

**Volume III
No. 8**



**Friday
28th April, 1961**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

MOTION

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 (27th April, 1961).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed on Question,

"That the sum of \$39,103,636 for Heads 130 to 135 inclusive stand part of the Development Estimates."

Question again proposed.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Head 133, sub-head 8, Financial Assistance to Fishing Industry, Honourable Members will remember that funds were provided under the First Year Plan to assist fishermen in the purchase of improved boats and fishing gear. The first phase of the Scheme was implemented in the East Coast area from Tumpat in the north to Kuantan in the south and later the area was extended southwards to Mersing. A sum of \$1.25 million was loaned under this Scheme to fishermen in these areas up to the end of 1960. By the use of these improved boats and gear and better fishing techniques, the fishermen have been able to get better catches. But

due to the unavoidable delay in getting the Canadian Government refrigeration plants and storage depots, it has not yet been possible to implement the necessary comprehensive co-operative marketing scheme and consequently the fishermen are not yet able to get the maximum benefit out of their increased catches. I am, however, glad to report to the House that the first lot of fabricated building materials given by the Canadian Government have arrived in Singapore and that the work for constructing the buildings for the refrigeration plants and storage depots will commence shortly. A Canadian Engineer will arrive very soon to assist in the setting up of the plants and machinery. The Federation's share towards the setting up of this comprehensive marketing scheme is estimated at \$700,000. This money will be utilised for the acquisition of sites, construction of concrete bases for the refrigeration plants and the construction of quarters for the technicians and watchmen, ocean freight, inland transport and other incidental expenses. These funds have been included in the Estimates for this year.

Other than the proposals in the East Coast, this Ministry has planned the extension of the Financial Assistance Scheme to fishermen on the West Coast. There have already been widespread requests from the fishermen for such assistance during the past several months, but owing to the need of concentrating the efforts of the limited staff of the Division of Co-operative Development on the schemes already at hand and on preparing the financial assistance schemes on the

West Coast, no steps could be taken to issue such loans to these needy fishermen. I am, however, happy to report to the House that a similar financial assistance scheme for Kuala Linggi has started and that the planning and the preliminary work on similar schemes at Kuala Sanglang, Kuala Kedah, Telok Gadong, Morib, Kelanang, Permatang and Telok Kemang on the West Coast, are now ready. From the success of the financial assistance schemes achieved up to now, I am confident that the measures already taken, and to be taken by this Ministry, are on the right lines for improving the economic and social conditions of the fishermen.

On fish culture, the Government intends to establish an experimental station for the culture of prawns, cockles and oyster and it is hoped that the investigations there would provide useful information for those interested in this particular fishery. The station will cost \$112,000 when completed, and work on the construction of the experimental ponds involving an expenditure of \$40,000 will begin this year. Honourable Members will be interested to know that a 30 acre prawn pond capitalised at \$25,000 will yield a net return of over \$9,000 per year in Singapore.

Lastly, I wish to touch on an item of minor importance. A sum of \$3,350 will be required in 1961 to cover part of the cost of new engine recently fitted into the divisional vessel M. V. Tongkol. Honourable Members of this House will remember that in my recent speech on the 1961 Estimates of this Ministry, I stressed the importance of achieving a degree of scientific and technological independence. The Federation of Malaya in common with many of the newly independent countries of the world faces great problems in its strife for a better life for its peoples. Some of these problems are purely economic in origin but there are others which are imposed by what I would term "technological barrier", I will explain what I mean.

In the field of Fisheries, for example development in this country has gone rapidly ahead. There are now 9,000

mechanically propelled boats and the inshore waters is up to 40 miles are fully exploited. Further development lies in oceanic fishing, but here we come up immediately against the "technological barrier" of having no trained men who could navigate the ocean, carry out deep-sea fishing and maintain and service the engine and refrigeration equipment of ocean-going fishing-boats. Thus the development of the fishing industry in Malaya will eventually be brought to a stand-still if we do not prepare our fishermen and enable them to cross the "technological barrier" and thereby take part in fruitful oceanic fishing. The fisheries schools, the new ocean-going fishing vessel and the scientific researches that are being carried out by the Fisheries Division of this Ministry are all designed to enable our people to rapidly cross this "technological barrier". The same sort of programme of work has been planned for the other technical divisions of the Ministry.

Malaya is a country rich in natural resources and I sincerely believe that with the attainment of a degree of technological independence this country of ours can attain a living-standard comparable to that of many of the smaller countries in Europe.

I now come to the Forestry Division, Sir. The Second Five-Year Plan has as one of its main objectives the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the rural population and the extension of the development of forest activities is one of the means of achieving this. The main task of the Forest Division, other than its most important role of protecting hill sides and water supplies during the next 5 years will be the carrying out of silvicultural work for growing new timber crops.

With the above programme in mind, two-thirds of the money requested for the Forest Division over the five year period is for silviculture. The total provision required for silvicultural work for the five years is \$2,900,000 out of the total development expenditure of \$5,000,000 and from this only \$5,000 is required for silvicultural

work. This is due to unavoidable delay in the formulation of a Federal Forest Policy, since until it is finally decided where the timber growing forest area is to be, it would be unwise to expend money for new timber crop on land which might be more economically suitable for other development purposes.

For a proper decision on the proportion and the areas of the acquisition of Forest Land will not only require more basic data than are available at the moment but also the acceptance of a Federal Land Use Policy which would serve as a guiding policy for most of the Divisions in this Ministry. The acquisition of such data will be of tremendous value to this country since it will help the country to know the potentially productive land area which can be made available for agriculture.

Malaya has been in the forefront of tropical forest research and the publications of the Forest Research Institute are internationally well known. But we cannot afford to stand still. The staff deemed sufficient some thirty years ago is no longer adequate to meet the needs of today and, even less, of those years of development which lie ahead of us. The housing required to maintain the new staff must, however be put in hand forthwith. And to this end a programme of staff housing which will cost \$126,000 this year has been prepared.

In view of the necessity of growing more timber for future timber needs of the country and preventing the erosion which occurs rapidly in our country once the natural tree cover is removed, I have also examined the possibility of using the land which has been degraded by poor agricultural practices or by mining. As considerable sums of Federal money have already been expended with encouraging results in the trials of tree species which may be used to re-forest these waste lands, it is proposed that those plantations should be extended in two directions:

- (a) An extension of the present planting trials of pine tree

species at Cameron Highlands, Tapah Hills Forest Reserve, Pasir Puteh in Kelantan and Dungun in Trengganu.

- (b) An expansion of the teak planting trials in Kedah and Perlis which are showing such promise that it may be possible to plant this tree in those States over large areas.

For this reclamation programme I am asking a provision of \$44,000 for this year.

It is obvious that to establish the plantation I have just mentioned we shall need access facilities. Therefore \$50,000 out of \$140,000 required for the construction of roads will be spent this year to provide roads to trial plantations which have been established in the land under the control of Forest Research Institute.

The testing of the timbers we produce for purpose such as low-cost housing, cheap electric power poles, production of plywood, etc., is carried out by Timber Research Laboratory. To enable us to proceed further with our research in this field so as to enable us to know the best possible use of our local timber, additional testing equipment is required and for this purpose a sum of \$180,000 is sought for in 1961.

I now come to the field of livestock, last but by no means least.

In the field of livestock, it can be seen that the bulk of the money requested in the 1961 Development Estimates is for increasing the production of the various classes of livestock in the rural areas.

Many of us may not be aware that the value of the livestock industry in this country is worth over \$230,000,000 and this industry helps to provide practically all (95%) of the fresh meat requirements of the local population for their daily diets. In fact, you will be surprised to know that the value of livestock and poultry products produced by our farmers and sold locally is worth over \$100,000,000

annually. Though this is of a considerable magnitude, I have every confidence that the livestock industry can be developed further not only to produce more meat, milk and eggs locally to make the Federation self-sufficient but also to raise the standard of living of the ra'ayats both economically and socially. With this as an objective, my Ministry has given priority for the further development of this primary industry with particular emphasis to large scale livestock production in the rural areas.

It is obvious that we can attain quick results by tackling the smaller species of animals and birds which multiply rapidly and as such I am giving top priority for the development of this class of animals. At the same time, but with lesser priority, the larger animals are being tackled. By this method, it is hoped, we would be able to attain our objectives by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Prior to and just immediately after the 2nd World War, there was no poultry industry in this country for large scale poultry rearing was not a possibility due to the ravages of *Ranikhet* disease. This disease which is the most dreaded disease among poultry farmers invariably killed 100 per cent of their flocks. However, since 1947, a vaccine has been produced at our Veterinary Research Institute at Ipoh to protect the birds against this disease and though in that year only 85,000 birds were vaccinated I am glad to say that in 1960 over 10,300,000 or over 30,000 birds every working day were vaccinated against this disease. This is indeed very encouraging and now every poultry farmer appreciates the value of the vaccine and no longer fears evil entering the birds by the introduction of the needle into its body.

With the advent of this vaccination, which is done free of charge, the poultry industry has gradually developed over the years. Moreover, I am glad to say that during the last 12 to 18 months the poultry industry has developed tremendously and there are now several hundreds of large farms carrying from one thousand to ten

thousand birds. In fact some of the larger farms produce 3,000 to 5,000 eggs *daily* while other farms produce 2,000 to 3,000 birds monthly for table purposes.

Besides encouraging the establishment of commercial farms outside urban areas my Ministry is also now encouraging the ra'ayats to produce birds for the table in larger numbers. Previously most of the ra'ayats kept 5, 10 or 15 birds each in the backyard and allowed the birds to survive on whatever waste they could pick. Now it is our policy to encourage the ra'ayats to keep hundreds of day-old chicks at a time in brooders and then rear them intensively under better husbandry conditions. This system is getting very popular and there are now a large number of Malay youths who produce 500 or more birds *monthly* for table purposes. To encourage further, such a system of poultry husbandry among our ra'ayats, youths from the rural areas are being trained in poultry husbandry and I have every confidence that many more of our farmers will be indulging in large scale production in the near future.

Experience has shown that our ra'ayats if given the proper training and assistance can successfully do poultry farming on a big scale and make a comfortable living from such an occupation. In fact some of the ra'ayats who have started on such ventures are now producing about 500 birds per month for the table and are able to earn a net profit of \$250 to \$300 a month. In this connection, I am glad to say that there is at least one Honourable Member in a State Legislative Assembly has taken an interest in poultry rearing and is finding it not only a good past time but also a very paying proposition. His lead has been a source of encouragement to others in the area to take up large scale poultry farming seriously.

I feel there is a great prospect for our farmers in poultry production and would, therefore, like to see as many of them as possible taking to poultry farming as a full time occupation. This would not only give employment to

many in the kampongs but would also help to raise the standard of living of our ra'ayats and also help the Federation to be self-sufficient in her poultry and egg requirements.

However, the main setback we have in encouraging mass poultry production in the kampongs is the lack of capital by our ra'ayats to purchase day-old chicks in large numbers. To assist them in this, it is intended to operate a Poultry Extension Scheme for which a sum of \$189,000 is being requested. This money would be used for the benefit of ra'ayats in all States.

In the initial stages of the scheme ra'ayats would be encouraged to keep birds by the thousands for table purposes, and later as they gain experience, they would be encouraged to embark on egg production as well.

Part of the funds that is being made available for the Poultry Extension Scheme is also to be utilized for the development of hatcheries in the rural areas and the duck industry in Kedah and Kelantan.

The pig industry has also developed very significantly within the last months. In 1957 and 1958, the pig industry in this country suffered a severe set back due to the illegal entry of pigs into this country particularly from Thailand. This illegal entry of pigs caused the price of live pigs, not that of the pork sold in the markets, to drop tremendously and thus cause a large number of our farms to close down. However, the amendment, late 1958, to the Animal Ordinance prevented any further illegal importations to take place and gave a breathing space to our farmers. But the closing down of the local farms which had already taken place encouraged the springing up of many farms across the causeway and this caused a further challenge which continued to exist until 1960 to our local pig industry.

In 1960, plans were drawn to re-vitalise and develop the pig industry so as not only to make the Federation self-sufficient but also to recapture its place as an exporting country. The task was however a difficult one for

many farms had been closed and were importing about 8,000 monthly to meet our daily requirements. The plan to rehabilitate the pig industry worked very successfully and many farmers began to take seriously pig farming again. Many of the old farms began to expand while other new ones were established. Today we have a number of large farms throughout the country some of which carry as many as 500 pigs and are kept under good husbandry conditions. I understand that some of these farms have been established with a capital of over \$70,000 each.

The nett result of this rehabilitation campaign was that by the end of 1960 the pig industry was again put on a sound footing and the country became almost self-sufficient in its fresh pork requirements. In fact in December 1960 we hardly imported any pigs from abroad for slaughter.

Now that the pig industry has again been put on a sound footing and well established it is necessary for us to develop the industry further. To achieve this we have to produce animals which are not only prolific but also bigger and faster maturing than the local pigs. For this purpose it is proposed to purchase further consignments of good breeding stock from abroad and distribute boars to the local farmers. The sum requested this year is to purchase the necessary animals for distribution particularly to Johore, Malacca, Selangor, Perak and Penang.

This Ministry is confident that by providing these good boars and with the protection and encouragement given this multi-million-dollar industry will develop tremendously within the next few years and the Federation would again gain its position as an exporting country.

Besides paying particular attention to develop the above two industries my Ministry is also paying particular attention to develop the goat industry in this country for the goat not only provides a useful source of meat but also provides a source of income for our ra'ayats.

In 1960 the Federation slaughtered about 86,000 goats and more than 97 per cent of these were locally produced. However, the demand for mutton is tremendous and I propose to encourage more of our farmers to keep goats not in small numbers as at present but in bigger numbers. To get this into operation it is proposed to operate the "pawah" system in a big way and provide the necessary stock to our farmers. In the "pawah" system each ra'ayat interested in goat breeding would be given 5 to 10 goats on loans after he has built the necessary goat house and planted fodder. As these goats reproduce, the ra'ayat would have to return to Government a similar number of progeny as was loaned to him originally. On return of the progeny to the Government the original stock becomes the property of the ra'ayat. The Government then distributes the progeny received to other ra'ayats and the cycle continues. In this way many people should benefit from the scheme particularly in years to come.

By this scheme the ra'ayats will get the opportunity to keep goats in bigger numbers and after returning the first lot for further distribution, should be able not only of increasing the size of their herds but also of selling the males for slaughter. Furthermore, this system would enable my Ministry to educate the farmers to keep their animals under better husbandry and at the same time assist on organizing marketing so that the ra'ayats would get a fair price for their products.

In this proposal to encourage goat and sheep breeding on a big scale provision has been made to distribute about 4,000 goats and sheep and practically every State will benefit from the scheme. With each individual keeping more goats, I am confident it will help to boost the earnings of our ra'ayats, and at the same time provide more meat for our local population particularly in the urban areas.

Besides concentrating on these smaller animals and birds there are also schemes to develop the cattle industry so as to make Malaya self-sufficient in this class of livestock.

As a first move my Ministry is stimulating the interest of the ra'ayats to raise more cattle by making available a market for their animals, for only when there is a good demand for their products would farmers bother to produce more animals. I am glad to say that our animals from Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu are now finding a good market and are gradually replacing Thai and Indonesian animals. With this growing demand for local animals our farmers are now encouraged to "grow" more animals. However, other than in Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu and Malacca, there is a scarcity of cattle and buffaloes and therefore there is considerable opportunity to develop the cattle populations in these areas. Furthermore, even in the four northern states and in Malacca there are "pockets" where animals are scarce and in these areas too more livestock can be reared. To assist the ra'ayats in these areas and particularly in Johore, Pahang, Selangor and Perak to grow more livestock it is intended to operate the "pawah" breeding schemes both for cattle and buffaloes. In all over 2,000 animals will be distributed under this scheme. However, though the plans are to distribute the animals particularly to the States of Johore, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Pahang and Perak, where there is a sparse cattle population, yet the numbers that each State would receive would completely depend on the interest shown by the ra'ayats to develop the necessary grazing grounds for this scheme is being operated in conjunction with the development of grazing reserves. I have a great admiration for the enthusiasm and ability of the Kelantan ra'ayats to rear cattle and as such provision has been made to develop further the cattle industry in that state.

Besides increasing the number of cattle, it is also proposed to improve the quality of the local cattle and for this purpose Sindhi or Sindhi-cross bulls will be distributed right from the inception of the schemes. In areas where buffaloes will be distributed Murrah or Indian buffaloes will be placed to improve the size and quality

of the animals. Further it is also intended to establish more artificial insemination centres for improvement of the local cattle population.

For the proper development of the cattle, buffalo and goat industries it is essential that proper nutrition or grazing be made available for the animals. As such schemes have been drawn to develop grazing reserves in every State. To help in the ploughing provision has been made for the purchase of implements and after the initial work the ra'yats would have to plant fodder grasses and fence the various reserves.

Up to now this country has only concentrated in protecting birds and animals against diseases so that as much meat and eggs can be produced locally to supply proteins for the daily diets of the human population. However, a very good source of protein is milk and it is now proposed to develop this industry as well.

Milk is a first class food but as all of us know fresh milk that is available locally is never produced cleanly and is often not wholesome. Furthermore the industry is so disorganised that the availability of fresh milk is always a great difficulty especially in urban areas.

In the Federation we have roughly about 85,000 heads of cattle of the milch type and they are mainly distributed either in the urban areas or in estates. These animals provide a good nucleus to start an organised dairy industry and it is proposed to develop a chain of dairy colonies throughout Malaya during the next five years. However, for a start the first colony will be established in Batu Arang. In establishing this colony it is not the intention of the Government to purchase animals and run a Government farm. What in fact will be done is to develop a colony for the dairymen and provide the necessary facilities for them to produce clean milk which could later be pasteurised, cooled and sold to the public. To help in establishing the colony it is proposed to have proper milking parlours, cattle sheds, a dairy proper, fodder grasses

and paddocks for grazing. A low cost housing scheme for the settlers may also be included if the settlers so desire and this colony should prove to be a model. After this colony has been established it is hoped to start others in the various states.

The establishment of such a colony would not only enable the public to obtain good, pure milk but with growing demand for such milk would encourage further the keeping of cattle and the production of more milk. Furthermore, an increase in the quantity of milk produced can also be expected with the proper feeding and housing of the animals and in time genetical improvement could be achieved too.

Besides establishing dairy colonies, collecting centres too would be established in estates and other places near the colonies so that milk from these areas could be obtained to supply the urban areas.

I have no doubt that if the plan to develop a string of dairy colonies throughout the Federation is successful it would go a long way to develop the dairy industry in this country and help to reduce imports of condensed and powdered milk which now amounts to millions of dollars annually. At a later date increased animal production can only be successfully completed if it is coupled with proper disease control and diagnostic facilities. As such funds have been provided for extension of the Veterinary Research Institute and for mobile laboratories in the Five-Year Plan but for the present more emphasis is being placed to provide further facilities for disease investigation and vaccine production. This latter function is indeed an important function of the Veterinary Research Institute for it not only produces practically all types of vaccines used in this country but also produces vaccines for sale to other neighbouring countries such as Indonesia, Singapore, Hong-kong, Sarawak and British North Borneo.

Finally, Sir, it will thus be seen that the whole programme to build up the livestock industry in the country has

been geared towards greater production so that the country can attain self-sufficiency in its meat, poultry and egg requirements within the foreseeable future. Further it is the policy of this Ministry to encourage youths in the rural areas to indulge in large scale poultry and livestock rearing so as to make such farming a paying proposition and a full time occupation.

