



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

EXEMPTED BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE* (MOTION) [Col. 4845]

MOTION:

The Development Estimates, 1964—

Committee—

Heads 100 and 205 [Col. 4847]

Heads 101 and 102 [Col. 4851]

Heads 103 to 105; Heads 155 and 181 [4855]

Heads 107 to 111; Heads 113 and 114; Heads 156, 182 and 206 [Col. 4870]

Head 115 [Col. 4902]

Head 118 [Col. 4903]

Head 120 [Col. 4906]

Heads 121 and 183 [Col. 4907]

Heads 122, 161 and 184 [Col. 4919]

Heads 123, 162 and 185 [4962]

Heads 124 and 125 [Col. 4982]

Heads 126 to 129; Heads 186 and 187 [Col. 4986.]

Heads 130 to 135; Head 167; Heads 188 to 192 [Col. 4997]

Heads 136 to 140; Heads 142 and 144; Heads 171 to 174; Heads 193 to 197;

Heads 207 and 208 [Col. 5015]

Heads 145 to 149; Heads 177 and 178; Heads 198 to 200; Heads 209 and 201
[Col. 5026]

Head 152 [Col. 5029]

Head 153 [Col. 5031]

**THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (NATIONAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE) BILL
[Col. 5032]**

MOTION:

FISHERMEN'S REHABILITATION FUND [Col. 5039]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Saturday, 11th January, 1964

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ 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 Internal Security and Minister of the Interior,
DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Johor Timor).
- „ 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. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR,
P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN
BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB
(Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P.
(Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN
BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH
ANAK BARIENG (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior,
ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry,
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting,
DATU MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, P.D.K. (Jerai).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak),
 ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., 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).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ 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).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' AWANG DAUD BIN MATUSIN (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG (Sarawak).
- „ 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' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
 (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).

- The Honourable ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Sabah).
- „ 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).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHARLES LINANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ O. K. K. HAJI MAHALI BIN O. K. K. MATJAKIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DUN BIN BANIR, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN ABANG HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ 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., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).

- The Honourable ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ 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 (Telok Anson).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJAH 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 the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' JHUMAH BIN SALIM (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LIM KIM SAN (Singapore).
 .. ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala
 Selangor).
 .. ENCHE' PETER J. MOJUNTIN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
 .. NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
 .. ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
 .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
 .. ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
 .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
 .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
 .. ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
 .. ENCHE' SONG THIAN CHEOK (Sarawak).
 .. DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
 .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor
 Tenggara).
 .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 .. DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
 .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED, K.M.N. (Kemaman).
 .. ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
 .. ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K.

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS AND
 ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE*

(Motion)

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

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

This is the last day of the session of this House and it is necessary that we do get through Government business before we adjourn.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. I am surprised that we have this motion while we also, I think, have received an invitation to dinner by the Honourable the Prime Minister at 8.15 p.m. I do not know whether the Government wants us to refuse the Prime Minister's invitation or to approve so many millions of dollars in forty-eight hours without proper discussion.

Mr Speaker: Under Standing Orders, the Speaker has the power to suspend the sitting of the House at any time. I will suspend sitting at 8 o'clock tonight, then you can go to the dinner. Every Member can go to the dinner.

Question put, and agreed.

Resolved,

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

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1964

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House.

Development Estimates, 1964, considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Head 100—

Mr Chairman: The question I propose is that the sum of \$458,500 under Head 100, Judicial, be agreed to.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub) (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have little to say in presenting, on behalf of the Minister of Justice, the Development Estimates as far as they relate to the Ministry of Justice. In doing so, I hope that I do not give the impression that the Ministry has been complacent about its development programme.

Honourable Members are aware that only a total of \$1,000,000 was provided under the Second Five-Year Development Plan and will agree that this amount

Mr Chairman: Order, order. I would like to know whether you want to take also Head 205—\$70,000—Ministry of Justice, Judicial, in respect of Singapore.

Head 100 and Head 205—

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Yes, Sir. For your information, I was going to refer to it.

Mr Chairman: That should be done earlier.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: I beg your pardon. I will take the two Heads together—Heads 100 and 205.

Sir, with respect to Head 100, a provision of \$458,500 is sought for the continuation of projects which were started in 1962. It may interest Honourable Members to know that with sufficient funds which have been made available to the Ministry none of

the projects should be retarded in any way. For the information of the House, the new court houses in Kangar, Grik and Selama were completed in 1961, in addition to structural alterations to three existing buildings, namely, in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Sungei Patani to house additional subordinate courts.

The direct estimated expenditure for 1964 as shown in the Estimates is necessary to meet the cost of the project for four court houses at Kuala Selangor, Kuala Trengganu, Klang and Kuala Brang which are either under construction or due to be constructed in the course of 1964.

Touching on item (iv), Kuala Selangor, it may disappoint Honourable Members to know that this project as well as the ensuing items, namely, the court houses at Kuala Trengganu and Klang were not, due to circumstances beyond our control, completed by 1963. As Honourable Members are aware, with the rise in the cost of material, which was unforeseen at the time the estimates were formulated, coupled with the cost of alienation of the sites, all the projects had to be kept in abeyance until such time as the actual estimated cost of construction was determined. The only expenditure under this head is a provision of \$22,700 shown against the court house at Kuala Brang. This court is housed at the District Office building by the State Government of Trengganu. The provision made against this item is towards reimbursement of part of the cost of the building.

Sir, in spite of all these setbacks, I am happy to say that we will be able to complete the projects in hand during 1964. As stated earlier, the sites have been acquired and the plans completed and tenders will be invited shortly. What remains is the finalisation of the projects by constructing the buildings. So much for Head 100.

Now I would turn to Head 205 Judicial Department, Singapore. The sum of \$70,000 here is required for the construction of another court house for the last of the Puisne Judges. With the appointment of two new Puisne

Judges in August 1963, the High Court of Singapore now consists of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. But there are, however, only six courts and obviously there is no point in having Judges without court houses for them to sit. At present there is one court house under construction by the Public Works Department which the Singapore Government had approved last year. On completion of this court house by early this year, there will be seven court houses. If approval of funds for the construction of this, the eighth, court is granted, there will altogether be eight court houses in Singapore and these will fit in all the judges admirably. The amount asked for is not excessive as the present court house under construction also costs about \$70,000.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, although \$458,500 is being asked for improvement to court houses, I must express regrets over the overall conditions of courts in this country. It is a pity that the places where justice is administered do not inspire the respect that they should get. They are so undignified. They generally look like sheds and the furniture in them is so old and archaic that they are fit for the national museum. Comparing the court houses with the police station, anyone could see the difference—the police stations are such imposing and awe-inspiring buildings—and that goes to show to what extent the Government wishes to inspire fear in the minds of the people rather than to inspire respect for the laws of the country. I hope that the Government would pay more attention to the court houses and especially the furniture of these court houses. I think the removal of those old furniture in most of the courts in this country would not cost very much.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasis Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, peruntukan kerana bangunan mahkamah ini pada fahaman saya sangatlah mustahak dan baik, seperti kata Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Selatan tadi bahawa mutu dan taraf mahkamah sangat-lah mustahak dijaga sama ada bangunan-nya dan alat-

nya. Saya hendak berchakap dalam Sub-head 4. (vi) Kota Bharu, ada estimates untuk membuat bangunan mahkamah sa-banyak \$590,069. Telah di-habiskan perbelanjaan-nya dalam tahun 1961 sa-banyak \$29,851 dan tahun 1963 sa-banyak \$1,000. Saya mustahak mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu sampai bila-kah bangunan mahkamah Kota Bharu itu hendak di-segerakan pendirian-nya, sebab bangunan mahkamah di-Kota Bharu sekarang ini nampak-nya sudah tua dan burok, sangat-lah tidak menasabah, lagi pun kawasan bangunan itu dalam kawasan pasokan keselamatan. Saya perchaya pehak pasokan keselamatan pun hendak meluas dan membesarkan bangunan-nya, maka tempat tapak yang ada bangunan mahkamah² ini perlu bagi pasokan keselamatan ini, dan mustahak-lah bangunan yang baharu di-dirikan dengan sa-berapa segeranya.

Saya perchaya kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian ini sedar bagaimana keadaan bangunan mahkamah di-Kota Bharu sekarang ini begitu burok dan tidak sa-suai neschaya dalam estimates tahun 1964 ini dimasokkan, tetapi malang-nya tidak dimasokkan perbelanjaan bagi tahun ini, dan saya minta penjelasan Yang Berhormat Menteri, bila-kah wang itu hendak di-penohi dan bangunan itu hendak di-dirikan.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Mr Chairman, Sir, I entirely agree with my Honourable friend from Seberang Selatan that court houses must inspire respect to members of the public. I am not sure whether he is a lawyer, but, as I said earlier on, with the funds made available to the Ministry it was not possible to carry out the projects to the fullest satisfaction of everybody in the country. However, as I have said, when more funds are provided we will try our level best and that point is always borne in mind by the Ministry. He said that police stations in Malaysia are more inspiring than court houses. That is a matter of opinion. I beg to differ. But there is one point made by him: he said that police stations are made so inspiring

that they cause fear in the minds of the public. Well, the Honourable Minister of the Interior several days ago has already mentioned, in his reply to Opposition Members, that members of the public here treated our police as friends, not as enemies and therefore there is no question of fear being caused by the inspiring beauty of the police stations in Malaya. However, as I have said, the Ministry will do our level best. If we have funds everybody wants—the Ministry wants—all court houses to be inspiring.

Berhubung dengan soal Court House, Kota Bharu, dalam tahun 1964 ini sa-benar-nya tidak ada-lah kita buat peruntukan, oleh sebab beberapa perkara berkenaan dengan hal soalan ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah meminta penjelasan bila-kah agak-nya bangunan itu akan dapat di-siapkan. Di-sana, Tuan Pengerusi, kita telah berbelanja sa-banyak \$29,851 dalam tahun 1961 dan dalam Development Estimates tahun 1965 kita ada peruntukan sa-banyak \$559,218. Jadi, kita harap dengan ada-nya lagi peruntukan dalam Development Estimates ini kita akan dapat menyiapkan programme kita dalam tahun 1965 di-mana Mahkamah yang ada di-Kota Bharu itu boleh dapat di-pakai dan berkenaan dengan soalan ini banyak di-tempat² lain dalam Malaysia telah kita lihat tidak menyedapkan hati kita, ada yang menggunakan Magistrate's Office dan Resident's Office. Jadi, walau bagaimana pun kita akan dapat menyiapkan dalam tahun 1965. Terima kasih.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$458,500 for Head 100 and the sum of \$70,000 for Head 205 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 101 and 102—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to take Heads 101 and 102 together.

