



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR SPEAKER:

The Honourable Enche' Tan Kee Gak—Leave [Col. 3751]

EXEMPTED BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE*
(Motion) [Col. 3751]

MOTION:

The Development Estimates, 1963—

Committee—

Head 122 [Col. 3752]

Head 123 [Col. 3775]

Heads 124 and 125 [Col. 3791]

Heads 126-129 [Col. 3802]

Heads 130-135 [Col. 3815]

Heads 136-140; Heads 142 and 144 [Col. 3843]

Heads 145-149 [Col. 3860]

Head 152 [Col. 3871]

Head 153 [Col. 3872]

BILL:

The Insurance Bill [Col. 3874]

MOTION:

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1962 [Col. 3884]

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

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Saturday, 22nd December, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).

The Honourable ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).

The Honourable ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).

- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN
IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Teluk Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S.
(Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the
Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'
HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI
JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN,
P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare,
ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE
AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN
ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).

The Honourable ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR SPEAKER

THE HONOURABLE ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK—LEAVE

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, Mr Speaker has requested me to inform the House that he has granted the Honourable Enche' Tan Kee Gak leave of absence from the House for a period of six months commencing with effect from 20th December, 1962.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE*

(Motion)

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawwat Ali Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following motion under the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1)—

That the House shall not be adjourned until after the completion of all Government business set down in the Order Paper this day, and that at its rising shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I would like to inform the House that I will suspend the sitting at 1.00 p.m. and resume it again at 3.00 p.m. today. I shall now put the question.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House shall not be adjourned until after the completion of all Government business set down in the Order Paper this day, and that at its rising shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1963

Order read for resumption of consideration of the Development Estimates, 1963, in Committee of the whole House (21st December, 1962).

House resolved itself into Committee.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Head 122—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in Head 122 of the Development Estimates for the year 1963 be approved.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawwat Ali Khan: Tuan Pengerusi, Tuan, saya bangun mengemuka-

kan Anggaran Belanjawan 1963 bagi Kementerian Pelajaran sa-bagaimana di-bawah Kepala 122 Kertas Titah No. 43 1962.

Banyak kemajuan telah di-perolehi semenjak Dewan ini membincangkan Rancangan Kemajuan Pelajaran dalam Persidangan yang lalu. Saya fikir kenyataan ini sangat-lah jelas di-gambarkan oleh jumlah wang yang di-belanjakan atas keperluan² rancangan pembangunan dalam lapangan pelajaran bagi tahun 1960:

- (i) Dalam tahun 1960 ia-itu tahun yang akhir bagi Rancangan Lima Tahun yang lalu Kementerian Pelajaran telah membelanjakan sa-banyak \$13.5 juta;
- (ii) Di-dalam tahun yang pertama bagi Rancangan Lima Tahun yang ada sekarang ini, Kementerian saya telah membelanjakan sa-banyak \$27.3 juta, sunggoh pun tahun 1961 pada asas-nya ialah tahun bagi membuat rancangan dan persediaan untuk sa-panjang masa lima tahun itu;
- (iii) Dalam tahun 1963, Kementerian ini agak akan membelanjakan wang sa-jumlah \$42.6 juta. Jumlah wang ini menggambarkan kejayaan kami dalam bidang rancangan pelajaran oleh Kementerian dalam masa tiga tahun yang lampau.

Tuan Pengerusi, memandangkan kesuntukan masa, saya hanya akan mengulaskan sa-chara ringkas Pechahan² Kepala yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah Kepala 122 bagi tahun 1963 di-dalam Kertas Titah itu.

PECHAHAN KEPALA 1 "RANCHANGAN SEKOLAH² RENDAH"

Ini memberi peruntukan sa-banyak \$5 juta lagi untuk menyempurnakan baki rancangan² sekolah rendah yang masih dalam pembanaan dan juga bagi melaksanakan rancangan² tambahan untuk pembanaan sekolah² baharu dan darjah² tambahan. Dengan jalan ini ada-lah di-jangka sa-banyak 400 darjah² baharu dapat di-bena sa-lain daripada baki yang sedang di-selenggarakan itu.

PECHAHAN KEPALA 2 "RANCHANGAN SEKOLAH² POS PRIMARY"

Ini akan memberi peruntukan sa-banyak \$5.5 juta bagi menyiapkan rancangan mendirikan 52 buah sekolah yang sedang di-selenggarakan. Kebanyakan daripada sekolah² ini akan siap bagi menerima murid² pada awal tahun 1963. Saya meminta Ahli² Yang Berhormat supaya mengambil ingatan ia-itu Sekolah² "Post Primary" sekarang ini ada-lah terkenal dengan nama "Sekolah² Pelajaran Lanjutan" (Secondary Continuation School) ia-itu suatu gelaran yang lebih sesuai berhubung dengan "status" sekolah² itu. Saya dukachita ia-itu gelaran Bahagian Kepala 2 tidak-lah di-pinda sa-bagaimana tertera di-atas, yang sa-benar-nya harus berbunyi "Rancangan Sekolah² Pelajaran Lanjutan" dan dengan nama ini-lah yang akan di-kenal sa-lanjut-nya.

PECHAHAN KEPALA 3 "RANCHANGAN SEKOLAH MENENGAH"

Ini akan menguntokkan wang sa-banyak \$13 juta lagi bagi menyiapkan baki pekerjaan mendirikan sa-banyak 81 buah sekolah menengah yang sedang di-selenggarakan dan sa-lain daripada itu ada juga rancangan tambahan yang terbatas yang dimasukkan di-dalam projek² baharu bagi tahun 1963. Di-antara rancangan pembanaan sekolah² menengah termasuklah projek² besar yang akan siap dalam tahun 1963:

- (i) Sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Melayu yang berasrama, Sekolah Alam Shah di-luar bandar Kuala Lumpur. Sekolah ini akan di-buka dalam bulan Januari;
- (ii) Sa-buah bangunan baharu di-Johor Bahru yang berasrama juga bagi murid² perempuan, Sekolah Tun Fatimah yang pada masa ini menumpang bangunan di-Melaka;
- (iii) Rancangan tambahan di-Sekolah Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Ipoh dan di-Malay College Kuala Kangsar;
- (iv) Di-antara Sekolah² Menengah lain yang sedang di-dirikan termasuklah Maktab Sultan Abdul

Halim, Jitra; dan Sekolah² Menengah Melayu yang baharu di-Kuantan, Johor Bahru, dan di-Kampung Pandan di-Kuala Lumpur, dan juga sekolah² lain yang tidak begitu besar diseluruh negeri.

PECAHAN KEPALA 6 "RANCHANGAN PELAJARAN TEKNIK"

Ini akan memberi peruntukan wang tambahan sa-banyak \$5 juta bagi menyiapkan projek² yang sedang di-selenggarakan. Sembilan buah lagi Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampung akan siap dalam tahun 1963 dan di-antara-nya dua buah ia-lah untuk murid² perempuan. Bagi meluaskan lagi Sekolah² Pertukangan Teknik (Rendah) di-Johor Bahru dan di-Ipoh, pembenaan sa-buah Sekolah Teknik baharu di-Pulau Pinang dan juga sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Pertukangan dan Sekolah Menengah Teknik di-Kuantan ada-lah juga di-dalam pembenaan dan sekolah² ini ada-lah di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1963.

PECAHAN KEPALA 7 "MAKTAB TEKNIK KUALA LUMPUR"

Peruntukan wang sa-banyak \$700,000 ini ia-lah bagi membiayai tingkatan pertama ranchangan membesarkan lagi Maktab Teknik. Pelan ranchangan ini telah pun siap, perkakas² telah pun di-pesan dan tender² akan di-pelawa dalam sadikit hari lagi.

PECAHAN KEPALA 8 "RANCHANGAN LATEHAN GURU"

Wang sa-jumlah \$2.5 juta ada-lah di-untukkan bagi menyambungkan ranchangan yang sangat mustahak ini. Pembenaan ada-lah sedang di-lakukan bagi Pusat² Latehan Harian yang baharu dan juga untuk meluaskan lagi Pusat² yang sedia ada di-Ipoh, Taiping, Seremban, Johor Bahru, Telok Anson, Kuala Trengganu dan Kuantan. Maktab Perguruan di-Pantai Valley hampir siap dan ada-lah di-jangka siap sedia dalam tahun 1963.

PECAHAN KEPALA 9 "UNIVERSITI MALAYA"

Ini akan menguntukkan wang sa-banyak \$3.75 juta bagi keperluan

ranchangan meluaskan Universiti di-Pantai Valley supaya ranchangan yang bertingkat² itu dapat di-teruskan dengan sempurna. Projek² tahun 1963 termasuk-lah juga perumahan pegawai; pembenaan Dewan Besar, Panggong, Pusat Pentadbir; Faculti Kedoktoran, meluaskan lagi, Faculti Kejuruteraan dan juga sa-perkara yang sangat menarik hati Kementerian saya—"School of Education".

PECAHAN KEPALA 10 "RUMAH² GURU DI-SEKOLAH² LUAR BANDAR"

Ini akan menguntukkan sa-banyak \$2 juta lagi bagi memenuhi ranchangan tersebut. Maksud ranchangan ini ia-lah supaya sa-banyak 250 buah rumah² guru atau pun leboh yang sa-rupa bentuk-nya dapat di-dirikan di-Kawasan² Luar Bandar yang terpenchil.

PECAHAN KEPALA 11 "SEKOLAH² RA'AYAT"

Wang sa-banyak \$500,000 ini akan di-belanjakan dalam ranchangan bagi mendirikan bangunan² sekolah² ini supaya sekolah² ini dapat memenuhi syarat untuk menukarkan menjadi Sekolah² Kebangsaan yang akan mendapat bantuan penoh.

PECAHAN KEPALA 12 "RANCHANGAN ASRAMA"

Jumlah wang sa-banyak \$1,177,397 ini kesemua-nya ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi "revote" termasuk-lah baki wang tambahan yang di-kehendaki untuk menyiapkan ranchangan asrama² yang telah di-lancharkan dalam tahun 1962. Asrama² berasingan ada-lah sedang di-dirikan di-dalam tujuh buah Negeri di-bawah Pechahan Kepala ini; dan juga di-bawah Ranchangan Sekolah² Menengah di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 3 ada juga di-buat persediaan bagi mendirikan asrama di-dalam sekolah² baharu sa-bagai sa-bahagian daripada sekolah² itu.

PECAHAN KEPALA 13 "PERKAKAS DAN ALATAN"

Jumlah wang sa-banyak \$259,618 ada-lah di-untukkan bagi melengkapi sekolah² yang sedia ada sekarang dengan perkakas² dan alatan². Wang ini akan di-belanjakan bagi melengkapi

Sekolah² Rendah di-kawasan Luar Bandar yang tidak mempunyai alatan². Ini tidak-lah termasuk perkakas dan alatan yang di-kehendaki bagi sekolah² baharu yang sudah pun ada peruntukan di-bawah Pechahan Kepala masing² dalam mana di-masokkan semua sa-kali.

PECHAHAN KEPALA 14 "PEJABAT PELAJARAN KOTA BHARU, KELANTAN"

Sa-telah mengalami berbagai² kesulitan, projek ini telah sampai ka-peringkat mempelawakan tender. Kemajuan dalam perkara ini bergantung kepada harga yang menasabah yang di-tenderkan itu untuk projek ini. Sunggoh pun Pejabat baharu ini sangat diperlukan tetapi Kerajaan tidak sanggup membelanjakan wang yang bukan² bagi membena bangunan², dan Kementerian saya akan memerhatikan projek ini dengan teliti oleh kerana tender yang dahulu itu sangat-lah tinggi dan tidak di-terima.

PECHAHAN KEPALA 15 "PEJABAT PELAJARAN DAN PUSAT PELAJARAN, KUALA LUMPUR"

Sunggoh pun sa-bagaimana dapat dilihat, Tuan, peruntukan wang tidak-lah di-minta di-bawah Pechahan Kepala ini. Tentu sa-kali Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak mengetahui ada-kah projek ini sedang di-selenggarakan menurut ranchangan. Yang sa-benar-nya projek ini sedang di-jalankan bagi Kementerian saya oleh Akitek Municipal Kuala Lumpur dan perbelanjaan-nya boleh di-dapati daripada "Trust Account" Lembaga Pelajaran Tempatan Kuala Lumpur dahulu. Saya harap projek ini akan siap dalam tahun 1963 dan akan menambahkan sa-buah lagi bangunan yang indah di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan yang sedang kembang dan maju.

PECHAHAN KEPALA 17 "ASRAMA PENUNTUT² MALAYA, KHAHIRAH"

Pada masa ini saya tidak akan meminta peruntukan tambahan bagi projek ini oleh kerana ada-lah di-jangkakan ia-itu bangunan ini akan siap sa-belum akhir tahun 1962 dan dapat di-gunakan pada permulaan tahun 1963. Projek ini menunjukkan perhatian kita kepada Republik Arab Bersatu yang kita mempunyai per-

hubungan persahabatan dan kebudayaan.

PECHAHAN KEPALA 18 "MEMBELI, MEMPERBAIKI ALAT²AN DI-PUSAT² PENUNTUT MALAYA DI-SEBERANG LAUT"

Ini berkehendakkan "Revote" sa-banyak \$295,000 bagi belanja untuk kerja² di-Pusat² di-Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Brighton dan Perth di-Australia.

Akhir-nya, Tuan, saya rasa tentu sa-kali Ahli² Yang Berhormat sukachita mendengar dan saya ingin menjelaskan kepada Dewan ini ia-itu Kementerian saya sedang mengadakan perundingan dengan pihak yang berkuasa Kolej Islam berkenaan dengan ranchangan² Kolej itu yang akan datang, dengan maksud supaya Kementerian saya dapat memberi peruntukan wang bagi membena Kolej yang baharu di-Petaling Jaya dalam tahun 1963.

Saya harap, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu sa-sudah mendengar apa yang saya telah katakan tadi dan apa yang telah di-lafazkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan baru² ini dalam Uchapan Belanjawan beliau, Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan bersabar dengan Kementerian saya supaya tidak terlalu mendesak saya sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan pada hari itu. Saya sedar dan insaf akan keperluan² pelajaran di-seluruh Persekutuan. Kita harus menjalankan pekerjaan² yang mustahak dahulu supaya kita dapat menjalankan tugas kita dalam pekerjaan yang lebih besar lagi bagi menyediakan persekolahan yang sa-luas²-nya dengan perbelanjaan yang paling kurang.

Tuan Pengerusi, Tuan, saya mohon meniadakan perbelanjaan yang di-tunjukkan di-bawah Kepala 122 berjumlah \$40,026,799 supaya di-luluskan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berasa bahawa apa yang di-harapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran supaya jangan-lah desak banyak² kepada Kementerian-nya kerana kurang wang, saya pun ada sempati juga dengan beliau, tetapi yang saya hendak chakapkan ini ia-itu hendak-lah di-buat mengikut jadual masa. Kita mempunyai ranchangan dan biar-lah ranchangan itu

berjalan mengikut jadual masa. Ini tentu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, tidak bersangkutan dengan hendak menambah wang. Sa-tahu saya, Tuan Pengerusi, di-beberapa tempat sa-kurang²-nya ranchangan pembangunan sekolah ini telah mengalami kelambatan, terutama di-Kelantan. Kalau Pegawai Pelajaran Negeri memberitahu bahawa ranchangan ini di-masokkan pada tahun 1961, ranchangan itu tidak di-buat pada tahun 1962, demikian-lah keadaan-nya pada masa yang lalu. Dan saya berharap supaya ranchangan² yang kalau ada hendak di-jalankan di-Kelantan hendak-lah di-hantar kelulusan kewangan-nya oleh pegawai yang bertugas di-Kementerian pada waktu awal sedikit supaya dapat mengelak masa hujan yang tiga bulan pada akhir tahun di-negeri Kelantan itu.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Secondary Schools Programme dan Technical Education Programme. Teliti juga saya mendengar ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri berkenaan dengan kedua² ranchangan ini, tetapi yang mendukungita saya ia-lah sa-buah sekolah menengah pun tidak di-chadangkan di-negeri Kelantan dan juga Technical Education Programme. Tuan Pengerusi, negeri Kelantan adalah negeri yang penduduk-nya banyak orang² Melayu, dan mereka ini penting supaya di-beri pelajaran yang banyak. Maka sekolah menengah dan pelajaran teknik patut di-adakan sa-buah di-negeri Kelantan itu sendiri. Dan hal ini saya harap supaya di-perhatikan dengan halus oleh Kementerian Pelajaran.

Mujur-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, pagi ini Yang Berhormat Menteri telah memperkatakan soal Kolej Islam. Tetapi yang menghairankan saya ia-lah sa-belum saya keluar daripada pejabat saya pagi ini, saya terbacha dalam surat khabar (Warta Negara) satu "statement" yang tegas di-buat oleh Pengetua Kolej Islam yang mengatakan bahawa peruntokan-nya telah selesai; sekarang tawaran (tender) sedang hendak di-buat sa-telah rekaan-nya (plan) di-ator. Ta' tahu-lah saya sama ada perkara ini benar atau tidak—itu tanggung-jawab surat khabar—tetapi saya harap benda itu benar. Dan kalau

benar, susah-lah kita hendak mencari di-mana-kah wang yang hendak di-belanjakan oleh Kementerian ini sa-telah membuat "statement" saperti itu, atau di-izinkan membuat "statement" saperti itu oleh pihak yang berkenaan. Bagi saya, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-kira-nya ranchangan ini jadi pada tahun 1963 ini, maka saya-lah orang yang amat berterima kaseh kepada Kementerian ini.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, anybody who was listening to the Minister of Education giving out his long list of projects here and there would jump to congratulate him, but, unfortunately, I cannot do that, because I am completely confused as to what he is going to do and where the projects are going to be done. Sir, if you look at other Ministries like Health, Public Works and so forth, you will find a long list of details as to where the buildings are going to be put up and so on, whereas under the Ministry of Education—I do not know how many items are there in the Estimates—the estimates are almost an exact copy of the Five-Year Development Plan which does not give much information, though the Minister tried to tell us what it is all about—and I should have here a shorthand-typist on my side who could give me his speech—but I frankly admit that I do not know what he has been trying to tell this House.

However, one thing that struck me was the figures that he gave in respect of expenditure by his Ministry in the following years:

1960	...	\$13.5 million
1961	...	27.3 million
1963	...	42.6 million

From the year 1961 he suddenly jumped to 1963 in respect of which, he said, we have to make a provision for \$43.6 million. I want to know what happened to 1962, because this is the end of the year and at least he should have given some indication as to what progress has been made in order to give us some little consolation or satisfaction. I do not know the reason why he wants to hide this fact. Anyway, from whatever little we know, if we make a study

of the figures and all the money that has been spent, we will find that the Ministry of Education is lagging very far behind in their projects.

Now, according to the figures, even if the amount of \$42 million has been completed or used up in buildings, then we would not have spent in the three years more than 34 per cent of the complete requirements for the education building programme, capital expenditure. However, that is not so, because in 1962 we have hardly spent even one-fourth of the allocation and, therefore, it would be more correct—I hope the Minister will correct me if I am wrong—to say that within the three years of this Plan, i.e. by the end of 1963 (by this time next year), we would not have even completed 25% of the project. I think it is very sad indeed, and I would like to know where the mistake lies: is it with the Ministry of Finance that is holding back this money and not giving for this project, or is it with the Ministry of Education which is not able to cope with it. Unless we get an answer to this, we cannot say who is at fault, but, frankly, this lack of drive is very deplorable, because this attitude of not doing what we have planned to do would really go right down to the schools where you will find that teachers too will have to follow this attitude. That being so, what is the use of working hard or of trying to do things with such deplorable conditions in our schools when there is no effort made to improve? I have been to several schools in the kampongs where the children are in make-shift class rooms, open to all the vagaries of the weather, the wind, the rain and the sun. For ourselves we want air-conditioned rooms to sit and think, and work because we do not want to be disturbed. We are thinking for ourselves. But teachers have to teach children to think; not only have teachers to think but they have to teach the children to think and help them to think. How can they do it when the wind blows, the sun shines in and the rain blows in (*Laughter*). When the rain starts blowing this side they have got to shift all the desks to that side. When

the rain starts to blow from that side they have got to run. How can they ever do it? And there is no partition. While one class is singing, the other class may be doing mathematics. How can they ever do it? How can we ever do anything if there is a radio blasting. We can't. These are the conditions and we blame the teachers for being inefficient. If we want efficiency one of the most important things in our schools is for suitable buildings, not ultra modern buildings, not prestige projects, we are not asking for that—simple cheap class rooms. In this regard the Ministry started off two years ago with an Architect's Branch—they have their own Architect's Branch. We did not hear how much progress this Architect's Branch has made. Our Minister may have forgotten that, but there is an Architect's Branch in the Ministry of Education. I know there was something in the papers, but we would like to know what progress this Branch has made.

The other thing is the question of quarters in the rural areas. I do not know how these teachers could be expected to do their work properly if they have to travel in the rain and sun and so forth miles from the place they live to their schools. I have seen quite a lot of teachers who have to do it daily which really saps their energy and I am sure they will not be in a position to do efficient work unless they get suitable quarters. I am saying this because it has been rather worrying me, because I hear statements by Ministers and so forth declaring their intention to make Malay the main medium of instruction in our schools. Well, I would like to ask only one question: what is the foundation on which you want to build this Malay medium? Is it going to be on the English school which has a strong foundation and which can hold its own in any part of the world, even in the U.K.? Or is it going to be on our National schools? If it is going to be based on our National schools, which it should be, then our national schools should be brought up to that level, to that level where it can hold its own.

With results of 8 out of 100 who can pass from our schools and the buildings in a most deplorable state, how can they hope to build? Let us not talk nonsense, let us talk some sense, let us not try to mislead the people into believing. Is it not true, Mister (*Laughter*)? Let us not mislead the people into believing that we can build something out of nothing. We cannot build something on nothing. We must start from the very foundation and it is our national schools right down in the kampongs which must be build up.

Talking about buildings also there is another aspect of it, and that is, I notice that there is a lot of discrimination in the allocation of grants. We see here \$13 million for secondary schools, \$5 million for primary schools, and \$5 million for post-primary schools. Very nice figures. But how is it distributed? We had the olden days Government schools, we have the grand-in-aid schools or assisted schools which were run by other bodies and there were missionary schools also. In those days Government schools were all built entirely out of Government funds. Mission schools and assisted schools were built on a grant which was made on some sort of proportionate dollar for dollar basis. Now according to our new policy we have all agreed to have no discrimination in the treatment of these schools. This should go down also as far as buildings are concerned. But even today Government schools get the best. They get all the funds required, but in the other schools the people have to beg. My friend from Damansara has told me of how even girls, teen-aged girls, go roaming the streets of Kuala Lumpur even at late hours of the night begging for money selling flags. Is this not a disgrace? What evil influences they are subjected to when they have to do that? I can tell you examples of headmasters who have even caned pupils for not going out to collect. This is a primary school where you have children of 11-plus. These boys have been forced to go and collect money. They have been forced to sell Fun-Fair tickets.

When some of these children could not sell the tickets the headmaster went round calling out the boys caning them for not selling the tickets. This is the situation in which our pupils in the schools are placed. If they were our children, how would we like them to be caned for not being able to collect money? Is it fair to expect these young kids to know what to do? If the child is from a rich family, surely he can sell the tickets. His father will sell all the tickets for him, or he can buy the whole book of tickets himself. But that is not so in the case of poor children coming from a kampong or an estate. What influence or contact leave these poor children to go and sell tickets. But the headmaster goes round caning. And this is a situation which arises from this wrong principle of discriminating schools. I would like the Minister to give us an assurance, or at least tell us what action he is going to take. If he wants I will give him the name of the school and everything. One other thing: I wrote a letter about this headmaster nearly 9 months ago. After about three months I got an acknowledgement saying that my letter has been received. After that I have not heard anything. What has happened to that? If he still wants, I do not mind giving him the name and address and other particulars of this. Well, Sir, that is about all.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, di-samping mengalu²kan anggaran perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian ini, saya mengambil peluang di-sini menyampaikan hasrat sa-gulongan orang² Melayu dalam negeri Kedah terutama sa-kali dalam kawasan saya ia-itu Kubang Pasu Barat. Saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan akan mengambil perhatian di-kawasan ini terutama sa-kali, supaya langkah² di-jalankan dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Tuan Pengerusi, saya sangat berasa bangga dengan beberapa kejayaan yang telah di-chapai oleh Kementerian Pelajaran dalam pelaksanaan dasar² pelajaran kebangsaan dalam negeri kita ini. Yang mana kita dapat tahu ia-lah 42 million ringgit lebih akan di-belanjakan dalam tahun 1963 ini,

kerana hendak menjalankan dasar² pelajaran kebangsaan, dan satu daripadanya ia-lah pelajaran kebangsaan perchuma. Ini bukan sahaja dinyatakan dalam Dewan ini bahkan kita dengar juga Menteri Pelajaran telah berulang² kali berchakap di-luar daripada Dewan ini manakala upacara membuka sekolah² baharu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka juga dengan izin Tuan Pengerusi, hendak membachakan satu daripada sharahan-nya: "Kerajaan hendak menunaikan janji²-nya menjalankan pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan."—Di-antara lain² yang di-katakan oleh Menteri Pelajaran yang pada masa itu ia-lah menjadi Menteri Muda Pelajaran.—"Captain Abdul Hamid Khan ketika memberi ucapan-nya antara lain menyatakan, bahawa dalam tahun 1962 ini tiap² sa-orang murid telah menerima bantuan penoh dengan tidak membayar yuran persekolahan lagi. Kerajaan ada-lah hendak menunaikan segala janji²-nya untuk menunaikan pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan dan kebudayaan masing² mengikut bangsa dan penduduk² dalam negeri ini,"—sa-takat itu-lah sahaja. Itu satu kenyataan yang nyata yang di-berikan oleh Menteri Pelajaran di-luar daripada Dewan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, sayang-nya pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan perchuma tidak dapat di-luaskan dengan sa-penoh-nya, kerana dalam negeri Kedah, terutama sa-kali dalam kawasan saya Kubang Pasu Barat, maseh ada beberapa banyak lagi sekolah² yang mana murid² kena membayar yuran: mithalnya Sekolah Telaga Batu yang mana bangunan-nya di-dirikan dengan bantuan Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat dan murid² yang sedang belajar tidak kurang daripada 100 orang terdiri dari laki² dan perempuan—saya telah membawa pengetahuan Pejabat Pelajaran negeri Kedah ia-itu murid² ini maseh kena memberikan bayaran persekolahan kepada sa-orang sa-banyak \$2.50 dan \$3 tiap² bulan yang di-tanggung oleh ibu bapa atau warith kanak² itu.

Berulang² kali saya beritahu hal keadaan ini kepada Pejabat Pelajaran negeri Kedah dan satu rombongan pula yang terdiri daripada ibu bapa

murid² itu pergi ka-Pejabat Pelajaran menyatakan keadaan ini maseh berlaku. Tetapi sayang-nya sekolah itu tidak dapat di-jadikan sekolah bantuan penoh. Padahal pada masa Yang Berhormat Menteri memben-tangkan Anggaran Belanjawan ini dalam Sub-head 11 Ra'ayat School, yang mana Yang Berhormat Menteri telah menyatakan lima ratus ribu ringgit akan di-gunakan untuk men-dirikan bangunan² baharu kepada sekolah² ra'ayat supaya dapat sa-taraf dan sa-suai dengan bantuan penoh. Tetapi, saya hairan, sebab apa, hingga sekarang tidak dapat di-jadikan Sekolah Telaga Batu bantuan penoh, kerana bangunan itu ada-lah bangunan yang elok dan baik yang mana menerima bantuan tiga ribu ringgit daripada loteri kebajikan masharakat, tetapi tidak jadi. Saya harap bukan sa-takat Sekolah Telaga Batu itu sahaja bahkan banyak lagi sekolah² yang maseh kena bayar bayaran persekolahan itu di-beri bantuan. Oleh itu perhatian harap-lah di-beri dalam perkara ini.