Sir, I beg to move. (*Applause*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, agaknya hanya Menteri ini-lah yang sunggoh² mengemukakan ranchangan yang ia faham, dan saya mengucapkan banyak terima kaseh atas penerangan²-nya itu oleh kerana tujuan daripada Kementerian ini hendak mencapai sa-kurang²-nya kadar yang cukup bagi kepentingan tanaman negeri ini. Maka ada satu perkara yang saya telah tunggu², tetapi saya tidak dapat dengar, perkara ini bukan-lah perkara yang jauh sangat; tetapi boleh jadi Kementerian menetapkan suatu kaedah atas menjalankan usaha² untuk menambahkan baikkann tanaman itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam beberapa Sub-head yang ada di-sini termasuk sub-head yang mengenai chara² dan ranchangan² mengelakkan tanaman² negeri ini. Sa-tahu saya gula ada-lah satu makanan yang amat mustahak bagi kita sakalian, dan tidak-lah saya terdengar apa ranchangan yang di-buat oleh Kementerian ini bagi menggalakkan pengeluaran gula di-negeri ini dengan mengusahakan penanaman tebu banyak² di-negeri ini.

Pada suatu masa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini saya telah sampaikan kepada sa-orang Pegawai Tanaman Negeri ia-itu khusus-nya Pegawai Tanaman Negeri Kelantan bertanya dengan chara rasmi bagaimana-kah chara supaya negeri ini dapat menggalakkan penanaman tebu dan supaya boleh negeri ini mengeluarkan gula dengan banyak bagi makanan. Jawapan yang saya terima—dan saya harap Menteri Yang Berhormat dapat memberikan penjelasannya—daripada Pegawai Kanan itu ia-lah keadaan Tanah Melayu banyak

mempunyai musim hujan yang tidak terator boleh menyebabkan tebu tidak manis seperti yang di-kehendaki dan ini akan mengurangkan hasil gula daripada tebu itu.

Dalam negeri Perak ada satu tempat yang nama-nya pun Gula yang dahulu di-tanam gula, dan Tanah Jawa yang berhampir dengan kita penanaman gula amat-lah banyak.

Jadi saya suka-lah sa-kurang²-nya bagi Kementerian Pertanian ini memikirkan dan membuat sa-kurang²-nya untuk mengetahui benar² nilai ekonomi daripada bertanam gula dengan pandangan hendak menjadikan negeri ini cukup dengan diri-nya sendiri di-dalam perusahaan gula itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Menteri ini mengemukakan fikiran-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam menchari² peruntukan di-dalam anggaran belanjawan ini telah berjumpa satu peruntukan ia-itu sub-head 29 berkenaan bantuan kepada tanam²an dan berterima kaseh-lah saya kepada Menteri ini apabila di-sebutkan-nya anggaran peruntukan untuk kawasan saya pula dan itu adalah satu jasa baik Yang Berhormat Menteri itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana kata Yang Berhormat Menteri itu bahawa di-Pantai Timor daripada awal Kelantan sampai hujung Tumpat banyak tanah² kosong yang belum di-ketahui bagaimana hendak membanyakkan hasil bagi kawasan² itu dan apa nama jenis² tanaman² yang di-buat oleh Kementerian itu tentu-lah akan di-tunggu² hasil-nya, tetapi ada satu jenis pokok yang saya nampak amat baik di-sabelah Pantai sana ia-itu pokok janggus atau ketereh kata orang Kelantan. Kalau-lah betul² pokok itu boleh memajukan penanaman di-kawasan tersebut suka-lah saya mengeshorkan Kementerian ini supaya mengadakan research berkenaan dengan buah janggus itu boleh di-pasarkan ka-luar, sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-tahu saya buah itu adalah satu buah yang chepat rosak-nya dan di-waktu buah itu banyak maka dengan sendiri-nya sahaja harga-nya turun dan oleh kerana pemindahan buah² itu tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan chepat kalau² Kementerian ini dapat memikirkan sama ada berikhtiar menyiasat pengetinan buah² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara² yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu kebanyakan-nya ada-lah memuaskan.

Enche' Mohamed Sulong bin Mohd. Ali (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sa-bagai ahli yang selalu berchakap berkenaan dengan kemajuan bertanam chuchok itu pada hari ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh dan tahniah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian yang telah membuat ranchangan di-dalam Development Estimate 1960 ini. Dan dengan luas-nya dia telah memberikan ucapan dan penerangan yang mengambil masa lebeh kurang dua jam. Maka sa-lama saya dudok dalam Dewan ini baharu hari ini saya mendapat penjelasan yang terang dan ranchangan² berkenaan dengan Kementerian-nya hingga meliputi semua Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan tidak-lah berbedza² di-antara Kelantan dan Trengganu, Pahang dan lain²-nya. (*Ketawa*).

Saya di-dalam pertanian ini dalam begitu banyak satu sahaja yang saya ucapkan dan usahakan di-sini berkenaan dengan bantuan menjayakan paya kangsa, dan saya harap perkara itu akan berjaya. Saya akan menjemput Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian untuk membuka dengan rasmi-nya perusahaan ini.

Berkenaan dengan Veterinary Kepala Besar 135 kepala kechil 8 ia-itu menguntokkan wang sa-banyak \$60,000 menolong negeri Pahang memelihara kerbau dan lembu, satu sahaja yang hendak saya ingatkan ia-itu hendaklah di-bagi kerbau jantan, jika tidak lambat sangat biak-nya. (*Ketawa*). Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu memberi kerbau kapada negeri Pahang jangan-lah beri kerbau betina sahaja.

Di-dalam kepala 135 kepala kechil 11, Menteri Pertanian telah memberitahu Dewan ini ia-itu ia mahu memajukan hidupan² dan meluaskan perusahaan ini. Saya suka-lah mengingatkan ia-itu pada masa ini perniagaan ayam yang besar sa-kali ia-lah dari Kelantan melalui kereta api

ka-Lipis-Kuala Lumpur. Tetap nampak-nya di-pasar², ayam Kelantan itu murah kerana daging tuboh badan-nya tidak memuaskan, daging-nya keras dan baka ayam itu daripada ayam keturunan Siam belaka. Jadi sa-patut-nya-lah di-Kelantan mesti ada satu chubaa yang besar untuk membaiki baka² ayam belaga supaya jangan jatuh sangat perniagaan saudara² kita di-Kelantan berkenaan dengan hal ini. Berkenaan dengan kepala kechil 14 Development Reserve itu satu perkara yang sangat sa-suai pada hari ini kerana tiap² tahun Kementerian ini ada mengeluarkan wang untuk membanyakkan pemeliharaan kerbau atau sa-bagai-nya, tetapi jika sa-kira-nya tidak ada tempat yang di-majukan bagi tempat kerbau² lembu makan maka tentu-lah kerbau itu tidak dapat berlipat ganda. Dan juga dalam negeri Pahang umpama-nya kerbau lembu ini satu perkara yang menyusahkan, kerana kerbau lembu di-Pahang itu tidak ada tempat yang di-untokkan tempat reserve. Jadi binatang² itu tidor di-jalan, bukan sahaja mengotorkan jalan raya, tetapi juga mengendalikan lalu lintas. Ada satu perkara sahaja yang saya dukachita sedikit dalam hal Veterinary ini. Saya sudah beruchap dalam Majlis ini pada meshuarat yang lepas ia-itu jikalau sakira-nya Menteri Pertanian ini bermaksud hendak memajukan pemeliharaan ayam dan sa-bagai-nya maka patut-lah di-utamakan makanan-nya yang boleh di-keluarkan daripada negeri kita sendiri, kerana pada masa ini saya dapati tidak maju pemeliharaan ayam bagi mengeluarkan telur ia-lah oleh kerana belanja makanan yang di-datangkan daripada luar negeri itu sangat mahal, umpama-nya telur yang datang daripada luar negeri lebeh murah sampai 10 sen, tetapi telur dalam negeri kita sendiri harga-nya tidak kurang dari 13-14 sen satu biji kerana makanan yang mahal itu datang-nya daripada luar negeri. Oleh itu, di-sini saya dapati ta' ada di-sebutkan dalam perkara ini satu reserve atau experiment untuk menyiasat bagaimana-kah boleh atau tidak makanan binatang² itu di-buat dan di-usahkan dalam negeri ini, kerana satu perkara yang kita pun

tahu yang boleh hidup subur dalam negeri ini ia-lah jagong, tetapi saya dapati kedai² yang menjual makanan ayam, itek dan babi itu jagong itu di-datangkan dari luar negeri. Oleh itu, saya harap kepada Kementerian ini hendak-lah mengira juga atau membuat siasatan bagi menchuba boleh-kah tidak makanan binatang² yang sa-umpama itu di-keluarkan oleh negeri kita sendiri supaya harga barang² makanan ayam itek itu sendiri boleh jadi murah.

Di-bawah Kepala Besar 130, Kepala Kechil 43—Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting \$1,000,000. Perkara ini saya dapati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa saya dan rakan saya telah membangkitkan perkara ini lebeh kurang 3 atau 4 tahun dahulu. Pada kali ini saya dapati yang perkara ini akan berjaya, kerana wang-nya telah ada di-untukkan dan di-harap ra'ayat² di-pantai timur yang hidup-nya itu bergantung kepada kelapa akan dapat menekmati daripada pertolongan di-bawah tadbiran ini.

Pada penghabisan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengan tegas-nya menyokong ranchangan atau pun belanja yang di-untukkan oleh Kementerian Pertanian ini, oleh kerana penerangan-nya yang panjang lebar, dan saya harap pada tahun² akan datang, Menteri ini bukan sahaja berchakap 2½ jam bahkan lebeh lagi daripada itu, kerana ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak bagi kehidupan ekonomi ra'ayat seluruh-nya dan saya minta-lah apa juga yang patut bagi memajukan berkenaan dengan pemeliharaan, penghidupan atau pun tanam²an yang mana yang ta' ada dalam ranchangan pada tahun ini akan di-adakan pada tahun hadapan.

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang (Kapar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 130, Kepala Kechil 43 di-atas Penanaman Sa-mula Kelapa. Kita tahu bahawa perusahaan kelapa ini ada-lah satu daripada kehidupan orang² Melayu di-kampong². Boleh saya katakan di-daerah Selangor kebanyakan-nya orang itu hidup, dia besar hari ini ia-lah di-hidupkan oleh kelapa, sedangkan

kelapa itu, kalau ta' salah saya sama-lah tua-nya umur bapa saya dengan kelapa itu. Itu pun di-tunggu oleh orang kampong, hendak di-kaitkan kelapa itu—hendak baik sahaja, tetapi hasil-nya pada masa ini ta' ada-lah baik. Saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh di-atas penghargaan bantuan Penanam Samula Kelapa itu supaya penanaman itu di-biak dan di-majukan, umpama-nya di-daerah Selangor ta' kurang dari 2,000 ekar mereka yang mempunyai pekebun² kechil yang terdiri dari orang² Melayu dan ini tidak termasuk di-Sabak Bernam yang lebeh kurang 600-700 ekar. Penyakit-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita mendengar pada tahun yang sudah soal padi kuncha maka kelapa ini ada juga kuncha-nya. Sebab saya tahu sendiri ia-itu pokok-nya sahaja yang di-punyai oleh tuan-nya, sedangkan buah-nya sudah di-gadaikan. Umpama-nya saya ada 3 pokok kelapa. Pokok dan batang-nya saya punya, buah-nya orang lain punya. Ini sarupa juga dengan padi kuncha. Soal ini dapat di-atasi oleh Kementerian ini, kerana walau pun ada beberapa ranchangan kerjasama yang hendak di-adakan bagi memulehkan pekebun² kechil ini, tetapi kalau soal ini tidak dapat di-atasi maka saya rasa harus-lah Shari-kat Kerjasama yang hendak mengumpul-pulkan pekebun² kechil itu, malahan buah² kelapa yang telah di-gadai ter-lebeh dahulu itu dan kalau hendak buat sharikat kerjasama hendak-lah di-ajak sa-saorang itu yang harus membayar kepada orang yang telah di-kuncha-nya itu.

Kepala 132 soal bund. Bila saya berchakap soal ini saya tidak-lah bermaksud untuk mengganggu langkah Menteri Pertanian dengan kuku besi atau dengan kuku yang panjang, tetapi saya suka menarek perhatian tentang kejayaan pada 1953 ia-itu penduduk² daerah Rantau Panjang telah merayu kepada Kerajaan. Pada masa itu belum merdeka dan jawapan pada tahun 1953 itu hanya baharu di-jawab oleh Pegawai Daerah dalam tahun 1957. Alang-kah sedeh-nya dari tahun 1953 hingga tahun 1957 bagi memperbaiki bund daerah Rantau Panjang itu baharu di-jawab.

Sa-telah Pilehan Raya tahun 1959, Rancangan Buku Merah telah di-adakan bagi membaiki nasib orang kampung. Maka orang kampung mengadukan kepada saya sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat, maka saya pun membawa perkara itu supaya di-masokkan dalam Buku Merah. Tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, belum pun sempat hendak di-masokkan ka-dalam Buku Merah, bila sampai sahaja kepada Jawatan-kuasa Negeri telah di-potong, kerana rancangan ini konon-nya tidak ekonomi. Bund yang hendak di-buat itu ia-lah kawasan yang sa-luas 400 ekar yang mengandongi 120 buah rumah yang penduduk-nya berjumlah 700 orang walau pun pehak D.I.D. mengatakan rancangan ini tidak ekonomi, tetapi rancangan bund ini harus di-baiki. Dalam ucapan pembukaan, Menteri yang berkenaan telah mengatakan bahawa bund ada-lah di-utamakan kepada pesawah. Tetapi soal kelapa juga harus kita perhatikan kerana kelapa ada-lah satu daripada mata pencharian ra'ayat di-kampung. Baharu² ini orang kampung telah berjumpa dengan pehak D.I.D. merayu supaya membuat rancangan bund ini. Kata pehak D.I.D. Oh, boleh pindah, kampung ini tidak boleh buat bund, Kerajaan akan rugi banyak. Jadi yang saya sayangkan ka-mana-lah hendak di-pindahkan orang yang sa-ramai 700 orang itu, sedang rancangan pemindahan dalam negeri Selangor tidak ada tanah, yang hendak di-buka hanya untuk orang daerah itu, itu pun tidak cukup. Kalau hendak di-bund mengikut kata pehak D.I.D. akan memakan belanja \$700,000. Saya telah beberapa kali membuat perubahan untuk memurahkan belanja sa-hingga menjadi \$250,000. Perkara ini pun tidak dapat juga, bukan lagi hendak di-masokkan dalam Buku Merah sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi.

Sa-harus-nya perkara ini tidak-lah saya chakapkan kepada Dewan Yang Berhormat ini, tetapi di-bawah perundingan telah habis untuk mendapatkan kerjasama daripada pegawai² itu, malah ia tidak pedulikan Wakil Ra'ayat di-sana. Saya chuba berlemah, saya chuba pujok-rayu tetapi tidak berhasil. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya saya

berharap Kementerian ini membela nasib ra'ayat yang dudok dalam Rantau Panjang. Kerana banjir di-kampung itu bukan-lah satu benchana 'alam menunggu kalau hari hujan. Ini boleh-lah kita katakan mengikut ayer pasang, kalau ayer pasang pada tiap² bulan, maka tiap² bulan-lah—kalau orang tengah sembahyang di-masjid berhenti kerana ayer naik. Mereka menumpukan kehidupan-nya kepada kelapa. Penduduk² di-Rantau Panjang dalam masa 80 tahun dahulu selalu pergi Haji, boleh-lah di-katakan tiap² sa-orang itu dua tiga kali pergi Haji. Jadi bila orang kampung itu selalu pergi Haji itu menunjokkan mata pencharian di-kampung itu berlebeh dan dapat menyimpan wang. Tetapi semenjak banjir mengalami di-kampung itu yang biasa-nya sa-ekar kebun kelapa itu dapat mengeluarkan 700-800 biji, sekarang ini jangan di-harapkan demikian, kelapa yang menghi jau itu telah kuning sa-bagai orang kena penyakit "demam kura" (malaria) kerana bahana ayer masin yang naik pada tiap² bulan, yang bukan sahaja menghabiskan pokok kelapa tetapi rumah di-situ yang biasa-nya boleh di-pakai 3 tahun tetapi dapat di-pakai 1-2 tahun sahaja terpaksa di-pungah kerana ayer naik. Jikalau sa-kira-nya rancangan bund ini di-buat, tanah yang sa-luas 200 ekar itu dapat di-gunakan. Dengan jalan itu banyak-lah peluang bagi orang di-daerah batu 4 sampai batu 8 tidak mempunyai tanah dapat di-tempatkan di-daerah itu.

Itu-lah yang saya harap, dan dalam ucapan saya ini jangan-lah Menteri yang berkenaan mengatakan saya menggaru belakang-nya dengan kuku.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Honourable Minister of Agriculture for his very comprehensive and detailed speech and I certainly envy his memory for the tremendous number of facts and figures he quoted. In his preamble he has expressed the hope that we back-benchers and Members of the Opposition would not ask unnecessary questions, but I assure him that I shall not go over ground that he has covered.

When the Honourable Minister was dealing with sub-head 13 of Head 103, Agriculture, Development of Federal Dry-land Stations, he went into detail explaining to us the work done in these dry land stations, particularly on the study of soil, the different types of soils, what use these soils can be put to, and also how to preserve top soil. Sir, as a layman, I have often wondered whether or not that Ministry has made any study or taken steps to preserve the top soil that is being wasted in this country through mining. Every year thousands and thousands of acres of agricultural land and land suitable for agriculture is being converted into mining land and, depending on the type or method of mining, the valuable top soil is lost. Take open cast mining, for example. Many million cubic yards of top soil have been taken and thrown away before they can reach the tin, and in the tin dredge earth is dug and churned up in the water and is lost as silt in the rivers with the result that a lot of rivers have been silted up. What is left behind after mining of thousands and thousands of acres of agricultural land is nothing else but barren white sand on which even *lalang* find it difficult to grow. I understand that attempts have been made in certain States, particularly in Perak, where one of the conditions for mining is that there should be levelling and sliming of about two feet deep of slime with the hope that these areas can be rehabilitated for agriculture. From reports I have read I gather that this method of sliming is still unsatisfactory, because the granules of slime are very minute with the result that there is retention of water and practically very little aeration and oxygenation of the soil making it unsuitable for agriculture. What I am interested to know is that, whether it comes under these dry land stations or under some other department in the Ministry—whether or not steps are being taken to preserve this valuable top soil. I would have thought, as a layman again, that with the amount of earth moving machinery that we see around in this country—I was really surprised at the speed at which the Parliament road and the

site for the new Parliament have been levelled out in so short a space of time with heavy machinery—whether or not the top soil of all this agricultural land which has been converted to mining land could not be saved through the use of heavy machinery, to be taken over to cover the areas of mined out land. Perhaps the cost might be tremendous, but looking at it from the other angle, we could at least save worked out mining land to increase the land available for the landless. That is the point I am throwing out to the Minister, to see whether he has made any investigation to preserve the valuable top soil. As a result of this mining, many rivers in the country have been silted up, bringing with it problems of flooding and the loss of fishing which is quite important in the coastal areas. Head 132, sub-head 63 provides for river clearing and desilting in Penang, sub-head 68 provides for new river clearing in Johore, and sub-head 77 drainage of rivers in Selangor. I have been looking through all these sub-heads, but I cannot find any provision for river clearing and desilting in Perak. I am sure that is being looked after and provided for somewhere—perhaps it is not included under these Development Estimates. But I would appeal to the Minister that provision be made somehow somewhere to dredge and desilt Sungai Larut. Now, Sungai Larut used to be a navigable river, and it was by this means that the export of tin came through the famous Matang in the 1890s, but now it is so silted that it can only be used by small boats and the poor fishermen in that area have found it very difficult to earn a living because, they claim, that the silt had killed all the fish. Although under Head 133, Fisheries, sub-head 8, there is financial assistance for the fishing industry, I hope that some of that money will go to the assistance of fishermen in my district. As a result of the silting of Sungai Larut, the whole of the coastal area of Larut and Matang is flooded during the rainy seasons and several hundreds of acres of padi land are now unuseable; and also many thousands of acres of rubber estates are affected by this flooding. We, at the district level, have tried to include

it in the rural development schemes, but we were told that drainage and irrigation comes under the Federal Government. In spite of many attempts, we found that we could not get any headway, and that is why I am appealing to the Minister today to see whether he has some other methods of helping us out by dredging the Sungai Larut.

Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memberi tahniah banyak² kepada Kementerian Tanaman di atas usaha-nya dan saya tidak berasa jemu mendengar ucapan-nya sampai sa-jam lebeh, oleh sebab saya tahu

Mr. Speaker: Sa-benar-nya dua jam sa-tengah (*Ketawa*).

Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam: Oleh sebab saya tahu benar² apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Menteri itu ia-lah perkara² yang berkenaan dengan kehidupan orang² kampung. Di-dalam ranchangan yang di-ucapkan oleh Kementerian ini sa-bagaimana yang terma'alum kepada Yang Berhormat di-dalam Head 130, ia-itu berkenaan dengan tanaman dan juga di atas hal Veterinary dan lain² lagi semua berkenaan dengan hal kehidupan ra'ayat di-kampung². Jika sa-kira-nya tidak dapat di-majukan apa² yang di-dalam-nya itu dengan sa-berapa daya maka itu terpulang-lah kepada ra'ayat sendiri maka oleh sebab itu saya fikir berasa kewajipan-lah kepada diri saya sendiri sa-bagai ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat menchari jalan supaya menolong orang² kampung itu menyudahkan derita-nya menerima ranchangan² yang indah permai ini. Maka jalan yang mustahak dan juga sa-bagaimana saya telah dapat pengalaman oleh itu mahu-lah kita sakalian ahli² yang bertanggung-jawab di atas kawasan masing² mencontohkan dalam pertubohan² di-kampung² sa-umpama encouragement of Farmers Association ia-itu masukkan diri kita dalam pertubohan Farmers Association. Maka dengan jalan itu dapat-lah kita mengetahui apa-kah kesusahan dan kemahuan² ra'ayat di-situ maka di-samping itu dapat-lah kita menunjukkan keterangan² bahawa ada sedia ranchangan² untuk mereka.

Pertolongan ini tidak memadai-lah kalau di-serahkan kepada Pejabat Pertanian sahaja. Oleh sebab itu saya minta-lah kepada semua ahli kita mesti masok dalam kampung² memajukan berkenaan dengan peladang² Farmers Association. Sa-perkara lagi saya sebutkan dalam Persatuan di-kampung² itu, pertubohan² atau organisation² yang lebeh mujarab maka sekarang saya fikir tidak lain dan tidak bukan mesti menerusi pertubohan kerjasama.

Alang-kah elok-nya jika sa-kira-nya encouragement of farmers association jadikan encouragement of co-operative association. Sebab saya katakan demikian dalam co-operative, yang pertama-nya ia-lah menolong diri kita sendiri, meninggikan iktisad mereka² sendiri jika apa² yang hendak di-hebahkan di-kampung² itu. Ini mesti-lah menerusi badan² atau pertubohan². Maka di-sini saya fikir molek-lah jika sa-kira-nya di-dalam Farmers Association itu di-samping memajukan peladang² itu mahu-lah menchari jalan² supaya di-tubuhkan sharikat² kerjasama yang ada sekarang ini. Yang ada sekarang ini ia-lah sharikat pinjam-meminjam, sharikat kedai². Tetapi itu tidak memadai, mesti di-adakan bermacham² sharikat kerjasama lagi. Saya maseh ingat lagi dalam satu buku tebal yang saya baca bernama "Report of the Royal Committee of India on Agriculture". Buku tebal ini saya tidak dapat tahu sama ada di-jual atau tidak. Dalam buku ini mengatakan bahawa semua kemajuan² kampung, pelajaran tanaman mesti di-hebahkan menerusi badan² dan sharikat kerjasama. Maka di-dalam buku itu menyebutkan juga "Jika berkehendak kerjasama itu fail, ma'ana-nya kechiwa, maka kechiwa-lah the rural economy of the people. Jadi saya perchaya benar² ada-lah chara² memajukan kampung itu tidak-lah tergantung sa-mata² kepada Kementerian ini tetapi mesti-lah tergantung juga kepada mereka yang sedia hendak maju.

Maka oleh sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta-lah sa-lain daripada memajukan Farmers Association ini mesti-lah di-chari jalan menubuhkan

Farmers Association atau Sharikat Kerjasama yang lain lagi sa-bagaimana sharikat bela ayam, sharikat kerbau lembu, sharikat kedai² kopi dan lain² di-adakan pertubohan untuk memelihara kepentingan kesemua perusahaan yang mesti di-adakan pertubohan saperti ini, tetapi dukachita nampaknya di-kampung² tidak ada jenis pertubohan saperti itu yang boleh membela nasib mereka. Dengan sebab itu, mesti-lah kita menubuhkan banyak lagi Farmers Association dan juga di-kampung² itu bagi mengembangkan jenis Sharikat Kerjasama.

Mr. Speaker: Banyak sangat di-ulang²kan.

Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Tam: Terima kaseh. Satu perkara lagi yang saya suka hendak sebutkan di-sini ia-lah ada beberapa perkara ia-itu di-Kepala Kechil 12, 20, 21, 24 dan lain² lagi untuk memajukan hal bertanam padi. Di-Kedah sana ada 132,276 peladang bendang padi. Ini berma'ana jikalau kita berchakap hal padi mesti-lah kita kena sebutkan juga, maka dari itu saya suka menyebutkan bahawa kebanyakan daripada orang² kampung sana ia-lah bertanam padi. Baharu² ini ia-itu pada masa mengetam padi yang telah lalu saya berasa sangat dukachita apabila saya melawat ka-kawasan saya, kemudian saya telah mendapat rayuan yang kata-nya, apa macham susah sekarang ini, ta' dapat orang pada masa sekarang ini hendak memotong padi. Tahun ini alham dulillah, Tuhan bagi banyak padi, oleh sebab di-gunakan baja urea. Sa-bagaimana yang kita semua ma'alum bahawa jikalau hujan sudah datang ta' ada petani hendak memotong padi. Itu ada dua tiga tempat rungutan yang di-terima dan perkara ini telah ada di-sebutkan dalam akhbar *Warta Negara*. Perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mengembangkan yang itu, tetapi berapa banyak padi yang telah rosak di-sebabkan hujan. Jikalau sa-kira-nya dalam negeri Kedah beribu² ringgit kepada peladang² itu sahaja, jadi saya dengan serta merta pergi ka-Padang Besar di-mana tempat petani yang di-bawa masuk di-sana. Saya bertanya apa sebab ikut Kerajaan yang telah di-benarkan 5,000 orang petani masuk dalam negeri

Kedah memotong padi. Mana orang² itu pergi. Sa-patut-nya pada masa itu petani² itu sudah ada memotong padi. Di-mana orang² itu sudah pergi. Jadi saya sendiri pergi ka-Padang Besar dan saya minta kerjasama daripada Pejabat Pulis, Pejabat Immigration, Pejabat Railway dan juga Pejabat Kesihatan. Saya mema'alumkan kepada-nya bahawa tujuan saya datang ka-sana ia-lah sa-bagai sahabat, oleh sebab saya mahu tahu mengapa-kah petani² itu tidak ada di-kawasan saya memotong padi. Saya sa-bagai wakil ra'ayat yang telah di-pilih menjadi Member of Parliament ada-lah kewajiban saya dalam perkara itu. Saya meminta persetujuan dapat kira-nya di-beri keterangan, mengapa banyak benar sa-kali petani² itu ta' ada di-sana. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keterangan-nya itu ia-itu petani² sudah masuk ka-mari dan yang lain² lagi itu semua-nya tidak berasa puas hati, tetapi malang-nya orang² petani itu dalam sekian² ribu masuk di-situ, 3,000 orang telah turun ka-satu station sahaja. Saya ta' mahu sebutkan station mana. Mengapa 3,000 orang turun satu station sahaja? Pada hal kita tahu benar jikalau petani hendak di-bawa masuk dalam negeri Kedah mereka itu mesti-lah ada surat dari penghulu, kalau begitu jikalau petani datang ka-sana maka mereka mesti-lah datang ka-station yang berhampiran di-situ. Mengapa sekian banyak orang petani turun dalam satu tempat sahaja. Ini saya berasa sangat susah hati, dan saya mendengar di-telinga saya sendiri di-sana ada jual padi—macham² (*Ketawa*). Ini satu daripada perkara yang saya minta dari Kementerian ini tolong adakan satu chara supaya petani² itu jangan di-biarkan dan tertinggal begitu sahaja, dan mesti-lah di-chari satu jalan bagaimana hendak menyenangkan petani² itu memotong padi sama ada datang dari Kelantan-kah atau lain² supaya mengadakan pertubohan—"encouragement of Farmers Association"—biar ada pemuda² yang begitu gagah dengan pisau-nya ia pergi memotong padi supaya jangan orang² petani itu pergi ka-luar lagi.

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah (Baling): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat yang lalu

saya telah pun menyuarakan dalam Dewan ini kepada pehak Menteri yang berkenaan tegas-nya Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ia-itu kawasan saya di-Baling di-mana saya telah memohon supaya dapat di-hantarkan sa-orang Pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama di-sana. Alhamdullillah pada hari ini saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini yang telah pun menghantarkan pegawai tersebut bagi menjalankan kerja mengawasi sharikat² yang ada dalam kawasan itu. Sesungguh-nya dalam kawasan itu satu kawasan dalam kawasan saya di-Baling di-mana satu kawasan yang boleh di-katakan baharu sahaja hendak mencapai kemajuan terutama sekali orang² Melayu yang sangat banyak di-situ bersemangat untuk hendak menubuhkan Sharikat Kerjasama Pinjam Meminjam di-kampung, walau bagaimana pun ada satu perkara yang mustahak yang saya hendak mengeluarkan pendapat saya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu dalam masa pegawai itu hendak menjalankan tugas-nya dalam kawasan itu bukan hanya mereka untuk melawat, memeriksa segala kira², atau menghadziri segala meshuarat agong Sharikat Kerjasama itu sahaja, bahkan mustahak sekali kena-lah ada pegawai² yang boleh memberi penerangan supaya tempat² yang belum lagi ada Sharikat Kerjasama Pinjam Meminjam itu supaya dapat di-tubuhkan dengan seberapa yang boleh.

Satu perkara yang membawa kemundoran kepada Sharikat Kerjasama di-kampung² itu ia-lah oleh kerana tidak mendapat penerangan² yang chukop kepada ahli², mithal-nya dalam sa-buah Sharikat Kerjasama di-kampung mengikut apa yang telah diterangkan oleh Pegawai Sharikat Kerjasama bahawa sa-sabuah sharikat yang hendak di-tubuhkan itu kena-lah ada mempunyai ahli tidak kurang daripada 25 orang—yuran-nya sekurang²-nya \$30 sa-tahun. Jadi dengan wang sa-banyak ini ia-itu kalau kita kira tiap² sa-orang tiga puluh maka kalau sa-banyak 25 orang akan dapat tujuh ratus lima puluh sa-tahun. Jadi dalam masa sa-tahun tujuh ratus lima puluh, kalau lima tahun lebih kurang tiga ribu lebih. Maka tujuan pehak ahli

Sharikat Kerjasama itu menubuhkan Sharikat Kerjasama ia-lah untuk hendak mendapatkan pinjaman, manakala mereka hendak meminjam, Jawatan-Kuasa itu ta' dapat hendak memberi kerana wang itu sedikit pada masa itu. Maka ahli Sharikat Kerjasama itu pun chuba menarek diri. Dalam hal ini saya rasa pehak Kerajaan khas-nya Kementerian ini berikhtiar mengadakan satu peruntokan bagi memberi pinjaman tambahan kepada Bank Persatuan mereka ia-itu melalui Bank Agong Sharikat Kerjasama Persekutuan dan Bank Peringkat Daerah. Jadi dengan bantuan yang diberi kepada Sharikat Kerjasama itu dengan melalui Bank² tersebut maka baharu-lah gemar daripada pehak orang² kampung bertambah maju masok menjadi ahli dan hidup-lah dengan subur-nya.

Jadi dengan ada-nya pertolongan dan peruntokan daripada pehak Kerajaan, penyakit sharikat kerjasama tidak dapat memberi pinjaman sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi tentu-lah perkara itu dapat di-sempurnakan. Kalau pehak RIDA. dapat memberi pinjaman Bank yang tersebut itu akan lebih lagi memberi faedah dan maju, kerana dalam sharikat kerjasama jawatan²-kuasa dan pegawai²-nya telah pun dilantek dan orang² ini mahir menjaga wang tersebut dan mengutip segala pinjaman untuk di-bayar balek kepada Kerajaan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan peruntokan Kampung Iboi Kupang, yang mana tempat ini ada-lah dalam kawasan saya. Dalam kawasan ini mempunyai sawah lebih kurang 1,000 relong. Dahulu daripada ini kawasan ini kadang² kering sebab tidak mendapat ayer dan menyebabkan petani² banyak rugi, dan pendapatan padi ada-lah kurang sebab ayer yang dapat di-masokkan ka-sawah itu tidak chukup sempurna. Mudah²an dengan ada-nya peruntokan yang sa-banyak \$120,000 ini empangan yang tersebut itu akan dapat di-bena atau dapat di-buat dengan sempurna, dan bendang yang di-buat oleh ra'ayat dalam kawasan itu boleh dapat pendapatan yang lebih dan

harus juga boleh membuat bendang dua kali sa-tahun.

Pada akhir-nya, saya hendak berchakap tentang tanah hutan simpanan Kerajaan. Mengikut dasar Forest sekarang ini boleh memberi permit pada tiap² permintaan daripada ra'ayat sa-kira-nya tanah² hutan itu boleh diperbuat bendang. Ada satu perkara yang mendukachitakan saya sebab pada masa ini banyak Pegawai Hutan di-kawasan saya telah pun memberi permit yang tersebut itu kepada ra'ayat bagi membuka tanah untuk membuat bendang, tetapi malangnya pegawai itu tidak berhubung dengan Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-daerah itu. Dengan kerana itu sa-tengah kawasan yang telah di-chadangkan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah di-beri dahulu kepada ra'ayat oleh Pegawai Hutan. Jadi dalam masaalah ini telah menjadi satu kesusahan kepada Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang hendak mengator-nya supaya kawasan itu di-buat dengan chara yang betul.

Oleh itu, saya harap Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian supaya keadaan yang seperti itu dapat di-betulkan. Saya suka mengeshorkan sa-barang permit yang hendak di-keluarkan terlebih dahulu hendak-lah mendapat perundingan daripada Jawatan-kuasa Kemajuan Luar Bandar.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong penoh atas peruntukan wang bagi Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun ini. Segala ranchangan yang telah diterangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian itu ada-lah satu usaha yang besar untuk memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat di-luar bandar. Dengan baik-nya perusahaan² tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan, saya nampak akan mengubah masharakat penduduk di-luar bandar di-atas dua chara. Yang pertama, mereka akan hidup dengan keadaan yang lumayan dan mewah dan akan mengatasi satu hal yang mereka tidak suka makan gaji. Yang kedua, boleh mengatasi penyakit

penganggoran dalam negeri ini. Jadi saya memberi kesimpulan di-atas ucapan yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian itu bahawa ranchangan itu telah dapat di-jalankan, ia-itu "ayer ma'al-hayat" yang di-datangkan kepada penduduk di-luar bandar . . .

Mr. Speaker: Chakap bahasa Melayu!

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Sa-lain daripada itu saya hendak berchakap tentang Ranchangan Tali-ayer. Apa yang hendak saya chakapkan ia-lah Serom Drainage Schemes, Johor. Sebagai Wakil Ra'ayat kawasan Muar Utara, pada mula² saya masuk dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini saya telah menyatakan kesulitan penduduk dalam kawasan itu, dan saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini kerana mengambil perhatian di-atas ucapan saya itu.

Di-samping itu, saya gemar mengulang sa-mula bahawa sekim yang seperti itu harus juga di-adakan bagi sungai² Kesang, Gelemang, Kudai dan Tangkak, sa-kira-nya dapat di-dalam dan di-besarkan sungai² itu akan dapat-lah ra'ayat dalam kawasan itu menggunakan tanah yang saya anggar lebeh kurang 6,000 ekar. Apabila dapat di-laksanakan hal ini maka berbagai² ranchangan dan penyiasatan akan di-lakukan supaya petani² dalam kawasan itu dapat menjalankan perusahaan-nya dalam bahagian pertanian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila berchakap soal tali-ayer, saya gemar menarek perhatian kepada sungutan yang kerap berlaku di-kalangan ra'ayat ia-itu manakala satu kawasan tali-ayer siap di-kerjakan oleh Kerajaan, maka timbul masaalah hendak mengenakan chukai tali-ayer sa-bagaimana yang kita pernah dengar. Untuk mengatasi hal ini saya suka mengeshorkan bahawa sayugia di-kenakan chukai tali-ayer sa-telah sekim itu selesai sa-tahun, dan hendak-lah di-beri jangka panjang untuk mengutip chukai itu supaya menjadi satu kerenganan kepada ra'ayat, sebab kebun mereka baharu subur. Sa-lain daripada itu pada fikiran saya harus juga di-kenakan chukai tali-ayer ini kepada tuan² kebun

yang mempunyai kebun lebih daripada 100 ekar, sebab mereka ini-lah yang lebih dahulu mendapat hasil yang lumayan, dan ayer daripada kawasan-nya itu di-buang dalam kampung yang rendah. Dengan jalan ini akan menjadi satu kemudahan kepada petani yang sa-kian lama dalam kesusahan kerana tempat-nya itu kena banjir.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap tentang ternakan. Di-kawasan saya ada kawasan ternakan kerbau sa-luas 500 ekar, kerbau ternakan di-situ ada lebih kurang 300 ekor. Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini yang sangat mengambil berat berhubung dengan satu kemalangan penyakit sampar telah menimpa kepada kerbau di-kawasan itu. Hampir 200 ekor kerbau telah mati, tetapi Pegawai Haiwan daripada negeri Johor telah menyuntek kerbau itu dan memberi ubat, dan sekarang penyakit itu telah reda dan kerbau itu telah puleh sa-mula.

Jadi saya memandangkan kepada usaha Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian tadi ia-itu satu langkah daripada kerbau² dan lembu ini diambil susu-nya. Saya fikir di-kawasan yang saya katakan itu ia-itu Telok Rimau ia-itu kerbau² daripada tempat itu di-harapkan Kementerian ini akan mengambil susu²-nya supaya melegakan lagi kehidupan ra'ayat di-situ.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Lipis tadi telah mengatakan bahawa di-Pahang susah kerbau jantan. Jadi di-kawasan saya kerbau jantan banyak. Kalau berkehendakkan kerbau jantan sila-lah datang membeli di-tempat saya, tetapi harga-nya mahal sadikit kerana kerbau di-sana gemok².