The Development Estimates under Head 101, Prime Minister, represent on the whole, except for Sub-head 5 (National Museum), only monies which were not spent during last year.

Under Sub-head 1, "Government Contribution to National Mosque" amounts to \$2 million. Of this amount \$1,000,010 had been spent. So far, the expenses incurred had been first charged to the National Mosque Fund.

In regard to Sub-head 3, Staff Training Centre, this project has been completed last August and payment in respect of the total cost has been made except for the retention money representing 5% of the total cost. Now, the retention money is to be paid this year, when the six months' guarantee has elapsed.

In regard to Sub-head 5, National Museum, the original provision of \$1,650,000 for this project has been found to be insufficient. The building project has been completed in August last year, but equipment and displays for the second gallery need to be purchased. The second gallery will house the Natural History Section of the Museum. We have at the moment an expert taxidermist on contract here for two years, and he is able to build up this Section during that time. This Museum has proved to be a success, and since its opening more than 300,000 persons have visited it.

I come now to Sub-head 8, Economic Planning Organisation. This project has been completed and the provision for this year is merely a sum not spent last year.

In regard to Sub-head 9, Government Contribution to National Monument this House will observe that the Government contribution towards the cost of the construction of this Monument is \$200,000. This sum, provided in the Estimates for last year, has not been spent. Expenditure has been fully met by the National Monument Fund.

Sub-head 10 refers to "Shipment of Capital Equipment under Colombo Plan." The provision of \$200,000 is required for 1964 to meet freight and marine charges for capital equipment sent by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan.

Under Head 102, Statistics, a provision of \$82,500 is being entered for 1964 to meet the development cost of

the expansion programme in the Statistics Department. Honourable Members may observe that this provision is part of the total provision of \$1,508,552 for the expansion programme within the current Five-Year Development Plan, and this provision is for the purchase of various kinds of machines in order to carry out the expanded work of this Department.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to touch on Sub-head 8, Economic Planning Organisation. I believe this Organisation has been subjected to some mis-directed criticisms. I believe also that the job of the Economic Planning Organisation is to find how best it is to increase the productivity and the earning power of the country as a whole. But, it must be made clear that it is not its duty to see how that income is re-distributed to the "have nots", as that is a matter of Government policy for which the Minister of Finance is responsible. From his own words, the Minister of Finance has said some time ago that the M.C.A. has been branded as a capitalist group, and we can see that it would be very difficult for the Minister of Finance to formulate a policy whereby the income derived from the country as a whole can be re-distributed. It is needless to say that this re-distribution can only be done by proper taxation. I hope that the Honourable Members in the Government will take note of this and find the best means of re-distributing whatever income derived through the efforts of the Economic Planning Organisation.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan Muzium Kebangsaan ini, nampaknya sudah hampir siap. Ada orang beri tahu kapada saya, kata dia pernah tengok satu gambar, kata-nya bentuk bangunan Muzium Kebangsaan kita ini hampir² bersamaan dengan Muzium di-Peking di-negeri China. Jadi, ada-kah benar, takut architect yang membuat itu mendapat inspirasi daripada situ, atau pun dari mana ta' tahu-lah saya. Saya pun hendak mengatakan bentuk itu betul² bentuk bangunan rumah orang Melayu pun

ta' juga berani saya katakan, tetapi itu-lah kawan saya kata bagitu, saya pun menong-lah juga. Jadi, saya minta-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tolong-lah terangkan sadikit.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dan menarek perhatian pehak yang berkenaan ia-itu dalam Sub-head 5—Muzium Negara. Apa yang saya hendak chakapkan di-sini ia-itu satu gambar lukisan daripada tanah yang terpampang di-Muzium Negara kita itu yang menggambarkan latar belakang kehidupan orang² Melayu zaman 4,000 tahun yang lalu. Di-antara kehidupan orang² Melayu pada masa itu ia-lah menangkap ikan di-laut dan berburu. Di-antara gambar berburu itu, saya nampak orang² Melayu pada masa itu dapat sa-ekor babi tunggal yang terjerkong di-dalam perahu. Saya tidak membantah orang² Melayu pada masa itu memang makan babi, tetapi oleh sebab pada masa sekarang ini, orang² Melayu telah beragama Islam, dan babi itu satu perkara yang di-pandang menyakitkan hati orang² Melayu, saya harap-lah di-ambil perhatian supaya di-tukarkan mangsa yang lain yang sesuai dengan keadaan orang² Melayu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan commented on the Economic Planning Organisation. Actually, the amount asked for is very little and it is required for equipment and library books for the Organisation. So, I think the Honourable Member's comment has nothing to do with the amount that is asked for here. Anyway, I can assure the Honourable Member that this Organisation is doing a very good job not only in preparing our Development Plans and seeing that they are implemented properly but also in keeping a watch on our economic problems in the country. I can also assure the Honourable Member that our policy, although different from the Socialist Front, is to level up and that is the way in which we re-distribute our income.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh mengatakan Muzium Negara

berbentuk dan rupa-nya bentuk Peking. Saya tidak bersetuju di-atas hal ini kerana bangunan ini di-buat menurut *architecture* yang di-katakan *architecte* Melayu asli. Sunggoh pun tidak ada banyak pada masa ini di-Tanah Melayu tetapi itu di-fikirkan dengan bangunan asal dahulu yang di-dapati di-negeri Kedah—bentuk Balai Besar Negeri Kedah itu di-fikirkan satu bangunan yang tertua sa-kali di-Tanah Melayu ini di-fikirkan ia-lah *architecte* Melayu.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan dari Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara, saya tidak mengetahui bahawa ada gambar orang Melayu memburu babi tetapi ada gambar orang Asli zaman dahulu barangkali sa-belum orang Asli masuk Islam. Walau bagaimana pun saya akan siasat perkara ini dan saya akan beri tahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$1,884,338 for Head 101 and \$82,500 for Head 102 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 103, 104, 105; Heads 155 and 181—

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, Sir, I would like to take all the Heads under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak together and I therefore beg to move that Head 103 (Radio), Head 104 (Television), Head 105 (Information), Head 155 (Information and Broadcasting) (Sabah), and Head 181 (Broadcasting) (Sarawak) totalling \$20,088,292, be approved.

Head 103 (Radio)—

One of the professed aims of the Alliance Government is to provide a first class radio service for the entertainment, information and education of the ra'ayat—not only in terms of news and programmes, but also of reception and other services. As such it is vital that more and better facilities be provided not only to enable our news, programme and engineering

staff to do the work expected of them but also to enable the end product of their daily toil to reach the listening public satisfactorily. It is essential that adequate regional coverage and programming be developed in this country.

One way of achieving this desirable objective is to build a number of regional stations suitably deployed all over the country. They will serve either as powerful medium wave relay stations (e.g. Kuantan) or as productive stations (e.g. Penang and Kota Bharu) which can both relay as well as originate programmes of their own.

Allow me, Mr Chairman, Sir, to take each item of Development for which the required funds are needed in 1964, either to start a new project or to advance a continuing one.

Item (4) of Head 103 reads "Kuantan: Transmitters". This project conceives the building of a powerful relay station in Kuantan employing two 10 kilowatt medium wave transmitters, as opposed to the present temporary 0.3 kilowatt unit. A sum of \$500,000 is needed to follow up this scheme.

Item (7) (ii) Malacca Studios and Equipment: this full-fledged Regional Station will be completed next year and so will Kota Bharu (item 8) for which the balance of \$30,000 is needed in 1964 for each project respectively.

Item (9)—Ipoh Regional Station requires \$463,530 in 1964 to further the progress of its construction. It will operate three 10 kilowatt medium wave transmitters.

Let me now take items (10) (\$34,000) and (18) (\$91,985) together, both referring to Johore Bahru Regional Station. The sum of \$34,000 is needed in 1964 to complete the construction of the station and studio suite but the project does not provide for studio equipment. Originally, it was thought more economical to temporarily leave out Johore Bahru as a production centre, maintaining it only as a relaying station. But at the behest of the Johore State Government, we find it necessary to seek provisions to equip the studio suites for programmes production purposes. Hence the sum \$91,985 is being

earmarked. Incidentally, Johore Bahru has been operating as a three-transmitter relay station since 7th November last year.

Item (14) refers to the plan to construct a regional station at Kuala Trengganu for which an initial sum of \$500,000 is needed to start the scheme in 1964.

The sum of \$50,000 is needed in 1964 to complete the "Kajang—Malaysian Services" project. This scheme is really a modest one designed around only one medium-power transmitter of 50 kilowatt strength to serve the Borneo territories.

Overseas Broadcasting: it is universally acknowledged that every country even in normal peace time, strives to inform the outside world about its standpoints and aspirations, its achievement and the role it is playing or hope to play on the international stage. This it can do significantly through the radio medium by the use of several powerful transmitters operating at different frequencies to minimise interference either deliberate or otherwise. In times of national stress, such as we are experiencing at the moment, overseas Broadcasting becomes a vital necessity and important instrument of nation building. The scheme conceives the building of a new transmitting centre to house powerful 100 kilowatt transmitters, their associated aerial systems and ancillary equipment. The sum of \$1,960,000 is needed in 1964 to advance the project further.

Item (17), "New Broadcasting House" at Pantai Valley is a completely new project although it is an old plan. Due to rapid expansion since Merdeka in 1957, Radio Malaysia at Kuala Lumpur is pressed for office space and studio facilities, so much so that it now operates at four different locations in the city itself. Its terribly congested Federal House office and studio areas are no more capable of further physical expansion. And in view of additional commitments expected and required of the Department, of schools broadcasting and increased airtimes for both Domestic and Overseas broadcasts, it is abso-

lutely essential to provide for a new Broadcasting House. When this building is ready for occupation, Radio Malaysia will vacate all its present scattered premises for use by other departments. For 1964, only \$750,000 are needed to start the scheme.

