

Volume III
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Thursday
27th April, 1961

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DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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1962

FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 27th April, 1961

The House met at Ten o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
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- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
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- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

The Honourable ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).

- „ ENCHE' MOMAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*on leave*).

- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).

The Honourable ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).

„ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

„ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).

„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

„ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

„ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

„ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Debate resumed on Question,

EARLIER RESUMPTION

(Motion)

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. tomorrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. tomorrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12.

MOTIONS

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1961

Order read for resumption of consideration of the Development Estimates, 1961 (Command 18 of 1961), in Committee of the whole House (26th April, 1961).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

That the sum of \$26,082,295 for Heads 123 and 124 stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sapti yang telah saya sebutkan sa-malam untuk melaksanakan kesungguhan bagi dasar memenohi kepentingan negara yang berhajatkan kepada mengadakan hospital² di-tempat yang pada masa ini tidak ada, maka saya berpendapat amat mustahak belanja dan bilangan bagi hospital yang lain daripada kawasan Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Klang dan Petaling Jaya di-tambah dan di-banyakkan. Sungguh pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepala kechil 219 dan 220 bahagian (v) ini ada menunjukkan sa-banyak \$4 juta yang akan di-belanjakan bagi tempat² di-kawasan lain daripada tempat yang tersebut itu, saya berpendapat maseh belum chukup belanja yang di-untokkan. Hajat orang² yang lain daripada tempat yang tersebut kepada perkhidmatan hospital telah bertambah. Sa-orang doktor yang berkhidmat di-Hospital Kota Bharu pernah menyebutkan kepada saya bahawa pada masa ini perasaan orang di-kampong bagi menggunakan perkhidmatan hospital dan perubatan Kerajaan sangat bertambah, tetapi

malang-nya, kata-nya telah banyak kali doktor² merasa terpaksa dengan dukacita-nya menolak mereka itu dan kadang² mereka itu belum pun dapat di-sembohkan dengan sempurna dalam rawatan mereka di-hospital telah terpaksa mereka itu di-keluarkan, bukan kerana pada pendapat mereka patut di-keluarkan, tetapi pada pendapat doktor mereka mesti di-keluarkan oleh sebab tidak ada tempat yang dapat di-untokkan untuk mereka, sebab ada orang sakit yang terpaksa datang dirawat di-hospital itu.

Hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bersangkutan dengan kuat-nya kepada kepala kecil 218 ia-itu Rural Health Services. Sebab apabila orang sakit itu tidak dapat dirawat di-hospital, maka tidak-lah ada tempat lain lagi bagi dirawat, melainkan di-beri nasihat mereka di-rawat di-rumah mereka sendiri. Saya tidak tahu apa-kah yang di-maksudkan dengan Rural Health Services dalam rancangan bagi tahun 1961, tetapi apa yang di-tunjokkan oleh Hujungan II, bagi kesehatan ini nyata-lah untuk mengadakan beberapa Centre dan Sub-centre di-tempat yang saperti itu. Pada fikiran saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesehatan patut-lah memikirkan bagaimana-kah chara-nya supaya hasil kesehatan dan hidup dalam rukun kesehatan itu dapat di-perdalamkan kepada orang di-kampung, terutama dalam mengenal penyakit² dan mengawal diri daripada penyakit² itu serta memberi pengajaran kepada mereka supaya mereka tahu menggunakan perubatan di-rumah mereka itu sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini amat kuat pergantongan-nya dengan kepala kecil 221 ia-itu Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Di-dalam appendix 2, saya nampak bahawa wang satu million sa-tengah yang akan di-belanjakan untuk menjaga Tuberculosis ini ada-lah terhad kepada anggaran T.B. Clinic, Kuala Lumpur dan T.B. Ward Tanjong Malim. Hal yang saperti ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti Yang Berhormat Menteri mengetahui bahawa tidak-lah cukup bagi menchegeh Tuberculosis atau batok kering dalam negeri ini. Satu keperchayaan ada timbul di-kalangan sa-

tengah orang yang mengatakan hanya di-bandar²-lah banyak orang yang menjadi mangsa bagi penyakit batok kering ini. Tetapi sa-orang daripada Specialist Kota Bharu yang hendak meninggalkan jawatan-nya kerana telah habis tempoh-nya berkhidmat telah menyatakan dengan khusus-nya sa-lama ia berkhidmat di-negeri Kelantan ia dapati bahawa lebeh banyak bilangan orang yang dapat penyakit batok kering ini daripada orang² kampung dan mereka itu bukan sahaja perlu diberikan ubat² dan rawatan², tetapi juga memberikan pengajaran² bagi menghindarkan mereka daripada penyakit batok kering.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau itu-lah hakikat yang sa-benar-nya bagaimana pendapat doktor itu nyata-lah bahawa rancangan yang di-buat bagi menchegeh batok kering dan kuman² bagi tahun 1961 itu tidak-lah menchukupi, sebab kita terpaksa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengutamakan berkhidmat di-kampung², sebab di-sana-lah mula-nya penyakit² itu. Clinic², Hospital² dan Dispensary² ada-lah tempat mendapat ubat, akan tetapi puncha penyakit itu merebak di-kampung² maka sa-barang rancangan pun tidak-lah dapat membasmi penyakit yang amat merbahaya. Ini-lah perkara² yang saya hendak chakapkan, terima kaseh.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under sub-head 220, New Hospitals, I like to raise a matter of importance regarding the rebuilding of the new hospital even though it may be unpleasant to certain Members of the Government Bench.

Sir, I wish now to raise a matter of great public concern. This House has on various occasions shown its determination to wipe out corruption in this country, and it is necessary that the conduct of Government officers and Ministers should be above suspicion. On the Minister's special responsibility lies the duty to conduct the affairs of his department with such high regards to principles that not only is corruption absent but should also be apparent to all that corruption is absent. In the matter of the new building for the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, I

regret to say that such standards of conduct have not been observed. I am reliably informed that the architectural planning of the hospital has been contracted to a leading financial supporter of the Alliance Government, Messrs. Y. T. Lee and Company. Fees for planning the hospital will amount to nearly between \$1.2 million and \$1.7 million, and the hospital is expected to cost about \$23 million or, according to the estimates here, may go up to \$25 million later on. Much anxiety and distrust has arisen as a result of this unwise decision. I understand that the efforts of the architects in the Public Works Department had been set aside. Secondly, the contract has been given to an outside contractor by the personal order of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare against the professional advice of the Public Works Department. Lastly, the competence of the contractor to undertake such a specialised job of planning a hospital is seriously in doubt.

Sir, hospital planning is a rather different matter from hotel and shop planning which, I have no doubt, Mr. Y. T. Lee is competent in doing so. Sir, in this connection I would like to know whether the qualifications of the architect Mr. Y. T. Lee are above the qualifications of the P.W.D. architect who was originally asked to draw up the plan; and whether the Minister has followed the procedure specified by the Government regarding tenders.

Sir, as I have said, it is necessary that Ministers should maintain such high standards of conduct that their integrity is never in doubt, however much their policy is criticised. The Honourable Minister of Health has fallen seriously short of these standards by personally intervening in favour of an architect who is well known for his financial support of the Malayan Chinese Association, and who is also a leading Alliance politician. The Honourable Minister has undermined the battle against corruption in this country. Sir, this House will be failing in its responsibility if it allowed this to pass without question. I call upon the Minister of Health to resign in order not only to protect his authority and the

Cabinet, but also to safeguard the dignity of this House.

Sir, the history of the General Hospital building is one of gross mismanagement. The Federal Capital has needed a new hospital ever since the war. The shortage of beds has been acute and patients have overflowed into the verandahs and corridors. A new hospital was included in the First Five-Year Plan, but was never carried out. Whilst round-the-clock work on two Stadiums and a Palace proceeded, a snail pace is observed with regard to the Maternity Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, and the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur where plans are not even drafted. Over two years ago, a previous Minister of Health told us that the hospital plans were completed; now we find the hospital plans are just to begin, and the contract for the plans is the object of unseemly manipulation of over \$1½ million architect's commission.

Sir, hospitals must be planned today to be up to date 20 years hence. We will have to use these hospitals when the Alliance Government is no more and when the Minister of Health will have retired to direct his air-conditioning firm once again. In all parts of the world, it takes several years to plan a new hospital, Sir, for it is a task requiring the most intensive and specialised study. What has the Minister done in the last few years? Perhaps here in Malaya where the Government drafts its Five-Year Plan in one month, the hospital will be planned over a "yam seng" in a round table. Sir, it is surely very clear that the new hospital plan has been bungled at least. Perhaps even worse—we are planning a new hospital with less beds than the present one which is already overflowing.

Sir, the new hospital is to be on the site of the old one and therefore the destruction of many of the recently renovated buildings will have to occur. Sir, we have spent over \$1 million in the last few years renovating and repairing those sheds. We know that the Bungsar Hospital for first class patients has collapsed and that these patients have moved to the General Hospital to take over the beds meant for the poor

patients. Such is the crisis facing the hospital today. But how speedily has the Honourable Minister rushed to meet this crisis; and how effectively has he organised his Department to plan ahead? Sir, we look forward and find that nothing has been done. The Honourable Minister has exerted himself only to obtain these contracts for Mr. Y. T. Lee.

Sir, I have been informed that the P.W.D. architects have not condemned the Bungsar Hospital. I do not know what is the motive of the Honourable Minister in closing the Bungsar Hospital. Sir, this will not do; the people cannot tolerate this. A dynamic programme must be undertaken to build a new General Hospital on a new site in town. The present Hospital must continue, as we shall need the beds. Within five years even these two Hospitals—the present Hospital and the new hospital—will not be sufficient. Surely, this is due to blindness in medical planning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call for the resignation of the Honourable Minister. I have a strong case. He has without doubt failed to organise the Medical Department to serve the needs of the people, and he has by his action placed his own integrity in great doubt. It does not matter that I am not claiming that I have proof of the Minister's corruption. I only say that the House cannot allow a Minister to continue by his conduct to undermine a position of trust in the eyes of the public: this the Honourable Minister has done by intervening and obtaining a contract for a political henchman. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are asked to co-operate in this Five-Year Plan, but can we allow it, in supporting the Five-Year Plan, to be used as an occasion to distribute favours to party members at the expense of the ordinary taxpayers in this country? Sir, I ask you to obtain a denial from the Honourable Minister or else the House should forthwith demand his resignation.

Sir, finally, I would like to call upon the Commission of Inquiry which is probing into the tender system to take

note of the serious situation which is happening in connection with tenders regarding the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur. I hope the Members of the Commission will probe into the matter which I have stated to clarify the situation which is of great public demand at the moment. Thank you.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that my Honourable colleague will provide a suitable reply to the Honourable Member, who has just brought up this subject. We have heard his language, a language which can only come from a man possessing the mentality of an ever suspicious man. Corruption is ever present in his mind, and I myself have got plenty of evidence against him. Unfortunately, it is not for me to bring it up here. His abuse of the privilege of the House is something which I have never, in all the experience of my life, heard. He casts aspersions on such and such a person, on such and such a thing, as it suits him. What he is trying to do in connection with this Five-Year Plan is to be obstructive—and, as he knows, if this Five-Year Plan were to succeed, it is something to be said to the credit of the Alliance. His Party is fighting all-out to win elections, I have no doubt; but as I have said that is not the way to climb to the top of the political ladder by trying to throw mud at your opponents, by trying to make accusation where there is no ground for it. Nevertheless, with his distorted mentality, with his distorted mind, it comes so easily, whereas people of our stature, of our character, find it hard to even breathe the word, leave alone utter it. Unfortunately, we have heard what he has to say, and no doubt publicity will be given to it. But there is one thing—he has again assumed for himself the role of somebody important in this Government and asked my colleague to resign. I am here as the Head of the Alliance Party and I can tell the Honourable Member that it is me who have a say in the matter and not him. Whatever is done by a colleague is shared by all of us alike. Therefore, for that reason we do *not* allow anything that is improper to be

done without giving the matter our due consideration. The Commission we have appointed will no doubt go into this. There is no need to instruct us as to what we should do. He has no business in this affair which we consider as purely departmental. We have been in power since 1955. If this Government is corrupt, if the Ministers are corrupt, he will not find Malaya what she is today. She is a shining example to the world. We have peace, we have prosperity, which no corruption can bring about. Therefore, if he is just saying this to gain publicity for himself, I would like to remind him that there is a saying which goes—if a dog bites a postman nothing will be said about it, but if on the other hand the postman bites the dog, the papers will splash it in headlines—and that is his intention: to get cheap publicity. *(Laughter).*

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to the Honourable Prime Minister. We know that when a person has a bad case he always abuses and ridicules the other side, and that is what the Honourable Prime Minister has resorted to. He has no facts to support his side and he has resorted to blind abuse of my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is no use for the Honourable Prime Minister, or the Cabinet, or the Government, to hide behind any veil of piety, when there are very strong facts which point a guilty finger at the Alliance Government. There was no denial by the Honourable Prime Minister of the fact which my Honourable colleague had brought in. The only answer to the charge brought up by my Honourable colleague would have been that what he had stated was not true. Unfortunately, from the Government side, there was no denial of the fact.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister has said that if one of his colleagues does anything that colleague alone is not responsible. So, the whole Cabinet is responsible, the whole Cabinet is tainted with the act of that one Minister. If my Honourable colleague had called for the resignation

of that one Minister, and if, as stated by the Honourable Prime Minister, the whole Cabinet is responsible for the action of that Minister, I now call upon the Prime Minister together with the whole Cabinet to resign, *(Interruption)* because the Cabinet is guilty if one Minister is guilty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not know what shining example the Alliance Government is in our stellar system, but we can only look to some of these other shining examples like South Korea, Turkey before the revolution—they were shining examples shining in the American horizon

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! On what item are you talking now?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am speaking on the allegation brought up by my Honourable colleague regarding the new General Hospital for Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious allegation has been brought up in this House by my Honourable colleague against the Government, and if the Alliance Government tries to run away from the issue by bringing in false arguments, it is in the public interest to expose them.

Mr. Speaker: As far as I am concerned that is not the point at issue. The point at issue or under discussion concerns Heads 123 and 124.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least we would have expected from the Honourable Prime Minister and the Alliance Government an assurance that this matter would be looked into, but with indifference, remarkable indifference, to the public interest, and even that was not forthcoming. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the worst form of corruption is political patronage. We know that it exists very strongly in the American system, but that does not mean that we in the Opposition will keep quiet when cases of it occur in our country.

We know that it is always the Alliance Government which gets the publicity from the papers and that is why, when we bring up some matters

which speak against the Alliance Government, it is said that we are seeking publicity. However, we bring facts to the notice of the public, and if they go against the Alliance Government it is no fault of ours, and it is the duty of the papers to bring these facts to the notice of every person in this country, so that at the end of their five-year term, the people will know what sort of integrity it is to go to the Alliance Government.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berhubung dengan Pusat Latehan Pemuda Pemudi yang peruntokan-nya berjumlah \$200,000 walau pun Yang Berhormat Menteri yang membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini tidak menerangkan peruntokan ini dalam masa ia mengemukakan-nya tadi. Apa yang saya ketahui Pusat Latehan Pemuda Pemudi ini telah diadakan hanya sa-buat pusat sahaja ia-itu di-Morib, dan sekarang ini sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui pentadbiran pusat ini ada-lah di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat. Saya memandang latehan kepada pemuda pemudi kita ini ada-lah juga satu perkara yang sangat mustahak khas-nya dalam masa pembangunan ini, dan sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui chara pentadbiran yang sedang di-jalankan oleh pehak yang berkenaan sa-hingga masa ini pada pendapat saya ada-lah tidak berapa sesuai dengan keadaan negara dalam masa pembangunan ini, dan chara pentadbiran dan susunan latehan itu maseh ada lagi menggunakan chara penjajah dahulu, yang tidak sesuai lagi di-jalankan untuk membentok jiwa pemuda pemudi pada masa ini.

Dengan hal yang demikian itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi membaiki pentadbiran latehan pemuda pemudi itu saya berharap kepada pehak yang berkenaan supaya menubuhkan sa-buah lembaga yang mengandongi wakil daripada badan pemuda pemudi dan orang persaorangan yang chederong dan mengambil berat kepada badan pemuda pemudi, dan lembaga ini di-tugaskan untuk menjadi satu badan penasihat kepada pentadbiran latehan pemuda pemudi ini. Bagi memudahkan

supaya latehan pemuda pemudi berjalan dengan lancar, saya berpendapat pehak yang berkenaan hendak-lah membangunkan beberapa buah lagi Pusat Latehan Pemuda Pemudi itu di-tiap² buah negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, tidak sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui sekarang ini hanya sa-buah sahaja ia-itu di-Morib.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister's version on Item 220 reminds me of the drowning man trying to catch over a floating straw. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have charged the Government with corruption and mismanagement. If the Government and the Cabinet are sincere about eliminating or eradicating corruption in this country, then he must verify that my allegations were not true.

Mr. Speaker: Order! order! I have already warned you just now that the matter under discussion is not what you are saying. We are now discussing the policy of the service for which provision for expenditure is made in items 220 to 224, and I would like you to confine yourself to that discussion only. Otherwise this House will be wasting its time.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to go out of the subject, but I am only trying to inform this House that the taxpayers of this country are not prepared to contribute money to something which is not to the interest of the public. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, has been dealt with at length by me and my colleague, and what I expect from the Government is a denial of my charges, or if the Government is defenceless then it should admit my charges and resign from the ministerial post.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dibahagian Kementerian Kesehatan saya akan mengambil bahagian dalam sub-head 160 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Small Clinic and Travelling. Peruntokan yang di-keluarkan pada tahun ini ialah sa-banyak \$39,200. Saya merasa bahawa peruntokan ini tidak menchukupi. Sebab sa-harus-nya small clinic

and travelling ini akan di-banyakkan di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini lebeh² lagi di-kawasan luar bandar. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa di-luar bandar-lah yang maseh kekurangan tentang hal Health Centre dan itu akan di-adakan. Tetapi sunggoh pun akan di-adakan maseh juga belum menchukupi lagi. Jadi saya berharap bahawa small clinic tidak akan mendatangi di-kampung² bagi orang² kampung sahaja, tetapi juga boleh mendatangi di-sekolah² di-kampung² memereksa murid² di-sekolah² itu.

Tentang kebanyakan murid² di-kampung² itu jauh sa-kali saya lihat di-katakan daripada sehat, kebanyakan mereka itu kekurangan di-dalam soal penjagaan rumah tangga atau kerana kemiskinan dan jauh daripada rumah sakit. Oleh sebab itu saya minta supaya small clinic and travelling ini juga di-masokkan di-bawah 218 ia-itu di-dalam Rural Health Centre ia-itu small clinic and travelling dengan lengkap ia-itu ada sister atau nurse² yang akan sa-lain daripada memberi ubat kapada murid² sekolah juga melihatkan anak² itu daripada kekurangan zat dan akan memberi makanan atau minuman² yang berupa susu untuk mensehatkan badan murid² di-kampung² itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu kalau sa-kiranya Kementerian yang berkenaan dapat mengadakan Dispensary² yang sa-rupa itu di-kampung² kerana belum men-chukupi bidan² yang memereksa kesehatan ibu² yang di-dalam hamil di-kampung² yang kechil, jadi itu ada-lah untok menyelamatkan ibu² yang bersalin dan memberi nasihat bagaimana chara-nya mereka harus menjaga diri-nya dan harus menjaga keselamatan anak-nya yang ada di-dalam kandungan-nya itu. Saya berharap juga supaya di-dalam Rural Health Centre ini mengadakan pertolongan² saperti memberi nasihat² bagaimana hendak menjaga kebersehan rumah tangga, berkenaan dengan chara hendak menjaga budak yang baharu lahir dan bagaimana chara-nya hendak memilih makanan yang ada mengandongi zat. Kalau sa-kira-nya orang itu tidak kemampuan dan walau pun dia hanya memakan sayor sahaja tetapi

sayor² itu dapat memberikan kesehatan kapada tuboh.

Ini-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan akan mengambil perhatian.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, I do not know if you remember the game, which, when we were young, some of us played—the game of “Blind Man’s Buff”. Sir, it is a simple game, and it had its own comic moments—when one goes looking around all the wrong places. But it had also a philosophy which, of course, as young, we did not understand. The philosophy behind it is that when your eyes were closed, voluntarily or involuntarily, you are apt to make surprising mistakes, absurd mistakes, and therefore the lesson we have to learn from it is to keep our eyes open, to keep ourselves informed of facts.

When I heard the Honourable Member for Bungsar speak just now and alleged

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, under which item is the Minister speaking?

Mr. Speaker: He is on the preamble!

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: He alleged that the work for the General Hospital had been given to a firm called Messrs. Y. T. Lee and Sons. I was rather surprised. He went further to say that this work was given to Y. T. Lee because he happened to be a supporter of the Alliance.

I will come to the second point first. Am I to understand from the Honourable Member that simply because an architect happens to be a supporter of the Alliance, that we should give him no work? That is a very important question. If that premise is to be agreed to, then it would happen that all those who support the Party in power should be made to go bankrupt because they are given no work or, alternatively, they don't get any Government work at all. We should decide on that.

Secondly, we come to the basic point: and that is whether Y. T. Lee

has been given this job? Now, I can say throughout, categorically, firmly and clearly—as clearly as I can—the work for the General Hospital has NOT been given to any architect yet. (*Applause*). The giving of jobs to architects—private architects—is ultimately the responsibility of the Minister of Works and the Minister of Finance. (*Interruption*). I am told it is wrong, I don't know how it is wrong.

As I said, the allotting of work to private architects—work to be done by the Government—is ultimately the responsibility of the Minister of Works and the Minister of Finance. In this case, we have yet to decide who is to be the architect of the General Hospital—and yet the Honourable Member, either in blind fury or in the blindness which he himself created by his refusal to see the truth, charged, one after the other, first the Minister of Health for corruption and now the whole Alliance Government; and yet, when you look at the facts, the whole thing is a fallacy, a fallacy which was born within the mind of the Honourable Member himself.

I do hope, in my plea to the Honourable Member: “In future, for heaven's sake, please check up your facts; find out if they are true, and then, if you want to make allegations, make them if they are true, make them by all means.” It is only a reflection of the Honourable Member's attitude towards the problem that is reflected by these charges.