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make it clear that I stand up here not to criticise the Minister but to praise him. I think that many of the back-benchers of the Alliance Government have been shooting at the wrong bird, because, although we know such small sums have been provided for many of the schemes, I think the fault lies not in the Minister in not trying to press for

bigger amounts if he can get them. We notice that he mentioned in his speech last night that the total development allocation for this year is \$39 million or a little more than that. That is only about 8.5 per cent of the amount that is included in these Development Estimates and when we come to think that Agriculture and Co-operatives are of very important economic concern to our country, since the bulk of the population in this country depends directly on such activities for their livelihood, to devote only 8.5 per cent to this field is very inadequate. It might be a little bit more satisfactory if the whole of the 8.5 per cent had been used for the stimulation of economic activities.

From what I can see, the Minister has put in quite a lot of thinking into these projects, but I am afraid that although the schemes look very good on paper the "drops of water" you can manage to get for the schemes are too little. For example, coconut rehabilitation has only "one drop of water"—one million dollars—and, as I have said, the coconut rehabilitation scheme is very important because our country is already facing a shortage in the supply of copra. Therefore it is very important that this rehabilitation scheme should be stepped up.

Coconut rehabilitation requires a lot of attention and certainly \$1 million is insufficient. The other scheme,—the mixed farming subsidy scheme—only enables the Minister to get \$34,500—only 1/29th of a "drop of water"! Then we have smallholders' mechanisation. According to the Minister, it is a very important scheme for the smallholders, but this only enables him to get for this year \$75,000—only 1/13th of a "drop", that means only 1/13th of one million dollars. I am sure that even in the levelling of the so-called new Parliament site, the machinery that is being put to use in that project, would have cost much more than that amount. So, we find that these smallholders mechanisation project for the whole of Malaya is not even receiving as high an attention as the new Parliament site. And then under extension services we see that there is only \$164,500 being

spent for this year—1/6th of a “drop”; and again in the clove industry, the subsidy scheme for this year is only \$5,000 which is 200 times less than one million.

Then, fruit rehabilitation schemes receive only \$12,000 for this year; that is only 1/83 of a drop—83 times less than \$1,000,000. For the coconut seed gardens, only \$100,000 is provided—1/10th of a drop.

Padi rehabilitation scheme is a very important project because most of the people in the rural areas depend directly on padi for their livelihood, but this scheme receives only \$53,000 this year and that is only 1/20th of \$1,000,000. Double and off-season cropping receives only \$108,000 for this year—a little more than 1/10th of a drop. I am very happy to notice here that the nursery schemes have double-cropping in Kelantan. The speech devoted to this scheme is quite lengthy, but the money which is being provided is only \$1,750—that is 500 times less than a drop.

So I tried to add up all these wonderful and important projects together and I found that the sum allocated for this year amounts to not more than \$2,000,000. In the time-honoured phraseology of the Prime Minister, it is only “two drops of water” and so I feel that surely those rehabilitated soldiers in the kampongs who are now engaged in the padi fields and other rural activities would appreciate it much more if more money is being provided for their rehabilitation than for the putting up a memorial, a new Parliament Building and other prestige projects.

Now, I come to Co-operatives. I have quite often heard that the Minister has a plan for a fertiliser plant and although there is provision for a loan in the estimates of \$5,000,000 in the Short-term Co-operative Credit and \$2,750,000 for Medium-Term Co-operative Credit, I wonder whether any part of this sum is going to be used for this fertiliser plant. I wonder why, while the Government is able to spend so much money on other things, a scheme that is being sponsored by a Minister of the Government receives so little attention.

The co-operative movement is very important in our country and the total amount allocated for this year, both in terms of direct aid and loans, is no more than \$10,000,000, and I would say that unless the Government is prepared to put up more money into co-operative projects, we cannot hope that the kampong people will be able to get rid of exploitation from the middlemen who are now putting up a very heavy burden on the economy of these people. Many of the kampong people have never in their lives known that they can be freed of the debts that they are aggregating all the time in their livelihood. So I hope, Sir, that, while I think the Minister has certainly put in a lot of thinking into all these schemes, more money should be forthcoming to see that these schemes would be a success.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Menteri Pertanian atas penerangan²-nya yang panjang lebar atas segala yang bersangkutan-paut dengan Kementerian-nya bagi umum khas-nya kepada kita Dewan ini ‘am-nya bagi seluruh ra’ayat di-Tanah Melayu ini, dan perchakapan-nya itu berkait juga dengan perchakapan Ahli yang baharu berchakap tadi dengan bagitu chepat dalam masa satu jam sahaja . . .

Mr. Speaker: Itu ta’ ada kena-mengena.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Dalam uchapan ini saya perchaya segala serangan itu akan tidak memberi peluang kepada anasir² subversive untuk mengecil²kan atau pun menghalang segala yang telah ia berchadang ia-itu untuk berjaya melaksanakan pada tahun ini, sebab kita tahu anasir² ini sentiasa menggunakan orang² kita, terutama sa-kali kepada ra’ayat² yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu untuk menghalang segala kemajuan² ekonomi bagi meninggikan taraf hidup terutama sa-kali daerah luar bandar. Saya perchaya Kerajaan tidak lagi teragu² untuk mengambil satu tindakan yang tegas kepada mereka yang sa-macam itu.

Saya hendak berchakap sedikit atas Kepala 132 berkenaan dengan Drainage and Irrigation ia-itu membahagikan ayer kepada petani²—pesawah² dan wang itu ia-lah untuk peruntukan bagi negeri Pahang. Saya berharap apakala di-jalankan pemberian menjalankan kerja ini dapat kira-nya pegawai² daripada Drainage and Irrigation ini berunding dengan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan juga orang² daerah yang akan di-beri pertolongan itu, oleh sebab kedudukan chara memberi ayer ini tidak-lah sama antara satu negeri dengan satu negeri yang lain—ada kala-nya chara yang di-buat oleh negeri Kedah tidak sa-suai dalam negeri Pahang, sebab saya berchakap begitu ia-lah oleh kerana saya dapati satu perkara di-suatu tempat yang bernama Kampung Penak di-mana Kerajaan telah mengadakan satu pertahanan ayer untuk 500 ekar paya dengan tidak berunding terlebih dahulu dengan orang² yang hendak membuat paya yang besar itu, dan juga dengan mereka² yang tahu sedikit sa-banyak dalam hal tempat itu.

Di-hulu tanah yang 500 ekar ini ada dua sungai, chuma ada satu betong ia-itu tempat ayer keluar yang diameter-nya 3 kaki. Dalam masa hujan mengambil 3-4 hari baharu ayer itu kering, maka padi itu 3-4 hari tenggelam dan akhir-nya padi itu pun mati. Saya membawa perkara ini ia-lah oleh kerana saya telah gagal berunding dengan pegawai itu untuk membaiki kedudukan itu. Pegawai RIDA di-sana tidak sanggup memberi keterangan kepada Pegawai Tinggi, sebab kata-nya, Pegawai Tinggi itu orang pakar, orang yang pandai ia-itu jurutera. Saya terpaksa chakapkan perkara itu hari ini sebab saya di-minta oleh peladang di-daerah itu untuk di-sampaikan kepada Dewan ini, kepada Menteri yang berkenaan khas-nya. Dan ada beberapa tempat lagi, saya harap wang yang di-sediakan itu dapat berunding dahulu supaya memuaskan hati pihak yang menggunakan wang itu dan juga pihak Kerajaan.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Coconut Rehabilitation seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Sub-head 43.

Saya rasa ini satu perkara lagi untuk melebihi pendapatan pekebun kelapa. Dalam hal ini saya suka memberi pandangan, ia-itu dalam perjalanan saya dari Tanjong Karang sampai ka-Sabak Bernam, saya memerhatikan di-kiri kanan yang berbatu² jauh-nya itu ada-lah ditanam dengan pokok kelapa. Daripada buah kelapa ini boleh mengeluarkan satu barang yang sangat berharga kepada kita ia-itu minyak, tetapi saya tidak nampak satu kilang yang betul² boleh mengeluarkan minyak dalam daerah itu. Saya perchaya kalau sharikat kerjasama dapat mengadakan kilang untuk mengeluarkan minyak, maka soal kelapa kuncha yang di-katakan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi akan dapat di-selesaikan.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

saya bangun menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, kerana jika kita memandang dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kemajuan yang di-untukkan pada tahun ini nampak-nya negeri Perlis sangat bertuah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mendapat anggaran yang banyak. Walau pun begitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan sharikat kerjasama dalam ucapan Menteri yang berkenaan telah menerangkan untuk menghapuskan penyakit padi kuncha. Pada pendapat saya menghapuskan padi kuncha ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sukar. Jikalau kita memandang sa-pintas lalu sahaja kepada kemajuan sharikat kerjasama ini tentu-lah kita mengangap ini-lah satu kejayaan yang kita chapai, tetapi sa-balek-nya, kalau kita memandang 'adat dan tabiat manusia nampak-lah bahawa manusia itu sentiasa berkehendakkan kepada yang senang. Oleh sebab tabiat manusia itu suka kepada yang senang, manakala mereka hendak meminjam wang dengan tidak payah meletakkan sa-tengah chagaran mereka itu pergi kepada orang tengah dengan hanya keperchayaan sahaja petani itu dapat meminjam daripada orang tengah itu. Oleh sebab orang tengah itu mengadakan chara yang senang kepada petani itu, maka hendak menghapuskan padi

kuncha, sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, ada-lah satu jalan yang sukar. Sa-bagaimana yang saya tahu mengikut chara sharikat kerjasama mengambil masa yang panjang, kadang² wang yang di-kehendaki oleh petani itu tidak dapat, tetapi kalau mereka itu pergi kapada taukeh padi kuncha itu mereka itu dapat meminjam dengan serta-merta.

Dan penyakit yang kedua dalam negeri Perlis, barangkali ini satu penyakit baharu saya agak dan penyakit ini lebeh merbahaya daripada padi kuncha yang mana ia akan memusnahkan kita hingga turun-temurun, ia-itu penyakit jual janji. Saya tidak tahu penyakit ini sama ada timbul di-tempat lain, tetapi di-Perlis mashhor. Jual janji ini, mithal-nya, sa-orang itu mempunyai tanah dua relong, tanah itu jika di-taksir harga pasar \$2,000 kemudian ia pergi kapada taukeh jual janji tadi menjual tanah-nya itu dengan harga \$800.00 sahaja, perjanjian buat di-luar dengan di-ubah semua grant sa-lama 3 tahun. Jika tanah itu tidak di-ambil balek, maka tanah itu akan menjadi hak taukeh tadi, dan pada tiap² tahun ia terpaksa membayar sewa tanah itu kapada taukeh yang membeli tanah itu. Dengan chara jual janji ini orang telah banyak kehilangan tanah. Kerajaan Negeri Perlis telah mengambil satu tindakan yang chergas ia-itu telah menubuhkan Lembaga Penanam Padi. Akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Negeri kekurangan wang untuk memberi pinjam kapada orang yang terkena jual janji yang hendak menebus balek tanah-nya. Pada fikiran saya ini ada-lah satu perkara yang penting bagi Kementerian yang berkenaan memikirkan dan mengadakan peruntukan wang yang lebeh kapada Lembaga Penanam Padi, Perlis. Maka dengan jalan ini penyakit jual janji itu dapat di-hapuskan dan dengan terhapus-nya penyakit ini akan memberi pertolongan yang besar sa-kali kapada penanam padi.

Enche' Lim Joo Kong (Alor Star): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at first I felt a bit reluctant to stand up and say something, but for fear that I might be referred to once again as a rubber

stamp, coming here to nod my approval, and after taking the cue from the Honourable Members of the Opposition, my emotional feeling is at the point of explosion. I feel that I will be acting against my conscience if I do not say something.

Sir, it is an undeniable fact that Kedah produced two record crops during the past two years, and there can be no better evidence to prove the success of the Alliance Government through the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture. After having suggested the development of the Wan Mat Saman Scheme in Kedah, I am glad to see, under Head 132, sub-head 31, that the first stage of this Scheme will be launched this year; also I note with interest that a sum of \$500,000 is allocated for the investigation of the Muda River Scheme in diverting the flow of the Muda River into this Wan Mat Saman area. On completion of this Scheme 240,000 acres of padi land will be able to produce two crops a year and many thousand families will be directly benefited by this Scheme. Actually, Sir, the Federation as a whole will be benefited. Therefore, I have to stand up here to congratulate the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture for the real achievements he attained in the past, and I trust that he will give his every effort to speed up this project and see that it becomes a real success.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri di-sini menguchapkan tahniah kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan sa-malam kita sudah di-bawa Menteri Yang Berhormat ini ka-merata² tempat sa-olah² di-bawa melihat satu gambar wayang macham warna padi itu melaut² dan bagaimana ikan² dan juga binatang² ayam itek, kerbau lembu. Kalau sa-kira-nya ranchangan yang bagini besar-nya, yang bagini banyak wang-nya yang di-gunakan tahun 1961 ini maju jaya maka akan memberi keuntungan kapada kita kelak.

Di-dalam banyak² ini sa-bagai tabiat sa-orang ibu yang sa-jati di-

dalam head 31 sub-head 5 Extension Co-operative College and Quarters. Kita ada \$230,000 hendak di-belanjakan kerana hendak menyambong College itu dan saya perchaya sebab sa-telah melawat dan pada hari akan datang akan melawat lagi. Kita akan melihat ramai budak² perempuan yang akan di-lateh di-situ dalam tahun 1961. Ini apabila telah di-sambong College itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun chuma hendak berchakap di-atas dua head sahaja. Pertama ia-lah head 131, Co-operative Development. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah polisi yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan untuk mendirikan dan menggalakkan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-lah tujuan-nya kerana hendak mening-gikan pendapatan orang² kampung² dengan menghapuskan orang² tengah. Memang ada sharikat² kerjasama yang telah mencapai kejayaan. Tetapi di-samping itu ada juga banyak perkara² yang ra'ayat sekarang ini sedang menderita.

Saya sebutkan satu perkara atau aduan tentang sa-buah sharikat kerjasama yang telah di-sampaikan kepada saya di-dalam satu kawasan yang menjalankan pekerjaan kisar padi dan banyak-lah orang² kampung di-situ menjadi ahli sharikat itu. Tetapi malang-nya lebeh kurang tengah dua batu jauh-nya daripada sharikat itu ada pula satu sharikat kisar kapitalis. Jadi apabila telah ada satu sharikat kapitalis yang tidak berjauhan dari situ maka berlaku-lah berlawanan di-antara dua kelang itu. Di-tempat itu upah mengisar padi satu karong ia-lah sa-banyak 50 sen, ini ia-lah mengikut hal-nya di-kampung itu. Dan pehak sharikat kapitalis itu telah menurunkan harga kisanan itu dengan sa-rendah²-nya. Jadi orang² di-dalam kampung itu telah lari berduyun² pergi kepada sharikat kapitalis itu. Jadi dengan bagini maka hasil sharikat kerjasama memang-lah tidak ada dan akhir-nya sharikat kapitalis itu menjalankan kisanan padi itu dengan free sahaja dengan tidak di-ambil apa² upah. Jadi di-sini dapat-lah satu gambaran bahawa Kerajaan sedang menjalankan

satu tugas yang sangat penting ia-itu hendak melebuhkan pendapat orang² kampung. Dengan demikian kehidupan mereka itu dengan sendiri-nya dapat di-perbaiki. Tetapi ada pula satu golongan kapitalis yang kerja mereka itu tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah hendak menghanchorkan akan tugas² Kerajaan yang sangat penting itu. Saya tahu ini-lah kejadian dan kelaziman yang berlaku di-mana² juga ada shari-kat kerjasama maka di-sana-lah ada kapitalis yang tujuan-nya hendak menghanchorkan perusahaan sharikat kerjasama itu.

Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan membiarkan begitu sahaja dengan tidak mengadakan apa² sekatan maka sharikat kerjasama itu tidak akan maju sama sa-kali. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya harap kepada Kementerian ini membuat satu undang² supaya mengharamkan segala unfair competition dan jangan-lah di-benarkan berlawanan yang tidak berseih itu. Atau pun di-adakan tempat² atau zone yang khas dan jangan di-benarkan sharikat kapitalis masok di-situ.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-bawah head 135 kita ada melihat sub-head 11, juga sub-head 5, foultry expert scheme. Sekarang ini banyak orang² kita memelihara ayam dengan sa-chara besar²an. Tetapi mereka itu dapat satu penyakit pula ia-itu telor² ayam mereka itu terpaksa di-jual dengan harga yang murah dan tidak dapat harga yang baik kerana telor² ayam dari negeri asing banyak datang kamari lebeh² lagi telor² dari Siam. Jadi oleh yang demikian, saya harap pada Kementerian yang bersangkutan supaya di-adakan satu jalan untuk memberi peluang kepada orang² kita ini menjualkan telor² ayam mereka itu dengan harga yang baik, dan jangan-lah di-galakkan kemasokkan telor² daripada negeri luar. Dengan yang demikian sahaja—saya ulang—dengan yang demikian sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dapat-lah orang² kita maju dalam pemeliharaan ayam dan ternakan yang lain.

Dalam Head 135, sub-head 12—Buffalo Breeding Scheme. Saya akan menyentoh juga pada sub-head 8—

Purchase of Buffaloes. Orang² yang menanam padi sangat-lah berhajat kepada alat² atau binatang² yang akan menolong mereka itu mencheatkan akan pekerjaan mereka itu, dan adalah kerbau ini ia-lah satu binatang yang sangat berfaedah kepada kaum² tani itu, maka sakira-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan mengadakan satu chadangan untuk memberi kerbau² kepada pak² tani yang menanam padi dengan jalan hutang lebih² lagi di-pantai timor kerana mereka itu sangat² kekurangan dalam perkara kerbau itu. Maka inilah yang akan menjadi satu sebab yang akan menjayakan orang² kita bagi mengeluarkan padi dengan banyak-nya.

Enche' Chan Siang Sun (Bentong):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the estimates put forward by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. I am not in favour of, or agree to, what the Honourable Member from Rawang said—that these are small “drops of water” in the Development Estimates. But I would put it this way: these are the “limelight” put together in these Estimates. If you were to measure the length of the estimates in these Estimates for 1961, we would find that the estimates for Agriculture and Co-operatives are the longest of all the Ministries, and from this we can judge and we can say that the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives is putting up well-thought and well-planned schemes.

Under Head 130—Agriculture, I have one or two observations to make and that is under sub-head 23, Improvement of Diploma Course-College. To my personal knowledge, this college caters mostly for scholarship students and only a few private students have the chance to get admission into the college. I have been personally approached by a lot of students—students with grade II—saying that their desire to study agriculture is very great but that they are not given an opportunity to get admission into this college, and I take this opportunity here to appeal to the Minister to see whether there is any possibility of expanding this diploma course college to cater for these private

students. Secondly, I come to sub-head 26, Encouragement of Farmers Association and subhead 37, Extension Service. I think these two subheads are very good, because they give a chance to these farmers, especially those in the development schemes, to form associations or young farmers' clubs and so forth to give them a better understanding and appreciation of agriculture and thus help them to succeed in the agricultural field.

Head 132, sub-heads 18 and 79, Rehabilitation of Small Irrigation Schemes in Pahang, and Minor Works, Pahang, all under Drainage and Irrigation, and here, on behalf of the people of Pahang, I wish to thank the Minister of Agriculture for giving us these allocations and I am sure they will be very, very happy to have these schemes given to them.

