. පොඩ් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 2
131.	එච්. ඒ. ගුණේරිස් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 3
132.	පී. ටිකිරි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර — රූඩ් 3
133.	ස්විටින්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1

ගම් : විජයපුර

134.	පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජිනදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
135.	එල්. ආර්. ඩී. උයන්වත්ත	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
136.	කේ. පී. ගුණවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
137.	පී. ඒ. විල්බට්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
138.	පී. ඇලිස්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
139.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. පී. ඩාලිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
140.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. ධර්මසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
141.	ඩී. නෝමන් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
142.	ඒ. ඩී. බී. වඩුගොඩපිටිය	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
143.	කේ. වික්‍රමසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
144.	ඇස්. පී. පියදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
145.	පී. ජී. ගුණපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
146.	ආර්. ඇම්. ගුණරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
147.	ඇල්. ඩබ්ලිව්. රොබෝ සිංඤ්ජෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
148.	ඩී. ඇම්. පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
149.	පී. ඇම්. කේ. බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
150.	පී. ඒ. ඇම්. සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
151.	ඇම්. නිසිමන් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
152.	ඩී. ඩබ්ලිව්. සයිමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
153.	ඒ. ඊ. ඩයස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
154.	බී. සී. අමරකෝන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

155.	පුංචි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
156.	පොඩිමැණිකා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
157.	ජී. ඇල්. ගුණසේකර	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
158.	ටී. ඇම්. විජේසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
159.	ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. එච්. බොනේජු	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
160.	ජේ. පී. පොඩිමහත්මයා	...	...	...	අක්කර	1	පමණ
161.	ඇම්. ඩී. සවුදියස්	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
162.	ඩී. ජේ. පියතිස්ස	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
163.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. වික්‍රමසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
164.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. පී. ජයසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
165.	ජී. සරනේලිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
166.	ටී. ටී. ඇලිස්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
167.	යු. උක්කු අම්මා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
168.	පී. ඩී. ජේන්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
169.	ඇම්. ඒ. ප්‍රේමදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
170.	ඒ. ඩී. ඇඩවින් සිංඤ්ඤා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
171.	එච්. ඒ. වාරලිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
172.	එස්. ඇලිස්නෝනා...	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
173.	සීමන් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
174.	යු. ජී. පුංචි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
175.	ඩී. වර්ණසූරිය	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
176.	ජී. බී. ඇඩවින්	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
177.	කේ. ඇම්. වර්ණකුලසූරිය	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
178.	සී. රත්නසේකර	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
179.	ජී. පී. නෝනිස් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
180.	ජේ. ඩී. හෙන්ද්‍රික් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
181.	ඇස්. ඇම්. සිරිපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර	1	පමණ
182.	එස්. ඒ. සයිමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර	1	පමණ
183.	එච්. ඇලක්හාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
184.	එස්. විපුලසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
185.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. සමරදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
186.	ඩී. ඇම්. දිසානායක	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
187.	පී. ඒ. මරනේලිස්හාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
188.	ඒ. ජී. සුගතදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
189.	පී. සේපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
190.	බී. එල්. ගුණසේකර	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
191.	ජී. බබාහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
192.	එස්. කේ. එල්ප්‍රඩ්	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
193.	ඇම්. ජයවර්ධන	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
194.	ඩබ්. පී. ප්‍රේමරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
195.	ටී. ඇම්. නන්දවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
196.	කේ. එච්. පියසිලි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
197.	එච්. ඇම්. විජේරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
198.	ඩබ්. ප්‍රවන් ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
199.	කේ. ඇම්. වර්ණකුලසූරිය	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
200.	ඇස්. ප්‍රේමදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
201.	ආර්. එල්. විපුලසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
202.	ඇන්. කේ. නන්දිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
203.	ප්‍රාන්සිස් විරරත්න ජයසූරිය	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
204.	පී. ඩී. නෝමිස් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
205.	ඇම්. ඇස්. ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
206.	ඒ. ඩී. කුමාරසේන...	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
207.	එච්. බී. ජෝන් සිංඤ්ඤා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
208.	ඒ. ඇම්. පී. ටිකිරි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
209.	ටී. ඩී. මැලිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර	$\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

210.	එල්. නෝනාහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
211.	ඩී. එල්. අමරතුංග ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
212.	කේ. එම්. බී. රුද්‍රිගු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
213.	ඩැනියෙල් විරතුංග	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
214.	ආර්. ඒ. ආරොන් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
215.	ඩී. එම්. ඩිංගිරි අම්මා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
216.	ඩී. ඩී. පෙරේරා ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
217.	ඇම්. පී. ගුණතිලක	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
218.	ටී. එම්. සෝමාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
219.	ඩී. බාරොන් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
220.	ඩී. ජයපාල ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
221.	එච්. එම්. කමලාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
222.	ඇල්. ආර්. බබානෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
223.	ජේ. එම්. මේරිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
224.	පී. එච්. මිල්ටන් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
225.	එච්. ඒ. කරුණාරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
226.	එම්. විශ්වර සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
227.	ඇල්. ඒ. ඇලිස්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
228.	කේ. ඒ. බාලසූරිය	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
229.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. රිටා ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
230.	එච්. පී. එස්. රූපසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
231.	ආර්. පී. කුසුමාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
232.	ඒ. ඒ. ගිල්බට් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
233.	කේ. ඒ. අරලින්ගම්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
234.	ඒ. ඒ. නන්දසිරි ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
235.	ටී. කුසුමාවතී ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
236.	එච්. පී. සෝමාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
237.	ටී. ඒ. රත්මැණිකා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
238.	ආර්. එම්. රත්මැණිකා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
239.	ටී. ඒ. ලිලාවතී ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
240.	එම්. එම්. ඩිංගිරි අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
241.	එල්. ඒ. පොඩි අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
242.	ටී. සයිමන් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
243.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. විල්සන් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
244.	ඇන්. ඩී. අල්විස් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
245.	පී. ඩී. ජයසේන ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
246.	එච්. බී. නන්දසේස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
247.	ඒ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. දයාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
248.	ජී. ඒ. නැසලින් නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
249.	කේ. එච්. එන්. සමරවිර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
250.	ඩී. ජී. පියදාස ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
251.	කේ. එලියනෝනා...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
252.	එම්. කේ. මැනට් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
253.	ප්‍රේමලතා ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
254.	ආර්. ලෙනෝරා ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
255.	ඇන්. ඒ. සෝමපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
256.	කේ. ටී. වයිනාහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
257.	සෝමපාල ජයවීර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
258.	ආර්. එම්. ආරොන් සිංකෙස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
259.	ඩී. ජේ. අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
260.	ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ඩිංගිරි අම්මා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
261.	එච්. පී. පුංචි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
262.	ඇම්. පී. පියදාස ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
263.	ඩබ්. එම්. සෝමාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ

පරිශීලක අංක 2

පරිශීලක අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

264.	ආර්. එම්. ජේමදස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
265.	ඇම්. ඩී. සී. එම්. මුතුමන්ත්‍රී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
266.	ඇම්. ඒ. සෝමදස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
267.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. බෙබ්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
268.	පී. ඩී. විජේනාථ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
269.	කේ. ඩී. ලියාරිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
270.	කේ. ඒ. වන්දස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
271.	ජී. මිහිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
272.	ඒ. පී. මිනිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
273.	ඩී. එම්. රොබියස් සිංහෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
274.	ටී. පුංචිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
275.	ටී. ජේ. ඒමුහම්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
276.	ඇම්. ජී. ගුණදස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
277.	ඇල්. ඒ. ජෝන් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
278.	පී. ආර්. කරුණාරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
279.	ඇම්. ඩී. නිකොලොස් අප්පු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
280.	ජී. එම්. ඊ. සී. පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
281.	ඇම්. ටී. බාලමුණිකේ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
282.	ඩී. එන්. ජය මහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
283.	බී. සී. දිසානායක	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
284.	ඇම්. ජෝන් සිංහෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
285.	ඒ. ජී. විමලසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
286.	තිස්ස ජයවීර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
287.	සෝමපාල ජයවීර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
288.	සී. එස්. කල්දේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
289.	ඇම්. පී. විජේරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
290.	එච්. එම්. පොඩි අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
291.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. ඇල්බට්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
292.	ජී. පී. පුංචි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
293.	එච්. ඇම්. මුතුබණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
294.	ආර්. සන්දනම්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
295.	එස්. ගනේගොඩ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
296.	ටී. ඩබ්ලිව්. දියන් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
297.	සී. පී. ගුණපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
298.	ජී. පී. කලුබණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
299.	ජේ. පී. ජයසේකර...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
300.	එච්. ඒ. පියසේන පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
301.	එම්. එච්. සිරිල්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
302.	ජේ. පී. පොඩිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
303.	අයි. ඒ. ඩී. දිවින් සිංහෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
304.	එල්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ආරියපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
305.	ජේමා ලෙවිකේ බණ්ඩාර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
306.	පියෝනිස් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
307.	ටී. නෝනිස් සිංහෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
308.	එච්. එම්. විජේරත්න මුණිකා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
309.	ඩී. ආර්. ජයරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
310.	එච්. ඒ. ජේන්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
311.	ජේ. කේ. මාවින් සිංහෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
312.	එච්. දයාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
313.	ජේ. ඒ. සම්පෙල්හාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
314.	ටී. ඒ. කරුණාසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
315.	ඇල්. එච්. පිනදස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ

පරිශීලකයා අංක 2

පරිශීලකයා අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

316.	පී. ඒ. ජේන්තෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
317.	ජස්ටින් කුමාරසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
318.	කේ. ඒ. පියසේන ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
319.	එස්. කේ. ඒ. බර්ට්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
320.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. යෝමරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
321.	ආර්. එම්. ජයවර්ධන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
322.	එච්. එම්. ප්‍රේමවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
323.	බී. ජිනදාස ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
324.	අයි. බී. පියසේන ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
325.	ආර්. කේ. ගුණවර්ධන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
326.	ඇම්. ඒ. රාජන් සිංකෙස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
327.	ඇස්. පෙරුමා ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
328.	බී. ඇලිස් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
329.	ආර්. පී. පිටර් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
330.	කේ. මෙනු ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
331.	ආර්. මුතුමා ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
332.	ඇස්. පී. කරුණාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
333.	කේ. ජී. විජේරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
334.	ජී. ජී. පුංචිතෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
335.	පී. ජී. යයිමන් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
336.	ඩබ්ලිව්. වික්ටර් ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
337.	එච්. ජේන්තෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
338.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. ආරියදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
339.	ජී. ඩී. බබානිස් ...	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
340.	ටී. ඩී. ලයිනිස් අප්පු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
341.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩේවිඩ් ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
342.	ජී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජිනෝරිස් අප්පු	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
343.	ඇස්. ඒ. සිරිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
344.	ආර්. ඒ. පුබසිංහ ...	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
345.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එච්. මාගරට්තෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
346.	ඇස්. ජී. පත්මබන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
347.	ඩී. අප්පුහාමි ...	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
348.	ඇම්. ඩී. ජිනදාස ...	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
349.	ඇම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. දයානන්ද	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
350.	ඇස්. ඇස්. කුලතිලක	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
351.	එච්. ඇම්. සිරිවර්ධන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
352.	ටී. ඒ. මැග්ලින්තෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
353.	ආර්. යෝමවතී ...	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
354.	ඒ. ඇම්. කරුණාවතී මැණිකේ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
355.	ජී. එච්. ඇම්. කුමාරිහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
356.	කේ. ඇම්. කිරිතිපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
357.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. ජයවර්ධන	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
358.	ඇම්. ජයකොඩි ආරච්චි	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
359.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. කරුණාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
360.	ආර්. එම්. ඒබ්‍රහම් සිංකෙස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
361.	කේ. පී. අවුනේරිස් අප්පු	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
362.	එච්. ඒ. ලිලාවතී ...	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
363.	එච්. ඒ. රත්නපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
364.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. පුංචි බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
365.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එච්. ඉන්ද්‍රසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
366.	ඇල්. ඩබ්ලිව්. සිරියාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
367.	එච්. ඩැනියෙල් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
368.	ඒ. එල්. මේරිතෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
369.	බී. ඩී. සිම්යොන් සිංකෙස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JAFFNA.