I would, therefore, wish to re-assert again, Sir, that this work for the General Hospital has not yet been allocated, and I would also wish to say that I will not, as the Minister of Works of this Government, bring myself to black-ball any architect simply because he happens to be a friend of the Alliance, or, for that matter, simply because he happens to be a friend of the Socialist Front, a friend of the P.P.P. or of the P.M.I.P. for that matter. We will be guided by the very same considerations—and these considerations are, basically, the advice of the officials on that matter. I have so far been guided by the advice of my officials in the choice of architects, and

I can assure this House that it will always remain so. (*Applause*).

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak banyak hendak berchakap dalam perkara ini kerana dalam membahathkan anggaran belanjawan pada tahun yang sudah kita telah berchakap banyak berkenaan dengan hospital dan kehendak² perubahan dalam kampong² di-kawasan luar bandar. Hanya satu perkara yang saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian ini ia-itu tentang clinic² yang hendak di-buat dalam kawasan² luar bandar. Yang mustahak sekali ia-lah supaya dalam kawasan luar bandar itu di-tambah clinic² baharu bagi kesihatan mereka, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya melihat clinic baharu atau Health Centre baharu yang di-buat mithal-nya, satu tempat di-Tapah Road dalam negeri Perak jajahan Batang Padang, telah membuat rumah Health Centre atau clinic itu di-atas sudut padang sekolah kebangsaan. Saya telah mendapat tahu dari Guru Besar Sekolah Kebangsaan Tapah Road mengatakan tidak puas hati-nya melihat clinic itu di-sudut padang yang menyebabkan padang sekolah itu bertambah kechil. Clinic ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, selain daripada hendak memberi ubat kepada kanak² sekolah dan kepada orang² kampong maka kesihatan kanak² sekolah itu perlu juga di-jaga dengan ada-nya tempat bermain dengan padang yang tertentu di-sekolah itu, tetapi dengan terdiri-nya satu clinic di-padang itu yang memakan tempat padang itu sendiri sa-hingga menyebabkan padang itu tidak dapat di-gunakan lagi, dan kalau pun di-gunakan oleh anak² sekolah itu menyebabkan rumah clinic itu boleh kena bola, maka saya harap kepada Kementerian ini supaya kalau hendak mendirikan clinic baharu itu jangan-lah mengambil tempat saperti di-padang Sekolah Melayu itu.

Kedua, saya perhatikan kesihatan anak² sekolah yang dahulu-nya kalau saya tidak salah banyak di-beri bantuan² makanan saperti susu kering kepada kanak² sekolah yang jauh dari bandar supaya mereka itu dapat belajar serta mendapat kesihatan daripada zat makanan. Kita telah tahu sekarang ini

banyak di-antara anak² kita di-kampung yang pergi ka-sekolah itu kurang zat makanan dan oleh kerana ekonomi orang tua-nya itu tidak sempurna dan anak² itu tidak pun berbelanja pergi sekolah maka boleh jadi anak itu tidak mendapat chukop makanan bagi ia pergi ka-sekolah, sebab itu kepada Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat ini saya menarek perhatian supaya anak² sekolah yang memang tinggal di-luar bandar yang kurang zat makanan itu di-beri pertolongan memberi makanan² yang berzat supaya mereka itu dapat belajar dengan sunggoh² dan kesihatan-nya itu supaya dapat pula terjamin.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam Kepala 124, Kepala Kechil 6—Staff Quarters, Jubilee Home, Johore Bharu. Saya hendak berchakap berkenaan Jubilee Home, di-Johore Bharu yang perbelanjaan-nya sa-banyak \$47,875. Jubilee Home, Johore Bharu, ini ia-lah untuk anak² yang miskin, yatim dan tidak siapa yang hendak menolong-nya. Di-rumah ini di-kumpulkan kanak² itu lelaki dan perempuan, tempat tidor-nya berasingan, tetapi rumah-nya sama, tempat makan-nya sama di-antara kanak² lelaki dan perempuan itu yang terdiri dari berbagai² bangsa. Anak² yang tiada ibu bapa di-pungut daripada tempat² yang miskin yang tidak mendapat latehan dan yang tidak mendapat ajaran itu di-kumpulkan di-situ supaya di-didek dan dapat bermanja. Kalau dapat-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta supaya di-asingkan tempat anak² itu lelaki sama lelaki, ta'usah di-champor-gaulkan. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya katakan tadi anak² itu telah di-ambil daripada rumah ra'ayat yang miskin dan yatim yang tidak dapat belaan dan jagaan yang sempurna. Apabila di-champorkan lelaki dengan perempuan dari segala bangsa yang belum terdidek itu maka terbit-lah berbagai² perkara, bahkan tidak siapa pun yang dapat mengawal budak² itu apa-bila berchampor gaul, tetapi kalau di-asingkan, mithal-nya yang perempuan di-sa-buah rumah lain demikian jua yang lelaki, dan di-adakan Matron, sa-orang yang berbudi pekerti yang

baik, berperangai dan bersifat ibu tulin dan jujur untuk menjaga budak² itu, bagitu juga di-sa-belah budak² lelaki. Jadi beruntung kita dan berjaya-lah Kerajaan dapat mendidek anak² yang terbuang, yang miskin yatim dengan didekan yang sempurna, yang akan menjadi ra'ayat atau warga negara yang betul² terdidek lebeh daripada ibu bapa-nya sendiri.

Saya dapati di-antara budak² itu ada yang baik otak-nya dan sesudah di-hantar ka-sekolah di-dapati maju pelajaran-nya akan tetapi oleh sebab pergaulan itu-lah yang telah merosakkan akhlak anak² itu. Sa-tengah daripada anak² itu datang dari anak bangsawan, anak yang baik, maka saya minta-lah dengan segala hormat-nya sa-bagai sa-orang ibu yang bertanggung jawab dapat di-fikirkan dan di-beri pertimbangan dalam perkara ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong peruntukan wang di-bawah Kepala 123 yang telah pun di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat. Di-atas hal penerangan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu dengan mengemukakan chadangan-nya untuk di-terima peruntukan ini yang telah pun di-terangkan dengan jelas-nya bagaimana kemajuan yang di-dapati oleh Pejabat Kesihatan ini berkenaan dengan anak² yang baharu lahir, mati-nya kurang dan juga banyak di-antara faedah²-nya di-atas kalangan ra'ayat sekalian. Di-samping itu saya ingin membuat beberapa pandangan mudah²an dapat di-baiki chara yang lebeh baik dalam perkara itu. Saya rasa sangat-lah baik mendengar Yang Berhormat Menteri itu memberi satu keterangan ia-itu pengambilan Hospital Assistant seramai 50 orang. Pada pendapat saya perkhidmatan Hospital Assistant ini sangat-lah mustahak di-adakan dan di-banyakkan lagi, oleh kerana dengan ada-nya ranchangan² untuk di-adakan Rural Health Centre dan Sub-Centre di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini saya yakin dan perchaya ia-itu tiap² Hospital Assistant akan di-adakan bagi tiap² Sub-Centre untuk menjalankan tugas mengubati orang² yang sakit dan juga memberi

nasihat untuk mempertahankan daripada orang² kampung mendapat penyakit². Sa-bagaimana latehan Jururawat dan Penolong Jururawat dan juga Bidan, tugas mereka itu tertumpu kepada kaum ibu yang mengandung, kaum ibu yang akan lahirkan anaknya dan juga kepada anak² yang telah lahir yang di-tinggalkan kepada orang lain daripada golongan ini ia-lah di-ikhtiarkan dengan seberapa dayanya untuk membaiki keadaan kesihatan khasnya orang di-luar bandar. Mengikut rancangan yang asal berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan Sub-Centre ini ada satu pasokan yang mengandongi sa-orang Hospital Assistant, sa-orang Staff Nurse, sa-orang Assistant Nurse, sa-orang Bidan dan sa-orang sub-Overseer. Mereka ini di-lateh di-Jitra, Kedah, sa-lepas itu mereka akan berkhidmat di-Sub-Centre yang di-adakan di-tempat masing².

Saya harap dengan chara yang demikian latehan itu dapat di-jalankan dengan terus dan rombongan (team work) yang ada sa-macham itu dapat bekerjasama dengan baik-nya. Tugas mereka itu bukan sahaja untuk memberi ubat dan layanan tetapi termasuk di-dalam-nya untuk melawat di-sekolah² yang tinggal begitu lama tidak dilawati oleh sa-orang doktor pun. Oleh itu, kalau latehan ini di-jalankan, maka dapat-lah mereka menjalankan tugas-nya melawat di-tiap² sekolah untuk memeriksa penyakit² anak² kita dalam sekolah itu. Layanan dan nasihat mesti-lah di-utamakan kepada anak² yang maseh di-bangku sekolah, kerana kesehatan kebangsaan bergantung kepada kesehatan anak² yang ada di-bangku sekolah.

Yang kedua, saya hendak menarek perhatian tentang Latehan Bidan seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam bahagian (iv). Ini ada-lah satu peruntukan yang besar untuk menjalankan satu latehan kepada bidan. Saya harap orang yang bakal di-lateh menjadi bidan itu diberi peluang kepada orang tempatan, di-mana ada rancangan hendak mengadakan Rumah Bidan di-harap Kementerian ini mengambil orang yang akan di-lateh itu daripada tempatan supaya dengan jalan ini kaum wanita daripada tempatan akan mendapat

latehan, dan sa-telah tamat latehan mereka akan balek ka-tempat-nya berkhidmat dengan sa-penoh²-nya dan dapat menjalankan tugas-nya dengan baik kerana mereka faham keadaan orang di-tempat itu. Dan juga saya harap di-mana tempat yang banyak orang Melayu mesti-lah di-ambil orang Melayu juga atau wanita Melayu dilateh dan di-hantar ka-tempat itu, di-mana tempat orang China lebeh hendak-lah di-pilih orang China dilateh dan di-hantar balek ka-tempat itu, yang mana dengan chara ini dapat-lah mereka itu bekerja dengan baik.

Sa-perkara lagi yang saya ingin menarek perhatian ia-lah tentang ucapan Menteri yang berkenaan yang mengatakan sa-ramai 280 jururawat akan di-lateh untuk menjalankan tugas-nya. Pada pendapat saya perkhidmatan jururawat ini sa-bagaimana kata orang Puteh "top heavy" ia-itu tinggi di-sabelah, ramai Division II di-atas, dan kerja mereka itu saya berpendapat tidak memuaskan hati. Saya tahu sebab saya bekerja sa-bagai Hospital Assistant sa-lama 20 tahun lebeh. Di-masa penjajah dahulu tempat tidor (bed) di-General Hospital Pulau Pinang ada 500 chuma ada 10 orang suster. Sekarang ini dalam tiap² ward yang orang sakit-nya ada 60 orang ada sa-orang suster. Sa-orang Division II Officer mengarah tidak lebeh 10 orang nurse dan beberapa orang yang lain. Tugas Pegawai Division II itu boleh di-buat oleh Senior Staff Nurse, dan suster itu di-pindahkan ka-tempat lain untuk berkhidmat bagi kepentingan kesehatan negara kita ini. Saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan mengambil perhatian atas perkara ini.

Sekarang saya berpaling kepada ucapan sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar dan Damansara. Saya berasa sangat dukachita kerana mereka itu manakala dapat sahaja tegoran dengan serta-merta bangun membalas ucapan itu. Pada pendapat saya Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri sa-bagai Ketua Dewan ini bangun tadi untuk menasihatkan kita semua supaya jangan-lah mengeluarkan tuduhan² yang tidak berasas. Oleh kerana beliau hairan mendengar

tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar, maka beliau terpaksa bangun menasihatkan kita sakalian supaya jangan ada tuduhan yang sa-macham itu

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Saya hendak menasihatkan perkara itu jangan-lah di-panjangkan lagi, kerana saya tahu Menteri yang berkenaan akan menjawab, dan kalau jawapan-nya itu bertentangan dengan apa yang tuan chakap akan menjadi tidak begitu bagus. Pada fikiran saya tuduhan² yang di-datangkan oleh sa-tengah² pihak Socialist Front biar-lah di-jawab oleh Menteri yang berkenaan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kasih. Saya bangun chuma menyatakan bagaimana kesal di-hati saya kerana ada Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini tidak menghormati Perdana Menteri yang menjadi Ketua Dewan ini.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap atas Kepala 123 ini. Berhubung dengan perkara ini saya telah berchakap dahulu, dan sa-bagai menambah keterangan itu dan juga perubahan² yang telah berjalan bahawa kesulitan dalam jabatan ini yang di-ulang²kan ia-lah tentang kekurangan doktor. Pada fikiran saya satu daripada jalan yang harus di-fikirkan oleh Kementerian ini ia-lah membuat undang² supaya pelajar atau mahasiswa perubatan manakala mereka tamat daripada pelajaran yang hendak memulakan peraktis-nya mereka hendaklah berkhidmat kepada Kerajaan sakurang²-nya 2-3 tahun untuk kepentingan kebangsaan negeri ini. Dengan jalan itu dapat mengatasi beberapa kesulitan. Apa yang saya tahu memang tidak ada undang²; tiap² pelajar itu bebas membuat peraktis-nya.

Sa-perkara lagi, sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu sistem perubatan dalam negeri ini chara lama ia-itu menyatukan soal medical dengan surgical. Jadi tiap² pelajar itu di-kehendaki layak dalam medical dan surgical dan dengan sebab itu mengambil masa sampai 6 tahun atau lebih. Dalam zaman modern ini telah timbul beberapa perubahan dalam perubatan. Ada sistem

perubatan yang menumpukan dalam bahagian medical yang faedah-nya boleh menyelamatkan surgical cases di-antara 50-60 peratus. Oleh itu kalau medical ini di-tentukan dengan satu sistem sa-bagaimana yang di-jalankan oleh London Royal Homoeopathic Hospital, surgical cases itu dapat diselamatkan dengan perubatan itu. Saya harap Kementerian ini memikirkan bahagian medical dengan chara menentukan sistem saperti yang di-jalankan dan sudah pun di-'itirafkan (recognition) sa-bagai medical practitioner di-India, Ceylon dan Pakistan. Mereka memandang bahawa Homoeopathy ini medical scientific yang berdasarkan kebenaran. Dengan jalan ini dapat memendekkan masa belajar. Kalau kita lihat di-klinik tidak banyak surgical cases itu, tetapi oleh kerana tiap² medical practitioner mesti ber-kelayakan dalam medical dan surgical-lah yang menyebabkan kesulitan itu. Tetapi kerana tiap² Medical Practitioner itu mesti ber-kelayakan dalam medical dan surgical maka ini-lah yang menyebabkan kesulitan² yang berkait. Kalau dapat di-fikirkan chara kema-juan baharu kita satu sistem medical yang telah saya sebutkan tadi itu yang mana case² tidak berkehendakkan surgery kedapatan hari² dalam clinic itu kebanyakan-nya ia-lah perkara medical bukan surgical, jadi kalau-lah kita tumpukan lebih banyak memberi latihan dan panduan pelajaran practical dalam medical ini maka dengan sendiri-nya bantuan itu akan dapat ditolong.

Sakian-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on going through the Heading 123, under Medical and Health, I notice that the Penang General Hospital has been entirely left out; and also on going through Appendix I of Head 123, Schedule of Sub-heads deleted from the Development Estimates, it has been noticed that sub-head 7, Nurses Training School, Penang; sub-head 8, Improvements to Water Supply, Tuberculosis Settlement, Pulau Jerejak; sub-head 9, Additions and Alterations, Maternity Hospital, Penang; sub-head 10, Additions and Alterations, General

Hospital, Penang; sub-head 118, Furniture and Equipment for Nurses' Training School, Penang; sub-head 119, Alterations to "B" Block, General Hospital, Penang; sub-head 120, Dental Clinic and Lecture Room, Bukit Mertajam; sub-head 121, Water Meters for Hospital Quarters, Penang; sub-head 122, Sea-Snake Research Station, Penang; and a few other sub-heads are scheduled for deletion. However, there is some ray of hope under item 219, Head 123, Improvements to Hospitals. My intention is to point out to the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Social Welfare to consider the inclusion of improvements to the General Hospital, Penang, under item 219. I make this request because the staff of the General Hospital, Penang, is working under extreme pressure. At present, we have about a few hundred beds, and if we work in proportion to the number of population and the inflow of patients to this Penang General Hospital by the neighbouring States, I would request the Hon'ble Minister also to consider the increase of beds in proportion to this influx. And on going through these statistics, I am sure the Hon'ble Minister will notice that we have slightly over 1,000 indoor patients daily and many of these patients were denied the facilities of hospitalisation. The Medical Officers are at present working under very extreme pressure and at the same time, over-taxed with all these outdoor patients due to the shortage of hospital beds in the

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of order, Sir, the Hon'ble Member is reading his speech.

Mr. Speaker: Will you put that speech down on the table? You can glance at it.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: I was referring to my notes, Sir. Due to the shortage of hospital beds in the second and third class wards many patients are being denied these hospital facilities; many were and are being discharged when they should have been hospitalised for a few more days. I make this request because I came across a case in which the patience of

perhaps a new doctor under housemanship had been over-taxed. I am referring to a case in which a patient from Perak was hospitalised in Penang. After being operated, this man was discharged. Now, when this man was discharged at Penang, he had no relatives or friends to turn to and the result was that he walked along Macalister Road, showing his newly operated abdomen to the public and requesting for charity. At this juncture, I would like Mr. Speaker's permission to mention a public-conscious gentleman in the name of Mr. Choong Hun Leong. Now, when he saw this man crying under a tree just outside his house when he was returning for lunch, he very generously invited this man in. After hearing this man's case he provided this man with food and attention and transport to return to Perak. I make this statement just to

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): On a point of order, Sir, I think the Member is irrelevant. He is seeking this opportunity to give publicity to a fellow political henchman.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, no! He is quite relevant. Proceed!

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: I make this statement with the hope that other citizens, and other public-conscious citizens, will come out to help such cases. I mention this because I would request the Hon'ble Minister to make facilities for the provision of transportation for patients to go back to their homes when it is very necessary, especially those living in the rural areas.

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ambil peluang mengalu²kan dan memberi pujian kepada Menteri Keshihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat kerana telah menyediakan suatu chadangan perbelanjaan yang sa-suai dan disambut tinggi oleh penduduk² negeri ini, terutama sa-kali perkara² yang sangat di-kehendaki oleh penduduk² di-kampong² berkenaan dengan perkara Clinic. Clinic itu ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat² mustahak kepada orang² kampong supaya menyenangkan mereka

itu tidak payah datang ka-bandar. Saya suka menarek perhatian ia-itu janganlah di-lupakan 3 tempat saya yang sangat² mustahak kerana dalam tiap² satu tempat itu tidak kurang daripada 1,000 orang dalam-nya ia-itu Kampong Senggarang, Ayer Hitam dan Parit Raja.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan penyakit batok kering, ini adalah satu penyakit yang berjangkit dan patut-lah di-jaga dengan sa-baik²-nya. Saya suka menarek perhatian kepada Kementerian ini ia-itu di-Batu Pahat orang² batok kering ada di-sediakan Hospital²-nya dan mereka itu tinggal di-situ. Yang menyusahkan sedikit kepada pengidap² batok kering yang di-dudok di-luar bandar bila datang ka-hospital terpaksa-lah mereka berjalan ka-sana ka-mari untuk menantikan doktor datang. Apa yang kita takuti bahawa penyakit² itu menjangkit kepada orang² lain. Oleh itu kalau dapat di-buatkan satu bangunan atau satu tempat dudok khas supaya orang² yang mengidap penyakit ini dapat di-dudokkan pada satu tempat yang telah di-tentukan.

Pada muka 40, sub-head 32—Construction of Covered Way for Kluang and Batu Pahat Hospital, satu chadangan belanja yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$11,611 kerana Covered Way for Kluang and Batu Pahat Hospital, tetapi peruntukan Hospital ini tidak di-belanjakan. Saya fikir Covered Way itu sangat mustahak daripada satu tempat ka-satu tempat ia-itu menyenangkan doctor atau Hospital Assistant menjalankan kerjanya.

Dalam Kepala 124, sub-head 10—Old Persons' Home di-sini ada di-khaskan untuk Selangor sahaja, tetapi saya suka mendatangkan pandangan di-sini ia-itu di-Batu Pahat ada lebeh kurang 15-16 orang yang berumur lebeh kurang 70 tahun dan sudah tinggal dalam ward itu lebeh kurang 10-12 tahun, dan tidak boleh di-buat apa² kapada-nya—hendak hantar ka-tempat lain, orang lain ta' mahu terima. Kalau boleh molek-lah di-buatkan satu tempat supaya orang² yang berumur yang sudah lama tinggal di-hospital itu

dapat di-khaskan, dan supaya dapat bangunan itu di-gunakan untuk orang² sakit sama ada orang² sakit yang ada di-situ atau orang² sakit yang lain. Perkara ini saya sudah chakapkan dahulu, tetapi saya nampak belum ada di-ambil langkah dalam perkara ini.

Dalam Kepala Kechil 12—National Youth Leadership Training Centre. Saya fikir ini satu perkara yang sangat mustahak. Pada masa ini saya dapati ada pemuda-pemudi kampung yang suka belajar pertolongan chemas. Kalau dapat Kementerian ini mengajar pemuda-pemudi ini dengan First Aid—Pertolongan Chemas harus-lah dapat mereka itu menolong orang² kampung dalam perkara² kechil sa-belum di-hantar ka-Hospital. Saya fikir yang sa-elok-nya di-adakan kursus kepada mereka itu supaya dapat memberi pertolongan kepada orang² kampung.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun kali ini desakkan ingin hendak berchakap dalam Head 124, sub-head 10—Old Persons' Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, yang telah di-chakapkan oleh sahabat saya dari sini terlebih dahulu tadi. Saya ingin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap dalam perkara ini sebab perkara ini ada-lah telah berlaku sunggoh-nya di-tempat saya di-Alor Star, Kedah, yang saya sendiri telah alami perkara ini, dalam sa-tahun, tahun ini saya telah dapat menolong 3 orang tua miskin yang mana mereka² itu tidak mempunyai anak² isteri dan saudara warith. Mereka² itu sa-belum-nya mendapat mengidap sakit, dapat menerima bantuan daripada Pejabat Kebajikan Masharakat yang di-tentukan masanya untuk di-beri bantuan oleh Pejabat Kebajikan Masharakat itu, aneh-nya! sa-lepas masa yang di-tentukan mereka² ini tidak-lah dapat bantuan sara hidup lagi untuk mereka, tinggal-lah hidup menderita kelaparan, kesakitan dan pergi merata² menchari rezki, apabila tidak boleh lagi bergerak di-usahakan hantar masuk ka-Hospital, di-sini-lah sedeh-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila pehak yang berkenaan dapati mereka itu tak boleh lagi di-ubat untuk kebaikan-nya dan menunggu masa

yang panjang sama akan hidup atau kembali kerahmatullah, di-sini masa kembali itu tidak dapat-lah di-ketahui menentukan sama ada satu minggu atau satu bulan. Doktor di-Hospital itu memberi perintah supaya keluar, kerana tempat ini untuk di-beri peluang orang lain. Di-sini sangat-lah sedehnya dan terharu saya, kerana dalam belanja estimate ini hanya di-utokkan rumah orang tua di-Selangor sahaja, jadi saya harap supaya di-tambahkan lagi supaya dapat di-adakan rumah seperti ini di-sebelah Utara Malaya sana untuk mengelakkan perkara yang berlaku seperti yang saya ceritakan; boleh juga di-katakan minta kerjasama Badan² Sukarela mengutip derma untuk mengadakan rumah seperti ini, tetapi saya berpendapat kalau ada pandangan galakan dan arahan daripada Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat atau daripada Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat ini sendiri maka tentu-lah akan berjaya untuk dapat kita mengadakan rumah tumpangan pada mengelakkan seperti perkara yang telah berlaku tadi.