Under Head 135—Veterinary, we have heard the Honourable Minister giving us quite a lengthy speech about this section, and I am sure Malaya will attain self-sufficiency in meat in a very short period. Under Poultry, I have a little observation to make, and that is, while we can have a lot of good breeding stock for distribution to the farmers, I think the most important service to be given to the farmers is just to teach them how to rear and bring up their chickens, because it is of no use giving them good breeding stocks and good food for the chickens if the farmers themselves do not know how to look after the chickens, and, as far as I know, these modern chickens require good husbandry and good management. If the farmers are unable to do so, the good breeding stock given to them would be just a waste. Then I come to pig breeding and multiplication centres under subhead 13. This I think is a very good thing, especially to all those pig farmers. There have been long delays in obtaining breeding stock until now; in my constituency, a couple of farmers put in their application for breeding stock a couple of years ago, but up to now they still have not got their breeding stock of boar. I hope that the creation of this centre will give a good supply to these farmers.

Now I come to the development of grazing reserves and dairy colonies. Here I would like to stress that grazing reserves should be given more attention at first, because it is of no use having a lot of dairy cattle if you do not have enough grazing reserves, because the milk and meat depend on what the animal eats, and I think that if we have more grazing reserves to feed the cattle they will probably grow fatter. Regarding the sending of buffaloes to Pahang, as suggested by an Honourable Member from Johore, as far as I know, some of those male buffaloes are very wild and I think in Pahang we have more than enough of these wild buffaloes. So, in case he should send some, I hope they would be tamer so that we will not have much trouble to control them (*Laughter*). I also understand that bad temper in animals is a sort of hereditary factor and I therefore hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will take care of that.

As regards the question of having a sugar industry in this country—put forward by the Honourable Member from Bachok—if my personal knowledge serves me right, I should think that it is a good industry to be created in Malaya, because, according to my personal knowledge, the climate in Malaya is suitable and our Malayan soil is also good. We are also blessed with the fact that we do not have earthquakes, typhoons and so forth in our country, unlike countries like Japan, Formosa and Cuba which are subject to typhoon. Some of them are also subject to earthquakes. Finally, the percentage of sugar in our canes here is much higher compared with the canes in Japan and Formosa, and this is my personal knowledge.

Before I sit down I wish to take the opportunity to thank the Minister of Agriculture once again for his good work.

Mr. Speaker: The time is 12 o'clock, and the sitting is suspended till 8.30 tonight.

Sitting suspended at 12.00 noon.

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 sums of \$31,353,636 under Column 5 and \$7,750,000 under Column 6 for Heads 130 to 135 inclusive stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Question again proposed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to give a learned discourse on agriculture in our country. I will only touch on one small matter, and I hope the Honourable Minister of Agriculture would assist the poor people on the rubber estates of our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for some time the rubber tappers in our country have managed to save a little money to buy a few cows and rear them, and by doing this they have been able to give their children a little milk to drink. As we know, the people on rubber estates are very poor people, and this small quantity of milk which they are able to get from their cows is a great help to the children as it forms a very important part of their nutrition. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is also interesting to know that these poor estate labourers, without very much knowledge of economics or the co-operative movement, have been, in fact, developing a sort of co-operative set-up in their rearing of cows. Each of them has a few cows and they join together and employ one or two persons to look after all their cows and they jointly pay the cowherd. To this extent they work together and are able to have their cows looked after collectively. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the efforts of our rubber tappers in this direction have not always met with encouragement. Recently in Killinghall Estate in Puchong, where there are about 30 families owning about 200 cows, the heads of families received notices from the management of the Estate that if

they did not dispose of all their cows, they would have to leave the Estate in one month's time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cows or cattle in that Estate did not cause any damage, they did not pull up any rubber seedlings or cause any other inconvenience to the Estate. On the other hand, it helps the labourers to augment their income—at least they have the satisfaction of owning a little property in the form of a few cows. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that some time ago our Honourable Minister of Agriculture took very quick action to stop the use of arsenic spraying on estates as that had worked to the detriment of cattle on estates. Now, our estate folks and the cow rearing industry on estates is facing a similar threat from the management of an estate which threatens to sack workers who have cows. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the interests of the cattle industry, in the interests of our labourers and in the interests of their children who get a chance to drink a little milk, I appeal to the Government to see that the estate labourers are able to carry on their cattle rearing without hindrance or without inconvenience.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan gula itu dahulu tebu memang ada ditanam sa-belum daripada getah, tetapi apabila getah di-tanam dan hasil-nya lebeh daripada gula, maka penanaman tebu itu telah di-tinggalkan. Sebab-nya tebu tidak di-tanam sa-bagaimana yang di-jawab oleh Pegawai Pertanian, Kelantan, itu benar, kerana negeri ini mempunyai musim hujan yang lebat sa-hingga 110" sa-tahun, jadi tebu itu gula-nya kurang; tetapi perhubungan dan penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan, baka tebu yang baik dan yang sesuai hendak di-tanam.

Berkenaan dengan tanah beris untuk menanam janggus, ketarai, jambu golok dan sa-bagai-nya itu dalam tahun 1956, kita mula menyiasat ia-itu kita hendak gunakan tanah beris di-sapanjang pantai timor dan juga di-tempat dan kawasan saperti Terong, Machang, Sungai

Tinggi dan lain² kawasan di-sana. Sa-lain daripada itu kita telah membawa masok jenis ketarai yang sesuai dari India yang boleh mengeluarkan biji yang banyak dan buah yang lebat supaya kita dapat menjual buah janggus dan ketarai itu ka-pasaran dunia, tetapi buah-nya itu sukar sadikit sebab tidak berapa di-gemari orang, kalau di-makan getah-nya apabila kena baju kotor, hanya budak² sahaja yang suka. Kalau buat arak boleh, tetapi saya tidak fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bersetuju. Kalau di-buat arak mutunya kita belum tentu lagi, tetapi kita boleh siasat.

Bagi menjawab pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis yang mengatakan di-tempat-nya tidak ada kerbau jantan itu kita boleh hantar, kita akan hantar kerbau yang sesuai, kerana kalau kita hantar kerbau jantan yang sangat gemok saperti yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara, saya fikir tidak kuat kerbau itu (*Ketawa*)—(*Interruption*).

Berkenaan dengan baka ayam belaga di-Kelantan itu memang datang-nya dari Siam. Ayam siam daging-nya kasar dan keras, tetapi ayam yang sekarang di-pelihara di-Kelantan itu daging-nya tidak-lah keras sa-bagaimana yang di-tudoh itu. Pada fikiran saya kalau hendak chari ayam Siam itu hal lain, kalau ayam Kelantan betul daging-nya tidak keras.

Telor ada-lah satu makanan yang baik dan telur ayam yang di-keluarkan dari Kelantan itu memang-lah mahal terutama sa-kali telur yang di-keluarkan dari Siam. Oleh kerana barang² makanan saperti hampas² dan dedak beras ayam dan sa-bagai-nya banyak di-Siam serta sangat mewah dan maka itu-lah sebab-nya telur ayam banyak. Rombongan daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan melawat ka-Siam untuk hendak berunding chara mana kita boleh dapat mengawal telur² dari Siam tidak mustahak masok dalam negeri ini. Kira² dua bulan sudah kita sudah mengadakan perundingan supaya kita dapat mengawal telur² yang datang daripada luar negeri saperti dari negeri China melalui Singapura dan sa-bagai-nya supaya tidak juga di-benarkan masok dalam negeri ini.

also the construction of roads in rural and underdeveloped areas in the country. This will enable the necessary access, and hence facilities for development of these areas to proceed. This programme of rural roads construction was started in 1960 when the Rural Development Plan was launched, and it is anticipated that 1,200 miles of new rural roads will be constructed by 1965. With the steadily increasing traffic on roads, it is essential that pavement capacities be improved, and that they be made suitable for the use of heavier and more economical vehicles. As a start, weak bridges and ferries, which are expensive to maintain and a source of delay to road users, will be replaced during the year. The provision, in the Estimates, also allows for the continuation of projects already started, and for additional new projects within the above framework.

Under Route I, it is proposed to complete the construction of Bridge No. 33/5 south of Ipoh, work on which started last year. The Segamat and the Sungei bridges and the Tanjong Bridge in Jitra and a few Bailey bridges in Johore, which have been a source of continued irritation to road users through Johore, as well as the roads at 9th mile south of Seremban and 27th mile north of Kuala Lumpur, all these will be worked in 1961. Further to that, there will also be the realignment of roads south of Seremban, work on this is already proceeding and it will continue. At the same time, there will be completion of the southern approach to the Alor Star bridge and strengthening of the Krian Road which links various parts.

Under Route II, 12 bridge projects will be undertaken, to replace existing weak timber bridges by permanent stretches. Of these, 4 bridges are continuation projects, and the remainder, new services. Improvements to road over Genting Simpah, Bentong-Temerloh road, and Maran-Kuantan road, will also continue to be carried out.

Under Route III, start will be made on the work of replacing some of the East Coast ferries by permanent

bridges and reconstruction of weak timber bridges, and also included in the programme are the strengthening and realigning of roads. I am glad to state here that we are now ready to go out to tender for the construction of the bridges at Kemaman, Bukit Kuang, Paka and Dungun. Work on Kerteh bridge, for which contract was let out last year, is proceeding, and work on the bridge at Kuantan (called Tanah Puteh bridge) has commenced, tenders having been accepted. Among the projects under Other Federal Routes, are 8 bridges now under construction, and the improvements to the narrow and weak road linking Mersing and Endau, which connects with the new Rompin-Endau road.

Referring to New Road Construction, works on the Pekan-Batu Palik road and the Slim River-Tanjong Malim road will commence this year, and provision is also made to meet the cost of survey and investigation of the proposed major extensions to the existing road network.

Under the American Development Loan Fund Programme 3, the bridges at Kerteh, Tanah Puteh and Dungun will be built. The Kuala Lumpur-Port Swettenham road, the largest individual road project started under this Heading, will also be continued this year. Expenditure for the purchase of plant to be used on these projects is also being provided. We are very grateful to the American people and their Government for the help that they have given us.

Touching on Head 138—Water Supplies—a total expenditure of \$18,540,604 is provided, and \$13,900,000 of which will be supplied from the loan. Included in these proposals are schemes financed by loans from the Federal Government, schemes financed by grants, schemes financed by State Governments, and also schemes to be implemented by Municipalities. In this field, emphasis is being placed on the need to improve and increase the supply of water to the population, and in the rural areas. Based on previous records, it is estimated that the expenditure of \$105,678,000 over the next

five years will increase the supply of treated water throughout the country by 45 million gallons per day, and provide an additional 1,750,000 people with piped water. Wherever possible, the existing supplies to urban areas are being extended to the rural areas, but in other cases, new supplies will have to be provided which will meet the demand of the rural areas only.

The programme for water supplies has to be considered under several schemes which I have just described. Those financed by Federal grants are, in fact, continuation schemes from 1960, and financial provision has been requested in full for ten schemes, to enable most of the works to be completed this year. Next comes the schemes for which loans had already been negotiated with State Governments and signed. They include several water supplies in Negri Sembilan, Krian, and the Lower Perak Water Supply Schemes in Perak, Water Supply improvements in Pahang, new Schemes for Yen, and Alor Star Water Supplies in Kedah, and the completion of extensions in Kuala Trengganu. There are also schemes for which loans have been applied for, but not yet signed. They include the Kulim Water Supply, the extension of the Tampin/Alor Gajah scheme in Malacca, the new Pahang Schemes, the Pantai Valley Extensions in Kuala Lumpur, the new Damansara Water Supply Scheme in Selangor and Phase II of the Klang Gates Water Supply Schemes. Lastly, there are the F.L.D.A. Schemes, which are to be financed by the Federal Government. A nominal provision of \$2,000,000 has been requested, as the extent of the works is unknown.

Turning to Head 139—Government Buildings—(other than Housing), showing a total expenditure of \$11,347,408 which is one-third of the total sum allocated under the Second Five-Year Plan, these funds are sought for continuation works started in 1960, and also for works which are scheduled for commencement this year. Under the second category are the Government Offices for the Post Offices at Malacca, the Government Offices in

Ipoh, and the Survey Office in Taiping. The completion of the Ipoh Government Offices would enable several Federal Departments to vacate their present unsatisfactory buildings, and in other cases would provide much needed accommodation for other Federal Departments in Ipoh. The project at Port Swettenham incorporates the original proposal for a new office for the Harbour Master, with other accommodation entered in the Five-Year Plan in connection with the North Klang Straits proposal. The main items under the provision for Renovations and Extensions at Istana Negara are an office block for the Istana staff, new second floor accommodation, and also expenses on account of the Istana Negara Demesne. This year's provision for the new Parliament House is for completion of site preparation, and the approach viaduct. Piling and foundation work will, it is hoped, be started this year.

The new items for which funds are sought will provide building office blocks for the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Federal Government Offices at Kota Bharu, and a National Memorial. Additional funds are also required for alterations to and reconditioning of Government Offices and Federal buildings to improve working conditions, and in connection with the inevitable changes in requirements of office accommodation, as Ministries move into premises vacated by other offices having different requirements.

I now come to Head 140—Public Works Plant—for which \$36,187,602 are to be expended during the year. Subheads 3 to 6 are continuation items. Subhead 7—Plant for Rural Development Programmes 1961-65, this plant comprises the various modern earth-moving machinery necessary for new road construction. The \$10,000,000 provided for the purchase of new plant in 1960 has been spent, and the plant is now working in the field. A further \$11.2 million for the purchase of extra plant is urgently required to satisfy the needs of the State Engineers now fully embarked on their new road programme.

In order to improve road surfaces and to reduce annual maintenance costs, it is essential to provide a system of large centralised quarries throughout the country, and it is our intention to do so. These fully mechanised quarries would be able to serve a road system of 50 miles radius from the quarry. The road system of Malaya is developing rapidly, and adequately surfaced roads can be best provided by machinery installed at centralised quarries where large electrically-operated crushing plant can be utilised to the full to produce crushed stone at large and economic prices. Detailed planning has been complete for the first 4 centralised quarries. They are Penanti Quarry in Province Wellesley, Kuala Dipang Quarry in Perak, Batu Caves Quarry in Selangor, and Lunchoo Quarry in Johore. At these quarries, premix plants for resurfacing of roads will be provided. With such centralised control, it will now be possible for us to proceed with the incorporation of rubber in the bitumen, so that the laying of centralised roads will become standard practice throughout the country. This is a significant step in the further improvement of our roads.

For the major road works such as the Slim River deviation, complete new teams are required, as all existing plant, and plant on order is committed to the Rural Development Programme. A provision of \$1,000,000 is asked for further extensions to State and District Workshops, which are required to cope with the increased holding of mechanised plant.

In conjunction with these improvements to our roads, it is intended to provide, wherever possible, cycle tracks and footpaths in the vicinity of towns and villages on Federal roads. Members may have observed how very congested traffic is becoming in the vicinity of towns and villages, and it is felt that the provision of these cycle and footpath tracks will increase road-safety for pedestrians and cyclists and, in fact, for all road-users.

As regards Head 142—Government Housing—showing a total expenditure of \$7,103,913, it is proposed to spend

\$4.2 million on the continuation of the programme for the replacement of the older type sub-standard labourers quarters, and \$2.5 million on housing for the Public Services.

Turning to the last Head, i.e. Head 144—Telecommunications—a total expenditure of \$19,500,032 is entered. I would like to say briefly that the principal policy of my Ministry will be to continue to meet the public demand for telecommunications service within the limits of the capital investment outlined in the Second Five-Year Development Plan. Thus, the existing microwave scheme between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore will be extended to Ipoh, Penang, Sungei Patani and Alor Star. New Automatic Telephone Exchanges will be provided at Malacca, Seremban, Petaling Jaya, Butterworth, Taiping and Sungei Patani, and large extensions to existing Telephone Exchanges at Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang will also be carried out.

I would also like to mention that particular attention will be directed towards telecommunications development in rural areas, and a total of 100 Public Call Offices will be installed throughout the Federation, bringing the total installed in rural areas to approximately 300. Telephone facilities to Federal Land Development Authority schemes, such as recently completed small automatic exchange in the Bilut Valley, will be provided, and rural automatic exchanges will also be provided in remote areas, such as Penggerang and Sungei Rengit in Johore.

Telephone subscribers in the larger towns, such as Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Ipoh and Penang, will, in due course, be able to dial their own trunk calls between these towns without the assistance of a telephone operator. My Ministry will also continue to direct its attention to the extension and improvement of telephone and telegraph services to overseas territories, in particular, to the neighbouring countries of South-East Asia, and countries of the Commonwealth. In this context, I

would like to mention that negotiations with the Cable & Wireless are proceeding, for the Federation Government to take over the Cable & Wireless Installations at Penang. The total provision under this Head will cover the Phase I of the Five-Year Plan, to enable the Department to pursue the policy of providing telecommunications services to the best international standards to meet the public demand, particularly in rural areas, and also to control the external Telecommunications Service.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to Head 137, Roads and Bridges, sub-heads 1 to 4 inclusive. What I am going to say, I hope, will find support from those Honourable Members who happen to come from Pahang. Sir, we know very well that the Kuala Lumpur/Bentong Road and the Kuala Kubu/Raub Road are two of the main links—motor road links—between the West Coast and Pahang, and through these two roads further on up the East Coast to the States of Trengganu and Kelantan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in October, 1958, a group of unemployed persons of our country picketed for jobs in front of the Federal House and most of those people who were picketing were put on to work on the Kuala Lumpur/Bentong Road for the purpose of straightening that road, cutting out corners and widening the road. It is almost two and a half years that these people have been working on that road and all the tools that they have got are changkols and pickaxes in their struggle against the granite mountain. In this case, I think that the Government is trying to drag on the job so that these people will be engaged all the time with their changkols and pickaxes trying to hew and cut out huge mountains. In my view, the Government may be dragging on this job so that it will take as long as possible and the Government will not have to worry about getting new jobs for these people, who are already working there. But, Sir, when we consider the provision of employment for workers, and when we consider the

job being done by them, our objective must be to give jobs to see that the jobs are done as economically and as quickly as possible, so that labour is advantageously used and the job is done early in order that the country can benefit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should provide rock-breaking machines and bulldozers to these people working on the Kuala Lumpur/Bentong Road, so that their labour will be more productive and a great deal of their effort would not be unnecessarily wasted and the job done much sooner.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while an effort has been made to straighten and widen the Kuala Lumpur/Bentong Road, no effort has been made to straighten and widen the Kuala Kubu/Raub Road. Although the intention of putting the people to work on this Kuala Lumpur/Bentong Road was primarily not to straighten the road but to get some inconvenient unemployed picketeers away from Kuala Lumpur, since they have now been put on to the job, it is hoped that they will be given modern and up-to-date rock-breakers to assist them in their work.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that I would not be exaggerating if I say that if the Government straightens the Kuala Lumpur/Bentong Road and the Kuala Kubu/Raub Road, the Government would be doing a service to humanity. I say so, because every time people travel along these roads they get headaches and bouts of vomiting and they cannot get out of bed for a day or two—and I am sure our women and children suffer most because their constitutions are weak and they are unable to stand all these windings and cornerings that the journey entails.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seen posters put up by the Government which read, "Accidents can be prevented"—we know that accidents can be prevented, but they can be prevented not only by users of the road but they can also be prevented if the Government provides good and adequate roads. So, since the posters have been put up by Government, I think the Government should start the

ball rolling by straightening these two roads that I have mentioned, because Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of the accidents—some of them fatal—have resulted in serious injuries and these cases have come to my knowledge. . . .