පරිශීෂ්ටය අංක 2			පරිශීෂ්ටය අංක 2		
නම			අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය		
370.	ජී. එච්. අර්ලිස් අප්පු	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
371.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එස්. පෙරේරා	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
372.	කේ. ඒ. සිද්දින්නාමි	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
373.	ඇස්. ඩී. තෝමස් අප්පුනාමි	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
374.	ඇම්. පී. ජී. රොසලින්තෝනා	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
375.	ටී. එෆ්. සිල්වා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
376.	ඇස්. ඇස්. පුංචි අප්පුනාමි	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
377.	ඇස්. ජී. ප්‍රේමරත්න	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
378.	ඩබ්ලිව්. කේ. රතේනිස්	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
379.	ටී. ඇම්. ධර්මසිරි ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
380.	එච්. එල්. පී. කිරියා	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
381.	එච්. ඇම්. ප්‍රේමවතී	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
382.	කේ. එච්. නන්දවතී	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
383.	ඇම්. ජේන්තෝනා	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
384.	ඩබ්ලිව්. සිරිසේන ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
385.	ඒ. මැන්ඩිස් සිංකෙස්	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
386.	ඇම්. එස්. පෙරේරා	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
387.	ජී. ඩී. පොඩිනාමි ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
388.	ඇම්. ඇල්. ඩින් බණ්ඩා	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
389.	ඩබ්ලිව්. පියදාස ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
390.	ආර්. පැනල් සිංකෙස්	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
391.	ටී. ඩබ්ලිව්. සයිමන් සිංකෙස්	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
392.	ඇම්. ඒ. නිකොලොස් අප්පු	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
393.	කේ. ඒ. සී. පෙරේරා	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
394.	ඒ. පී. ජේන්තෝනා	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
395.	එල්. ධනපාල ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
396.	ආර්. රපියෙල් ...	...	...	අක්කර $1\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
397.	එන්. රණවිර ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
398.	ඩබ්. ඒ. ඇල්බට් ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
399.	ටී. බ්‍රිද්දා ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
400.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ක්‍රිස්ටි ඇන්ටනි	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
401.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ලිලිපේනට්	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
402.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. ලෝරානෝනා	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
403.	පී. ඒ. ඇල්බට් ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
404.	ජී. ඩී. ගුණවතී සේරම්	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
405.	ඒ. ඇම්. සියනේරිස්	...	...	අක්කර $1\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
406.	ඇස්. පී. රත්බණ්ඩා	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
407.	ඩී. ඇන්. ඇල්. ජයවර්ධන	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
408.	ආර්. ඇම්. ජේම්ස් අප්පු	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
409.	බී. කේ. ජේම්ස් ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
410.	ඇම්. ඇම්. ජී. ඒ. මේරි මාග්‍රට්	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
411.	ඇම්. ජී. සයළු ...	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
412.	ඇම්. සෝමරත්න ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
413.	ඇම්. පුංචිතෝනා	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
414.	ආර්. කේ. ගුණතිලක	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
415.	ජී. කේ. ඇලිස්තෝනා	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
416.	කේ. ඩී. පී. මැන්ඩිස්	...	...	අක්කර 1	පමණ
417.	කේ. ඒ. ප්‍රේමවතී ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
418.	කේ. ඩී. පී. ගුණසේන	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
419.	ඒ. පුමනදාස ...	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
420.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩිංගිරි බණ්ඩා	...	...	අක්කර 2	පමණ
421.	ආර්. ඊ. ඇස්. ඉලංගන්තිලක	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$	පමණ
422.	ජෝශප් මිල්ටන් ...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$	පමණ
423.	ඇස්. ඩී. සේනානායක	...	...	අක්කර 3	පමණ

පරිශීලකයා අංක 2

පරිශීලකයා අංක 2

නම

අල්ලාගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

424.	ඒ. ඩී. ජී. සුගතදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
425.	පී. සුමනසිරි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
426.	ආර්. වික්ටර්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
427.	පී. ඩී. ලිලිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
428.	පී. ඩී. බියට්ස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
429.	ඇල්ප්‍රඩ් රණසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
430.	වයලට් විරසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
431.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. සෝමපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
432.	ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. ජයසිලවත්ති මැණිකේ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
433.	එල්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ප්‍රනාන්දු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
434.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. පියසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
435.	පී. බී. ප්‍රේමදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
436.	පී. එම්. වික්ටර්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
437.	ඩබ්ලිව්. සෝමසිරි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
438.	පී. ඩී. ජේම්ස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
439.	ඇල්. ඩී. එමලින් නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
440.	එච්. ඒ. තිලකරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
441.	ජී. ඇඩ්ලින්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
442.	කේ. පී. පිටර්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
443.	ජී. ඩබ්ලිව්. අමරපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
444.	එච්. එම්. විකිට් බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
445.	හෙන්රි ජොන්සන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
446.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එමලින් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
447.	පී. ඒ. ජනෝරිස් අප්පු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
448.	ඒ. ඩබ්ලිව්. විල්සන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
449.	ඇම්. පී. ආරොන් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
450.	එම්. ඒ. විල්සන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
451.	ආර්. බී. බස්නායක	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
452.	ජී. එම්. සයිමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
453.	ඇම්. කිංස්ලි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
454.	සලමන් අමරසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
455.	ඇම්. ඇම්. බෙබිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
456.	ඒ. එම්. මාටින් සිංඤෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
457.	කේ. ඒ. පී. තිලකසිරි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
458.	කේ. ඇල්. ඒ. ධර්මසිරි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
459.	එච්. එස්. විජේතුංගසේකර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
460.	බී. එච්. එල්. රූපසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
461.	ආර්. ඇම්. පොඩ්අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
462.	කේ. සී. ප්‍රනාන්දුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
463.	ඇම්. විජයරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
464.	පී. රොසලින් නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
465.	ඇස්. පී. උදේනිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
466.	ටී. ජී. පොඩ් මහත්තයා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
467.	ඒ. එම්. ප්‍රේමදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
468.	කේ. ජී. ධර්මදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
469.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ප්‍රේමදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
470.	ඒ. බී. පුංචිබණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
471.	ජී. ඩබ්ලිව්. විල්සන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
472.	ඇම්. පී. පියදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
473.	කේ. ඇම්. ලීලාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
474.	කේ. ඒ. කරුණාරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
475.	ඇම්. එච්. ප්‍රේමදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
476.	ප්‍රේමවතී නානායක්කාර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
477.	සේන වික්‍රම පතිරණ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ

පරිශීලකයා අංක 2

පරිශීලකයා අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

478.	ඇම්. සිරිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
479.	අයි. ඒ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඉලේපෙරුම	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
480.	ඊ. බී. මරියනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
481.	චන්ද්‍ර අබේසේකර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
482.	ඇම්. ආර්. පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
483.	ඇල්. මැණික්හාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
484.	ටී. ඒ. සිරිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
485.	කේ. වික්‍රමගේ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
486.	ටී. මු. කපිලරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
487.	ඒ. ඒ. කිරිඳිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
488.	පී. ඒ. ඇස්. ප්‍රේමරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
489.	බී. ඇම්. ටී. පී. සිරිමාන්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
490.	ඇම්. ඩී. පිටර්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
491.	ඩබ්. රුබන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
492.	ඇස්. ඇම්. ටී. සයිමන් අප්පු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
493.	කේ. ටී. ප්‍රේමසිරි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
494.	ඇම්. ඩී. කොන්සලින් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
495.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. ලොකු බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
496.	ඇස්. ඇන්. පබ්ලිස් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
497.	ඩබ්ලිව්. රොසලින්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
498.	ඩී. සූරියආරච්චි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
499.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. ඇම්. පොඩ්මැණිකේ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
500.	පී. ඇඩ්ලින්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
501.	කේ. ඒ. සේනානායක	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
502.	කේ. අන්දිරිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
503.	ටී. පී. සිරිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
504.	ඩබ්ලිව්. බී. ඇස්. ධර්මසූරිය	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
505.	ජේ. ඒ. පිටර් සිංකෙස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
506.	මීලන් වික්‍රමසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
507.	බී. සයිමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
508.	පී. සුචාරිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
509.	කේ. බී. කරෝලිස් සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
510.	කේ. බී. ප්‍රේමවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
511.	ඒ. වාර්ලිස් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
512.	ඇස්. විලියම්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
513.	ටී. ඇම්. අන්දිරිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
514.	පී. ගුණරත්න හිමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
515.	ඇස්. ගුණවීර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
516.	ඇස්. ඒ. ඇස්. මායාදත්තේ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
517.	යූ. කුලවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
518.	යූ. ආර්. සිතා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
519.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. වික්ටර් ද සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
520.	ඇස්. ඇම්. ජයතිලක	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
521.	ආර්. කේ. ඩී. පියසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
522.	බර්ට් දෙල්දුව	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
523.	ඩී. පිටර්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
524.	ඒ. ජේ. සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
525.	හින්නි අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
526.	කේ. ඒ. රත්නපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
527.	ඒ. කුලතුංග	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
528.	කේ. ආර්. ඩී. වාලින්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
529.	ටී. එස්. එච්. විල්සන්	...	...	...	පර්. 30 පමණ
530.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එන්. කේ. විරකෝන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
531.	ඇලඩින් විරසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ

පරිශීලකය අංක 2

පරිශීලකය අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

532.	එච්. ඩී. කිරිනේරිස් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
533.	පී. සිම්යොන් සිංඤෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
534.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඇම්. ඒ. මාරනේ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
535.	එච්. ඒ. පිරිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
536.	කේ. ඒ. ඇල්බට්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
537.	පී. ඩී. සාන්තිලාල්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
538.	කේ. ඩී. මිලිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
539.	ඩබ්ලිව්. මැග්ලින් නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
540.	පී. සී. රාජපක්ෂ	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
541.	බී. සේදිරිස්සාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
542.	පී. සී. පොන්සේකා	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ

෧෧ : තමමැත්තාව

543.	පී. එච්. එලාරිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
544.	ඇම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. විලියම් සිංඤෝ	...	...	...	පර්. 2 පමණ
545.	කේ. එස්. ඒ. ධර්මපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
546.	ආර්. එම්. කරුණාරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
547.	පී. දුලුවන්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
548.	ඇම්. කේ. කරෝලිස් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
549.	ඇම්. පී. ආර්. කරුණාරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
550.	ටී. රාජපක්ෂ	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
551.	එච්. කේ. පබ්ලිස් සිංඤෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $1\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
552.	ජේ. එම්. එල්. කොඩිතුච්ඡකු	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
553.	ආර්. පී. ලිලාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
554.	ඇස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. සෝමපාල	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
555.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. කරුණාදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
556.	ජේ. විලියම් සිංඤෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
557.	යූ. පී. ප්‍රංචිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
558.	චන්ද්‍රස	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
559.	ඇල්. ඒ. කුලරත්න	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
560.	ඇල්. ඒ. රොමනිස් හාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
561.	ඇල්. ඒ. ධර්මසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
562.	කේ. කේ. රොබෝ සිංඤෝ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
563.	කේ. ඩී. විමලසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
564.	එච්. පී. ඇලිස්නෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
565.	ඩබ්ලිව්. පීටර් කැනේසියස්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
566.	ඒ. එම්. විජය බණ්ඩාර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
567.	බී. ඇම්. විල්සන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
568.	පී. ඒ. පියදාස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
569.	එච්. එම්. කරෝලිස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
570.	ටී. එම්. හින් බණ්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ

පරිශීලක අංක 2

පරිශීලක අංක 2

නම

අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණය

571.	අයි. ඩී. ඒ. නිකොලොස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
572.	ඩබ්ලිව්. විල්සන්	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
573.	කේ. එල්. ප්‍රේමසිරි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
574.	ජේ. ඒ. ජේ. රණසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
575.	ජේම්ස්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
576.	පී. එච්. ජේමදස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
577.	අයි. මදුරසිංහ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
578.	ඇම්. පුංචිචන්ඩා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
579.	කේ. ඒ. ඇඩ්වින්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
580.	ටී. සී. ද සිල්වා	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
581.	ටී. ඩී. මිගෙල් සිංඤ්ජ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
582.	ඩී. කේ. එස්. මොහමඩ් අලි	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
583.	ඇස්. පී. යූ. රණසිංහ මිය	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
584.	ඩබ්ලිව්. ජයසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
585.	සෙනරත් බෙන්තර ආරච්චි	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
586.	ඩී. ඒ. විලියම්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
587.	ඩී. ඒ. එස්. විරසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
588.	පී. රත්නපාල	...	...	...	පාරේ රක්ෂිත බිම්
589.	පී. බී. සිමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
590.	ඩබ්ලිව්. එස්. එල්. ජයනේරිස් අප්පුහාමි	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
591.	කේ. ආර්. පී. ගුණසේකර	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
592.	ඩී. පතිරණ	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
593.	ඊ. පතිරණ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
594.	ඒ. එම්. සිරිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
595.	පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. බී. ඇතුලුම	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
596.	පී. බී. සිමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
597.	පී. එම්. එඩ්මන්ඩ් සිංඤ්ජ	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
598.	සල්ගාදුව	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
599.	ඩබ්ලිව් ඩබ්ලිව්. රොස්ලින්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
600.	ජේ. ඒ. සලමන් පෙරේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
601.	ජේ. රුද්‍රිගු	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
602.	බන්දිසේන	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{2}$ පමණ
603.	පී. ඩී. නිසේරා	...	...	...	අක්කර 2 පමණ
604.	මායාදුන්නේ සෝමාවතී	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
605.	එස්. ඒ. පොඩිනෝනා	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
606.	කේ. ඒ. සයිමන්	...	...	...	අක්කර 1 පමණ
607.	ඒ. එම්. ජිනදස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{3}{4}$ පමණ
608.	ඇස්. එම්. ජිනදස	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ
609.	ටී. එච්. එම්. දාවින් සිංඤ්ජ	...	...	...	අක්කර $\frac{1}{4}$ පමණ

அநுபந்தம் II

6 (ஆ) இலக்க வினாவுக்கான விடையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பட்டியல்

அநுராதபுர பாதுகாப்புச் சபையின் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட பொத்தனேகம, விஜேபுர, வன்னிதம்மனேவா ஆகிய இடங்களில் முடிக்குரிய காணிகளில் அனுமதியின்றி வதிபவர்களின் பெயர்கள் அடங்கிய நிரல்

பொத்தனேகம கிராமம்

பெயர்

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்தீரணம்

1. கே. பி. சமரசிங்க	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ ஏக்கர்
2. ஜி. வீ. றனவன	..	..	.. 1 "
3. டபிள்யூ. பொடிசிங்கோ	..	..	.. 3 "
4. ஜே. வஸ்துவா	..	..	.. 1 "
5. எல். றணசிங்க	..	..	.. 1 "
6. ஜே. கே. சோபி நோனா	..	..	.. 1 "
7. எஸ். ஆரியதாச	..	..	.. 1 "
8. எஸ். முடியான்சே	..	..	.. 1 "
9. எச். ஏ. அலன் நோனா	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
10. கே. டி. குணத்திலக்க	..	..	.. 2 "
11. டி. ஆர். கினி மாத்திய	..	..	.. 1 "
12. எச். எல். மித்திரபால	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
13. ரி. ஆர். பெரேரா	..	..	.. 1 "
14. ஏ. டி. பி. அப்புகாமி	..	..	.. 1 "
15. ஏ. எம். முதியான்சே	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
16. ஏ. ஏபிரகாம்	..	..	.. 1 "
17. எம். ஏ. ஜேமிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	.. 2 "
18. எம். ஜி. அன்டிநிஸ்	..	..	.. 1 "
19. ஜி. டபிள்யூ. சோமதாச	..	..	.. 1 "
20. யூ. பி. சமரகோன்	..	..	.. 1 "
21. ரி. எம். பெர்னாந்து	..	..	.. 2 "
22. ஜி. சய்மன்	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
23. பி. கே. வில்லியம்	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
24. பி. ஏ. ஹெரத் பண்டா	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
25. டபிள்யூ. கருணாவதி	..	..	.. 2 "
26. எஸ். எம். டின்சிரி அம்மா	..	..	.. 1 "
27. ரி. கே. பீற்றர் சிங்கோ	..	..	.. 1 "
28. ரி. எம். கிரி பண்டா	..	..	.. 1 "
29. எம். ஏ. கிரி பண்டா	..	..	.. 1 "
30. எச். ஏ. அல்பேட்	..	..	.. 1 "
31. எச். ஏ. மென்டிஸ் சில்வா	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
32. கே. கே. மேரி நோனா	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
33. ஐ. ஏ. கண்டி சிங்கோ	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
34. ஆர். எம். பொடிஅப்புகாமி	..	..	.. 1 "
35. ஆர். ஏ. பொடி சிங்கோ	..	..	.. 1 "
36. ஜே. கே. எம். ஜி. பெரேரா	..	..	.. 1 "
37. கே. பி. அர்நோலிஸ் சில்வா	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
38. டி. எம். ஜயக்கொடி	..	..	.. 1 "
39. டபிள்யூ. கே. லாவுஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	.. 2 "
40. எம். புஞ்சி மெனிக்க	..	..	.. 1 "
41. ஏ. எம். கிறி முதியான்சே	..	..	.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
42. எம். எல். கிரி பண்டா	..	..	.. 1 "
43. எம். எல். சமரநாயக்க	..	..	.. 1 "
44. எம். எம். சுமனாவதி	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
45. எம். ஜி. பி. அலிஸ் நோனா	..	..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
46. டபிள்யூ. டபிள்யூ. பெரேரா	..	..	.. 1 "
47. ஏ. டி. பி. பண்டா	..	..	.. 1 "
48. கே. ஏ. லீலாவதி	..	..	.. 1 "

பரிசுதய அன 2

பரிசுதய அன 2

பெயர்

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்திரணம்

49.	வை. ஜீ. சுறவீர	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
50.	எஸ். ஆர். எம். பொடிமெனிக்க	..	..	1 ,,
51.	ஏ. ஏ. முடியான்ஸ்	..	..	2 ,,
52.	ஏ. எம். கவம்மா	..	..	1½ ,,
53.	பீ. வெல்லசாமி	..	..	2½ ,,
54.	எஸ். பி. ரோபொ சிங்கோ	..	..	1 ,,
55.	டபிள்யூ. டேவிட்	..	..	1 ,,
56.	ஜீ. ஜீ. உக்குவ	..	..	1 ,,
57.	டபிள்யூ. பீ. சந்திரவதி	..	..	1 ,,
58.	ஈ. ஏ. மகோ நோனா	..	..	¾ ,,
59.	எம். சோமாவதி செடறஹாமினே	..	..	1 ,,
60.	எஸ். கபோ நோனா	..	..	½ ,,
61.	எச். ஏ. யக்கோலிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	2 ,,
62.	கே. எம். பொடிமெனிக்கா	..	..	1 ,,
63.	எம். ஜீ. அன்டிநிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	2 ,,
64.	ஏ. ரி. ரிக்கிரி மெனிக்கா	..	..	1 ,,
65.	பீ. அப்புகாமி	..	..	1 ,,
66.	பீ. ஏ. ஹெரத் காமி	..	..	1 ,,
67.	டபிள்யூ. எம். கருணரத்ன	..	..	½ ,,
68.	ஒ. எம். விஜயரத்ன பண்டா	..	..	1 ,,
69.	ஏ. எம். பொடிஅப்புகாமி	..	..	1 ,,
70.	தனபால	..	..	½ ,,
71.	எம். ஏ. லீலாவதி	..	..	1 ,,
72.	எம். கிரி பண்டா	..	..	¼ ,,
73.	பிரேமரத்ன	..	..	¼ ,,
74.	முன்சிங்க	..	..	¼ ,,
75.	பீ. பி. ரணசிங்க	..	..	½ ,,
76.	எச். டி. பிரேமாவதி	..	..	½ ,,
77.	ஆர். எம். ரத்னாயக்க	..	..	¾ ,,
78.	பீ. டேவித் சிங்கோ	..	..	¾ ,,
79.	டி. பீ. சைமன்	..	..	¼ ,,
80.	திலகரத்ன	..	..	¼ ,,
81.	ரி. ஏ. எட்வின்	..	..	¼ ,,
82.	புஞ்சி பண்டா	..	..	¼ ,,
83.	எம். வீ. டேவிட் பெரேரா	..	..	1 ஏக். 3 றாட் 20 பேச்.
84.	ஏ. எம். பெம்பி சிங்கோ	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
85.	ரி. எம். கபிலரத்ன	..	..	1 ஏக். 2 றாட்
86.	எம். உக்கு பண்டா	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
87.	டபிள்யூ. எம். றன்காமி	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
88.	வீ. பீ. அல்பின் சிங்கோ	..	..	1 ஏக். 3 றாட் 39 பேச்.
89.	எச். ஏ. எஸ். செடிநிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	4 ஏக். 27 பேச்.
90.	ரீ. பி. ரலன்கெதர	..	..	1 ஏக். 3 றாட் 39 பேச்.
91.	ஆர். ரெசலின் நோனா	..	..	3 ஏக். 3 றாட் 39 பேச்.
92.	ரீ. ஆர். பெரேரா	..	..	1 ஏக். 3 றாட்
93.	உசன் காதர்	..	..	1 ஏக். 3 றாட்
94.	ஏ. டொன் பீறிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	2 ஏக். 1 றாட்
95.	டபிள்யூ. சோமாவதி	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
96.	எட்வின் சிங்கோ	..	..	2 ஏக். 1 றாட்
97.	எம். ஏ. ஜயநேறிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	4 ஏக். 3 றாட்
98.	எம். ஏ. ஜெமிஸ் அப்பு	..	..	2 ஏக். 1 றாட்
99.	ஜே. எம். ஜோன் பெரேரா	..	..	1 ஏக். 1 றாட்
100.	ஜே. ஏ. டொன் மொகொட்டி அப்புகாமி	..	..	1 ஏக். 1 றாட்
101.	பீ. ஏ. ஜேன் நோனா ஜயக்கொடி	..	..	1 ஏக். 1 றாட்
102.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. சுனாவதி	..	..	3 றாட்
103.	என். ஜயசிங்க	..	..	1 ஏக். 1 றாட்