Juga saya berharap jikalau kita mengadakan rumah yang seperti ini hendak-lah kita asingkan-lah orang tua Islam dan juga orang² yang bukan Islam. Dan bukan-lah tujuan saya itu untuk kita mengadakan rumah itu untuk orang tua lelaki sahaja, kalau boleh chari-lah tempat mereka itu di-khaskan sementara menemui kematian sahaja dan sambil itu saya memberi aluan² atas estimate Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat ini yang mana saya berharap dan mendo'a mudah²an berjaya-nya Kementerian Kesihatan yang telah di-atorkan segala ranchangan²-nya untuk dijalankan bagi Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini ia-lah bagi tujuan Kebangsaan kita bersama.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on Head 123, sub-head 220, New Hospitals, under which a sum of \$1,590,090 is being provided for the year 1961. On the question of new hospitals, this House is not merely concerned with the necessity of providing such hospitals, but we are also interested to know that the money

expended is being properly spent and that the methods in respect of calling for tenders and other procedures are strictly adhered to. I was thus very surprised when I heard the speech of my Honourable friend the Member for Bungsar in which he put forward facts to the effect that there had been improper practice as far as tenders are concerned with regard to the architectural contract and other matters. His speech has apparently gained the ire of the Honourable Prime Minister but, unfortunately, the Prime Minister in his reply made no denial, and neither did he justify the action, which has been taken by his colleague, apart from the fact that he said that what was done by one Minister would have the support of the whole Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: There have been too many repetitions of the arguments already made. Under the Standing Orders, if you are repeating arguments unnecessarily, I have the power to stop you. I must warn you.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry you hold this opinion, because I have not completed my argument on that point, and if you will bear with me a little longer, you will appreciate that my argument is somewhat different from that of the other speakers. I am merely pointing out the statement of the Prime Minister to demonstrate that the view expressed by him is quite different from that expressed by the Honourable the Minister of Works. Unfortunately, your advice to the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara was given after the Honourable the Minister of Works had spoken, otherwise he would have taken heed of the wisdom of that advice.

Mr. Speaker: Again, I must warn you. My advice to him was that he should not commit himself, because I know that the Minister who introduced this Head will have the right to reply—not the Minister of Works.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Any way, Sir, the explanation given by the Minister of Works, apart from his other arguments, is that it is a fallacy and that the Minister has not yet decided

as to whom this contract is going to be given, and certainly it is not going to be given to the firm of Y. T. Lee & Co. or any one. I agree with him wholeheartedly when he talked about blackballing and that he would not blackball any architect irrespective of his political affiliation. But the Honourable Member for Bungsar did not accuse him for giving it to an Alliance architect if that contract is being obtained in the usual procedure. The Honourable Member has made the accusation, because it is given as a favour; and whether it is or it is not I feel that only a Commission of Inquiry making a public inquiry into the matter can ascertain the truth.

It is all very well for the Minister of Works to say that it has not been given to any architect yet; but surely if an estimate is being given in the Development Plan, there must be some sort of draft plan in respect of the Hospital to enable estimates to be made, to enable the Cabinet to know how much expenditure will be incurred for this project? For that matter there must be an architect to draw up a preliminary plan—and it would be wrong to say that there was no architect at all. From the information obtained by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, the firm of Y. T. Lee & Co. was asked to do this particular job. And, as stated by my Honourable friend, the job of planning a hospital is a highly specialised one, and it can be said with due respect to this firm that it has no experience whatsoever in the function of hospital building. So, what this House is interested in is whether this firm of Y. T. Lee & Co. was consulted on this question of the new Hospital.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, the Honourable Member raises the point in regard to the various figures given here—whether the estimates as to the cost of the buildings were given by some architect or other—I would say that normally the P.W.D. works out the estimates as to what they would cost: we give the estimates and then they are incorporated in this book here. It does not mean that simply

because the figures are there we have got any architect for the job. No expenditure has been incurred—it is a point to be remembered. No expenditure has been incurred for these; and these figures are very rough estimates and were prepared by the P.W.D. architect.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: The point still remains in spite of what the Honourable Minister has said. What we are interested in is whether this firm has ever been consulted.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is clear from his remarks that the firm has never been consulted.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, those are the allegations made and the Ministers by skilful manipulation can avoid giving a direct answer. So, it is my hope that the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare will, in his reply, deal with every particular point raised by my Honourable friend the Member for Bungsar, because in his speech he has made very serious allegations and if the Government is of the opinion that such allegations are baseless, such allegations are without foundation, then the only way to prove this is not by making a denial but to call for a Commission of Inquiry to make an inquiry into the matter.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah mengalu²kan dan menguchapkan tahniah serta terima kasih kepada Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat berhubung dengan peruntukan wang kerana memberi kesihatan kepada ra'ayat dalam kawasan luar bandar khas-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atas usaha² rancangan yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini ada-lah melegakan atau mengatasi kesulitan ra'ayat di-kampung yang selama ini sejak zaman penjajahan mereka tidak dapat layanan kesihatan sa-umpama yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang ini. Ra'ayat di-kampung telah mengalami berbagai² penyakit lama, yang sa-tengah daripada mereka itu putus asa daripada mendapat sehat atas penyakit-nya itu. Dengan langkah² penyiasatan yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini

maka usaha mengubati mangsa penyakit itu dapat di-atasi dan dapat juga mencegah penyakit yang berjangkit itu daripada merebak kepada ra'ayat yang lain.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya juga mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Kementerian ini kerana sangat mengambil berat dan menjalankan langkah yang chepat mencegah penyakit demam kura (malaria) dalam kawasan saya, Muar Utara. Saya bagi ra'ayat di-sana menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kementerian ini.

Saya nampak peruntukan bagi kesihatan ini ada-lah sa-embang kepada seluruh ra'ayat dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan tidak membezakan sama ada ra'ayat itu daripada pantai timur mahu pun pantai barat dan selatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya gemar menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan tentang memberi perkhidmatan kesihatan di-luar bandar sebagaimana yang di-sebutkan dalam Kepala kechil 218. Saya hendak menyatakan hajat orang ramai di-luar bandar yang ramai-nya tidak kurang daripada 50,000 orang kerana baharu² ini pehak Pejabat Perubatan, Johore telah memberi chuti kepada doktor yang berkhidmat di-rumah sakit Tangkak. Mula² daripada awal bulan ini rumah sakit, Tangkak, tidak ada doktor, walau pun ada doktor tetapi doktor itu bekerja sambilan yang di-datangkan dari Muar sa-minggu tiga kali.

Yang menjadi kesulitan kepada orang² sakit di-sana ia-lah doktor² yang datang dari Muar itu kerana mereka² datang pada jam 11.30 di-sebabkan menjalankan urusan² di-Muar. Beratus² orang menunggu beberapa lama untuk mendapatkan ubat, tetapi manakala doktor itu masuk hanya dapat melayan 10 atau 15 orang sahaja dan manakala menengokkan orang yang datang meminta ubat itu lebih daripada 100 orang pada tiap² hari. Jadi saya berharap-lah pehak Kerajaan supaya mendapatkan sa-orang doktor supaya jangan sa-chara sambilan² saperti itu.

Dalam usaha mengadakan gudang ubat dan clinic² di-kampung² saya

gemar menarek perhatian ia-itu sa-buah kawasan Serom yang ramai penduduk²-nya lebih daripada 10,000 orang diminta-lah Kementerian ini mengadakan gudang ubat dan di-sabua² kampung lagi yang mempunyai penduduk² lebih kurang 13,000 orang di-Sungai Mati telah pun meminta supaya di-adakan gudang ubat, tetapi hingga sekarang ini belum dapat jawapan lagi. Saya berharap-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan ini mengambil ingatan.

Saya suka hendak berchakap berhubong dengan rumah orang tua di-Bandar Tangkak ada sa-buah bangunan di-tempatkan orang² tua yang dhaif. Pada masa sekarang rumah itu tidak kurang 50 orang yang di-usahakan oleh Lembaga Kebajikan Majlis Tempatan yang sekarang ini sedang mengalami kesulitan² terutama berhubong dengan makanan² yang di-kehendaki oleh penghuni² rumah itu sekarang selalu tidak cukup. Saya berharapkan usaha yang telah di-buat oleh Majlis Tempatan itu dapat mengatasi dalam perkara² itu dan juga dapat mengumpulkan pengemis² dan orang² yang dhaif dalam sa-buah rumah. Saya harap Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat harus juga memerhatikan ia-itu memberikan peruntukan wang kadar yang boleh melegakan kehidupan penghuni rumah itu. Terima kasih.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengucapkan terima kasih dan sa-tinggi² tahni'ah kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-sini hendak berchakap ia-lah berkenaan dengan Head 123 dan Sub-head 220, berkenaan dengan Hospital baharu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya sangat-lah betuah penduduk² di-tempat itu mendapat Hospital baharu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka di-sini saya hendak menarek perhatian kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan berkenaan dengan Hospital Kulim. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Hospital Kulim yang telah beberapa tahun hingga sekarang ini saya juga tidak tahu-lah tidak ada satu² perubahan yang baharu

di-bena dan di-pinda. Maksud saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah saya berkehendakkan supaya Hospital itu di-robuhkan dan di-bena dengan Hospital yang baharu. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah yang sangat mustahak-nya Hospital Kulim itu ia-lah membaiki dua perkara. Pertama-nya ia-lah Hospital Kulim itu tangga-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Hospital ia-lah untuk membawa orang² sakit masuk ward. Tetapi Hospital itu ia-lah satu Hospital yang tinggi letak-nya dan tidak-lah boleh orang² sakit itu di-bawa dengan lori atau dengan jip atau dengan kereta. Jadi terpaksa-lah orang² sakit itu di-usong oleh attendant barang kali tidak kurang daripada tiga puluh atau empat puluh anak tangga naik ka-atas. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini bukan-lah menyusahkan orang sakit sahaja bahkan menyusahkan orang² yang bekerja di-situ. Boleh jadi kalau orang sakit yang berat tidak sampai masuk di-dalam ward itu telah habis nyawa-nya di-jalan sahaja.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah berkenaan dengan ward² T.B. sangat kurang. Sa-tengah orang² yang mengidap sakit batuk kering itu terpaksa-lah menunggu satu dua bulan menantikan ward itu kosong, oleh itu terpaksa-lah pula di-keluarkan pula orang² sakit yang belum sempurna kesihatan-nya. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-sini merayu-lah kepada Menteri Kesihatan ini supaya dapat-lah di-jayakan apa² yang telah saya rayukan di-dalam Dewan ini penduduk² dalam Kulim di-beri Hospital yang baik sedikit daripada sekarang ini, terima kasih.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bangun menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat kerana telah menguntukkan wang sa-banyak 8 juta ringgit untuk kesihatan di-Luar Bandar. Saya juga menguchapkan terima kasih berkenaan dengan Training Programme, Sub-head 214, latehan bagi juru²-rawat dan penolong juru²-rawat dan bidan². Di-dalam soal ini saya suka juga berchakap dan meminta perhatian daripada Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan latehan²

juru²-rawat kerana ini sangat-lah mustahak di-adakan dalam tiap² hospital. Kerana orang² sakit itu berkehendakkan juru²-rawat yang lemah lembut, perangai yang lemah lembut, chakap yang lemah lembut, tangan yang lemah lembut (*Ketawa*). Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah jawatan juru-rawat itu ada-lah satu daripada jawatan yang sangat mulia dan di-pandang tinggi oleh masyarakat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa sekarang ini kita dapati bahawa kebanyakan juru²-rawat itu bukan sahaja pandai merawat atau melayan orang² yang sakit, tetapi ada juga banyak juru²-rawat itu melayan atau merawat orang² yang tidak sakit (*Ketawa*). Jadi perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat membuat satu undang² supaya juru²-rawat itu mesti-lah berdasarkan ikhlas dan menjaga akhlak dan peribadi mereka dalam masa menjalankan tugas-nya.

Sa-kian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have sufficiently cooled down now, but I was not entirely surprised at the irresponsible outburst of the Honourable Member for Bungsar. I certainly am not going to oblige him by resigning because he chooses to throw some mud at me. My Honourable friends and colleagues have made replies to his allegations, and there is only need for me to say that as Minister of Health, now that we have got the money—or shall be getting it when this vote is passed—my interest is to see that these buildings, for which we have waited so long, will be completed as quickly as possible, especially when it is borne in mind that they are replacements to existing hospitals and do not need many extra staff.

As regards the closing down of the Bungsar Hospital, it might not be well known, but at one time there was a great danger in keeping patients in that building: certain pieces of mortar had fallen down, and there was great danger, so we had to evacuate; and after discussion with all the specialists,

it seems it is about time we had one hospital instead of having one portion in Bungsar and another in the General Hospital. There were perhaps good reasons in the old days for separating the two hospitals, but as far as the specialists are concerned, it is very, very inconvenient for them to have to shuttle between Bungsar and the General Hospital through the very thick traffic of Batu Road; and by having the two hospitals in one, we have a saving in staff.

As regards my capability as a Minister and what has and has not been done, I am afraid that if I leave it to the judgment of only the Socialist Front members, then perhaps I am not very good. But I am responsible to this whole House and the whole nation (*Applause*) not to the Socialist Front.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bachok perhaps was under a misapprehension about the new hospitals. They are to replace the existing hospitals. As I said and emphasised on many occasions, the staff position is critical, and we are unable even to make up for the present deficiencies, let alone have enough staff for new hospitals; but these so-called new hospitals are, in fact, to replace existing ones, and that does not involve any big increase in staff. In fact, with the new type of modern hospital, as against the present sprawling one, spreading over acres and acres of land, we shall be able to economise in staff. So these new hospitals are to replace the present ones. That is why, in the Petaling Jaya Teaching Hospital, although it is the firm intention of the Government that when the Medical School starts, we shall eventually provide a special teaching hospital on a site near the present University. But, for some years yet, purely because we have no staff—imagine a brand-new hospital of 800 beds, for which we need about 300 trained nurses and dozens of Sisters and Matrons, and then the doctors—it is just physically impossible to produce such trained personnel in a short time. As we all know, to get a doctor trained takes six years in a Medical School, and he must serve one year's housemanship before he is eligible to practice. For a

trained nurse, it takes three years and four months to become a trained nurse and subsequently another year for midwifery, while she is working as a trained nurse. So it is not that simple.

The Honourable Member for Bachok also mentioned, if I understood him correctly, that there is not enough priority for rural health clinics. Sir, it is not the amount of money provided that is the criterion in rural health matters: as it is, health centres, sub-centres and so on are comparatively cheaper than building a large modern hospital—but it is staff again. So, we are trying to train as many and as quickly as possible to the limit of our resources in tutors and then send them out to the rural areas. We have allocated a sum of \$40 million for building these midwifery clinics, health centres and sub-centres; they are all going into the rural areas. Then, again in order that there may not be any misunderstanding, hospitals have to be placed in strategic areas; we obviously cannot have hospitals in every single area because the staffing of a hospital needs a lot of trained people. But I can express confidence that we have now laid the firm foundation for training of expert staff, and, as I mentioned last night, we plan to have, by the end of next year, a total of 900 people under training—male and female nurses and hospital assistants. If that goes on year after year, with the training programme of 900, we should be able to produce every year just under 300 fully trained nursing staff, and we should be able to see ourselves out of these difficult days not so long from now.

Again, the modern aspect of health service is the emphasis on public health matters, and that is what we are trying to do in this rural health programme: it is not so much to go out and cure but to try, by health education, environmental sanitation and by the provision of wholesome water supply and maternity, child health clinics, nutrition and so on, to raise the standard of public health; and also by the preventive measures which we take against these communicable diseases. That is the modern emphasis throughout all countries in Asia and elsewhere today.

Then, we have our campaign against malaria, which, to my mind, is one of the diseases that saps the energy of the rural people—there is very little malaria in the towns. That is a major operation and we are proceeding on it with the active assistance of W.H.O. I am sure we are on the right lines and it is a matter of time before we eradicate malaria from this country.

The Honourable Member also referred to Appendix II about the provision for T.B. Clinics in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Tanjong Malim. That is not quite correct, because, as I said in my speech last night, we are building new Chest Clinics at several places including Kota Bharu and Kuala Trengganu—at Kangar, Segamat, Kota Bharu and Kuala Trengganu.

There are many comments from Honourable Members of the House and I do not think Honourable Members will want me to reply to each request for a home or a clinic in detail. But as I said last night, particularly the Rural Health Service, we have to decide on priorities, and this is dependent very much on the availability of staff in each State, because in the case of Midwives and Assistant Nurses they are trained in their respective States normally. We are now trying, because of the lack of facilities in the East Coast States, to train some of these people in the West Coast States where facilities are better and where there are more facilities for doing so. I do not think there is any specific comment I need reply to except to thank Honourable Members for contributing to this debate. All these points have been noted down and they will receive the attention of myself and my Ministry and those which we can implement, I assure you we shall do so.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$26,082,295 for Heads 123 and 124 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Head 125—

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 125

totalling \$1,223,300, Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, for the year 1961 be approved.

Sir, of this amount, \$60,300 will be spent on two continuing projects from the First Five-Year Development Plan, namely, the Labour Office in Kulim and the Choultry in Kuala Lumpur. \$295,000 will be spent on some of the building projects under the Second Five-Year Plan for the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations and the remaining sum of \$868,000 has been allocated for the Central Apprenticeship Board's Training Centre building.

Sir, in regard to the continuing projects, it is expected that the Labour Office in Kulim would be completed by July this year. The work in the Choultry has been completed. My Ministry proposes to build offices for the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations at Rawang, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Trengganu and Raub. About \$10,000 has been set aside to effect renovations to the space in the old Rest House in Kuala Kangsar which has been offered to the Ministry by the District Officer. At present Kuala Kangsar is served from Ipoh, and this is hardly satisfactory. It is hoped that the accommodation provided in the old Rest House would be sufficient to meet the Ministry's requirements for a number of years. The Rawang Office is at present housed in the Selangor Labour Office at Petaling Street, Kuala Lumpur. This arrangement is hardly satisfactory as it affects the efficiency of the office and causes inconvenience to the public in Rawang who have to come all the way to Kuala Lumpur. The State Government has been approached to approve a site for the new office. Petaling Jaya is fast becoming an industrialised area and many people live there in the hope of obtaining jobs. The need for an Employment Exchange there is increasing and office space could be obtained in the multi-office building that the Federal Government would erect in due course. The Ministry's share of the cost has been included in this Head. Sir, in Kuala Trengganu one office is at present shared by three other Departments. There is no space

for a Court room, a Conference room and the proposed Employment Exchange. Clearly a bigger office is needed. A site has been found and the State Government has been approached to have this site alienated for the Ministry's use. The present office in Raub is hardly enough to house the staff, the essential Court room, Conference room, and the Employment Exchange. During rainy seasons, the office is subject to flooding. A separate site has, therefore, been obtained. It is likely that the building would be completed before the end of this year.

Sir, a sum of \$868,000 allocated to the Central Apprenticeship Board would enable the Ministry to construct a building for the Apprenticeship Training Centre which will include buildings, engineering and printing schools.

Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 125 be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,223,300 for Head 125 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Heads 126 to 129—

The Assistant Minister of the Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan perbelanjaan di-bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ia-itu Kepala 126 hingga 129, yang berjumlah \$34,533,520 di-ambil dengan sa-kali gus dan di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini.

Sa-bagaimana ahli² Dewan ini boleh dapat tahu, peruntokan yang besar daripada jumlah itu, ia-lah \$25 juta untuk pinjaman kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan kepada Kerajaan² Negeri untuk belanja memajukan ranchangan² pembukaan tanah di-bawah pentadbiran masing².

Sa-lain daripada mengadakan kemudahan² dan kesenangan kepada ra'ayat yang dudok di-luar bandar seperti jalan² raya, jambatan², bekalan ayer, api-letrik, pusat² kesihatan, balai raya dan lain² lagi, maka kerja² yang

besar dan mustahak yang di-tugaskan kepada Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ia-lah supaya menyediakan dan melaksanakan ranchangan² pembukaan tanah beramai² di-bawah ranchangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, dan ranchangan Tempat Kediaman Beramai² (Group Settlement Areas) yang termasuk juga membuka kawasan² pinggir (Fringe Settlement Schemes) yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri. Ada-lah dimaksudkan bahawa ranchangan² ini dapat di-laksanakan dengan sa-lari untuk memberi tanah kepada ra'ayat² yang tidak ada tanah langsung, atau menambah tanah yang sedia ada tetapi tidak mencakupi bagi kehidupan mereka. Oleh kerana itu perbelanjaan yang di-utokkan di-bawah Kepala 126, Kepala Kechil 1 berjumlah \$17,000,000 pada tahun ini ia-lah perbelanjaan yang terbesar sa-kali yang di-beri kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah untuk menjalankan 13 ranchangan² yang sedia ada berjumlah 45,500 ekar dan membuka 10 lagi ranchangan pada tahun ini yang berjumlah lebih kurang 50,000 ekar. Dengan ada-nya 23 ranchangan² itu maka dapat-lah di-masokkan lebih daripada 8,000 kelamin bagi orang² yang tidak ada tanah.