Mr. Speaker: You have been repeating the same point!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Regarding the usage of these roads—if these two roads are straightened and widened, they will make Pahang much more accessible to the people of the West Coast and this in turn would lead to increased trade and would also directly lead to the further economic development of that State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that Honourable Members who come from Pahang would like to see all these advantages accrue to the State and I am sure they will rise in support of what I say, so that the people of Pahang and the people who want to travel to and from Pahang will benefit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming now to Head 138, Water Supplies, I would like to refer to page 30, sub-head 38, Damansara Water Supply, Selangor, and sub-head 49, Klang Gates Water Supply Scheme—Phase II. These schemes as for the State of Selangor and we hope that they will be further extended so that the people of the State will be able to get good water. Sir, it is one of the strange things in this modern world that whereas some people have drinks which come all the way from England and Europe in the form of whisky and brandy, there are people in our State, the poor people of the kampongs and estates who could not have a decent glass of water to drink.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Kuala Selangor area, we find that on certain estates, which I have visited, the water is not water which should be used for drinking—it would be more suitable for buffaloes to bathe in—and the result is that people fall sick and are debilitated. They have to bathe with the same water too and the result is that they do not get clean after their

bath—in fact, they get dirtier and they get all sorts of sores and itches.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on another estate in Selangor, the Bukit Raja Estate, we find that water is in short supply and the labourers are unable to sleep at night because they have to collect water; also quarrels arose among the labourers because of the shortage of water—they have to compete for it and that leads to trouble.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a certain place in Selangor where the people have to pay for the water that they get and they have to employ persons to fetch the water for them. In view of all these, I hope that the Government will take early action to extend the piped water facilities to all the rural people in Selangor State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on the Tanjong Karang-Sabak Bernam Road included under the former Head. Sir, anyone who has travelled along this important highway would know that this road consists of yellow sand, dust and stones that show through the sand. When the road is dry, the dust flies about and goes into the kampongs, and the people in the kampongs breathe the dust in. When it is wet, the road is muddy and very difficult to use. Sir, anyone who travels by motor-car along this road gets a very good drubbing, and if the car that is used on this road would require to be sent for greasing, the passenger also would require some attention. Sir, the Tanjong Karang-Sabak Bernam area is a very important area in our country and it throbs with economic activities. So, before the Government embarks on any other programme of developing kampong roads, I would suggest that the Government should, first of all, improve the Tanjong Karang-Sabak Bernam Road. Sir, in fact, there was an abortive attempt by the Government to improve this road—only about two chains of the road have been well macadamized and after that the Government gave up the effort. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I therefore hope that the Government will devote itself again to

this task which should receive top priority.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hasan (Raub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-senang² sa-kali kerja dalam dunia ia-lah membuat chadangan tetapi tidak tahu melaksanakan chadangan itu. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara tadi menyebutkan hal jalan dari Gap sampai ka-Raub. Kami penduduk di-kawasan Raub suka jalan sa-bagai-mana yang ada sekarang ini. Kami tidak suka orang datang ka-situ hendak jual koyok, biar-lah jalan itu saperti yang ada sekarang ini (*Tepok*) jalan itu telah 80 tahun ada di-situ. Sunggoh pun jalan itu bengkok-bengkok, derebar dari Pahang boleh di-katakan champion membawa motokar (*Ketawa*). Oleh itu saya tidak menyokong pendapat Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara. Saya bangun bukan-lah hendak "menegakkan benang basah" tetapi menegakkan perkara yang benar. Kerajaan sentiasa berikhtiar melebarkan jalan itu, membuat benteng yang baik supaya jangan berlaku "accident". Kami penduduk di-sana dukachita kerana lori² yang datang dari luar negeri Pahang yang mengambil segala kayu di-situ tidak menghiraukan Road Traffic Ordinance, mereka membawa lori-nya tidak mengikut peraturan. Berbalek saya kepada perkara jalan tadi, kami di-sana suka jalan yang ada sekarang ini.

Berhubong dengan Water Supply, di-Raub telah ada satu Water Supply semenjak tahun 1951, perbelanjaan-nya kalau saya tidak silap lebeh kurang \$525,000 yang di-belanjakan daripada wang pinjaman. Dalam kawasan Raub pada masa sekarang ini orang telah ramai, maka saya harap Kementerian ini membuat penyiasatan-nya sa-mula sama ada reservoir yang ada sekarang ini boleh menchukupi bagi penduduk di-kawasan Raub itu.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Government Buildings. Di-Raub pada masa sekarang ini rumah untok Pegawai Bahagian I dan II sangat kurang. Saya harap Kementerian ini menyiasat keadaan rumah Kerajaan yang ada di-Raub dan bangunan yang lama itu patut di-baharu. Dan juga

tentang talipon, ada satu jalan yang akan di-buka oleh Kerajaan tidak lama lagi ia-itu daripada Raub sampai ka-Cameron Highland, maka perhubungan di-antara satu tempat ka-satu tempat itu "telephone booth" patut di-adakan. Dalam Meshuarat Budget yang lalu saya ada mengatakan ada kampung yang berkehendakkan "telephone booth", di-harap Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian yang berat atas hal itu.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-sini bagi seluroh penduduk² bandar Kulim lagi sa-kali menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini kerana memberi peruntokan berkenaan dengan water supply yang banyak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya dengan peruntokan ini maka dapat-lah penduduk² Kulim yang telah lama tidak merasa ayer tidak sa-rupa dengan tempat² lain maka pada kali ini dapat-lah penduduk² itu merasa ayer yang senang. Tetapi saya juga berasa bimbang kalau² ranchangan menjalankan kerjasama ini menjadi kalabatas. Kerana yang saya dapat tahu ia-itu Kolam Ayer membawakan ka-sabelah Kulim dalam negeri Kedah itu ia-lah letak-nya di-Seberang Perai, maka patut-lah Kerajaan hendak mengambil persetujuan lebeh dahulu. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya takut kalau² persetujuan ini lambat terchapai. Tetapi walau macham mana sa-kali pun saya harap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan kebijaksanaan Menteri yang berkenaan dapat memberi nasihat kepada kedua² negeri itu supaya dapat di-jalankan kerjasama² itu dengan sa-berapa segera.

Mudah²an penduduk² Kulim tidak-lah lagi merasa susah sa-bagaimana saya terangkan dalam Dewan ini pada masa yang lalu. Barangkali saya ingat tiga empat puloh tahun yang lepas tidak-lah merasa ayer kalau sa-kira-nya datang musim kemarau maka ayer panchor yang keluar itu keluar saperti bueh dan saperti ayer kopi. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya ranchangan ini dapat di-jalankan maka estimate yang telah di-untokkan di-dalam

bantuan ini maka saya perchaya bandar Kulim ini dapat di-luaskan atau di-panjangkan lagi dalam bandar² yang berhampiran kechil² seperti Junjong, Padang Serai dan Lunas.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka saya berharap-lah sangat kepada Menteri ini supaya datang ka-negeri Kedah dan Pulau Pinang supaya perkhidmatan kedua² buah negeri ini dapat di-segerakan.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap di-atas kepala 136 kepala kechil 10 dan 23 atas perkara bangunan Post Office di-Kelantan, bagaimana Menteri itu membuat satu estimate atau ranchangan bagi membuat bangunan Post Office baharu di-tempat² yang di-nyatakan di-kepala kechil itu, tentu-lah oleh sebab di-tempat itu barangkali bangunan itu sudah tua atau tempat itu tidak munasabah. Pada tahun yang lalu saya telah menyatakan dalam Dewan ini tentang keadaan Post Office di-bandar Pasir Puteh yang saya katakan besar-nya lebeh kurang 4 kali bilek jual tiket loteri, maka manakala saya mengemukakan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri itu, beliau telah memberi pengakuan akan memberi pertimbangan. Kepala kechil 10 dan 13 kepala 136 itu maseh-lah tidak memuaskan ia-itu satu ranchangan estimate untuk membuat bangunan baharu. Boleh jadi sa-sudah saya meminta dalam Dewan ini bahawa Menteri itu akan memberi pengakuan, oleh itu jangan-lah pengakuan itu tinggal dalam Dewan ini sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepala 137 dalam kepala kechil 3 tentang kenyataan Menteri Yang Berhormat usaha² membaiki jalan² di-Pantai Timor, ini saya menguchapkan mudah²an perkara ini akan berjalan dengan maju-nya dan akan dapat siap dengan sa-beberapa segera-nya.

Kepala kechil 8 ia-itu-lah project² yang di-buat di-bawah bantuan pinjaman wang dari Amerika. Sa-bagaimana kenyataan Menteri Yang Berhormat itu bahawa daripada wang ini akan dapat di-buat pertukaran

peri kapada jambatan di-beberapa buah tempat seperti di-Kemaman, Bukit Kuang dan Kerteh, Dungun kalau tidak salah saya

Mr. Speaker: Chakap-lah (*Ketawa*) nanti di-jawab-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Ini-lah beberapa tempat yang akan di-tukar kapada jambatan. Tentang chadangan itu saya sa-kali lagi menguchapkan terima kasih kapada Menteri Yang Berhormat. Maka mudah²an pada tahun hadapan beberapa tempat peri dan jambatan yang akan di-tukar itu akan selesai.

Berhubung dengan kepala ini dalam tahun 1960 dahulu saya juga pernah mengemukakan dalam Dewan ini supaya membuat jambatan di-Pasir Mas dan jalan Bachok. Dalam jawapan Menteri yang berkenaan itu kalau tidak salah ingatan saya akan di-masokkan dalam ranchangan pembangunan 5 tahun yang kedua. Tetapi tidak-lah saya nampak kenyataan ini dan ini tidak dapat di-dengar.

Kepala kechil 9, peruntukan sa-banyak 15 million kerana Balai² Raya kampong itu saya rasa suka-lah saya membuat satu ingatan supaya di-dalam melaksanakan pembahagian wang untok memberi peruntukan kapada Balai² Raya di-kampong dalam negeri² ini dapat-lah membuat pembahagian² yang adil, kerana itu akan dapat-lah kampong² itu menerima pembahagian atau merasa ne'mat peruntukan ini, hasil daripada chukai² mereka yang ada-lah sher mereka di-dalam-nya.

Kepala 139, kepala kechil 46 kerana bangunan baharu bagi Pejabat Kerajaan Federal di-Kota Bharu, mudah²an dapat di-segerakan dan akan dapat-lah Pejabat Pelajaran di-Kelantan itu bersama. Kepala 140 kepala kechil 7, peruntukan sa-banyak 11 juta sa-ratus dua puloh ringgit kerana menjalankan ranchangan² 1961 hingga 1965 ia-itu kerana alat² dan meshen² untok Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Berkenaan dengan ini juga sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi dalam pembahagian alat² itu kapada semua negeri di-mintalah Menteri Yang Berhormat ini membagi alat dengan sa-chara adil. Kerana

apabila alat² itu tidak di-bahagikan dengan adil maka kerja² itu kurang lancar dan boleh menyebabkan timbul pula tuduhan² yang mengatakan pegawai² itu kurang cekap menjalankan kerja²-nya atau sebagai-nya. Sa-benarnya kerja² itu bukan-lah tergantung kepada pekerja yang cekap sahaja tetapi tergantung juga kepada alat² yang chukop. Sa-bagai satu mithal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah jalan daripada Dabong sampai ka-Jeli di-Ulu Kelantan, oleh kerana kurang alat sa-hingga terpaksa-lah sa-buah tractor yang di-beli oleh Kerajaan Negeri untuk jalan Penggawa di-hantarkan ka-sana kerana membantu usaha itu supaya kerja itu berjalan dengan sa-berapa segera yang chepat. Baharu² ini dapat-lah kita mengikuti dalam surat khabar bahawa Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah menyatakan bahawa pembinaan jalan itu sedang berjalan dengan baik-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kepala 144, kepala kechil 53—Telephone Call Offices in Rural Areas. Dalam perkara ini, saya rasa negeri Kelantan maseh terlalu kurang peti² talipon untuk kegunaan orang² kampong. Mithal-nya dalam kawasan Pasir Puteh ada dua tempat yang saya rasa kalau boleh Menteri ini mengambil perhatian ia-itu patut-lah di-buat peti² talipon di-sana, yang pertama-nya ia-lah Wakaf Raja ia-itu satu tempat yang letak-nya di-antara sempadan Trengganu bernama Bukit Yong dengan kawasan Pasir Puteh, dan satu lagi di-Kampong Terusan ia-itu satu kampong yang terletak di-tengah² jalan yang menghubungkan di-antara bandar Pasir Puteh dengan bandar Machang. Di-antara jalan itu, saya rasa belum ada satu pun di-tempatkan talipon untuk kegunaan ra'ayat, pada hal jalan antara bandar Machang dengan bandar Pasir Puteh yang jauh-nya lebih kurang 18 batu. Saya rasa ini sa-bagai mithalan di-kawasan saya, barangkali di-tempat lain pun lagi banyak tempat² yang menasabah yang ra'ayat lebih ramai dan perhubungan yang payah yang memerlukan ada-nya peti talipon di-tempat itu.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Head 138—Water Sup-

plies. In the course of the speech by the Honourable Minister, Sir, he did comment that the principal policy of his Department would be to meet the needs and the demands of the people in this country. The Honourable Minister eloquently made a flowery speech to this House when he led us and the people of this country to a fairy-land. As far as water is concerned, I would like to ask him certain questions. I wonder whether he has got ready the answers for them. How many stand-pipes, especially in Kuala Lumpur or in Selangor, have been installed in the last two years? According to the rate of growth of population in this country—we understand every year the growth is three per cent—and taking into account that this information is correct, there must be an adequate number of pipes every year in the various centres where there are no private connections for houses. For instance, I would like to quote 4½ mile Klang Road, a place between Petaling Jaya and the Town Limit of Kuala Lumpur, with a population of 10,000 people. Repeated requests and demands have been made over the last two years for the installation of pipes, either public stand-pipes or connections to private homes. The Public Works Department had not given any thought to an area where there are about 10,000 people. It is not very far from Kuala Lumpur; it is just 4½ miles from Kuala Lumpur. There is water supply in Petaling Jaya; there is water supply up to the Town Limit of Kuala Lumpur, but between these two places, in the centre, for about one mile, there is no water supply. I hope that when the Minister implements his programme in the near future, he would bear this in mind and see that water supply is granted to this place as early as possible. Furthermore, Sir, it has become a fashionable thing for Ministers to evade responsibility. They say that certain matters are the responsibility of the States, but when such matters are referred to the State Governments they always shift their responsibility to the Federal Government. Wherever the responsibility may lie, I would say that it is the concern of the P.W.D. and the Minister concerned, for the P.W.D.

should take full responsibility for the water supply of the area mentioned just now.

Sir, coming to Head 142—Government Housing—I observe the item Sub-head 10, Federal Labour Lines. When I talk about Federal Labour Lines, especially houses offered to the P.W.D. labourers, it is a shame for me to state the conditions of these houses; even the houses that are being built now are not of the standard size as they should be for workers to live in any modern society. I do not know who are the designers of these houses, but I think the designers of these houses are still back to the 15th century. The houses are designed in such a manner that they do not give an opportunity for the families to live, at least, with the minimum of comfort in these houses. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to see that houses are provided for people at least with the minimum of respectability, and not thinking that these people should not be entitled for the rights which others are entitled in this country. The labour lines, especially for the P.W.D. workers, are in the worst condition and they pose an ugly sight in the best part of Kuala Lumpur and in the other main towns of the country. Speedy action towards this is required and new types of houses should be designed, so that the workers could enjoy a certain amount of privilege.

Sir, coming to Head 144—Telecommunications—I would like to refer to public telephones. Sir, The ordinary people of this country, are not interested as much as the Ministers are interested to have multichannel radio links with Thailand and other places. What they are interested mainly is to have public telephones located in various parts of the town where they have no private telephones. Sir, I would like to refer to Damansara Estate where a request for a public telephone has been made for the last two years. Well, the Minister cannot run away from the fact because this was done by myself personally and the reply we have received from the Telecommunications Department is that they do not have extra telephones at the moment, and we will have to wait. I

have been agitating that request for the last two years. This place has a population of nearly 500 people and at times of emergency, they will have to go to the Manager's bungalow and if the Manager feels that they should not use the telephone, they could not use it at that juncture; and there is no public telephone in this area. So I hope that the Minister, before venturing to provide multichannel radio links with Thailand and other places, will concentrate more in offering public telephones to people who do not have private telephones, and to people who require them in times of need.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, part of a country's wealth is measured by its communication system—I am speaking under Roads and Bridges—and it is the usual but abnormal practice of the Government to promise the people a fair supply of roads and bridges and other requirements without fulfilling them. I understand that there is a plan in Perak for the town of Grik to be linked or connected with the State of Kelantan by a road with the terminal at Pasir Mas, if I am not mistaken. This plan has been going on for quite a number of years, but it has not been fulfilled. I hope the Honourable Minister concerned will see to this plan of road connection so that it can be completed at the earliest possible time. I am making this appeal because I know that once this connection is through to the State of Kelantan, revenue for the Government will be increased, as goods and supplies from other States in the West Coast to the East Coast will be improved—this will be the case as the goods and supplies will go by the improved communication system instead of going a long way either through the Gap or the Kuantan area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I travelled by train this evening, I saw in my own constituency of Kampar that the main trunk road on the southern side of Kampar Town as flooded, and there was a stream of cars on both sides of the road. I am surprised to see that especially during the rainy days the main trunk road should be blocked in

this manner, and I hope the Honourable Minister will see that the road is raised so that in future the main trunk road will not be blocked again.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the constituency of Kampar is one of the richest territories in Malaya in respect of tin mining, and it has given revenue to the Government more than any other States. Therefore, I feel that as far as road is concerned the Ministry should provide more road communications to the kampongs, so that in future the mining interests will be reached along these lines. When communication is amply provided, the resources of any place will be improved.

Sir, coming to Telecommunications regarding new automatic exchanges, I would appeal to the Honourable the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications that since Kampar is a mining town to see to it that Kampar will have an automatic exchange, because a lot of people over there have interests in the mining industry. I make this appeal because I am of opinion that the present telecommunication system should be improved, particularly having in view that there are plenty of floods during the rainy season and that the mines will be handicapped through lack of quicker telecommunication and that the telephone exchange at the present time is not very good. That is all I have to say.