பரிசுக்கூலம் ஏண் 2

பெயர்

பரிசுக்கூலம் ஏண் 2

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்திரணம்

104.	நோனா ஜயசிங்க	..	..	3 ஏக். 2 றூட்
105.	நன்டோறில் ஜயசிங்க	..	..	2 ஏக்கர்
106.	எம். பீ. பியசேன	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
107.	யூ. எல். தோமஸ் பெரேரா	..	..	2 ஏக்கர்
108.	ஹென்றிக் சிங்கோ	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
109.	பீ. அப்புகாமி	..	..	2 றூட்
110.	எம். மெனிக்காமி	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
111.	கே. அலிஸ் நோனா	..	..	3 றூட்
112.	ஆர். அலோசியஸ் பெர்னாந்து	..	..	2 றூட்
113.	ஏ. ரி. பொடிமெனிக்கா	..	..	2 றூட்
114.	உ. எம். பியதாச	..	..	2 றூட்
115.	பீ. கே. வில்லியம் சிங்கோ	..	..	1 ஏக். 0 றூட் 20 பேச்.
116.	ஆர். எம். புஞ்சி பண்டா	..	..	1 ஏக். 0 றூட் 20 பேச்.
117.	சங்கரன்	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
118.	இராமன்	..	..	1 ஏக். 1 றூட்
119.	பீ. ஆர். குணசேகர	..	..	3 றூட்
120.	கே. உ. குணத்திலக்க	..	..	2 ஏக்கர்
121.	எச். எம். முதியான்சே	..	..	3 ஏக். 2 றூட்
122.	உ. ஏ. அமரசிங்க	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
123.	கே. உ. லயனல் விஜயரத்ன	..	..	2 ஏக். 2 றூட்
124.	ஏ. ஜோன் சிங்கோ	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்
125.	ரி. கின்னிகாமி	..	..	2 ஏக்கர்
126.	பீ. டபிள்யூ. லீலாவதி	..	..	1 ஏக். 0 றூட் 20 பேச்.
127.	எல். ஜி. பன்னிஸ்	..	..	1 ஏக். 0 றூட் 20 பேச்.
128.	எம். பீ. கிரி பண்டா	..	..	1 றூட்
129.	ரி. எம். கிரி பண்டா	..	..	1 றூட்
130.	எச். ஏ. பொடி அப்புகாமி	..	..	2 றூட்
131.	எம். உ. குணேறில் அப்புகாமி	..	..	3 றூட்
132.	பீ. ரிக்கி பண்டா	..	..	3 றூட்
133.	ஸ்ரீவன்	..	..	1 ஏக்கர்

விஜேபுர

134.	ஜி. டபிள்யூ. ஜினதாச	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ ஏக்கர்
135.	எல். ஆர். பி. உயன்வத்த	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
136.	கே. பீ. குணவதி	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
137.	பீ. ஏ. வில்பேட்	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
138.	பீ. அலிஸ் நோனா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
139.	டபிள்யூ. எம். பீ. பாலி நோனா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
140.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. தர்மசேன	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
141.	உ. நோபேட் சில்வா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
142.	ஏ. வீ. பீ. வடுகொடப்பிற்றிய	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
143.	கே. விக்ரமசிங்க	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
144.	எஸ். பீ. பியதாச	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
145.	பீ. ஜி. குணபால	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
146.	ஆர். எம். குணரெத்ன	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய $\frac{1}{4}$ ஏக்கர்
147.	எல். டபிள்யூ. ரோபொ சிங்கோ	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
148.	பி. எம். பெரேரா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
149.	ரி. எம். கே. பண்டா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
150.	பீ. ஏ. எம். சில்வா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
151.	எம். நியூமன் சில்வா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
152.	உ. டபிள்யூ. சைமன்	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
153.	ஏ. ஈ. டயஸ்	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
154.	பி. வீ. அமரக்கோன்	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
155.	புஞ்சிபண்டா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
156.	பொடிமெனிக்கா	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

පරිච්ඡේද අංක 2

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

செய்தல்

வதியும் காணியன் விஸ்தீரணம்

157.	பீ. எல். குணசேகர
------	------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

பெரியம் அம் 2

பெயர்

பெரியம் அம் 2

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்திரணம்

210.	எல். நோனாகாமி	..	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய $\frac{1}{4}$ ஏக்கர்
211.	டீ. எல். அமரதுங்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
212.	கே. எம். டபிள்யூ. நெட்டிசே	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
213.	டாலியல் வீரசிங்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
214.	ஆர். ஏ. ஆறன் அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
215.	டீ. எம். டிங்கிரி அம்மா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
216.	ஈ. லீ. பெரேரா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
217.	எம். பீ. குணத்திலக்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
218.	டீ. எம். சோமாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
219.	பி. பரன் சில்வா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
220.	ஜி. ஜயபால	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
221.	எச். எம். கமலாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
222.	எஸ். ஆர். பப நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
223.	ஜே. எம். மேரி நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
224.	பீ. எச். மில்லன் சில்வா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
225.	எச். ஏ. கருணரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
226.	எம். ரியூட் சில்வா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
227.	என். ஏ. அலிஸ் நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
228.	கே. ஏ. பாலசூரிய	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
229.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. நீற்றா பெர்னாந்து	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
230.	எச். பீ. எஸ். றாபசிங்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
231.	ஆர். பீ. குசுமாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
232.	ஏ. ஏ. கில்பேற்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
233.	கே. ஏ. ஆலிங்கம்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
234.	ஈ. ஏ. நந்தசீலி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
235.	டீ. குசுமாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
236.	எச். பீ. சோமாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
237.	டீ. ஏ. றம்மெனிக்கா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
238.	ஆர். எம். றம்மெனிக்கா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
239.	டீ. ஏ. லீலாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
240.	எம். எம். டிங்கிரி அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
241.	எல். ஜி. பொடி அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
242.	டீ. சைமன்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
243.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. வில்சன் பெரேரா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
244.	என். டீ. அல்விஸ்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
245.	பீ. டீ. ஜயசேன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
246.	எச். பீ. நன்டியஸ்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
247.	ஏ. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. தயாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
248.	ஜி. ஏ. நல்லின் நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
249.	கே. எச். என். சமரவீர	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
250.	டீ. ஜி. பியசேன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
251.	கே. எலிசா நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
252.	எம். கே. மனற்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
253.	பிரேமலத்தா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
254.	ஆர். லயனல் லெனோரு	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
255.	என். ஏ. சோமபால	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
256.	கே. டீ. சைனாகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
257.	சோமபால ஜயவீர	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
258.	ஆர். எம். ஆரன் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
259.	டீ. ஜே. அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
260.	டபிள்யூ. பீ. டிங்கிரி அம்மா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
261.	எச். ஜி. புஞ்சிபண்டா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
262.	எம். பீ. பியதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
263.	டபிள்யூ. எம். சோமாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
264.	ஆர். எம். பிரேமதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
265.	எம். டீ. லீ. எம். முத்துத்தி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

பரிசுதலம் அம் 2

பரிசுதலம் அம் 2

பெயர்

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்திரணம்

266.	எம். ஏ. சோமபால	..	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய	$\frac{1}{4}$	ஏக்கர்
267.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. பேபி நோனா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
268.	பீ. டி. விஜேநாத	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
269.	கே. டி. வியாழிஸ்	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
270.	கே. ஏ. சந்திரதாச	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
271.	மிஸிநோனா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
272.	ஏ. ஜி. மினிநோனா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
273.	டி. எம். ரோபாயஸ் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
274.	புஞ்சிநோனா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
275.	வீ. ஜே. ஏபிரகாம்	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
276.	எம். ஜி. குணதாச	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
277.	எல். ஏ. ஜோன் பெரேரா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
278.	பீ. ஆர். கருணரத்ன	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
279.	எம். டி. நிகொலஸ் அப்பு	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
280.	ஜி. எம். ஈ. லீ. பெரேரா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
281.	எம். வீ. பாலமெனிக்கா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
282.	டி. என். ஜயமகா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
283.	டி. லீ. திசநாயக்க	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
284.	எம். ஜோன் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
285.	ஏ. ஜி. விமலசேன	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
286.	திஸ் ஜயவீர	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
287.	சோமபால ஜயவீர	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
288.	லீ. எஸ். கல்தேர	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
289.	எம். பீ. ஜயரத்ன	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
290.	எச். எம். பொடி அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
291.	டபிள்யூ. டி. வில்பேட்	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
292.	ஜி. பீ. புஞ்சி பண்டா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
293.	எச். எம். முத்து பண்டா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
294.	ஆர். சந்தானம்	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
295.	எஸ். கனேகொட	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
296.	ரி. டபிள்யூ. தியன் சில்வா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
297.	லீ. பீ. குணபால	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
298.	ஜி. ஜி. கருபண்டா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
299.	ஜே. பீ. ஜயசேகர	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
300.	எச். ஏ. பியசேன பெரேரா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
301.	எம். எச். சிறில்	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
302.	ஜே. ரி. பொடிநோனா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
303.	ஐ. ஏ. டி. டேவித் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
304.	எல். டபிள்யூ. ஆரியபால	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
305.	பிடுமா லிக்கே பண்டார	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
306.	பீ. ஜியோனிஸ் பெரேரா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
307.	ரி. நோமிஸ் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
308.	எச். எம். விஜயரத்ன மெனிக்கா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
309.	பி. ஆர். ஜயரத்ன	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
310.	எச். ஏ. ஜேன் நோனா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
311.	ஜே. கே. மாட்டின் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
312.	எச். தயாவதி	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
313.	ஜே. ஏ. சமியல் காமி	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
314.	ரி. ஏ. கருணசேன	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
315.	எல். எச். ஜினதாச	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
316.	ஜி. ஏ. ஜேன் நோனா	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
317.	யஸ்ரின் குமாரசிங்க	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
318.	கே. ஏ. பியசேன	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
319.	எஸ். கே. ஏ. ஹெபேட்	..	..	..	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"

பரிசுதியை ஏன 2

பரிசுதியை ஏன 2

பெயர்

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்திரணம்

320.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. சோமரத்தன	..	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய $\frac{1}{4}$	எக்கர்
321.	ஆர். எம். ஜயவர்தன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
322.	எச். எம். பிரேமாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
323.	பி. கினதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
324.	ஐ. ஜி. பியசேன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
325.	ஆர். கே. குணவர்தன	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
326.	எம். ஏ. ராஜன் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
327.	எஸ். பெருமாள்	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
328.	பி. அலிஸ் ..	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
329.	ஆர். பி. பீற்றர்	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
330.	கே. மெனா	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
331.	ஆர். முத்துவ	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
332.	எஸ். ஜி. கருணாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
333.	கே. ஜி. விஜயரத்தன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
334.	ஜி. ஜி. புஞ்சி நோனா	..	..	..	1	"
335.	பி. பி. சைமன்	..	..	..	1	"
336.	டபிள்யூ. விக்ர பெர்னாந்து	..	..	..	1	"
337.	எச். ஏ. ஜேன் நோனா	..	..	..	2	"
338.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. ஆரியதாச	..	..	..	2	"
339.	ஜி. பி. பபனிஸ்	..	..	..	2	"
340.	ஈ. பி. லயனிஸ் அப்பு	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
341.	டபிள்யூ. டேவிட் பெர்னாந்து	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
342.	டபிள்யூ. பிளேறிஸ் அப்பு	..	..	..	2	"
343.	எஸ். ஏ. சிறிசேன	..	..	..	1	"
344.	ஆர். ஏ. சுபசிங்க	..	..	..	1	"
345.	டபிள்யூ. எச். மகிரட் நோனா	..	..	..	2	"
346.	எஸ். ஜி. பத்மபண்டி	..	..	..	2	"
347.	டபிள்யூ. அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	2	"
348.	எம். டி. ஜினதாச	..	..	..	1	"
349.	என். டபிள்யூ. ஏ. தயானந்த	..	..	..	2	"
350.	எஸ். எஸ். எஸ். குலத்திலக்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
351.	எச். எம். சிறிவர்தன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
352.	ஈ. ஏ. மகலின் நோனா	..	..	..	1	"
353.	ஆர். சோமாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
354.	ஏ. எம். கருணாவதி மெலிக்கே	..	..	..	1	"
355.	பி. எசு. எம். முமுகாமி	..	..	..	2	"
356.	கே. எம். கீர்த்திபால்	..	..	..	2	"
357.	டபிள்யூ. எம். ஜயவர்த்தன	..	..	..	2	"
358.	எம். ஜயக்கொடி ஆராச்சி	..	..	..	2	"
359.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. கருணாவதி	..	..	..	2	"
360.	ஆர். ஏ. ஏபிரகாம் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	2	"
361.	கே. ஜி. அவ்நேரிஸ் அப்பு	..	..	..	1	"
362.	எச். ஏ. லீலவதி	..	..	..	1	"
363.	எச். ஏ. இரத்தனபால்	..	..	..	1	"
364.	டபிள்யூ. எம். புஞ்சிபண்டா	..	..	..	1	"
365.	டபிள்யூ. எச். இந்திரசேன	..	..	..	1	"
366.	எஸ். டபிள்யூ. சிறியவதி	..	..	..	2	"
367.	எச். டனியல் சில்வா	..	..	..	1	"
368.	ஏ. எஸ். மேரி நோனா	..	..	..	1	"
369.	பி. டி. சைமன் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	1	"
370.	ஜி. எச். அரலிஸ் அப்பு	..	..	..	1	"
371.	டபிள்யூ. எஸ். பெரோரா	..	..	..	1	"
372.	கே. ஏ. சிடிலின் காமி	..	..	..	1	"
373.	எஸ். டி. தோமஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	1	"
374.	எம். பி. ஜி. ரெசலின் நோனா	..	..	..	2	"
375.	ரி. எப். சில்வா	..	..	..	1	"
376.	எஸ். எஸ். புஞ்சி அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	1	"