Berikutan dengan keputusan yang telah di-ambil dalam Majlis Meshuarat Negara, sa-lain daripada ranchangan² di-bawah Tempat Kediaman Beramai² (Group Settlement Areas) dan ranchangan² yang kechil² yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri, maka ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan membuka ranchangan² yang besar di-beberapa buah negeri kechuali di-Kelantan dan Trengganu yang tidak bersetuju menerima dasar² yang telah di-tetapkan oleh Majlis Meshuarat Tanah Negara. Oleh yang demikian maka tidak-lah dapat Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah hendak menjalankan tugas² yang di-beri kepada-nya di-dalam dua buah Negeri itu. Keadaan ini sangat merugikan ra'ayat² yang miskin dan lapar dahaga kepada tanah di-dua² buah negeri itu. Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan

ingatan tulus ikhlas hendak menolong mereka itu, tetapi apa boleh buat pehak yang berkuasa di-dua² buah negeri itu tiada membenarkan, dengan alasan jika tanah² di-buka oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan orang² China dan India akan mendapat tanah² itu. Alasan² ini ia-lah da'ayah politik yang palsu sa-mata², kerana di-Chalok dalam Trengganu dan Ayer Lanas dalam Kelantan yang di-buka oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sa-orang China atau India pun tiada mendapat tanah² itu. Kasehan ra'ayat Kelantan dan Trengganu; mereka harapan pagar, pagar memakan padi. (*Tepok*).

Kerajaan Persekutuan mensifatkan tanah sa-bagai asas bagi kemajuan. Soalan tanah ia-lah soalan pokok yang terpenting sa-kali di-dalam rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan jika suatu negeri tiada menerima dasar Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan maka berma'ana-lah negeri itu telah menolakan dengan sendiri-nya dasar Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan Persekutuan yang terpenting sa-kali.

Saya hairan mengapa pehak PAS selalu mengatakan rancangan tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan, jika di-jalankan di-Kelantan dan Trengganu, akan merugikan ra'ayat. Bagi menyelesaikan perselisihan faham ini, demi keuntungan ra'ayat Kelantan dan Trengganu yang miskin dan melarat, saya suka menjelaskan bahawa undang² tanah di-Kelantan khas-nya tiada membenarkan orang² yang bukan Ra'ayat Sultan Kelantan memilekki tanah melainkan dengan persetujuan khas Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan. PAS memang boleh menggunakan kuat kuasa undang² ini untuk memberi tanah kepada orang² Kelantan sahaja. Oleh itu soalan Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak memasukkan orang² luar ka-ranchangan² tanah yang di-buka oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan tiada berbangkit sama sa-kali.

Sa-lain daripada ini orang² yang mendapat tanah di-bawah rancangan² ini boleh mendapat berbagai² bantuan dan pertolongan. Di-bawah rancangan² Tempat Kediaman Beramai² juga, peserta² ranchangan² itu di-beri wang

pinjaman untuk belanja tebang-menebang dan membersehhkan kawasan² serta belanja ukor, dan wang perchuma, untuk harga beneh dan baja. Bantuan² dan pertolongan² ini telah menyebabkan wakil daripada Damansara menu-doh Kerajaan Persekutuan memanja²-kan (spoon feeding) ra'ayat. Orang² yang ta' suka ra'ayat yang miskin dan melarat hidup di-dalam keadaan aman damai dan ma'amor dengan arti kata yang sa-benar²-nya memang menentang chara² yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan. Yang mendukachitakan saya ia-lah PAS yang mengagong²kan hendak membela nasib ra'ayat di-kawasan Luar Bandar telah memasokkan diri mereka ka-dalam gulungan ini. Kasehan ra'ayat Kelantan dan Trengganu. (*Ketawa*).

Kerajaan Persekutuan yakin kalau pertolongan² dan bantuan² tiada di-beri, ranchangan² tanah untuk orang² yang miskin tiada boleh berjaya. Di-Kelantan baharu² ini Kerajaan PAS chuba membuka tanah di-satu kawasan bernama Batu Mengebang. Peserta² ranchangan itu tiada di-beri satu sen bantuan pun, jalan ka-tanah hutan yang hendak di-buka tiada di-buat, hutan tiada di-tebang-tebas terlebih dahulu oleh Kerajaan, rumah² tiada di-sediakan, pendek-nya satu pertolongan pun tiada di-beri. Mereka hanya di-tunjokkan hutan belantara dan di-serah kepada mereka untuk mengerjakan. Akhir-nya apa telah jadi? Peserta² yang miskin dan melarat itu telah lari balek.

Mr. Speaker: Dalam membawakan rundingan ini banyak perkara dasar 'am dan perkara² dasar 'am di-bahathkan sudah 4 hari 4 malam dalam masa membahathkan titah di-Raja. Saya yang membimbangkan jika perkara itu di-sebutkan maka pehak pembangkang akan menjawab lagi, jadi akan banyak masa terbuang. Jika-lah telah di-sediakan ucapan di-dalam majlis ini menyebutkan apa-kah sebab²-nya mengadakan peruntukan di-bawah kepala kechil itu. Kalau tidak tentu-lah banyak masa akan terbuang.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya sebutkan bukan-lah da'ayah

politik dan untuk faedah ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya minta izin Dato' Yang di-Pertua membacha satu surat Pemberitahuan: "Ada-lah di-ketahui bahawa di-dapati tuan² telah meninggalkan kawasan Lembaga Tanah negeri Kelantan semenjak beberapa lama, dan sa-hingga hari ini belum lagi tuan masuk dalam kawasan tersebut. Dengan itu di-kehendaki masuk ka-kawasan itu sa-lewat²-nya pada 27-4-61. Sakira-nya tuan tidak mereportkan diri tuan kepada Pengurus di-atas dengan chepat pada hari yang tertentu maka di-sifatkan tuan tidak lagi berkehendakkan kepada tanah itu dan nama tuan akan di-potongkan dan akan digantikan dengan petani² yang lain yang ada dalam senarai tanah. Amaran ini ada-lah yang akhir sa-kali dan apa² hal tidak akan di-pertimbangkan lagi ada-nya."

Ini membuktikan bahawa chara yang di-usahkan oleh PAS-lah yang merugikan ra'ayat. Sa-benar-nya dasar tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan ia-lah dasar yang terbaik sa-kali, dan Kerajaan PAS menolakkan dasar ini bukan kerana takut merugikan ra'ayat tetapi dan sa-benar-nya kerana takut merugikan PAS. Sayang sa-ribu kali sayang, demi kepentingan parti sa-mata², PAS sanggup mengkhianatkan ra'ayat.

Tujuan Kerajaan Persekutuan sa-benar²-nya ia-lah hendak memperbaiki keadaan hidup penduduk² di-kampong² supaya mendapat tanah dengan sa-berapa segera dan lebeh lagi membuka kawasan² dengan sa-chara terator dan jagaan yang sempurna. Memandang kapada factor² ini, yang tidak dapat di-napikan, maka mustahak-lah bantuan wang, di-untokkan bagi menjayakan kerja² ini.

Bagitu juga di-bawah Kepala 15, di-mana perbelanjaan berjumlah \$6,698,114 telah di-masokkan untuk pinjaman, dan \$1,245,032 untuk pemberian perchuma kapada Kerajaan² Negeri untuk melaksanakan ranchangan² yang tertentu di-bawah Ranchangan Tempat Kediaman Beramai².

Wang pinjaman yang di-beri kapada Kerajaan² Negeri ia-lah untuk belanja menebang dan membersehhkan kawasan² yang di-buka serta belanja ukor yang

mesti di-bayar balek kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan jalan beransor² dalam masa 15 tahun.

Pemberian perchuma ia-lah untuk belanja beneh dan baja.

Peruntokan di-bawah Kepala 15 ia-lah anggaran perbelanjaan bagi membuka 27 Kawasan² Tempat Kediaman Beramai² berjumlah 36,492 ekar, dan 48 kawasan² pinggir yang berjumlah lebeh kurang 25,488 ekar yang akan di-buka oleh Kerajaan² Negeri pada tahun ini. Sa-lain daripada jumlah ini 54 lagi kawasan² pinggir berjumlah 28,633 ekar yang tidak berkehendakkan bantuan akan di-buka juga di-Negeri Perak dan Johor.

Lagi satu perbelanjaan yang besar di-bawah Kepala 126 ia-lah ranchangan² Lembaga Kemajuan dan Perusahaan (R.I.D.A.) sa-bagaimana di-tunjokkan di-bawah Kepala Kechil 8 dan 11 yang berjumlah \$4,120,000. \$2,400,000 ia-lah untuk menambahkan kumpulan wang bagi memberi pinjaman kapada orang² yang hendak memajukan berbagai² perusahaan yang berkehendakkan bantuan daripada R.I.D.A.

\$1,720,000 yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah Kepala Kechil 8 (ii) ia-lah untuk perbelanjaan kerana melancharkan perusahaan² di-luar bandar yang boleh memberi faedah kapada ra'ayat saperti mendirikan tempat membuat getah keping, salai kelapa dan lain² perusahaan saperti membuat kichap, genting, bertenun kain, tali sabut dan sa-bagai-nya.

Tapak² kerana mendirikan kilang² ini telah pun di-dapati dan perbelanjaan yang di-untokkan termasuk-lah harga membeli tanah bagi tapak² itu.

Kepala Kechil II (ii) yang berjumlah \$280,000 ia-lah untuk membesarkan bangunan Dewan Latehan R.I.D.A. di-Petaling Jaya dan mendirikan sa-buah asrama untuk 120 orang penuntut² lelaki dan 50 orang penuntut² perempuan.

Ada-lah di-chadangkan juga bahawa apabila telah di-besarkan Dewan Latehan R.I.D.A. di-Petaling Jaya itu maka dapat-lah di-adakan kursus bagi Pegawai² R.I.D.A.

Kepala Kechil 6, \$25,000, di-bawah Kepala 127 Pejabat Kaji Bumi ia-lah perbelanjaan pertama untuk mendirikan sa-buah pejabat di-Kota Bharu dengan alatan-nya sa-kali. Bangunan yang ada sekarang ini sangat kechil dan tidak sa-suai lagi untuk pejabat ini.

Perbelanjaan berjumlah \$46,000 di-bawah Kepala Kechil 7 dan 8 ia-lah untuk membeli alatan² bagi menjalankan kerja² yang di-buat oleh Pejabat ini. Barang² itu akan mencheptakan lagi penyelidekan kawasan yang mengandongi logam².

Perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala 128 berjumlah \$20,500 ia-lah belanja permulaan untuk membesarkan bangunan bagi chawangan Jabatan Galian yang ada di-Ipoh. Kerja yang di-buat oleh chawangan ini ia-lah menjalankan penyelidekan berkenaan dengan bijeh timah dan lain² logam. Wang ini ia-lah kerana menyiapkan pelan bangunan itu sahaja, oleh sebab di-fikirkan kerja mendirikan bangunan itu tidak dapat di-jalankan dalam tahun ini.

Perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala Kechil 13 Kepala 129 Pejabat Ukor ia-lah untuk membeli alatan² pejabat dan perkakas² kerana membuat peta². Alatan² yang di-chadangkan itu ia-lah amat berguna untuk melaksanakan kerja yang berkaitan dengan ranchangan pembukaan tanah.

Kepala Kechil 14 berjumlah \$128,000 ia-lah untuk mendirikan rumah bagi buroh² yang bekerja di-Pejabat Ukor. Pejabat ini ada lebeh kurang 1,500 buroh² gaji hari yang patut mendapat rumah tinggal untuk mereka. Perbelanjaan ini ia-lah bagi permulaan dan dengan wang ini dapat di-dirikan 32 unit bagi tahun 1961. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada akhir-nya saya hendak menegaskan bahawa segala ranchangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar akan di-jalankan di-semua negeri² di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang menerima dasar Kerajaan Perikatan dengan tiada ada pileh kaseh sadikit pun. Tudohan bahawa Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-utamakan di-Pahang ia-lah tudohan yang jahat

Mr. Speaker: Saya sudah katakan jangan di-jadikan satu perbahathan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ia-lah tuduhan yang jahat, tiada bertanggung-jawab dan ta' berasas sama sa-kali. Ranchangan² bagi tahun 1961 di-susunkan mengikut keutamaan yang di-tetapkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri masing². Bagi menjalankan ranchangan² ini wang tiada menjadi soalan. Mana² negeri yang menjalankan kerja²-nya dengan chepat dan chergas akan mendapat keutamaan. Kerajaan Persekutuan hanya mahu kejayaan dan kejayaan dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Saya harap dengan penjelasan ini ahli² Yang Berhormat manakala pulang ka-negeri masing² akan memberi segala pertolongan kepada pegawai² Kerajaan yang telah di-tugaskan menjalankan ranchangan² ini supaya banyak lagi wang dapat di-beri kepada negeri masing².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard the Honourable the Assistant Minister using certain phrases like "*kasehan ra'ayat Kelantan*", "*kasehan ra'ayat Trengganu*", and words to the effect that the ra'ayat in Kelantan and Trengganu are suffering. Sir, these words lose their meaning. They turn sour when we look at what the Government of Selangor is doing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a very old and well-known Malay proverb which says that the *gajah* which is just near one's eyes cannot be seen and that the *kuman* which is across the sea is perceived. Sir, the *kuman*² in Kelantan and Trengganu are seen by the Alliance Government, but the elephants which belong to the Alliance which are in Selangor are not seen by them.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you that you must not touch on State matters, which do not concern the Federal Government.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking under sub-head 15,

Group Settlement Schemes—Loans to States and Grants to States. Sir, the Alliance Government, the Federal Government, has cut off grants to Kelantan and Trengganu, because they have not accepted the policy of the Alliance, and I will say that this Government must reconsider its assistance and co-operation with the Government of Selangor in view of the irresponsible behaviour of the Government of Selangor towards the ra'ayat in Selangor.

Mr. Speaker: I warn you again not to do that. I will rule you out of order.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will read a Selangor press statement which reads:

"It is officially announced that the Selangor Government is now in a position to consider alienating State land in Kampong Sungei Sireh, Mukim Tanjong Karang, in the District of Kuala Selangor; those who are genuinely in need of land and who are Federal citizens may apply to the Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Lumpur."

Mr. Speaker: That is entirely a State matter. You are out of order.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under sub-head 15, Loans to States—I am saying that the Government of the Federation must make it a condition of the co-operation of Selangor that the Government of Selangor does not oppress the ra'ayat in connection with the land question.

Mr. Speaker: No, you are out of order—the way you put it.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with great respect, a few days ago the Deputy Prime Minister referred to the Governments of Kelantan and Trengganu and he was not ruled out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Because he was in order. (*Laughter*). The way you put it—if you are careful to put it in a proper way, you will not be ruled out.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I will continue. If my way of putting it is not suitable, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can direct me. Recently the Govern-

ment of Selangor announced through its official source on the 13th of the month that there were new land development schemes in Selangor and among those schemes there was not one that included Kampong Sungei Sireh. However, we find that all of a sudden an announcement is made that applications for land in Kampong Sungei Sireh are being called for. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kampong Sungei Sireh is not vacant land. It has been occupied for 15 years by a community which opened up and developed that land. These people who live in Kampong Sungei Sireh are our ra'ayat, they are Federal citizens. So, if you call for other people to apply for that land, what you are doing is that you are going to break up the communal life of this community—you are going to break up their communal life in order to give land to others.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one very strange thing that strikes us is, why pick on Kampong Sungei Sireh of all places for alienating land to the ra'ayat? There are vast tracts of empty unoccupied land in Selangor. This goes to show that there is a sort of vendetta or feud going on against the people of Kampong Sungei Sireh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Assistant Minister has said that in the schemes for Kelantan and Trengganu no assistance is given in the form of money for building houses and for opening up land; but here in Selangor we have a case of houses having been built and communally established and an attempt by the authorities responsible in Selangor to break up that community and that communal life. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Malayan Government has in the past expressed grave concern as regards events in Tibet and Hungary, but if the Selangor Government were to encourage other people in Selangor to invade Kampong Sungei Sireh it is committing an aggression upon the people of Kampong Sungei Sireh. I would say that a grave injustice is being done and our poor ra'ayat will become "*ra'ayat jelata dan ra'ayat yang melarat*" as the Honourable Assistant Minister puts it—it is an

exact description of the people of Kampong Sungei Sireh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would ask that the Federal Government, as it is assisting the Government of Selangor by way of grants and loans, to advise the Government of Selangor not to pursue a vindictive policy to the people of Sungei Sireh, and that if any rural development is to take place in Selangor, it is not going to take place by destroying what has already been built.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would now touch on some irregularities on the question of land in Pahang, if I may be allowed by Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that all applications of land have been frozen, but we find that land is still being given out in Pahang to people who are not exactly people who really are landless or poor. I will give an example. In kampong Sungei Ruang, near Raub, in 1956, between 200 and 250 of our poor ra'ayat of all communities joined together and applied for land near Kampong Sungei Seri in 1956. Their application was not considered at all. In 1959, a group of rich people, among whom were leaders of the Alliance in Raub, applied and got the same land. These prior applicants who had applied three or four years earlier did not get that land, but they had to go and become labourers on that same land which, as a proper consideration, should have been theirs.

Mr. Speaker: I have particularly warned you that land is a State matter—it is not a Federal matter. You ought to know that, as a lawyer.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of rural development, we would want that such irregularities do not take place; they will reduce the effect of rural development in the eyes of our ra'ayat when all these irregularities take place. There must be a proper system. Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding Kampong Sungei Ruang, the poor ra'ayat who applied in 1956 applied for a few acres—between six to eight acres—and they did not get that. Those who applied in 1959 got between 100 and 200 acres.

Mr. Speaker: That is a State matter. That has got nothing to do with the Federal Government. I think that is quite clear.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I point out these facts to ask the Federal Government to see that in its policy of land alienation to the ra'ayat there is no policy of "*pileh kaseh*" as they say in our national language, and that the ra'ayat has no feeling of suspicion that they will not get a fair deal.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is all I have to say. Thank you.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan telah mengambil peluang yang banyak dalam membahathkan perkara² dasar yang saya rasa sudah berulang² kali dalam Dewan ini. Maka sa-bagai menghormati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak akan menyentuh apa yang di-chakapkan itu sebab ada kawan² saya yang akan berchakap dalam hal itu. Saya lebeh suka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan kepala kechil 8 yang bersangkut-paut dengan R.I.D.A. Dahulu pun sudah pernah saya sebutkan dalam Dewan ini bahawa angka sateengah million bagi ranchangan 5 tahun itu tidak-lah menchukupi untuk menjalankan ranchangan² R.I.D.A. dan dua million empat ratus ribu ringgit bagi meninggikan Rural Industrial Development itu tidak-lah menchukupi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, R.I.D.A. adalah satu tempat bagi kemajuan orang² kampong di-dalam hal² kehidupan dan perusahaan² kechil yang harus ada pada mereka itu bagi orang² Melayu. R.I.D.A. juga menjadi tempat tumpuan supaya dapat mereka bantuan di-dalam menegakkan diri mereka.

Saya ada mendengar bahawa R.I.D.A. ini akan berikhtiar dan kalau ini benar ada-lah baik akan mengikhtiarkan supaya di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-buat bangunan bagi memuatkan orang² Melayu yang hendak berniaga di-bandar ini. Tentu-ah anggaran \$2,400,000 ini satu anggaran yang kechil kalau ranchangan atau project

itu di-jalankan. Kira-nya ternyata kita hendak memberi bantuan atau wang kepada orang² Melayu maka hendaklah di-fikirkan sunggoh² dalam menjalankan ranchangan-nya itu. Kelemahan yang ada pada orang² Melayu yang bersandarkan kepada R.I.D.A. ini patut-lah di-ubah lebeh jauh dengan tidak menyatakan Kuala Lumpur sahaja sa-bagai kawasan bantuan itu. Pada fikiran saya bangunan tempat berniaga itu patut-lah di-dirikan oleh R.I.D.A. di-bandar² yang besar bagi orang² Melayu ia-itu seperti Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Pulau Pinang dan Melaka. Berilah mereka ini dalam Kepala Kechil 8 bahagian (i) ia-itu bahagian bagi pinjaman, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya R.I.D.A. ini tidak dapat menolong mengubah tempat² perniagaan di-bandar² yang besar yang chontoh²-nya telah saya berikan itu, saya perchaya kemungkinan² bagi menjalankan perniagaan dan perusahaan bagi orang² Melayu khusus-nya tidak dapat di-hasilkan di-kawasan² yang tersebut itu.

Saya menarek perhatian Kementerian ini dan saya fikir sa-kira-nya ada kesungguhan maka soal ini akan dapat di-terima. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahagian (ii) dalam Kepala Kechil 8—Rural Industries. Rural Industries yang sedang di-naungi oleh perjalanan R.I.D.A. ini tentu-lah banyak, tetapi satu daripada hakikat-nya yang patut di-insafi sebelum terlambat bagi R.I.D.A. ini mengambil tindakan ia-lah berkenaan dengan perusahaan batek terutama-nya di-Trengganu dan Kelantan, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya tahu dalam perusahaan batek ini yang pada zahir-nya ada-lah perusahaan kechil orang² Melayu yang telah mula masa ini merebak kuasa² capitalist yang menggunakan sa-ribu satu daya supaya menguasai Rural Industries yang sedang di-jalankan oleh orang² di-tempat yang telah di-sebutkan itu. Kita telah dapat pada zahir-nya rumah² atau perusahaan² kechil orang² Melayu, tetapi pada batin-nya mereka ini mendapat modal dari beberapa sharikat atau persaorangan asing yang menggunakan nama orang² Melayu dalam perusahaan² kechil ini. Ini timbul-nya ia-lah di-sebabkan banyak kelambatan

dan kelengahan di-lakukan oleh R.I.D.A. untuk membantu mereka ini dan oleh kerana kita berhadapan dengan Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini dan oleh kerana ini-lah tahun yang pertama, pada pendapat saya sudah sa-mesti-nya-lah bagi R.I.D.A. ini menjalankan perusahaan ini dengan sa-chepat²-nya dan membantu orang² yang di-chengkam oleh pehak² yang hendak menghanchorkan Rural Industries ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah chukup bagi sa-sabuaah jabatan dan sa-sabuaah Kementerian menunggu khabar daripada orang² yang menjalankan perusahaan ini sahaja, bahkan perlu-lah bagi pehak R.I.D.A. dan bagi pehak Kementerian Luar Bandar ini menyiasat atau mengambil tahu apa yang berlaku dengan tidak boleh memejamkan mata-nya, sebab tidak-lah hanya dengan memberi pinjaman sahaja maka kita boleh menamatkan perkara itu, tetapi kita boleh mencheegah kejadian² yang seperti itu supaya dapat diselamatkan Rural Industries yang ada dalam negeri ini, oleh kerana dalam Kepala Kechil 14 ini ada di-sebutkan Minor Rural Development Schemes—1960 Programme dan oleh kerana telah di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Muda yang bersangkutan ini satu perkara yang berkenaan dengan negeri Pahang, maka patut-lah saya berchakap berkenaan dengan Minor Rural Development Schemes ini.