Item (19), "Central Monitoring Services" is a \$960,000 scheme designed to serve the needs of not only the Department of Radio, Television and Information Services, but also other Ministries and Departments which need reports and monitoring digests of foreign broadcasts, essentials to their work. One of its various functions is to carry out checks on frequency drifts and radio interferences.

The final Development item for Radio Malaysia relates to provisions for the purchase of 50 kilowatt transmitters, special aerial systems and ancillary equipment to be suitably housed for the purpose of beaming our domestic programmes to Sabah and Sarawak. At present, the signals from our 10 kilowatt transmitters in Malaya are too weak to be picked up by Sabah and Sarawak radio stations for the relay and propagation of news and programmes material in that area. A sum of \$1,200,000 is needed to start the scheme in 1964, to be completed by mid-1965.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the above are major projects vital to the overall plan to provide a first class radio service for the nation.

Head 104—(Television)—

As Hon'ble members are aware the Pilot Scheme of Television Malaysia was inaugurated on 28th of December, 1963 by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister.

This is a step forward for any developing country, bringing to the people information, education and entertainment to their homes.

The services initially is a pilot project with temporary Studios and offices at Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman with a relatively low powered transmitter at Bukit Sungei Besi.

As I have already explained to this House the service cater for four

languages in one channel. It covers 10 to 15 miles around Kuala Lumpur.

Plans for permanent studios and offices to be constructed on a newly acquired site at Pantai Valley are in the advanced stage of design and it is hoped that work on construction would begin early this year. It is also planned to go to higher power transmitters to extend the service to 40 to 50 miles around Kuala Lumpur and to broadcast on two channels.

The amount provided in the estimates is for capital expenditure in respect of equipment for the initial service and for progress payment towards the building of the permanent centre. It is planned that the project will be completed by the end of 1965.

Provision of funds is also required for the erection of building and transmitter on strategic points along the West Coast so that the signal could be received by all towns on the West Coast from Kangar in the North to Johore Bahru, including Singapore, in the South.

Most of the sites chosen have been on developed sites where the Telecoms Department have their communication services. This is in order to save money for development and to cut down maintenance costs. Plans for extending the service to the East Coast is now under active study, the aim being that the service would eventually cover nearly 75% of the population if every house has a television set. The Government is encouraging the ownership of sets by levying a very low licence fee and have encouraged manufacturers to start television industries in our country in order to provide cheaper television sets besides providing Malaysian with employment. This I am very glad to report has met with very favourable reaction as producers have applied for manufacturing licences under the pioneer scheme encouraged by Government.

It is the Alliance Government's intention that the public should not be burdened by this amenity and in this respect the Government has plans for the introduction of commercial tele-

vision so that revenue thus earned could bridge the gap between expenditure and income.

I must say that Television is no more a luxury—it is a necessity in this modern and progressive world we live in today. The amount asked for will be recovered many times over but that is not the aim. The Government's aim is to bring to your houses a richer and varied life and most of all to bring about a greater understanding of what is going on around us.

Head 105—(Information)—

Work on the new Filem Negara Malaysia Buildings started in April, 1962 and under the terms of the Contract should have been completed in April this year, but owing to unavoidable delays, the building is still not completed. It may take another 4 or 5 months before completion and Filem Negara moves into its premises.

A review of the expenditure position has led to a further increase of \$276,675 bringing the total cost of the project to \$4,097,569. The additional sum is for payment of Customs duty on new equipment as well as purchase of other equipment.

The building of the Civics Centre estimated to cost \$750,000 is now postponed to after 1965 under the Third Five-Year Plan. \$18,536 has already been spent on the acquisition of land.

Head 155—Information and Broadcasting (Sabah)—

I shall now deal with the requirements of Sabah for which a provision of \$950,342 is now being sought.

The biggest item under this Head is Sub-head 4, Development and Expansion of Radio Sabah totalling \$1,239,372 in all for which an allocation of \$866,000 is now being sought. This is a scheme which envisages a comprehensive expansion of radio facilities in various parts of Sabah which was drawn up some time ago and started from assistance under the Colonial Development funds and was approved recently by the Federal Authorities.

It is divided into two stages and the money now sought is for Stage I under which the main V.H.F. Transmitting Station will be established at Mount Kinabalu with Medium Wave relay station and transmitters at Sandakan, Jesselton and Tawau. Under Stage II of this scheme similar broadcasting facilities will be extended to Lahad Datu, the Kudat Peninsula and Tenom.

The existing transmission facilities which comprise one 5KW Short Wave transmitter supposed to serve the whole State and one $\frac{1}{4}$ KW Medium Wave transmitter serving Jesselton is most inadequate from the point of view of State wide coverage and from the programme demands of a multi language service. The solution to the problem of broadcasting in Sabah lies in the establishment of a central V.H.F. Transmitting Station located at Mount Kinabalu which is expected to provide a fairly satisfactory signal to most of the populated parts of the State. This V.H.F. signal will be picked up and fed to Medium Wave transmitters in the densest populated areas to provide first class service for all the main towns, hence obviating the necessity of buying a new set for V.H.F. reception. This scheme would incorporate two networks for simultaneous broadcast instead of the single network now in operation. A Studio centre to enable the origination of programmes will also be established at Sandakan but the master control of the national networks will remain in Jesselton.

The other sums are required to complete the purchase of equipment for the new Studio Centre at Jesselton especially in settling up the second Continuity Studio to cater for the increasing demand for programming facilities and to establish a small receiving station in Jesselton to enable the proper reception of Radio Malaysia's and other such broadcasting stations' programmes for relay purposes.

Head 181—Broadcasting (Sarawak)—

Money under this Head is required to complete the scheme of establishing a new Transmitting Station in Kuching

which was started some time ago under assistance from the Colonial Development funds. Under this scheme three 20KW Short Wave Transmitters would be installed to cover the length and breadth of the State from Kuching itself.

Since road transport and other communication facilities in Sarawak are most inadequate, it is not possible to establish the desired Medium Wave stations centered at the densely populated areas such as Sibul, Miri, etc. The best solution therefore is to resort to fairly high powered Short Wave Transmitters directed to these areas from Kuching itself.

Mr Chairman, Sir, from the foregoing, I am sure Hon'ble Members will agree that the Development Projects which will be embarked by this Ministry in the coming year is an ambitious one. Yet, I will not hesitate to assure the House that they are realistic, practical and feasible. A lot of thought and planning has gone into them to ensure its smooth execution and maximum success. In this connection I would like to inform the House that it is this Ministry's policy to provide opportunities for its own officers to participate as much as possible in the planning as well as the execution of every project. In order to equip them for this task, we have from time to time sent technicians, engineers and other officers abroad. This year alone we have sent no less than twenty such officers to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States under the Colombo Plan for such specialised training. Most of them have already returned home to man our various projects.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, in a long rambling speech the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting touched on Sub-head 16, Overseas Broadcasting, and said that it is a vital necessity for nation building. Although I do not agree that it is a vital necessity for nation building, I do agree that it is necessary to project the identity of the nation and to make the people around aware of the country, and I am glad that nearly \$2 million

has been asked for the development of this. But what I regret, Mr Chairman, Sir, is that some of the things that come out of the broadcast do not follow the times. By the grace of God, the tension in this area is lessening and I was surprised last night that immediately after the commentary on what happened in Manila this broadcast should have continued to resort to violent and abusive attacks against our neighbours, who have now toned down a great deal. I also appreciate that our Government and especially the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have also taken the cue and I should say, from their speeches, they are reacting in a way that should find a peaceful solution to our problem. But nevertheless, it so happens that Radio Malaya seems to be the place for one or two political refugees from Indonesia, who seem to be using this as an opportunity to take their revenge back on Indonesia. However, let them understand that they should not make this country a pawn in their game and, therefore, I shall be brief in calling upon the Minister to take steps to see that this radio attack ceases. The President of Indonesia was termed a rogue last night. I have never heard the broadcast from Indonesia and, therefore, I do not know what comes out through it, but I do say that Radio Malaya should follow the times and, if necessary, the commentator should be removed if he cannot adjust his commentaries to suit the times.

Now, I come to the question of television, and here I feel indeed very sorry that none other than a Minister of the Government should have thought it fit to challenge a person for representing the views of a section of the people although that person does not know the language. What I mean to say is that the other day when the question of television time for Tamil programme was brought up, the Assistant Minister of Labour, who is an Indian, challenged the Member for Ipoh saying that he does not know Tamil. I would like to ask the Government this: are we here to represent the people whose language we speak, or are we here to represent the citizens of this country? Must I

not, as an Indian, though I may not be able to speak Malay, speak for the Malays? Should I not speak for the Chinese if I do not eat pork? We are here to speak for anybody, whether he is Tamil speaking or Punjabi speaking, or whether he is a Sikh or a Malay or anybody else. We speak for the Indians of this country and not like the Assistant Minister

Mr Chairman: Order, order.

Enche' V. Veerappen: I think he owes an apology to all of us, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Order, order! I want to ask you under what item are you talking.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Television, Sir, that is under sub-head 1 of Head 104.

Mr Chairman: How do you connect the challenge with Tamil programmes on the television?