Yang kedua, saya terpaksa naik ka-atas balek ia-itu Rural School Quarters Sub-head 10. Memang saya perchaya yang Kementerian ini telah memberi jaminan ia-itu rumah² guru di-sekolah luar bandar sa-banyak 250 buah itu akan di-siapkan. Tetapi sayang-nya hingga sekarang ini kalau ada sekolah² baharu di-dirikan dalam kawasan saya yang mana manakala saya pergi di-situ melihat keadaan sekolah itu saya telah di-beritahu oleh Lembaga Pengurus Sekolah itu, katanya rumah² guru tidak di-bena. Padahal telah di-adakan satu dasar bahawa tiap² sekolah baharu di-luar bandar yang di-bena kena-lah di-lengkapkan dengan rumah² guru. Saya hairan, apa sebab-nya ada sekolah² yang di-dirikan sekarang ini, rumah² guru tidak di-siapkan, kalau di-katakan tidak ada tanah, saya boleh tunjukkan bahawa ada tanah 15 relong atau pun 15 ekar tanah yang di-kawal oleh Lembaga itu dan sekolah itu di-bena dengan harga \$35,000 tetapi tidak ada rumah guru. Kawasan Kubang Pasu Barat itu jauh² tempat-nya, kadang² sampai jam 11.00 pagi guru itu baharu sampai, jadi murid² itu terpaksa

bermain² di-padang menunggu guru itu datang, kalau hujan lagi susah, terpaksa melalui bendang yang penoh dengan ayer di-dalam bendang itu, jalan motokar memang tidak ada langsung lagi. Jadi, saya harap kalau sa-kira-nya hendak mengelakkan daripada masaalah ini berbangkit berkenaan dengan kesusahan guru² yang mengajar dan kerugian bagi murid² yang tidak dapat belajar dengan sempurna seperti yang di-jadualkan pukul 7.30 pagi itu. Kalau sa-kira-nya murid² itu tidak sempurna pelajarannya tidak-lah boleh hendak di-tudoh guru² atau ibu bapa mereka itu bahkan ini ada-lah tanggung-jawab kita bersama.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak mengingatkan ia-itu ada lagi 9 orang Yang Berhormat Menteri² akan mengambil bahagian pada hari ini dan kita akan menghabiskan pada malam ini juga. Jadi, saya minta-lah dan saya rayu-lah kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat jangan-lah berchakap panjang², beri-lah peluang kepada orang lain memikirkan hal² sedikit sa-banyak-nya.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta kebenaran berchakap di-atas Head 122—Education, Sub-head 1. Saya sa-orang ahli politik yang sederhana, tetapi sa-sudah habis sama sahaja, mulut saya berbueh hendak berchakap di-atas perkara ini. Saya rasa patut sangat-lah saya bawa perkara yang mustahak ini supaya mendapat perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran. Perkara yang saya hendak chakapkan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan sa-buah sekolah rendah dalam kawasan saya ia-itu Sekolah Sungai Berdarah, Sungai Bayor. Murid² sekolah ini belajar di-bawah² pokok, di-kedai kopi, di-serambi dan juga di-rumah UMNO. Baharu² ini sambil murid² itu belajar, nyaris² di-timpa oleh buah kelapa. Perkara yang sa-macham ini saya rasa sangat²-lah tidak di-ingini, dan saya dapati penduduk² di-sana pun tersangat banyak ia-itu hampir 15,000 orang. Yang menjadi kekurangan ini ia-lah bilek² darjah pada hal perkara in telah pun di-janjikan oleh pehak yang berkenaan hendak membuat dua bilek

darjah di-sana, tetapi saya rasa itu tidak menchukupi, dan oleh sebab yang demikian-lah maka murid² kita ini mundor dalam segi pelajaran. Di-sini kita ada mempunyai peruntokan 15 million ringgit, saya harap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran, kalau duit ini ta' chukup, buat-lah bagi sekolah ini sahaja—sekolah² yang lain itu, saya ta' tahu-lah. Sebab saya berasa dukachita kepada murid² yang menumpang di-rumah UMNO itu. Di-sana ada saki-baki PAS. Murid² terdiri daripada ibu bapa-nya yang menganut fahaman PAS mereka ta' mahu datang belajar, jadi saya takut kalau murid² itu ta' mahu belajar, PAS nanti akan senget—saya ta' mahu PAS ini karam!

Saya harap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran ini supaya kalau dapat, tolong-lah kepada sa-buah sekolah itu ia-itu Sekolah Sungai Berdarah, Sungai Bayor, kalau boleh, sa-belum bulan Januari tahun 1963.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap atas Head 122, Sub-head 12—Hostels Programme. Tadi saya dengar ucapan dari Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran ada mengatakan ia-itu urusan asrama di-untokkan dalam tujuh buah negeri, tetapi tidak di-sebutkan dalam negeri² mana yang tujuh buah Negeri itu, mudah²an termasuk kawasan saya—Dungun—kerana sudah berulang² kali dalam Dewan ini saya meminta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran, kalau-lah permintaan itu kerana bertukar Menteri dalam beberapa tahun ini ia-itu sudah tiga kali, harus apabila sa-saorang Menteri itu bertukar, maka di-kehendaki membuat permintaan baharu, dan saya harap dengan peruntokan yang di-adakan itu akan di-adakan di-kawasan Dungun, sebab saya merasa kalau betul² Kerajaan hendak memajukan anak² Melayu maka di-pantai timor itu khas-nya di-Dungun ada-lah satu pemusatan anak² Melayu dan di-situ-lah anak² Melayu yang ibu bapa-nya bersunggoh² hendak sekolahkan anak²-nya di-sekolah² jenis kebangsaan, tetapi tidak ada mempunyai asrama, dan oleh kerana mereka itu tinggal di-tempat² yang jauh yang mana kadang² orang² tua mereka takut

melepaskan anak²-nya dari Bukit Besi dengan keretapi dan pulang balek pada waktu petang-nya, atau mereka itu terpaksa menumpang di-rumah saudara²-nya, atau di-rumah kawan²-nya yang kadang² rumah² mereka itu tidak mempunyai api letrik, kechuali pelita sahaja, dan ini saya merasa akan menjadi kelemahan bagi anak² kita dalam soal pelajaran-nya. Jadi, dalam peruntukan ini, saya minta-lah kepada Kementerian ini, mudah²an dalam tujuh buah Negeri yang disebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu tadi akan termasuk-lah Dungun, kerana saya merasa ini sangat-lah mustahak dan kalau betul² Kementerian Pelajaran ini hendak menggalakkan anak² Melayu yang chergas dan lebeh bergiat dalam pelajaran dari sekolah jenis kebangsaan, atau untuk meningkatkan ka-darjah yang lebeh tinggi pada masa akan datang, maka saya harap di-kawasan saya tidak akan ketinggalan.

Sub-head 1—Primary School Programme. Ini juga saya meminta untuk memajukan sekolah² kebangsaan di-kampong², kerana saya dapati maseh banyak lagi sekolah² itu, jangankan murid² itu sahaja yang tidak ada mempunyai buku, bahkan guru² itu sendiri pun waktu hendak mengajar di-kelas tidak ada mempunyai buku, kadang² guru² itu sendiri terpaksa mengeluarkan duit dari poket-nya untuk membeli buku kerana hendak mengajar murid² itu, dan apabila dia beli buku itu maka di-tulis-nya-lah di-papan hitam dan sa-lepas itu di-suruh murid² itu menyalin-nya di-buku mereka. Saya merasa perkara yang sa-macham ini tidak boleh kita menyalahkan guru² Melayu yang di-katakan lemah itu, oleh sebab itu, saya meminta kepada Kementerian ini supaya menyasat dan memberi peruntukan buku², baik pada guru² mahu pun pada murid² supaya anak² Melayu di-kampong² itu dapat belajar dengan bersungguh² dan kalau kita berkehendakkan kemajuan betul² terhadap anak² Melayu, maka pehak Menteri Pelajaran harus bertindak tegas bagi memberi buku², baik pada guru² mahu pun pada murid² seluruh-nya.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on

Sub-head 18, Acquisition, Alterations to and Equipment of Malayan Students Centres Overseas. Sir, in regard to the sending of students overseas, I do not understand why no adequate encouragement has been given to Malayan students to go to Indonesia. Geographically, historically and culturally Indonesia has been closely linked with Malaya, and I think there should be more emphasis laid by the Ministry of Education on our students going to Indonesia than on them going to far-away countries. Indonesia is a country which is advanced in medical science and other technical studies in Asia. As Malaya and Indonesia are closely tied up with one another, it is only proper that more encouragement is given to Malayan students to patronise universities in Indonesia.

Coming to overseas students in England, I have been informed—and I am subject to correction—that students going to London for admission to the universities are meeting with tremendous difficulties in obtaining admission. In certain circumstances, I have been informed that officials in the Malayan Students' Department in England do not assist the students adequately, and in certain cases they even went to the extent of saying, "You do not study for this, you do not take this subject. Why don't you go for professional studies?" When some students prefer to take up legal studies, some officials would advise them, "You take up other studies, like medicine and engineering; don't go for legal studies." Sir, in regard to any branch of study which a student may wish to pursue, it should be the choice of the student himself, and there should be no interference by the authorities at all, or anyone outside. So, I hope the Minister of Education will clarify this point.

Now, Sir, I come to normal training for Tamil school teachers. During the last few weeks, I have seen several articles appearing in the vernacular press about Tamil school teachers. These teachers, the majority of them—I should say 95 per cent—come from estate workers' children, who have gone to school through tremendous

difficulties, some of them have had to walk miles to get their education as they had no means of transport; under such difficult circumstances they passed the Tamil school standard VII and after passing they felt that they should be given the opportunity to undergo training at the week-end. But, Sir, I understand that this training has been stopped by the Government; thus they have been deprived of obtaining this weekly training. As a result of this, many of the students have been placed in a very difficult position. All through they have been preparing to go for normal training during the week-ends, and this sudden stopping of the training has placed them in a very disadvantageous position. I would appeal to the Minister of Education to assist these Tamil school teachers by providing them with Tamil school week-end training, which has been in existence in this country for many many years. I do not know how the Government is going to lose by having this system. I appeal to the Minister to look into this matter, because most of these students who have obtained education come from the lower income group, mostly from estates. Therefore, due attention to this matter should be given.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya ada beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat yang hendak berchakap, tetapi oleh kerana kesuntokan masa saya terpaksa bangun menjawab beberapa perkara yang telah dibangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-kejap tadi. Walau pun begitu, jika ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak memberitahu apa² perkara kapada saya, saya menerima-nya pada bila² masa.

Yang Berhormat dari Bachok menda'awa ia-itu perlaksanaan Secondary Schools Programme bagi negeri Kelantan lambat, dan Technical Education Programme tidak ada di-sana dan beliau juga membangkitkan berkenaan dengan Kolej Islam ia-itu apa yang telah di-bacha oleh beliau dalam surat khabar. Bagi menjawab-nya saya suka menyatakan ia-itu jadual (programme) bagi membena sekolah² di-Kelantan tidak-lah terlambat dan ada-

lah mengikut jadual-nya. Dan saya suka-lah di-sini menguchapkan tahniah kapada Architects Branch yang telah dapat menjalankan kerja yang di-susun bagi mereka itu. Berkenaan dengan pelajaran² menengah dan teknik yang di-tudoh oleh beliau itu tidak-lah benar, sebab ada chadangan untuk mendirikan sa-buah sekolah menengah Melayu di-Kota Bharu dan juga untuk membesarkan lagi Government English School di-Tumpat dan Islamic School di-Kota Bharu. Berkenaan dengan Kolej Islam, apa yang saya katakan tadi ia-lah kita sedang berunding (negotiate) dengan Kolej Islam, dan apabila perkara itu telah tamat baharu-lah satu statement akan dapat di-keluarkan, dan saya agak statement yang terkandung dalam surat khabar itu ada-lah satu statement yang boleh di-katakan terkeluar dahulu daripada perkara itu selesai.

Yang Berhormat dari Dungun berasa dukachita kerana tidak ada hostel di-kawasan-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, sebagaimana yang saya katakan dalam ucapan saya tadi, saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat bersabar, bukan berma'ana tidak akan di-buat, akan tetapi tiap² satu perkara itu tentu mengambil masa dan tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan sa-kali gus. Saya akan mengambil perhatian di-atas perkara itu termasuk-lah tempat² yang saperti itu.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan referred to the Architects Branch of the Ministry of Education and wanted to know what had happened to it and what it had achieved and all the rest. I want to say that the Architects Branch of the Ministry of Education has been doing a very good job and has made great progress as shown by the fact that we expect to spend in 1962 three times the sum we spent in 1960.

The Honourable Member claims that I had mentioned in my speech that in 1963 the Ministry will spend \$42.6 million and he has queried the expenditure in respect of 1962. In my speech earlier, probably I made a slip of the tongue or probably the Member did not hear me correctly, but the exact

position is this, and the expenditure to date is as follows:

1960 ...	\$13.5 million
1961 ...	27.3 million
1962 ...	42.6 million

Therefore, the figure of \$42.6 million for 1963 quoted by the Honourable Member is actually the figure for 1962.

The Honourable Member has also complained of discrimination over capital grants to non-Government-owned schools. Sir, I would like to say that there is no such discrimination as alleged. We have a policy of giving capital grants up to a limit of fifty per cent of the cost of approved extensions subject to certain conditions, but I feel that Members will agree that the Government should concentrate its major effort upon providing Government-owned schools and not upon subsidising the extension of schools not owned by the Government.

Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat telah menyatakan dukachita-nya tentang kekurangan rumah² bagi guru². Saya suka menyatakan di-sini ia-itu ranchangan Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan Rumah² Guru di-Luar Bandar (Rural School Quarters) maksud-nya ada-lah supaya mendirikan rumah² guru di-mana tidak ada rumah yang lain bagi mereka itu tinggal. Di-sini saya suka juga menyatakan, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu guru² yang telah memilih Unified Salary Scale tidak berhak dapat rumah Kerajaan.

Tetapi sungguh pun bagitu ditempat² yang di-luar bandar yang tertentu, kita akan chuba-lah memberi tempat kepada mereka itu dengan seberapa yang boleh. Dan ini-lah sebab-nya kita adakan ranchangan Rural School Quarters atau Ranchangan Untuk Membena Rumah² Guru di-kawasan² luar bandar. Dan bagi tahun 1962 saya suka-lah menyatakan, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu kita telah membelanjakan lebih kurang 2 juta ringgit bagi mendirikan rumah² guru ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat telah menyatakan ia-itu pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan di-Sekolah Ra'ayat di-kenakan bayaran sekolah dan beliau juga telah membang-

kitkan juga berkenaan dengan rumah² guru sa-banyak 250 buah seperti yang telah saya katakan tadi. Di-sini saya suka-lah menyatakan ia-itu saya sudah mengambil ingatan berkenaan dengan perkara yang pertama tadi dan saya akan siasat. Keterangan yang saya berikan di-dalam ucapan saya berkaitan dengan 250 buah rumah guru² ia-lah rumah² yang akan di-perbuat di-dalam tahun 1963. Berkenaan dengan rumah guru di-Kubang Pasu Barat saya akan ambil ingatan. The Honourable Member . . .

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu perkara yang tidak di-jelaskan, perkara pelajaran perchuma dan sekolah di-dalam kawasan Telaga Batu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Saya akan siasat macham rumah guru² tadi juga.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan also alleged that certain schools and head masters have improperly used the services of pupils for the purpose of selling tickets and flags for raising funds for school building purposes, and he also said that girl pupils went out selling tickets and flags till late in the evening and into the night. Sir, I am aware of this practice on the part of some schools. The schools, of course, have a good cause, but what is in question is the way that this is implemented. To ensure that schools do not resort to such improper practices in penalising their pupils or making use of the services of pupils much more than necessary and proper, action is being taken to issue rules to limit the activities to which schools could utilise the services of their pupils.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun juga telah membangkitkan perkara pemberian buku² kepada guru² dan murid². Untuk menjawab-nya saya suka-lah bertanya kepada-nya adakah yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu buku bacaan

dan pelajaran? Jika itu, maka dalam peruntukan belanjawan tahunan ada peruntukan² ini. Tetapi kalau yang dimaksudkan itu, buku² rampaian, maka itu ada-lah tanggong-jawab guru² dan ibu bapa murid² itu.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar wanted to know why no help is given to the students in Indonesia. The number of students in Jakarta and Jogjakarta does not justify the provision of a special centre, but we do provide financial assistance for a students' centre in Jakarta for Malayan students.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa itu-lah sahaja jawapan² yang dapat saya beri pada hari ini dan sa-kira-nya ada Ahli² Yang Berhormat merasa ada apa² perkara yang hendak di-majukan kepada Kementerian Pelajaran, saya sa-bagai Menteri Pelajaran memang-lah bersedia untuk mendapat apa² pandangan daripada mereka itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa dengan chara bertulis (*Tepok*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$40,026,799 for the Head 122 ordered to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Head 123—

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Mr Chairman, Sir, I present Head 123 of the Development Estimates totalling \$23,966,344 which represents the 1963 estimated expenditure of the Second Five-Year Plan 1961/65 of my Ministry, and I seek approval thereof.

Before going into the details of the provisions for 1963, I would like, first of all, to refer to the salient features of the progress made to date in the implementation of the Development Plan of my Ministry in 1962 and in the previous years.

The development of Medical and Health facilities in the First Five-Year Development Plan 1956/60 was very limited and only \$12.7 million out of the \$50 million allocated, or approximately 25 per cent, was spent. \$145 million is earmarked for Health in the present Plan. Of this \$9,311,901 was spent in 1961.

As Honourable Members are aware the total provision originally earmarked for my Ministry in 1962 was \$21,281,236. However, implementation of the development programme was stepped up to such an extent that additional funds had to be obtained during the course of the year. In July and November 1962, additional funds were provided by way of Direction Warrant of the sums unspent in 1961, and of allocations from under the Contingencies Reserve of the Development Fund, raising the total available to my Ministry in 1962 to \$35,302,066. The bulk of this additional sum of approximately \$14.1 million was spent on the Rural Health Scheme, Sub-head 218 (1) and Hospital Improvements, Sub-head 219, increasing the total estimated expenditure during 1962, under these heads by approximately \$8.26 million and \$4.85 million to \$17,261,000 and \$6,852,980 respectively.

Under the Rural Health Scheme programme of my Ministry, the construction of 13 Main Centres, 52 Sub-Centres and 186 Midwives Quarters-cum-Clinics was started in 1962. All the midwives clinics-cum-quarters will be completed by the end of 1962 or at latest in January 1963, but the majority of the main centres and sub-centres which in fact are 1962/63 projects, will only be completed during 1963. With the completion of all the projects begun in 1962, my Ministry will have provided, under the Rural Health Scheme, 38 Main Centres, 105 Sub-Centres and 427 Midwives Clinics-cum-Quarters, as against the target of 40 Main Centres, 165 Sub-Centres and 700 Midwives Clinics-cum-Quarters by the end of 1965.

The revised estimated sum of \$6,852,980 which will be spent on the Improvements to Hospitals by the end of this year would mean improved facilities by way of new wards, renovations, extensions or replacements to Out-Patients Department, Operating Theatres, Maternity Wards, Sanitary Installation and the scores of other ancillary facilities necessary in the hospital service. As stated earlier, the total of this revised estimated expendi-

ture is over three times the sum of \$2 million originally estimated for 1962 under this sub-head.

An estimated total of \$3.26 million will be spent by the end of this year on new hospitals, Sub-heads 213 and 220, as compared to the sum of \$1.94 million estimated necessary at the beginning of the year. The \$5 million new Maternity block of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, is now completed and will be in occupation during the early part of 1963. The official opening, which will be performed by Her Majesty, will be on 18th January, 1963.

Adjudication and announcement of the winner of the Architectural Competition for the new General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, was made two days ago. The successful architect will soon be appointed for the hospital. Similarly, steady progress is being made in the implementation of the many other new hospital projects under the Development Plan of my Ministry.

This gigantic expansion programme of the Medical and Health services necessarily requires additional technical staff, in very large numbers, if the various institutions under the Plan are to be adequately manned. The Training Programme of my Ministry was vigorously implemented during 1962 and a sum of approximately \$2,528,147 will have been spent by the end of this year on the construction of training schools and hostels for the accommodation of trainees. In addition to the provision of training facilities at home, arrangements will continue to be made for training of essential personnel abroad. For instance, under the arrangements made with the British Government for the training of our nurses, a total of 139 student nurses are now attached to hospitals in the United Kingdom, for their training. An additional 13 student nurses are expected to leave for the United Kingdom by the end of this year, thus bringing the total to 152.

An important project continued into 1962 was the Tuberculosis Control Programme on which, as shown in Sub-head 221, an estimated sum of

\$1,937,000 will be spent by the end of this year. This figure, however, shows a short fall of approximately \$300,000 compared to that provided at the beginning of the year. This under-expenditure, however, is no reflection on the vigorousness of the measures being undertaken to contain, control and ultimately eliminate the disease as a public health problem, but rather due to unavoidable delay in the progress of the constructional aspect of the campaign.

Coming to the provisions for 1963, I would like to state for the information of Honourable Members of the House that the bulk of the \$23,966,344 under application will be required to meet contractual liabilities, and the completion of projects now under construction. The question of procuring additional funds will be considered at the beginning of next year, on the completion of a review now being undertaken by my Ministry, of its development plan as a whole, in the light of the anticipated change in the economic condition of this country.

Sir, the whole of the sum of \$5,290,659 requested for the Rural Health Services, under Sub-head 218, will be necessary for the completion of projects now on the ground.

Similarly, the sum of \$3,500,000—under Sub-head 219—will be required for the completion of the various projects which have been put in hand for the improvements of hospitals.

Sir, even greater emphasis is being placed on the Training Programme, and the sum of \$4,533,212 now requested under Sub-head 214 eloquently testifies to the importance being attached thereto by my Ministry.

The sum of \$3,340,090 requested under Sub-head 220 for new hospitals in 1963 is to enable the implementation of the various new hospital projects to be proceeded with.

Under Sub-head 20, a sum of \$3,244,555 is requested. This is to enable the completion of the Government Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Central Store at Petaling Jaya in 1963.

Under Sub-head 221, a sum of \$2,000,000 is requested for the continued implementation of the Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Sir, I will not go into the details of the remaining provisions for which comparatively small amounts have been requested for 1963. I would merely state that the various provisions asked are invariably to enable the continued implementation of the projects already on the ground and/or for the further expansion and improvement of the various services connected therewith.

In conclusion, Sir, I feel most happy to state that the progress of the implementation of my Ministry's Development Programme, particularly in the rural areas, has been most satisfactory. The earlier teething troubles arising from difficulties in acquiring necessary sites for projects, lack of personnel for their implementation and the numerous other factors essential for the execution of Government's gigantic national development plan, have now been overcome, and the machinery of implementation of the Development Plan in my Ministry is now in top gear. I can, therefore, confidently expect that the Development Plan of my Ministry will forge ahead smoothly and expeditiously provided, of course, that the necessary funds are made available.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and to pay the warmest tribute to all concerned, the State Governments, other Ministries and Departments, officers of Government and unofficials alike, who directly or otherwise have contributed to the expeditious and successful implementation of my Ministry's Development Plan.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi telah di-terangkan beberapa perubahan dan beberapa tindakan telah di-buat pada hospital² dan saya suka-lah hendak menyatakan bahawa termasuk juga General Hospital di-negeri saya, Pulau Pinang. Saya menguchapkan terima

kaseh kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, tetapi saya suka mema'alumkan pada Majlis ini bahawa ada satu perkara yang ta' ada pun terchatet dalam susunan ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan membena dan membaiki Hospital Attendants Quarters. Sa-takat yang saya tahu, saya telah pun membuat permintaan—permohonan asal daripada permintaan pekerja² hospital di-Pulau Pinang berkenaan dengan Attendants Quarters. Perkara ini telah dibawa kepada perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri dahulu dan yang sekarang ini berada di-Amerika. Dua tahun dahulu dia telah berkata bahawa dia akan ikhtiarkan supaya quarters yang ada sekarang ini di-baiki. Saya suka menyatakan kepada Majlis ini bahawa quarters empat tingkat itu telah di-bena semenjak tahun 1934 dahulu dan mengikut kiraan hanya 14×12 kaki sahaja besar-nya sa-sabuah bilek itu, tetapi pada hari ini tiap² satu bilek di-untukkan bagi satu kelamin yang ada mempunyai anak lebih kurang tiga empat orang—ma'alum-lah orang di-hospital ini selalu beranak lebeh! Jadi yang susah-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah pada waktu malam. Waktu siang² hari ta' apa, kerana budak² itu pergi bermain, tetapi bila waktu malam hendak tidor di-mana ibu bapa-nya hendak letakkan budak² itu? Oleh itu, sa-kali lagi saya hendak merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang baharu ini supaya dia dapat ikhtiarkan di-atas kesusahan yang sedang di-hadapi oleh pekerja² attendant ini, dan kalau-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini berpeluang pergi ka-Pulau Pinang di-suatu masa nanti, maka dapat-lah dia pergi melawat attendants quarters itu dan dengan yang demikian supaya dia dapat melihat dan memerhatikan sendiri bagaimana kedudukan mereka dari kesihatan-nya hari² dan juga pada waktu malam-nya. Oleh itu, ini-lah satu rayuan saya dan saya meminta supaya perkara ini di-perhatikan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, masaalah² yang hendak saya chakapkan ini telah saya cheritakan ia-itu Hospital Assistant. Saya berasa dukachita, kerana Menteri Kesihatan yang lepas sekarang ini

menjadi Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaannya; tetapi menjadi Menteri bukan kerana dia duduk, bukan kerana Menteri yang ada ini ta' pandai, tetapi dia sudah berchakap satu benda yang saya hendak tengok dia buat, dan oleh kerana Kerajaan ini satu Kerajaan yang mempunyai *collective responsibility*, suka-lah saya menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan dalam soal Training Programme. Dalam Training Programme ini, dia tidak menyatakan dengan jelas-nya apa training yang akan di-beri bagi menambah bilangan² Hospital Assistant, Dresser, yang mereka ini, menurut Menteri yang sa-kejap sahaja menjadi Menteri Kesihatan dalam satu ucapan-nya dalam tahun 1959, amat berguna dan saya pun setuju dengan dia, kerana mereka ini boleh di-majukan sa-hingga menjadi Pegawai Perubatan yang kanan yang tidak bertautilah dalam negeri ini. Jadi saya hairan, apa-kah sebab maka Kementerian ini telah meninggalkan training bagi Hospital² Assistant dan telah melebehkan pada pihak² yang lain sahaja. Sa-tahu saya, Tuan Pengerusi, hal kekurangan Hospital Assistant diseluruh Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah di-rasai. Saya telah menulis surat kepada Kementerian ini, ia-itu zaman Menteri yang sekarang ini di-Amerika, berkenaan dengan hendak menambah sa-orang Hospital Assistant di-Bachok yang ada penduduk-nya sa-ramai 56,000 orang. Jawapan yang saya terima dalam Dewan ini dan dalam surat-nya ia-lah perkara ini tidak ada peluang untuk di-penohi, kerana ta' cukup kaki-tangan. Maka, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mahu supaya masalah menchukupi kaki-tangan ini untuk mengadakan kaki-tangan di-tempat² yang di-bangunkan dalam ranchangan pembangunan kesihatan ini hendak-lah di-perhatikan dengan baik supaya jangan-lah kita mempunyai Hospital Training Centre, tetapi orang yang bertanggung-jawab tidak ada.

Tuan Pengerusi, negeri kita ini kekurangan doktor dan saya per-chaya dengan membanyakkan Hospital Assistant ini boleh di-beri tanggung-jawab yang berat dan dengan yang demikian masalah kekurangan doktor

akan dapat di-atasi walau pun sedikit. Jangan-lah di-fahamkan bahawa apa yang saya sebutkan ini saya bersetuju kepada prinsip bahawa cukup-lah diadakan Hospital Assistant ini sahaja, tetapi yang saya maksudkan ia-lah oleh kerana ta' dapat doktor pada masa ini, maka satu ranchangan yang tegas hendak-lah di-lakukan.

Tuan Pengerusi, masalah ini sahaja yang saya kemukakan untuk di-pertimbangkan.