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berhubung dengan jalan raya dan paip ayer yang hendak di-buat di-luar bandar sa-bagaimana yang disebutkan dalam Kepala 137 dan 138. Pada pendapat saya pehak pembangkang dalam Dewan ini memikirkan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan ini mesen, pada tahun 1961 ini semua jalan raya dan paip ayer di-luar bandar hendak siap. Kita hendak-lah memikirkan bahawa negeri kita ini baharu merdeka, kita membuat kebaikan dikampong itu dari sa-tahun ka-satahun, kita tidak dapat buat macham kilat, hari ini chakap, besok siap. Kalau

kita hendak membuat sa-suatu kerja mesti-lah ada anggaran perbelanjaan dan saembang dengan orang yang membuat kerja itu dari sa-tahun ka-satahun. Kita jangan jadi macham "kanchil" badan kechil, chakap lebeh, hendak buat kerja tidak boleh. Kerajaan Perikatan tidak mahu buat demikian, ia saembangkan apa yang ia chakap dengan apa yang ia buat. Erti-nya Ranchangan Lima Tahun Kerajaan Perikatan itu ia-lah kita hendak buat segala apa yang di-lapor dan segala apa yang di-tugaskan oleh jawatan-kuasa daerah dan negeri yang di-sahkan oleh Parlimen ini. Jikalau kita dapati sa-suatu kerja itu menasabah, mithal-nya, jalan raya dari Tanjong Karang ka-Sabak Bernam. Saya rasa jalan itu telah lama di-binchangkan. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara tadi mengatakan jalan dari Tanjong Karang ka-Sabak Bernam itu harus di-buat. Yang sa-benar-nya, ia tidak tahu apa yang telah di-buat oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Kemajuan Daerah Kuala Selangor. Sa-bagai ahli jawatan-kuasa kemajuan luar bandar saya telah meminta dan telah mendapat peruntokan pada tahun ini \$500,000 bagi membuat jalan dari Tanjong Karang ka-Sungai Burong; walau pun peruntokan ini di-beri kita tidak boleh buat sa-kali gus jalan yang sa-jauh 38 batu itu. Kita tahu jalan Sabak Bernam itu baik dan boleh di-lalui walau pun habok banyak, tetapi foundation jalan itu kita mesti fikirkan, berapa tahun dan berapa lipat kali ganda lagi batu patut di-taroh kerana di-bawah tanah itu lembut dan dekat dengan tepi laut. Orang Tanjong Karang hendak lekas itu memang patut di-buat lekas, tetapi kita tidak boleh buat dengan segera.

Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kementerian ini kerana hendak membuat satu jalan di-Bukit Kapar, yang mana jalan itu akan di-buat pada bulan May ini. Tetapi, saya suka mengingatkan Kementerian ini, saya mendapat khabar bahawa jalan dari Tanjong Karang ka-Sabak Bernam itu hendak di-buat sa-jauh 3 batu belanjanya \$250,000 dan jalan ka-Sungai Burong sa-jauh 1 batu \$250,000. Saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara

ini tidak betul. Sebab-nya saya katakan tidak betul ia-lah orang yang datang dari Sungai Burong hendak ambil batu lalu Tanjong Karang, ia tidak dapat batu dari Sabak Bernam bawa ka-Sungai Burong, ia mesti lalu dengan motobot atau sampan baharu ia boleh bawa batu. Jadi kalau hendak buat jalan dari Sungai Burong ka-Sabak Bernam belanja-nya \$250,000 dan jalan Tanjong Karang yang sa-jauh 3 batu itu \$250,000. Saya rasa perkara ini membazir, orang yang buat jalan di-Sungai Burong itu lalu di-jalan itu kerana di-situ tidak ada dua jalan, ia terpaksa lalu dari Sabak Bernam membawa batu dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara ini harus di-timbangkan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya jalan yang tengah di-buat itu di-situ juga ia hendak lalu, bila lekok hendak buat baharu. Saya fikir perkara ini tidak menasabah kerana jalan itu kita buat berperingkat dan belanja-nya \$250,000 dari sa-belah sana sampai ka-Sungai Burong itu tidak boleh habis.

Berchakap tentang Damansara Water Supply itu yang sa-benar-nya jangan-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara suka berchakap Water Supply di-kawasan-nya.

Ini sa-benar-nya water supply sudah kami timbangkan dalam jawatan-kuasa di-daerah Kelang. Untok menyenangkan semua penduduk² dari Pulau Lumut sampai ka-Pulau Lurut kerana meminta paip ayer itu saya katakan belum boleh lagi kerana pressure itu tidak kuat. Oleh kerana tidak kuat ini menyebabkan ayer itu kalau dibuka meleleh sahaja. Jadi itu-lah sebab-nya Kerajaan hendak membuat water supply itu lebeh besar lagi supaya boleh berjalan dengan kuat dari Bukit Kerayong ka-Miru, Pulau Lumut, Pulau Ketam. Jadi kalau sudah siap bukan-lah project itu daripada wakil Damansara tetapi itu ada-lah project Kerajaan Perikatan. (*Ketawa*). Saya tidak mahu lembu punya susu sapi dapat nama. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Lim Joo Kong: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour on the 8th of December, 1941. Four days later, the British Army, entrusted with the defence of our

motherland, blew up the Alor Star bridge (*Laughter*), and it is almost twenty years since Alor Star is still wearing this ugly war-scar.

Sir, all through these twenty long years, I have formed a sorrow impression in my mind. Whether my judgment is correct or not, I am still quite doubtful and my presumption is this: if the bridge had been blown up by the Japanese, then we would have had it repaired or rebuilt long long ago to wipe out our shame and disgrace, but as it was the masterpiece of our British Army's scorched earth tactics, it has therefore been kept back as a war monument to commemorate the heroic deeds of our army. If my judgment is not correct, then I should say that the Federation Government must have shown great discrimination against the people of Alor Star by having our bridge the first one to be blasted and the last to be repaired. (*Laughter*). I shall be very grateful if the Honourable Minister can enlighten me in this respect, but I am sure one of the answers he will give me is that there is already a new bridge. But, Sir, the population of Alor Star at that time was only about 20,000. Now it has increased to more than 70,000, that is to say, about three times more than the then population. Moreover, Alor Star is on the Thailand-Federation main international highway. So it serves also the traffic between these two countries and the present bridge is always congested. Therefore, I feel that the Federation Government should try and give every effort to have either this bridge repaired or rebuilt to relieve the congestion.

Enche' Tan Tye Chek (Kulim-Bandar Bharu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to refer to Head 136, sub-head 32, Rural Mobile Post Offices and Garages. A large sum has been provided under this item, and I would beseech our Minister of Works to make available a van for Bandar Bharu District for the purpose of posting letters by the people there. In this district, there is a strange situation, in that Pekan Selama is on the border between Kedah and Perak; and so is also the case in

Mahang. These are two towns on both sides of the State boundary, and the postmen from Serdang deliver letters to Selama, Kedah, and in Selama, Perak the postmen deliver letters to Mahang, Perak. It shows very little co-operation between the two post offices because postmen will have to cycle some ten to twelve miles to have letters delivered, whereas they are just on opposite sides of the border. There are several other villages like Sungai Takar, Sungai Batu and other places where the postmen go there once a week and in other places twice a week. That is very inconvenient when we have got our boys in the area who have gone to the Congo as well as to lots of others gone on Haji Pilgrimage who always send money to Mecca. If we have a mobile post office around the area it will be very convenient and will be of great benefit to the rural kampong folks.

I wish to refer to Head 137, sub-head 7, Road System Survey. I should like to congratulate the Minister that at long last we are proposing to have this done, because in other countries as soon as one goes there, one can usually buy Government prepared road maps. Whereas in our own country, Sir, all these road maps, I observe, are prepared by the two big oil supplying companies such as Shell and Socony. If you go to filling stations, the Government does not supply any road maps and all that, but only those supplied by the oil companies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that this survey will be completed soon, because from this book I observe that there is an item of Photographic Survey; and I also hope that with this photographic survey instrument we might be able to complete the road survey quickly and efficiently.

Under sub-head 9, Grants for State and Rural Roads, I should like to bring to the attention of Minister that in my constituency the roads from Selama to Mahang passing through the villages of Sungei Taka and Sungei Batu are very bad and two of the bridges are at breaking point. I should like the Minister to take notice of this

and, if possible, treat this matter with great urgency so that the two bridges will be repaired without further delay, and the road repaired also.

Under Head 138, sub-head 50, Kulim Water Supply, my friend and colleague has just now given a very graphic description of the condition of the water supplied in the town. Mr. Speaker, Sir, all along I had believed and constantly pointed out that Kulim Water Supply was one of the worst in the country, but from what the Honourable Member from Damansara said about the terrifying results obtained from drinking the water from the Damansara Water Supply, I was thinking that the people of Kulim were not so unfortunate after all. From what he described as the results of drinking the water from the Damansara Water Supply it surely gives me the impression that the Honourable Member must have been drinking and bathing in that Damansara water most of the time (*Laughter*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kemajuan negeri dalam pembangunan, Kementerian ini-lah yang menjalankan tugas yang besar kerana kebanyakannya pembangunan yang besar ada-lah di-amanahkan kepada-nya. Dalam Kepala 137 ada beberapa kerja yang besar² akan di-jalankan. Sa-belum saya menyebutkan satu² perkara itu, saya suka meminta supaya Kementerian ini memerhatikan chara ekonomi dan jimat chermat dalam belanja-nya dengan chara mengikut kaedah yang di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini. Dalam perkara tender apa yang telah di-bahatkan dan di-bangkitkan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini patut-lah menjadi satu perhitongan kepada Kementerian yang bersangkutan dalam hal ini ia-itu perkara memberi contract kepada orang² yang di-ragu²kan.

Kepala Kechil 9 ada menyebutkan Grants to State and Rural Roads. Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kapar telah mengatakan bahawa menerusi Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini yang dia telah mendapat \$500,000 bagi membuat jalan

Sabak Bernam, dan setahu saya tentu-lah jalan itu di-buat tidak semata² kerana hendak mengisikan apa yang di-katakan membuat jalan kepada ranchangan FLDA. Nyata-lah bahawa jalan ini di-buat kerana kepentingan orang² di-Sabak Bernam yang berhajatkan satu jalan dalam negeri itu. Dalam kawasan saya ada sa-batang jalan daripada Bachok melalui Wakaf Setam. Hal ini sudah saya tanya dengan Menteri Yang Berhormat dan menurut keterangan-nya perkara ini akan di-timbang untuk di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Tidak-lah saya ketahui sama ada sudah di-masokkan atau tidak, tetapi apa yang saya ketahui dengan sah-nya bahawa jalan ini telah di-masokkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar dengan mendapat keutamaan, maka saya berharap apabila hendak menimbangkan soal Grants to State and Rural Roads yang memakan belanja \$15,000,000 ini, Kementerian Kerja Raya yang akan bertanggung jawab dalam hal ini dan akan dapat memikirkan soal ini. Yang sa-benar-nya jalan yang di-buat daripada Bachok ka-Wakaf Setam ini ada-lah satu jalan yang sa-benar-nya di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat di-tepi pantai, terutama mereka yang hidup dengan chara nelayan. Dengan ada-nya jalan saperti ini dapat-lah mereka ini meluaskan kehidupan dan pendapatan mereka dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah orang² saperti itu hidup sechra yang di-kehendaki benar² oleh penduduk negeri ini. Saya berharap supaya hal ini di-timbangkan oleh Menteri yang bersangkutan.

Kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana kebanyakan kerja yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini ada-lah dengan tugas untuk Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, maka saya berharap soal talipon yang jauh daripada tepi² jalan supaya di-timbang dan di-utamakan. Memang benar kehendak beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-beberapa kawasan tentang mustahaknya di-adakan talipon di-tempat² yang ta' ada talipon, tetapi kadang², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sa-suatu tempat itu kalau ta' ada talipon, jalan-nya elok, maka dengan sendiri-nya orang² boleh

kejar dengan motor-car, tetapi di-ka-wasan saya umpama-nya jalan pun ta' ada di-satengah² tempat melalui sungei sakira-nya ta' dapat di-adakan talipon di-tempat² itu maka dengan sebab itu perhubungan ra'ayat terputus dan sakira-nya berlaku sa-suatu hal maka amat-lah menyusahkan hendak menyambungkan diri mereka dengan masharakat di-tempat yang terpenchil itu.

Perkara yang akhir yang saya hendak sebutkan ini, saya perchaya ada beberapa orang yang ta' suka mendengar, dan saya sengaja hendak menyebutkan di-sini sa-bagai tanda yang bertanggung jawab ia-itu Head 139, sub-head 39—Renovations and Extensions to Istana Negara. Hal ini tidak popular bagi sa-saorang itu membuat remark umpama-nya, tetapi saya suka hendak mendapat jawapan dari Menteri yang bersangkutan ia-itu apa-kah yang hendak di-buat lagi dalam Istana Negara yang memakan belanja dekat \$1 million itu. Teringat saya dahulu ia-itu dahulu pun kita telah membelanjakan wang bagi membuat dapur, hall dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi sa-kira-nya ini yang berkehendakkan \$938,000 lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah kita suka supaya Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong mendapat keluasaan, tetapi biar-lah Dewan ini tahu apa yang sa-benar-nya yang hendak di-buat berkenaan dengan belanja yang sa-bagitu banyak.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 136, Kepala Kechil 32—Rural Mobile Post Offices and Garages. Bagi daerah saya perkhidmatan Rural Mobile Post Office ini, rasa saya sangat kurang, sunggoh pun ada pada masa ini perkhidmatan tersebut di-Temerloh, Telok Sentang, tetapi orang² yang dudok di-tepi sungai itu di-ulu daripada itu sampai ka-Kampung Mai ini lebeh kurang 22 batu daripada Temerloh yang berkehendakkan sangat, dan dapat kira-nya mereka berkhidmat di-Rural Mobile Post Office ini—tidak hari², tetapi kalau dapat dua kali sa-minggu pun mereka sangat berpuas hati. Saya telah bertanya kepada pejabat ini maka saya dapati

oleh sebab, pertama kata-nya kekurangan wang, kerana hendak memberi allowance kepada postman yang akan pergi ka-tempat itu. Yang kedua berkenaan dengan kekuatan motor yang berjalan itu kurang sangat. Maka saya harap juga dapat perkhidmatan pos ini sambil menghantar surat² dan juga boleh mengadakan perkhidmatan menyimpan wang supaya dapat juga orang² kampung itu ta' payah pergi ka-Temerloh atau pun ka-tempat² lain.

Satu chara, rasa saya perkhidmatan ini dapat di-baiki lagi ia-itu menggunakan motor² baharu seperti motor yang menggunakan jet, oleh sebab sungai Pahang ada masa-nya motor itu ta' boleh lalu oleh kerana ayer-nya terlampau kering. Saya tahu juga boat yang di-gunakan sekarang ini ada masa-nya ta' boleh di-gunakan berjalan jauh, oleh sebab kekeringan ayer di-Sungai Pahang. Saya per-chaya dengan menggunakan alat modern ini motor² boat yang menggunakan jet dengan 4 inchi ayer sahaja motor boat itu boleh berjalan dan perkhidmatan itu dapat di-sampaikan kepada orang² yang di-tepi sungai ia-itu di-antara Temerloh dengan Kuala Mai.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 137 ia-itu Roads and Bridges. Sa-bagai wakil negeri Pahang saya menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas segala kebaikan yang di-buat oleh Kementerian ia-itu mengadakan jalan raya dari Kuala Lumpur sampai Bentong dan Kuantan. Dalam hal ini saya lebih tahu daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara apabila ia mengatakan kalau kerja itu hendak chepat hendak-lah menggunakan perkakas yang moden. Saya berasa hairan dalam perkara ini kerana dengan jalan itu orang² yang bekerja itu akan menganggor sa-mula. Pendi-rian-nya itu saya tidak faham. Kita hendak memberi kerja kepada orang yang menganggor, tetapi sa-balek-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menggalakkan supaya penganggoran banyak dalam negeri ini. Ia juga mengatakan kita tidak menggunakan perkakas yang moden untuk memecah batu, barang-kali ia tidak pernah melihat orang yang

bekerja di-situ. Saya melihat sendiri ia-itu Jabatan Kerja Raya mengadakan mesen yang besar untuk memecah batu itu bukan-lah dengan tangan, dan tempat² yang tidak boleh di-gunakan dengan tangan di-adakan bulldozer oleh Kerajaan. Jadi kita tidak faham bagaimana kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya yang telah di-perhatikan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Saya dapati pekerja di-situ seperti biasa, tidak-lah sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan memecah batu yang bertan² berat-nya itu dengan menggunakan pickaxe. Dan ia mengatakan jalan di-situ bengkok-bengkok ia-itu jalan dari Bentong ka-Kuala Lumpur. Saya suka memberi tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu walau pun jalan itu bengkok-bengkok tetapi kita belum mendengar lagi kejadian yang dahshat seperti ada kereta yang jatuh ka-bawah bukit dan sa-bagai-nya. Ia membawa perkara ini, barangkali berhubung dengan satu kejadian yang baharu² ini sa-orang ahli Socialist Front "head on collision" di-batu 20.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Reconditioning of Federal Offices and other Buildings seperti yang di-sebutkan dalam sub-head 4. Saya hendak menarik perhatian Kementerian ini tentang rumah bagi pekerja bergaji rendah seperti Hospital Labour Line di-daerah Bentong dan Mentakab, yang mana patut sangat mendapat perhatian yang berat daripada Kementerian supaya rumah itu sa-suai dengan keadaan pada masa ini. Rumah itu sudah lama sangat, saya tahu kerana saya bekerja di-situ sa-lama 24 tahun, maka kedudukan-nya maseh begitu juga.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas segala ranchangan membuat jalan yang sedang di-jalankan dengan giat-nya di-daerah saya, terutama sa-kali daripada Kuala Krau, saya rasa perkhidmatan ini akan memberi faedah yang besar kepada orang ramai yang belum menikmati jalan raya.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Roads and

Bridges sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan dalam Head 137. Dalam bulan Decem-ber dahulu saya telah merayu tentang jambatan di-Pontian Kechil, tetapi saya menchari dalam Head ini dan juga dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri tidak ada di-sebutkan hal itu. Apa yang hendak saya jawabkan apabila saya pergi ka-Pontian dan apabila di-kerumuni oleh orang² di-bandar itu akan bertanya: Ibu, jambatan bila hendak di-buat? Saya harap mendapat jawapan yang betul² tegas sama ada hendak di-buat dalam tahun 1961, 1962, 1963 atau 1964.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan banyak terima kaseh kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri kerana mengadakan pejabat pos di-Kukup dan di-Pekan Nanas. Penduduk di-kawasan itu tentu-lah sukachita apabila mendapat pejabat pos itu. Dan juga Pejabat Pos, Johor Bharu, itu sudah burok benar dan tidak senonoh—menakutkan sahaja, kalau pejabat pos itu di-baiki saya menguchapkan terima kaseh. Tetapi Yang Berhormat Menteri tolong-lah apa jua kira-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memberi jawapan yang tegas pada malam ini tentang jambatan di-Pontian Kechil—besok saya hendak balek (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Harun bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam meshuarat yang lalu saya telah menyuarakan dalam Majlis ini meminta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya Pos dan Talikom sa-orang pegawai pos di-Pejabat Pos, Baling. Pada hari ini Kementerian telah menghantar pegawai yang tersebut itu. Penduduk di-Baling yang menggunakan Pejabat Pos di-situ menguchapkan banyak terima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini yang telah menyenangkan mereka daripada masa yang lalu.

Sa-perkara lagi yang saya suka bangkitkan dalam Majlis ini ia-lah dalam beberapa bulan yang lalu saya telah mendapat pengakuan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya mengatakan bahawa awal tahun 1961 ini sa-buah kereta pos bergerak akan hantar untok di-gunakan di-kawasan kampung yang berhampiran dengan

Baling, tetapi dukachita di-sebutkan kereta yang tersebut itu hingga hari ini belum lagi kelihatan, barangkali boleh jadi ada perkara² yang mengendalakan yang tidak dapat kereta yang tersebut di-hantar ka-Baling.