Enche' V. Veerappen: Television time for Tamil broadcasts, Sir. I was saying that the Honourable Assistant Minister owes an apology not only to the Tamils but to all the people in this country. That is all, Sir.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Siaran Sa-berang Laut (Overseas Broadcasting) di-dalam Kepala 103, Pechahan Kepala Kechil 16, di-untokkan sa-banyak \$1,960,000. Saya perhatikan Siaran Sa-berang Laut yang berjalan sekarang ini tidak banyak bahasa yang digunakan, sedang tujuan kita mengadakan Siaran Sa-berang Laut ia-lah supaya dapat negara² dan ra'ayat yang berjiran sa-kurang²-nya mengetahui hal-ehwal dan kedudukan dalam negara kita ini sendiri, ia-itu mengenalkan negara kita kepada dunia luar. Jadi patut-lah dalam Siaran Sa-berang Laut ini diadakan juga siaran dalam berbagai bahasa seperti bahasa² Thai, Burma, Tagalog untuk orang Pilipina dan demikian juga bahasa Inggeris sendiri untuk Australia dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, dengan ada-nya Siaran Sa-berang Laut yang berbagai bahasa seperti ini dapatlah dunia luar mengetahui lebeh jelas dan lebeh dekat tentang hal yang berlaku dalam tanah ayer kita. Tidak-lah

saperti sekarang ini saya nampak kebanyakan Siaran Sa-berang Laut ini ia-lah dengan menggunakan bahasa Indonesia sa-mata². Betul-lah kita sekarang sedang ada konferantasi dari Indonesia, tetapi asas kita mengadakan Siaran Sa-berang Laut bukan-lah itu sa-bagai pokok-nya. Kita hendak mengenalkan negara kita, jadi di-samping kita menjawab konferantasi dari Indonesia itu mahu juga kita mengenalkan tanah ayer dan negara kita ini kepada dunia. Jadi, saya minta-lah kepada Yang Berhormat menimbangkan pada masa yang akan datang ini supaya Siaran Sa-berang Laut ini di-adakan dengan berbagai² bahasa.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Dato' Pengerusi, saya suka hendak mengambil kesempatan untuk merayu kepada Kerajaan di-bawah Kementerian ini ia-itu Kepala 105—Information. Saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Kementerian ini di-atas kedudukan penerangan bagi Jajahan Kubang Pasu yang mana pada hari ini saya merayu pada pihak Kerajaan supaya dapat di-adakan satu buah kereta penerangan. Mengikut peruntukan yang di-adakan di-sini, saya berasa susah hati-lah oleh kerana tidak ada *specific programme*, atau pun peruntukan tegas supaya di-beri penerangan yang lebeh luas kepada penduduk² di-Jajahan Kubang Pasu; sa-kurang²-nya jikalau ada niat Kerajaan bagitu, tentu-lah akan di-adakan peruntukan yang banyak guna membeli beberapa banyak buah kereta penerangan, atau untuk menayangkan wayang gambar. Jadi, saya minta supaya di-timbangkan untuk di-adakan satu buah kereta yang khas bagi Jajahan Kubang Pasu, oleh kerana saya ta' payah-lah sebutkan bagaimana faedah-nya penerangan itu kepada ra'ayat, tetapi sa-takat yang ada pada hari ini kelebihan Jabatan Penerangan Jitra ada-lah bergantung belas kasehan kepada pegawai, atau Pejabat Penerangan di-Alor Star. Sa-kira-nya ada satu² penerangan di-Alor Star itu menggunakan kaki-tangan di-Alor Star itu, maka ta' payah lagi pihak Jitra hendak menggunakan-nya, pada hal kawasan yang hendak di-gunakan adalah lebeh luas daripada negeri Perlis

dan penduduk²-nya ada-lah daripada penduduk² negeri Perlis.

Saya sudah banyak kali berchakap dalam perkara ini, tetapi kalau boleh merayu-lah kepada Treasury untok di-adakan peruntukan di-sana

Mr Chairman: Awak merayu kamana itu?

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Saya merayu kepada Menteri.

Mr Chairman: Walau pun awak merayu sa-kali pun, awak mesti-lah menghadap kepada Pengerusi.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Saya sengaja hendak menarek hati Menteri!

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr Chairman, Sir, I find it very difficult to reply to the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan, because I just could not get his points due to his rambling about in his speech. He said I rambled about in my speech, but, in actual fact, he was rambling about in his speech, raising a few points which I could not understand.

Sir, he did mention something about Radio Malaysia overseas broadcast and said something to the effect that he disagreed that this is an instrument for nation building. He did not say why he disagreed. However, the fact remains, Sir, that in the present context of confrontation from Indonesia, the overseas broadcasting, which covers the territories of Sarawak and Sabah including Singapore and Malaya, is essential in order to bring together the various racial groups that form the Malaysian nation, with one purpose—national unity and national cause—to fight this confrontation. Therefore, overseas broadcasting is very important from the viewpoint of nation building.

Sir, the Honourable Member went on to say that tension has lessened now. I simply could not understand when he said that, because the fact is that we are still facing confrontation. We hear our fishermen being molested and robbed in the high seas of their catches, of their equipment; we also hear of Indonesian subversion and

infiltration into our territory in Borneo. But, the Honourable Member says that tension has lessened. The fact that a few days ago President Soekarno himself went to Manila to have a talk with President Macapagal is, in itself, a proof that tension has not lessened—on the contrary, he has mounted tension in this part of the world.

So, in suming up, the Honourable Member told this House that Radio Malaysia should not attack Indonesia, but he has not said a word to this House that Radio Jakarta should not attack us. He has given the impression to this House that it is Radio Malaysia that is attacking Indonesia. But the actual position is the reverse: it is Indonesian Radio that has been abusive and attacking this country, this Government and the people of this country. We know it because we monitor the broadcast by the Indonesian Radio Stations, and the language they use is abusive and vulgar.

Now, regarding Television air-time for Tamil programme, he was only replying to the Honourable Assistant Minister of Labour, and I still could not catch his point, because he was more or less trying to say that one need not know Tamil in order to defend the Tamil language or the interest of one community. But I do not know whether he, in fact, speaks Tamil although he might call himself an Indian, but it is not for me to argue on this point. I think he can take this up with the Honourable Minister of Labour.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah menyatakan kepada Dewan ini bahawa siaran sa-berang laut Radio Malaysia tidak menggunakan bahasa² sa-lain daripada bahasa Indonesia. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-benar-nya ta' tahu apa yang berlaku dan ta' biasa dengar siaran sa-berang laut. Kalau ta' biasa dengar, tolong tanya dalam perkara ini, sebab siaran sa-berang laut pada masa ini menggunakan bahasa Ingeris, bahasa Mandrin dan bahasa Indonesia. Sa-lain daripada itu Kementerian ini berura² dan sedang pun bersedia hendak mengadakan dua tiga bahasa lagi, umpama-nya seperti mana yang di-shorkan oleh

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, ia-itu bahasa Thai, atau bahasa Siam, harus juga bahasa Burma dan bahasa Vietnam. Tetapi untok mengadakan siaran berbagai² bahasa itu mustahak pula Jabatan Siaran Radio ini mendapatkan pegawai² yang berkelayakan, dan ini bukan-nya satu perkara yang mudah; sunggoh pun begitu saya suka-lah memberitahu kepada Dewan ini bahawa itu-lah dasar Kerajaan manakala siaran sa-berang laut ini di-perbesar, di-perelokkan dan di-susun dengan terator, maka siaran dalam bahasa² lain itu akan di-jalankan

Mr Chairman: Bahasa Korea ada juga! (*Ketawa*).

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Bahasa Korean ta' ada. (*Ketawa*).

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat telah membangkitkan soal kereta penerangan terutama sa-kali dalam kawasan-nya itu, Kubang Pasu Barat. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya terangkan ia-itu Jabatan Penerangan ini selalu menambah, atau pun menukar kereta burok kepada kereta baharu, jadi kalau ada kekurangan akan di-tambah lagi kereta² penerangan itu supaya di-tiap² kawasan dapat di-adakan penerangan² dalam kawasan pilehan raya-nya. Ini berm'ana ra'ayat di-kampong² boleh mendapat siaran dan boleh mendapat pengetahuan serta mendapat penerangan yang memuaskan berkenaan dengan dasar dan ranchangan² Kerajaan. Jadi tentang kawasan-nya itu, boleh-lah saya mengambil ingatan dan saya akan chuba atorkan supaya di-tiap² kawasan itu mendapat penerangan² daripada kereta² yang berjalan dari satu kawasan ka-satu kawasan. Sekian.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Chairman, Sir, I regret to note that the reply given by the Honourable the Assistant Minister to some of the points raised by the Member for Seberang Selatan demonstrates an ignorance as to the purpose of overseas broadcast. My Honourable friend from Seberang Selatan raised the point that a good broadcast should not necessarily be abusive, and he referred to

one important point in that the President of a Republic is being referred to as a rogue; and whether that Republic is friendly to us or otherwise is quite beside the point. We must appreciate that an overseas broadcast is not directed merely to the few hostile people who are responsible for the broadcast. An overseas broadcast is intended to win the hearts of the people of a hostile territory. We assume that not everyone in that territory is hostile to us and the purpose of a broadcast is to win them over; and I say we cannot win the people over by calling their President a rogue or other nasty names. In the same manner, if the Indonesian broadcast is going to win over the people of this country, it will not do them any good if they call our Prime Minister names. So, I feel that the people who are directing Radio Malaysia have no imagination whatsoever, and they have no sense of proportion. I am not saying that we should not retaliate any hostile broadcast from another country, but I say that such retaliation must be more imaginative, and the language used must be more restrained and more dignified. We can serve the same purpose of retaliating a hostile broadcast by more imaginative methods and I feel, Sir, that, judging by the activities of Radio Malaysia, it has failed in this respect very dismally. The people in Radio Malaysia are thinking that they are directing their broadcast to a very small section of the population and as such they are not making very much progress as expected of them. I feel, Sir, that had Radio Malaysia adopted a more enlightened attitude in its broadcast, we may by this time be able to work up certain effective public opinion in Indonesia which may be a cause for restraining Indonesian confrontation to some extent. The fact that Radio Malaysia has been unsuccessful in this sort of work is, I think, due primarily to this unenlightened policy, and I do not know whether it is that of the Government or of the Minister himself.

Mr Chairman: (To Datu Mohamed Ismail) Do you wish to reply?