Saya tidak ingin membahathkan dari segi propaganda politik dan segi sentiment yang melulu terhadap Menteri Muda itu malah saya akan membahathkan dalam Minor Rural Development Schemes ini yang pada biasa-nya tiap² jajahan atau kawasan pilihan raya Parlimen ada satu Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-namakan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Di-Bachok umpamanya, ada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa yang seperti itu di-adakan. Jadi di-dalam-nya saya sendiri menjadi ahli. Maka banyak-lah ranchangan² bagi jajahan itu sendiri. Telah di-kemukakan ranchangan² kechil untuk di-jalankan dan untuk di-beri wang oleh Kerajaan, tetapi sa-hingga hari ini tidak saya mendengar khabar hal itu, boleh jadi ini di-jawab, salah Kerajaan Kelantan

yang tidak menerima dasar Tanah Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Tetapi apa-kah sangkut-paut-nya dasar tanah dengan rancangan membuat talipon, apa-kah sangkut-paut-nya dasar tanah dengan hendak membuat jambatan, apa-kah sangkut-paut-nya dasar tanah hendak membuat batas supaya menahan ayer laut masuk dalam bendang sawah. Semua-nya ini boleh di-dengar dengan senang hati oleh Menteri, tetapi bagi saya yang ada dalam Jawatan-Kuasa ini saya tahu apa yang di-buat oleh Kementerian ini ia itu menyingkirkan apa yang datang daripada negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu dengan tidak mengendahkan sama ada menyenangkan perkara perselisihan itu. Jadi melebehkan soal negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu hanya dapat di-faham apabila di-tentukan fact dan kenyataan ini.

Saya berdiri dari segi dasar tadi ia-itu hanya hendak memudahkan pekerjaan itu di-laksanakan, dan oleh kerana telah di-kemukakan rancangan² yang kecil di-masokkan dalam Buku Merah yang khas di-hantar pada tiap² Kerajaan Negeri kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu elok-lah Kerajaan dalam melaksanakan wang \$6,407,779 ini memikirkan bagi tahun 1961 ini apa-kah yang perlu di-fikirkan bagi tempat² yang tertentu bagi kemajuan luar bandar dalam rancangan² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berhajat kepada perusahaan² kecil daripada ra'ayat dan kerjasama daripada-nya itu hanya akan di-beri dengan kerjasama bahawa ra'ayat merasa tanggung jawab terhadap tiap² satu rancangan ini. Saya kemukakan dengan rasa penoh tanggung jawab dan dengan rasa keinsafan bagi Rural Industries kita yang hendak menunjukkan keikhlasan kita. Dalam kemajuan R.I.D.A. saya hendak menyebutkan satu perkara lagi ia-itu modal yang di-beri kepada orang² kampung bagi kemajuan perusahaan itu saya fikir hendak-lah dengan chara yang lebeh besar dan lebeh banyak lagi supaya benar² dapat memberi keuntungan dalam menjalankan tugas-nya itu.

Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1961

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Resumption of debate on Question :

That the sum of \$34,533,520 for Heads 126 to 129 inclusive stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali (Kuala Selangor): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan kepala kechil 15, Group Settlement Scheme. Dan dalam memperkatakan soal ini saya hendak menyentuh perkara yang telah di-timbulkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara berhubung dengan Sungai Sireh. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil Damansara dalam memperkatakan soal itu telah memberi satu gambaran dari sa-belah pehak sahaja. Saya chuba sa-berapa rengkas memberi gambaran dari pehak yang lain supaya Dewan Yang Berhormat ini mendapat satu gambaran yang nyata daripada peristiwa ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang pertama sa-kali saya suka hendak menyatakan bahawa mereka yang di-katakan oleh wakil Damansara itu sa-bagai ra'ayat yang di-tindas dan melarat ada-lah sa-bahagian kecil daripada orang kampung Sungai Sireh yang berjumlah kira² 70 keluarga daripada lebeh 800 keluarga yang tinggal dalam kawasan peristiwa itu. Mereka tinggal di-atas tanah yang luas-nya kira² satu ekar pada tiap² sa-orang. Soal mereka itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah satu soal yang baharu. Kabawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Selangor, pada masa itu Raja Muda Negeri Selangor, telah pun tahu akan soal ini

Mr. Speaker: Di-bawah Standing Order, nama Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Raja² Melayu tidak boleh di-gunakan bagi mempengaruhi Majlis Meshuarat. Tolong jangan sebut.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: Terima kasih, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya hanya hendak menjelaskan bahawa perkara ini sudah sampai kepada pengetahuan Kepala Negeri Selangor semenjak tahun 1953. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kepala Negeri Selangor

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I think the Honourable Member is trying to have the Sultan of Selangor implicated in a very controversial issue, and I hope that that will not be allowed.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: I am not giving way, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: You should not mention it.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: I am not mentioning it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order! There is a provision under the Standing Orders to the effect that the names of Their Highnesses the Rulers shall not be used to influence the House. You should be very careful of the wording of your speech. Proceed! Perkara itu jangan sebut lagi.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: Tingkatan yang paling tinggi dalam negeri Selangor telah pun menasihatkan mereka itu supaya pindah di-kawasan lain, tetapi mereka itu engkar daripada menurut Titah tingkatan yang paling tinggi itu

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On the same point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If by the term "tingkatan yang paling tinggi" he refers to the Sultan of Selangor, then I think the Honourable Member is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: (To Enche' Mohamed Dahari) I rule you out of order. You should not mention the name of the Sultan. You can say "the Government of Selangor".

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: I did not mention the name, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The presumption is there. It is quite clear. Proceed!

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: Demikianlah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-hingga

bulan June tahun sudah soal yang sa-kian lama terpendam itu telah timbul sa-mula apabila mereka chuba memecahkan parit memasokkan ayer ka-dalam satu kawasan perkampungan orang Sungai Sireh. Tanah itu, sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah tanah perkampungan yang mengikut Tanjong Karang Colonisation Scheme, ia-itu tiap² sa-orang pesawah yang betul² mempunyai sawah dalam kawasan itu maka orang itu akan di-beri tanah kampong sa-ekar sa-orang.

Kerajaan Selangor menerusi pegawai daerah-nya telah menawarkan kepada mereka itu jasa baik-nya bagi menempatkan orang² yang dudok di-situ, untok dudok dalam satu ranchangan tanah Kerajaan seperti di-Bilut atau di-Ulu Selangor yang sekarang sudah di-buka. Hasil-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sama²-lah kita ma'alum. Satu berita besar dalam surat khabar berkenaan dengan peristiwa itu. Sa-telah peristiwa itu ada tanda bahawa satu perselesaian yang 'adil di-antara mereka akan di-dapati. Tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, udara yang mula² tenang itu telah kembali panas, apabila ahli dari Damansara telah menziarahi kaum keluarga-nya di-situ pada 18-4-61 yang lalu.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of order. Is the Honourable Member

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: The Honourable Member has raised several points of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I must ask him—you sit down first. What is your point of order?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: The order is the one dealing with whether the Honourable Member (interruption).

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: I am not giving way, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No two persons can stand up at the same time. One must sit down. (To Enche' Mohamed Dahari) You must sit down first. I want to hear what is Enche' Karam Singh's point of order. (To Enche'

K. Karam Singh: What is your point of order?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not relying on Standing Order 36 (1) to say that the Honourable Member is irrelevant. But is the Honourable Member prepared to substantiate his allegations? If he can't substantiate, then he should not make them.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order. (To Enche' Mohamed Dahari) Are you prepared to substantiate your serious allegations?

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' Mohamed Dahari: Yes, Sir, dalam waktu ahli Damansara itu menziarahi anak buah-nya pada 18-4-61 yang lalu, dalam pertemuan di-antara ahli Damansara itu dengan 73 orang anak buah-nya 20 orang kaum perempuan dan 53 orang kaum lelaki ahli Damansara itu telah berucap. Dalam ucapan-nya ia-itu sa-olah² menyamakan perjuangan parti-nya dengan perjuangan Rasulullah maka udara yang tenang itu panas kembali. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berkata di-sini apa yang di-katakan gajah di-pelupok mata tidak nampak oleh ahli Damansara itu pagi tadi ia-lah gajah itu sa-mata² binaan ahli dari Damansara itu. Dia-lah yang membuat gajah di-pelupok mata Kerajaan Perikatan Pusat. Ahli Damansara pernah menyatakan bahawa ia menyokong pada dasar-nya ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar bagi menghapuskan kemiskinan dan kemelaratan di-kalangan ra'ayat negeri ini. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau satu nafas dia menyokong ranchangan pembahagian tanah, tetapi pada nafas yang lain ia menggalakkan ra'ayat tinggal tetap dalam satu tanah yang tidak ekonomi. Sikap ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyulitkan penyelesaian dalam soal ini. Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri pernah membuat seruan mengajak semua kita di-sini dan semua ra'ayat bekerjasama dalam ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Semua-nya ini sa-patut-nya di-tujukan istimewa dan khas kepada ahli Damansara. Kalau

ia benar² hendak menghapuskan kemiskinan dan kemelaratan, dia hendak-nya jangan sahaja pandai membuat tegoran, tapi dia harus-lah pandai dalam bekerjasama dalam usaha menghapuskan kemiskinan dan kemelaratan. Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak sebut dalam Rumah ini ada-lah konon-nya bahawa anak buah-nya semua-nya ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya terperanjat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana salah satu perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh anak buah-nya itu ketika pada pukul 4.00 petang 18-4-61 waktu dia hendak menaiki kereta-nya menuju ka-Kuala Lumpur, satu perkara ada-lah bagaimana anak buah-nya boleh dapat Sijil Kera'ayatan negeri ini. Dia telah berjanji akan mengusahakan Sijil Kera'ayatan itu. Satu perkara yang amat menyeronokkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah ketika ahli Damansara itu kelak akan mengesahkan bahwa anak buah-nya itu telah tinggal 15 tahun saperti mana dia mengatakan pagi tadi, pada hal baharu sahaja ia berkenal dengan anak buah-nya itu. (Tepok).

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak berchadang hendak berchakap panjang, chuma satu perkara sahaja yang rasa saya mustahak saya sentoh dalam Dewan ini. Perchubaaan sa-orang Menteri Muda Kemajuan Luar Bandar menegakkan benang basah-nya dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, gagal sa-kali lagi. Rupa-nya manakala Menteri itu gagal tidak dapat peluang berchakap di-masa Dewan membahathkan di-atas titah di-Raja dahulu oleh kerana Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah pun mengulas perkara itu maka tengah hari tadi Menteri ini telah menggunakan Rumah ini untuk melepaskan tanda² kejahatan di-dalam perkara Kemajuan Luar Bandar . . .

Mr. Speaker: Perkataan jahil unparliamentary.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Saya tarek balek. Untuk melepaskan tanda² tidak tahu-nya dalam perkara kemajuan tanah, itu saya tidak-lah hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan kekarutan yang di-bawa oleh

Menteri itu maka saya tidak-lah dapat menahan daripada menunjukkan kekarutan itu. Untok mengabui Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berpura²-lah Menteri Muda mengatakan kasehan-nya kepada ra'ayat pantai timor terutama-nya ra'ayat negeri Kelantan dalam perkara soal tanah, tetapi yang ia sepatut-nya kasehan ia-lah parti-nya sendiri dan Kerajaan-nya, sebab telah nampak tanda² bahawa Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Kelantan ini akan berjaya, dan untok mengelakkan daripada malu apabila ranchangan itu berjaya kelak maka ini-lah yang di-chuba²-nya dalam Dewan ini memburokkan Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah Kelantan. Oleh kerana Tuan Yang di-Pertua telah bermurah hati benar pada siang hari tadi meluluskan ia berchakap perkara butir² hal mengenai tanah negeri Kelantan maka saya terpaksa-lah chuba memasukkan diri saya dalam perkara butir² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam rayuan-nya dengan muka yang puchat, sebentar merah sebentar puchat, Menteri Muda chuba merayu mengatakan betapa kasehan-nya, dan di-ambil pembukaan tanah Batu Mengkebang sa-bagai chontoh, betapa sedeh-nya hati Menteri Muda itu terhadap ra'ayat negeri Kelantan yang dengan tidak di-beri bantuan, dengan tidak di-buat jalan² raya, hutan² tidak di-tebas, rumah² tidak di-sediakan, mereka telah di-tunjokkan ka-hutan belantara tanah Batu Mengkebang apa jadi-nya sekarang mereka itu telah lari dan untok membuktikan chakapan-nya itu di-keluarkan-nya-lah surat siaran daripada Kerajaan Negeri atau pun daripada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan Negeri sa-bagai notice atau pemberitahu yang terakhir supaya mereka itu balek ka-dalam kawasan tanah itu.

Satu perkara yang saya hendak sebutkan dahulu buat kali pertama-nya ia-lah tentang masaalah jalan. Saya rasa Menteri Muda ini belum pun pernah sampai ka-kawasan pembukaan tanah itu. Apa yang beliau nyatakan dalam Dewan yang mulia ini ia-lah kenyataan yang di-terima daripada beberapa orang barangkali. Sa-benar-nya jalan raya yang menuju ka-tanah

Batu Mengkebang sememang sudah di-buat dan separoh daripada-nya telah siap, manakala yang separoh lagi itu ia-lah jalan raya yang boleh di-lalui oleh lorry² penarek kayu balak. Jadi tidak-lah dapat di-katakan bahawa ta' ada jalan dalam kawasan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah benar ra'ayat di-Batu Mengkebang yang mendapat tanah itu lari daripada kawasan tanah Batu Mengkebang itu? Atau pada keseluruhan-nya, apa-kah benar seluroh ra'ayat dalam kawasan pembukaan tanah negeri Kelantan yang seluas 19,986 ekar itu telah lari daripada kawasan itu? Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, circular yang telah di-bachakan oleh Menteri Muda itu adalah satu² yang menunjukkan betapa benar-nya hujah yang saya telah keluarkan dalam Dewan ini beberapa hari yang telah lalu sa-bagaimana pengakuan saya sendiri mengatakan sunggoh pun sa-banyak 1,400 keluarga yang telah di-bawa masuk ka-dalam tanah itu ada-lah tak sampai 10 peratus daripada-nya itu ta' hadzir, sa-tengah daripada yang tidak hadzir itu ia-lah oleh sebab hasutan daripada kalangan yang tertentu terutama dari kalangan Parti Menteri Muda itu sendiri. Dalam kawasan Batu Mengkebang mengikut apa yang saya tahu tidak-lah keseluruhan-nya orang² itu lari. Ada-lah beberapa kerat dan ada juga yang tidak masuk langsung. Ini sa-bagai satu kenyataan untok Dewan ini, tetapi lebeh daripada 90 peratus mereka telah masuk ka-kawasan itu dan bekerja menjayakan kawasan itu. Ada beberapa kawasan lagi yang sa-bahagian besar-nya daripada orang² dalam kawasan itu pulang ka-kampung, kerana menantikan dalam tempoh sa-minggu dua ini sementara Pegawai² Sukat menyelesaikan kerja menyukat di-kawasan itu dan ini pun telah di-jadikan hujah oleh orang² yang tidak menyetujui chara atau pun orang² yang menentang Kerajaan PAS di-negeri Kelantan sa-bagai hujah mengatakan ra'ayat di-situ telah beramai² balek ka-kampung, tetapi apa yang sa-benar-nya mereka itu pulang sementara menantikan tanah itu di-sukat.

Selain daripada itu saya rasa patut-lah di-nyatakan bahawa pembukaan

tanah di-Kelantan yang di-beri kepada ra'ayat Kelantan itu bukan-lah langsung tidak ada bantuan daripada Kerajaan, kalau di-bawah Group Settlement Areas, ra'ayat di-beri perchuma benih dan baja maka di-bawah Ranchangan Tanah Kerajaan Kelantan ra'ayat juga di-beri benih dan baja. Tentang hal ini sama sahaja, yang bezanya ia-lah masaalah kerja menebang, menebas hutan itu, dan ini memang di-akuī benar bahawa ra'ayat di-situ di-beri peluang melaksanakan tugas-nya dengan sendiri-nya. Memandang kepada kenyataan² yang kalau saya ulangkan erti-nya saya mengulangi apa yang saya telah chakapkan sa-hari dua dahulu, dan ta' mahu-lah saya menyebutkan perkara hal kemajuan tanah negeri Kelantan itu, tetapi apa yang telah di-timbulkan oleh Menteri Muda Yang Berhormat itu nyata-lah menunjokkan sa-suatu yang ia ta' mengetahui dengan sa-benar²-nya. Saya mendapat khabar daripada Menteri Muda Yang Berhormat yang beliau akan melawat ka-Kelantan dalam bulan May kerana kempen pilehan raya di-sana. Bermurah hati-lah ia kira-nya melangkahhkan kaki-nya dalam kawasan itu sendiri dan melihatkan dengan sendiri-nya apa-kah yang sa-benar-nya berlaku.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang saya mengkaji satu demi satu ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda dan beberapa orang yang lain, nyata bagini-lah chara kaedah-nya orang² Perikatan bekerja. Pada masa mula sa-belum Kerajaan PAS Kelantan membuka tanah, di-daayah-nya kepada ra'ayat; ta' kan boleh Kerajaan itu membuka tanah, sebab ta' ada pengalaman, ta' ada wang dan sa-bagai-nya. Manakala tanah telah di-buka di-negeri Kelantan, daayah-nya ia-lah menyatakan; ta' akan berjaya. Kalau umur kita panjang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita akan dapat menyaksikan mana-kah satu ranchangan yang boleh berjaya, atau sama² berjaya, atau mana-kah satu ranchangan yang akan tertinggal ka-belakang. Bagi kami daripada Parti PAS ini, masaalah yang kami hadapi dalam soal tanah ini, satu sahaja, ia-itu-lah melepaskan dahaga ra'ayat dalam soal tanah—melepaskan dahaga ra'ayat dalam soal tanah ini tidak-lah

dapat di-lakukan dengan hanya memberi 5,000 ekar atau 10,000 ekar dalam satu tahun lagi satu² kawasan seperti di-negeri Kelantan yang bagitu ramai ra'ayat-nya berkehendakkan tanah, melainkan mesti-lah di-ikhtiarkan supaya ra'ayat dalam negeri itu seberapa chepat dan seberapa banyak dapat mengambil bahagian dalam tanah itu. Yang sekarang ini di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri ia-lah dalam bahagian pembukaan tanah sechara beramai² seperti ranchangan Group Settlement Act itu, tetapi selain daripada itu seperti apa yang di-nyatakan oleh Menteri Muda tentang soal tanah² pinggir yang luas-nya 25,480 ekar itu di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini, kechuali Kelantan dan Trengganu. Maka sa-benar-nya masaalah tanah² pinggir di-Kelantan yang di-sebutkan tanah² reja atau tanah² di-tepi kampung, maka ini pun menjadi satu masaalah bagi Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan dan ini memang telah di-masokkan dalam dasar yang perkara ini akan di-laksanakan. Saya perchaya pekerjaan menyusun atau menyukat tanah² itu akan di-mulakan dengan seberapa segera-nya dalam tahun ini juga.

Selain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada lagi beberapa kawasan tanah yang Kerajaan Kelantan telah berjanji akan memberi kepada ra'ayat melalui Ranchangan Menanam Getah Semula seperti apa yang telah di-terangkan pada beberapa hari yang telah lalu ia-itu-lah tiap² sa-orang yang mempunyai tanah getah yang telah tua di-antara 1 sampai 5 ekar itu Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan berjanji akan memberi tanah kepada-nya yang akan di-buka di-bawah Ranchangan Menanam Getah Semula ini.

Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-chara ringkas saya terangkan kepada Dewan ini pada malam ini, ada-lah bagi menzahir atau menyatakan bahawa gerakan pembukaan tanah di-Kelantan sedang berjalan, tidak-lah beku atau pun tinggal tidak bergerak sa-bagai-mana yang di-fahamkan oleh Menteri² terutama Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kalau ucapan Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu di-tafsirkan orang dengan chara tidak mendapat

pengertian yang sa-wajar-nya, neschaya orang nampak bahawa pembukaan tanah negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu itu tidak bergerak seperti lain negeri. Tetapi yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negeri Kelantan tidak-lah ketinggalan dengan lain negeri dalam usaha membuka tanah, beza-nya chuma negeri Kelantan tidak mengikut Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jelas-lah kapada Dewan ini akan hal itu, dan itu-lah sebab saya katakan bahawa perhubungan Menteri Muda yang tidak mengerti hakikat itu untuk menegakkan benang basah-nya telah gagal sa-kali lagi dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-atas tegoran² yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Damansara itu tidak payah-lah saya menjawab-nya, sebab sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Selangor telah pun dengan bijak dan pintar-nya menjelaskan kenyataan² dan kebenaran, dan daripada jawapan yang di-beri oleh sahabat saya itu nyata-lah bahawasa-nya apa yang telah di-katakan oleh wakil Damansara itu bohong sahaja

Mr. Speaker: Perkataan bohong itu tidak boleh di-gunakan—unparliamentary—“tidak benar” boleh. Jaga sedikit!

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Tidak benar. Berkenaan dengan pandangan yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Bachok, saya suka mengatakan kalau pada akhir-nya di-dapati wang² itu tidak chukup maka soal itu sangat gampang, sebab wang itu kita boleh tambah. Berkenaan dengan khabar angin yang mengatakan R.I.D.A. hendak membena satu ibu pejabat dan juga rumah kedai itu memang benar. Perkara itu dalam persediaan dan wang sa-banyak \$1.06 juta akan di-belanjakan daripada Reserve Fund, R.I.D.A.