Enche' V. David: Mr Chairman, Sir, judging from the introduction of the Development Estimates in regard to this Ministry, we are almost certain that the new General Hospitals in respect of Kuala Lumpur, Seremban and Klang would not be completed within the next two or three years. It is also almost certain that at least for another few years the people in Kuala Lumpur, Klang and Seremban will have to face the shortage of beds in the General Hospitals of these towns. Sir, the move to construct a new Hospital in Kuala Lumpur was originated many years back, and immediately after Merdeka, the first Minister of Health came out with his policy statement that the new hospital would be constructed as early as possible to meet with the growing demand. But, unfortunately, in view of changes in the Ministry from time to time, this proposal has been shelved and no speedy action has been taken in the building of new Hospital.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to the speech of the Minister who has said that the development programme is at the top gear, but to my knowledge, as I see it, it is in the lowest gear and not making any headway to meet the demands which are arising from time to time. Almost every day we find, at least in a certain number of wards in the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital, beds being placed in the verandahs. The beds are so congested that they are no more fit to be called as Hospital wards. I think the horses in this country are, in fact, given better treatment and enjoying better facilities. But this Hospital is in such a filthy state of affairs that the sick-

ness of the patients, who are being admitted therein, instead of decreasing, only increases. The Kuala Lumpur General Hospital has been an eyesore. Not only I have been saying this but it has been said on several occasions by Members in this House even before and after independence in the then Federal Legislative Council. We find that the progress is at snail's pace, and the Government is not really putting in all efforts for the construction of a hospital in Kuala Lumpur. I have also understood this morning that now only the architectural competitors have been called for and that it will take considerable time before the tender is called for and contract given. By these, we firmly believe and we are convinced that for the next few years the Kuala Lumpur public will have to go without a new Hospital.

Mr Chairman, Sir, we have several times emphasised in this House that health should be given one of the top priorities by the Government, but, unfortunately, the Government is just applying delaying tactics in the construction of hospitals and in providing medical facilities. The same applies to Klang Hospital which is being run by four Doctors who are dealing with a few hundred thousand people around the coastal area, and the Hospital—it is a shame on my part to say—is so dirty, filthy and its environments are full of flies where normally any patients admitted, instead of being cured quickly, will take a long time to recover.

Sir, we have seen pages after pages in the various Press of comments on the Ministry stating their development programmes and the action taken to build new hospitals. Sir, these Hospitals should have been condemned and deplored long ago, and it is only shocking to see the Government taking such a long time in putting up these Hospitals. Millions and millions of dollars are spent on projects which are not of immediate necessity to the people, but, unfortunately a project, which is completely necessary and absolutely importance, has been delayed deliberately by the Government.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I must fully agree with one of the Alliance speakers in regard to the Hospital quarters. These Hospital quarters should have been condemned long ago. Some of these quarters can no more accommodate human beings. They are in such a deteriorating condition, especially in Seremban they are so dirty, filthy and old that they must be completely demolished and replaced with new quarters.

All these aspects have not been considered by the Government so far and, as I see it, these Estimates are only a repetition of the Five-Year Development Programme and nothing new is provided therein for 1963. The Development Estimates, 1963, it must be made clear, are not going to satisfy the needs of the people in the towns of Kuala Lumpur, Seremban and Klang, who are badly in need of new Hospitals with modern equipment and modern requirements. Sir, I would only appeal to the Minister to take immediate steps to see that the new Hospitals, especially for Kuala Lumpur and Klang, are built as early as possible without any more delay, because these towns have grown to such an extent that between the years 1957 and 1962 the population of Kuala Lumpur has increased approximately to 400,000 and that of Klang to about 200,000 and that it is high time and appropriate that Hospitals are established in these towns with all the modern requirements. We do not want the throwing out of patients on the verandahs and we do not want the overcrowding of patients in Hospitals. In a ward where normally fifteen to twenty beds should only be placed, we find sometimes thirty-six beds being placed. This is most deplorable, and I call upon the Minister concerned and the Government to make genuine efforts instead of applying delaying tactics in order to fulfil other projects which may be the pet programmes for their electorate.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am fully convinced that medical facilities are one of the most important matters in this country and these should be accorded top priority by leaving out all other projects at the moment and by giving

all the initial assistance to build up new Hospitals in Kuala Lumpur, Klang and Seremban as early as possible.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam perbincangan Kementerian Kesihatan ini saya suka mengambil bahagian berchakap perkara Rural Health Services dalam Sub-head 218. Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarik perhatian Kementerian ini ia-itu didalam Kementerian ini melancharkan perkhidmatan kesihatan dan pada mengadakan bangunan yang berkenaan perkhidmatan kesihatan, saya berharap Kementerian ini dapat memberi peruntukan wang yang lebeh lagi daripada masa yang lalu untuk kegunaan berkenaan dengan Rural Health Services. Kerana, Tuan Pengerusi, daerah Kubang Pasu amat luas dan mempunyai penduduk² 100,000 orang dengan tidak ada mempunyai doktor, melainkan ada sa-orang doktor dalam daerah Kubang Pasu itu ia-lah doktor itu di-tempatkan di-Pusat Latehan Jitra di-mana ditugaskan untuk memberi latehan berkenaan dengan kesihatan. Sambil doktor itu bekerja ia boleh juga memberi khidmat-nya untuk memberi kesihatan kapada penduduk² di-Kubang Pasu yang sa-ramai 100,000 orang itu.

Yang sedeh-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, apabila kami, wakil² ra'ayat di-sana mendapati suatu tempat yang penduduk² di-sana selalu di-lawati oleh penyakit, terutama sa-kali dalam negeri Kedah di-lawati sakit bengkak² tambahan pula penduduk² di-sana menggunakan ayer minum daripada sungai dan selalu mendapat penyakit demam kura dan sakit kuning. Apabila kami minta kapada pehak yang berkenaan supaya dapat membuat lawatan di-tempat² itu, maka telah di-beri jawapan, oleh sebab sekarang wang peruntukan hendak membelanjakan bagi membeli minyak untuk mereka pergi ka-tempat² itu telah di-potong, maka sekarang wang peruntukan bagi tahun 1962 itu telah kehabisan. Maka itu-lah menjadi kesedehan kapada saya, kerana apabila penyakit itu merebak tidak tahu ada-nya wang di-utangkan untuk memberi rawatan kapada mereka untuk mendapatkan kesihatan yang baik. Tetapi, oleh ke-

chekapan dan kerjasama daripada pegawai² kesihatan di-Pusat Latehan Jitra itu maka mereka telah bersukarela membawa motor-car sendiri pergi melawat di-tempat² itu. Jadi, saya harap bagaimana kami sangat² berkehendakkan sa-orang doktor di-Kubang Pasu itu sa-kira-nya tidak dapat buat sementara untuk mendapatkan sa-orang doktor, dapat-lah kira-nya Kementerian ini memberikan bagi tahun ini peruntukan wang yang lebeh supaya pegawai² kesihatan yang ada di-situ dapat memberi khidmat-nya kapada orang ramai untuk menjaga kesihatan sa-bagaimana yang telah berlaku selalu di-daerah Kubang Pasu saperti yang saya sebutkan tadi. Mudahan² khidmat Kementerian ini selalu di-sanjong oleh orang ramai dan Kementerian ini akan dapat nama yang harum.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap atas Kepala 123, Pechahan 219, ia-itu saya lihat di-sini ada satu ranchangan membena Hospital Besar di-Kuala Lumpur yang anggaran-nya sa-banyak 26 million ringgit dan untuk tahun 1963 di-adakan peruntukan sa-banyak \$800,000. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan akan mengkaji sa-mula sebelum perbelanjaan 26 million ringgit itu di-belanjakan. Pada pendapat saya lebeh bijak wang 26 million ringgit ini di-kaji supaya di-adakan banyak lagi hospital² atau rumah² sakit. Kalau sa-buah hospital \$500,000 dan kita bahagikan 26 million ringgit itu, kita boleh dapat 52 buah hospital² diseluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini; jadi lebeh baik daripada kita longgokkan 26 million ringgit itu kapada satu tempat ia-itu di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan kita sahaja dan meninggalkan luar bandar yang mustahak di-adakan Hospital. Tuan Pengerusi, kebanyakan orang² sakit suka datang ka-rumah sakit yang besar saperti di-Kuala Lumpur, Pulau Pinang atau di-Melaka, kerana di-tempat² mereka itu sendiri tidak ada hospital yang berdekatan dengan kedudukan mereka itu. Oleh sebab itu, mereka itu bertumpu kapada hospital dalam bandar sahaja, dan untuk mengatasi-nya, lebeh baik-lah kita ada-

kan hospital² di-luar bandar supaya dengan yang demikian akan berkurangan tumpuan orang ramai meminta ubat di-tempat² ini.

Satu perkara yang mustahak sa-bagaimana penerangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri itu ia-lah hendak adakan Teaching Hospital—Hospital untuk mengajar penuntut² yang di-jangka mesti di-adakan dalam tahun 1966, patut-lah juga wang ini di-ambil sa-bahagian daripada-nya juga untuk Teaching Hospital di-Petaling Jaya supaya dapat penuntut² kita belajar dari segi kedokteran dan juga menerima orang² sakit untuk mengubati mereka itu, sekian-lah.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil bahagian dalam Rural Health Centres ia-itu dalam soal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-sudah beberapa tahun di-jalankan dan saya telah beberapa kali mengemukakan di-dalam Dewan ini meminta supaya Health Centre itu di-adakan di-Marang. Saya sudah di-janjikan bahawa Health Centre akan di-adakan di-sana, tetapi saya nampak sampai ini hari belum ada lagi. Jadi saya meminta, Tuan Pengerusi, dengan peruntokan yang di-adakan untuk tahun yang akan datang ini, tempat² itu di-adakan, kerana di-kawasan itu penduduk²-nya ramai dan sangat jauh bagi mereka² itu sa-kiranya ada sakit yang perlu di-bawa ka-hospital, maka terpaksa datang ka-Dungun, Kuala Lumpur atau Trengganu. Jadi

Mr Speaker: Kalau Yang Berhormat hendak berhenti, saya hendak bagi peluang kepada orang lain.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohamed Sidek: Belum lagi, Tuan Pengerusi. Berbalek saya ka-Dungun, di-sini bila di-pandang peruntokan di-beri kepada Rural Hospital di-Tanjong Karang, Rural Hospital Changkat Melintang, Perak dan Rural Hospital Dungun, maka keadaan itu, saya merasa tidak adil sa-kali dari pihak Kerajaan, kalau sa-kira-nya Hospital Dungun itu di-berikan peruntokan sedikit daripada Hospital² yang lain, Tuan Pengerusi. Jika di-bandingkan keadaan tempat di-Tanjong Karang dan

Changkat Melintang, Perak, dengan bandar Dungun ini, keadaan Dungun jauh lebih besar. Tuan Pengerusi, dan penduduk²-nya lebih ramai. Jadi di-sini peruntokan untuk Dungun ada \$1,000,000 sedangkan Rural Hospital yang lain² itu ia-itu satu sa-tengah million ringgit. Jadi saya harap kepada pihak Kementerian ini supaya mengadakan penyiasatan dan mengkaji sa-mula supaya penambahan peruntokan untuk Hospital Dungun itu di-berikan. Juga di-dalam Hospital Dungun ini dalam masa yang sudah² sampai pada masa sekarang ini keadaan kaki-tangan dalam hospital ini sangat kurang. Saya minta supaya kaki-tangan, mithal-nya Hospital Assistant di-tambah lagi, kerana kawasan ini sangat besar dengan sa-orang doctor sahaja untuk melayan beribu² orang; Tuan Pengerusi, ini sangat-lah mendukachitakan sa-kali. Saya minta kepada pihak Kementerian ini supaya mengambil berat, kalau hendak menchegeh penyakit, hendak-lah menyiasat keadaan orang² kampung; khas-nya anak² jati negeri ini ia-itu orang² Melayu di-pantai timor, Tuan Pengerusi. Jadi sa-kali lagi saya minta supaya Kementerian ini menyiasat dan menambah lagi peruntokan bagi Rural Hospital di-Dungun itu, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hanya hendak menjawab sa-tengah² perkara yang telah di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pinang Selatan berkenaan dengan keadaan Hospital Attendant quarters. Saya suka hendak memberi tahu Dewan ini ia-itu wang untuk membaiki rumah² Hospital Attendant ada di-dalam peruntokan Kementerian Kerja Raya. Peruntokan bagi menambah bilangan² Hospital Attendant quarters ini ada di-bawah Sub-head 219.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, menyebutkan hal Hospital Assistant; apa yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Menteri Kesihatan tahun lepas adalah sedang di-laksanakan oleh Kementerian saya pada masa sekarang. Satu Jawatan-Kuasa untuk merancangkan latehan² bagi semua pegawai² yang akan bekerja dalam Kementerian

Kesihatan ini termasuklah Hospital Assistant sedang di-susun dan sunggoh pun tidak ada peruntukan khas ditentukan bagi tempat latehan Hospital Assistant itu tetapi bangunan² yang dibuat itu boleh di-gunakan untuk melateh Hospital² Assistant ini.

Sa-bagaimana biasa ada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar telah menchela berkenaan dengan kelambatan Kerajaan membangunkan Hospital Klang, Seremban dan Kuala Lumpur. Sa-bagaimana saya katakan Maternity Ward di-Kuala Lumpur sudah di-siapkan dan dengan sebab itu telah bertambah 220 tempat lagi. Jadi sekarang ini sudah ada tempat² di-Hospital itu sa-banyak 1,212. Kita akan membaiki lagi keadaan ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Ada satu perkara lagi dalam ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar; nampak-nya dia hanya memandangkan kepada tiga bandar ini sahaja; patut-lah kita tegaskan bahawa sa-lain daripada penduduk² dalam tiga buah bandar ini ada banyak lagi orang yang pada masa dahulu tidak pernah dapat nikmat daripada Hospital dengan sebab itu (*Tepok*); keutamaan mestilah kita berikan kepada kawasan luar bandar.

Mr Speaker: The time is up. The meeting is suspended till 3.00 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 3.00 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1963

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

Debate resumed.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya beralah kepada Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara yang menchadangkan patut-lah wang² yang ada itu di-gunakan bagi Hospital di-daerah² atau pun di-kawasan² luar bandar. Tuan Pengerusi, dalam masa saya mengemukakan belanjawan tahunan bagi tahun 1963,

saya telah menyatakan bahawa ranchangan kesihatan seluroh-nya ada-lah sedang di-kaji sa-mula mengikut wang yang ada. Segala pandangan Yang Berhormat itu akan di-ambil ingatan dalam masa mengkaji sa-mula itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Dungun membangkitkan dua tiga perkara. Yang pertama berkenaan dengan Pusat² Kesihatan di-tempat² yang tertentu seperti Machang dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya suka-lah hendak memberitahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bahawa shor-nya itu akan di-ambil ingatan. Perkara yang kedua ia-lah berkenaan dengan perbelanjawan di-untukkan bagi Hospital Dungun dibandingkan dengan perbelanjawan yang di-Tanjong Karang, jauh lebeh kurang; sebab-nya saya suka menjelaskan bahawa di-Dungun itu bukan-nya hendak membena satu bangunan Hospital yang baharu, tetapi ia-lah hendak menggantikan bangunan-nya sahaja. Bagi Tanjong Karang itu kita hendak membangunkan sa-buah Hospital yang baharu, dengan sebab itu tentu-lah mustahak di-bena rumah² bagi pegawai² dan sa-bagai-nya. Di-Dungun kita tidak berkehendakkan rumah² bagi pegawai² kerana rumah² telah ada di-tempat itu. Sa-lain daripada itu ia-lah perbelanjawan besar berkenaan dengan hendak menyiapkan tapak di-Tanjong Karang itu. Perkara yang ketiga yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun ia-lah berkenaan dengan kekurangan pegawai² Hospital Assistant. Saya suka-lah memberitahu Dewan ini pada masa sekarang Kementerian saya sedang menyiasat untuk mengetahui berapakah pegawai² Hospital Assistant yang bekerja di-Hospital² yang ada yang boleh di-gantikan kepada pekerja² yang tidak berkehendakkan kelulusan berkenaan dengan ilmu perubatan dan kesihatan. Jadi jika di-dapati tempat² yang boleh di-gantikan dengan pegawai² biasa maka pegawai² Hospital Assistant itu akan di-tukarkan bekerja menjalankan kewajipan-nya sa-bagai Hospital Assistant sa-benar²-nya di-Pusat² kesihatan di-daerah² yang lain. Tuan Pengerusi, agak saya itu sahaja pandangan² yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dan saya berharap

bahawa jawapan saya itu akan memuaskan hati Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian (*Tepok*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$23,966,344 for Head 123 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Heads 124 and 125—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Heads 124 and 125 of the Development Estimates for the year 1963 be approved.

The Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the 1963 Development Estimates of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare comprising Heads 124 and 125 for a total sum of \$4,768,518. The provisions under Head 125 are mainly for building projects. Except for the provisions for office accommodation at Segamat, Ipoh and Malacca, sub-heads 10 and 11 are continuation projects. Only token provisions have been made for items (xi) and (xii) of sub-head 10, as it is not expected that it would be possible to obtain sites for the buildings during 1963. It is expected that the sum of \$30,000 provided under item (iv), sub-head 10, for the Kuala Trengganu Labour Office would be spent this year and the balance of \$43,000 is asked to be revoted for the completion of the work in 1963.

A sum of \$80,000 has been provided under item (vii), sub-head 10, as the Ministry of Labour's share of the cost of the multi-office building in Kuantan. Provision amounting to \$75,000 is also sought for the construction of a new office in Segamat as the present accommodation is inadequate.

A sum of \$1,187,493 appearing under sub-head 11 for Industrial Training Institutes is required for the construction of an institute building. The building is expected to be completed some time in the latter part of 1963.

Coming to Head 125, sub-heads 7, 10 and 12 up to 18 are continuation projects. Sub-head 11 provides a sum of \$447,335 for the construction of a

new Home for Mental Defective Children, Johore Bahru. Construction of the building is expected to commence in early 1963. Only token provisions are made under sub-heads 19 and 20 to enable the commencement of these projects, if possible, during 1963.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. David: Mr Chairman, Sir, we see here the item of Industrial Training Institutes. At this juncture, I must categorically state that if one looks at the voluntary system of industrial relations, it can be seen that it has really failed in the recent weeks. Let us now see how the voluntary system of industrial relations has developed. The Government itself has acted in breach of its own declared policy on the voluntary system which it has been preaching. It has forced a commission of enquiry on the railway workers against their wish.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—I would like to refer to Standing Order 36 (1). What the Honourable Member has just mentioned is irrelevant here. The money is required for the Central Apprenticeship Board Scheme, and it has nothing to do with industrial relations policy. I should have thought that the Honourable Member had had enough time discussing about that during the debate on the ordinary Estimates.

Mr Chairman: Yes, I think what you have said just now is irrelevant, because Industrial Training Institutes is what we are discussing now—not what you said.

Enche' V. David: Sir, it has a strong bearing on this subject. I do not know why the Minister should fear my remarks. I will not take much time.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—it is not a question of being afraid to listen to anything. We are here to listen to everything sensible. But here, as I have said, the money needed has nothing to do with industrial relations. It is only for apprenticeship training.

Enche' V. David: To my view, it is sensible. If the Minister thinks that it

is not sensible, let him close his ears. Sir, we understand that the Government has forced a commission of enquiry on the railway workers against their wish.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 67B (6) (ii) reads:

“If no notice has been given of any amendments, or when all amendments have been disposed of, a debate may take place on the motion mentioned in paragraph (5), or on that motion as amended, as the case may be; debate on the motion shall be confined to the service concerned.”

It should not touch on anything about policy.

Enche' V. David: The service is industrial relations. The Government has forced an enquiry against the workers' which is in regard to the Railway dispute. When an adjournment debate was introduced in this House...

Mr Chairman: This has no connection whatsoever with the Railway dispute. Sub-head 11 is in respect of Industrial Training Institutes.

Enche' V. David: There is the item of Labour Offices which are to be opened in various places and they deal with industrial relations. Labour Offices are to be set up in Rawang, Kuala Trengganu, Raub, Kuantan, and all those places; and the Labour Offices deal with industrial problems, industrial disputes. So, I have every right to talk about industrial disputes with particular reference to a particular industrial dispute.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, I thought we had enough discussion on industrial relations. Honourable Members of the House and the Honourable Member had enough time discussing this subject and it is irrelevant to introduce it here.

Enche' V. David: It is not a question of enough time. You cannot say that there is no bearing on this. The question of enough time or not is a matter for one to decide—it is a matter of opinion.

Mr Chairman: My ruling is that it is irrelevant. So, you must not talk again on it. We had discussed it the

last time. You can speak on some other item.

Enche' V. David: There are provisions in the Development Estimates for Labour Offices—and Labour Offices deal with labour disputes. Other Ministers may be able to satisfy me on other subjects, but here I know what it is.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, for the information of the Honourable Member, it is officers who deal with industrial relations—not the buildings.

Enche' V. David: Without buildings there can be no officers. It is strange to say that officers do not sit in offices. It is a fact that offices are built for a certain purpose and there is relevancy in what I am trying to argue.

Mr Chairman: You can speak about Rawang, Kuala Trengganu, and so on—not on the Railway dispute.

Enche' V. David: There is the item here, “Kuala Lumpur (extension and renovation)” —the Kuala Lumpur Labour Office is involved here.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—The Honourable Member is arguing with you, and I would ask you to apply Standing Order 44 (1).

Enche' V. David: I won't take long, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Even so, it is irrelevant.

Enche' V. David: Sir, talking about the Labour Officers in this country, they are so inefficient that they cannot deal with labour matters and with matters like Railway dispute, which itself shows how far the Labour Department has been inefficient to tackle the issue though it has been given ample time.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (1).

Enche' V. David: I refuse to give way.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I have risen on a point of order and I think the Honourable Member is irrelevant.

Enche' V. David: Why are you afraid?

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: We are not afraid here, Sir, but we are here as responsible Members and we expect other Honourable Members also to be responsible.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): May I suggest, Sir, that the Honourable Member is deliberately flouting your authority?

Enche' V. David: I think that is a matter for the Chair to decide and not for the Minister of Finance.

Mr Chairman: I have told you just now that it is irrelevant. Don't touch again on that matter!

Enche' V. David: Then what is the Labour Department here for, Sir?

Mr Chairman: You can talk about these Labour Offices, but don't raise the Railway issue!

Enche' V. David: Sir, what I am trying to stress is that the Labour Department is incapable of handling disputes. There has now risen a dispute in the Railway and there is going to be a strike

Mr Chairman: According to the Estimates here, we have an item, Labour Offices, Rawang, Kuala Trengganu and so on. No money is provided for Railway!

Enche' V. David: In fact, we cannot talk about the walls of the buildings. There is definitely something within the buildings on which to talk about in this House. So the labour problems and labour disputes which arise, must be mentioned in this House. I am only trying to make reference to a particular dispute.

Mr Chairman: That is irrelevant!

Enche' V. David: Sir, I do not want, in fact, to disagree with the Chair. If that is the ruling of the Chair, then I will accept it and I will bring this matter at a later stage.

Sir, I am really sorry that the Minister himself is so afraid and so nervous when we speak about industrial dis-

putes. Sir, coming now to item 9, Quarters, Choultry, Kuala Lumpur, it has been the regular practice of the Labour Department, whenever applications are made to stay in this Choultry, to say that it has not enough accommodation here

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, on a point of order. No money is asked for this Choultry for 1963, and so it is, again, irrelevant.

Mr Chairman: There is no money allocated for this item!

Enche' V. David: Then why this item should be here, Sir? There is no need to put that here! When it is put here, we will definitely say something on it. My argument is that there must be some money for it.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, on a point of clarification. If he can read it properly, if he can spend some time on it, he will note that we have not allocated money for 1962 and 1963.

Enche' V. David: We are debating under this Head, Labour, and there is all relevancy for me to touch on this item, Quarters, Choultry, Kuala Lumpur, for which money has not been allocated enough for the expansion of the Choultry—that is an argument I want to put up. I think the Assistant Minister since the whole morning seems to be upset

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: On a point of order—S.O. 36 (1). The Honourable Member is one year late, Sir.

Mr Chairman: My ruling is that, since money is not provided for 1963 in respect of item 9, Quarters, Choultry, Kuala Lumpur, you should not speak on it!

Enche' V. David: In that case, I take another item—Head 125, item 10. Old Persons' Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur. Even on this, I hope, the Assistant Minister will not allow me to speak because he is so nervous of all these.

Mr Chairman: Proceed!

Enche' V. David: This Choultry, as I take it to be, is a home for old persons

and destitutes. But this home has not been meeting the demands of the people. There have been several complaints

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (1). I think the Honourable Member should by this time have known the difference between the Choultry and the Old Persons' Home. If he still does not know, I would like to say that Choultry has nothing to do with item 10 under Head 125!

Mr Chairman: Yes. You should not touch on this Choultry, again. But you can speak on this item, Old Persons' Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' V. David: Thank you, Sir. I must say that I knew about the Choultry long before he became the Assistant Minister of Labour. The Choultry is financed by the Immigration Fund and that is clearly understood. But it is also a place where it accommodates all types of estate labourers. If the Assistant Minister tries to teach me by saying that I do not know about the Choultry, then I say he is far behind. Maybe, I do not know much as far as other Ministries are concerned, but as for the Ministry of Labour, I think I know what the Assistant Minister himself knows.

Sir, coming to Old Persons' Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, I cannot say that it has no relevancy. If the Choultry refuses accommodation, naturally the people will have to go to Old Persons' Home and other places in Selangor. The Choultry has, in fact, turned down a number of cases for the very fact that it has no money, no accommodation and so on.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Sir, I am sorry to interrupt, again, on S.O. 36 (1). This question of Choultry should have been raised by the Honourable Member when we discussed the Ordinary Estimates. The allocation in respect of the South Indian Labour Fund was included therein. But now this is a completely different subject. I do not know how it is relevant to connect the Choultry with the Old

Persons' Home. These are two different things.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Sir, on a point of order. I think in the last few days

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): What order?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: S.O. 41 (e) which says:

"While a member is speaking all other members shall be silent and shall not make unseemly interruptions."

The Government Bench is interested in closing our mouths and muzzling our mouths and preventing us from bringing up matters which we have a right to bring up here. My Honourable friend from Bungsar is now speaking on item 10 under Head 125. Before he even mentions the word "Choultry", the Minister jumps up and says that the Honourable Member is trying to speak on Choultry. Unless he is a mind reader, the Minister would not know about this.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: But he said it!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, this is not a session of mind readers. We are parliamentarians here to bring up matters, and the Minister cannot stop the Honourable Member for Bungsar from speaking on Old Persons' Home under Head 125. I think, Mr Chairman, Sir, you should make a ruling that the Minister should not make unseemly interruptions.

Mr Chairman: I can allow you to speak under sub-head 10, Old Persons' Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, but not under sub-head 9 of Head 124.

Enche' V. David: I am speaking now under sub-head 10.

Mr Chairman: If you are irrelevant, I shall ask you to discontinue your speech.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): On a point of order, if the Honourable Member

Enche' V. David: What order?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Order 36.

Mr Chairman: 36 what?

Enche' V. David: It is a guess, Sir.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: No, Sir. I have risen on a point of order.

Enche' V. David: There are so many items in the order.

Mr Chairman: Yes, you continue.

Enche' V. David: I am not surprised over the action of the Government on this occasion because I understand that the Government is trying to move a state of emergency in this country and even making mass arrests and so on and this may be the first step—to muzzle the Opposition Members in this House.

But, however, coming to the Old Persons' Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, the activities of the Home in Selangor are not adequate enough to meet the growing demands. There had been several cases where when the destitutes were sent to the Home the usual reply had been that they did not have enough accommodation to accommodate these destitutes. It may be due to lack of funds or for other reasons—I do not know. They had accepted certain cases and certain cases had been rejected. All the while there has not been enough accommodation. So I would be really grateful if the Minister would see that whenever handicapped persons or persons who are unable to work any more are sent to this House they will be accepted.