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Yes. The Honourable Member, I think, is defending his Honourable friend on the commentaries which were supposed to have come from Radio Malaysia using the word "rogue". I wish to assure the Honourable Member that Radio Malaysia never referred to the President as a rogue. The commentator of Radio Malaysia says something to the effect that the journalists of the Philippines are so bold and fearless that they will not hesitate to call a rogue a rogue. Obviously, the Honourable Member and his colleague are twisting the facts because of the forthcoming elections. But I must tell the Honourable Member and this House that Radio Malaysia has always been objective in its broadcast; in fact, it has built up public opinion in Indonesia. This has been proved by the decree issued by President Soekarno, Edict. No. 13, prohibiting the people in Indonesia to listen in to Radio Malaysia. That in itself alone is proof of how effective Radio Malaysia has been all this while building up public opinion in Indonesia, for the simple reason that Radio Malaysia has all this time been broadcasting, as I say, objectively in enlightening the people. We have never been abusive nor have we used any abusive word or words as the one mentioned just now by the Honourable Member.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$19,031,188 for Heads 103 to 105 inclusive, \$950,342 for Head 155, and \$106,762 for Head 181 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, and Heads 156, 182 and 206—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like, with your permission, to deal with Heads 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113 and 114, and those Heads under Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, within the responsibility of this Ministry, namely, Head 156 for Sabah, Head 182 for Sarawak, and Head 206 for Singapore at one rising.

Head 107, Chemistry—

A sum of \$12,570 is asked for. This sum is required for the purchase of the necessary equipment for the proposed Laboratory for Sugar Testing which will be set up in the Penang Office of the Chemistry Department this year. With the establishment of such a Laboratory, it will be possible for the Department to conduct analysis of raw sugar to determine the sugar content for purposes of import duty.

Head 108, Printing—

A sum of \$202,274 is sought and this is for the project on construction of a new Branch Press at Ipoh. The building is now in the course of construction and will be ready to function as a Branch Press this year. The provision represents a revote from the 1963 provision. Out of this sum, \$160,000 is for the balance payment due to the building contractor on completion of the building in April and the balance of \$42,274 is for the purchase of the necessary office equipment and machinery.

Head 109, Prisons—

A total sum of \$450,796 is required. With regard to *Sub-head 13*, a token provision of \$10 only is shown, as attempts to secure a suitable site for the proposed "Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School" has so far not been successful. Sir, I very much regret to say that we have not been able to pursue this matter although I am sure the House will agree that this is a laudable scheme, because we have found great difficulty in trying to get a suitable site.

As for the various provisions sought under *Sub-heads 14, 15 and 16* respectively, these are all for the purpose of construction of quarters and barracks for prisons' personnel in accordance with the Department's phased programme under the Second Five-Year Plan. There is an acute shortage of quarters for the Prisons' uniformed staff and, under their conditions of service, warder staff, for instance, are entitled to free accommodation and they are required to live

in Prison quarters, so that they are readily available. Because of the shortage of quarters, some of them are housed in poor accommodation some distance away from the Prisons, and this, I am sure the House will agree, is unsatisfactory. The House will agree with me also that proper quarters are necessary for the efficiency of the Prisons' organisation as well as for the morale of the Prison uniformed staff.

Head 110—

I now come to *Head 110—Housing: Sub-head 4—Low-cost Housing*. This year it is proposed to provide a sum of \$6,000,000 for low-cost housing. This, as shown under column (10) is a loan. In order to make low-cost housing, the cost of which shall be as low as possible, it has been necessary for the Federal Government and the State Governments to subsidise the various schemes. The Federal Government makes available loans on rates of interest well below the normal market rate repayable over a period of 17 years, if the scheme is a hire purchase scheme, and over 60 years if the scheme is a rental scheme. The State Governments on their part provide land on nominal term and are responsible for site works, construction of approach roads, drains, internal roads, water supply and electricity mains without any charge to the scheme—that would be State Governments' contribution to the scheme. Without these subsidies, it will be impossible for houses or flats to be classified as low-cost and to cater for the lower income groups.

Sir, I am sure that the House will agree that in respect of such an immense item as housing, a sum of \$6,000,000 is not a proper perspective. But nevertheless, I am sure the House will be with me when I say that, though housing constitutes a major basic social development, its expenditure would, if we were to tap on Government resources, overstrain the Government resources. That being the case, we have explored—and to a great extent successfully—other avenues for financing housing schemes.

Sir, I think, we still remember the announcement made by the Honourable the Minister of Finance that the Commissioner for the Federal Capital has been authorised to float a public loan in the region of \$20,000,000 for housing. Out of this \$20,000,000 it is expected that a sum of \$10,000,000 would be utilised for housing for Government officers and \$10,000,000 for public housing. I am glad to announce that the Commissioner for the Federal Capital has made considerable progress already in the flotation of this public money, and I expect that the success of this enterprise would, perhaps, set the pattern of things to come in the field of housing in this country. Therefore, I do not expect Honourable Members to be perturbed over the provision of only \$6,000,000 for housing in these Estimates.

Further, I would like to mention that the Government is in the process of acquiring some 700 acres of land at Setapak, just a few miles from the centre of the Federal Capital, for the purpose of housing. This is a fairly ambitious scheme and the details are being worked out. It is expected that we can go into the operation of this scheme by the end of this year, and I am sure that the success of this scheme holds out what I would call a golden promise to a large number of homeless families in Kuala Lumpur.

Heads 111 and 113—

I now come to Heads 111 and 113. These items, again, are loan funds to the Municipalities and they, in fact, speak for themselves.

Under Head 111, a sum of \$3,450,010 is sought for a loan by the Federal Capital for the purpose as shown in the Sub-heads which are:

Sub-head 23—Sewerage—\$1,500,000: This is an extension of the sewerage system, planned with the object of eliminating as far as possible all night soil collection in the Town centre.

Sub-head 24—Municipal Offices—\$10: Since there is certainty of a site and therefore there is only a token sum.

Sub-head 25—Wholesale Market—\$500,000: Land for the wholesale market at Maxwell Road has been acquired. Tender for the construction of the market has been accepted and work will commence soon. The project is expected to be completed by June this year.

Sub-head 27—Roads—\$500,000: A team of consultants has been commissioned to survey the traffic conditions in the Federal Capital, and until a report is received no major roadworks will be carried out with the exception of Jalan Pekeling dual carriageway between Jalan Ipoh and Jalan Pahang and other minor road improvements.

Sub-heads 30—Street Lighting Improvements—\$200,000: This loan is for the continuation of the Scheme for the general improvement of street lighting throughout the Municipal area.

Sub-head 31—Surface Water Drainage—\$750,000: This sum is required for the continuation of the existing programme which is designed to bring the system drainage up to an adequate standard to cope with the increased development of the town and to reduce flood during heavy rain. It is to be pointed out that unless continued improvements are made to the system of drainage, particularly surface water, to cope with the development of the town, the problem of flooding will remain serious.

Under Head 113, the sum of \$750,000 is a loan to the Penang City Council for the purposes as shown in the Sub-heads which are:

Sub-head 4—George Town Sewerage Extension—\$700,000: This loan is required for the continuation of the sewerage scheme to serve the whole City.

Sub-head 8—Abattoirs—\$50,000: The money is required for the construction of new abattoirs to replace the existing abattoirs which are out of date. The new abattoirs will provide greatly improved facilities.

Head 114—

Under Head 114 "*Aborigines*", a total sum of \$506,000 is sought.

With regard to Sub-head 1 a sum of \$363,000 is required to enable the Department to carry out its various projects in accordance with its Five-Year Plan programme, the object of which is to provide more amenities to aborigines, particularly those living in deep jungle areas. The provision under this Sub-head will be utilised for the following projects:

- (1) construction of seven Medical Posts in deep jungle areas, which are at present not covered by existing facilities. These Medical Posts will bring the benefit of modern medicine to more than 3,000 aborigines;
- (2) purchase of a portable transmitter/receiver wireless set for use at each of the 10 new Medical Posts (3 of which were built in 1963 and 7 to be built in 1964). These wireless sets provide a vital communication link in our "flying doctor" service to the aborigines;
- (3) the launching of a Mobile Health Unit, which will play a vital role of the conduct of field surveys and provide on the spot treatment to those aborigines infected with dysentery, intestinal worms, and various other illness. The Unit will consist of a Laboratory Technician, a Health Nurse and 2 Aborigines Assistants, and a fully equipped motor caravan;
- (4) the launching of a Mobile Dental Unit on the lines of a Mobile Health Unit;
- (5) construction of 8 new schools, hostels and Teachers' Quarters in Pahang, Perak, Kelantan, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Johore as part of the programme for the extension of educational facilities; and
- (6) construction of an Administrative Post at Kuala Rompin, Halting Station at Tapah, Staff Quarters at Bertam and at Ulu Gombak.

Under Sub-head 2, a sum of \$118,000 is required to meet expenditure on minor projects for the econo-

mic advancement of aborigines. Funds under this Sub-head will be used for:

- (1) purchase of farming implements which will be distributed to aborigine groups participating in "gotong royong" schemes undertaken in all States;
- (2) distribution of fruit trees with a view to establishing dusuns;
- (3) distribution of livestock and fencing material;
- (4) construction of fishponds;
- (5) providing 6 large fishing nets and 4 outboard engines to the aborigine fishing community in Johore;
- (6) construction of 30 wells so as to provide wholesome water for drinking and cooking purposes; and
- (7) construction of 4 Community Centres—2 will be in Perak and 1 each in Selangor and Kelantan.

Under Sub-head 3, a sum of \$25,000 is required to enable the Department to carry out field surveys among the remote groups of aborigines and in preparing the groundwork for the various development schemes implemented in the various States.

Head 156—Sabah—

Sir, I now come to Head 156 for Sabah.

With regard to Sub-head 1, a sum of \$424,000 is required for the construction of a new prison at Tawau. The present prison at Tawau is totally inadequate for present needs, as it has accommodation for only fifteen prisoners and the daily average muster is over fifty. Furthermore, it has no accommodation for female prisoners. It is situated in the Police Compound and there is no room for extension. The new prison, which it is proposed to construct this year will consist of:

- Ten Staff Quarters;
- Maximum security cells with accommodation for fifty prisoners;
- Mess hall and kitchen;
- Female cells;
- Single cells;

Workshop;
Office and Stores; and
and the whole to be surrounded by a
14-foot wall.

Under Sub-head 3, a sum of \$22,000 is sought as it is proposed to erect a new lock-up at Kudat with accommodation for 28 prisoners. The present lock-up is a temporary building and the site is required for other purposes.