Berkenaan dengan Kepala kechil 14 ia-itu peruntokan wang yang di-belanjakan pada tahun 1960 di-atas Rancangan Kilat, suka saya memberi tahu Dewan ini bahawa wang sa-banyak \$228,500 memang telah di-untukkan kapada ranchangan² dalam negeri

Kelantan. Kalau sa-kira-nya wang itu di-sifatkan kechil dan tidak chukup, suka saya menegaskan bahawa angka wang yang di-beri kapada satu² negeri itu di-pandang di-atas kelayakan dan kebolehan negeri itu hendak menyedia dan menyiapkan ranchangan yang di-untukkan oleh Kementerian.

Sa-telah wang itu di-beri, saya sendiri telah melawat, dan dukachita saya katakan banyak daripada ranchangan yang wang di-untukkan tidak siap, dan ini nyata-lah menunjukkan dengan jelas-nya di-atas chekap-nya Kerajaan Negeri itu menjalankan ranchangan . . .

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Baharu² ini

Mr. Speaker: (*Kapada Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid*) Ia minta penjelasan hendak beri jalan atau tidak?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Tidak, sudah lambat (*Ketawa*) baharu² ini Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah melawat negeri Kelantan dengan tujuan yang baik hendak menyaksikan dengan mata kepala-nya sendiri di-atas kebolehan dan kecekapan Jawatan²-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah dan negeri Kelantan dengan harapan hendak menolong ra'ayat negeri Kelantan untuk menjalankan kemajuan luar bandar. Tetapi malang-nya, dengan sebab² yang tertentu, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah di-tegah daripada berjumpa Ahli² Jawatan-kuasa itu. Dan di-situ saya telah di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri sendiri memberi tahu bahawasa-nya sa-lagi dan sa-lama Yang Berhormat itu tidak dapat berjumpa dengan Ahli Jawatan-kuasa Kemajuan Luar Bandar, maka sa-lama itu-lah peruntokan wang tidak boleh di-beri.

Kapada wakil dari Pasir Puteh itu tidak guna-lah saya hendak berchakap dengan panjang lebar lagi, sebab kalau ia mengatakan saya hendak “menegakkan benang basah”, maka saya pun berani mengatakan Yang Berhormat itu chuba dengan sa-berapa daya upaya

hendak “menegakkan benang basah-nya”. Tetapi perbezaan di-antara apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu dengan apa yang saya chakap ia-lah saya berchakap di-atas kenyataan² daripada surat “Pemberitahu” yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan sendiri.

Jadi, saya harap Dewan ini tentu perchaya kapada saya bahawa beliaulah yang chuba hendak “menegakkan benang basah”, dan tidak-lah saya. (*Ketawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$34,533,520 for Heads 126 to 129 inclusive agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Heads 130-135—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$39,103,636 under Heads 130 to 135 be approved.

I have to inform you, Sir, at the outset of my speech that I shall have to speak at great length in order to forestall any possible question on each item in the Development Estimates. I shall try in the course of my speech to give all the necessary details on each item of expenditure and I sincerely hope that Honourable Members will not ask any question on items already explained. In view of the fact that my Ministry and the divisions of Agriculture, Co-operatives, Drainage and Irrigation, Fisheries, Forestry and Veterinary are playing a very important role in the national rural development programmes of our country and have 123 separate items of development expenditure with a total development allocation of \$39,103,636 for the current year, my introductory speech will have to be unavoidably long.

As I had informed the House when I introduced the last Budget for the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, the integration of the departments, and now known as divisions, into the Ministry commenced from the beginning of this year, and it is planned, subject to the completion of the buildings before 31st May, 1961,

to effect the full integration from 1st June, 1961. After the complete integration of all the divisions into the Ministry and the consequent improved co-ordinated research, planning and implementation of each development scheme, I am confident that the integration of the divisions into the Ministry will result in better planning and implementation of each scheme for a speedier development of our country.

The Division of Agriculture of this Ministry proposes to spend a total of \$20.562 millions during the next five years in projects which could be divided broadly into research on the one hand and extension and advisory on the other. For this year, the Division proposes to expend an amount of \$4.186 millions for all these projects.

Honourable Members will notice that items 10, 12, 13 and 18 are projects which were started in the last five-year development plan and were included in the 1961/65 plan in order to complete.

For the second five-year development period, projects from 19 onwards excluding sub-heads 41, 42 and 43 are for the Division of Agriculture. I should like to mention in brief these projects.

Sub-head 19: Development of Existing Federal Padi Stations.

This item aims at the development of four existing padi stations at Telok Chengai (Kedah), Lundang (Kelantan), Tanjong Karang (Selangor) and Pulau Gadong (Malacca) into key research stations with resident research teams and adequate laboratory and field experimental facilities to tackle all problems connected with padi cultivation which arise in the surrounding areas. These four stations together with a new station to be established probably in 1962 at Bumbong Lima will cover all the needs for research from the main padi areas throughout the country. Honourable Members will appreciate that padi research work has advanced exceedingly during the last few years in this country and has contributed to a large extent towards an increase in padi production. The splendid results of padi

harvest of last season and another bumper harvest expected of the 1960/61 season have in a large measure been due to the contribution of continued research by the Division of Agriculture. This research work, as Honourable Members are aware, takes some years to produce sound recommendations for our farmers. Naturally, it is several years after the commencement of the research that we can expect to see results on our agricultural production. It is, therefore, not inappropriate for me to state that the claim made by the P.M.I.P. Government of Trengganu that they are responsible for the good padi harvest during 1960/61 season is baseless and groundless, as such good harvest can only reflect the results of serious research of many years.

The development of these research stations I have referred is aimed towards specialisation. Thus, in Malacca emphasis will be laid on acid soil, in Lundang (Kelantan) attention will be paid to the potentialities of off season and double cropping and in Tanjong Karang (Selangor) investigations will be concentrated on the effect of water control on the padi yield. For 1961, it is proposed to provide laboratory and living accommodation for officers of different grades and also storage and other facilities at the stations.

Sub-head 20: Development of Existing Federal Dryland Stations.

While research of rice has been given top priority, this is not necessarily at the expense of investigation on dryland crops which has been continued, although not to an equal degree during the last development period. However, with the padi research work advancing, it is considered that facilities should now be made available to increase research on dryland crops to meet the needs throughout the country, and such research could only be carried out with the expansion of the agricultural research stations. Such research work has in the past been concentrated at Serdang (Selangor), Jerangau (Trengganu), Jalan Kebun (Selangor), Cameron Highlands (Pahang), Telok Bharu (Perak), Gajah Mati (Kedah) and it is considered that there is need for

increased activity at these stations. These stations will have to be extended and equipped sufficiently for the increased tempo of work. Considerable information has been obtained during the past few years on the suitability of certain dryland crops at these stations, and with the need for diversification of the country's agriculture, it becomes more urgent that further investigation should be carried out in such places particularly with a view to determining the economic value of various crops which are likely to be suitable under our local climatic conditions.

Thus, work on fruit, tea and mixed farming has been planned to be concentrated at Serdang, oil palm, fruit and tea for investigation at Jerangau as possible crops for diversification under similar conditions, and vegetables and tea at Cameron Highlands for further improvement and expansion. At Telok Bharu (Perak), work will be concentrated on coconut to improve the agriculture of the crop in the country.

It has been planned that a new station on the East Coast should be available for investigating the agronomic practices for growing crops, particularly coconut. There is a vast tract of land along the entire length of the East Coast which is covered with very infertile sandy soil that is generally referred to as "bris". Coconut which is commonly planted in this type of soil is of variable growth conditions. Generally, it is poor. Being one of the main sources of income for the people of the area, it is vital that comprehensive research should be conducted to discover ways and means whereby good growth of the coconut can be obtained on this poor "bris" soil.

Honourable Members will be aware that in this country there are vast tracts of land which are under peat or "tanah gambut". It is essential that in the light of limited land area in this country and the rapidly increasing population that may require more land, investigation should be carried out to discover practicable utilisation of peat area to meet the increased demand on land. A station for this purpose has already been established at Jalan Kebun

(Selangor) and expansion of this is desirable in order that work could be increased.

These dryland stations will serve as the main centres of research operations for the different types of soil. Like the Federal Padi Stations, these dryland stations will be developed so that each will have a complete team of research workers with laboratory facilities for conducting the necessary research work on each particular soil type.

Apart from botanical and agronomic work that would be carried out at these dryland stations, a new line of work will also be started in the studies of soil erosion and soil conservation. The soils that we have today take centuries to form and to develop. Indiscriminate practices, however, will render them useless to agriculture in the shortest time. It is vital, therefore, that these natural resources should be protected and conserved, and while every citizen should fully appreciate the importance of soils to the nation's prosperity, the need to educate the users of our soils, namely, the farmers, requires special emphasis, more especially when heavy pressure is likely to be brought to bear on Malayan soils in future years and also the utilization of land of steeper slopes is inevitable. Research programme will include the studies of inherent characteristics of the soils and practices that will constitute effective conservation.

In this project, for 1961, it is planned to provide for living accommodation for labourers, junior staff and senior staff, office space, laboratory space and space for equipment and machinery, modifications to factories and buildings, and land development.

Sub-head 21: Establishment and Development of New Federal Padi Stations.

I have mentioned the programme to extend facilities at existing Federal padi experimental stations. Even with this improvement, it is considered that research facilities will still not be adequate to meet the needs and it is considered necessary that new stations should also be established and under

this programme it is intended to establish two new stations for specialised purposes. One of these will be for the purpose of studying the development of shallow peat for rice cultivation and the other one would be a centre for research work on padi double cropping. Such a programme will necessitate the purchase of land, improvement and provision of drainage and irrigation facilities, fencing and construction of buildings. In 1961, the money sought for is intended for the purchase of land and the renting of certain areas.

Sub-head 22: Establishment and Development of New Federal Dryland Stations.

Again, facilities for research at existing Federal dryland stations are not adequate for the complete programme of research to be carried out. It is therefore intended that a new station should be established, particularly in the main coconut growing area of Johore West to concentrate on coconut research and another station particularly on fruits has been intended for development in Penang. In addition to these two stations, it is considered that several small testing stations should also be established throughout the country on various soil types to test the suitability or otherwise of different crops. The latter stations are intended to be established on eight of the major soil series found in Malaya. Two of these stations will be in Pahang, two in Johore, one in Kelantan, one in Kedah, one in Malacca, one in Perlis. The choice of the station is entirely dependent on the extent of the soil series and its relationship in terms of area to the whole country. In 1961, it is proposed mainly to clear sites for the stations.

Sub-head 23: Establishment of Plant Protection service.

Honourable Members will appreciate that our economy is dependent to a large extent upon rubber and other crops which are liable to be attacked by pests and diseases of a serious nature found elsewhere, not yet occurring in Malaya but could possibly be introduced into this country. It is our responsibility to ensure that these crops

are not endangered by such diseases or pests and in order to prevent any introduction of these diseases or pests, adequate measures must be taken to control the importation of plants so that these pests and diseases are not introduced into Malaya.

Most of the countries in South East Asia and the Pacific Region have adequate facilities for plant inspection and quarantine service and Malaya with the present inadequate facilities may therefore constitute a menace to the region as a whole. At the present time, control measures on plant importation are being carried out with the co-operation of the Customs Departments which detain certain uncertified planting materials entering Malaya. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry are carrying out as a favour the fumigation of any large consignments of plant material which may arrive in the country with no phytosanitary clearance from the country of origin. We have only a small plant quarantine station which is situated on foreign territory, P. Tekong Kechil in Singapore. Clearly, these arrangements are inadequate and thanks to our good luck, in the past years no major pests or diseases were introduced into the country through the importation of plants or planting materials.

In order to be in line with other countries in the region and to fortify measures to prevent the introduction of pests into Malaya, a plant protection service within the Division of Agriculture is considered to be an essential step. This service aims at the provision of checking stations at the four main entries of plants into Malaya, i.e., Kuala Lumpur airport, Penang airport Port Swettenham and Johore Bahru. Each station would consist of an office, inspection room, fumigation chamber, incinerator and store for spraying equipment, gas cylinders, etc. Facilities would also be provided for plant quarantine.

In 1961, it is proposed to set up inspection stations in Kuala Lumpur, Bayan Lepas, Johore Bahru, Port Swettenham and Padang Besar and Rantau Panjang and to develop the quarantine station at P. Tekong.

Sub-head 23 (i): Improvement of Diploma Course, College of Agriculture.

The demand for agricultural training provided by the College of Agriculture has continued to increase. Steps taken to meet this increasing demand were made during the first 5-year Development Plan when separate Agricultural Schools were set up for the Certificate Course and the College was left to cater for the Diploma Course. This has enabled the increase of the number of Diploma Course students from 60 in 1957 to 75 as it is today. The Ministry, fully aware of the increasing demand for trained agriculturist particularly with extensive rural development programme is seeking provisions under this sub-head for expanding the teaching and accommodation facilities of the College so that the number of students could be increased from 75 to 120.

During the next five years a new hostel will be built, laboratory and lecture room facilities expanded and staff quarters provided, and the teaching farm is to be enlarged. Provision sought for 1961 will be for the preparatory work on the new hostel, the construction of quarters, development of the library and the College farm as well as the purchase of equipment.

Sub-head 23 (ii): Improvement of Schools of Agriculture.

The Schools of Agriculture are an important unit within the Department serving to train Junior Agricultural Assistants. As I have stated earlier, during the last five-year development period three schools of agriculture were established to form the present unit. This development has enabled the increase in the number of trainees from 40 in 1957 to 85 as it is today. The present facilities are considered to be adequate to meet the needs for in-service training of Junior Agricultural Assistants. For the second five-year period, improvement of the existing facilities for the trainees and also for the staff will be provided. It is proposed to build quarters for the staff and provide essential teaching equipment.

The increase in the number of students or trainees made has been

threefold and the charge that little or no attention has been paid to this vital subject is therefore baseless.

Sub-head 24: Padi Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme.

At present, there are innumerable local rice varieties being grown in each area, all over the country, resulting in mixed rice of poor quality. These rice varieties are furthermore not the highest yielders. In view of the fact that the Government is aiming at increasing rice production to near self-sufficiency and improving the quality of local rice, it is essential that these numerous local rice varieties should be replaced by a minimum number of improved high yielding and good quality varieties. Research in rice breeding and selection has produced rice varieties for different areas of the country but since there is always the shortage of the seed for planting purposes, the rate of replacing local with improved varieties is very slow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to rapidly increase this rate of change thereby achieving the two objectives of bigger yield and better quality, it is proposed under the scheme of seed multiplication and distribution, to produce in different areas, seed for planting of the recommended varieties. This seed will be produced by *bona fide* padi planters under the supervision of the staff of the Division of Agriculture. The seed produced will be purchased by the Government and later exchanged for the farmers' seed. This scheme aims at producing and supplying the seed to 1/10 of the total acreage, beginning from 1962 and rising progressively to 1/6 in 1965. It is hoped that by 1965 over 400,000 acres of padi land should benefit by this scheme. The total expenditure of this scheme is estimated at \$1,591 million but it is expected that part of this capital expenditure is recoverable from the sale of padi exchanged for the seed padi produced. For 1961, the need is to establish a seed farm of about 750 acres throughout the country and to provide transport facilities for the purpose of collecting and distributing padi seed beginning from the end of 1961 to

early 1962. It is estimated that the expenditure that would be incurred in 1961 will amount to \$120,000. The scheme though federally financed will be run by the State officers of the Division of Agriculture who would be responsible to arrange for the multiplication and distribution of the recommended seeds for each State.

Sub-head 25: Improvement of Federal Training Programme.

Hon'ble Members will appreciate that agriculture is not only a science and a business but also an art which must be improved. The skill in agriculture as far as the farmers are concerned has been provided for the last several years by training courses held at the Rural Training Centres established in all States in the Federation. The experience of these years has indicated the value of certain techniques in teaching rural adults to improve their skill. It has been discovered that effective teaching of adults requires the assistance of visual aids. Consequently, it is decided to improve the facilities for producing visual aids to improve the training of the farmers. The production of visual aids is considered to be best achieved centrally to make full use of technical and expert assistance from different sources, and ensure that teaching materials are uniform in standard and nature.

Sub-head 26: Encouragement of Farmers' Associations.

Scientific and economic agricultural improvement can only be readily brought about through active participation of farmers on any specific project. In this country, there are not less than 408,000 rural farms and it will take a very, very long time to achieve any improvement if farmers' participation is sought individually. The Ministry considers that farmers' active participation in agricultural improvement could effectively be caused by organising them into farmers' associations. The outstanding success of such group action can be exemplified by the successful double-cropping of rice in Trengganu and Negri Sembilan, the promotion of

agricultural mechanisation, fertiliser distribution and usage, the improvement of agricultural roads, pest control measures, and the planting of communal fodder areas. Furthermore, the participation of farmers in the planning and executing of measures to solve their problems will enable the development of a sense of responsibility and leadership among the members, which are the essential qualities with which the rural development programme is to be sustained.

Over 120 active farmers' associations have so far been established throughout the country. I am happy to be invited to launch the first State Federation of Farmers' Associations, the Trengganu State Federation of Farmers' Associations, on the 3rd of May. The launching of this State Federation makes the progress of rural consciousness and culminates the hard work that has been put up by all officers concerned since 1958. I hope in not too distant future, I shall have another privilege of launching the second State Federation of Farmers' Associations in Negri Sembilan. With this rapid progress, the time will not be far when this important rural movement shall attain the national status.

In order that these associations may function satisfactorily, it is considered that some form of assistance is desirable. Under this subhead, it is proposed to spend \$500,000 during the next five years in the form of assistance that will be permanently useful. It is intended to spend the money to assist the construction of association premises for conducting their legally constituted activities and to provide permanent equipment such as pest control equipment, tractors and equipment and other essential articles for agricultural improvement. It is hoped that any such initial assistance will develop the interest of members and thus become the spearhead of agricultural improvement in each area.

Sub-head 27: Soil Survey for Rural Development.

Hon'ble Members are fully aware that the opening up of new land to

settle the landless forms part of a major project in the rural development programme. The big risk to embark on large-scale opening of jungle land without the assurance of good soil needs no further emphasis. It is vital for the success of these land development schemes that the areas selected for colonisation should be suitable for agricultural purposes. Obviously, the soils of the proposed development have to be carefully examined to ensure their fertility and suitability for the crops to be planted.

With the rapid expansion of land development projects, it is not expected that the existing facilities of soils survey in the Ministry of Agriculture would be capable of meeting the demands of this land development. Furthermore, there is also the outstanding undertaking of schematic soil mapping of the whole of the Federation which has to be completed and in view of the increasing amount of work connected with the soil survey, it is almost difficult to complete the project within the specified time. It is considered that in order to meet all the immediate demands for soil survey and the long-term requirements of soil survey, the reorganisation of the soil survey unit of the Agricultural Division is essential. For the next five-year period, it is anticipated that a total of \$457,000 would be spent of which \$222,000 would be for 1961 for the recruitment of 6 soil surveyors on contract for a period of three years. These soil surveyors would form into units or teams, four of which will be in Johore and Pahang and the other two will operate in other States and based at Headquarters. It is anticipated that under the scheme each team will be completely self-contained and that the teams in Pahang and Johore will be provided with quarters and offices.

Sub-head 28: Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme.

Whilst on the subject, I would like to remind the Members that the use of fertilisers which is at present very limited, particularly among the smallholders, is one of the quickest methods of increasing agricultural production.

Fertilisers have been used comparatively recently in padi and other crops by the smallholders. Fertiliser subsidy schemes have been carried out in various States. This has had a great effect on the rice production of the States as well as on the teaching of farmers simple and effective way of increasing crop yield. The results have been most encouraging. It is the intention therefore that this important educational programme should be adopted throughout the Federation if our farmers are going to increase their crop yield and better their living. Therefore, it is clear that the two main objects of the scheme are: (1) to bring to the cultivators the knowledge to increase padi yields, by using fertilisers; and (2) to boost up the total padi production, thus contributing towards national self-sufficiency. The total expenditure is estimated at \$6.125 million of which only \$875,000 will be spent this year.

Sub-head 29: Lime Subsidy for Acid Padi Lands in Kelantan.

I have referred earlier to the educational value of fertiliser subsidy scheme. However, the material value of fertilisers cannot be fully obtained by the farmers if the soil is not first conditioned to respond to their application. For example, in Kelantan mainly in the coastal districts where my Honourable friend the Member for Bachok comes from, the soil is known as *masam sawah* and there are a few thousand acres of padi land which are acid in reaction and therefore do not respond to the use of fertilisers, which are widely applied. In order to overcome this problem, it is essential that the acidity of the soil should be corrected so that the effect of fertilisers could produce an increase in yield. The correction of the acidity of the soil is being brought about by the use of lime which could be obtained in quantities locally. The local coral lime-burning industry provides slated lime at \$3 per pikul and at present padi planters over an area of about 700 acres have already used the lime on the mildly acid lands and obtained good results. The rate of lime application for the more acid soils is up to 2 tons per acre and the applica-

tion of lime at such a rate is obviously limited by shortage of funds.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give 50 per cent subsidy, i.e., one ton of lime per acre at a price of \$60 per ton. The scheme aims to make possible an application of lime to the acid soils initially at 500 acres and going up to 3,000 acres in 1965, at a total cost of \$480,000. This project, apart from assisting the padi farmers to rehabilitate nearly 15,000 acres of acid padi land, would also be assisting the local industry of coral lime-burning. If padi planters on their own can afford to lime the soil, they are welcome to meet the agricultural officers in the area.

Sub-head 30: Nursery Fertiliser Scheme for Double Cropping in Kelantan.

In Kelantan dry padi nursery has been the practice and this practice has many disadvantages over the wet nursery which is commonly practised on the West Coast. A change from the traditional method to a more modern and effective one is always difficult to bring about. Consequently, this Nursery Fertiliser Scheme has been introduced by which farmers will obtain subsidised nursery fertiliser which is to be used in conjunction with wet nurseries. The cost per acre of nursery fertiliser is only \$2 and at 25 per cent subsidy the cost to the scheme is only 50 cents per acre. Although this amount of investment is small, it has been proved by the farmers that the increase in yield is substantial. With fertiliser application in the transplanted field, nursery manuring can further increase padi yield per acre. After the five-year period it is hoped that the wet nursery, nursery fertilisers and field manuring (all factors contributing to increased yield) will be fully established in the State to ensure a consistently high yield per acre. The subsidy scheme will be applicable to both main season and off-season padi cultivation in the State of Kelantan.

Sub-head 31: Double and Off-season Cropping.

