

to promote the welfare and prosperity of all the inhabitants of Malaysia effectively, whether they dwell in the old States of Malaya or in Singapore or Sarawak or Sabah. Sir, I beg to move,

That pursuant to Standing Order 67c the following Motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

That this House resolves that a sum not exceeding \$721,587,720 be expended out of the Development Fund in the year 1964, and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 46 of 196J. there be appropriated the stints specified against such Heads and Sub-heads in the ninth and tenth columns in respect of Heads 100-153 and the eighth and nine columns in respect of Heads 155-210.

THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT

AN APPEAL TO LEADERS OF COMMERCE

During the following speech in Parliament on 1963 Development Estimates Tun Abdul Razak appealed "to the various captains of the industry and leaders of commerce and finance to set up. on their own. a machinery which will harness the best brains and the best thinkers in the Private Sector and crystallise their efforts into a definite bottsting charge to the Private Sector of our economic plan."

I have spoken at some length in Malay on the achievement, that we have made in implementing our Second Five-Year Development Plan. Although we have not yet reached half time in this Five-Year Development Plan our score is high and, as I have indicated in 1962. we will spend more than we had anticipated. This means that we are. in fact, ahead of schedule in producing the many hundreds of economic projects included in our National Plan.

This, Sir, is ample proof that we are not lacking in our determination to implement our Development Plan with speed and efficiency. I think, we can well be proud of the progress that we have achieved so far.

The progress so far achieved reflects not only the increasing tempo of development activity in the country but also that considerable success has been achieved by Government Departments in building up the level of administrative and technical capacity required for the successful implementation of the public sector programmes of the Second Five-Year Plan.

In this connection I should like to take this opportunity of paying my highest tribute to the many hundreds of Government officers throughout the whole country—technical, administrative and executive, wherever they may be—for the great part they have played and continue to play in helping us to build a prosperous and stable nation through the implementation of our National Development Plan.

As the composition of the Development Estimates indicates that despite substantial increase in the technical capacity of the public sector, a larger number of projects than can be supported, it will continue to be the policy of the Government to place priority on those projects which contribute to the economic and social well-being of the country, particularly those of rural areas.

Within the present and future limits of the financial position, the Second Five-Year Plan will continue to be implemented with the strictest regard to the requirements that it should provide maximum positive impact to the stable economic and stable social development of the country. Now, Sir, the word stable—and when thinking of stability—it reminds me to make reference to the Private Sector of our Second Five-Year Plan.

It has been said many times and quite rightly that perhaps the final success of our Second Five-Year Plan depends on what happens in the Private Sector. I should like to see the representatives of the Private Sector applying the same principle which we, the Government, applied to the implementation of our Plan.

In the Private Sector I should like to see similar action being taken of all the representatives of commerce and industry getting down together and forgetting, for the time being their individual

interests so that they may examine impersonally, and yet forcefully, the problems which face us and combine together to produce suggestions and solutions which will give more impetus and more force to the Private Sector of our economy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been said by great thinkers in the past that "the best form of Government is the least form of Government". In other words it should not be necessary for the Government in every detail, in every case, to put forward plans and suggestions, and this particularly applies in the Private Sector.

Let me here and now appeal to the various Chambers of Commerce, the various captains of industry and leaders of commerce and finance in our country to set up on their own a machinery which will harness the best brains and the best thinkers in the Private Sector and crystallise their efforts into a definite boosting charge to the Private Sector of our economic plan. *§

This is extremely urgent for if the Private Sector does not increase its present rate of expansion, it is estimated that that will be a shortfall from the target of \$2.900 million of something in the region of \$400-\$900 million.

We, in this country, the Alliance Government, have succeeded in creating an atmosphere of political stability and reliability. Political stability is the real foundation of economic stability. It is political stability that will give impetus to every aspect of the Private Sector to go ahead with confidence and trust, so that our industries will expand, so that world traders will have faith in and Malaya may be regarded as a country with a political and economic structure that can be trusted and in which private enterprise is a worthwhile undertaking with the minimum of risk and the maximum results.

I have no doubt that given the political and economic stability our young country will march forward in peace and that we should be able to carry out our Development Plan with the same tempo that we have followed for the last two years.