Head 182—Sarawak—

A sum of \$104,195 standing under this Head is asked to be approved. This sum represents the balance payment for the construction of a new Government Analytical Laboratory in Sarawak. This Laboratory is under construction now, and it is expected to be ready for occupation soon. The volume and scope of analytical work of the existing laboratory which started as the Chemist/Bacteriologist Laboratory, Public Works Department in 1959 continued to increase rapidly. The total number of samples analysed during 1963 showed a 15 fold increase over the number of samples analysed in the first year of operation. A new laboratory is, therefore, required to enable the Department to cope up with the increasing demand for its services.

Head 206—Singapore—

Sir, a sum of \$561,340 standing under Head 206, Prisons, is asked for.

The projects shown under this Head represent the final phase of development projects, which have either been already started during the past year or years in the Prisons Department, but for some reason or other has not been completed.

The project on Expansion of Prison Industries is aimed at the development of more industries and the expansion of existing industries in the various prisons of Singapore, with the two-fold purpose of providing adequate employment to prisoners, the number of which is rapidly increasing, and of facilitating the rehabilitation of prisoners, so that on their release, they can obtain employment easier than

those who have not been industrially trained. A sum of \$1,432,650 has been originally provided for this project, and until end of 1963, \$1,008,310 has been expended, leaving the sum of \$424,340 to be spent this year to complete the project. Industries existing in the Prisons Department that are being expanded under this project are laundrying, carpentry, shoemaking, mattress making, printing, tailoring, paper work, toymaking, and other miscellaneous light industries. Those industries which are newly created, or are in the course of being developed, are timber-seasoning, timber-grading, cement work, metalwork, car and bus respraying, and furniture-making. On an average, Prison Industries bring in a cash revenue of about \$180,000 per year in addition to revenue in the forms of savings and value of work done for which no cash is collected, which is in the region of \$700,000 annually.

The projects on Modern Sanitation and Shed for 150 Inmates at Remand Prison are aimed at the improvement of facilities at the existing Remand Prison at Pearl's Hill, Singapore. The sanitation currently in use at the Remand Prison is outmoded and obsolete while the 150 inmates therein are not shaded in any form from the sun or rain in the courtyards, where they are detained during the day time. As such it is necessary to provide modern sanitation and adequate sheds for the inmates of the Remand Prison.

The project to convert and expand Changi Camp at Moon Crescent to become a Medium Security Prison to accommodate about 500 first and second Offenders, who are deemed trainable, started in early 1963, on an approved provision of \$287,000. Of this amount, \$187,000 has been spent so far and the balance of \$100,000 which has been committed will have to be spent this year to complete this project. The conversion and expansion scheme includes the construction of three big dormitories capable of accommodating 250 persons, a huge dining-hall, a kitchen for cooking food for 500 persons and a gigantic parade ground.

The project on improvements to buildings and grounds aims at the repair from time to time of existing Prison buildings and grounds, which are being frequently worn out due to constant rough use by the 2,000 odd inmates. Some of the buildings and grounds are more than 30 years old and I am sure the House will agree that these require frequent repairs.

Sir, I beg to move.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr Chairman, Sir, while most of the speech of the Assistant Minister sounded very nice and sweet, the barbs in that speech suddenly revealed themselves, when he touched on Sabah and pointed out, obviously with great pride and with a sense of achievement, that he was going to open a new prison in Sabah. Sir, I do not know how many storey-high the prison will be and which gifted architect will come to design this building, but I hope that no person or persons from Sabah will take a cue from this and start boasting about this prison as a sign of the prosperity of Sabah. Sir, we hear that these prisoners, who will be in the said prisons, will be taught industries and that the industries in the prison will be developed. I hope too, Sir, that no one from Sabah will point out that the prison industries in that State are a sign of the economic development of that part of Malaysia. If one does so, Sir, then, I am sure, it will only reveal to the world the repressive nature of things that are going on there.

Then, Mr Chairman, Sir, it would also look rather strange that the first gift of Malaya to Sabah is a brand new prison. What is its symbolic significance? Does it signify that the people of the State there are now dominated by that symbol of the prison?

Again, Sir, we hear that special quarters are going to be built or made for women, for our Malaysian sisters there. From the speech of the Minister, we can gather that up to now there have been no women offenders

in Sabah, and that is why there have been no quarters for them in the hospitable surroundings of the prison. But, suddenly, when Malaysia comes into being, there is preparation for housing our Malaysian sisters from Sabah in the quarters of this new prison. Why? Is it because you want to make provision for independent-minded ladies in that territory, who will not be taken in by the political charms of Mr Donald Stephens, who will reject the political advances of Mr Donald Stephens' Government, and who will want a greater independence and a truer sovereignty for the people there? Mr Chairman, Sir, this strange gift—and I have heard a few people from that area asking for . . .

The Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—S. O. 36 (1). We are not discussing now the merits and the demerits of the prison. The provision which is asked for here is for a prison to be built there.

Mr Chairman: Yes, it is irrelevant, and S. O. 36 (1) applies. Don't touch on that! You can speak about other prisons!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I am speaking about that prison, and if the Minister is having his attention here, he would know that I am speaking about prisons. I do not understand his embarrassment.

Sir, there have been requests for aid from those territories and there have been hopes expressed by the people that the Government of Malaya would be like Santa Claus; but I must say that this Santa Claus is not going to fill up the socks or stockings of the people there with gifts but that he is going to fill up the prisons of that place with the population of that place.

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! There is no money allotted for that. You have been talking on the population, but we are discussing on this allocation for the prison.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am speaking about the prison, but the Minister

is only just trying to obstruct. Mr Chairman, Sir, so instead of there being a Santa Claus, we find

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (1). I think he must confine his observations to what is asked for in the Development Estimates.

Mr Chairman: Yes, there is no money allotted for Santa Claus (*Laughter*). There is money allotted for that prison only. So you are irrelevant.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I do not understand, Mr Chairman, Sir. There is provision for a prison and the Minister himself said the prison is for Tawau.

Mr Chairman: But money is not allotted for what you have been talking just now.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am speaking about the significance of the prison and that the symbolic significance of the prison is far from helping, assisting or developing that area.

Dato' Dr Ismail: On a point of order. We are not discussing the merits or demerits of the prison. We are discussing the money allocated to build the prison in Tawau

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes, and I am opposing it, Mr Chairman.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Therefore, it is not the principle of the prison that is the point for debate now.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): On a point of order. The Honourable Member should inform the House whether that prison is too small or too big for him. He should mention about that, not the significance of the prison in Tawau. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' K. Karam Singh*) You should not discuss the merits or demerits of the prison. You should speak on the money allotted for the prison.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am only saying that this Government should not provide money for prisons there,

because it is going to create more trouble than goodwill. That is why I am taking this stand, and I am sure the Minister is afraid to hear what I am saying, because I have to speak on the prison. So long as I hold on to that prison, Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister cannot stop me from speaking. (*Laughter*) So, Mr Chairman, Sir, that prison could only be the gift of Santa Claus gone insane and entirely out of his mind to think that by giving such a gift it will result in the suppression of the people there, and that they are going to earn the goodwill of the people there.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this also should bring us to our senses that when we thrust such unpalatable aid or development down the throats of the people, then the people of Sabah can one day tell the Central Government to pack up and get out of that place, if it is going to carry on in this way. Mr Chairman, Sir, even little Cambodia told America to pack up and get out.

Dato' Dr Ismail: On a point of order. I am requesting money to build a prison in Tawau. We are not discussing the Development Plan in general now.

Mr Chairman: Yes, I think I will have to stop you from speaking on that point.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am only telling this Minister that if he carries on developing prisons, if he carries on making provision for the men, women and children of that country for imprisoning them and keeping the threat of imprisonment imminent, then the people of that country are going to throw this Ministry out of that part of the State. And, Mr Chairman, Sir, although this Minister is very fond of uttering threats, I do not think the people of this country will be threatened.

Mr Chairman: Order! Order!

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I hold that action be taken against the Member for contravening the Standing Rules and Orders.

Mr Chairman: (*To Enche' K. Karam Singh*) I rule you out of order.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: What I want this House to remember is that prisons will not win the goodwill of people.

Dato' Dr Ismail: On a point of order. We are not discussing the merits or demerits of prisons—why people should be sent to prison. We are discussing the money that is asked for from this House to build this prison in Tawau. I beg of you, Sir, to use your power to stop the Honourable Member from disobeying your orders.

Mr Chairman: I have already ruled him out of order.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir

Mr Chairman: You want to argue with me when I said that I have already ruled you out of order? Do not talk about that again. You can speak on some other things.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, do you rule me out from speaking on the prison in Tawau, although it is provided for?

Mr Chairman: Yes, because you are speaking on the merits and demerits of the prison. You can only speak on the money allotted for that prison.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, if you rule that I cannot speak on this prison in Tawau, then I am going to sit down, because that is going to be an unfair ruling. There is money provided for the prison in Tawau and I have got to speak on it. If you rule me out of order in speaking on the prison in Tawau, then the Chair is exceeding its powers.

Mr Chairman: What page is it?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Page 46, Sub-head 156, Prisons, and the Assistant Minister mentioned that he was speaking on a prison for Tawau.

Mr Chairman: I would like to refer you to Standing Order 67B (6) (ii) relating to debate on items in the Development Estimates. It says: "... debate on the motion shall be confined to the service concerned." You are

now discussing prison policy; you are not confining yourself to the items in the Estimates.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Chairman, Sir, so I would only say that this Government should not start building more prisons in North Borneo, and the people, who administer these powers to imprison people, should talk more reasonably and not go round threatening people, because, Mr Chairman, Sir, if we talk like Madame Nhu, we will only bring disaster upon ourselves.

Dato' Dr Ismail: On a point of order, Sir.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I have finished, Mr Chairman. (*Laughter*).