பெயர்

பெயர்

வதையும் காணியின் விஸ்தரணம்

பெயர்	பெயர்	வதையும் காணியின் விஸ்தரணம்
377. எஸ். ஜி. பிரேமரத்ன	எறக்குறைய	1
378. டபிள்யூ. கே. றதேனீஸ்	"	1
379. டி. எம். தர்மசிநி	"	2
380. எச். எஸ். பி. கிரியா	"	1
381. எச். எம். பிரேமாவதி	"	2
382. கே. எச். நந்தாவதி	"	2
383. எம். பி. ஜேன் நோனா	"	1
384. டபிள்யூ. சிறிசேன	"	2
385. ஏ. மென்டிஸ் சிங்கோ	"	1
386. எம். எஸ். பெரேரா	"	1
387. பி. டி. பொடிகாமி	"	2
388. எம். எஸ். ஹீன்பண்டா	"	1
389. டபிள்யூ. பியதாச	"	2
390. ஆர். பி. பனல் சிங்கோ	"	2
391. வீ. டபிள்யூ. சைமன் சிங்கோ	"	1
392. எம். ஏ. நீக்கலஸ் அப்பு	"	1
393. கே. ஏ. பி. பெரேரா	"	1
394. ஏ. பி. ஜேன் நோனா	"	2
395. எல். தனபால	"	1
396. ஆர். ருபியல்	"	11
397. என். றனவீர	"	2
398. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. அல்பேட்	"	2
399. டி. பிலிந்தா	"	1
400. டபிள்யூ. கிறிஸ்ரி அந்தோனி	"	1
401. டபிள்யூ. லில்லி ஜனற்	"	1
402. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. லோறா நோனா	"	1
403. பி. ஏ. அல்பேட் பெர்னாந்து	"	2
404. ஜி. ஜி. குணவதி சேரம்	"	2
405. ஏ. எம். சியநேறிஸ்	"	11
406. எஸ். பி. றம் பண்டா	"	2
407. டி. என். எல். ஜயவர்தனா	"	1
408. ஆர். என். ஜேமிஸ் அப்பு	"	2
409. பி. கே. ஜேமிஸ்	"	2
410. ஆர். எம். பி. ஏ. மேரி மர்கிரட்	"	2
411. எம். ஜி. செயலு	"	1
412. எம். சோமரத்ன	"	2
413. எம். புஞ்சி நோனா	"	2
414. ஆர். கே. குணத்திலக்க	"	2
415. ஜி. கே. அலிஸ் நோனா	"	1
416. கே. டி. பி. மென்டிஸ்	"	1
417. கே. ஏ. பிரேமாவதி	"	2
418. கே. டி. பி. குணசேன	"	1
419. ஏ. சுமுணதாச	"	2
420. டபிள்யூ. டின்கிரி பண்டா	"	2
421. ஆர். ஈ. எஸ். இலங்கத்திலக்க	"	1
422. யோசெப் மிலரன்	"	1
423. எஸ். டி. செனநாயக்க	"	3
424. ஏ. டி. ஜி. சுகததாச	"	2
425. பி. சுமனசிநி	"	1
426. ஆர். விக்ரம்	"	1
427. பி. டி. லில்லி நோனா	"	1
428. பி. பி. பியற்றிஸ்	"	1
429. அல்பிரட் றணசிங்க	"	3
430. வைலற் வீரசிங்க	"	1
431. டபிள்யூ. டி. சோமபால	"	1
432. டபிள்யூ. பி. ஜயசிலாவதி மெனக்கே	"	1

பெரியகல் ஈன 2

பெரியகல் ஈன 2

பெயர்

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்திரணம்

433.	எல். டபிள்யூ. பெர்னாந்து	..	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய $\frac{1}{4}$	வக்கர்
434.	டபிள்யூ. எம். பியசேன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
435.	பீ. பி. பிரேமதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
436.	பீ. ஈ. எம். விக்ரம்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
437.	டபிள்யூ. சோமசிநி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
438.	பீ. டி. ஜேமிஸ்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
439.	எல். டி. எமலின் நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
440.	எச். ஏ. திலகரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
441.	பீ. எட்லின்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
442.	கே. பீ. பீற்றர்	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..
443.	ஜி. டபிள்யூ. அமரபால	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
444.	எச். எம். ரிக்கிரி பண்டா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
445.	ஹென்றி ஜோன்சன்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
446.	டபிள்யூ. எமலின் பெரேரா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
447.	ஜி. ஏ. ஜெனோநிஸ் அம்புகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
448.	ஏ. டபிள்யூ. வில்சன்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
449.	எம். டபிள்யூ. ஆறன் சில்வா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
450.	எச். ஏ. வின்சன்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
451.	ஆர். பீ. பசநாயக்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
452.	ஜி. எம். சைமன்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
453.	எம். கிங்ஸ்லி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
454.	சொலமன் அமரசிங்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
455.	எம். எம். பேபி நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
456.	ஏ. எம். மாட்டின் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
457.	கே. ஏ. திலக்கசிநி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
458.	கே. எல். ஏ. தர்மசிநி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
459.	எச். எஸ். விஜயகுணசேகர	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
460.	டி. எச். எல். றூபசிங்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
461.	ஆர். எம். பொடி அம்புகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
462.	கே. பீ. பிரான்சிநாகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
463.	எம். விஜயரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
464.	பீ. ரெசலின் நோனா	..	..	..	1	..
465.	எஸ். பீ. உடனிஸ்	..	..	..	1	..
466.	ஈ. பீ. பொடிமாத்திய	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
467.	ஏ. எம். பிரேமதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
468.	கே. ஜி. தர்மதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
469.	டபிள்யூ. பிரேமதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
470.	ஐ. பி. புஞ்சி பண்டா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
471.	ஜி. டபிள்யூ. வில்சன்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
472.	எம். ஜி. பியதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
473.	கே. எம். லீலாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
474.	கே. ஏ. கருணரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
475.	எம். எச். பிரேமதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
476.	பிராமவதி நாணயக்கார	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
477.	சேனா விக்கிரம பத்திராண	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
478.	எம். சிறிசேன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
479.	ஐ. ஏ. டபிள்யூ. இலப்பெருமா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
480.	ஈ. பி. மரிய நோனா	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..
481.	சந்திர அபயசேகர	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
482.	எம். ஆர். பெரேரா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
483.	எல். மெனிக்காமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
484.	வீ. ஏ. சிறிசேன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
485.	கே. விக்கிரமாதே	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
486.	வீ. எம். கபிலரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
487.	ஏ. ஏ. கிரி பண்டா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
488.	பீ. ஏ. எம். எஸ். பிரேமரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..

பரிசுதலம் அங்க 2

பரிசுதலம் அங்க 2

பெயர்

வதியும் காணியின் விஸ்திரணம்

489.	பி. எம். வீ. பீ. சிறிமானே ..	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய 1	ஏக்கர்
490.	எம். டி. பீற்றர் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
491.	வை. றாபன் ..	..	..	1	..
492.	எஸ். எம். வீ. சைமன் அப்பு ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
493.	கே. வீ. பிரேமசிறி ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
494.	எம். டி. கொச்சலின் பெரேரா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
495.	டபிள்யூ. எம். லொக்கு பண்டா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
496.	எஸ். எம். பீ. அப்புகாமி ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
497.	டபிள்யூ. ரெசலின் நோனா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
498.	டி. சூரிய ஆராச்சி ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
499.	டபிள்யூ. எம். எம். பொடி மெனிக்கா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
500.	டி. எட்லின் நோனா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
501.	கே. ஏ. சேனநாயக்க ..	..	..	1	..
502.	கே. அந்திரிஸ் ..	..	..	1	..
503.	வீ. ஜி. சுறசேன ..	..	..	2	..
504.	டபிள்யூ. பி. எஸ். தர்மசூரிய ..	..	..	1	..
505.	ஜே. ஏ. பீற்றர் சிங்கோ ..	..	..	1	..
506.	மில்லன் விக்ரமசிங்க ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
507.	பி. சைமன் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
508.	ஜி. சுவேறிஸ் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
509.	கே. பி. கரோலிஸ் சில்வா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
510.	கே. பி. பிரேமாவதி ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
511.	ஏ. சார்லிஸ் பெரேரா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
512.	எஸ். வில்லியம் ..	..	..	1	..
513.	ரி. எம். அன்டிநிஸ் ..	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
514.	ஜி. குணரெத்ன தேரோ ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
515.	எஸ். குணவீர ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
516.	எஸ். ஏ. எஸ். மயதுன்ன ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
517.	யூ. குசலாவதி ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
518.	யூ. ஆர். சீத்தா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
519.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. விக்ர த சில்வா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
520.	எஸ். எம். ஜயத்திலக்க ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
521.	ஆர் கே. டி. பியசேன ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
522.	பேட்டி. தெல்துவ ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
523.	டி. பீற்றர் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
524.	ஏ. ஜே. சில்வா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
525.	ஹின்னி அப்புகாமி ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
526.	கே. ஏ. இரத்னபால ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
527.	ஏ. குலத்துங்க ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
528.	கே. ஆர். சார்லிஸ் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
529.	ரி. எஸ். எச். வில்சன் ..	..	..	30	பேச்சஸ்
530.	டபிள்யூ. எம். கே. வீரகோன் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	ஏக்கர்
531.	அலடின வீரசிங்க ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	ஏக்கர்
532.	எச். டி. கிரிநிலிஸ் அப்புகாமி ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
533.	பீ. சைமன் சிங்கோ ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
534.	டபிள்யூ. எம். ஏ. மாறம்பே ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
535.	எச். ஈ. பீரிஸ் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
536.	கே. ஏ. அல்பேட் ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
537.	ஜி. டி. வீ. சான்டிலால் ..	..	..	1	..
538.	கே. டி. மிலி நோனா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
539.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. மகலின் நோனா ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
540.	பீ. ஜி. இராஜபக்ஸ் ..	..	..	2	..
541.	பி. செடிநிஸ்காமி ..	..	..	2	..
542.	ஜி. ஸீ. பொன்சேகா ..	..	..	2	..