Coming to the Children's Home in Selangor, we appreciate that a certain amount of progress has been achieved in the past. But there is still room for improvement. There are a lot of children who are unable to go to school and are without the care of anyone due to the fact that they had lost their parents at a tender age and in such cases where these children are sent to this Home I hope the Government could accept them without giving any excuse that they do not have enough accommodation.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I speak on Social Welfare,

Old Persons' Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur. Mr Chairman, Sir, I think the Government is most neglectful of the old people in our country and if we want to see how old people are being treated by this Government, we just go to Princess Road—of course, we will only find Indians there. If you go to Sultan Street, Kuala Lumpur, there is a Chinese death house and old people go there just to die and it is convenient to bury them. We will find a similar collection of Indian people, labourers of Indian origin, who are kept in a place in Princess Road and, Mr Chairman, Sir, we would think that it is the Indian death house—it is so dirty, so miserable, so neglected, that you think the Alliance is just waiting for them to croak—Mr Chairman, Sir, waiting for them to die. That place, Mr Chairman, Sir, is none other than the Choultry which the Minister is trying to prevent from being brought into this debate. It is most unworthy of the Government in power today to treat those people who have built up the rubber industry in our country so shabbily in their old age. It is shabby treatment. These are the people who cleared the jungles of this country, who died of malaria—they died like flies; and it is they who produced the rubber wealth of this country. Though these tappers themselves are penniless, it is the labour of these people which has built the mansions in Kuala Lumpur and in Malacca, and some Ministers are now staying in those mansions built upon the labour of these Indian labourers on estates. Even ordinary human decency would have made them to provide something for these workers in their old age. Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not speaking specifically of Indian labourers—we want all old-aged people to be cared for—but Mr Chairman, Sir, the shabby treatment, the neglect by the Government of these old Indian labourers from the estates in most disgusting and appalling, and especially so when we have a Minister of Labour, who comes from the Malayan Indian Congress which claims to speak for Indians. Mr Chairman, Sir, I think it would do good if the Minister were to take up this question at once, and if he does not take up this matter immediately and

provide something decent for these old estate labourers, I would suggest to him that his Party stop misusing the word "Indian" in the Malayan Indian Congress' name because that is only deceiving the poor workers. Mr Chairman, Sir, these people on estates are not men just to give votes to the Government, they are not men just to create wealth for some rich people including Ministers to live like dukes and then when they are old to be thrown away like useless chattels and useless clothes, but that is what is happening in this country today. Sir, I am going to put a direct challenge to the Minister if this Ministry has moral courage, if it is worth its name, if it is honest, if it is still to be called the Ministry of Labour and worthy of the dignity of the workers, I would challenge the Minister to give a statement as to whether his Ministry is going to give proper and decent treatment to these old-aged workers from estates. If no statement is forthcoming, then the only conclusion we in this House and the country at large can draw is that there is a betrayal of the working class in this country by the Ministry of Labour and the Malayan Indian Congress. Thank you.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Mr Chairman, Sir, this money is required for the Old Persons' Home in Selangor. The construction of this House was to have begun some time in November this year, but owing to some hitch on the acquisition of additional land required for this project, the construction will now commence in February 1963.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar has appealed that old persons and children should be looked after. Sir, I can assure him that we always look after the welfare of these people. But there is one thing: they should not confuse these Old Persons' Homes with the Homes for the Beggars; there are now eight Old Beggars' Homes in the Federation with about 1,900 persons in these Homes.

As far as the South Indian workers are concerned, I can tell this House, and I can tell the Honourable Member

for Damansara too, that if the Malayan Indian Congress—the Honourable Member has brought in the Malayan Indian Congress in this debate—is not in a position to do anything for the Malayan Indians in this country, definitely the Socialist Front cannot do anything for the Indians in this country. (*Applause*) I can tell him that the Malayan Indian Congress will always do its best for the Indians of this country as well as to give all co-operation to all the Malaysians of this country. (*Applause*).

Another subject which the Honourable Member for Damansara has brought up is again about the South Indian labourers. Sir, there is another Home that is going to be put up in Province Wellesley, and Mr Arumugam Pillay, the President of the Malayan Indian Congress in Penang and Province Wellesley, has very kindly donated 15 acres of land for this project.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, on a point of order, Standing Order 36 (1). Can the Minister speak of an Old Persons' Home in some parts of the country without there being any provision in these Estimates?

Mr Chairman: He can. The Assistant Minister is now replying to the debate.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I have finished, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$4,768,518 for Heads 124 and 125 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Heads 126-129—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditures shown in Heads 126 to 129 of the Development Estimates, 1963, be approved.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditures shown under Heads 126 to 129 be approved.

Sir, I have already spoken at length in the general debate on the position of the Ministry of Rural Development, so I do not propose to speak very

much longer on the subject. Also, during the debate on the Estimates, I have explained the position of the Federal Land Development Authority, and how much success has been achieved by the Federal Land Development Authority in opening up new areas throughout the country.

Now, parallel to the success achieved by the F.L.D.A., State Governments have now intensified their respective programme under Group and Fringe Alienation Schemes for areas of under 2,000 acres, either subsidised or non-subsidised schemes. In 1961, there were 29 subsidised Fringe Alienation Schemes involving 17,431 acres and 70 non-subsidised schemes involving 46,403 acres. In 1962, there are 154 subsidised schemes with an acreage of 59,565 acres and 159 non-subsidised schemes with an acreage of 113,419 acres. Under Head 126, Sir, there is a sum of \$5 million provided for this purpose. This money is intended to be a loan from the Federal Government to State Governments to assist the State Governments for felling, clearing and burning of the jungle areas under development and this grant of money has been of great help to the State Governments. I am not sure whether this \$5 million would be sufficient to meet the ambitions of the various State Governments on these schemes but it is hoped that State Governments will be able to contribute from their own resources too.

Now, Sir, with regard to RIDA I have also explained this at length previously. Since the establishment of the Ministry of Rural Development the scope and responsibility of RIDA have now been narrowed down to the main functions of providing credit facilities to small industries, providing marketing facilities for rural produce, and encouraging rural industries, either by directly managing or participating in such rural industries as rubber processing centres, bus services, fruit canning and other miscellaneous cottage industries.

Now, in the field of rural credit facilities, RIDA has up to date given out over \$20 million on loans and has

collected the repayment of over \$14 million and the circulation of this vast sum of money has been of great help to small businessmen throughout the country.

At kampong level, RIDA provided in 1962 more than 100 new Pekan² Sa-hari, and in 1963 it is intended to carry on with this programme.

Now turning to Rural Industries, RIDA has established 13 rubber processing factories and 61 rubber group processing centres throughout the country; and also, on Rural Bus Services, RIDA has taken an active part in no less than 11 rural transport services.

Now I come to Geological Survey. Geological Survey is one of the most important departments of Government in that it provides research of available mineral resources throughout the country and I think any money spent on this Department is well worth because it will bring revenue to the country and employment to our people. To illustrate only one example, the recent discovery by the Geological Survey of the new iron-ore field in Pahang will, I am sure, bring considerable revenue not only to the Federal Government but to the State Government.

With regard to Head 128, the Research Division of the Department of Mines undertakes research on practical improvements to methods of mining and mineral dressing. This is also a worth-while expenditure, and so far in 1962 mineral clearance has been given to over 114,000 acres.

Also under Head 128, there is expenditure on Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit. As I have explained previously, it is the Government's policy to investigate areas in Malay Reservations in order to encourage Malay participation in the mining industry.

Lastly, Sir, I come to Head 129, Survey. I am pleased to report to the House that the Survey Department has been doing most excellent work in our Rural Development. In spite of heavy pressure of work in connection with our rural development programme, the

Survey Department has continued to maintain the high standard for which it has always been known. This Department has devoted its energies exclusively to Rural Development projects. We have recently recruited 250 technicians to help to increase the staff in this Department. I think with the increase of staff and also with the help that we are getting from the New Zealand Government under the Colombo Plan—to which, I must say, we are indeed very grateful—this Department has been able to cope with the very heavy pressure of work, the steadily increasing amount of work in our land development schemes organised both by the Federal Government as well as the State Governments.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap atas Head 128—Mines, Sub-head 3—Expansion of Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit. Di-kawasan saya ada satu kawasan mining, sungguh pun dalam jagaan Negeri, tetapi dapat Kerajaan Persekutuan dan juga Kerajaan Negeri menyiasat di-tempat mining itu, ia-itu Raub Australian Mining Company, yang pada masa sekarang telah di-lease-kan pada satu company mining yang lain, luas-nya tanah itu sa-bagaimana yang telah di-beri oleh Kerajaan Pahang dahulu ia-lah sa-banyak 9,000 ekar lebih, dan telah di-dapati bahawa tanah ini telah di-mining-kan sejak dari tahun 1900 dahulu lagi sa-banyak 2,000 ekar dan sa-lebih-nya yang 7,000 ekar tanah itu ada-lah terbuang sahaja. Jadi, alang-kah baik-nya, jika Kementerian ini membuat penyiasatan sama ada yang 7,000 ekar lagi itu ada-kah berisi dengan emas lagi atau tidak. Oleh sebab kita berkehendakkan tanah² pada masa sekarang kerana hendak di-beri kepada ra'ayat untuk pembangunan, jadi jika sa-kira-nya tanah yang sa-banyak itu tidak ada isi lagi, maka lebih baik-lah Kementerian ini dengan kerjasama Kerajaan Pahang menarek balek lease yang telah diberikan itu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak bercha-

kap berkenaan dengan RIDA. Pada satu masa dahulu, bekas Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan telah mengishtiharkan dalam Dewan ini bahawa sa-buah bangunan hendak di-buat oleh RIDA di-tengah² Kuala Lumpur ini bagi menjadi pusat perniagaan orang² Melayu. Lima tingkat daripada-nya di-beri kepada RIDA dan yang lain² itu hendak di-sewakan. Saya ingin tahu dari Yang Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar, ada-kah ranchangan ini telah di-jalankan, sebab sa-tahu saya dalam estimate ini tidak ada di-masokkan ranchangan itu. Yang sa-benar-nya ranchangan itu ada-lah satu ranchangan yang telah di-minati oleh ahli² perniagaan di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang boleh membawa kepada sanggup-nya mereka bagi menchuba nasib mereka dalam soal perniagaan di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan ini. Sa-kira-nya ternyata tidak ada di-jalankan, maka hendak-lah di-buat kenyataan di-sini dan nyatakan sebab-nya dan jangan-lah gantungkan sebab itu, sa-hingga terbit beberapa sangkaan daripada mereka. Bagi pehak diri saya, saya merasa ranchangan yang saperti itu ada-lah satu ranchangan yang sangat baik di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa segera oleh pehak RIDA ini.

Sub-head 8—Rural and Industrial Development Authority: (i) Loan Programme dan (ii) Rural Industries. Saya suka hendak sebutkan berkenaan dengan membeli share NETS (saham) daripada sharikat NETS. Nampak saya perjalanan sharikat NETS di-Kelantan itu ada-lah mendapat sambutan yang baik, dan pada satu masa dahulu Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah menyatakan bahawa share itu akan di-buka kepada orang ramai, tetapi yang menyusahkan, rasa saya ia-lah, entah apa sebab-nya service bus itu, walau pun dia tidak ada mempunyai pertandingan, tetapi tidak dapat di-banyakkan dan sa-kira-nya RIDA memandang yang perkara ini ada-lah bersangkutan dengan kekurangan modal, maka patut-lah hendak-nya di-dalam ranchangan² memberi hutang dan di-bantu supaya sharikat ini memenohi kehendak² orang² kampung yang hendak membeli share dari RIDA itu sendiri.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, under the Ministry of Rural Development, there are so many sub-heads: Land Development Authority, Rural and Industrial Development Authority—(i) Loan Programme, (ii) Rural Industries, and a number of other sub-heads. Now, Sir, what I would like to bring to the attention of the House is the contradiction in what the Deputy Prime Minister has been saying and what is actually happening in the country. The Deputy Prime Minister—of course, the Government too—is lacking an ideology, lacking constructive ideas and proper social approaches, is just playing with slogans, and he has invented the slogan of “levelling up”. I am going to show that this expenditure of money will not be levelling up.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan: Mr Chairman, Sir, under what sub-head is the Honourable Member talking?

Mr Chairman: Would you mention the Head and sub-head on which you are talking?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am speaking on the Land Development Authority, the Rural and Industrial Development Authority, Minor Rural Development Schemes. I am trying to show that the Government is not getting the results that it claims in respect of levelling up.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order, Standing Order 36 (1). If you would permit, Sir, I can show quite clearly that the Honourable Member is completely out of order. I refer to Standing Order 67B (6)—and before I proceed I should point out that this particular section of the Standing Order deals with the procedure for consideration of Development Estimates. Paragraph (6) of Standing Order 67B reads as follows:

“When the question mentioned in paragraph (5) has been proposed, the Minister in charge of the head concerned may speak in support of that head, and thereafter: . . .”

(i) deals with notice of amendments; (ii) deals with a situation where no notice of amendments has been proposed—and I think we are at this stage

now; and sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (6) reads:

“If no notice has been given of any amendments, or when all amendments have been disposed of, a debate may take place on the motion mentioned in paragraph (5) . . .”—motion of paragraph (5) refers to motion in Committee—“or on that motion as amended, as the case may be; debate on the motion shall be confined to the service concerned.”

This wording, Sir, makes it quite clear that the Honourable Member can only speak on a subject for which provision has been made.

Mr Chairman: Yes, I think the position has been explained by the Minister.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, under Head 126, Sub-heads 8 and 15, Group Settlement Schemes: Loans to States, Grants to States, I am going to show that these are not achieving anything like levelling up, and the people in the kampong are becoming poorer and poorer every day. We find that the Loans to States and the Grants to States amount to enormous sums of money. These people, who have received loans in these Group Settlement Schemes, get deeper and deeper into debt. So, the Government instead of levelling up is dragging them deeper and deeper into debt.

Mr Chairman, Sir, one problem which the Government should recognise in these schemes, or whatever scheme, it may have, is the process of dispossession of small peasants which is going on in our countryside day in and day out. We find that small landholders are unable to pay their quit rents and their lands are auctioned and they are deprived and dispossessed of their lands. So, from being landowners they are being brought down to the level of landless. If we look into any Government *Gazette*, we will find hundreds of such notices in respect of people whose lands are going to be auctioned. This is a very grave problem in our country today and we find that no attention is being paid to this problem. We find, on the one hand, that all the schemes under these Group Settlement Schemes are given out to contractors; and so these contractors are being levelled up nearer to the level

of capitalists and the poor settlers have to pay for the prosperity of these contractors. Therefore, it is not a question of just levelling up—a few contractors are levelled up and the level of the masses is going down lower and lower and lower. So, I would ask the Government not to use catch phrases, not to use slogans, which have no meaning. We want a social analysis to show how this rural development programme is giving more to the people. Sometimes we find the Government saying, “We are spending so much money on these schemes, so we are doing a lot of good.” I will quote a simple example to show that the Government’s logic is wrong: we have two boys who are studying in a college, one of whom is not intelligent.

Enche’ Hussein bin To’ Muda Hassan: Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 67B (2) which has been referred to by the Honourable Minister of Finance just now.

Mr Chairman: The Honourable Member gives only an example.

Enche’ K. Karam Singh: So, Sir, this person who is not intelligent spends more years in his studies, failing every time. Thus more money is being spent, but the results are not coming. The Alliance Government is like the father of that boy saying, “See, I have spent so much money for the education of this boy. Everything is well. I am doing so much for welfare.” But, Mr Chairman, Sir, what are the results, what are the fruits, what are the benefits, which these settlers are getting and which they did not get before? How has their income been augmented? What we know today is that they are getting more and more into debts. These Group Settlement Schemes are nothing but schemes for communal indebtedness, for the benefit of a set of contractors. So, Mr Chairman, the Government must review its policy. We find that these contractors are rising more and more to dizzy heights of financial powers, while the people are depressed further and further into economic ruin. The Government is giving an entirely wrong impression to the country.

In regard to these Group Settlement Schemes, Mr Chairman, Sir, a certain foreign visitor—he may be a very big man in his own country and he may not know anything about Malaya—is taken around the country and a few minutes later a statement is issued, “So-and-so is greatly impressed.” Impressed about what? What is there to be impressed at this stage?

Enche’ Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Sir, on a point of order. We are now discussing the Development Estimates—development of materials, equipment, land and the like—and the Honourable Member is irrelevant!

Mr Chairman: That is irrelevant according to S.O. 36 (1). Do not proceed on that!

Enche’ K. Karam Singh: Do you say that I am irrelevant, Sir?

Mr Chairman: Yes.

Enche’ K. Karam Singh: What about this provision in respect of these Group Settlement Schemes? I am speaking on this item to show how the Government is misusing the Schemes. Sir, I do not want my democratic right to speak to be suppressed in this House. I come to this House to speak what I think, and I submit that I am in order.

Mr Chairman: You can speak on these Schemes only. Don’t go round about!

Enche’ Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, point of order

Mr Chairman: I have already explained to the Honourable Member. Saya baharu terangkan kapada dia. Jadi kalau selalu kata “out of order, out of order”, nanti perbahathan ini ta’ habis. (*To Enche’ K. Karam Singh*) You are allowed to speak on these Group Settlement Schemes only! Proceed.

Enche’ K. Karam Singh: Sir, the Government itself has accepted that it will take about six or seven years before these Group Settlement Schemes begin to yield rubber and begin to

yield any worthwhile income apart from a few vegetables to these settlers. Now, it is not yet six years, and we have not even gone through one-third of that yet, but the Government has already been saying, that it has brought this benefit, that benefit, this has been done and that has been done. We have heard the proverb of counting the chickens before the eggs have hatched, but here the Government is counting the eggs or the chickens even before the eggs are laid! You do not know what is going to happen in four or five years time when these schemes are going to come to a conclusion or to fruition, but you are already boasting as if you have got already so many chickens and that the chickens are growing up and things like that. But the eggs have still to be laid, the fruits have still to grow on that tree. So, we ask the Government not to be over-hasty. If you want to see the fruits of your action, wait until these Schemes ripen and then tell the people the sum total of the good that you have added, the sum total of benefit and new incomes that you have given to these people, and as to how you have taken them out of the old kampong society in which they had no opening and put them on bright and new roads in which they have more benefits.

Therefore, Mr Chairman, Sir, we feel that the Government, because it has nothing else to say, nothing else to do, nothing new to offer to the country, is beginning to boast about all these schemes much in advance of those results having been achieved. So, Sir, I would urge the Government to keep a restraint on its imagination, because the developments of these Schemes are still largely imaginary; and until we see the real fruits, the Government has no right to deceive the country, which it has been doing, saying that the Schemes have been going on well, that this has been done and that that has been done, while, in fact, no fruits have yet been created for the people to enjoy, nor has work been done. How the Government is going to achieve it and whether in a year or two, we do not know. So, Mr Chairman, Sir, as the proverb says that there

are many slips between the cup and the lips, I would say wait until you drink whatever is in the cup to know what it is.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin hendak berchakap di-atas Head 126, Sub-head 8 cheraian (ii) Rural Industries. Di-sini saya dapati ada peruntokan sa-banyak \$4,000,000. Saya rasa sukachita kerana dengan peruntokan ini dapat-lah Kementerian ini menjalankan ranchangan² mengadakan perusahaan² yang penting di-kampong² yang sangat² mustahak bagi faedah orang² kampong. Jadi saya berharap supaya di-adakan beberapa ranchangan yang tegas yang sesuai bagi kawasan di-kampong², dengan ini bukan sahaja dapat orang² kampong itu berusaha mendapat pendapatan yang lebeh pada masa lapang, bahkan dapat juga mereka itu belajar dan berlateh sahingga lama kelamaan mereka itu akan dapat mengadakan perusahaan yang besar². Perkara ini ada kerumitan² yang di-dapati daripada perusahaan² ini; sa-tengah² orang kampong tidak dapat sambutan daripada ranchangan yang di-buat oleh Kementerian ini, kerana mereka itu tidak dapat penerangan² yang jelas dan tidak sanggup menjalankan perusahaan² itu. Oleh kerana itu mustahak di-adakan penerangan² yang tegas dan juga ranchangan² yang tegas, dan kalau boleh biar-lah Kementerian ini menunjukkan contoh bagi mendirikan satu² perusahaan di-kampong² ia-itu mithal-nya membuat tikar, kasut, buat pukut jerat di-tempat² itu dan keluar modal serta charikan orang² yang pakar di-atas perkara itu dengan membelikan balek daripada orang² itu dan memasarkan barang² itu di-tempat yang di-kehendaki. Dengan ada-nya tauladan yang di-tunjokkan oleh Kerajaan, maka mudah-lah menarek hati orang² kampong mengikut contoh² ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara telah pun mengecil²kan usaha Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya tidak mahu-lah hendak berchakap panjang di-atas perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana apa, dia chemburukan Kerajaan membuat sa-suatu ranchangan

sa-olah² saperti dasar socialist hendak memberi peluang kepada orang² yang rendah pendapatan-nya, tidak ada tanah di-bagi tanah, yang miskin hendak di-jadikan kaya dan pendapatan sadikit di-bagi lebeh, maka sebab itu-lah dia berasa chemburu, takut ranchangan ini berjaya, kerana tidak ada peluang bagi mereka itu hendak pergi ka-kampong² menghasut orang² kampong untuk menyokong parti-nya. Dan saya chabar Yang Berhormat itu kalau benar Yang Berhormat itu kata ranchangan ini tidak maju, tidak ada faedah, saya persilakan Yang Berhormat itu pergi ka-kampong saya mengatakan kepada orang² kampong, jalan ini tidak bagus, letrik tidak bagus, ayer tidak bagus, balai raya tidak bagus, padi untuk tanam dua kali sa-tahun tidak bagus; sila datang ka-tempat saya dan sebutkan macham itu, harus Yang Berhormat itu kena telor busok atau pulang jalan kaki. Saya chabar Yang Berhormat itu datang ka-tempat saya kalau Yang Berhormat itu kata ranchangan ini tidak berfaedah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Raub terhadap tanah dalam kawasan Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, saya telah di-beritahu bahawa sa-bahagian daripada tanah itu telah di-jual oleh kompani itu kepada mining di-tempat itu. Dan tanah yang lebeh daripada itu jika di-dapati tidak ada emas atau pun barang² yang lain akan di-serahkan kepada Kerajaan Negeri. Jadi dapatlah Kerajaan Negeri menggunakan tanah itu bagi faedah yang di-fikirkan mustahak.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mendatangkan pandangan ia-itu chadangan RIDA hendak membuat satu bangunan yang besar di-Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur. Ranchangan ini memang sudah di-sediakan oleh RIDA, sudah tiga tahun dahulu, akan tetapi kerana kesukaran mendapatkan tanah kerana tanah yang sudah di-untukkan itu tidak dapat hendak di-terima lagi oleh sebab bersangkutan dengan Town Planning bagi Municipality. Perkara itu sekarang ini telah dapat di-uruskan

dan tidak berapa lama lagi bangunan ini akan di-dirikan dan di-harapkan pada penghujung tahun 1964 bangunan itu akan siap.

Berkenaan dengan Sharikat NETS di-Kelantan, saya tahu sharikat itu di-kawal oleh RIDA, asal-nya sharikat ini ada menjalankan perniagaan, tetapi tidak dapat untong bahkan rugi, tetapi dengan jasa baik daripada RIDA sekarang ini, sharikat itu telah berjalan dengan baik sadikit. Jadi apa kekurangan di-atas hal ini saya sedia-lah memberitahu kepada pehak yang berkuasa supaya dapat di-perbaiki barangkali tidak chukup bas atau bas banyak rosak itu terpulang kepada tangan management-nya sendiri.

Sir, with regard to the criticisms by the Honourable Member for Damansara, I feel that it would be a waste of the time of this House for me to reply to them, because I have spoken at length and explained to him what is the object of Government's rural development and land development policy; and if the Honourable Member chooses not to understand and chooses to twist and distort what I have said I think it is a waste of time. If socialism means talking round and round, I must say, Sir, that socialism is not worth looking at. Obviously the Honourable Member's main purpose in this House is to criticise the Government for the sake of criticising and to try and show up the Government whatever the Government does. As the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara says, if the Honourable Member for Damansara says all these developments are not good or benefiting the people, let him go and tell the people himself and he will know what he will get in return. It is obviously a waste of my time to explain to people who choose not to understand. He says that the Government's land development schemes will not bear fruit for five or six years. Obviously, Sir, when you plant rubber you cannot tap that rubber for five or six years. The Honourable Member himself knows that it takes 21 years for human beings to be matured, but in his case it would take many, many years longer than that (*Laughter*).

Berkenaan dengan pandangan dari wakil Seberang Utara, pihak RIDA ada-lah menjalankan usaha bagi menggalakkan perusahaan² kecil di-kampung² tetapi perkara itu tentu-lah mengambil masa sedikit hendak di-dapati kerana yang mustahak sa-kali ia-lah pasaran. Jadi jika di-adakan perusahaan² kecil dengan tidak dapat di-sediakan pasaran tentu-lah perusahaan² ini tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan maju. Jadi supaya dengan usaha yang di-jalankan oleh RIDA pada hari ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa dapat-lah berbagai² ranchangan kecil di-jayakan di-kampung² seperti saya telah sebutkan tadi cottage industry, ia-itu perusahaan membuat barang² kecil dan juga perusahaan² food canning dan juga membuat barang² belachan dan juga tali sabut dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi perkara ini ada-lah pada mula-nya di-kawal oleh RIDA saya percaya dari satu masa ka-satu masa kita dapat berbagai² ranchangan yang di-jalankan di-kampung² untuk faedah penduduk² di-kampung.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$51,168,341 for Heads 126 to 129 inclusive agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Heads 130-135—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the sums shown under Heads 130 to 135 of the Development Estimates for the year 1963 be approved.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr Chairman, Sir, as a mark of respect to the solitary sentinel of a deserted Socialist Front fortress, I shall move my estimates in the National Language.

Tuan Pengerusi, jumlah anggaran perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1963 berkenaan dengan Kementerian saya sa-bagaimana yang telah di-tunjukkan di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan ia-lah \$36,956,431 sa-bagai perbelanjaan terus dan \$2,955,050 sa-bagai pinjaman. Dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1962 angka² untuk belanja pembangunan ini ia-lah \$34,901,464 sa-bagai perbelanjaan terus dan \$2,225,000 sa-bagai pinjaman. Ini ada-lah me-

nunjukkan kelebihan sa-banyak \$2,054,967 bagi perbelanjaan terus dan \$730,050 sa-bagai pinjaman. Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1963 bagi menyudahkan ranchangan² yang telah di-jalankan pada tahun lalu dan bagi ranchangan² baharu. Saya akan menerangkan dengan sa-bberapa ringkas perkara² yang penting berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan Kementerian saya bagi tiap² bahagian mula² daripada bahagian pertanian.

Bahagian pertanian dalam tahun 1963 bahagian pertanian ada-lah di-jangka membelanjakan sa-banyak \$8,177,030 untuk menjalankan ranchangan² yang telah di-laksanakan pada tahun ini dan juga untuk ranchangan² yang baharu, pechahan angka perbelanjaan ini ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (1) Penyelidekan sa-banyak \$3,100,510.
- (2) Perkembangan pertanian dan wang pemulahan sa-banyak \$3,916,520.
- (3) Latehan pertanian sa-banyak \$1,160,000.

Bagi bahagian penyelidekan, wang ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk meluaskan semua pusat² pertanian dan penchubaaan padi dan membuka lagi pusat² baharu, supaya kemudahan² penyelidekan dapat di-adakan, ranchangan² yang berkaitan ada-lah termasuk di-bawah Pechahan Kepala² 19, 20, 21 dan 22.

Pechahan Kepala 19 mengenai pembangunan 'am bagi pusat² penchubaaan padi di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Oleh sebab beras ia-lah makanan utama bagi penduduk² negeri ini, maka ranchangan menambah pengeluaran padi telah pun di-beri keutamaan. Pekerjaan mendirikan bangunan, memasang alat² dan mesen ada-lah sangat memuaskan dalam tahun 1962. Penambahan pegawai² bagi mengatasi penyelidekan tanaman ini telah pun di-perbuat.

Dalam tahun 1963 ada-lah di-chadangkan hendak di-dirikan pejabat² baharu, makmal², dan rumah² pegawai dan di-perbaiki lagi pusat² penyelidekan di-negeri Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Selangor dan Perak. Jumlah perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1963 ada-lah di-anggarkan sa-banyak \$269,500.

Ranchangan² di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 20 ia-lah termasuk pembangunan pusat² penyelidikan pertanian yang ada di-Serdang, Jerangau, Telok Bahru, Cameron Highlands dan lain² di-negeri ini. Banyak kejayaan telah tercapai di-pusat² ini berkenaan dengan pembukaan tanah dan mendirikan bangunan². Banyak kawasan tanah telah di-buka lagi untuk penyiasaan kelapa sawit di-Jerangau, untuk limau dan kelapa di-Telok Bahru dan untuk tanaman teh di-Cameron Highlands. Plan² bagi tapak bangunan di-semua pusat² termasuk semua bangunan² yang telah di-chadangkan bagi tahun 1961-1965 telah siap.