Toh Muda Haji Abdullah bin Haji Abdul Raof (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit di-bawah Kepala 110, kepala kecil 4, ia-itu rumah murah. Tuan Pengerusi, di-tempat saya di-Kuala Kangsar, rumah murah ada-lah sangat perlu kerana banyak orang di-sana telah pun bertanya² dengan rumah murah itu dan ura² membuat rumah murah di-sana telah pun ada sejak awal tahun 1962. Bukan sahaja ura² di-atas perkara itu tetapi Assistant State Secretary telah pun datang ka-Kuala Kangsar berjumpa dengan ahli² Majlis Perbandaran dan telah pun melihat tapak yang di-ura²kan hendak di-dirikan rumah murah di-Padang Koloh, dan meshuarat telah pun di-adakan, perjumpaan di-antara Assistant State Secretary—saya telah lupakan bulannya tetapi tahun 1962—dengan ahli² Majlis Meshuarat Perbandaran, Kuala Kangsar; dan perkara ini juga telah di-binchangkan yang di-Padang Koloh itu ada-lah di-setujukan oleh ahli² Majlis Meshuarat Perbandaran, Kuala Kangsar. Akan tetapi kemudiannya di-dapati tempat itu ada-lah rendah dan selalu bah, maka dengan sebab itu tempat yang lain telah pun juga di-dapati. Sampai hari ini belum lagi ada apa² perkara itu sama ada hendak dibuat atau tidak dalam pekerjaan di-atas ranchangan rumah murah di-Kuala Kangsar. Jadi, saya di-sini, merayu kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya ranchangan rumah murah di-Kuala Kangsar itu di-teruskan, kerana orang²

di-sana sudah menunggu²kan akan ranchangan² rumah murah itu. Sakian-lah, terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara rumah murah Kepala 110 pechahan kepala 4 yang di-dalam estimate ini di-untokkan sa-banyak enam juta ringgit. Saya perchaya di-dalam enam juta ringgit ini memang ada tersedia di-dalam-nya sa-bahagian kechil pada orang yang menchadangkan untuk rumah murah di-Kota Bharu, Kelantan itu. Tiga empat hari sa-belum berakhir-nya tahun 1963 sa-puchok surat rasmi Kementerian telah di-sampaikan oleh Kementerian itu kepada Kerajaan negeri Kelantan yang menyatakan wang sudah siap, hanya menantikan pehak kesanggupan Kerajaan negeri mengadakan persediaan untuk membuat jalan, membuat bekalan electric lampu dan sa-bagai-nya.

Sa-malam, Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri telah menapikan sama sa-kali kenyataan saya, dan telah menu-doh sa-bagai dusta di-atas keterangan² yang saya telah berikan di-dalam Rumah ini, dan menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan negeri menolak langsung tidak mahu menerima bantuan dan pinjaman wang kerana rumah murah itu. Saya dukachita, Tuan Pengerusi, kenyataan² Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sa-chara kasar itu, tetapi mujor-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, telah di-minta supaya menarek balek kalimah dusta itu. Sa-malam saya telah berhubung dengan pehak yang bertanggung-jawab di-negeri Kelantan berkenaan dengan ranchangan rumah murah itu. Saya minta penjelasan, malang-nya saya tidak dapat menerima minit² dengan serta-merta sebab tidak ada per-hubongan segera dapat di-adakan sa-hingga pagi ini, tetapi melalui talipon itu saya dapat satu kenyataan yang tegas bahawa sa-hingga hari ini belum pernah Kerajaan negeri itu dengan sa-chara tegas dan tepat yang menyatakan bahawa tidak mahu menerima duit daripada pinjaman rumah murah itu. Apa yang saya cheritakan sa-malam ada-lah peroses yang berlaku sejak dari mula ranchangan rumah murah itu di-ranchangkan untuk di-

dirikan di-bandar Kota Bharu itu. Sejak daripada soal menchari tempat, soal siapa hendak bertanggung-jawab mendirikan rumah itu daripada Majlis Bandaran bertukar kepada Majlis Kerajaan Negeri supaya Kerajaan negeri menyediakan peruntokan kerana membuat jalan dan peruntokan² yang lain, dan saya telah menyatakan bahawa di-dalam estimate itu Budget 1964 Kerajaan telah menyediakan lebeh dari dua ratus ribu ringgit kerana jalan dan bekalan ayer dan litrek di-kawasan perumahan rumah murah itu. Saya suka-lah mema'alumkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa di-kawasan rumah murah itu telah pun sedia sekarang berdiri bangunan Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan yang telah di-dahului pembenaan-nya oleh Kementerian Pelajaran, dan saya uchapkan tahniah kepada Menteri Pelajaran yang telah mendirikan bangunan sekolah di-situ walau pun rumah² orang tidak ada di-sakeliling-nya sa-hingga sekolah itu sekarang ini telah berdiri dengan baik dengan nama Sekolah Ismail Putra yang terpaksa di-penohkan oleh murid² dari semua kawasan Kota Bharu, sebab bangunan rumah murah itu belum di-dirikan. Saya perchaya bangunan sekolah itu di-dirikan kerana mengharap-kan bangunan rumah murah itu dapat di-dirikan. Tetapi mulai tahun hadapan sa-suatu akan berjalan dengan baik. Pada 31hb Disember, 1963, ia-itu akhir-nya bagi tahun 1963 Jawatan-kuasa Khas kerana rumah murah itu telah bersidang, bagitu-lah ma'aluman yang telah saya dapat tahu pada pagi ini. Dalam sidang itu di-ambil keputusan bulat dan menegaskan bahawa pehak Kerajaan negeri berkehendakkan pinjaman daripada Kementerian kerana wang ranchangan rumah murah itu, ini-lah sahaja perma'aluman yang saya dapati dan saya perchaya pehak Kementerian terutama-nya Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri Yang Berhormat itu tidak-lah lagi chuba hendak memanjangkan perkara itu, sekarang semua-nya sudah siap, duit juga telah ada, kalau hendak buat, buat jalan juga boleh di-buat sa-kali, yang elok-nya kerja pembangunan jalan, bekalan api itu berserta dengan kerja mendirikan rumah itu, itu lagi baik, itu tanda kerjasama sa-baik²-nya, tidak ada apa

benda yang hendak di-gaduhkan atas perkara rumah murah itu.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Jalan² (Roads) di-dalam Kepala 111, Pechahan Kepala 27. Dalam perkara ini saya teringat pada satu masa di-mana Dewan ini dalam hendak meluluskan satu Rang Undang² bagi menjadikan Ibu Kota ini di-bawah jagaan Pesurohjaya, maka di-situ ada-lah di-sebutkan bahawa pehak Ahli Dewan ini boleh juga berchakap tentang keadaan Ibu Kota ini, tambahan pula manakala Dewan ini hendak meluluskan satu pinjaman sa-banyak \$500,000 bagi jalan dalam Ibu Kota ini. Jadi saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota ini terhadap jalan yang terlampau burok sangat ia-itu Lorong Haji Taib. Lorong ini ada berhubung dengan Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman dengan Jalan Raja Laut. Kalau hendak tahu lagi mudah lorong ini ia-lah jalan yang dekat dengan Cosmopolitan Club. Barangkali, Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota tidak pergi ka-kelab itu, jadi dia tidak menggunakan jalan itu. Lorong ini terlampau burok sangat.

Kalau sa-kira-nya orang² luar negeri melalui lorong itu, terutama sa-kali orang² dari Sabah dan Sarawak yang selalu menggunakan jalan itu, kerana banyak hotel yang besar² di-situ nampak-nya akan membawa satu pandangan yang burok terhadap jalan itu.

Saya harap kapada Pesurohjaya mengambil perhatian dan membaiki jalan yang berlubang² dan penuh dengan batu² yang besar yang mana kereta susah lalu pada tahun ini juga ia-itu sa-belum Hari Raya, kalau boleh.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few comments on the items which have been provided under this Ministry. First of all, I want to talk under Head 109, Sub-head 13, Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School. A year ago I did mention this to the Minister and since then a year has passed. I can see that the provision is still the same—which is a nominal sum of \$10. Therefore, this indicates that there is

no improvement in the situation whatsoever after a lapse of one year. I think this may be attributed to the fact that when I mentioned this matter in the old House one year ago, the Assistant Minister concerned was unable to grasp the significance of what I said, and he had repeatedly said that he could not understand what I was talking about. So, in order not to waste the time of the House, I suggested he should read more books about social reforms. I do not know how many books he has read so far, but from the progress that has been made under this item, I think it has not gone anywhere at all. So, now I wish to take this opportunity to say a few words about the desirability of speeding up this programme, for we know that one of the most important things in the reform of juvenile delinquents is to provide them with some sort of training that is creative, so that when they go out of the reform school they will be able to do some work which can earn them a livelihood. Here, this agricultural scheme for Henry Gurney School is exactly such a programme, a very essential programme, which should be urgently given the opportunity of being carried out. So, I hope the Minister would see to it that the land that is required for such a programme can be obtained as soon as possible, so that the people there can have the type of training that may be most suitable to them. Some of them may be best suited for this type of agricultural training.