பெரியது ஏன் 2

பெரியது ஏன் 2

வள்ளித்தம்மனேவா கிராமம்

பெயர்

வதியும் காலியின் விஸ்திரணம்

543.	ஜி. எம். எலாறிஸ்	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய	1	ஏக்கர்
544.	எம். டபிள்யூ. வில்லியம் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	2	பேச்
545.	கே. எஸ். ஏ. தர்மபால	..	..	..	2	ஏக்கர்
546.	ஆர். எம். கருணரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
547.	ஜி. தலுவத்த	..	..	..	1	..
548.	எம். கே. கரோலிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
549.	எம். ஜி. ஆர். கருணரத்ன	..	..	..	1	..
550.	ஈ. இராஜபக்ஸ்	..	..	..	2	..
551.	எச். கே. பபிலிஸ் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	11	..
552.	ஜே. எம். எல். கொடித்துவக்கு	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
553.	ஆர். பி. லீலாவதி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
554.	எஸ். டபிள்யூ. சோமபால	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
555.	டபிள்யூ. டி. கருணதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
556.	ஜே. வில்லியம் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
557.	யூ. ஜி. புஞ்சி நோனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
558.	சந்திரதாச	..	..	..	1	..
559.	எல். ஏ. குலரத்ன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
560.	எல். ஏ. ரோமானிஸ்காமி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
561.	எல். ஏ. தர்மசேன	..	..	..	1	..
562.	கே. கே. ரோபொ சிங்கோ	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
563.	கே. டி. விமலசேன	..	..	..	1	..
564.	எச். டி. அலிஸ் நோனா	..	..	..	1	..
565.	டபிள்யூ. பீற்றர் கனேசியஸ்	..	..	..	1	..
566.	ஏ. என். விஜயபண்டார	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
567.	டி. எம். வில்சன்	..	..	..	1	..
568.	ஈ. ஏ. பியதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
569.	எச். என். கரோலிஸ்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
570.	ரி. எம். ஹீன் பண்டா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
571.	ஐ. வீ. ஏ. நிக்கலஸ்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
572.	டபிள்யூ. வில்சன்	..	..	..	2	..
573.	கே. எல். பிரேமசிற்றி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
574.	ஜே. ஏ. ஜே. றணசிங்க	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..
575.	ஜேமிஸ்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
576.	ஜி. எச். பிரேமதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
577.	ஐ. மதுரசிங்க	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
578.	எம். புஞ்சி பண்டா	..	..	..	1	..
579.	ஜே. ஏ. எட்லின்	..	..	..	11	..
580.	ரி. வீ. த சில்வா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
581.	வீ. ஜி. மைகல் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..
582.	டி. கே. எஸ். முகமது அலி	..	..	..	1	..
583.	எஸ். பி. யூ. றணசிங்க	..	..	..	1	..
584.	டபிள்யூ. ஏ. ஜயசேன	..	..	..	1	..
585.	செனறத் பெனற்றா ஆராச்சி	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
586.	டி. ஏ. வில்லியம்	..	..	..	1	..
587.	டி. ஏ. எஸ். லீரசேன	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
588.	பி. இரத்னபால	..	..	..	..	வீதிக்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும் அளவு
589.	பி. பி. சீமன்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	ஏக்கர்
590.	டபிள்யூ. எஸ். எல். ஜயநேறிஸ் அப்புகாமி	..	..	..	1	..
591.	கே. ஆர். பி. குணசேகர	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
592.	டி. பத்திரான	..	..	..	1	..
593.	ஈ. பத்திரான	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
594.	ஏ. எம். சிறிசேன	..	..	..	1	..
595.	ஜி. டபிள்யூ. ஏ. பி. இதுள்கம்	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..

596.	பீ. பி. சீமன்	..	..	..	ஏறக்குறைய $\frac{1}{2}$	எக்கர்
597.	ஜீ. எம். எட்மன் சிங்கோ	..	..	..	2	..
598.	சல்காதோ	..	..	..	2	..
599.	டபிள்யூ. டபிள்யூ. ரெசலின்	..	..	..	1	..
600.	ஜே. ஏ. சொலமன் பெரேரா	..	..	..	1	..
601.	ஜே. ரெட்டிகோ	..	..	..	1	..
602.	பண்டிசேனா	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..
603.	பீ. டி. திசேரா	..	..	..	2	..
604.	மயதுன்னே சோமாவதி	..	..	..	1	..
605.	எஸ். ஏ. பொடி நோனா	..	..	..	1	..
606.	கே ஜீ. ஸசமன்	..	..	..	1	..
607.	ஏ. எம். ஜினதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..
608.	எஸ். எம். ஜினதாச	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..
609.	ஜீ. எச். எம். டேவித் சிங்கோ (ஹிஸ்டா பெரேரா)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..

APPENDIX II

List referred to in Answer to Question No. 6 (b)

Names of persons who are in occupation of Crown land without permits at Potanegama, Vijeyapura and Wannitammannawa within the Anuradhapura Preservation Board Area

POTANEGAMA VILLAGE

Name	Extent of land occupied
1. K. B. Samarasinghe ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
2. G. C. Ranawana ..	.. 1 "
3. W. Podisingho ..	.. 3 acres
4. J. Wasthuwa ..	.. 1 acre
5. L. Ranasinghe ..	.. 1 "
6. J. K. Sopia Nona ..	.. 1 "
7. S. Ariyadasa ..	.. 1 "
8. S. Mudiyanse ..	.. 1 "
9. H. A. Allan Nona ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
10. K. D. Gunatillake ..	.. 2 acres
11. D. R. Hini Mahattaya ..	.. 1 acre
12. H. L. Mithrapala ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
13. T. R. Perera ..	.. 1 "
14. A. D. P. Appuhamy ..	.. 1 "
15. A. M. Mudiyanse ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
16. A. Abraham ..	.. 1 "
17. M. A. Jamis Appuhamy ..	.. 2 acres
18. M. G. Andiris ..	.. 1 acre
19. G. W. Somadasa ..	.. 1 "
20. U. B. Samarakoon ..	.. 1 "
21. T. M. Fernando ..	.. 2 acres
22. G. Simon ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
23. P. K. William ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
24. P. A. Herath Banda ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
25. W. Karunawathie ..	.. 2 acres
26. S. M. Dingiri Amma ..	.. 1 acre
27. T. K. Peter Singho ..	.. 1 "
28. T. M. Kiri Banda ..	.. 1 "
29. M. A. Kiri Banda ..	.. 1 "
30. H. A. Albert ..	.. 1 "
31. H. A. Mendis Silva ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
32. K. K. Mary Nona ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
33. I. A. Handy Singho ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
34. R. M. Podiappuhamy ..	.. 1 "
35. R. A. Podi Singho ..	.. 1 "
36. J. K. M. G. Perera ..	.. 1 "
37. K. B. Arnolis Silva ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
38. D. M. Jayakody ..	.. 1 "
39. W. K. Laus Appuhamy ..	.. 2 acres
40. M. Punchi Menika ..	.. 1 acre
41. A. M. Kiri Mudiyanse..	.. $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres
42. M. L. Kiri Banda ..	.. 1 acre
43. M. L. Samaranayake ..	.. 1 acre
44. M. M. Sumanawathie ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
45. M. G. P. Alice Nona ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
46. W. W. Perera ..	.. 1 "
47. A. D. P. Banda ..	.. 1 "
48. K. A. Leelawathie ..	.. 1 "
49. Y. G. Suraweera ..	.. 1 "
50. S. R. M. Podimenika ..	.. 1 "
51. A. A. Mudiyanse ..	.. 2 acres
52. A. M. Kawamma ..	.. $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres
53. P. Wellasamy ..	.. $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres
54. S. B. Robo Singho ..	.. 1 acre
55. W. David ..	.. 1 "
56. G. G. Ukkuwa ..	.. 1 "
57. W. P. Chandrawathie ..	.. 1 "

පරිශිෂ්ට අංක 2

පරිශිෂ්ට අංක 2

Name	Extent of land occupied
58. E. A. Mago Nona ..	.. $\frac{3}{4}$ acre
59. M. Somawathie Sedarahamie ..	.. 1 "
60. S. Gabo Nona ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
61. H. A. Jakolis Appuhamy ..	.. 2 acres
62. K. M. Podi Menike ..	.. 1 acre
63. M. G. Andiris Appuhamy ..	.. 2 acres
64. A. T. Tikiri Menika ..	.. 1 acre
65. P. Appuhamy ..	.. 1 "
66. P. A. Herath Hamy ..	.. 1 "
67. W. M. Karunaratne ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
68. O. M. Wijeratne Banda ..	.. 1 "
69. A. M. Podiappuhamy ..	.. 1 "
70. Dhanapala ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
71. M. A. Leelawathie ..	.. 1 "
72. M. Kiri Banda ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
73. Premaratne ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
74. Munasinghe ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
75. P. B. Ranasinghe ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
76. H. D. Premawathie ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
77. R. M. Ratnayake ..	.. $\frac{3}{4}$ "
78. P. Davith Singho ..	.. $\frac{3}{4}$ "
79. D. P. Simon ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
80. Tillakaratne ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
81. T. A. Edwin ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
82. Punchi Banda ..	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
83. M. V. David Perera ..	.. 1A. 3R. 20P.
84. A. M. Bempi Singho ..	.. 1 acre
85. T. M. Kapilaratne ..	.. 1A. 2R.
86. M. Ukku Banda ..	.. 1 acre
87. W. M. Ranhamy ..	.. 1 "
88. V. P. Albin Singho ..	.. 1A. 3R. 39P
89. H. A. S. Sediris Appuhamy ..	.. 4A. 27P.
90. T. B. Talangedara ..	.. 1A. 3R. 39P.
91. R. Rosalin Nona ..	.. 3A. 3R. 39P.
92. T. R. Perera ..	.. 1A. 3R.
93. Ossen Cader ..	.. 1A. 3R.
94. A. Don Peiris Appuhamy ..	.. 2A. 1R.
95. W. Somawathie ..	.. 1 acre
96. Edwin Singho ..	.. 2A. 1R.
97. M. A. Jayaneris Appuhamy ..	.. 4A. 3R.
98. M. A. Jamis Appu ..	.. 2A. 1R.
99. J. M. John Perera ..	.. 1A. 1R.
100. J. A. Don Mohotti Appuhamy ..	.. 1A. 1R.
101. P. A. Jane Nona Jayakody ..	.. 1A. 1R.
102. W. A. Sumanawathie ..	.. 3R.
103. N. Jayasinghe ..	.. 1A. 1R.
104. Nona Jayasinghe ..	.. 3A. 2R.
105. Nandoris Jayasinghe ..	.. 2 acres
106. M. P. Piyasena ..	.. 1 acre
107. U. L. Thomas Perera ..	.. 2 acres
108. Hendrick Singho ..	.. 1 acre
109. P. Appuhamy ..	.. — 2R.
110. M. Menikhamy ..	.. 1 acre
111. K. Alice Nona ..	.. — 3R.
112. R. Alosius Fernando ..	.. 2R.
113. A. T. Podi Menika ..	.. 2R.
114. D. M. Pivadasa ..	.. 2R.
115. P. K. William Singho ..	.. 1A. 0R. 20P.
116. R. M. Punchi Banda ..	.. 1A. 0R. 20P.
117. Sangaran ..	.. 1 acre
118. Raman ..	.. 1A. 1R.
119. P. R. Gunasekera ..	.. — 3R.
120. K. D. Gunatillake ..	.. 2 acres
121. H. M. Mudiyanse ..	.. 3A. 2P.
122. D. A. Amarasinghe ..	.. 1 acre
123. K. D. Lionel Wijeratne ..	.. 2A. 2R.
124. A. John Singho ..	.. 1 acre
125. T. Hinnihamy ..	.. 2 acres

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

Name

Extent of land occupied

126.	P. W. Leelawathie	..	..	1A. 0R. 20P.
127.	L. G. Pantis	..	..	1A. 0R. 20P.
128.	M. P. Kiri Banda	..	..	- 1R -
129.	T. M. Kiri Banda	..	..	- 1R -
130.	H. A. Podi Appuhamy	..	..	- 2R -
131.	M. D. Guneris Appuhamy	..	..	- 3R -
132.	P. Tikiri Banda	..	..	- 3R -
133.	Steven	..	..	1 acre