Perbelanjaan yang telah di-chadangkan untuk Pechahan Kepala 20 dalam tahun 1963 di-anggarkan sa-banyak \$1,647,500 yang mana \$1,429,000 akan di-belanjakan untuk rumah pegawai dan bangunan² dan baki²-nya untuk alat² dan mesen². Perbelanjaan yang besar sa-kali sa-banyak \$795,000 ia-lah untuk mendirikan rumah² pegawai dan bangunan² yang lain di-pusat penyelidikan Persekutuan di-Jerangau di-mana tidak ada sa-buah rumah pun yang sa-suai bagi pegawai² semenjak tahun 1954. Pekerjaan mendirikan bangunan² di-Jerangau sa-patutnya telah di-mulakan dua bulan yang lalu tetapi telah di-tanggohkan oleh sebab kedatangan musim tengkujuh dan Kementerian ini telah pun di-beri nasihat oleh pehak yang berkuasa supaya menangguhkan sa-hingga awal tahun hadapan, oleh yang demikian peruntukan wang sa-mula sa-banyak \$345,500 daripada anggaran perbelanjaan tahun 1962 ada-lah di-kehendaki.

Banyak perchubaa² jangka panjang untuk tanaman² berjenis yang sa-suai ada-lah sedang di-majukan di-semua pusat² yang di-sebutkan tadi. Menilek kapada mustahak-nya bagi mengadakan tanaman² berjenis di-negeri ini di-atas mengikut dasar yang terator dan mengurangkan bebanan negeri bergantong sangat kapada getah, perbelanjaan yang di-chadangkan ini ada-lah di-anggap patut dan munasabah.

Antara ranchangan² pembangunan Bahagian Pertanian di-bawah Racha-

ngan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ia-lah pembukaan pusat² penyelidikan baharu untuk padi dan lain² tanaman sa-bagaimana terkandung di-dalam Pechahan Kepala 21 dan 22.

Dua pusat perchubaa² padi telah didirikan ia-itu satu pusat bagi tanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun di-Bumbong Lima dalam Province Wellesley, satu kawasan yang terbesar dan istimewa dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu; dan satu pusat lagi di-tanah gambut di-Tanjong Karang, Selangor untuk mengkaji tanaman padi di-tanah gambut. Kawasan² bagi pusat tersebut telah diperolehi dan pekerjaan akan di-mula² pada awal tahun hadapan.

Usaha untuk menambah kawasan tanaman padi dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu nampak-nya tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan sa-chara besar²an kerana mengikut penyiasaan tanah yang telah di-buat, kebanyakan tanah² yang sa-suai untuk tanaman padi, telah pun bertanam dengan padi. Dengan sebab itu, menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun sahaja-lah satu jalan bagi menambah pengeluaran padi di-negeri ini. Ranchangan penyiasaan di-Pusat Bumbong Lima itu akan mengutamakan pengajian agronomi dan kajian tumbuhan bagi tanaman dua kali sa-tahun.

Sa-lain daripada tanaman nenas, ada sedikit ma'alumat sahaja yang diperolehi bagi lain² tanaman di-tanah gambut. Dengan ada-nya pusat penyelidikan di-Tanjong Karang ini boleh-lah kita mengkaji tanaman padi yang boleh memberi pendapatan yang memuaskan di-tanah gambut manakala di-gilirkan dengan tanaman lain². Dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada lebeh kurang 2 juta ekar tanah gambut. Penyiasaan patut di-jalankan supaya tanah itu boleh di-gunakan untuk tanaman².

Wang sa-banyak \$606,000 telah di-chadangkan untuk perbelanjaan bagi membuka dua buah pusat perchubaa² padi ini, dalam tahun 1963. Lebeh dari 80 peratus daripada perbelanjaan yang di-chadangkan itu akan di-belanjakan bagi mendirikan pejabat, makmal, setor dan rumah² pegawai. Ini ada-lah perkara yang mustahak di-tiap² pusat

penyiasatan. Pusat² Pertanian Persekutuan yang akan di-buka di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 22 ia-lah:

- (i) Pusat Penyiasatan Kelapa di-Batu Pahat,
- (ii) Pusat Perchubaaan berbagai² tanaman di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-atas berbagai jenis tanah, dan
- (iii) Pusat menyiasat buah²an di-Pulau Pinang.

Peri mustahak-nya penyiasatan tanah telah saya terangkan dalam ucapan saya mengenai "Ordinary Supply Estimate" 1963. Di-bawah anggaran Kemajuan, peruntukan juga di-kehendaki bagi menyediakan perkakas² pejabat, setor dan alat² penyiasatan tanah bagi kegunaan ahli² penyiasat yang akan di-dirikan di-Kuantan, Raub, Kluang, Johor Bahru dan Kuala Lumpur. Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1963 di-anggarkan sa-banyak \$33,000.

Perbelanjaan bagi perkhidmatan perkembangan pertanian dan pemuliharaan bagi tahun 1963 ada-lah di-anggarkan sa-banyak \$3,916,500. Sa-bahagian besar daripada perbelanjaan ini akan di-gunakan bagi membantu peladang², penanam² padi, kelapa, buah²an dan lain² tanaman lagi untuk meningkatkan darjah pertanian supaya dapat meningkatkan lagi taraf kehidupan mereka.

Wang sa-banyak \$121,500 di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 23, juga di-chadangkan bagi tahun 1963 untuk Ranchangan Kemajuan 'Am mengenai Perkhidmatan Menchegah Musoh² Tanaman. Tujuan utama perkhidmatan ini ia-lah sa-bagai satu langkah menjaga perkembangan musoh² dan juga penyakit² tanaman melalui tumbuhan² yang di-bawa masuk ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pusat² pemereksa dengan alat²-nya akan di-adakan di-tempat² yang mustahak, seperti di-pelabohan² dan pengkalan² terbang dimana tanaman² dari luar negeri di-bawa masuk ka-negeri ini. Ranchangan telah di-buat untuk memperluaskan dan memperbaiki pusat simpanan pokok² Plant Quarantine Station di-Pulau Tekong, Singapura. Tanaman² yang hendak di-bawa masuk ka-Persekutuan

Tanah Melayu akan di-selidek sama ada tanaman² itu membawa musoh atau penyakit² sa-belum di-keluarkan.

Anggaran Pembangunan bagi Bahagian Kerjasama ada-lah mengandongi 3 "sub-heads", ia-itu Tanah, Bangunan² Pejabat dan Rumah² Pegawai, Tambahan kepada Maktab Kerjasama dan Pinjaman Kerjasama Pertengahan Masa.

Untuk tanah, bangunan² pejabat dan rumah² pegawai, sa-banyak \$570,500 akan di-kehendaki dalam tahun 1963 untuk membeli tapak² yang sesuai dan membena pejabat² dan rumah² dalam 21 tempat di-merata negeri ini. Bangunan² pejabat dan rumah² ini ada-lah mustahak bagi membolehkan Bahagian Kerjasama menempatkan pegawai² di-kawasan² yang mempunyai bakat perkembangan gerakan kemajuan kerjasama. Chara dahulu meletakkan pegawai² di-bandar² besar tidak akan di-teruskan lagi. Dasar baharu ini akan melebihi rapatkan orang² kampong kepada Pegawai² Kerjasama dan begitu juga sa-balek-nya. Sa-lain daripada membena pejabat² baharu dan rumah² pegawai di-dalam 21 kawasan itu, sa-banyak \$223,500 lagi akan di-kehendaki dalam tahun 1963 ini untuk menyiapkan pejabat² dan rumah² di-dalam 12 kawasan, yang kerja²-nya telah pun di-mulakan dalam tahun 1962. Ada-lah di-anggap kerja membena 21 buah pejabat² dan rumah² itu akan dapat di-selesaikan dalam tahun 1963.

Berkenaan dengan tambahan kepada Maktab Kerjasama, sunggoh pun banyak daripada kerja itu akan dapat di-selesaikan sa-hingga penghujung tahun 1962 ini, tetapi ada-lah di-anggap sa-bahagian daripada kerja² menyambong Maktab itu dan bayaran² berkenaan-nya tidak akan dapat di-sempurnakan sa-belum akhir tahun itu. Ada-lah di-anggarkan lebeh kurang \$124,000 akan di-bawa ka-hadapan ka-tahun 1963 untuk menemui bayaran² bagi kerja² yang telah di-siapkan dalam tahun 1962 atau kerja² yang maseh akan di-selesaikan. Oleh itu peruntukan sa-banyak ini telah di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Pembangunan 1963.

Untuk Pinjaman Kerjasama Pertengahan Masa, sa-banyak \$1,345,050 telah di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Pembangunan di-bawah bahagian Pinjaman. Antara projek² tahun 1962 yang belum lagi di-lancharkan ia-lah Kilang Kopi di-Kuala Langat, Kilang² Beras di-Bagan Serai dan Seberang Prai, Kilang Minyak Kelapa di-Sabak Bernam dan tambahan kapada Kilang Beras Tanjong Karang. Sa-lain daripada projek Kilang Beras, Tanjong Karang, untuk mana persediaan penoh sa-banyak \$500,000 sa-bagai pendahuluan kapada-nya telah di-masokkan dalam Anggaran 1963, keempat² projek yang lain itu telah di-beri hanya "token provision" sahaja dalam tahun 1963. Dalam semua perkara² ini, sa-penoh² kerjasama penduduk² luar bandar akan mengambil bahagian dalam projek² itu dan memberi bantuan mengumpulkan sa-bahagian daripada modal yang di-kehendaki bagi melaksanakan projek² itu belum lagi di-dapati. Sa-hingga kerjasama itu di-perolehi, ada-lah di-fikirkan satu "token provision" sahaja menchukupi-lah bagi membolehkan Perbendaharaan menimbangkan pemberian wang² itu pada masa dan ketika yang mustahak dalam tahun 1963.

Projek² baharu dalam tahun 1963 termasuk menggantikan jentera kilang² beras kechil di-seluruh negeri, mengembangkan perusahaan kenderaan mengikut dasar kerjasama, membeli dan membekalkan alat² perkakas² pertanian kapada sharikat² kerjasama, meluaskan usaha² mengilang getah, mengadakan pasaran kelapa kering, memulakan ranchangan² mengeluarkan kayu² balak dan memajukan usaha² ternakan ayam/itek. Kesemua projek² dan ranchangan² ini akan di-selenggarakan mengikut kaedah kerjasama. Di-sini juga, kejayaan² tergantung atas kerjasama dan kata sa-pakat yang mesti di-perolehi daripada penduduk² luar bandar yang akan menerima faedah dan nikmat daripada ranchangan² dan projek² ini. Peranan yang mesti di-pegang oleh orang² luar bandar dalam projek² ini ia-lah tumpuan ta'at setia mereka yang tidak berbelah bagi kapada projek² ini dan bantuan sedikit

modal daripada mereka itu sa-bagai tanda kemajuan dan keikhlasan mereka pada menyertai dalam projek² dan ranchangan² ini. Dengan ada-nya kata sa-pakat dan kerjasama dari kawasan luar bandar, maka ada-lah sa-tinggi² kemungkinan bagi projek² yang di-ranchang dan di-sediakan oleh Pegawai² Kementerian saya untuk memajukan kedudukan iktisad penduduk² luar bandar dengan tenaga kerjasama akan mendapat kejayaan.

Jumlah anggaran perbelanjaan yang di-anggarkan bagi Bahagian Parit dan Tali Ayer pada tahun 1963 ia-lah \$22,562,360. Ini ia-lah \$4.5 juta kurang daripada perbelanjaan yang telah di-untokkan pada tahun 1962. Maka sebab² perbelanjaan ini di-kurangkan ia-lah kerana sa-tengah² daripada ranchangan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua sudah siap atau pun akan siap pada hujung tahun ini, dan oleh sebab itu di-jangkakan perbelanjaan akan kurang lagi.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengetahui daripada Ruang anggaran perbelanjaan bagi Bahagian Parit dan Tali Ayer bagi tahun 1963 yang 25 ranchangan² baharu telah di-masokkan, ia-itu daripada Pechahan Kepala 56 (xviii) kapada Pechahan Kepala 56 (xxxi), dan daripada Pechahan Kepala 82 kapada Pechahan Kepala 92. Di-antara ranchangan² ini yang terbesar ia-lah Pechahan Kepala 82—Ranchangan Sungai Muda, Kedah yang di-anggarkan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$130 million dan ini akan mengambil masa lepas daripada masa Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat maseh ingat ia-itu satu penerangan telah di-beri dalam akhbar dalam beberapa bulan yang lalu berkenaan dengan ranchangan ini. Tujuan ranchangan ini ia-lah untuk mengadakan ayer bagi 250,000 ekar tanah sawah di-sabelah pantai Kedah/Perlis bagi tanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun. Bekalan wang sa-banyak \$1 juta telah di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun hadapan untuk menyiasat ranchangan tersebut dan sa-lepas itu bekalan wang sa-banyak \$9 juta ada-lah di-jangka

akan di-kehendaki dalam tahun 1964-1965 bagi Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Dan wang sa-banyak \$120 juta lagi akan di-untukkan bagi perbelanjaan ini lepas daripada tahun 1965. Jika Ranchangan Sungai Muda itu berjaya, kita akan dapat chukup beras atau hampir chukup.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum ia-itu tujuan Kementerian saya mengadakan tali²-ayer bukan-lah sahaja untok tanah² padi yang baharu bahkan jua untok tempat² yang di-fikirkan boleh di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

Saya sukachita mema'alumkan kapada Ahli² Yang Berhormat ia-itu berkenaan dengan ranchangan² parit dan tali ayer di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua maka kemajuan yang telah di-perolehi ada-lah memuaskan hati. Sampai pada masa sekarang 96 peratus daripada ranchangan² bagi tahun 1962 sudah siap.

Anggaran perbelanjaan bagi Bahagian Perikanan dalam tahun 1963 ia-lah \$3,193,647. Ini ada-lah kurang sa-banyak \$339,465 daripada peruntukan yang di-luluskan bagi tahun 1962. Butir² besar bagi perbelanjaan dalam anggaran perbelanjaan pembangunan 1963 ia-lah bantuan kapada perusahaan perikanan (\$1,610,000), kapal perchubaaan bagi menangkap ikan tuna (\$400,000), perbelanjaan bagi mendirikan bilek² sejok di-Pantai Timor (\$340,082), membena tempat menyimpan ikan (aquarium) bagi penyiasatan ikan ayer tawar dan laut (\$280,000), kapal² menyiasat bagi kegunaan pejabat (\$200,000) dan meluaskan usaha² ternakan dan pengeluaran anak² ikan (\$114,200).

Saya sukachita menyatakan bahawa Bahagian Perikanan ini telah membuat kemajuan² yang memuaskan dalam usaha² melaksanakan kebanyakan daripada projek² pembangunan-nya dalam tahun 1962. Maka mana² projek yang tidak dapat di-sempurnakan dalam masa yang tertentu ia-lah kesulitan mendapat tapak², atau dalam sa-tengah² hal, kerana kekurangan kakitangan teknik, khas-nya dalam peringkat tinggi. Bagi kali pertama, kedua² Sekolah Latehan Perikanan Laut di-Pulau Pinang dan di-Kuala Trengganu

telah berjaya memberi bilangan kursus yang banyak sa-kali kapada pelateh². Sekolah di-Pulau Pinang yang mengadakan kursus 5 bulan 2 kali sa-tahun, antara lain², memberi kursus kerjasama dan ilmu penggunaan alat² perkakas (Gear technology); sa-buah "workshop" yang berharga \$55,000 telah siap di-dirikan di-Sekolah Pulau Pinang itu dan "workshop" ini, melateh dan mengajar chara² membuat dan memperbaiki perkakas² menangkap ikan. Dalam perkara memperbaiki usaha² mendaratkan ikan dan kemudahan² membahagikan² ikan, pusat² mendaratkan ikan yang di-lengkapi dengan bilek² sejok (di-bena dengan bantuan Kerajaan Canada di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo) sedang di-dirikan di-Tumpat, Besut, Kemaman, Dungun, Bachok, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan dan Kijal. Sa-buah Jeti dan Tempat Memeti Ikan (Fish Packing Shed) yang berharga \$70,000 telah di-siapkan di-Kuala Linggi, Melaka, sa-bagai satu daripada kemudahan² yang di-sediakan bagi Ranchangan Penempatan Sa-mula Kuala Linggi itu.

Peruntukan² yang di-minta dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan, 1963 ia-lah bagi meneruskan projek² yang telah di-mulakan dalam tahun 1961 dan 1962. Sa-banyak \$1,610,000 telah di-minta di-bawah ranchangan Bantuan Perusahaan Ikan, dan \$340,082 sa-bagai perbelanjaan bagi mendirikan bilek² sejok di-Pantai Timor.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan suka juga hendak mengetahui bahawa tender² akan di-pelawa dalam awal tahun 1963 bagi mendirikan tempat menyimpan ikan (aquarium) bagi penyiasatan ikan ayer tawar dan laut yang berharga \$360,000.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan dapat melihat bahawa ranchangan² pembangunan bagi Bahagian Perikanan dalam tahun 1963 ada-lah besar dan luas. Kerajaan memang sedar akan mustahak-nya perusahaan ikan, bukan sahaja sa-bagai bahan makanan yang amat berguna, tetapi juga sa-bagai peluang² bekerja bagi sa-bahagian besar penduduk² luar bandar. Chakangan² pembangunan bagi perusahaan

ikan seperti yang di-terangkan di-dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, saya percaya, akan menjamin bahawa perusahaan ikan akan di-majukan sa-laras dengan kemajuan ekonomi negara ini sa-umum-nya.

Sekarang saya berbalek kepada Pejabat Perhutanan. Rancangan Pembangunan dalam Bahagian Perhutanan termasuk peruntukan bagi menjalankan penyelidekan yang di-fikirkan sangat mustahak bagi mengelakkan perusahaan kayu. Sa-bahagian besar penyelidekan bahagian ini ada-lah di-jalankan di-Pusat Penyelidekan, Kpong.

Buat masa ini segala usaha² per-chubaa sedang di-jalankan di-Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor dan Trengganu. Kejayaan besar telah terchapai di-dalam bahagian penanaman tumbuhan² di-kawasan² yang di-tumbohi lalang. Perchubaa untuk menanam kayu jati di-bahagian Barat Daya negeri ini dan jenis Eucalyptus di-bahagian Bukit² Banjaran Gunong di-tengah Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah menggalakkan. Maka yang menjadi persoalan lagi ia-lah tentang kawasan² tanah lombong yang lama.

Pembinaan jalan² menghala ka-kawasan² menanam hutan ada-lah berjalan dengan baik.

Rancangan bagi mempereloki kayu kayan negeri ini supaya negeri kita mendapat hasil yang lebeh banyak daripada kayu-nya ada-lah di-dalam timbangan dan akan di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa boleh-nya apabila rancangan ini telah di-tetapkan.

Pada akhir-nya, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Bahagian (Jabatan) Haiwan. Anggaran belanja pembangunan bagi Bahagian Haiwan untuk tahun 1963 ia-lah \$2,530,158 berbanding dengan \$2,328,490 bagi tahun 1962 ini. Angka ini menunjukkan kelebihannya sa-banyak \$202,068 daripada anggaran tahun ini.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan nampak ia-itu ada beberapa rancangan baharu telah di-tambahkan kepada jadual

pembangunan Bahagian Haiwan untuk di-laksanakan pada tahun 1963, ia-itu rancangan² di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 20 dari bilangan (vii) hingga bilangan (xxii) di-muka 29 Buku Anggaran Belanja Pembangunan itu.

Satu daripada tujuan besar Bahagian Haiwan di-Kementerian saya ini ia-lah mengembangkan pergerakan lebeh jauh lagi ka-kawasan² luar bandar, ia-itu membawakan perkhidmatan-nya lebeh dekat lagi kepada ra'ayat di-kampung² supaya mereka itu mendapat sa-penoh² faedah daripada kemudahan² yang di-adakan oleh Pejabat Haiwan ini. Dengan tujuan ini, maka banyak lagi Pejabat² Haiwan dan rumah² pegawai-nya, serta Pusat² Haiwan (Veterinary Centres) akan di-dirikan di-beberapa tempat di-seluruh Persekutuan dalam tahun 1963.

Dalam usaha membantu perkembangan perusahaan ternakan di-negeri ini, bagi tahun 1963, rancangan telah di-atorkan untuk membahagikan lebeh banyak lagi baka² binatang (lembu dan kerbau), dan juga membahagikan kambing² dan ayam² daripada baka yang baik, ka-kawasan² luar bandar. Untuk menjalankan kerja ini pusat² pembiak (multiplication centres) telah di-sediakan, dan daripada pusat² itu binatang² dan ayam² yang lebeh baik mutu-nya akan dapat di-keluarkan kelak kepada petani² kita di-kampung². Dengan jalan ini pengeluaran binatang² ternakan akan bertambah dan juga perusahaan menternak binatang, 'am-nya, akan dapat galakan. Di-samping menjalankan usaha untuk menambahkan pengeluaran binatang ternakan maka usaha² sedang juga di-jalankan untuk memperbaiki mutu lembu di-negeri ini dengan jalan membahagikan lembu² dari keturunan baka baik, yang ada di-pelihara di-pusat menternak binatang dan juga dengan jalan "Artificial Insemination." Bagi menjalankan berbagai² perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan usaha² yang saya sebutkan ini, maka Bahagian Haiwan mesti-lah ada kaki-tangan yang menchukupi. Sa-bilangan daripada kaki-tangan yang di-perlukan itu telah di-persetujukan oleh Kerajaan dan di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Biasa, 1963.

Patut-lah juga saya sebutkan ia-itu dalam usaha membantu dan menggalakkan perusahaan ternak-menternak itu satu daripada kerja dan tanggungjawab yang penting yang di-pikul oleh Bahagian Haiwan ia-lah berkenaan dengan menchegeh atau mengawal penyakit² binatang. Berkaitan dengan hal ini banyak kerja² penyelidekan ada di-jalankan di-Veterinary Research Institute di-Ipoh yang juga mengeluarkan berbagai jenis ubat (vaccine) mengubati penyakit² binatang.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum ia-itu Pusat Menternak dan Penyelidekan Ayam di-Johor Bahru—di-bawah Pechahan Kepala 5 di-dalam Anggaran Pembangunan Bahagian Haiwan itu, sudah pun siap di-bena dalam bulan September tahun ini. Ini menandakan satu langkah ka-hadapan bagi Kementerian saya dalam usahanya untuk mengembangkan perusahaan menternak ayam di-negeri ini. Tidak-lah payah saya sebutkan betapa penting-nya perusahaan ini bagi ekonomi negeri kita, tahu-lah kita betapa penting-nya apabila kita sedari bahawa negeri kita ini membawa masok daripada luar negeri telur dan ayam itek berharga tidak kurang daripada \$5 juta tiap² tahun, untuk menchukupkan keperluan makanan kita.

Tuan, dengan ini tamat-lah penerangan terhadap tugas² yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dalam tahun 1963 yang menjelang. Saya mohon kepada Dewan ini supaya meluluskan Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan, 1963, bagi Kementerian saya (*Tepok*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Tuan Pengerusi (*Tepok*) oleh kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri beruchap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan maka patut-lah bagi saya beruchap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan pula. Saudara² (*Ketawa*)—Tuan Pengerusi, walau pun saya mendapat kechaman yang hebat daripada pehak Menteri², tetapi saya sambut kechaman-nya. Saya sunggo takut kalau mereka puji saya, kerana kalau mereka puji erti-nya saya sudah masok dalam gulungan-nya. Saya akan teruskan kewaiipan saya mengkeritik

Kerajaan Perikatan bila dan kalau Kerajaan bersalah, dan walau apa nama Kerajaan panggil saya, saya akan terus menjalankan tugas saya.

Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, di-dalam ucapan-nya tadi, menganggap saya tidak masak dalam fikiran, tetapi saya hendak beritahu kepada beliau ia-itu kalau lebeh masak tidak baik (*Ketawa*) dan jadi lapok. Oleh itu lagi muda lagi baik. Kalau terlalu tua atau terlalu masak lekas jatuh dan lapok.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap di-atas perkara Co-operative Development. Perkara yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-lah Medium Term Co-operative Credit di-dalam Sub-head 7—peruntokan-nya sa-banyak \$1,345,050. Tuan Pengerusi, jumlah peruntokan ini sangat kechil dan tidak menchukupi, sebab Kerajaan Perikatan ada membuat sharikat bekerjasama dalam negeri kita. Tuan Pengerusi, dalam perbahathan sadikit hari dahulu, saya ada meminta kewangan yang lebeh di-beri kepada sharikat bekerjasama untuk menggantikan chara orang tengah supaya keuntongan dan hasil orang kampung kembali kepada mereka. Tuan Pengerusi, chadangan saya itu tidak dapat sambutan, tetapi sabalek-nya di-kecham sa-bagai satu chadangan yang subversive oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jelevu-Jempol. Chadangan saya itu akan menguntongkan ra'ayat di-kampung², dan yang rugi ia-lah orang tengah. Tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jelevu-Jempol bangun membantah, erti-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak suka ra'ayat di-kampung mendapat kemajuan. Kalau kawan²-nya ia-itu orang tengah akan rugi daripada chadangan saya, erti-nya beliau jadi juruchakap orang tengah, dan ada Ahli back-benchers yang berchakap lebeh kurang sama dengan Yang Berhormat dari Jelevu-Jempol. Erti-nya Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat (Parti Perikatan) beri "lip service" kepada Sharikat Bekerjasama dan di-hadapan ra'ayat di-kampung² mereka puji dan sokong, tetapi dalam hati-nya sayang kepada chara orang tengah dan keadaan yang sa-benar mereka "churi chinta" kepada system orang tengah, kerana dalam masa Pilehan Raya

mereka dapat sokongan bantuan wang daripada orang tengah. Sikap ini erti-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah Parti Perikatan hari ini jadi juruchakap orang tengah. Kalau macham ini bagaimana ra'ayat di-kampung akan dapat kema-juan yang sa-benar?

Tuan Pengerusi, supaya ra'ayat di-kampung tidak akan di-kelirukan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang mewakili mereka dalam Dewan ini, saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat, khas-nya dari UMNO jelaskan sikap-nya; ada-kah mereka mewakili system orang tengah atau system Co-operative dalam Dewan ini? Lagi baik kalau kita jujur dengan hati sendiri, dengan ra'ayat dan dengan terus terang sebutkan pendirian kita supaya jangan kita sendiri di-kelirukan oleh perchakapan kita sendiri dan supaya ra'ayat di-kampung tidak di-kelirukan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini yang mesti dalam perchakapan-nya berkelakuan jujur dan berhormat.