Walau bagaimana pun saya berharap mendapat ikhtiar dengan sa-berapa chepat supaya di-hantar di-sana. Dan lagi satu perkara saya mendapat rayuan daripada orang² di-sana ia-itu berkenaan dengan Talipon Automatic di-Pekan Baling, jadi saya faham di-Baling itu, pihak Kementerian ini telah bersetuju hendak mengadakan pejabat atau rumah yang baharu bagi talipon itu dan saya harap dapat di-adakan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada akhirnya saya suka-lah berchakap berkenaan dengan Talipon Orang Ramai atau lebeh terkenal dengan nama talipon Merdeka. Saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian ini ia-itu memohon supaya di-adakan talipon² orang ramai di-Pekan Tawar, Kuala Pegang, Kampong Lalang. Sa-benar-nya di-kawasan itu ia-lah mempunyai penduduk² yang ramai juga yang ada kepentingan-nya menggunakan talipon dan kawasan itu ada-lah berhampiran dengan Estate, jadi saya rasa memang-lah mustahak kalau di-adakan talipon.

Sa-kali lagi saya berharap supaya dapat di-adakan Talipon Orang Ramai itu dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh.

Sitting suspended at 10.45 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 10.55 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

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

That the proceedings in the Committee of the House on the Development Estimates, 1961, be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 11.30 p.m. tonight.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings in the Committee of the House on the Development Estimates, 1961, be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 11.30 p.m. tonight.

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1961

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed on Question:

That the sums of \$116,571,976 under Column 5 and \$13,900,000 under Column 6 for Heads 136 to 140, 142 and 144 stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Question again proposed.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must confess that I have been surprised to some extent, but not unduly, by what the Honourable Member for Damansara said when he suggested that we ought to hurry up with the work at Genting Simpah by giving the workers there, bulldozers and such like. I am afraid that he has not understood the basis of the work that is proceeding at Genting Simpah. There were a number of unemployed youths and the Government felt in all honesty that we ought to give them some work and the Genting Simpah project was begun. Any Government, any humanist Government, which has some social consciousness, would do that. But I find that the Honourable Member for Damansara is unable to understand it. However, I am afraid we will have to continue with the work at Genting Simpah. We are quite satisfied with the progress of the work. In fact, the P.W.D. wanted to do it. They could do it much faster with their bulldozers, but we feel that bulldozers are not the answer all the time and that human beings must live, must continue to live, and will continue to live, and that, as I have said,

as a Government with social consciousness, as a humanist Government, we felt that we ought to give them this work (*Applause*).

He also made certain remarks with regard to the water supply in Kuala Selangor and Selangor generally. In fact, he wanted water to be given to all the people in Selangor. Sir, water has always been a State subject. We come in where it is a question of loans, co-ordination between the States, and planning for the water supply. He would, of course, have heard me say that at the end of this period we hope to provide water for almost two million more people in the country. Already a considerable number use piped water supply, a very high percentage in fact, and this will be increased by a further two million, not only in Selangor but all the other States too.

He proceeded then to mention the Tanjong Karang—Sabak Bernam Road—that it was dusty and that it was in fact not at all a road. If the Honourable Member had tried to go along that road a few years ago, he would have found the non-existence of a road. This road has been constructed recently and the work is still continuing. Our intention is to continue with the work of the road right up to Utan Melintang so that there will be connection right up to Telok Anson and the work is proceeding apace. I would have expected the Honourable Member to throw a bouquet at the P.W.D. and the Government for having undertaken the construction of this very good road and for having proceeded with such speed, but then I suppose it is impossible to expect bouquets from Members of the Opposition, except from certain Members of the Ruling Party who today were kind enough to offer the Government very nice and good bouquets.

The Honourable Member for Raub mentioned the need for accommodation for Federal Government servants. I will look into this and will see what can be done for his area.

The Member for Kulim Utara mentioned the water supply for Kulim, as did the Member for Kulim-Bandar

Bharu. I would wish to state here that I am one of those who felt very keenly the need for good water for Kulim, because I had the fortune, or whatever you call it, of having been at Kulim and having had the opportunity to have tasted the water at Kulim. My commentary on it was that it was very much like ditch water. I told them that the right thing for them to do was to approach their own State Government and that at the same time we over here would also try to speed up the provision of water supply for Kulim. But unfortunately the whole thing has hit a snag now, in that, Penang and Kedah are yet to sign an Agreement. Once they have signed it, then the Federal Government will push through with all speed to provide them with the one and a half million odd dollars and the Federal Ministry of Works will also hurry up with providing plans, so that Kulim can have a good water supply within the next two years—that is as fast as possible.

The Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh mentioned that he needs a Post Office at Pasir Puteh. He would have observed that we are already building a lot of Post Offices and these are not only kept within the western part of the country but that even the East Coast has had its own supply of Post Offices. As we go on building them, I will certainly bear in mind his request for a Post Office at Pasir Puteh. As for his request for telephone boxes, I wish to tell him that we are generally guided by the Red Book about these telephone boxes or Merdeka boxes. But I would like to tell him that we have not had any entry at all in the Red Book from the East Coast States of Kelantan and Trengganu. Since they have not entered anything at all in the Red Book, it is not possible for me to provide anything because no request has been made. I do not know how it happened, but that is what it is.

The Honourable Member for Bungar said many things, amongst them, of course, he asked me how many stand pipes there were in Kuala Lumpur, a question at which I am surprised because he was a Municipal

Councillor for two years, I think, and he should have been in a better position to have told us as to how many stand pipes there were in Kuala Lumpur (*Laughter*). But, having asked that question, he proceeded at once and said that at 4½ mile stone, Kuala Lumpur/Petaling Jaya there was need for a stand pipe. The Honourable Member is a member of the Selangor State Council. He has also been on the Municipality and it appears that despite all his vociferation—and he talks a lot—he has not been able to get one single stand pipe at 4½ mile stone, Kuala Lumpur. I am really sorry to note the inability of the Honourable Member to provide anything for the people over there (*Laughter*). He proceeded to say that the houses for the P.W.D. workers were very badly designed. I would be grateful to him if he can give us some positive suggestions as to where these designs are bad and how they ought to be improved. If he does that, I assure him that I will certainly pay attention, provided, of course, that there is a ceiling to the expenditure that we would like to have at our different division houses. Then again he says that he has been trying to have a phone for the Damansara estate for two years and has been writing letters. He never told me about it, and I do not know if he even wrote letters (*Laughter*).

The Member for Kampar mentioned that he would like to have an automatic exchange for Kampar. Even before his mentioning it, the Department has been going ahead with trying to provide automatic exchanges wherever possible. Kampar will have an automatic exchange in 1962.

As regards the bridge at Alor Star, I am afraid that the eagerness to “preserve” the Bailey bridge at Alor Star is really a matter for the State Government. They would like to keep it as a memento possibly, and also as something through which pedestrians and cyclists traffic could move. As for the Federal Government, we have, as the Honourable Member would have known, provided a bridge and we are now building the southern approaches to that bridge.

The Honourable Member for Kulim-Bandar Bharu wanted a Mobile Post Office, and so did the Member for Baling. I would wish to assure that a number of Mobile Post Offices will soon be under preparation and I shall try to provide one wherever possible. There will be one as far as I know based at Kuala Ketil, and if it can cover both areas, no one will be happier than myself. At the opening of the Mobile Post Office too I hope they will be present and I shall certainly ask either of the Honourable Members, or both of them, to speak, and I hope their constituents will be as happy as the House in this.

The Honourable Member for Bachok mentioned the *Wakaf Setan* road. I replied even earlier that this was a State road—I remember very well that I replied that it is a State road. It is not a Federal road and therefore does not come under me at all. As regards the improvements to the Istana, the improvements include the building of a new floor above the present flooring, because there is no accommodation at all in the Istana, in addition to essential improvements, so that it will keep up to the status of the country.

The Honourable Member for Temerloh wanted improvements to be made to the hospital labour lines and others. I will certainly look into that.

As to the request for an automatic telephone exchange at Baling, we are on the way to providing it.

As to the request by the Honourable Member for Pontian Selatan—she said she wanted a *jawapan tegas* about the Jambatan Pontian Kechil—fasal Jambatan Pontian Kechil itu saya suka beri jawapan yang tegas boleh-lah jambatan itu di-buat di-dalam tahun 1962. (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$130,471,976 for Heads 136 to 140, 142 and 144 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1961.

Heads 145-149—

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, I beg to move that Heads 145 to 149, totalling \$8,365,944 under column 5 and \$16,611,000 under column 6 be approved.

Head 145—Malayan Railway—

A total amount of \$1,899,000 is sought under this Head, and Honourable Members will note that the figures appear in column (6) rather than column (5), indicating that these are Loan funds on which the Malayan Railway will pay interest to the Government. The funds sought are all in respect of continuation works.

The amount entered under Sub-head 8 is to enable the Railway to close certain signal cabins. Improved signalling techniques will allow this and provide considerable savings to the Railway annually.

Regarding Sub-head 11, under an earlier stage of the First Five-Year Development Plan, the Railway Administration acquired equipment to build two additional air-conditioned sleeping coaches. During the financial stringency of 1958, funds had to be withdrawn, preventing the completion of these coaches. The funds now sought will enable equipment lying idle to be put to use to earn revenue.

Sub-head 19, General Commercial Development, provides funds for the construction of sidings serving commercial areas, and new layouts, calculated to bring rail facilities within easy reach of the users.

Sub-head 20, Permanent Way Improvements (1960 Programme), will enable the Railway Administration to draw on loan funds to meet expenditure authorised but so far met from its own resources. It will be appreciated that the Administration, as a matter of financial prudence, does not draw on loan funds earlier than strictly necessary, since interest must be paid.

In order to obtain the best possible use of its goods wagons the Railway must provide modern vacuum-brake equipment for them. \$300,000 of the amount sought under Sub-head 22 will

meet the cost of work already completed, and a further \$114,000 will allow the project to continue.

Sub-head 31 is intended to provide the cost of equipment enabling a crossing station to be remotely controlled from the next manned station. This of course represents considerable economy in wages and maintenance.

The sum of \$300,000 under Sub-head 36, Kuala Lumpur Sewerage Scheme, will finance completion of the scheme to connect Railway premises with the Municipal sewerage system in Kuala Lumpur.

Sub-head 37, again, provides for drawing on loan funds provided but not drawn in 1960, for the improvement, by automatic devices, of train signalling on the main line section between Kuala Lumpur and Tampin.

The Railway Administration's policy is to provide efficient and economical freight transportation and regular passenger travel, and to afford the best possible service to the public. It has recently made significant and praiseworthy progress in overhauling the deficits incurred during the recession of 1957 and 1958. Honourable Members will I think be aware that a Commission of three experts, generously provided by the Government of India under Colombo Plan arrangements, is now at work here, enquiring into the Railway's economic and financial position and prospects: we have also asked them to advise on the Railway's investment programme as outlined in the Five-Year Plan. The Commission's expert advice on these matters will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to the Government in its assessment and planning of the role which the Malayan Railway is to play in the future transport economy of the country.

Head 146—Ports—

A total of \$14,712,000 is sought under this Head: again, these are loan funds.

The sum of \$1 million entered under Sub-head 1 is to enable the Penang Port

Commission to complete the development of Weld Quay. The sum was indeed approved in the 1960 Development Estimates but has remained unspent since completion of the project is bound up with the question of the future administration and control of the waterfront, a complicated question which has been under negotiation with the State authorities. The Penang Port Commission is all ready to go, and I trust the State Government will give its decisions early so that the Commission can make a start on the work and complete it as soon as possible.

The Commission, which is charged with responsibility for co-ordinating the port's activities and for future port planning, is pursuing a forward policy. After initial difficulties due to mechanical faults, the new ferry service which the Commission introduced last year has, I believe, affected a significant improvement in communications between the Island and the mainland and, in fact, made life easier for all in the area. The Commission is proceeding with planning its project for the construction of mainland deep-water berths at Butterworth, which is included in the Development Plan: the first funds will be sought next year, Malaysians are playing an increasing part in the management of the Commission's affairs.

The \$312,000 sought under Sub-head 2, Port Swettenham—Short Term Development, is to enable the Railway Administration to proceed with further measures to alleviate congestion at Port Swettenham, pending the coming into operation of the North Klang Straits Wharves. The funds will be used to provide additional wharfage and lighterage facilities.

The amount of \$10 million entered under Sub-head 4—Port Swettenham—North Klang Straits Project, represents the anticipated cost of payments to the contractor during 1961.

Under Sub-head 5, Further Extension of the Coastal Wharf, Port Swettenham, Phase 1, \$2 million is sought to meet the total cost of the new deepwater berth (Wharf No. 4) now under cons-

truction at the Port, which we plan to have in operation early in December.

The sum of \$500,000 sought under Sub-head 6, Tugs and Lighters, represents payments already made by the Railway on account of funds provided in 1959 but not yet been drawn.

Under Sub-head 8, Equipment, \$800,000 is provided towards the cost of a new powerful berthing tug, the planned purchase of which is put forward.

Though it has been much in the news lately, Honourable Members may wish me to say something about Port Swettenham. The problem is familiar. I need not enlarge upon it; in short, vastly increased imports, due to the expansion of the country's economy, have created pressure and congestion in a confined port area never designed to handle shipping and tonnages of the present order: last year a record of some 1.6 million tons was handled, whereas the economic capacity of the port is probably not much above $\frac{1}{2}$ million ton. Rather would I say something about what we are doing about it, in order to get through the intervening period until we break out into the more open waters of the North Klang Straits.

Briefly, a crash programme is under way, with target dates, to increase the cargo handling facilities—that is, jetties lighters, shore and floating equipment: the first stage is to be in operation by the end of next month, and more and more facilities (such as the new deep-water wharf I have already mentioned) will come in as the year proceeds. Secondly we are taking measures to lighten the port's load by diverting cargo to other ports. The co-operation of shipping interest has been readily forthcoming: recently we have very valuable discussions with a senior representative of the Far Eastern Freight Conference, with long experience of port needs from the shipping angle. The port labour leaders and the employers, with whom I have had several discussions, have assured me of their full co-operation and support. Therefore I appeal to the Port Swettenham Joint Council to make

every effort to reach very early agreement upon measures calculated to improve the throughput of cargo by more productive working. Much of my time for many months, has been occupied with the problem, and I have paid many visits to the port, and also to the work in progress on the North Klang Straits project. I think I may claim that energetic and comprehensive action has been taken to deal with the situation: a drive of some magnitude is afoot, and I will see that it is kept up.

Head 147—Civil Aviation—

A total of \$6,882,000 is sought for Civil Aviation.

Sub-head 21 provides funds for building a landing ground in the Taman Negara, suitable for small twin-engined aircraft, to enable small parties of visitors to obtain easy access to this very beautiful Park and attract tourists to this interesting part of the country.

Referring to Sub-head 23, it will be recalled that in May, 1960, the Beaver aircraft of the Federation Air Service were sold. Malayan Airways Ltd. will operate in their place a service to Kuala Trengganu using Dakota aircraft. The use of the larger aircraft requires air traffic control and aerodrome fire and rescue services to be provided at the aerodrome. The sum of \$107,000 is entered for the necessary buildings, staff quarters and equipment.

Some \$300,000 is sought under Sub-head 24 for the construction of a landing-ground for Pulau Langkawi. At present, the island must rely on a launch service for its connection with the mainland. It is considered that from the administrative as well as the development viewpoint a landing ground for a small twin-engined aircraft would be of benefit to the island. Langkawi could be brought into easy reach of the main centres of the mainland and it should be possible to attract visitors to the island and develop it as a holiday resort and tourist attraction.

Referring to Sub-heads 23 and 24, the last two I have mentioned, will

Honourable Members kindly note that more recent estimates have resulted in the column (5) provisions now being \$130,000 for Sub-head 23 Kuala Trengganu, and \$275,500 for Sub-head 24 Langkawi, not \$107,000 and \$298,500 as shown.

At Sub-head 26, \$60,000 is entered for expenditure on the Ipoh Terminal Building. The present pre-war building does not provide adequate facilities, and it is to be extended and modernised.

\$6,389,000 is entered at Sub-head 25 for the new International Airport for Kuala Lumpur.

Detailed surveys and investigations have been in progress for some months, and they have now enabled a decision to be taken regarding the site for the airport. This is a big project, involving extensive design work and planning, and one on which expert advice is essential. The Government will therefore pursue it as quickly as possible, consistently with careful preparation, before the actual construction work begins.

Head 148—Malayan Meteorological Service—

A total of \$61,787 here is entered in respect of three Sub-heads relating to minor works, and I do not think I need occupy the House's time in specifying them.

Head 149—Marine—

A total of \$1,422,157 is entered under this Head.

The Marine Department's fleet of launches was mostly acquired from naval sources after the war. These launches were generally constructed of unseasoned wood and inferior materials and have now reached the stage where they are uneconomical to maintain. The fleet is gradually being replaced and the sum now sought under Sub-head 4 is required to meet the balance of payment for the launches ordered in 1960, and to continue the replacement programme.

Sub-heads 5, 6 and 8 provide funds for the construction of jetties for some

of our offshore islands. The Government intends to see to it that transport facilities are provided for the rural communities all over the country, and not merely for the larger population centres or for the main arteries of communication alone. The jetty at Pangkor is already completed and I declared it open for public use on 5th November last; the jetty at Tioman is also finished. The cost of the jetty at Langkawi is rather more than the others owing to site difficulties caused by the granite outcrops; rock-blasting and work on the foundations are now in progress.

Sub-head 11 provides a small sum for completing the access road to Cape Rachado Lighthouse, so that the lighthouse crew stationed there may be provisioned economically and the machinery serviced.

Under Sub-head 9, a sum of some \$210,000 is entered for the construction of a slipway at the Marine Department's base at Glugor. The slipway is designed to give efficient servicing facilities for launches operated by the Marine and other Departments. It will enable a regular slipping programme to be arranged for these launches and the work on them to be properly supervised. Economies will also result, since the services provided will save launches having to be sent further afield for slipping, as at present.

Sub-head 12 provides completion funds for the purchase of a grab dredger now under construction for the Department, approved in last year's Development Estimates. Maintenance dredging in the ports of the Federation is at present carried out by two grab dredgers, which are principally engaged throughout the year at the port of Malacca; and this equipment is altogether inadequate to cover requirements all round the Federation's coastline.

The mooring pontoon for Port Swettenham shown under Sub-head 13 as requiring \$385,000 is to replace the existing pontoon, which is now out of date, and not up to the job. This piece of equipment is for the maintenance of the mooring buoys used by ships,

which have to be lifted, inspected, repaired and cleaned. Mooring buoys are an essential port service. The new apparatus will be of modern design and will effect savings in recurrent costs.

Sir, the account of my Ministry's Development Programme would be incomplete without passing reference being made to sub-heads 24 and 47 under Head 139—Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications—where funds are provided for the building of much needed new Marine Offices at Port Swettenham and Batu Pahat. I hope also to persuade my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, to allocate funds at a later date for a new Marine Office at Muar. Further, I would like to add that the new office for the Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Penang, under sub-head 35, is nearing completion.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to touch on the New Airport and on the Malayan Railway. Sir, I would like first of all to touch on sub-head 19, Head 145, General Commercial Development. During the last

few months great public interest has been shown in respect of the question of providing cheap sleeping berths for third class passengers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, although there have been some non-committal answers from the Government, I think that the time has come for the Government to make a definite statement as to whether it is prepared to accommodate the poor, the lower-income group, when they travel at night on long journeys.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the most embarrassing statements . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is half-past-eleven o'clock p.m. now, and pursuant to Standing Order 16 (2) the House will resume to report progress before it adjourns for the night.

House resumed.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, 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 144. Consideration of the Development Estimates, 1961, will be resumed tomorrow. The House is adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 11.30 p.m.