The generally low level of income of our farmers, particularly the padi cultivators is quite well known to

Honourable Members. This Ministry has been concentrating on efforts and means whereby the income of these people could be increased. Honourable Members will agree with me that one of the ways whereby the income of the farmers could be increased is through the full utilisation of their farms throughout the year. In other words, instead of using it for one padi season a year, every effort should be made to use the land for cultivating a second crop of padi or any other possible crops. Speaking about double-cropping of rice, I am happy to state that it has now been established as a reality, much to the contrary of the views expressed by the sceptics in the early days, with a total planted area of 20,000 acres.

For the future, concentration will be on expansion of existing areas and introducing the practice to the States which are late starters.

The Ministry has undertaken necessary irrigation projects to supply water in padi areas during the off-season. The attitude of the farmers has to be changed to convince them that double-cropping is successful. Some form of inducement and assistance is therefore essential in the early stage, for instance in the case of off-season cropping with padi, assistance in the mechanical cultivation may be necessary to start off in the first season. Similarly, the farmers will have to be supplied with the first seed in order to ensure that they are using the variety as recommended for off-season. In addition to this, minor construction works may be necessary and desirable, particularly in the form of bridges for tractors and also perhaps the provision of small irrigation equipment.

In the case of off-season cropping with vegetables and other food crops, assistance with cultivation, provision of free seeds for one season, fertiliser subsidy and possibly in certain areas subsidy on fencing material will be considered.

Sub-head 32: Padi Rehabilitation.

This is a project which is put up for Malacca where there are over 3,000

acres of potentially high-yielding padi lands out of 30,000 acres of the State area, which have been neglected during past years and therefore have got to be brought back under cultivation. It is almost impossible for the padi cultivators to bring these areas into cultivation again without substantial financial assistance. In this scheme, it is proposed to assist the cultivators with subsidised ploughing, fertilisers, seed and minor irrigation. The rehabilitation of these 3,000 acres would contribute substantially towards increasing national padi production.

Sub-head 33: Coconut Seed Garden.

This is intended to plant up coconut seed gardens for producing nuts of selected high-yielding palms for use as planting materials by the smallholders. The establishment of such a seed garden is essential particularly in the State of Johore where a large area of coconut is to be found and where the need for planting materials to rehabilitate or replant existing areas is paramount. At present, some improved planting material is obtained from the estates mainly in Perak but with the coconut replanting and rehabilitation scheme that will be introduced during the five-year period, much large quantities will be required. It is expected that 5,000 acres will be replanted every year requiring 500,000 seed nuts from 150 acres of seed garden. An area of 100 acres of seed garden is to be established in Johore initially. The total cost of the scheme is \$100,000.

Sub-head 34: Fruit Rehabilitation Scheme.

Honourable Members may be aware that there are some 85,000 acres of old areas of fruits of all types in the Federation, of which 70,000 acres are estimated to be requiring rehabilitation or replanting if production is to meet demand. Most of the trees were planted with unselected materials of varying qualities and being very old, the yield has been reduced and quality has also declined. A great proportion of our rural people depend for their income on the yield of the orchards but the conditions of these orchards, as they

are, can only give a very small income. It is vital therefore that these orchards should be rehabilitated or replanted not only to improve quality but also to offer increased income to the growers.

Since the average life of trees is round about 35 years, it is considered that normal replacement should be at the rate of approximately 2,000 acres a year and the project would cover two aspects, viz.: rehabilitation and replanting. Replanting is planned to start in 1962 with 1,500 acres rising to give a total of 7,000 acres at the end of 1965. In the case of rehabilitation, it is proposed to start in 1961 with 500 acres and increase at the rate of 250 acres per year to a total of 5,000 acres. In this scheme it is proposed to subsidise the planting materials, and payment in cash or in kind will be made when the area is adequately fenced, manured and maintained. For replanting the cost of subsidy would be \$100 and for rehabilitation \$50 per acre. The total cost of the project is \$1 million to cover only a proportion of area to be replanted or rehabilitated, as the scheme is a pilot project, with the possibility of its expanding if successful, to a much larger scale.

Sub-head 35: Vegetable for Home Consumption.

In our drive for rural improvement, the nutritional aspect of the rural inhabitants should not be forgotten. In this respect, the rural people must be encouraged to eat food of high nutritional value including vegetables which is frightfully small in comparison with the amount consumed in urban Malaya. However, before this could be encouraged, the people should be made to grow their vegetables and while attempts have been made in the past to introduce this practice, success has been very slow. Accordingly, this scheme is initiated, again as a pilot project, to assist in the form of subsidy to farmers living in the rural areas to grow vegetables for their own consumption. Should this scheme prove a success, which I am confident it will, there would of course be expansion to other States in the Federation apart from

Negri Sembilan where this project is to be launched on a pilot scale. For this project, a total of \$40,000 is required, of which \$6,000 is intended to be spent during the first year in the form of subsidy for planting materials, fencing and fertilisers.

Sub-head 36: Clove Industry Subsidy.

One of the exotic crops that was introduced for commercial planting in this country is clove which came to Penang from the Moluccas in about 1800. Today clove planting is still confined to the Penang Island. The industry which is capable of producing very high quality clove is declining, resulting from the conditions of the trees. Replanting has been going on since 1952 on a subsidy basis, financed by the State Government. In order to increase the replanted area and thereby rehabilitate the industry, it is necessary that the subsidy should be continued. A well established clove industry in indeed very important to diversify our crops. It is proposed to spend \$27,000 for the next five years as clove subsidy.

Sub-head 37: Extension Service (incl. RTC and Mobile Units).

This Ministry has been carrying out intensive activities to bring the results of research to the knowledge and adoption of the farmers throughout the Federation. Such activities are known as extension services and the methods employed vary from place to place and according to the educational level of the farmers. However, two main methods which have been proved to be very valuable are: (1) the Rural Training Centre and (2) the Mobile Extension Unit. Rural training centres have been established in all the States now and have provided practical courses for the farmer as well as their wives in the basic agricultural practices to meet their vocation. It has been proved that these courses are very popular and the demand for such courses is increasing year by year. This demand could not however be met with the present facilities and it is desirable to expand the training facilities by establishing further centres throughout the country. Large States require

more than one Centre, and in some, three centres are considered to be necessary. It is proposed that further training centres should be established in Malacca, Penang, Pahang, Johore, Perak, Kedah and Negri Sembilan.

Another valuable method whereby the farmers could be contacted is through the mobile extension unit. This unit consists of a vehicle provided with projectors and exhibits such as fertilisers insecticides, and equipment and various other things. It visits the rural areas to bring to the farmers new information on agricultural science. These units are therefore a complementary to the rural training centres; for these farmers who are not able to go to the training centres for practical courses, training and teaching is brought to them by the mobile units. Apart from the teaching and short courses conducted by the staff of the Division of Agriculture with the use of these mobile units, they also provide means whereby a campaign on specific subjects could be conducted. Announcement to the farmers on fertilisers, pest control and planting dates of padi can be made through this unit and this is a very useful means to the farmers living in the remote kampongs. The project proposes to spend during the period of 5 years a total of \$766,000 of which \$164,500 is to be spent in 1961.

Sub-head 38: Smallholders Mechanisation.

Mechanisation is one of the ways whereby agricultural production can be increased. During the past years, research has been conducted on types and suitability of machines for our local conditions.

As far as large plantations are concerned, the trend is towards more and more mechanisation. However, while interest has been shown in the mechanisation of small farms, progress has been limited due to the lack of full appreciation of the benefits to be derived and the high cost of the larger tractors. In recent years, small machinery and equipment at costs within the means of small groups of farmers have been brought into Malaya. Most of these have been found to be quite

adaptable to our conditions. The mechanisation of the small farms with this small machinery and equipment has now become possible and indeed a number of small tractors have already been purchased by the small farmers. However, it is considered that further encouragement and propaganda would be required to popularise mechanisation, train the farmers and revolutionise the system to raise the standard of our small farmers to that attained by their counterparts in Japan and Taiwan.

Accordingly, Sir, a scheme is initiated whereby tractors and equipment are to be purchased for the purpose of carrying out demonstration to the farmers throughout the country on the value and the advantages of mechanising the farms.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish 15 demonstration teams each consisting of 2 pedestrian tractors and 2 padi threshers that would give demonstration in kampongs. In 1961, it is proposed to set up 5 units at a cost of \$75,000, thereafter 5 units each year are proposed for 1962 and 1963 respectively. The total cost for the whole period of 5 years is estimated at \$544,000.

Sub-head 39: New Padi Station in Johore.

In pursuing the programme of increasing rice production in this country, the Ministry, wherever possible, encourages the development of new areas for padi cultivation. A new area for padi cultivation in Johore will be provided with drainage and irrigation system. The scheme, commensurate with the size, requires facilities for testing recommended padi varieties that would be suitable for the whole area. Accordingly, a new padi station is required and is estimated to cost \$25,000.

Mr. Speaker: Is the cost meant for 1961?

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Only \$5,000, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: But for 1961 there is nothing!

Enche' Abdul Aziz: As regards sub-head 40

As regards Sub-head 40, Mixed Farming Subsidy Scheme, the policy of this Ministry is also to encourage the introduction of mixed farming whereby crops and livestock are integrated. A start has been made to encourage the erection of cattle sheds, the growing of fodder crops for cattle, the conservation of farm yard manure and the use of this manure for crops. This system has found popularity in Kelantan where it was extended through Community Development Programme. The system also reached a degree of success in Trengganu and other States. Progress, however, is still very slow and like many other new things that are to be introduced into our farming, adequate and continued inducement as well as some form of assistance are desirable particularly in the early stage.

The total cost of the project for the period is estimated at \$172,500 and the amount proposed for 1961 is only \$34,500.

Sub-head 43: Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting Scheme.

We will not be starting this scheme until 1962, Sir. So, I do not think I should talk very much about it, but I would like to mention that as far as research is concerned it has given a very high priority by the Ministry. However the problems that face the industry today are the factors contributing to its decline. Among these is the reduced degree of maintenance and management, especially prevailing in the smallholders sector.

Honourable Members will appreciate that this project is very necessary, and the Ministry is fully aware of the need for it. Honourable Members of this House are also aware that the Advisory Committee on Coconut, as my Honourable friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry has said the other day, is now working on the programme for the implementation of the rehabilitation and replanting scheme. The scheme is going to be under the management of a separate

Board within the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative and executed by the Chief Executive Officer.

I now come to the next item—South East Asian Agrarian Research and Training Institute, i.e., sub-head 41. The proposal to establish an Agrarian Research and Training Institute was put forward to this Government as early as 1958 when Dr. D. H. Jacoby, the Chief of the Land Tenure and Settlement Branch of the Rural Institution and Service Division of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations visited Malaya and held discussions with me and other Honourable Ministers. Since then further discussions on the details of the proposal have been held between the F.A.O. and officials of my Ministry at the Rome Conference in October 1959. Following this, discussions were held between officials of my Ministry and the other Ministries concerned, such as the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Finance, and it was decided that Malaya should sponsor the establishment of such an Institute in Kuala Lumpur in conjunction with the University of Malaya and the South East Asian countries who are members of the Food and Agricultural Organisation. Accordingly, this decision was announced by the Malayan Delegation to the 5th Food and Agricultural Organisation Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East held in Saigon in November last year. This announcement was accepted by the Conference with the full support of the members, particularly members of the South East Asian region. I am sure that to many of us here the term “agrarian” in the name of the Institute would seem to be very academic and high sounding, but in simple language, Sir, it has practically the same meaning as the term “rural development”—the latter is currently used and understood. This includes problems of land tenure and tenancy, conservation, fragmented holdings, the breaking up or sub-division of large estates, rural schemes, marketing schemes, land settlement schemes, co-operative enterprises, etc. I am, therefore, fully confident that the

establishment of this Institute in Kuala Lumpur will give immense benefits to the Federation; one of the special features of the Institute will be that it will be able to provide all member governments with up-to-date and useful information on rural development problems based not only on studies by the Institute itself but also based on studies made by other bodies throughout the world. The establishment of such an Institute will also give immense benefits to the countries in the South East Asian region, in that the proposed Institute will not only assist them in the analysis of agrarian problems but also help them on a continuing basis in the proper planning and implementation of agrarian problems. I am sure Honourable Members of this House will agree with me that the whole-hearted support which has been given by the member countries of the F.A.O. to Malaya to sponsor this project reflects their confidence and the high regard they have in the policies of our Government particularly in regard to our rural development programme.

Sir, I now come to Fish Marketing Experiment in Trengganu.

Honourable Members will, I am sure, be glad to hear that for the first time in the history of fish marketing in this country, an organised fish auction market, which will free the fishermen from their complete and unqualified dependence on the fish wholesalers and other buyers, will be established. As a result of considerable research and planning, my Ministry has now definite plans for the establishment of the market, a pilot venture, in Trengganu this year.

The market, I wish to inform Honourable Members, has become necessary owing to the problems faced by the fishermen in Trengganu in respect of the landing and marketing of their catches, which have very largely increased by the use of powered fishing boats obtained through the Financial Assistance to the Fishing Industry Scheme, the working and success of which scheme, I am sure, you are all aware of. As a result of

the use of powered boats, many of the traditional landing points are no more useable and heavy concentration of fishing boats in other centres has developed. With this unprecedented change, both in the landing points and the increased catches, the fishermen are naturally faced with problems in both these aspects.

The proposed market will be the centre for all landing of catches, sorting, auctioning, packing and storage of fish. Landing of catches at the market will be made compulsory under the provisions of the Fisheries Enactment in the State; no difficulties are, therefore, anticipated from the buyers by their employment of unscrupulous tactics to disrupt the working of the Scheme. As for marketing, the new system of fish wholeselling by competitive methods, as will be practised in the market, will ensure easier and more organised disposal of fish, giving better and more stable prices to the fishermen for their fish.

The market will function under the supervision of the Planning and Research Division of my Ministry. For this purpose, a committee comprising representatives of my Ministry, the Fishermen's Co-operatives, the Fish Dealers, the Fish Curer and the State Government will be formed. The Committee will see to the day-to-day running of the market through full-time staff, if necessary, employed at the expense of the profits made by the market.

On the basis of the economics of the Scheme and the support and goodwill received from all quarters, I am confident that the market will be a success and a forerunner to many more.

Sir, I now come to Co-operative Development, Head 131.

On Co-operative Development, I am happy to say that comprehensive plans and schemes have been drawn up for the furtherance of the Co-operative Movement. I am confident that, with the plans and schemes envisaged, the year 1961 will be the beginning of an era for the economic emancipation of the rural people. To ensure that these

plans and schemes are implemented effectively and brought into fruition, I propose to have the necessary additional staff provided for in the Second Five-Year Plan for the Co-operative Division, recruited and trained immediately. Experience has shown that the training of co-operative officers is a long drawn out procedure aimed at equipping them not only with the theoretical knowledge for the work but also the practical experience to understand and appreciate the problems and aspirations of the rural people and the working of co-operatives and the schemes. The officers should be imbued with the spirit of service to the poor, particularly those in the rural areas, who invariably on no account of their own, are deprived of some of the inherent rights and privileges of good and stable living in this country. The Co-operative Division, as my Ministry sees it, will further require additional officers of all categories, for the successful implementation of the plans and schemes over the next five years. However, the field and technical officers must be recruited forthwith in order that they could go into the process of co-operative training early and thus emerge into the role of duty and service to the Division for the furtherance of the Movement. This recruitment and training of officers is, of necessity, a pre-requisite for the successful and effective implementation of my Ministry's Second Five-Year Plan for Co-operative Development.

Four items of expenditure—two in the form of direct expenditure and two in the form of loans—have been included under Co-operative Development in 1961. The first of these items refers to the acquisition of sites and the construction of office buildings and quarters for the officers of the Co-operative Division of my Ministry. Plans to acquire in 1961 twenty-one sites and the construction thereon of offices and quarters for the Division have been made. These offices and quarters will mainly be situated in the smaller towns and other rural areas where, as a result of intensive co-operative development and plans for

further expansion, it has become necessary to station officers. It is the aim of my Ministry to continue to bring the machinery of Government and its services more effectively to the people, wherever they may be.

Another item of direct expenditure will be the provision for the extension of the Co-operative College. Since the establishment of the College in 1956, there has been a persistent demand from the rural people for co-operative educational facilities and in 1959 an extension was made to the College. In spite of this extension, the accommodation at the College for rural co-operators has not been sufficient. This is primarily due to the College being used for the training of officers of the Co-operative Division and of other Government Departments, whose officers come in close contact with the rural population. In this connection, I feel it necessary that all cadres of Government Officers should be sent to the College for training. If the Co-operative Movement is to play its important role in adjusting the economic imbalance in the country, then the officers of Government should understand and appreciate the working and potentialities of the Movement. At present more than 75 per cent of the student-days at the College, it is estimated, have been used for the training of Government officers. Rural co-operators have, therefore, been protesting most strongly over the lack of facilities at the College for their training. Such keenness on the part of the rural people for co-operative education is indeed a good sign, since the success of the Co-operative Movement will depend largely on the enthusiasm and keenness of the people to understand and appreciate co-operative principles and practice, the methods and working of co-operative societies, their bylaws and the co-operative law and simple accounts. With the new extension, the College will be able to accommodate 100 living-in students and will provide space for a further 50 students in day-training classes. Honourable Members will be particularly happy to hear that very favourable and complimentary

remarks have been made by many eminent visiting co-operative and educational leaders about the progress of work and training at the College. It is certainly a living monument of the Government's aim and intention to foster the Co-operative Movement and through its medium to improve the economic lot of the people, particularly those in the rural areas.

With regard to the development of the Co-operative Movement, a provision of \$5 million has been included for short-term credit. This provision is intended to extend the fight against the padi-kuncha system of borrowing in the padi areas, the expansion of padi marketing and processing on a co-operative basis and the supply of essential fertiliser to agriculturists.

Honourable Members may perhaps be aware of the considerable success achieved under the First Five-Year Plan in the fight against the padi-kuncha menace. Over \$15 million was made available, by way of short-term credit to co-operative societies for this purpose in the past five years and it is heartening to know that only less than 5% of such funds remained overdue at the end of 1960. Even these overdues would be collected without much difficulty. As a result of this Scheme, the co-operatives have saved their padi-planter members over \$15 million in usurious interest payable to the money-lenders. In 1961, it is proposed to increase the padi-kuncha subvention from \$4 million to \$5 million. More padi planters will be brought within the scope of this form of co-operative credit. There has already been widespread demand for the extension of the Scheme. More padi planters have joined existing societies and more societies have been formed amongst padi planters.

Perhaps, the greatest boon to the padi planters in this country has been padi marketing and processing on a co-operative basis. Padi Planters in the country earn no less than \$19 million additional income at each harvest as a result of the padi marketing schemes. In two States, the co-operatives have

a virtual monopoly over the marketing of padi. It is expected that a similar situation will come about in the other States. From 1961, the provision available to the co-operatives to undertake marketing of padi will be increased from \$3.5 million to \$7 million.

Another important factor for the improvement of rural economy is the bringing about of increased rural production. The supply of fertiliser to agriculturists is an important essential in this direction. Like all agriculturists, however, the farmers in this country, by tradition and belief, are cautious, suspicious and conservative over modern agricultural techniques. By systematic persuasion and education, nevertheless, they were made to use fertiliser for the past two years and the results have been most satisfactory. In some padi areas, production increased by as much as 60%. Such results have made padi planters to view the use of fertiliser more favourably. I am confident that with present trends, there will be a ten-fold increase in the use of fertiliser in the next few years. Under any circumstances, since increased production is of national importance, my Ministry will pursue, with diligence, the policy of encouraging agriculturists to use fertiliser more widely.

As regards the Fertiliser and Paper Industrial Co-operative Society, I am happy to report that much headway has already been made in the collection of shares. Every effort is, however, being made by the Society to accelerate the accumulation of capital in order that the fertiliser factory may be established early. The factory, when in operation, will provide the agriculturists in this country with Urea at a very cheap price. Hon'ble Members can assist greatly in publicising the Society and helping in the mobilisation of capital so that the people can be the proud owners of a factory worthy of this country.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, and commencing from 1961, funds of about \$1 million will be provided to the Co-operative Movement for various

purposes. The lack of such funds, in the past, hindered the development of the Movement to a considerable extent and kept the rural people in the hands of middle-men and vested interests, who, in some cases resorted to unscrupulous methods. The availability of these funds will certainly be of great assistance in providing co-operative societies the much needed capital for their development and consequently enhancing the economic position of the rural people.

Of the total sum of \$2.75 million, it is proposed to use a sum of \$500,000 for the grant of loans to members on their immovable property for the settlement of prior debts, purchase and consolidation of holdings and land development and improvement. When this Scheme was first introduced on a very limited basis in 1956, the value of members' immovable property was very conservatively valued at \$50 million and it was also then estimated that more than 25 per cent of such property was mortgaged or being used to raise loans on mortgages. With the grant of medium-term loans to these members, it is expected that they would be freed in gradual stages from perpetual indebtedness and would be able to enjoy the income from their properties. Owing to the limited capacity of the Co-operative Division and the need for the cautious grant of such credit through societies, I am inclined to make such credit available in small amounts annually.

Funds are also being made available to assist co-operative societies in the establishment of rice mills. While considerable success, as has been pointed out earlier, has been achieved in the marketing of padi on a co-operative basis, there has become a general need for funds for the establishment of large rice mills so that the co-operative societies may mill their own padi for sale to the Government. In Tanjong Karang, for instance, the Co-operative Rice Milling Union has leased the Government Rice mill which mills only about 100,000 pikuls of the 560,000 pikuls of padi available for marketing. There has been a very strong clamour from the co-operative

societies in that area for assistance to construct an additional mill to undertake further marketing of padi. The co-operative societies will accumulate \$300,000 for this purpose while a loan of \$500,000 will be required to assist them to set up a large rice mill with a capacity to processing an additional 200,000 pikuls of padi.

With regard to rubber processing, the Co-operative Division, under the First Five Year Plan, largely confined its activities to organising smallholders and kampong producers of rubber into co-operative rubber marketing societies. These societies were established for organising central processing and the bulk marketing of rubber. Very considerable success has been achieved in this direction. However, with the policy on rural development now launched by Government, funds will be made available, by way of medium term credit, to co-operative societies for the construction of smoke houses and central coagulating tanks. Funds will also be made available for other machinery for processing. In 1961 a sum of \$100,000 has been entered for the further development of the co-operative rubber marketing scheme in Ulu Langat. With this development the increased income of the society is estimated at \$55,000 per year.