Tuan Pengerusi, peruntokan Co-operative Development kurang sangat. Kalau kita tengok keadaan di-kampung hanya sharikat bekerjasama jadi "bintang harapan" bagi orang kampung untuk mendapat satu penghidupan yang lebeh baik dan sempurna. Tetapi, nampak-nya Kerajaan hari ini tidak indahkan sharikat bekerjasama; dia sudah di-pengarohi oleh saudara²-nya orang tengah yang menyokong dia dan selalu berchampur gaul dengan Ahli² Parti Perikatan. Itu-lah sahaja yang saya hendak ucapkan, Tuan Pengerusi. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya sukachita kerana mendengar wakil Damansara berchakap Melayu hari ini, dan saya harap supaya jangan-lah dia bertukar berchakap Inggeris pada masa hadapan (*Ketawa*), sebab sa-sudah dia pertama berchakap Melayu. Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, itu ada beberapa perkara dan saya ingin menyertai perbahathan-nya itu, ia-itu saya mulakan dengan Sub-head 43 Pechahan 130. Tuan Pengerusi, beberapa masa yang telah lalu kita telah mendengar daripada Kerajaan Perse-

kutuan perishtihaan-nya bahawa sa-banyak 15 juta ringgit akan di-belanjakan bagi menanam sa-mula dan memajukan tanaman kelapa di-Persekutuan ini, oleh kerana kelapa adalah satu perusahaan yang besar di-dalam negeri ini, dan ada-lah menjadi tujuan Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak menyerba-ragamkan tanaman² dalam negeri ini. Pada masa yang akhir² ini, saya telah mendengar perishtihaan daripada Kementerian ini pula, bahawa rangka permulaan bagi menanam sa-mula, ini ada-lah hendak di-jalankan di-Batu Pahat dan telah pun di-mulakan usaha² awal-nya. Di-Persekutuan ini, menurut apa yang saya ketahui ia-itu Johor, Perak, Kelantan dan Trengganu ada-lah negeri² yang banyak pohon² kelapa, dan menurut apa yang di-nyatakan oleh pehak² yang mengadakan hal ini berkenaan dengan kelapa pada masa ini telah pun berkurangan sejak dari dahulu sampai sekarang ini—hanya boleh dapat, kalau dahulu-nya 400 biji maka pada tahun yang akhir ini chuma 300 dan 250 biji sahaja. Nyatalah ini bahawa kelapa itu amat-lah merosot dalam negeri kita. Oleh kerana wang yang bagitu banyak telah di-untokkan, maka pada pendapat saya satu usaha yang lebeh luas patut-lah di-lakukan kerana maksud itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, ingin-lah saya menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri itu kepada kawasan² di-pantai negeri Kelantan, terutama kawasan Bachok. Di-Bachok ada 64,709 pikul sa-tahun kelapa yang di-keluarkan daripada tanah 9,831 ekar. Tuan Pengerusi, ini menunjukkan merosot berkenaan dengan kelapa itu. Pada pendapat saya elok-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini menchuba meranchangkan suatu ranchangan penanaman sa-mula dan pemeliharaan usaha memajukan kelapa di-kawasan Pasir Puteh, Bachok, sampai di-Tumpat. Saya kata bagini bukan-lah hanya satu—kebetulan itu ada-lah kawasan saya, tetapi di-perhatikan di-tanah yang saperti itu, amat-lah sulit memajukan tanaman² yang lain bagi kehidupan ra'ayat di-kawasan saya. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, oleh kerana itu adalah satu perkara yang tidak dapat

di-pandang kechil oleh Kerajaan. Saya berharap pada tahun hadapan ini, hal itu dapat di-fikirkan dan di-beri pertimbangan yang 'adil yang saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri itu tidak-lah akan mengeneipkan suatu chadangan sa-mata² kerana ia itu di-dalam kawasan orang² yang tidak sa-suai dengan-nya dalam pandangan politik-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara yang kedua yang hendak saya sebutkan ia-lah berkenaan dengan Sub-head 34—Fruit Rehabilitation Scheme. Di-Persekutuan ini penanaman buah²an, pada pandangan saya, ada-lah di-dasarkan atas dusun² yang dahulu-nya telah di-tanam pokok² oleh orang tua². Penanaman baharu di-kebun² baharu tidak-lah sa-bagitu banyak di-tanam sa-mula di-dusun². Oleh itu, saya meminta kapada Kerajaan, supaya di-dalam ranchangan menanam sa-mula bagi memelihara dan memajukan penanaman buah²an itu, jangan hanya bergantung kapada ranchangan² sa-tompok atau sa-tempat, tetapi chuba mengikhtiarkan supaya dapat di-beri arahan ka-daerah² yang tertentu menurut kajian² di-daerah² itu supaya dapat memberi penanaman yang sa-suai kapada daerah itu. Pohon durian umpama-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah pokok yang lama umur-nya dari masa di-tanam hendak berbuah, dari masa berbuah hendak pupus; jadi kalau sa-kira-nya tidak di-mulakan dari sekarang oleh Kerajaan menyusun penanaman durian, boleh jadi akan tiba masa-nya yang kita akan dapati daerah kita sendiri kekurangan durian dan malang-nya durian bukan-lah satu buah yang boleh kita bawa dari luar dengan di-taroh dalam tin.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam perkara drainage and irrigation (parit dan tali ayer), saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan keadaan di-kawasan saya ia-itu banyak ranchangan² yang di-buat oleh Kementerian ini. Tetapi di-dalam kawasan saya pada masa bah saperti itu dan sa-belum-nya pada masa keluar ayer laut memuntahkan ombak menahan ayer sungai mengalir itu, padi² yang di-tanam di-kawasan² yang lebeh daripada 70 ribu ekar adal-ah di-ganggu oleh kemasokan ayer

masin yang selalu membawakan bah di-kawasan² tersebut. Tuan Pengerusi, hal ini sa-benar-nya terpaksa saya bawa di-sini, sebab peringkat lain telah sampai dan habis saya lalui. Di-dalam lawatan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-kawasan Bachok, soal menggali kuala Sungai Kemasir telah di-perkatakan-nya, dan hal ini pada akhir-nya telah tertinggal begitu sahaja, kerana penyata² dan laporan yang di-gunakan oleh pehak Merine menunjukkan bahawa perkara itu tidak dapat di-jalankan. Kemudian dari itu, Tuan Pengerusi, beberapa bulan yang lalu, saya telah menghantar satu ma'aluman kapada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama yang telah lalu menyatakan betapa besar-nya kesusahan bagi membiarkan tanah² yang di-tenggelamkan oleh ayer, tetapi jawapan yang telah di-beri itu mengatakan berunding-lah dengan Pegawai Jajahan dan Pegawai Jajahan akan memberi kerjasama kapada tuan.

Tuan Pengerusi, perkara menyalorkan ayer dan mengalirkan ayer kasungai yang di-tutup oleh laut bukan-lah boleh dapat di-selesaikan di-peringkat jajahan sahaja, tetapi berkehendakkan satu tenaga yang besar dari Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab dalam soal parit dan tali ayer. Saya berharap bagi kali yang ketiga dan yang ke-empat bersama² dengan Menteri ini, ia-itu bagi kali yang pertama dengan Menteri ini, supaya di-renongkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sendiri. Surat telah di-buat, keputusan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah di-buat, penyata pehak yang berkenaan telah di-buat, Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah melawat, tali-gram telah di-hantar, chuma yang tinggal lagi ia-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang baharu ini belum lagi saya rundingkan, maka pada hari ini gambaran itu saya sampaikan ka-dalam Dewan ini. Saya perchaya, sa-kira-nya dapat kita selamatkan hal ini, maka ringan-lah bebanan bagi nelayan² yang bergelora hidup mereka dengan gelora laut, hidup di-musim tengkujuh yang juga tanggung-jawab Kementerian ini untuk memikirkan nasib mereka itu.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):
Mr Chairman, Sir, first I wish to speak

on Head 130, Sub-head 10—Coconut Breeding and Selection, Sub-head 33—Coconut Seed Garden, and Sub-head 43—Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting.

Sir, I see that under Sub-head 10 there is no provision for 1963. In fact, there is no provision even as far back as 1962 and even in 1964 and 1965. I do not know why that item is put in here, when in the foreseeable future nothing is going to be given to it.

Then, I come to Sub-head 33, Coconut Seed Garden. There is only a token vote of \$10 for 1963; for the year 1962 there was nothing; and for 1961 also there was nothing. Therefore, we can see that the effort made by the Ministry on coconut breeding is insufficient, although the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives has stressed the importance of diversification. Only the other day he has stressed it so much in the Serdang Agriculture College, and I almost believed him. Looking at the items here, I find that even on this coconut breeding the amount of money spent is not enough; and I understand that until now the Agriculture Department has not been able to advise the farmers as to which is the best seed in connection with the planting of coconuts. There was a suggestion that some officers should be sent to Ceylon to study what is being done there, but if that is the case it shows that the work was not being done properly.

Now, on Sub-head 43, Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting—next year a sum of \$1,162,000 is going to be spent, and I do not know how the Ministry of Agriculture is going to advise people as to what type of seeds they should use—and if they use any seeds at all, then the long term result may not be satisfactory. So, there is dislocation in the arrangements; and we must see to it that such dislocation should not go on further. Because in the past the Government has been quite used to starting replanting schemes, or planting schemes without having them worked out, and researches have not been carried out in regard to the best type of seeds and plants,

there has been a lot of waste; so we should see to it that this is not so this time.

Sir, I now come to Sub-head 28, Padi Fertilizer Subsidy Schemes. Here I see that there is a sum of \$1,575,000. I do not know what type of fertilizer the Ministry intends to use for subsidising the padi farmers. I would not be surprised that the fertilizer would be imported from abroad, and if we have not forgotten, only of late

Enche' Chan Chong Wen (Kluang Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—I think there is no quorum.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, also on a point of order—it is better to take a count now to ensure that there is a quorum; otherwise his speech will become null and void.

(Division bell rung; count taken and 26 Members present).

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, I am very sorry to find that in this august House, we cannot find a quorum, and it is only 5.20 p.m. I wonder whether some of the Alliance Members are already in a holiday mood. As I was saying, Sir, on this question of the Padi Fertilizer Subsidy Schemes—the Government is going to spend about \$1.5 million to subsidise the farmers in respect of fertilizers—I suppose that the fertilizer will be imported from abroad. We know that only lately the then Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives had a very good scheme to start a fertilizer plant, and together with that the factory can also manufacture paper using the padi stalks. So, if the Government is serious on industrialisation on the basis of making use of local materials, then the Government should have supported that scheme—and the padi farmers themselves with their money in the co-operatives would have benefited from the manufacture of fertilizer and paper; in this way the farmers will be benefited more than is the case now where the Government spends so much money to get the fertilizer from abroad for them.

Sir, I now come to Head 131. I refer to items 6 and 7 in respect of Short Term Co-operative Credit and Medium Term Co-operative Credit. No provision is made for the Short Term Co-operative Credit for the year 1963 while a loan expenditure of \$1,345,050 is provided for the Medium Term Co-operative Credit. In regard to this point, I can also remember the speech made by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives when he addressed on the co-operative movement at a meeting the other day. He has said that the Government is supporting the co-operative movement. However, I think here we have only this sum of just over a million dollars, which is not a sufficient indication that the Government is supporting the co-operatives. As the Honourable Minister of Finance has pointed out that Government is going to get more than two hundred over million dollars, in the long run, through finance corporations. When we compare this with the amount the Government is prepared to spend on the co-operatives, it is not even one per cent as much as the Government would be prepared to spend on the companies that would use their funds mainly for doing business in a capitalistic manner. So, I cannot agree with the view of the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives that the Government is doing very much for the development of the co-operative movement in our country.

Next, I come to Head 132, item 53, Drainage Schemes, item 68, New River Clearings and item 77, Dredging Rivers, Selangor. All these items, I think, Mr Chairman will notice, refer to drainage schemes in the Selangor area. In Selangor, in my constituency, it is known to the Drainage Department, I think, that in the Sungei Buloh area, every year during the rainy season, there is flood. In the settlements there the vegetation of the settlers are being flooded due to no proper care taken in regard to the drainage scheme in that area. Also, some of the low-lying areas in Rawang itself, which are at the outskirts of the town, are being flooded every time when there is a heavy rain, thus causing the inhabitants

unable to live in their own houses. So, I hope the Minister will look into these matters and, with this money, try to help them out.

I come now to Head 133, Fisheries. I refer to item 8, Financial Assistance to Fishing Industry, Direct Expenditure by Government and Loans. Sir, I think everyone will agree with me that it is very important for our country that there should be development in the fishing industry, because most of the fish caught are sometimes unable to fetch good price for the fact that there is no method available to preserve them for a long-enough period. As a result the price of fish that the fishermen can obtain in some of the East Coast areas is very low. There are various ways of helping them. One of the ways would be to can the fish; and another way would be to preserve as fishbase those fish that are not of good quality, which fishbase can be used as animal feeds. We know that all the industries have started in Malaya of late. Those foreign companies, that have started preparing the animal feeds, are importing fishbase from South Africa even now—in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister has stated that he has boycotted imports from South Africa. I see no reason why we cannot ourselves produce our fishbase for the use of these animal feeds. In fact, the factory that prepares animal feeds, imports all their materials. Apart from fishbase, we should try our best to make use of local agricultural product to supply this sort of factories with the materials they require. So, the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives should work in close liaison with the Minister of Commerce and Industry to help in, what I consider as, the right approach, i.e., going from the bottom to the top. (*Laughter*). Otherwise most of our rural produce will be wasted and industries will merely be using foreign imported materials.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada dua tiga perkara yang hendak saya chakapkan dalam Kementerian ini, tetapi sa-belum saya berchakap di-atas perkara² itu, saya suka-lah hendak menjawab sadikit dalam soal yang di-bangkitkan oleh

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara, soal itu di-kemukakan pada ahli² UMNO. Dalam masa yang lepas ini, saya jarang sa-kali suka hendak menyering balas di-atas tuduhan dan hujah² yang di-buat oleh Ahli dari sa-belah sana. Tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya perkara ini terjadi atau pun soal yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara maka bukan sa-takat hendak bertikam lidah bahkan bertikam keris pun saya gamak; saya katakan bagitu sebab dia telah menyentuh ahli² UMNO, dan saya ingatkan kepada dia ia-itu UMNO dalam bendera-nya itu ada gambar keris di-taruh chap di-bentangkan di-situ. Jadi kalau dia hendak menyentuh ahli² yang datang dari UMNO lihat-lah keris yang ada dalam bendera itu dahulu. Menjawab soal yang dia katakan, di-mana-kah pendirian ahli² UMNO atau Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini yang terdiri dari UMNO tentang soal sharikat kerjasama—tentang perkara ini saya suka hendak menjawab kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-itu Kerajaan yang mendirikan sharikat² kerjasama di-kampung² ini bukan-lah tujuan hendak membunuh perniagaan² yang ada dalam tangan orang² lain. Jadi, dengan kerana Kerajaan Perikatan ini memang dia tahu di-atas dasar-nya memegang satu prinsip, ia-itu memberikan kebebasan dalam soal perniagaan, dan dengan itu bukan-lah tujuan sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh-nya tadi—maka kalau-lah mendirikan sharikat² kerjasama ini maka kena-lah di-hapuskan segala orang² tengah atau mana² pehak yang suka mengambil untong dalam perniagaan. Jadi tujuan Kerajaan ia-itu ada-lah memberi *free enterprise* atau pun kebebasan dalam perniagaan.

Yang kedua, saya masuk balek dalam soal ranchangan² yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak Kementerian ini yang mana ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi telah berkata ranchangan² menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun itu tidak dapat di-jalankan sa-chara besar²an. Ini memang saya perchaya juga, tetapi di-samping itu saya suka-lah hendak menarek perhatian tentang Sub-head 32—Final Instalment, Kubang Pasu Scheme. Kalau sa-kira-nya Kera-

jaan tidak dapat hendak melaksanakan tanaman padi dua kali sa-tahun, jangan-lah kira-nya Kerajaan hanya tunggu pada masa yang boleh dapat di-buatkan ranchangan² itu dengan sa-luas²-nya bahkan ranchangan² yang kecil patut-lah di-jalankan di-dalam kawasan Kubang Pasu yang boleh di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Ranchangan Kubang Pasu Scheme ini pada pendapat saya ia-lah untok hendak mengurangkan ayer bukan hendak membubuh ayer. Jadi berma'ana ayer di-dalam kawasan Kubang Pasu ini banyak dan sebab itu hendak di-kurangkan ayer. Dalam soal hendak mengurangkan ayer di-daerah Kubang Pasu ini, kalau hendak di-kurang ayer saperti yang di-katakan oleh Kerajaan itu ada banyak lagi penanam² padi di-kawasan² lain yang berkehendakkan ayer, sebab saya dapati ayer di-kawasan itu di-sorongkan pergi ka-laut. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya tempat² yang dalam ayer-nya itu hendak di-kurangkan maka tempat² yang kecil itu hendak-lah di-masokkan ka-tempat yang kurang ayer. Saya pada minggu sudah telah balek ka-kawasan saya dan saya tengok ada satu kawasan 500 ekar lebih yang berkehendakkan bantuan ayer. Tetapi ranchangan untok mengadakan pam² buat sementara ini tidak di-adakan. Jadi ini-lah sebab-nya saya minta supaya pehak Kementerian ini berikan pam² ayer kepada tempat yang kurang ayer supaya dapat-lah padi yang hendak di-tanam itu tidak tergendala. Perkara ini sudah di-kemukakan kepada pehak Jabatan Parit dan Tali Ayer, tetapi dia tidak boleh beri pam, kerana tidak ada duit hendak beli minyak diesel, kerana sa-kurang²-nya ranchangan menggunakan pam ayer kepada 500 ekar ini berkehendakkan \$1,000 untok membeli minyak diesel. Jadi saya harap-lah perkara ini dapat di-perhatikan supaya tidak terjadi kerosakan kepada petani² yang sekarang ini berkehendakkan ayer.

Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan Financial Assistance to Fishing Industry. Sa-malam, Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah terima talipon dari Kuala Kedah mengatakan mereka sangat² berkehendakkan pertolongan wang pinjaman dari Kementerian ini. Segala urusan

bagi pehak nelayan² di-sana sudah siap, chuma tunggu lampu hijau sahaja daripada pehak Kementerian ini, kalau boleh dapat dengan segera, saya ucapkan berbanyak² terima kasih. Sa-takat itu-lah sahaja yang hendak saya chakapkan. Terima kasih.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman

(Sungai Patani): Tuan Pengerusi, oleh sebab masa tidak ada lagi, saya hanya hendak berchakap di-atas satu perkara sahaja, ia-itu perkara Sub-head 43—Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting. Saya chuma hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan bagaimana-kah scheme ini akan di-jalankan. Adakah scheme tanaman sa-mula kelapa ini sa-macam dengan scheme yang di-jalankan bagi menanam sa-mula getah? Kerana di-dalam perkara menanam sa-mula getah, chuma pokok² yang ada geran tanam getah sahaja yang akan di-berikan bantuan, jadi ada-kah bagitu? Jika bagitu, berma'ana-lah kelapa yang ada bertanam di-atas tanah geran kelapa sahaja-kah di-beri bantuan, atau geran kelapa yang ditanam lain di-samakan? Sebab di-negeri Kedah, saya tahu baik², kelapa ini orang sana panggil nyior; jadi di-sana kelapa 30 peratus ada-lah ditanam di-atas geran yang di-tulis Kebun Nyior, ia-itu kebun kelapa, 30 peratus lagi di-tanam di-atas geran yang dinamakan geran kampong, geran bendang dan geran getah. Jikalau hendak di-berikan bantuan sa-bagai tanah yang bergeran kelapa sahaja, chuma 30 peratus yang akan dapat bantuan dan yang 70 peratus lagi tidak dapat bantuan. Oleh sebab itu, saya minta-lah Menteri Pertanian ini, kerana dia sendiri orang Kedah, patut-lah mengambil timbangan dengan sempurna-nya di-atas perkara ini.

Yang kedua, saya hendak berchakap ia-lah Pekula Pumping Scheme. Pekula Pumping Scheme ini ada peruntokannya \$10,000 lebeh kurang, chuma untuk investigation sahaja yang saya tengok, sebab tidak akan di-jalankan lagi dalam tahun hadapan, chuma yang saya hendak berchakap ini ia-lah oleh sebab sa-takat sekarang ini, saya pergi tengok, yang dia ambil survey, dia ambil buroh² hendak membuat jalan²

raya. Saya telah bertanya kepada pegawai² D.I.D. ia-itu kata-nya yang hendak di-masokkan dalam ranchangan itu ia-lah Mukim Kula, Mukim Rantau Panjang dan Mukim Sepok dan kawasan-nya lebeh kurang 5,000 ekar. Jadi, oleh sebab pada masa sekarang ini baharu di-jalankan, saya minta-lah pada Menteri Pertanian ini, kalau sakra-nya boleh di-tambah lagi scheme itu untuk di-masokkan empat mukim lagi—ia-itu Mukim² Kota, Haji Kedong, Kula dan Bukit Meriam—kawasan Menteri Pertanian sendiri yang akan bertambah lagi sa-banyak 5,000 ekar. Jadi, kalau boleh di-tambah lagi sa-banyak 5,000 ekar maka akan menjadi 10,000 ekar. Saya harap Menteri ini akan mengambil timbangan, sebab saya ingat tentu-lah dia akan timbangkan, kerana kawasan itu adalah kawasan dia sendiri, bukan kawasan saya.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor

(Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap di-atas Kepala 22 berhubung dengan parit dan tali ayer, 19, 20, 21. Maksud saya hendak berchakap sa-chara ringkas bahawa di-simpulkan chukai sama kena, ayer tidak sama dapat, ini berkenaan dengan beberapa tali ayer yang sudah di-buat tetapi yang rendah-nya dapat ayer, yang lain tidak dapat ayer. Jadi ini banyak sangat rungutan yang sudah merubah keadaan hidup ra'ayat yang tidak dapat ayer, chukai sama kena, jadi saya harap perhatian daripada Kementerian ini dan ada pula parit² yang di-buat—ayer laut dapat berjalan tetapi ayer yang bertakong ini jadi masam, pokok² kelapa itu jadi rosak. Perkara yang saperti ini harap di-ambil perhatian oleh Kementerian ini. Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan cheraian 19, 20, 21 berkenaan dengan scheme tadi menchadangkan token sa-banyak 10 ringgit, saya berharap perkara itu dapat diperhatikan sunggoh² supaya bahaya orang² itu yang di-jangka, sebab ayer bah atau pun ombak besar yang menghanyutkan kampong itu. Dengan adanya irrigation ini akan dapat terator kemudahan² dengan sempurna.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Bagi menjawab perkara yang di-timbulkan

oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Daman-sara ia-itu berkenaan dengan peruntokan dan pinjaman kepada Sharikat Kerjasama yang di-katakan sangat kecil maka wang yang di-minta berdasarkan kepada permintaan² yang sudah di-terima. Jika ada lagi dalam masa tahun hadapan ranchangan² yang patut dapat sumbangan dan sokongan maka permintaan wang akan di-bawa sa-kali lagi ka-Majlis ini untuk mendapat pertimbangan. Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok yang menyentoh soal kelapa, menhadangkan kita adakan ranchangan di-Bachok dan Pasir Puteh, maka ranchangan itu akan di-adakan pada suatu masa kelak kerana memang sudah ditunjukkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa yang menyiasat. Tetapi seperti mana yang saya sebutkan dalam perbahathan Meshuarat Belanjawan dahulu, saya telah sebutkan bahawa ini ada-lah perhubungan, lepas itu akan kita jalankan, yang saya tahu ranchangan kedua adalah di-Pantai Timor. Berkenaan dengan ranchangan bagi menambahkan tanaman buah²an seperti mana yang saya sebutkan dahulu masa saya menjawab di-dalam perkara perbahathan yang lalu telah juga di-jalankan pada hari ini menggalakkan tanaman² pokok buah²an sa-suai sa-lepas di-kaji kesemua tempat² itu. Berkenaan dengan apa yang di-sebutkan tentang kuala sungai di-situ, saya ada-lah di-beritahu bahawa tidak-lah dapat kita adakan grazing, kerana ayer itu terlampau kuat, jadi sa-kira-nya kita angkut pasir² itu tidak berapa lama akan di-tambah lagi pasir itu sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Pengerusi, yang sa-benar-nya itu betul tidak dapat di-buat, ada satu ranchangan yang di-buat oleh D.I.D. sendiri chukup dengan rangka² itu digunakan kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Ranchangan itu ada-lah saya harap supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat itu mengambil perhatian dan mengkaji lagi.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Jadi lepas itu saya akan pandu-lah. Begitu juga soal 30 ekar yang masuk ayer masin itu pun saya akan selidek.

With regard to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Rawang

on the question of the allocation for coconut breeding and coconut seed gardens, I am to say that as regards coconut breeding, this is a First Five-Year Plan scheme, and it was completed in 1961. For this reason, allocation is not asked for in 1962. With regard to coconut seed gardens, additional provision for this is included in the allocation asked for in the Coconut Rehabilitation Scheme.

The Honourable Member for Rawang also raised the question of a drainage scheme in his constituency. I am just beginning to wonder why his constituency happens to be subjected to floods always (*Laughter*). Anyway, as I have replied to the debate during the ordinary Budget, I will cause proper investigations to be made into this matter and whatever we can do, Sir, we shall certainly do for Rawang—not necessary for the Honourable Member but for the people of Rawang.

Now, the Honourable Member also raised the question of feed-stuffs. He said that there must be constant comparison of notes between myself and the Minister of Commerce and Industry to see that, wherever possible, we should make use of local materials for the manufacture of feed-stuffs. As a matter of fact, for the information of the Honourable Members, only this morning I have had discussion with my colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry as to how we could produce—for example, my Ministry could help to produce—more maize and more fish meal for supply to the factories that are now producing feed-stuffs to the animals. This thing came up—we discussed it this morning—without anticipating what the Honourable Member for Rawang is going to say this afternoon. Anyway, this is the foresight of Alliance Ministers.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu tiap² minggu dia balek tengok ayer di-Kubang Pasu, perkara itu saya akan selidek dan seperti mana yang saya sebutkan dahulu apa juga dasar kita jalankan kita akan chuba menjalankan. Jika sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu itu berkehendakkan apa²

lagi berkenaan dengan kawasan ayer sila-lah beritahu kepada saya. (*Ketawa*). Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Sungai Patani telah bertanya ada-kah ranchangan tanaman kelapa itu sa-macham dengan tanaman getah. Saya suka menjawab pada dasar-nya boleh di-katakan sa-macham, tetapi di-jalankan dengan memberi bantuan itu boleh jadi di-jalankan dengan sedikit², kerana apa, saperti mana kita tahu, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah sarang pakar dalam soal Pertanian tentu-lah mengaku bahawa getah dan kelapa bukan-lah sa-macham.

Sa-takat yang saya tahu semua tanah² yang di-dapati title untuk kelapa akan termasuk dalam ranchangan bagi dasar bantuan kelapa. Penghabisan sa-kali berkenaan dengan ranchangan parit dan tali ayer akan disideki lagi di-kawasan² itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$39,911,481 for Heads 130 to 135 inclusive agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Heads 136-140; Heads 142 and 144—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in Heads 136 to 140, and Heads 142 and 144 of the Development Estimates for the year 1963 be approved.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Sir, I rise to introduce Heads 136 to 140, Heads 142 and 144 under the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications totalling \$165,007,951. This represents the biggest allocation to any Ministry and underlies the great amount of emphasis placed by the Alliance Government in the important fields of utility service to the people envisaged under these Heads.

Taking Head 136—Postal Services—first, a total expenditure of \$1,500,811 is sought to continue the expansion of postal services throughout the country.

During 1962, eleven new post office buildings were completed—and 2 new post offices situated in the Government Office Buildings were established.

Construction works in respect of the post offices at Si-Rusa, Tanah Merah, Bachok and Pasir Puteh, Rasa and the General Post Office, Johore Bahru have just commenced and these will be completed in 1963. Additionally, during 1962, nine mobile post offices have been introduced providing services in the more remote rural areas.

As Honourable Members will see, the estimated expenditure for 1963 is to meet the cost of projects which are already undertaken and also those that are due to be provided in 1963. This amount also includes provision to meet the cost of equipment for the post offices in the Federation. I shall touch only on the major items appearing in the Estimates.

Two major projects for 1963/64 will require phasing as they are dependable upon the finalisation of sites. These are the General Post Offices and Divisional Headquarters in Kuala Trengganu and Seremban. These projects are to replace the existing buildings which have been proved inadequate to meet the increase in postal traffic.

Alterations have been carried out to the G.P.O. Buildings at Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Kota Bharu to provide better facilities to the public and similar works are to be carried out in other towns. Sub-head 35 covers these projects. Sub-head 37 covers the cost of garages to house the nine mobile post offices introduced in 1962. Under Sub-head 38, I am requesting for a total sum of \$117,808 primarily for the purchase of motor vehicles, bicycles, letter boxes and equipment for postal agencies.

For improvement and expansion in rural postal facilities, provision is also sought for five mobile post offices in 1963. The total provision of \$57,790 under Sub-head 40 includes provision for garages to house these vehicles.

In the Postal Services, we have broken records this year. We have built almost as many post offices in 1962 as were constructed in the 10 years between 1945 and 1964. Our postal agencies have multiplied many times over, and our mobile postal vans

carry the full service of the Department to rural areas. In the Postal Services, we have men who go from house to house, year in and year out, delivering letters, or carrying precious registered articles, be it rain or sun. The Postal Department has come to mean a variety of subsidiary services that it provides and is a complex machinery. I must pay tribute to the conscientious application to duty of all officers and men of this Department and of the work that they do. (*Applause*).

Under Head 137—Road and Bridges—I am requesting a total expenditure of \$87,982,210. The greatest achievement in 1962 is the construction of nearly 800 miles of new rural development roads. In 1963, the highlights under Head 137 will be, the opening to traffic of the Slim River Deviation, which will reduce the present tortuous 22 miles from Tanjong Malim to Slim River to fifteen miles, a reduction of seven miles and a saving in travelling time of 30 minutes. The provision of a ferry over the Bernam River at Sabak Bernam will open up the new route from Telok Anson to Kuala Selangor. Construction will also commence on the new bridge over the Prai River in Province Wellesley to replace the present pontoon bridge at Permatang Pauh, which is a serious bottleneck. In addition, the new road from Endau to Rompin will also be completed and the new dual carriageway from Sungei Way to Batu Tiga on the Klang Road will be opened to traffic. The completion of the bridges at Tanah Puteh, Kuantan, Kemaman and Bukit Kuang will replace the existing ferries. During 1962, seventeen temporary bridges were replaced by permanent structures, and in 1963 a further 25 will be completed. Sub-head 1 contains improvements to the main North-South Road from the Thai border to the Singapore Causeway. Construction was started on a large number of replacement bridges on this route in 1962 and heavy expenditure will occur in 1963 when the bridges are completed. This applies particularly to the larger bridges at Prai and Juru, which were delayed in 1962, and to some 20 other short

span reinforced concrete bridges which will involve little expenditure in 1962. The heavy expenditure under Sub-head 2 is to meet the costs. A considerable number of reinforced concrete bridges which were started in 1962 will be completed in 1963 and, simultaneously, a large number of widening and realignment schemes, particularly on some very dangerous stretches between Maran and Kuantan, will also commence.