VIJAYAPURA

134.	G. W. Jinadasa	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre
135.	L. R. B. Uyanwatte	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
136.	K. P. Gunawathie	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
137.	P. A. Wilbert	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
138.	P. Alice Nona	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
139.	W. M. P. Darli Nona	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
140.	W. A. Dharmasena	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
141.	D. Norbert Silva	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
142.	A. V. B. Wadugodapitiya	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
143.	K. Wickremasinghe	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
144.	S. P. Piyadasa	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
145.	P. G. Gunapala	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
146.	R. M. Gunaratne	..	..	About $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
147.	L. W. Robo Singho	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
148.	B. M. Perera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
149.	T. M. K. Banda	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
150.	P. A. M. Silva	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
151.	M. Newman Silva	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
152.	D. W. Simon	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
153.	A. E. Dias	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
154.	B. C. Amarakoon	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
155.	Punchi Banda	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
156.	Podimenika	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
157.	P. L. Gunasekera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
158.	J. M. Wijesinghe	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
159.	W. H. P. Botheju	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
160.	J. P. Podimahatmaya	..	..	" 1 "
161.	M. D. Sawdiyas	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
162.	D. J. Piyatissa	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
163.	W. G. Wickremasinghe	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
164.	H. D. P. Jayasinghe	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
165.	D. Sarnelis	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
166.	T. T. Alice Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
167.	U. Ukku Amma	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
168.	P. D. Jane Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
169.	M. A. Premadasa	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
170.	K. D. Edwin Singho	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
171.	H. K. Charlis	..	..	" 1 "
172.	S. Alice Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
173.	Seeman Appuhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
174.	U. G. Punchi Banda	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
175.	D. Warnasuriya	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
176.	G. B. Edwin	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
177.	K. M. Warnakulasuriya	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
178.	C. Ratnasekera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
179.	G. G. Nonis Appuhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
180.	J. D. Hendrick Appuhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
181.	S. M. Siripala	..	..	" 1 "
182.	S. A. Simon	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
183.	H. Elackhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
184.	S. Vipulasena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
185.	W. M. Samaradasa	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
186.	D. M. Dissanayake	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
187.	T. A. Marthelishamy	..	..	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
188.	K. G. Sugathadasa	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
189.	T. Sepala	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
190.	D. L. Gunasekera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

Name

Extent of land occupied

191.	T. Babahamy	..	..	About $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
192.	S. K. Alfred	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
193.	N. Jayawardena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
194.	W. G. Premaratna	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
195.	T. M. Nandawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
196.	K. H. Piyaseeli	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
197.	H. M. Wijeratne	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
198.	W. Juwan Fernando	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
199.	K. M. Warnakulasuriya	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
200.	S. Premadasa	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
201.	R. L. Wipulasena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
202.	N. K. Nandisena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
203.	Francis Weeraratne Jayasuriya	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
204.	G. D. Nomis Appuhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
205.	M. S. Fernando	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
206.	A. B. Kumarasena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
207.	H. B. John Singho	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
208.	A. M. G. Tikiri Banda	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
209.	E. G. Magine Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
210.	L. Nonahamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
211.	D. L. Amaratunga	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
212.	K. M. W. Rodrigo	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
213.	Daniel Weerasinghe	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
214.	R. A. Aronappuhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
215.	D. M. Dingiri Amma	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
216.	D. C. Perera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
217.	M. P. Gunatillake	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
218.	T. M. Somawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
219.	B. Baron Silva	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
220.	G. Jayapala	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
221.	H. M. Kamalawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
222.	L. R. Baba Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
223.	J. M. Mary Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
224.	P. H. Milton Silva	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
225.	H. A. Karunaratne	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
226.	M. Tudor Silva	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
227.	N. A. Alice Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
228.	K. A. Balasuriya	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
229.	W. A. Rita Fernando	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
230.	H. P. S. Rupasinghe	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
231.	R. P. Kusumawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
232.	A. A. Gilbert	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
233.	K. A. Arlingam	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
234.	E. A. Nandaseeli	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
235.	T. Kusumawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
236.	H. P. Somawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
237.	T. A. Ram Menika	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
238.	R. M. Ram Menika	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
239.	T. A. Leelawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
240.	M. M. Dingiri Appuhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
241.	L. G. Podiappuhamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
242.	T. Simon	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
243.	W. A. Wilson Perera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
244.	N. D. Alwis	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
245.	P. D. Jayasena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
246.	H. B. Nandiyas	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
247.	A. W. A. Dayawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
248.	G. A. Naslin Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
249.	K. H. N. Samaraweera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
250.	D. G. Piyasena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
251.	K. Elisa Nona	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
252.	M. K. Manet	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
253.	Premalata	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
254.	R. Lionel Lenora	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
255.	N. A. Somapala	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
256.	K. T. Chainahamy	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
257.	Somapala Jayaweera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

Name

Extent of land occupied

258.	R. M. Aron Singho ..	.. about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
259.	D. J. Appuhamy ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
260.	W. P. Dingiri Amma ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
261.	H. G. Punchi Banda ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
262.	M. P. Piyadasa ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
263.	W. M. Somawathie ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
264.	R. M. Premadasa ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
265.	M. D. C. M. Muthu Tanthri ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
266.	M. A. Somapala ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
267.	W. A. Baby Nona ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
268.	P. D. Wijenatha ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
269.	K. D. Liyaris ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
270.	K. A. Chandradasa ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
271.	G. Misinona ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
272.	A. G. Mini Nona ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
273.	D. M. Robias Singho ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
274.	T. Punchi Nona ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
275.	V. J. Abraham ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
276.	M. G. Gunadasa ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
277.	L. A. John Perera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
278.	P. R. Karunaratne ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
279.	M. D. Nicholas Appu ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
280.	G. M. E. C. Perera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
281.	M. V. Balamenike ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
282.	D. N. Jayamaha ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
283.	D. C. Dissanayake ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
284.	M. John Singho ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
285.	A. G. Wimalasena ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
286.	Tissa Jayaweera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
287.	Somapala Jayaweera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
288.	C. S. Caldera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
289.	M. P. Jayaratne ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
290.	H. M. Podiappuhamy ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
291.	W. D. Wilbert ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
292.	G. P. Punchi Banda ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
293.	H. M. Muthu Banda ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
294.	R. Sandanam ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
295.	S. Ganegoda ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
296.	T. W. Dian Silva ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
297.	G. P. Gunapala ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
298.	G. G. Kalu Banda ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
299.	J. P. Jayasekera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
300.	H. A. Piyasena Perera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
301.	M. H. Cyril ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
302.	J. T. Podinona ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
303.	I. A. D. Davith Singho ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
304.	L. W. Ariyapala ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
305.	Prema Lewke Bandara ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
306.	P. Jionis Perera ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
307.	T. Nomis Singho ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
308.	H. M. Wijeratne Menika ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
309.	B. R. Jayaratne ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
310.	H. A. Jane Nona ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
311.	J. K. Martin Singho ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
312.	H. Dayawathie ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
313.	J. A. Samieal Hamy ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
314.	T. A. Karunasena ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
315.	L. H. Jinadasa ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
316.	G. A. Jane Nona ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
317.	Justin Kumarasinghe ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
318.	K. A. Piyasena ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
319.	S. K. A. Herbert ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
320.	W. A. Somaratne ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
321.	R. M. Jayawardena ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
322.	H. M. Premawathie ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
323.	B. Jinadasa ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
324.	I. G. Piyasena ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
325.	R. K. Gunawardena ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
326.	M. A. Rajan Singho ..	.. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

Name

Extent of land occupied

327.	S. Perumal	..	..	About $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
328.	B. Alice	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
329.	R. P. Peter	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
330.	K. Menu	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
331.	R. Muthuwa	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
332.	S. G. Karunawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
333.	K. G. Wijeratne	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
334.	G. G. Punchi Nona	..	..	" 1 "
335.	P. B. Simon	..	..	" 1 "
336.	W. Victor Fernando	..	..	" 1 "
337.	H. A. Jane Nona	..	..	" 2 acres
338.	W. A. Ariyadasa	..	..	" 2 "
339.	G. B. Babanis	..	..	" 2 "
340.	E. B. Lainis Appu	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
341.	W. David Fernando	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
342.	D. W. Pinoris Appu	..	..	" 2 acres
343.	S. A. Sirisena	..	..	" 1 acre
344.	R. A. Subasinghe	..	..	" 1 "
345.	W. H. Margrat Nona	..	..	" 2 acres
346.	S. G. Pathmabandu	..	..	" 2 "
347.	D. Appuhamy	..	..	" 2 "
348.	M. D. Jinadasa	..	..	" 1 "
349.	N. W. A. Dayananda	..	..	" 2 acres
350.	S. S. Kulatillake	..	..	" $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
351.	H. M. Siriwardena	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
352.	E. A. Magilin Nona	..	..	" 1 "
353.	R. Somawathie	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
354.	A. M. Karunawathie Menike	..	..	" 1 "
355.	P. H. M. Kumarihamy	..	..	" 2 acres
356.	K. M. Keerthipala	..	..	" 2 "
357.	W. M. Jayawardena	..	..	" 2 "
358.	M. Jayakodi Arachchi	..	..	" 2 "
359.	W. A. Karunawathie	..	..	" 2 "
360.	R. A. Abraham Singho	..	..	" 2 "
361.	K. G. Awneris Appu	..	..	" 1 acre
362.	H. A. Leelawathie	..	..	" 1 "
363.	H. A. Ratnapala	..	..	" 1 "
364.	W. M. Punchi Banda	..	..	" 1 "
365.	W. H. Indrasena	..	..	" 1 "
366.	L. W. Sriyawathie	..	..	" 2 acres
367.	H. Daniel Silva	..	..	" 1 acre
368.	A. L. Mary Nona	..	..	" 1 "
369.	B. D. Simon Singho	..	..	" 1 "
370.	G. H. Arlis Appu	..	..	" 1 "
371.	W. S. Perera	..	..	" 1 "
372.	K. A. Sidilin Hamy	..	..	" 1 "
373.	S. D. Thomas Appuhamy	..	..	" 1 "
374.	M. P. G. Rosalin Nona	..	..	" 2 acres
375.	T. F. Silva	..	..	" 1 acre
376.	S. S. Punchi Appuhamy	..	..	" 1 "
377.	S. G. Premaratne	..	..	" 1 "
378.	W. K. Rathenis	..	..	" 1 "
379.	D. M. Dharmasiri	..	..	" 2 acres
380.	H. L. P. Kiriya	..	..	" 1 acre
381.	H. M. Premawathie	..	..	" 2 acres
382.	K. H. Nandawathie	..	..	" 2 acres
383.	M. P. Jane Nona	..	..	" 1 acre
384.	W. Sirisena	..	..	" 2 acres
385.	A. Mendis Singho	..	..	" 1 acre
386.	M. S. Perera	..	..	" 1 "
387.	P. D. Podihamy	..	..	" 2 acres
388.	M. L. Heen Banda	..	..	" 1 acre
389.	W. Piyadasa	..	..	" 2 acres
390.	R. B. Panel Singho	..	..	" 2 acres
391.	C. W. Simon Singho	..	..	" 1 acre
392.	M. A. Nickolas Appu	..	..	" 1 "
393.	K. A. P. Perera	..	..	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
394.	A. P. Jane Nona	..	..	" 2 acres
395.	L. Dhanapala	..	..	" 1 acre