My Ministry has observed that the coffee industry in this country has suffered considerably in recent years. Smallholders have neglected their holdings as a result of the uneconomic basis on which they are being worked. In the Kuala Langat district, which is also my constituency, from where the bulk of the coffee production of this country comes, the smallholders have for some time now been persistently agitating for developing their coffee production. It is proposed to assist the small-growers in the district by marketing and processing their coffee beans on a co-operative basis. For this purpose, a factory will be constructed. The small-growers are now in the process of having themselves formed into a co-operative society.

Another important aspect of rural economic development is in the supply of essential consumers and other goods

to the people at reasonable prices. One phase of this development is the organisation of co-operative shops on land development schemes established by the Federal Land Development Authority. Such shops will require funds in the form of loans to assist them in stocking the shop and for the necessary turnover. It is proposed to establish thirteen such shops on land development schemes this year. No difficulty is anticipated in recovering the dues from members since deduction facilities from the subsistence allowances payable to settlers will be available.

My Ministry also proposes to assist in the development of the Bertam Estate, which, Honourable Members will recollect, was purchased by the Province Wellesley Co-operative Banking Union at the end of 1958 and was now being run on a co-operative basis among the 1,500 Malay and Chinese farmers. Last week I visited and talked to the settlers in the Bertam Estate. I found that they had been very slow with the payments of the loans which they originally took. In view of this, I told the settlers that they had let me down very badly. When they were in difficulty and were about to be evicted from the land on which they are now settling, they rallied around me and solemnly promised me to give their full support and thus not to hesitate in embarking on this project. Now when the scheme has been implemented and the time has come for them to repay their loans, they broke their part of the promise. I told them their action not to repay their loans by the due dates, had caused considerable embarrassment to me and the officials of my Ministry who had been accused by the Treasury for being inefficient and for not honouring my promise in repaying the loan. It was because the members had let me down. At the end of the meeting I warned them that they should make every effort to settle their loans in time and for this purpose I had allowed them to do this in six months time and I have also instructed the officials of the Agriculture Department to help them in increasing the produce from the lands. Every assis-

tance would be given to them in order to enable them to double-crop their lands. I also asked the officials of the Co-operative Movement to co-operate and to give them the necessary support and advice. In the end I warned them that in the event they still could not pay their loans in 6 months time, I would not hesitate taking action to auction their lands especially so to those settlers who had not so far made any payments at all. I expect to see considerable improvement in the scheme by my next visit.

While I concede that the programme for 1961 is an ambitious attempt to rectify the imbalance in the economy between the rural and urban sectors, I am confident that, given the co-operation of the people and State Governments, success in its implementation is assured. The Alliance Government has promised to bring happiness and prosperity to the rural people and my Ministry's programme is consistent with that policy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I come to Drainage and Irrigation. The development estimates tabled here today represent the first instalment of the Second Development Plan. The total cost of the Plan is \$100 million and the expenditure in 1961 is estimated at \$18,351,986. This amount covers expenditure on 57 schemes. Some of these schemes are existing schemes which have been carried over from the First Development Plan and some are new. They have all one common aim and object, to implement the policy of the Government. These schemes are amongst the most important.

In selecting projects for inclusion in the Second Development Plan and in these estimates, preference has been given to the improvement of existing cultivated land as food production can be raised more quickly and simply on land which is already settled than on land which has yet to be opened up. New land not yet opened up, must be fully surveyed before it can be proved suitable for development. Furthermore the development of such land once proved, cannot be very rapid, as jungle cannot be felled overnight nor

can colonists be found and settled at short notice. In the improvement of existing padi land most of these necessarily protracted processes are avoided and results can be obtained relatively quickly. This is not to say that schemes for the development of new land are excluded, as you will hear later such schemes are included.

The planting of two crops of rice a year is gaining in popularity, and it is now established farming practice among farmers in the fertile north-west rice bowl, in the East Coast State of Kelantan and Trengganu and in the west coast in Selangor. Fertiliser, high-yielding rice varieties and improved farming methods point the way to increased soil productivity.

Land drainage schemes of the D.I.D. as distinct from those connected with rice growing, are mostly concerned with coconut and rubber lands situated in the fertile alluvial belt of west coast in the States of Johore, Selangor, Perak and Penang. These schemes aim at remedying progressively deteriorating conditions resulting from ill-conceived haphazard drainage works constructed towards the end of the last century by pioneers—unqualified. Conditions have deteriorated on account of flooding, bad drainage and salt water intrusion. The remedy generally is, to provide a substantial protective coastal bund and an adequate internal drainage system. A number of such schemes are included in the estimates before the House.

A brief description of each of the schemes is therefore necessary.

Item 2: Besut Irrigation Scheme, Trengganu, covers 4,340 acres of existing padi land and 1,245 acres of potential land. The scheme has been under construction for some years and the instalment in this year's estimates is the final instalment. It will be spent on improving drainage facilities.

Item 4 (i): Trans-Perak River Irrigation Scheme Stage I.

Item 4 (ii): Trans-Perak River Irrigation Scheme Stage IV.

Three hundred square miles of scrub and swamp jungle lie on the right bank of the Perak river, to the south-west of Parit. The area extends from the high land south of Bruas at the north to Sitiawan and Kota Stia in the south. The area has been surveyed and it has been proved to be potentially the greatest single producer of rice and other food stuffs in the country.

Stage I, a Pilot scheme has been under construction for some years. Its area was 4,000 acres but work for extending it to 6,512 acres started in 1957. The pumping capacity of the Kubang Haji Pumping Station is being increased to meet the needs of the extension.

Stage IV lies along the right bank of the Perak River south of Telok Bakong in the mukims of Pulau Tiga, Pasir Salak and Kota Stia. It covers 40,000 acres of undeveloped land suitable for the cultivation of rice and other foodstuffs. This scheme will base on a 300 to 400 family unit of 3,000 to 4,000 acres. Land will be available to each family for the cultivation of rice, crops other than rice and the construction of a house. Double cropping of rice will be possible. The development of a village unit and mixed farming will require a new specification for irrigation and drainage and this the Drainage and Irrigation Department is now preparing. The provision in 1961 covers the cost of the field headquarters at Telok Bakong, the construction of an intake weir on the Perak river and the excavation of the main canal.

Item 17: Muda River Pumping Scheme, Penang.

This is the largest pumping scheme yet undertaken by the Drainage and Irrigation Department. It covers 16,110 acres and lies in the coastal plain of Province Wellesley. Construction has been in progress for some years, irrigation water being supplied for the first time in 1958. Double cropping of padi in this area has been a distinct success. Increased pumping capacity in 1961 will provide sufficient water for double cropping the whole area

Item 18: Rehabilitation of Small Schemes, Pahang.

The final instalment is included to complete works on a number of small irrigation schemes in Pahang which during the emergency had fallen into disrepair.

Item 20: Expansion and Provision of additional facilities, Federal Workshops.

This item covers the cost of providing facilities for testing earth-moving plant after overhaul at the Drainage and Irrigation Department Ipoh Workshop. This will increase efficiency in operation and maintenance.

Item 21: Artizans Quarters. This covers the cost of the preparation of a site for the construction of quarters in Ipoh for artizans employed in the Drainage and Irrigation Department.

Item 26: Purchase, Installation and Assembly of Additional Mechanical Plant and Equipment.

The final instalment to meet the cost of machine tools.

Item 30: Central Perlis Irrigation Scheme.

This area covers 22,650 acres of existing padi land and 2,800 acres of undeveloped gelam swamp. This scheme is a controlled drainage scheme with limited irrigation available in addition the scheme prevents flooding, tidal intrusion and improvement of communications. Construction work started in 1956 and will continue in 1961.

Item 31: Wan Mat Saman Scheme, Kedah, Stage I.

The Kedah plain is divided into two by the Alor Star and Padang Terap rivers. To the north is the Kubang Pasu padi area and to the south the Wan Mat Saman and Kota Star padi area. That part of this southern area, stretching from Alor Star to Kedah Peak and west of the railway forms the first stage of the Wan Mat Saman scheme. Stage I of the scheme aims to improve drainage and reclaim 6,800

acres of land from swampy conditions in the Choras basin. The total area is 71,000 acres. There is at present no direct irrigation supply for this area, except rainfall. The possibility of diverting water for the irrigation of this area from Sungai Muda is being investigated and, if these investigations prove satisfactory, the implementation of them may form Stage II of the scheme.

Item 32: Final Instalment, Kubang Pasu Scheme.

This is the final instalment and covers the cost of land acquisition and plant overhauls. This then completes Stage I of this scheme designed to serve 100,000 acres in the coastal plain of North Kedah. Rice production in the area has increased by 16,000 tons per annum. Irrigation water for one crop is available from the Sungai Pauh and Sungai Padang Terap. Irrigation water for double cropping awaits the results of the Muda River investigation now in progress.

Item 33: Sungai Lemal Irrigation Scheme, Kelantan.

The total area of this scheme is 23,000 acres, all existing padi land. Stage I of this scheme covering 3,000 acres was commenced in 1959 and is now completed. Work on Stage II covering 6,500 acres is about to commence. Double cropping of rice will be possible. All work to date has been done by direct labour and the local Malay farmer has shown himself to be thoroughly competent in difficult engineering construction when properly trained.

Item 34: Krian Extension.

This scheme, Sir, has been in operation for 55 years. It covers 58,000 acres of existing padi land with an irrigation supply for a single crop of rice. The works now planned include increasing the capacity of the Bukit Merah reservoir to provide an adequate supply at all times for a single crop over the whole area, a double crop of rice for 30,000 acres and improving the distribution system.

This work includes raising the embankment of the main North Railway line, constructing new intakes and a new spillway and improving the section of the main canal.

Item 35: Tanjong Karang Extension.

This is a continuation scheme designed to provide an assured irrigation supply to the existing 50,000 acres of padi land. The main works in this project are the diversion of water from the Bernam river into Tanjong Karang canal, increasing the capacity of this main canal to take the increased supply, provision of flood relief spillways, the construction of a pump-house in Bagan Terap to provide an irrigation supply to 6,500 acres of high areas in Panchang Bedina which could not be commenced by the main canal, canalising Sungai Tengi from the headworks to Tanjong Karang town and improving the distribution system throughout the area. The major works in 1961 are the construction of the Bagan Terap Pump-house and the installation of the pumps, the completion of the main canal and the excavation of a high level flood spillway at Sungai Haji Dorani. The result of the work carried out to date has been reflected in the yield which have increased from 34,600 tons in 1956/57 season to 40,600 tons in 1959/60 season. Further appreciable increases are anticipated from double cropping and from improved irrigation facilities.

Item 39: Kahang Irrigation Scheme, Johore.

An existing area of 750 acres. An extension to the area is being considered in conjunction with a Federal Land Development Scheme. Until this is done very well, Sir, very few of padi farmers can take advantage of the scheme. In 1961 the gate lifting gear of the headworks will be modernised.

Item 40: Tampoh Drainage Scheme.

An existing area of 28,100 acres cultivated with smallholder coconuts. The scheme which is now nearing completion consists of 10 miles of coastal bund through which internal

drainage is passed by three gates. Prior to the scheme this area was in poor condition on account of tidal intrusion, flooding and bad drainage.

Item 42: Collection of Hydrological Data.

This is a continuation project covering the hydrological survey of the whole country in accordance with an overall plan for resiting of rainfall, river discharge and water levels stations and evaporation pans. Intensive work has gone into the preparation of rainfall statistics for the Federation of Malaya for the period 1879 to 1959 for publication and a manual of hydrological procedure for field and office use was prepared. It is not generally appreciated that in this country until now, that with about 100 inches of rain per annum, availability of water and not shortage of land may set the limit to certain agricultural development notably rice production. Hence it is that accurate hydrological records are necessary.

Item 43: Hydraulic Research.

This is also a continuation item to cover the cost of undertaking investigations and research in the field of hydraulics which directly concern the department. Results obtained in the laboratory are applied in the drawing office and in the field. Typical examples of the results of these experiments is the Trans-Perak intake weir and the headworks in Sungai Padang Terap for Kubang Pasu.

Item 45: Purchase of Plant and Equipment.

This item covers the cost of purchasing the necessary heavy earth-moving plant to implement the Rural Development Programme, excavators, dredges and tractors are included.

Item 46: All these are Minor Schemes.

Item 48: Pahang Tua Pumping Scheme.

This scheme covers 3,400 acres of land, of which 1,000 acres are established padi land and 2,400 acres are

under jungle with some patches of unirrigated padi land. It is agriculturally the best padi land in Pahang and on completion of the scheme the value of the crop is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually. This scheme will treble the present quantity of water and improve the internal distribution and drainage system. This year's provision covers the construction of the pump-house and the distribution system.

Item 49: Minyak Beku Drainage Scheme, Johore.

This scheme was commenced 18 months ago. It covers 19,000 acres of coconut land mostly in small holdings. The area has suffered from flooding and tidal intrusion which has led to a rapid deterioration of the productivity of the land destruction of crops. The scheme aims to prevent further deterioration and create conditions favourable for increased output of Kampong crops.

Item 50: Sijangkang Drainage Scheme, Selangor.

Construction of this scheme commenced in 1960. It consists of bunding the whole area and improving the internal drainage system. The area covers 6,400 acres and comprises smallholdings in rubber, coconuts and other crops.

Item 51: Pulau Langkawi Scheme.

The area of this scheme is 4,500 acres of existing padi land. Work commenced in 1960 and will continue in 1961.

Item 53: Merlimau Drainage Scheme, Malacca.

This scheme provides for drainage and coastal bunding of 12,000 acres of smallholdings cultivated with coconut and rubber. The soil is potentially first class but tidal inundation and poor drainage has adversely affected the fertility, reduced yields in coconut and rubber holdings and presented the development of 700 acres of new land now under mangrove. Work is now in progress.

Item 55: Muda River Investigation.

The provision of irrigation facilities for double cropping the Kedah Plain would considerably increase the padi yield from 240,000 acres of existing padi land. Sufficient water can only be obtained by impounding and diversion of the Muda River. There may also be a hydro-electric potential. The project will be one of the largest in the country. The provision in the estimates is to cover the initial investigation work only.

Item 64: Nerus Pumping Scheme, Trengganu.

The object of this scheme is to provide irrigation by pumping from the Trengganu River, for cultivation of two crops of rice each year on 6,680 acres by existing rice land, at present this area in common with other unirrigated areas on the east coast grows only one crop for rice each year and it suffers heavy crop losses about once in three years as a result of drought and flooding. Pumped irrigation will enable two crops of rice to be grown with certainty that water will be available in sufficient quantity at the proper time. Work commences this year.

Item 66: Rengit Drainage Scheme.

This scheme is on the west coast of Johore and covers 14,600 acres of smallholding coconuts and small rubber and *pinang*. At present owing to tidal inundation and inadequate drainage much of the land has either been abandoned or produces such bad harvests as to make it a doubtful proposition to harvest the crop. The scheme consists of a coastal bund and an internal drainage system.

Item 67: Assam Bubok Irrigation Scheme.

This area is situated about 4 miles east of Ayer Hitam village and covers 3,000 acres, 2,000 acres of which are existing padi land. Shortage of irrigation water has hampered development, crop losses are frequent and heavy.

Item 68: New River Clearing Johore.

This item covers clearing and desilting of rivers in Johore. Many of the rivers draining existing agricultural land are choked by the accumulation of fallen trees and sunken logs. In order to permit access to the areas by boat and to permit free flow of flood water it is necessary to remove these obstructions.

Now, Sir, we come to Fisheries. A sum of \$7,180,000, will be spent on Fisheries development in the course of the Second Five-Year Plan period, and this to me is indicative of Government's concerted attempts at promoting a more vigorous rate of development in Fisheries and also, at raising the economic status of the thousands of fishermen and other ancillary workers who are dependent on the industry for a livelihood. In 1961 alone some \$3,838,875 will be spent on main Development Projects. The money has been earmarked for expenditure mainly on such schemes as financial assistance to the fishing industry, development of training facilities namely, Fisheries Schools, improvement to port facilities (including fisherman's rest-houses, refrigeration and storage depots at important fishing centres) on more intensive research and investigations into various aspects of Malayan Fisheries, on purchase of experimental equipment, on improvement to fresh-water fry distributional facilities, on purchase of a 250-ton tuna fishing vessel for training of our fishermen and also smaller dual-purpose vessels, on construction of new offices and quarters for staff and finally on provision of navigational aids to fishing villages.

I would regard the provision of modern and up-to-date fish landing and handling facilities at important fishing ports as basic to any programme of deep-sea fisheries development. These facilities are essential for efficient collection and disposal of fish-catches from widely dispersed grounds. A sum of \$318,000 is to be spent in 1961 on the development of fishing ports. Considerable attention will be focused on Pulau Langkawi where halting bungalows and an ice-plant

are being provided as part of the scheme to develop the island as a deep-sea base for fishermen from the West Coast. In addition, jetties for landing fish are being built at several points along the coast, i.e., one at Kuala Linggi (Malacca) for \$65,000, one in Selangor for \$60,000, one at Dungun for \$20,000 and one at Kemaman for \$20,000. I am glad to inform the House that the fishermen's rest-houses built by the Government on Pulau Redang in 1958 on the East Coast have proved extremely useful to fishermen during the monsoon months. Two fishermen's rest-houses have been built on Pulau Tioman in 1960. In 1961 it is proposed to erect additional rest-houses on Pulau Redang itself and also in such important fishing centres in the West Coast at Kuala Muda and Telok Kumbar.

The scheme for a detailed investigation into existing distribution and marketing structures in the industry will get under way in 1961 when statistical equipment costing \$13,800 will be purchased. I would like to mention here that the Government is keen that open auctioning should be established at important producing and consuming centres in the country, and that co-operative fish-marketing should be established on as wide a scale as possible. This necessitates detailed inquiry into present marketing and distribution structures and the proposed survey between 1961-1963 costing \$54,000 in all, should provide the Government with a good deal of the information needed.

Honourable Members of the House would be glad to know, I am sure, that we now have a Colombo Plan expert in the division working on the Japanese set-nets which it is hoped, will be successfully introduced to replace the *belat pok* and other fishing stakes in Malayan waters. The Japanese set-net works on the same principle as the Malayan fishing stakes but has the advantage in that no derelict poles are left behind. A sum of \$30,000 is to be spent in 1961 on the purchase and operation of experimental set-nets.

I would also like to mention here that Government is fully alive to the potential for developing on oyster-culture industry in the country. We hope to be able to have our own oyster industry established on a commercial scale within the next few years (*Applause*). A Japanese Colombo Plan expert on oyster is now undertaking a survey of several areas in the country notably, Pulau Langkawi, the Muar estuary and Lumut. He will subsequently recommend particular species that are most suitable for cultivation. About \$10,000 worth of experimental equipment would be required by the expert and of this he would need \$5,000 in 1961.

Inland fisheries development, particularly in the East Coast, will receive fresh impetus with the establishment of Fry Breeding Station costing \$86,000 in Central Pahang. This is important in view of the general low-protein intake of our peoples, particularly of those in the inland areas where marine fish are difficult to obtain. The entire Central Pahang region holds out considerable potential for increased fresh-water fish production and there are vast stretches of disused mining pools, swamps and reservoirs which could be profitably stocked. There is a growing demand in the country for such species as the Indian carp (catla catla), the Chinese carp such as grass carp, big-head and common carp and Lampam Jawa, and this new station should go a long way towards relieving the pressure on the two existing stations at Tapah and Kuala Kangsar.

The importance of research and investigation to study the most efficient techniques of fish preservation, preparation of fish meal, canning and refrigeration and also net preservation, has been given emphasis in the development proposals of the Fisheries Division. Experimental equipment costing \$20,000 will be purchased this year to start off the research programme. A modern laboratory for carrying out these experiments is already completed, and by 1962 equipment costing a total of \$100,000

would be purchased for the experiments.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the fact that a \$75,000 aquarium for fresh-water and marine research has also been proposed for 1961. This aquarium will be built in Penang adjacent to the present laboratories. It should greatly facilitate research into the conditions governing growth and reproduction of fresh-water and marine fishes. Problems relating to cockle, prawn and oyster culture could also be studied under controlled conditions in the aquarium laboratory. Some of the investigations in the aquarium would also no doubt have application to inland fish culture techniques practised by the rural people. The aquarium will no doubt be an added attraction to the tourist trade for Penang and the State Government might well consider making a suitable contribution to enlarge its scope.

The most important item of expenditure under the Main Development Estimates is the 250 ton tuna fishing boat costing \$600,000. I must emphasize to the Honourable Members present that it would be impossible for Malaysians to partake in the highly commercialised tuna and other deep-sea fishing enterprises unless they are adequately trained in the management of ocean-going vessels and also efficient in such fishing techniques as long-lining and trawling. The establishment of the Malayan Marine Industries Ltd. in Penang, a deep-sea tuna fishing company, indicates the growing importance of our oceanic resources and this new vessel would be most useful for providing our fishermen-trainees at the Marine Fisheries School in Glugor basic training in deep-sea fishing techniques. A Fishing Technologist is to be engaged on the vessel to supervise practical training in fishing methods, refrigeration techniques and also in navigation.

I would like to come next to the question of provision for new dual-purpose vessels to be used by Fishery Officers in their work as well as for

demonstration of fishing techniques, and also offices and quarters for the staff. The two vessels will cost \$100,000 each and will be built in 1961 to replace existing boats which are not only uneconomical to operate but also unsuited to perform the type of duties that are to be undertaken.

Construction of an office with quarters attached, for the Fisheries Assistant at Alor Star would involve an expenditure of \$30,000 in 1961.

In addition to improving the landing and fish-handling facilities along the coastline, Government has also been providing such navigational as may be necessary in particular fishing villages. A sum of \$16,000 will be spent in 1961 for installation of light beacons and buoys in coastal areas where navigation is normally difficult. This is required because the maintenance and provision of lights and navigation aids for fishermen, a former responsibility of the Ministry of Transport, is now transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

The culture of prawns along our mangrove belts could be an important

industry as in Singapore and in many of the neighbouring countries. In South Johore prawn culture has been developed on a small basis but many of the coastal people, especially those in Perak are keenly alive to the possibilities of developing brackish-water fisheries on commercial lines.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! It is now 11 o'clock, and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 16 (2), the House will resume for progress to be reported before it adjourns for the night.

House resumed.

Mr. Speaker: I have to report that the Committee of the House on the Development Estimates, 1961, Command Paper No. 18 of 1961, has reached up to Head 129. Consideration of the Development Estimates, 1961, in the Committee will be resumed tomorrow.

House will now adjourn to 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 11 p.m.