As the Honourable Members are aware, the inclusion of two new items under Sub-head 3 was approved in the Supplementary Budget, 1962, i.e., the Merchang deviation to overcome five miles of road which continuously floods for about one month during the monsoon period and the Marang bridge replacing another ferry some 15 miles south of Kuala Trengganu. Expenditure on these two items will be heavy in 1963 as planning and road-work is completed, and tenders will be called at the end of this year. Provision is also included for a bridge over the Sungei Trengganu, eliminating the last ferry on the East Coast Road, thus removing a serious bottleneck to vehicles. The inclusion of the Marang Bridge and the Merchang deviation, together with this new proposal, will increase the Sub-head to \$14 million approximately. Of this, some \$6.4 million is to be carried forward. This is largely for the replacement of some 70 timber bridges north of Kuala Trengganu which are a continuous maintenance worry. It is also planned to initiate a programme of pavement improvements over the entire length of this route, since the greater part consists purely of a bituminous seal on top of sand, and owing to heavy traffic stretches of the pavement is now failing. It is envisaged that \$3 million would be spent during the Second Five-Year Plan while three further millions will be carried forward to the Third Year. In addition, this expenditure includes for 1963 the completion of bridges at Kemaman and Batu Kuang and the start of work on the bridges at Paka and Dungun.

Under Other Federal Routes, Improvement and Bridges, the two

bridges at Pontian will be replaced. Also included is the reconstruction of the Bentong Town Bridge which was completely washed away in March this year. Plans for this bridge are under preparation as it is essential that a permanent bridge be constructed. It will be noted that some \$10 million are being carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan. This consists of the replacement of a number of timber bridges in Kelantan and the resurfacing and pavement work on the Gemas/Rompin Road in Negeri Sembilan, the Bahau Road, Ayer Hitam to Kemaman road and the Kemaman/Temerloh. This road is an alternative route for traffic proceeding to and from the East Coast which does not wish to travel through Kuala Lumpur.

The provision under Sub-head 5 is specially for payment of land acquisition and mainly for D.L.F. projects.

Included in the provision made under Sub-head 6 is the Slim River Deviation and the Pekan/Batu Balik Road. Both these projects suffered from excessive rain in the last three months. Provision is also being made for its construction of a new road stretch from Rompin in Pahang through Kampong Aur to Kampong Mentiga on the bank of Pahang River. The road is 70 miles long and the cost is estimated at \$20 million, of which \$9.5 million will be carried forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

An economic engineering survey of the proposed gigantic and far-reaching East West Road in conjunction with Canadian Colombo Plan aid is being carried out and provision for this is sought under Head 7.

The American Development Loan Fund projects under Sub-head 8 should all be completed in 1963. The Tanah Puteh Bridge which will replace a heavily trafficked ferry near Kuantan is well underway. The Klang Road, Rompin-Endau and Sekinchang-Utan Melintang roads which I mentioned earlier are included in this head. The Gunong Kriang/Kangar/Kuala Sanglang Road in Kedah progresses well and all earthworks are due for completion in 1963. I would like to mention

here our thanks to the American Government for its loan—a loan which, I am sure, they will be pleased to see, has been put to great use.

Under Sub-head 9, some 800 miles of Rural roads have been completed in 1962. As forecast by me some months ago, the 1,200 miles envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan have been completed in two years.

This is indeed great achievement. This and the other achievements, which I mention in my speech, are rendered possible by the wholehearted manner in which the officers and all ranks in the Public Works Department have co-operated.

I have been reading out figures of achievements attained and projected for attainment, but these are more than figures—they represent work that has been put in, regardless of time by everyone—an example and symbol of the tireless spirit and energy of a people who have risen as one man to the Call of the Nation.

In almost every sphere of activity of development—be it rural roads or highway roads or water supply for our new and vital land development schemes—or for existing kampongs or new villages, for towns, or highway roads or schools, roads to microwave stations or the buildings that house them, Post Offices, Hospitals or Clinics, Parliament Buildings, National Monuments, or Buildings for the Armed Forces, jetties or wharves for use of our waterways or airport to place our country on the world's Aerial Highways—you can see the hand of this band of workers—for they are workers, Engineers or Architects, Technical Assistants or Technicians or the daily paid female who plants vegetation to prevent erosion alongside the new road cut through difficult terrain, by bulldozers that sometimes appear to be in danger of falling into the ravine below. We in this House I feel Sir, must pay tribute to their service.

In regard to Head 138, "Water Supplies", the majority of the projects referred to as grant items, where funds have been provided by the Federal

Government to the State Governments, have now been completed and only a small allocation is required in 1963 to complete the Kuantan Water Supply in Pahang. Along with this, 1963 will see the completion of water supplies for Kuala Langat and Ipoh water supply scheme. The first phase of the Sungai Way scheme along with the Alor Star first phase scheme will also come into use in 1963. Honourable Members may have heard Members from Kulim mentioning some time ago, in connection with the Kulim Water Supply, the fact that fish comes through the water taps. I am sure that the Members from Kulim will now be glad to hear that Kulim Water Supply will be in operation in February 1963. So, I suppose they will have to look elsewhere for fish! (*Laughter*). Sub-heads 24, 38, 42, 43, 49 and 52 and Sub-head 55 are all loan projects where loan agreements had been negotiated in 1961 or earlier. The sums provided under these Sub-heads represent the estimated phased expenditure during 1963. Work is progressing satisfactorily on all these schemes.

The only other grant item remaining is Sub-head 54 for the provision of Water Supplies to the Federal Land Development Authority Schemes. An estimated total of 75 such schemes are planned for construction in the current Five-Year Plan and work is progressing either at the investigation, design or construction stage on 47 of the schemes. In all cases, it is the policy of Government to provide a fully treated water supply to normal standards and the Government is accepting the full financial responsibility for the construction of all these water supplies. Sub-heads 56-63 inclusive are in respect of new loans which have been concluded during the year between the Federal Government and the various State Governments. 12 Water Supply Schemes were completed in 1962 and it is expected that 30 will be completed in 1963.

Coming to Head 139—Government Buildings (other than Housing), the total provision sought under this Head is \$16.7 million. This is for continuation works started in 1962 and also for some new works which are scheduled for commencement in 1963. The

greater portion of the total provision requested is for the completion of the new Parliament House which is expected to be in July, 1963. In view of the expansion of the Government's administrative machinery, the majority of other projects take the form of additional office accommodation for the Federal Departments outside Kuala Lumpur. Work has commenced on the construction of new standard office blocks in Alor Star, Kangar and Ipoh and these projects are due for completion in 1963. In addition, work is expected to commence in 1963 on the new Marine Headquarters in Port Swettenham.

A project of National importance is the erection of the National Monument in Kuala Lumpur which is expected to be completed before the end of 1963. The implementation of the Through Routes Schemes in Kuala Lumpur will necessitate the demolition of the semi-permanent buildings at Brockman Road occupied by the Department of Information. The sum of \$250,000 sought is for the purpose of converting the former Survey Department Headquarters into a suitable office for the Information Department.

With regard to Head 140—Public Works Plant—I am requesting a total provision of \$9,324,095. For Sub-head 8—Plant for Centralised Quarries—\$4,103,573 is required to complete the installation of stone crushing and coated stone plants at Batu Caves Quarry, Selangor, Penanti Quarry, Province Wellesley, and Kuala Dipang Quarry, Perak. The coated stone plants in each of these quarries will have specially designed machinery for the mixing of rubber powder in the coated stone mixes so that the wearing properties of the road surfaces can be improved.

The sum of \$3,300,000 under Sub-head 10 is required to provide replacement plant and extra plant for surface dressing the many miles of new roads constructed under the Rural Roads Development Programme.

Under Sub-head 11—Workshop Development—the total expenditure of \$1,920,522 is required to complete

extensions to the P.W.D. Federal Workshops and P.W.D. Workshops in each State. Workshop capacity has to be increased to cope with the much larger fleet of P.W.D. road construction and maintenance machinery. The local manufacture of such items as lorry bodies, has been started to reduce costs and find employment for local artisans.

Touching on Head 142—Government Housing—the sum of \$14 million provided in the 2nd Five-Year Plan is being utilised for the replacement of sub-standard Federal Labour Lines and for the conversion and improvement of such quarters which are otherwise structurally sound. Satisfactory progress has been made on the programme for the replacement of sub-standard Labourers' Quarters. Part of the sum entered under Sub-head 10 is to meet the cost of completion of works started in 1962 and the balance, \$2 million, for the 1963 Replacement Programme.

Tenders are expected to be invited in early 1963 for the Federal Bungalow at Cameron Highlands and the sum sought under Sub-head 11 is mainly required for completion of this project. Under Sub-head 12 no new provision is being asked for pending the review of the existing policy on the construction of additional quarters for Division I staff. The balance of funds required is for completion of projects commenced in 1962.

I now turn to the last Head i.e., Head 144 "Telecommunications" for which a total expenditure of \$16,420,708 is sought.

The Telecommunications Department has continued with its work of providing efficient communication services for our rapidly expanding economy and the Development Estimates for 1963 show that there is no slacking of the pace. The total expenditure proposed for 1963 is \$16.4 million as compared with \$14.8 million for 1962.

Under Sub-head 19 Radio Services, the provision asked for is for the development of the Cochrane Road receiving station principally for press

reception services which will be continued in 1963 while the Penang Coast Station will also be improved to give better service to ships. Equipment is being provided for projected international radio-telephone services and extension to the monitoring station in Kuala Lumpur will be extended.

As Honourable Members are aware the Subscriber Trunk Dialling System which enables all Kuala Lumpur Subscribers to dial Singapore numbers for themselves was opened by the Honourable the Prime Minister on 6th November. Experience with the operation of this system has been very satisfactory and about 90 per cent of the trunk traffic from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore is already being dialled direct by subscribers. In 1963 this system will be extended to other centres and by the end of 1963 telephone subscribers in Seremban, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang are likely to be able to dial most of their trunk calls themselves. This extension will, I am sure, be much appreciated by telephone users.

The sum of \$60,000 provided under Sub-head 38 is for additional manual positions needed to carry the expected increase of traffic in towns such as Muar, Batu Pahat, Kluang, Alor Star and the East Coast owing to deferment of conversion of several large exchanges to automatic working. Provision is also being asked for additional vehicles required for construction work in the development of our system and also for the increased maintenance load-work.

With regard to Telephone Call Offices in Rural areas, the original aim of the Second Five-Year Plan was to provide an additional 300 more Public Telephones in Rural Areas. I am proud to be able to tell Members that this total was reached in June 1962, after only 18 months of the Five-Year period, but we are not going to stop and rest on our laurels. These Merdeka Call Offices are so important a feature of the Alliance Government plan for developing our rural areas that we propose to instal another 80 of these call offices in 1963. By the end

of 1963 the number of public telephones is likely to be nearly 900 in all the rural areas in the Federation, compared with only 69 on Merdeka Day. Here again, we see progress—progress that is possible because of the imagination and drive planning and execution of work by officers and all ranks in this Department. I feel I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay tribute to the work they have put in—we are today very much the envy of neighbouring nations because of this planning and work—and there is a co-ordinated machinery that works from the linesman right up to the top. I am sure Honourable Members will wish me to congratulate the Telecommunications Department on the enthusiastic way in which they have tackled these important projects.

Sub-head 67 is closely concerned with the problem of meeting the demand for telephone service and reducing waiting lists. The demand for service is increasing year by year and removals, additional extensions, private automatic exchanges, etc., are in great demand. As new factory and housing areas develop so are additional telephones required. Delays in provision are not only resented by the public but these would also result in losses of revenue.

The increased demand for telephone service makes it necessary for Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya North Automatic Exchanges to be extended and the provision under Sub-head 68 is primarily for these purposes which will commence in 1963. Sub-head 69 covers Taiping and Sungei Patani Auto Exchange to be installed in 1963 and Seremban and Malacca Exchanges, which are expected to be in service in January 1963.

Work is continuing on the extension of the microwave system which already links Kuala Lumpur with Singapore. The extension north to Ipoh, Penang, Sungei Patani and Alor Star are all due to be completed and brought into service in 1963. The Trolak Microwave Station which has been designed by the P.W.D. may be of interest to Honourable Members as it is built like

a lighthouse 230 ft high. I am sure this building will, when completed, be a landmark of great interest to those whose travels take them along the main road.

On a 12-acre site in Kuala Lumpur we have already started work on the new Telephone Training Centre which is being staffed and equipped with the help from the United Nations Special Fund to which we are extremely grateful. If all goes well, this new Training Centre will be in operation by 1964 and will enable even higher standards of efficiency to be reached by the Department.

Rural development drive is producing a considerable increase in demand for telephone service in rural areas and the automatic exchanges provided under Sub-head 72 are designed for rural use and operate on a completely unattended basis. Under Sub-head 73 funds are sought to continue our planned programme for the provision of junction cables and routes to meet increased public demand.

Additional mechanised accounting equipment is needed to keep up with the increased number of telephone bills which now have to be handled and additional office equipment is needed in some centres. The extension of Selangor Region H.Q. building is being continued and is expected to be completed in 1962. Cable laying for telecommunications facilities for the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport will continue in 1963. A new Exchange is being planned and this will be ordered for installation when the Airport terminal building is ready.

Some Honourable Members will be puzzled by the Sub-head called SEACOM. This Sub-head covers Federation participation in the South East Asia Commonwealth Cable System from Singapore to Jesselton, Hong Kong, New Guinea and Australia, linking up with the COMPAC Cable to New Zealand and Canada and across the Atlantic by CANTAT to Europe. When SEACOM is ready, which we hope will be in three more years, we can provide a really high class trunk circuit to most of the world's telephones.

I feel sure that many people who rarely use our existing overseas radio-telephone circuits, possibly because they are not available 24 hours a day, will make very satisfactory calls by way of SEACOM.

Our success with the multi-channel link to Haadyai, which His Majesty the King of Thailand graciously opened for service during his recent State Visit to the Federation has convinced us that it is an economically justifiable proposition for a similar link to be installed between Malaya and Medan, Sumatra. Discussions have already taken place with the Indonesian authorities and a team of our Engineers and technicians have been across Medan to carry out preliminary tests. Telephone circuits to Medan will, I am sure, be of great value to our economy. It is hoped that this link will be brought into operation by the middle of 1963.

To sum up, Sir, it would be true to say that 1962 has been a year of great achievements, and I can promise for 1963 further achievements.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr Chairman, Sir, I speak under Head 136, Sub-heads 35 and 36, Rehabilitation and Extensions to existing Post Offices and General Posts Office, Kuala Lumpur and Postal Headquarters.

Under Rehabilitation and Extension to existing Post Offices, there is a provision of \$65,734 and last year there was a provision of \$239,335. As for Sub-head 36, General Post Office, Kuala Lumpur and Postal Headquarters although for next year there is only a token sum of \$10, for 1964 onwards there is \$8,999,990 provided. So as we can see there is a lot of money provided—\$9 million—for the General Post Office and I suppose the money will be for the new building to be put up. But of late we have seen a lot of renovations and extensions going on in the existing General Post Office. I think it is a waste of money to spend so much funds on renovating the existing General Post Office when the Government knows that in a year's time a new General Post Office is going to be put up. I think the Government in public

works should try and save as much money as possible and use it where it can be of the greatest use. If this building is going to be put up in two years' time, I don't see any reason why they should waste so much money in the renovation and extension of the old one.

Now coming to Head 137, Sub-head 137, Road System Survey, I wish to consider the problem of road system survey. I think the principle which we have to consider in this road system survey should be to see that the roads that are laid out will have relation to the economy of the country and that the country will benefit from them. For instance, in Kuala Lumpur, as the capital, our communication in roads should be directed towards the ports, airports and also other big towns and agriculture centres so that we can export our things easily through the ports and also we can get agricultural products and other goods from other places easily to the town. But I was surprised to hear from the Minister of Works that he considered the viaduct over the Railway Station is a good one, because it is going to benefit the people in the Kuala Lumpur Town area. I think with so much money spent, the Government should consider that this viaduct should at least lead us to some highway—some highways that will lead us to the ports. But we see that this viaduct, although it is going to lead us to an airport, a temporary one, will not lead us to the International Airport which will be built at Batu Tiga, and to the seaport at Port Swettenham; therefore it is not sufficient as a highway. It may become a side-way, but not a highway. So, this is not actually in accordance with the economy of our country. In this respect, Sir, I do not agree with the Finance Minister when he considered that all roads and bridges are economic projects. I think there are a lot of roads and bridges which have been built by the Government in Malaya which are not economic at all in the true sense of the word. Moreover, this viaduct, if it is even to solve the traffic problem in Kuala Lumpur to some extent, should be to ease out the traffic that is going out of town. As

I see it, this viaduct is merely connecting two bottlenecks—the Batu Road bottleneck on the one side and the Pudu Road bottleneck on the other side, if you are considering the way that you will be going from the north to the south, or vice versa. So you are wasting too much money on one spot which is not going to ease the traffic problem for us.

Lastly, I come to Sub-head 63, Head 138, Water Supplies. I refer to item (iii) Ulu Selangor (South). I see that there is no money allocated for next year, although originally there was a sum of \$2,200,000 but not spent. I know that in Rawang, or near Rawang, there is Rawang New Village, which is not being supplied with piped water for a long time and the villagers there have asked for piped water to be supplied. I hope with this two million odd dollars hanging over there the Government can as soon as possible allocate the sum to them to have piped water in Rawang New Village.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, banyak usaha yang hendak di-buat oleh Kementerian ini membuat bangunan² besar di-Persekutuan ini, terutama di-Kuala Lumpur. Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada usaha yang hendak di-buat itu ia-lah New Parliament House yang ada mempunyai estimate yang besar di-dalam peruntukan itu. Rangka² bagi Dewan ini dapat kita lihat, tetapi saya hairan satu sahaja ia-itu di-dalam membuat bentuk bangunan Kerajaan yang besar² yang boleh pada satu masa menjadi tanda bagi satu bahagian negeri itu, Kementerian ini tidak dapat menampakkan keinginan-nya atau kechenderongan-nya dengan menunjukkan kebudayaan bangsa negeri ini yang selalu terdapat di-dalam bangunan² yang dahulu kerana itu. Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangkitkan perkara ini dua tahun yang lalu dan Kerajaan telah memberi jawapan bahawa dalam bangunan² yang besar, hal itu akan di-perhatikan. Walau pun tentu-lah di-dalam bangunan² yang kecil seperti rumah² kerani, rumah² O.C.P.D. tentu-lah tidak dapat di-buatkan, tetapi bangunan sa-buah Parliament yang besar yang menjadi

lambang, sudah sa-mesti-nya di-gambarkan menurut peribadi kebudayaan negeri ini. Saya bertanya pada Yang Berhormat Menteri hingga kama-mana-kah unsur ini di-perhatikan menurut apa yang telah di-janjikan oleh Kerajaan dahulu? Tuan Pengerusi, kedudukan pada peribadi kebudayaan sa-suatu bangsa tidak-lah menjadi satu perkara yang menghairankan. Di-Kuala Lumpur ini telah banyak bangunan² yang besar dan kecil. Tetapi tidak ada bangunan yang boleh menandingi bangunan Kerajaan di-Jalan Raja, dan bangunan station kereta api, siapa sahaja yang melanchong di-negeri ini dan berada di-Tanah Melayu, dengan ada-nya kebudayaan itu terlukis di-dalam bentuk bangunan yang tersebut maka dapat-lah di-tentukan apa dia dan bagaimana bentuk bangunan Kerajaan yang besar² yang patut di-adakan; tidak-lah masalah itu boleh di-lakukan atau di-pimpin oleh pakar² Ahli² Kebudayaan dan Kesenian, terutama di-dalam bentuk bangunan dan ukiran dalam negeri ini, saya perchaya tidak berkurangan. Tuan Pengerusi, malang-nya Muzium Negara sahaja, yang mendapat nasib itu, agak-nya kerana dia Muzium dan bersifat lama, dan oleh kerana Parliament itu satu bangunan yang baharu ter-success-lah bangunan itu. Saya menyentoh, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya di-dalam hal bangunan Parliament dan bangunan pejabat² Kerajaan yang besar yang ada peruntukan-nya beberapa tempat itu, perhatian hendak-lah di-buat dan di-jalankan kepada peribadi bangsa Melayu itu. Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada perkara yang saya sengaja hendak sebutkan berkenaan dengan Dewan Ra'ayat pada masa yang akan datang jangan-lah di-lupakan dan adakan bilek sembahyang. Boleh jadi orang tidak berasa sedap mendengar-nya, tetapi sengaja di-tolak², nampak-nya yang benar² di-adakan bagi membolehkan orang² Islam yang hendak sembahyang, yang tidak mahu sembahyang terpulang-lah kepada mereka. Saya harap dapat perhatian daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Di-dalam Sub-head 49—National Monument. Saya juga tidak tahu apa guna pandangan ini, telah ada National

Memorial, apa-kah maksud Yang Berhormat Menteri hendak mengadakan perkara itu, ada-kah satu perkara yang mustahak di-adakan? Tidak-lah cukup dengan di-namakan satu itu National Memorial dan menjadi bintang, sebab berapa banyak pandangan di-sebutkan National, tetapi tidak penting.

Mr Chairman: The time is up. It is now 6.30 p.m.

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The sitting is suspended to 8.30 p.m. tonight.

Sitting suspended at 6.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.30 p.m.

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1963

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

Debate resumed.

Heads 136-140; Heads 142 and 144—

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, a couple of questions were asked about the General Post Office: one was why did we repair or renovate the General Post Office; when we intend building a new one. Unfortunately we have got to renovate and improve the present General Post Office, because it was very badly in need of repair as well as renovation. The new G.P.O. will take quite a while to come up, because we have yet to acquire the site, and to start work; and it may well be three years before we can complete it.

As regards the new viaduct, the Honourable Member for Rawang was not here when I replied the other day, but I shall repeat what I said then. The new viaduct is an integral part of the through route which will link the main North/South road, and take it to the West. This will be put in hand in the very near future when land acquisition is completed. Then the Honourable Member will be able to see for himself

to what purpose the viaduct can be put to.

I would like also to refer to two questions raised by the Honourable Member for Bachok: one question relates to the question of architecture and the Malayanisation of architecture. It is a very important question, but I fear that it will take time before we can really get down to a new system of architecture. The P.W.D., in fact, has tried in a couple of places to bring out something Malayan, and these can be seen by visitors who go to the Rest Houses at Kluang and Segamat. But while this may be so, we also know that in one instance, where a certain amount of compulsion was used to produce something Malayan—and you will find it in the old Language Institute building—they have put in a small Minangkabau roof on a flat top; and I must say that it is not at all aesthetic, at least in my opinion. So, Sir, the process of architecture is a slow one. In regard to some of the buildings that we are putting up, we try to bring in a Malayan orientation within the building—maybe at the entrance or elsewhere; but as I say, it is a slow process and it does take time.

With regard to the other question of the difference between the National Monument and National Memorial, the National Monument of \$200,000 relates to the Weldon Sculpture, which we will be getting here, and the Memorial aspect as such is the building and feature of the Annexe next to the Weldon monument.

Sir, I think that is all.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$165,007,951 for Heads 136 to 140, Heads 142 and 144 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Heads 145-149—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in Heads 145 to 149 inclusive of the Development Estimates for the year 1963 be approved.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the 1963 Development Estimates of the Ministry of Transport comprising Heads 145 to 149 and totalling \$45,722,554.

HEAD 145—MALAYAN RAILWAY

A sum of \$200,000 has been entered under Sub-head 8 to provide funds for the improvement of the water-supply system at Tumpat and Krai and other smaller stations throughout the system. Part of the funds will also be utilised to provide water-borne sanitation.

Under Sub-head 11 (Replacement of Coaches) it is proposed to construct three additional coaches at the Sentul Workshop to replace some of the life-expired coaches which are at present being used.

The sum of \$250,000 provided under Sub-head 19 is required to enable the Malayan Railway Administration to obtain traffic that is being offered by the various factories at Petaling Jaya. It is proposed to construct a goods shed to handle the traffic to and from the various factories. The Administration also proposes to participate in road transport and a new company with the Administration as shareholders will be formed to operate road services in Kuala Lumpur and Kelantan.

The work on the improvement of the Permanent Way under Sub-head 20 is in progress and a sum of \$169,000 is required in 1963 to provide funds for thermit welding of rails thus reducing track maintenance costs and providing a safe and more comfortable ride.

The project of providing vacuum brake equipment under Sub-head 22 has been in progress during the last four years and a sum of \$120,000 has been entered in the estimates to meet the expenditure of fitting more wagons with vacuum brake equipment.

A sum of \$560,000 has also been entered under Sub-head 37 for improved signalling and communica-

tions by installing better communications system between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. The money will also be utilised to improve exchanges at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore thereby resulting in considerable economies on recurrent expenditure.

Regarding the Prai-Butterworth Extension a token vote of \$10 has been entered under Sub-head 38.

Under Sub-head 39, a sum of \$2,600,000 has been entered for the purpose of purchasing 13 diesel shunting locomotives which will replace the life-expired steam shunting locomotives. They are expected to be delivered in the later part of 1963 and this replacement will result considerable savings on operating costs and increased efficiency.

In order to obtain the traffic that is likely to be forthcoming from a sugar refinery at Prai, the Railway Administration has made provision to lay sidings and other associated works to the sugar refinery which is likely to bring in additional revenue to the Administration.

The need for additional rolling stock is ever present and a sum of \$1,000,000 has been entered in the estimates under Sub-head 41 for the purpose of converting some of the wagons which are not required for the purpose for which they were originally constructed in order to meet the present day requirements.

This money is also required for the construction of new wagons at the Sentul Workshop. It is indeed creditable that the Administration is now able to manufacture about 100 new wagons at its own Workshop in Sentul.

Provision is also sought under Sub-head 42 for the purpose of continuing with the Permanent Way Improvements 1961 Programme. This provision is required to meet the costs of increasing the length of crossing loops.

HEAD 146—PORTS

Under Head 146, provision is sought for the various projects as shown under Items 1, 4, 7, 8 and 10. With regard to Sub-head 1, the scheme involves

the building of wharf from the existing Weld Quay to the new ferry terminal and control of the area behind the wharf. The whole scheme is estimated to cost \$2,750,000, of which \$1,750,000 is being financed by the Penang Government leaving \$1,000,000 to be paid for by the Penang Port Commission. The 1963 expenditure will be on reclamation, piling, dredging and fencing the area. The amount of \$12,808,000 sought under Sub-head 4 is required for the expenditure on the North Klang Straits Project and also for the fourth berth which has now been considered necessary in view of the need to provide more facilities at Port Swettenham. The project is well under way and when completed by the end of next year it will improve considerably the handling facilities at the Port and will eliminate completely the present congestion.

A new Marshalling Yard is now under construction and part of the sum provided under Sub-head 7 will be utilised towards the cost of its construction. It is also proposed to erect new offices for the new Port Authority which is expected to function towards the end of next year.

A berthing tug is also under construction and the sum provided under Sub-head 8 is required to meet the cost of its construction and when completed it will be put into use in the wharves at North Klang Straits.

Sub-head 10 is provision for the improvement of Weld Quay, Penang. Agreement with the Penang Government has been reached in principle on the question of levying user charge on cargo handled across Weld Quay. Work is expected to start in March or April next year. Tender documents have been prepared. When this project is completed there will be orderly control on cargo handling by private lighter operators on proper quays off the public roads.

HEAD 147—CIVIL AVIATION

Under Head 147, a sum of \$22,007,610 has been entered in the estimates for the purpose of continuing

with the projects under the Second Five-Year Development Plan and also for the purchase of six fire fighting appliances as shown under Sub-head 31.

The main item of expenditure is for work on the new International Airport, for which a sum of \$17,070,000 has been entered in the Estimates. The revised cost of the project is now \$52,013,989. The contract for the civil engineering works has been awarded to Gammon (Malaya) Ltd and work will commence soon. Considerable progress has already been made on work associated with the project. One section of the dual carriage approach road has been completed and a large part of the work on the water supply system is also completed and water will be available on the site early next year.