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

Name

Extent of land occupied

396.	R. Rapiel	..	..	About 1½ acres
397.	N. Ranaweera	..	..	" 2 "
398.	W. A. Albert	..	..	" 2 "
399.	T. Bilinda	..	..	" 1 acre
400.	W. Christie Anthony	..	..	" 1 "
401.	W. Lily Jenet	..	..	" 1 "
402.	W. A. Lora Nona	..	..	" 1 "
403.	P. A. Albert Fernando	..	..	" 2 acres
404.	G. G. Gunawathie Saram	..	..	" 2 "
405.	A. M. Siyaneris	..	..	" 1½ "
406.	S. P. Ram Banda	..	..	" 2 "
407.	D. N. L. Jayawardena	..	..	" 1 acre
408.	R. N. Jamis Appu	..	..	" 2 acres
409.	B. K. Jamis	..	..	" 2 "
410.	R. M. P. A. Mary Margret	..	..	" 2 "
411.	M. G. Sayalu	..	..	" 1 acre
412.	M. Somaratne	..	..	" 2 acres
413.	M. Punchi Nona	..	..	" 2 "
414.	R. K. Gunatillake	..	..	" 2 "
415.	G. K. Alice Nona	..	..	" 1 acre
416.	K. D. P. Mendis	..	..	" 1 "
417.	K. A. Premawathie	..	..	" 2 acres
418.	K. D. P. Gunasena	..	..	" ¼ acre
419.	A. Sumanadasa	..	..	" 2 acres
420.	W. Dingiri Banda	..	..	" 2 "
421.	R. E. S. Illangatillake	..	..	" ½ acre
422.	Joseph Milton	..	..	" ¼ acre
423.	S. D. Senanayake	..	..	" 3 acres
424.	A. D. G. Sugathadasa	..	..	" 2 acres
425.	P. Sumanasiri	..	..	" ½ acre
426.	R. Victor	..	..	" ¼ "
427.	P. D. Lily Nona	..	..	" ¼ "
428.	P. B. Bietrice	..	..	" ¼ "
429.	Alfred Ranasinghe	..	..	" ¾ "
430.	Violet Weerasinghe	..	..	" ¼ "
431.	W. D. Somapala	..	..	" ¼ "
432.	W. P. Jayaseelawathie Menike	..	..	" ¼ "
433.	L. W. Fernando	..	..	" ½ "
434.	W. M. Piyasena	..	..	" ¼ "
435.	P. B. Pemadasa	..	..	" ¼ "
436.	P. E. M. Victor	..	..	" ¼ "
437.	W. Somasiri	..	..	" ¼ "
438.	P. D. Jamis	..	..	" ¼ "
439.	L. D. Emalin Nona	..	..	" ¼ "
440.	H. A. Tillakeratne	..	..	" ¼ "
441.	P. Edlin	..	..	" ½ "
442.	K. P. Peter	..	..	" ½ "
443.	G. W. Amarapala	..	..	" ¼ "
444.	H. M. Tikiri Banda	..	..	" ¼ "
445.	Henry Johnson	..	..	" ¼ "
446.	W. Emalin Perera	..	..	" ¼ "
447.	G. A. Janoris Appuhamy	..	..	" ¼ "
448.	A. W. Wilson	..	..	" ¼ "
449.	N. W. Aron Silva	..	..	" ½ "
450.	H. A. Wilson	..	..	" ½ "
451.	R. B. Basnayake	..	..	" ¼ "
452.	G. M. Simon	..	..	" ¼ "
453.	M. Kingsly	..	..	" ¼ "
454.	Solomon Amarasinghe	..	..	" ¼ "
455.	M. M. Baby Nona	..	..	" ¼ "
456.	A. M. Martin Singho	..	..	" 1 "
457.	K. A. Tilakasiri	..	..	" ¼ "
458.	K. L. A. Dharmasiri	..	..	" ¼ "
459.	H. S. Wijegunasekera	..	..	" ¼ "
460.	D. H. L. Rupasinghe	..	..	" ¼ "

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

පරිශීලනය අංක 2

Name	Extent of land occupied
461. R. M. Podi Appuhamy	.. About $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
462. K. P. Francinahamy ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
463. M. Wijeratne ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
464. P. Rosalin Nona ..	.. " 1 "
465. S. P. Udenis ..	.. " 1 "
466. E. P. Podimahatmaya ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
467. A. M. Premadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
468. K. G. Dharmadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
469. W. Premadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
470. A. B. Punchi Bnada ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
471. G. W. Wilson ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
472. M. G. Piyadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
473. K. M. Leelawathie ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
474. K. A. Karunaratne ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
475. M. H. Premadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
476. Premawathie Nayanakkara ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
477. Sena Wickrema Pathirana ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
478. M. Sirisena ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
479. I. A. W. Illeperuma ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
480. E. B. Mariya Nona ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
481. Chandra Abeysekera ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
482. M. R. Perera ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
483. L. Menikhamy ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
484. V. A. Sirisena ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
485. K. Wickremage ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
486. V. M. Kapilaratne ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
487. A. A. Kiri Banda ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
488. P. A. M. S. Premaratne ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
489. B. M. V. P. Sirimanne ..	.. " 1 "
490. M. D. Peter ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
491. Y. Ruben ..	.. " 1 "
492. S. M. V. Saimon Appu ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
493. K. V. Premasiri ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
494. M. D. Consalin Perera ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
495. W. M. Loku Banda ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
496. S. M. P. Appuhamy ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
497. W. Rosalin Nona ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
498. D. Suriya Arachchi ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
499. W. M. M. Podi Menike ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
500. D. Edlin Nona ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
501. K. A. Senanayake ..	.. " 1 "
502. K. Andiris ..	.. " 1 "
503. V. G. Surasena ..	.. " 2 acres
504. W. B. S. Dharmasuriya ..	.. " 1 acre
505. J. A. Peter Singho ..	.. " 1 "
506. Millen Wickremasinghe ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
507. B. Simon ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
508. G. Suwaris ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
509. J. B. Carolis Silva ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
510. K. B. Premawathie ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
511. A. Charlis Perera ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
512. S. William ..	.. " 1 "
513. T. N. Andiris ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
514. G. Gunaratna Thero ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
515. S. Gunaweera ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
516. S. A. S. Mayadunne ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
517. U. Kuslawathie ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
518. U. R. Sita ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
519. W. A. Victor de Silva ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
520. S. M. Jayatillake ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
521. R. K. D. Piyasena ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
522. Bertie Delduwa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
523. D. Peter ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
524. A. J. Silva ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
525. Hinni Appuhamy ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
526. K. A. Ratnapala ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
527. A. Kulatunga ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
528. K. R. Charis ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

Name	Extent of land occupied
529. T. S. H. Wilson ..	.. About 30 perches
530. W. M. K. Weerakoon ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
531. Aladin Weerasinghe ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
532. H. D. Kirinelis Appuhamy ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
533. P. Simon Singho ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
534. W. M. A. Marambe ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
535. H. E. Peiris ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
536. K. A. Albert ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
537. G. D. V. Santhilal ..	.. " 1 "
538. K. D. Milli Nona ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
539. W. A. Magilin Nona ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
540. P. C. Rajapakse ..	.. " 2 acres
541. B. Sederishamy ..	.. " 2 "
542. G. C. Fonseka ..	.. " 2 "

WANNITHAMMANNEWA VILLAGE

543. G. M. Elaris ..	.. " 1 acre
544. M. W. William Singho ..	.. " 2 perches
545. K. S. A. Dharmapala ..	.. " 2 acres
546. R. M. Karunaratne ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
547. G. Daluwatte ..	.. " 1 "
548. M. K. Carolis Appuhamy ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
549. M. G. R. Karunaratne ..	.. " 1 "
550. E. Rajapakse ..	.. " 2 acres
551. H. K. Pabilis Singho ..	.. " $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
552. J. M. L. Kodituwakku ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
553. R. P. Leelawathie ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
554. S. W. Somapala ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
555. W. D. Karunadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
556. J. William Singho ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
557. U. G. Punchi Nona ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
558. Chandradasa ..	.. " 1 "
559. L. A. Kularatne ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
560. L. A. Romanishamy ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
561. L. A. Dharmasena ..	.. " 1 "
562. K. K. Robo Singho ..	.. " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
563. K. D. Wimalasena ..	.. " 1 "
564. H. D. Alice Nona ..	.. " 1 "
565. W. Peter Ganesias ..	.. " 1 "
566. A. N. Wijebandara ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
567. D. M. Wilson ..	.. " 1 "
568. E. A. Piyadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
569. H. N. Carolis ..	.. " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
570. T. M. Heen Banda ..	.. " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
571. I. V. A. Nicholas ..	.. " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
572. W. Wilson ..	.. " 2 acres
573. K. L. Premasiri ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
574. J. A. J. Ranasinghe ..	.. " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
575. Jamis ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
576. G. H. Premadasa ..	.. " $\frac{1}{4}$ "
577. I. Madurasinghe ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
578. M. Punchi Banda ..	.. " 1 "
579. J. A. Edwin ..	.. " $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres
580. T. C. de Silva ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
581. V. G. Migel Singho ..	.. " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
582. D. K. S. Mohamed Ali ..	.. " 1 "
583. S. P. U. Ranasinghe ..	.. " 1 "
584. W. A. Jayasena ..	.. " 1 "
585. Senarath Bentara Arachchi ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
586. D. A. William ..	.. " 1 "
587. D. A. S. Weerasena ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
588. P. Ratnapala ..	.. Road reservation
589. P. B. Seeman ..	.. About $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
590. W. S. L. Jayanepis Appuhamy ..	.. " 1 "
591. K. R. P. Gunasekera ..	.. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

පරිශිෂ්ටය අංක 2

Name

Extent of land occupied

592.	D. Pathirana	..	..	About 1 acre
593.	E. Pathirana	..	..	1/2 "
594.	A. M. Sirisena	..	..	1 "
595.	G. W. A. B. Ethulgama	..	..	1/2 "
596.	P. B. Seeman	..	..	1/2 "
597.	G. M. Edmund Singho	..	..	2 acres
598.	Salgado	..	..	2 "
599.	W. W. Rosalin	..	..	1 acre
600.	J. A. Solomon Perera	..	..	1 "
601.	J. Rodrigo	..	..	1 "
602.	Bandisena	..	..	1/2 "
603.	P. D. fissera	..	..	2 acres
604.	Mayadunne Somawathie	..	..	1 acre
605.	S. A. Podi Nona	..	..	1 "
606.	K. G. Simon	..	..	1 "
607.	A. M. Jinadasa	..	..	3/4 "
608.	S. M. Jinadasa	..	..	1/4 "
609.	G. H. M. Davith Singho (Hilda Perera)	..	..	1/4 "

දසක இரல் : இரல் ஸெவன டீனென் பசுமி ஈரமென மசசெ ஸிவ மச 12ன் ஸடக
 ரு. 32.00ஃ. ஈசெஃமின பிவபன் ஸடகா நமி ரு. 35.00ஃ. மச 6கவ ஸசீதுவென் ஈமி.
 பிவபன் ஈ 30ஃ. நபாலுலம் ஈ 45ஃ. இரல், கெலிமி ஸாடு இவடோர், மசலேகமி
 கசகிசுலசெ ரசசெ புகாஈன கசகிசுலசெ ஈமிகரி வென கலின் பிசிய ஸுது.

சந்தா : பணம் கொடுத்த தேதியை யடுத்துவரும் மாதம் தொடக்கம் 12 மாதத்துக்கு
 ரூபா 32.00 (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 35.00). 6 மாதத்துக்கு அரைக்கட்டணம்.
 தனிப்பிரதி சதம் 30. தபால்மூலம் 45 சதம். முற்பணமாக அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டு
 அலுவலக அத்தியட்சரிடம் (த. பெ. 500, அரசாங்க கருமகம், கொழும்பு 1) செலுத்தலாம்.

Subscriptions : 12 months commencing from month following date of payment
 Rs. 32.00 (uncorrected copies Rs. 35.00). Half rates for 6 months. Each part
 30 cents, by post 45 cents, payable in advance to the SUPERINTENDENT,
 GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, P. O. Box 500, Colombo 1