The project under Sub-head 23 provides accommodation for Air Traffic Control and Fire Rescue Services at Kuala Trengganu Aerodrome and staff quarters for firemen in the Kuala Trengganu township area. Although the project has been completed, a revote of \$11,600 is required to meet the cost of the land.

The landing ground at Pulau Langkawi when completed, will enable aircrafts up to 10,000 lb weight to land, and it will be possible to reach the island in about 15 minutes from Alor Star in case of emergency. The present communications by launch takes four to five hours and is dependent on tides. The landing ground at Pulau Langkawi will, therefore, serve its purpose. Provision is sought to meet the expenditure towards the construction of the buildings and the supply of furniture, etc.

Another main item in the Civil Aviation estimates is for telecommunications equipment. I must inform this House that the equipment now in use at the various aerodromes have now reached the stage where they are uneconomical to maintain and must be replaced to meet international requirements. The total cost of replacement is \$700,000 of which \$350,000 will be required next year.

For staff quarters, provision is sought in 1963 to provide funds for additional staff quarters at the various aerodromes, namely, Penang, Alor Star, Kota Bharu and Kuantan at a cost of \$66,000.

To allow the new Fokker Friendship of the Malayan Airways Ltd to operate safely and economically at our aerodromes some time in June next year, it is necessary to carry out extensive improvements at Penang, Ipoh, Malacca and Kota Bharu. The total cost of the project will be \$5.85 million of which \$4,050,000 will be spent in 1963. The work is scheduled to be completed by 30th June, 1963.

With regard to aerodrome lighting at Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu, the Malayan Airways Ltd has recommended that a limited form of runway lighting be provided at the two aerodromes to assist aircraft landing in low visibility especially during heavy rain. The lighting is essential especially during the period of the North-east monsoon, when communications along the coast is difficult. The total estimated cost of the project is \$10,000 as shown under Sub-head 30 of the estimates.

Sub-head 31 is provision required for the purchase of six fire fighting appliances to supplement vehicles already in service. These appliances are necessary in view of the introduction by Malayan Airways Ltd of the Fokker Friendship aircraft next year. The new aircraft will have a maximum weight of 42,000 lb and it is, therefore, recommended that a scale of fire fighting and rescue equipment be raised to conform to the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The requirement is for an additional fire fighting vehicle at Alor Star, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Trengganu, Malacca, and Penang. At Kuala Lumpur, the existing appliance of war-time vintage which has been in service since 1947 will be replaced. Each appliance is estimated to cost \$65,000 and the total provision required is, therefore, \$390,000.

Sir, there is a misprint under Sub-head 32, which should read "Alor

Star Radar Navigation Beacon", for which a token vote of \$10 has been entered.

HEAD 148—MALAYAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

A sum of \$218,695 has been entered under Head 148 for the Malayan Meteorological Service. The scheme under Sub-head 5 provides expenditure for alterations and improvements to certain sub-standard quarters and meteorological stations. The original estimate of this project was \$65,000 but with the larger scale of repairs and alterations to buildings at Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu and Kuala Lumpur the revised cost of the scheme is now \$95,000. All improvements costing \$61,000 will be completed at the end of this year, with the exception of Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu and Kuala Lumpur. Provision of \$33,685 is, therefore, sought in order to continue with the project in 1963.

Sub-head 6 provides funds for the re-establishment of the meteorological station at Cameron Highlands which was closed down in 1952. Of the ten meteorological stations in the Federation, none is situated on elevated terrain and up-to-date climatological statistics representative of mountainous areas are lacking in the country. But with the re-establishment of the station at Cameron Highlands, this deficiency will be overcome and the station will provide useful surface and wind data for synoptic meteorology. The station is expected to be completed and operational before the end of 1963.

With regard to Sub-head 7, the wind finding radar enables vital wind data of the upper air to be determined electronically under all conditions of weather. Upper air data are important in the issue of forecasts for the safe and efficient operation of aircraft and for research into the circulation of the atmosphere. It is, therefore, considered necessary to have the wind finding radar station in place of the present method of determining wind visually by means of pilot balloon ascents. The present method is unsatisfactory since no ascent is possible during

bad weather, and at other times the highest height attained seldom exceeds 20,000 ft. The original estimate was for the installation of a Decca Type WF 1 Radar but this equipment is no longer in production and has been superseded by a Type WF 2 Radar with improved instrumentation, greater range, and higher power. It is for this purpose that a sum of \$170,000 has been entered for the purpose of this project which is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

A token vote has been entered under Sub-head 8 for the meteorological store which will be required in the future.

HEAD 149—MARINE

Head 149 is provision for the Marine Department totalling \$430,010. The Marine Department fleet of launches was mostly acquired from naval sources after the last war. These launches were generally constructed of unseasoned wood which is of an inferior material, and have now reached the stage where they are uneconomical to maintain. The fleet is gradually being replaced and the sum now requested is required to meet the balance of payment of the launches ordered in 1962 in addition to the cost of construction of new launches.

Due to the de-watering difficulties the completion of the Slipway at Marine Base, Glugor, is unavoidably delayed till early next year. The sum now required, as shown under Sub-head 9, is \$100,000 being a revote from 1962 to meet the balance due to be paid on completion.

Regarding Sub-head 14 the Public Works Department is in the course of constructing Marine Headquarters at Port Swettenham out of the provision made in their estimates. A sum of \$100,000 being a revote from 1962, is required for the construction of Seawall and Hard.

It is the intention to provide a Suction Cutter Dredge to the Marine Department and a token vote of \$10 has been entered in the Estimates.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, banyak wang yang hendak kita beri dalam peruntukan Kementerian ini kepada keretapi bagi memperelokkan perkhidmatan-nya sebagaimana yang tersebut dalam Head 145. Saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan keretapi hendak mogok. Adakah persediaan menghadapi pemogokan itu? Dan kalau ada, saya minta di-terangkan supaya tidak-lah sia² wang yang kita beri itu. Jadi, saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri membayangkan kepada Dewan ini apakah persediaan Kerajaan untuk menghadapi pemogokan yang akan di-lakukan besok atau malam ini oleh anggota² Perkhidmatan Keretapi?

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr Chairman, Sir, I speak under Head 145, Sub-head 35, Modernisation of Locomotive Running Facilities. It would be good to have improvement in locomotives. But however much we improve the locomotives it will be of no use if

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): On a point of order under Standing Order 36 (1), there is no provision made for that item.

Mr Chairman: Yes, no provision is made.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: There is a provision of \$25,000 which is going to be spent. I am going to speak on that.

Mr Chairman: No, the money provided is not for 1963; there is no allocation for 1963.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Yes, I speak now under Sub-head 8, Minor Capital Developments and there is a loan of \$200,000 for these developments under Malayan Railways. I think however much is spent on developments it is of no use if the staff there cannot be satisfied. We know that the Railway is facing a strike at zero hour tonight.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: On a point of order under Standing Order 36 (2). As I told the House some time ago, the dispute

between the Malayan Railway and the Railwaymen's Union has been referred to a Court of Enquiry, and I submit, Sir, that the matter is *sub judice*.

Mr Chairman: Yes, you cannot talk on that because it is *sub judice*.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Yes, I am talking on the general improvement of the workers.

Mr Chairman: On what Head or sub-head are you speaking?

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: I am speaking on Head 145, Sub-head 8, Minor Capital Developments. These Developments are intended to improve the Railway, but I think the welfare of the workers is equally important.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Mr Chairman, on a point of order under 36 (1). As I have explained, Sub-head 8 is for the improvement of water supply. It has got nothing to do with workers.

Mr Chairman: It is irrelevant. It has no connection whatsoever with workers.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Yes, I am trying to explain that although it is for the improvement of water supply it will be of no use if the facility provided does not benefit the workers.

Mr Chairman: It is not stated there—the two have no connection.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: On a point of order under Standing Order 44 (1), Mr Chairman. Although you have ruled him out of order, this Honourable Member has been repeatedly saying the same thing. I would ask you to rule him out of order completely (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: My ruling is that you are repeating and according to Standing Order 44 (1), you must discontinue your speech. But I think I can allow you a little bit more (*Laughter*).

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: I am not going to speak about the Malayan

Railway any more, Sir, since the Ministers are not prepared to give us the chance here to air our views on this matter (*Laughter*).

Now, Sir, I speak under Head 147, Civil Aviation, item 25, Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

Mr Chairman: What Head?

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Head 147, Civil Aviation, item 25, Kuala Lumpur International Airport—not Malayan Railway (*Laughter*). Here, Sir, the provision for next year is \$17 million odd and I understand that the Minister of Transport has said lately that there is going to be a revision in the project for the International Airport in order to save some money, which, of course is a good gesture, because if we can save more money on these projects, the better it would be. But I am now appealing to the Minister of Transport to consider whether in his revision of the project he can give relief to the villagers of Subang New Village, because that village is going to be partly affected by the building of this International Airport and I understand that that part of the land which is now Subang New Village is not going to be used as the main runway for the International Airport. The villagers have very successfully used the land for cultivation of food crops and if the Government is to use that piece of land the Government has to pay a good deal of compensation and it would also cause a lot of inconvenience to the villagers. Therefore, if the Minister can consider the villagers can be spared, then it will save the Government some money and also save them a lot of trouble.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, menjawab berkenaan dengan perkara yang dibangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan pemogokan keretapi, yang sa-benar-nya pada permulaan ini Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak mengambil langkah hanya akan di-serahkan kepada pentadbiran keretapi. Tetapi walau pun begitu Kerajaan ada memberi rancangan² yang tertentu, saya dukachita

tidak dapat berikan kenyataan dalam Dewan ini.

With regard to the points raised by the Honourable Member for Rawang about the International Airport, the Government does not consider or does not agree with him that it is a prestige project. The Government considers that the International Airport is an essential project for this country in view of the setting up of Malaysia.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$45,722,554 for Heads 145 to 149 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Head 152—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in Head 152 of the Development Estimates for 1963 be approved.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 152, Ministry of External Affairs, Sub-head 1, Offices and Buildings, Overseas, amounting to \$2,988,158 be approved.

As indicated by the title of the Sub-head, this provision is required for the purpose of offices and buildings for our diplomatic missions overseas. It is not in the public interest to reveal any details of the sums allocated to each of the projects that are envisaged for the current year, as this practice will not be in the interests of the Federation of Malaya's relations with other countries.

I should also indicate that projects that are planned for the current year include the acquisition of buildings, construction of buildings, improvement of buildings and properties already acquired, as well as furnishing of these buildings for the purpose of either the officers of the Missions or living accommodation for the Heads of Missions and other diplomatic staff. The projects include the following:

Bangkok ... Construction of Chancery

London	...	Renovation of lift in Malaya House; purchase of new residence for Counsellor; purchase of new residence for two Second Secretaries
New Delhi	...	Construction of residence for High Commissioner, Chancery and quarters for home-based staff
Tokyo	...	Construction of new residence for Ambassador; purchase of land for Chancery; construction of new Chancery
Songkhla	...	Purchase of Consulate property
Medan	...	Purchase of Consulate property
Canberra	...	Renovation of High Commissioner's residence—balance of work to be completed
Cairo	...	Purchase of residence for Ambassador including renovations, furnishings and fittings
Republic of Vietnam		{ Purchase of residence for Ambassador
Burma	...	{ Purchase of residence for Ambassador

Work on some of these projects had already begun in the preceding year, but due to certain technical difficulties as well as to the size of the projects which, in some cases, take more than a year to complete, provision is required for the current year for completion or to bring about progress on the projects a stage further.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,988,158 for Head 152 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Head 153—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in Head 153 of the Development Estimates for the year 1963 be approved.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, under the Development Fund Act, 1962, there is provision for inclusion in the Development Estimates of a Contingencies Reserve the purpose of which is merely to enable the Government to meet urgent and unforeseen requirements for expenditure in respect

of which no other provision exists. The amount of \$10,000,000 provided under this Head imposes the financial limit up to which the Minister of Finance may authorise additional expenditure beyond that appropriated in the Estimates themselves. Any direction made in accordance with the provision of this Act will be laid before the House of Representatives at a subsequent meeting, and the House will then be asked to approve a supplementary vote to cover the expenditure.

Unlike the Contingencies Fund provided in the ordinary Estimates, this Contingencies Reserve will be provided afresh as a new appropriation in each year's Development Estimates and will not be set aside as a permanent fund; the size of it will thus be adjusted to the requirements of the year's development programme.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10,000,000 for Head 153 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Question put, and *resolved*, "That a sum not exceeding \$493,187,765 be expended out of the Development Fund in the year 1963, and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 43 of 1962, there be appropriated the sums specified against such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof."

House resumed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee has considered the motion referred to it and has agreed to it. I accordingly move, Sir, that the motion standing in my name be agreed to.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved:

That a sum not exceeding \$493,187,765 be expended out of the Development Fund in the year 1963, and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 43 of 1962, there be appropriated the sums specified against such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

BILL

THE INSURANCE BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled, "an Act to provide for the regulation of insurance business in the Federation, and for other purposes relating to or connected with insurance," be read a second time.

The existing law on insurance in the Federation is drawn from legislation of the United Kingdom enacted in 1909. It was known to be inadequate and out of date, and the Government began to move as far back as 1958 to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs. It was not until 1960, however, that the Caffen Report on this subject was received, and the present Bill is largely based on his recommendations, suitably modified in the light of subsequent experience.

The preparation of this Bill was delayed first by the necessity to obtain personnel for its administration, and later by the problem presented by the "mushroom" life insurance companies. They would not have come into being had our laws been adequate, and it was necessary to deal with them by special interim legislation. The activities of the "mushroom" companies undoubtedly harmed reputable insurers. The latter will welcome this legislation, not only because it will prevent the growth of similar companies in the future but also because it will impose restraints on any other insurers, who may be inclined to adopt dubious standards. Honourable Members will understand that, when I speak of restraints and controls, I speak of measures designed to establish standards which are regarded as being in accordance with sound insurance practices, and which reputable insurers adhere to at present.

There are very few countries indeed in the world, which have not enacted comprehensive legislation on insurance, because insurance impinges so vitally on the economic and social welfare of the community. There is a particular need for legislation in respect of life

insurance in which the policy owner's money may be controlled by the life insurance company for 50 or more years. Insurance legislation has two extremes. In North America it is very detailed and sets up a close and intense supervision. At the other extreme is the legislation of the United Kingdom which gives a high degree of freedom, but provides for publicity for the affairs of insurance companies. This publicity depends for its effectiveness on the existence of a well-informed financial Press which, with respect to our Press, we have not got in the Federation. The present Bill follows a middle course between these two extremes. It regulates insurance in a reasonable and orthodox manner, but it depends partly on publicity by requiring the Insurance Commissioner to prepare an annual report, which is to be laid before each House of Parliament and is to be publicly available.

The Bill applies to the Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society and also to underwriters at Lloyd's. The benevolent societies registered under the Societies Ordinance are outside the scope of the Bill as also are private pension funds not conducted for profit, and where the arrangements concern only employer and employee. The Employees' Provident Fund, of course, does not carry on insurance and, therefore, is not affected.

The primary control over insurance business in the Federation is established by requiring all insurers to register as such, quite separately from any other registration required of them. This would bring them within the scope of the proposed Insurance Act. The penalty for an unregistered insurer carrying on insurance business in the Federation, and for an agent acting for an unregistered insurer should therefore be substantial. The Bill seeks to make it so.

Existing insurers are to be registered automatically on their application in the proper form. I make no implication, but, if, for example, any one of them needs to be wound up, it is better to do that under the controls proposed than outside them. New

insurers, i.e., those going into business after the date of the legislation will, however, be granted registration only if they can demonstrate that their businesses are likely to be conducted along sound lines. They must also have a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000, if they seek to carry on both life and general insurance.

All insurers, new and old, must deposit \$300,000 with the Accountant-General, if they are to carry on life insurance, and an additional \$300,000 if they wish to carry on general insurance as well. Where insurers have already made deposits under the present legislation, they are allowed two years in which to bring them up to the new levels. Many insurers operate in groups, and since it may be a hardship for all members of the group to make a deposit, provision is made in the Bill for the acceptance of bank guarantees in lieu of deposits.

The hub of the Bill is a requirement on insurers to keep a register (or list) of the policies of its business in the Federation, and to keep it separate from all other registers. Any policy may be placed on these registers, but those which are of a Malayan character, as laid down in the First Schedule, must be placed on them.

The Bill then goes on to require separate accounts to be kept by insurers in respect of policies on Federation registers, that is, there will come into being for each insurer what is called an "insurance fund". The assets of that fund are to be held to secure the policies on its Federation register, and only those policies. The existence of a separate insurance fund for Federation policies ensures that there are assets sufficient to meet liabilities under them, regardless of what the insurer's position may be elsewhere. The latter position is likely to be beyond our control. Further, since the amount of the assets held in respect of Federation policies now becomes known, it is possible to require that a proportion of them be invested in the Federation. This proportion commences at 25 per cent, and

rises by 10 per cent per year until it reaches a maximum of 55 per cent. It is doubtful whether more than 55 per cent of the assets can be invested in the Federation in a balanced portfolio. Time will tell, and the position can be reviewed in the future if need be.

The requirement of investment in the Federation is in accordance with the sound insurance practice of having liabilities and assets in the same currency. In a world in which there is exchange control, amounting at times to a complete barrier to the transmission of funds, it is an elementary matter of prudence for a company with liabilities in the currency of the Federation to have assets in the Federation. It is only incidental to this that investment in the Federation will aid in its development. Nevertheless, it is quite reasonable that premiums paid in the Federation should aid the development of the Federation.

In the past, some insurers in the Federation have issued life policies in foreign currencies. Applying to these circumstances, the principle of matching liabilities and assets in the same currency, it is proper that insurers should be allowed to hold appropriate assets in foreign currencies. The Bill permits this, and also permits future life policies to be effected in foreign currencies and backed by assets in such currencies. However, this is permitted in the future only on the lives of persons who are not citizens of the Federation.

The circumstances in which an insurer can take a profit out of its business in the Federation are laid down. With a general insurance company this is simply an excess of income over expenditure, after provision has been made on a basis to be set out in the regulations for liabilities under unexpired policies. These policies are rarely for a longer period than a year and often cover shorter periods.

The position as to profit with a life insurance company is not as simple. Life policies may continue for many years, and the calculation as to what needs to be in hand on account of

policy liabilities involves reducing future receipts and claims to their present value. However, when the calculation has been made, and if there is a surplus of assets over calculated liabilities, the insurer may take a profit out of the business.

As Honourable Members know, most policies of life insurance receive bonus additions, and up to a point provision for these bonuses are taken into account when premiums are calculated. Thus, it would not be equitable to divert to shareholders the entire surplus of assets over liabilities arising from policies which are entitled to receive bonuses. The Bill provides that not less than 80 per cent of that surplus shall be given to policy owners, and not more than 20 per cent to shareholders. This minimum basis for sharing the surplus has had a status of about 150 years. The minimum basis is, in fact, exceeded by many insurers, including some operating in the Federation.

Underwriters at Lloyd's are a special case. They are individuals with unlimited liability who individually accept only a portion of a risk under any policy. No two policies necessarily bind the same underwriters. Lloyd's, by the nature of their case, cannot produce a revenue account and a balance sheet as can an insurance company. However, the Bill in respect of underwriters at Lloyd's makes arrangements which have the effect of putting them on the same footing as an insurance company. Whereas an insurance company itself maintains a fund with which to meet policy liabilities, an appropriate amount will be deposited with the Accountant-General on behalf of underwriters at Lloyd's. Brokers operating in the Federation on behalf of underwriters at Lloyd's will deposit annually details of the business done by them.

A supervision of all other insurers is established by the requirements of accounts and statistics to be deposited annually. Additionally, life insurance companies must have an actuarial valuation of their liabilities made not less frequently than once every three

years, and deposit details of their valuations. Any insurer may be asked for information regarding its business and may, subject to an appeal to the Court, be given directions regarding the conduct of its business. Life insurance companies may not issue policies except where the premium has been approved by an actuary.

The machinery of supervision extends to the Insurance Commissioner being able to inspect the business of an insurer and for him to petition the Court for a winding-up. The latter is particularly necessary in the case of a life insurance company. The debts of a life insurance company fall due in the future, and some much more in the distant future than at present. An insolvent life insurance company may have considerable money in the Bank and be able to pay its present debts, but the average man cannot know that its assets are not sufficient to pay its future debts. It is necessary in these circumstances for the Insurance Commissioner to be able to step in and petition the Court. If this is not done, some policy owners will receive payment of all of their claims on the company, but some will receive nothing at all. Clearly this is inequitable, and a winding-up is called for in the circumstances as soon as possible because it spreads the loss equally over all policy owners.

The interests of policy owners have been affected adversely in other places by an amalgamation of companies, or a transfer of business from one company to another. The company taking over the business of another insurer may not always be sound, and the business may not be taken over on equitable terms and with proper provision for the policy owners affected. Because of these reasons some of the earliest legislation in the world concerning life insurance dealt with amalgamations and transfers. The Bill provides, therefore, that amalgamations and transfers shall not be made without the approval of the Court. Before it is submitted to the Court, the scheme for the amalgamation or transfer must be lodged with the Insurance

Commissioner, and be available for public inspection. The Insurance Commissioner may have the scheme investigated by an independent actuary.

It is well known that much of the business of the "mushroom" life insurance companies consisted of policies closely akin to gambling. People insured the lives even of beggars in the street in the hope that they would die at an early date. The passing of the Bill will end this sort of thing. If a person does not have a pecuniary interest (what is in law called an "insurable interest") in the life of another, any policy effected by him on the life of that other person shall be void. Exceptions to this are policies effected by a wife on the life of her husband, by a husband on the life of his wife, parents on the lives of their children and guardians on the lives of their wards.

The miscellaneous provisions of the Bill also include that a person who has paid life insurance premiums on a policy for three years, or six years with a home service policy, may have a cash surrender value at least on a minimum basis. Under both types of life insurance, if, after three years, the policy owner simply wishes to pay no more, he may have a paid-up policy free of future premiums, but for a reduced amount, again on a minimum basis.

The Bill also provides that after a life insurance policy has been three years in force, and a cash value or paid-up policy is not taken and premiums are discontinued, the policy shall be continued in force for a period of time. The usual arrangement is for the unpaid premiums to be paid by way of a loan against the surrender value thus keeping the policy in force until such time as the surrender value is exhausted. There are, however, so many reasonable arrangements used by insurers in the Federation, or capable of use, that it is not desirable to tie them all down by precise and rigid provisions in the Bill. It is, therefore, required that the system used by an insurer shall be approved by the Insurance Commissioner.

The proceeds of many life insurance policies are paid to widows who are in dire need, and the smaller the policy, the more likely is this to be the case. In such circumstances, the cost of proving a will, or of taking out letters of administration, can involve a heavy burden of legal costs. Legislation in other places gives relief from this burden by permitting payment to stated close relatives of the deceased without the necessity of proving a will, or of taking out letters of administration. Millions of small claims have been paid in this way in the United Kingdom alone. The Bill provides, therefore, that policies of \$10,000 or less may be paid without the legal formalities which have hitherto been required.

Speed in the payment of claims under life insurance policies is also important to a widow, and one matter which may delay the widow receiving her cheque is the necessity to obtain a certificate from the Collector of Estate Duty. A deceased estate does not attract duty unless it exceeds \$10,000, but it would not be prudent to allow an insurer to make payment in full without a certificate. The estate may include more than the policy or policies issued by the insurer on the life of the deceased. The Bill, therefore, provides that where the policies with an insurer do not exceed \$10,000, ninety per cent of the money due may be paid without a certificate from the Collector of Estate Duty, and the remaining ten per cent when a certificate is produced. Just in case the deceased had policies with several insurers, each insurer must give notice to the Collector of Estate Duty of its intention to make payment.

All specific insurance legislation, except the Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Act, 1962, is to be repealed because the proposed legislation will make the former unnecessary. Various references to insurance in other legislation require consequential alterations.

Finally, it should be stated that this proposed Act will facilitate the growth of a sound and healthy insurance business in the Federation. Such growth and soundness are matters of prime

concern to the welfare of our society and to our economy.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr Speaker, Sir, although this Bill has come a little too late to stop the activities of the mushroom insurance companies of the past, nevertheless I would consider it to be an improvement on what we had in the past. But I still think that this Bill does not solve the whole problem of security for the citizens of Malaya, because the main purpose of insurance is to provide some sort of saving for the citizens, and the best way to do it would be for the Government to have a national insurance scheme.

Although this Bill would provide for insurance on a basis better than it was in the past, it would also give the businessmen a chance to make profit out of it although it also provides a means of savings for the citizens. However, if the Government is to have its own national insurance projects, then, of course, it will provide better security and better conditions to the citizens; also the Government can directly utilise those funds for the projects to improve the economy of our country at the same time.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalu²kan undang² mengawal insurance, kerana pada masa ini ra'ayat telah sedar betapa mustahak-nya insurance ini kepada mereka. Dalam hal ini ada dua perkara yang saya minta perhatian Kerajaan. Yang pertama, Sharikat Insuran ini sangat susah hendak membayar wang yang di-janjikan, mithal-nya, orang kampung yang mati yang tidak pergi ka-hospital, chuma mendapat certificate mati daripada Penghulu atau Polis, certificate itu tidak mahu di-terima oleh Sharikat Insuran ini. Pada biasa-nya, orang kampung yang mati itu tidak di-bawa ka-hospital. Ini-lah perkara yang saya minta perhatian daripada Kerajaan supaya certificate mati yang di-akuī oleh Kerajaan itu di-terima oleh

Sharikat Insuran, dan wang orang yang mati itu hendak-lah di-bayar dengan tiada apa² halangan. Ini berkenaan dengan mati biasa. Yang kedua berkenaan dengan mati accident. Ada seorang telah mati tertembak oleh senapang-nya sendiri. Pihak Polis telah puas hati di-atas kematian-nya itu. Dia telah di-bawa ka-hospital, tetapi tidak di-buat post-mortem, chuma di-beri satu certificate mati. Sharikat Insuran tidak mahu terima certificate itu, dia mahu orang itu post-mortem.

Jadi saya minta-lah perkara ini dapat di-perhatikan. Dan seperti saya chakap tadi terpaksa-lah orang itu atau warith orang itu berjumpa dengan loyar dan memaksa dia berbelanja banyak tiga, empat ratus ringgit daripada wang yang patut dia dapat ia-itu \$2,000 terpaksa pula dia dapat kurang daripada itu. Jadi saya rasa surat certificate mati yang di-keluarkan oleh Hospital tidak dengan di-post moterm atau surat mati yang di-keluarkan oleh Penghulu² atau Polis patut-lah insurance ini menerimanya dengan baik. Dan tidak-lah menjadi halangan pada insurance ini hendak membayar segala² yang telah di-janjikan dalam insurance policy itu. Saya mintalah perkara ini di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Rawang states that although this Bill is acceptable to him—I think that is the implication of his remarks—Government should have gone further, and he went on to suggest that the Government should institute a national insurance scheme. Now, that is a rather vague expression, because I do not know exactly what he means by a national insurance scheme. There are various types of national insurance schemes—for health, sickness and unemployment—I wonder if he means the whole lot. In other words, we should aim at becoming a welfare state. I agree that is very desirable, but I do not think you can build Rome in one day.

My Honourable friend the Member for Temerloh has brought up two categories of cases which, I agree, are rather hard cases. I assume that he has personal knowledge of the cases in

question and if he will pass on the particulars to me, I shall do what I can. I think it is rather difficult for me to advise generally, but I should certainly be glad to do what I can, if those cases can be passed on to me personally with as many details as possible supplied to me.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Perkara itu sudah selesai, tetapi terpaksa berbelanja banyak.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Even if this is so, I would be glad to have the cases so that I can see what can be done for the future.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 48 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First Schedule, Second Schedule, Third Schedule, Fourth Schedule and Fifth Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment; read the third time and passed.

MOTION

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 5) ORDER, 1962

(Statute Paper No. 61 of 1962)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1962, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 61 of 1962 be confirmed.

Sir, I do not propose to take too much time on this Order as it is a straightforward amendment to rectify

a printing error made in a previous Order, namely, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1962, which this House confirmed earlier on at a meeting during the current session.

This Order restores the rate of duty in force prior to the introduction of the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1962. As the Order was deemed to have come into force on 28th November, 1962, no importer of sugar has been obliged to pay duty at the rate of \$67.50 and, therefore, this error has not caused any loss to traders.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1962, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 61 of 1962 be confirmed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: The House shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

Adjourned at 10.00 p.m.