Another matter which I want to raise now is under Head 111, Sub-head 4, Batu Road By-Pass. There is no money provided for this year. Although a certain sum of money has been spent on it, I am sure that the condition of the Batu Road By-Pass is still very unsatisfactory, because Batu Road is still one of the most congested main roads in Kuala Lumpur, as in spite of the fly-over near the railway station the traffic congestion in Batu Road is actually getting worse. Therefore, there should be a by-pass for Batu Road which should run from the Campbell Road junction towards the new multi-storey Suleiman Court and

then along Gombak River, coming out on the Ipoh Road side. That would ease a lot of congestion by taking traffic that might otherwise have to utilise Batu Road. As it is, the congestion is so terrific that it is one of the biggest headaches of travellers in the city. So I hope more money can be provided for this, and that the work on this project can be carried out as soon as possible.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jelebu-Jempol): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit dalam Development Estimates ini, ia-itu Head 110, butiran 4 berkenaan dengan Low Cost Housing yang di-untokkan sa-banyak \$6,000,000. Saya sukachita menerangkan Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan tidak-lah sa-bagai Kerajaan PAS di-Kelantan, kerana rumah murah ini banyak diadakan di-Negeri Sembilan, barangkali ini ada-lah berkat kerjasama di-antara Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Saya memang tertarek dengan ucapan wakil PAS tadi yang mendesak supaya Ranchangan Rumah Murah ini di-adakan di-Kelantan dengan segeranya. Saya nampak ucapan ahli PAS yang baharu tadi bertelagah dengan ucapan wakil Bachok dahulu, ia-itu dalam masa membahathkan dasar Kerajaan, wakil Bachok mengatakan Ranchangan Rumah Murah ini tidak memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat dan sa-mata² menghutangkan ra'ayat sebab mereka itu terpaksa bayar tiap² bulan, dan ini beban, tetapi pada pagi ini kita dengar ahli PAS yang lain berchakap lain pula kehendak-nya. Jadi, saya tidak faham apa-kah pendirian parti yang sa-umpama ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, dalam menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan ini, di-Negeri Sembilan ada satu masaalah yang harus saya memberikan pandangan kepada Kerajaan ini supaya menyiasat, atau pun memberi pertimbangan yang saksama. Di-suatu tempat di-sana telah di-dirikan rumah² murah ini sa-banyak 162 buah rumah, dan keadaan-nya sekarang adalah baik, tetapi apa yang saya kurang puas hati ia-itu saya nampak harga-nya terlampau mahal. Sa-buah rumah di-sana harga-nya lebeh kurang \$7,000

yang di-katakan rumah murah itu. Saya telah juga bertanya kepada orang yang berkenaan dengan perkara ini, tetapi saya tidak mendapat jawapan yang sa-benar-nya. Saya hendak tahu, ada-kah harga rumah yang sampai \$7,000 itu termasuk belanja menyediakan tapak itu atau pun tidak. Sebab apa, saya dapati di-lain² tempat, rumah murah yang sa-umpama ini murah sedikit daripada yang ada di-Seremban. Jadi, ini-lah yang saya minta kepada Menteri ini supaya menyiasat, ada-kah Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan itu memberi bantuan untok menyediakan tempat bagi membuat rumah² murah itu, kerana kalau ada, saya rasa harga rumah² murah itu akan murah sedikit.

Tuan Pengerusi, berkaitan dengan perkara ini, saya nampak satu kerumitan telah berlaku di-sana, kerana banyak daripada orang² yang di-maksudkan hendak di-beri rumah² itu telah tidak upaya hendak dudok di-rumah itu, kerana terlampau mahal dan Kerajaan terpaksa berkali² memanggil orang dan akhir-nya sekarang saya nampak maksud yang sa-benar-nya telah tidak berapa betul, kerana rumah² itu sekarang telah di-dudoki oleh orang² yang sa-harus-nya tidak-lah boleh di-beri rumah² murah itu. Saya dapati sekarang banyak rumah² itu telah di-ambil oleh satu orang dan di-sewakan kepada orang lain, pada hal maksud kita ia-lah hendak memberi tiap² orang untok mempunyai rumah sendiri. Jadi, saya rasa, saya sudah bertanya kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan, dia kata ada syarat²-nya, tetapi kalau syarat² ada, kalau tidak di-laksanakan syarat itu, syarat itu juga tidak-lah berma'ana. Itu-lah satu perkara yang saya berharap benar kepada Menteri ini supaya dapat menyiasat perkara ini ia-itu supaya Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan itu memberikan kerjasama-nya, lebeh² lagi bagi menyediakan tanah untok membuat rumah supaya rumah² itu harga-nya murah sedikit daripada yang ada sekarang ini.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga dengan sukachita-nya mengalu²-kan peruntokan perbelanjaan berhubung dengan Head 111—Ibu Kota Persekutuan, Kuala Lumpur. Satu perkara

sahaja yang saya suka hendak menarek perhatian ia-itu berhubung dengan sub-head 27 berkenaan dengan jalan² raya di-Ibu Kota ini. Saya juga menarek perhatian tentang satu daripada jalan yang saya agak perlu di-ambil ingatan oleh pehak yang berkenaan ia-itu di-hujung Jalan Raja Laut. Hujung Jalan Raja Laut itu, jalan yang sangat kotor, bichak pada hal di-situ banyak rumah² dan hotel² yang telah pun di-dirikan. Saya dapati banyak sungutan² daripada pelawat² luar negeri yang datang ber-kunjung di-situ, bertanya²kan hal kenapa dan mengapa pehak Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur tidak membena jalan itu dengan sa-penoh-nya. Dengan ada-nya jalan itu, akan juga dapat menolong bagi mengatasi lalu-lintas yang sangat sebok di-dalam Ibu Kota ini. Saya rasa jalan itu boleh-lah di-teruskan hingga ka-jalan Parlimen yang ada pada hari ini. Bagitu juga satu daripada jalan yang saya rasa patut pehak yang berkenaan mengambil ingatan dan melaksanakan dengan sa-berapa segera, ia-itu jalan *ka-Utusan Melayu*, Jalan Chan Sow Lin. Saya rasa, jalan itu mengikut rancangan-nya akan di-sambong antara Jalan Chan Sow Lin dengan Jalan Cheras, tetapi bila-kah masa-nya lagi hendak di-dirikan? Saya rasa patut sangat, bukan sahaja Jalan Chan Sow Lin itu dapat memberi faedah kepada *Utusan Melayu*, tetapi juga akan memberi faedah kepada orang ramai seluruh-nya di-situ, lebeh² lagi kita akan dapat membuktikan yang kita telah memberi satu dorongan kemajuan terhadap sa-buah akhbar kebangsaan di-dalam negeri ini.

Saya rasa patut-lah sangat pehak yang berkenaan ini mengadakan rancangan supaya jalan yang tersebut itu di-bena dengan sa-berapa segera-nya, kerana bukan sahaja jalan itu berfaedah kepada *Utusan Melayu*, tetapi juga sa-bagai sa-buah akhbar yang banyak pelawat² yang telah ber-kunjung di-situ, dan semua-nya boleh di-katakan membuat sungutan², kalau-lah Kerajaan telah mengadakan jalan² di-tempat² lain, kenapa jalan di-situ tidak di-bena dengan serta-merta.

Perkara yang ketiga, saya juga menyokong chadangan daripada sau-

dara saya tadi ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat ber-hubong dengan Lorong Haji Taib, dan saya suka menambah satu lagi ia-itu Jalan Cheras yang berhampiran di-situ juga, juga saya dapati bichak dan patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil tahu dan membuat rancangan dengan serta-merta-nya.

Pada akhir-nya, saya mengambil kesempatan di-sini menguchapkan satinggi² tahniah dan terima kaseh terhadap Pentadbiran Ibu Kota ini yang mana demi sahaja Pentadbiran Ibu Kota ini di-serahkan kepada sa-buah Surohanjaya, maka pentadbiran dan chara² perjalanan-nya ada-lah berjalan dengan baik dan lancar, dan sasuai-lah dengan taraf Ibu Kota ini. Saya juga berseru bahawa dengan chara itu dan chontoh yang ada pada hari ini, patut-lah pehak Kerajaan mengkaji sa-mula berkenaan dengan perbandaran, bandar raya, di-tiap² buah Negeri supaya pehak Kerajaan mengambil alih dan mentadbirkan sa-bagaimana pentadbiran yang ada di-Ibu Kota, Kuala Lumpur ini. Dengan ada-nya pentadbiran yang bagitu, maka dapat-lah pehak ra'ayat², atau penghuni² di-dalam kawasan bandar itu hidup dengan chara aman dan sentosa dengan tidak berpehak kepada mana² parti politik, kerana ma'alum sahaja-lah Ibu Kota ini dan tiap² bandar yang lain, ada-lah sentiasa dilawati oleh pelawat² dan pelanchong² di-dalam dan di-luar negeri, maka taraf perbandaran, taraf Ibu Kota dan taraf Majlis Bandar Raya yang disusun dengan irat-nya sesuai dengan keadaan masa. Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer the Minister to Head 110, Housing. Money is being voted for housing, and I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the Klang Town Council to which money was allotted by the Ministry for the building of low-cost houses.

Sir, I have here a testimony from Councillor Goh Keng Hee with regard to what can be described as irregular activities of the Town Council in

Klang. I think the Minister is aware that a low-cost housing project was instituted in Klang by the Council to build a sixteen-storey building, costing not more than \$2 million. A tender for piling was accepted for a lump sum amounting to \$397,000. However, Sir, in the meantime, there was election in Klang and the composition of the Council changed. It has become a Council with an Alliance majority. As a result of the change in the composition of the Council, the original tender was scrapped, and piling work was awarded to a contractor for \$938,000 without advertisement in the Press. According to Councillor Goh Keng Hee, this has resulted in the following:

Firstly, the cost of piling has been increased;

Secondly, the cost of piling and piling caps would be \$1,159,150;

Thirdly, according to the Acting Chief Architect, the ultimate total cost of the project would not be less than \$2½ million, which is actually \$500,000 more than what the Federal Government has granted for this project;

Fourthly, according to Councillor Goh, taking into consideration the Consulting Engineers' fees, it would cost \$1,000,300, just for the work up to ground level only; and

Fifthly, according to the Chief Architect, the monthly rental of the two-room unit will cost \$48.50 instead of \$27.

So, Sir, the whole project cannot by any imagination be called a low-cost project, because the rental has been increased to \$48.50.

Another glaring irregularity with regard to this particular project is that pertaining to the Consulting Engineer, and I think I can do no better than to read out to this House what Councillor Goh Keng Hee has to say with regard to the minutes. He says:

"In going through the minutes of the Low-Cost Housing Committee meetings of 17-10-63 and 17-12-63, one cannot help noticing that the decisions made therein were vague and evasive. At the meeting on 17-10-63, the Consulting Engineer assured the Committee that piling would be within the original estimate. No one seemed to care to ask him the amount mentioned in the then original estimate, but everyone chose to assume that it would not be more than the original tender of \$397,000 which the previous Council has accepted. At the Committee meeting of

17-12-63 even the Consulting Engineer thought that there was an error in the calculation when the Acting Chief Architect drew his attention that, according to his plans, the piling and piling caps would cost \$1,159,150; and again, this Consulting Engineer deemed it fit to call for the Contractor to proceed with full-scale piling on 12-12-63 when his report for two of the four test piles were only completed on 13-12-63."

This, Sir, is another glaring irregularity. How can the Contractor be asked to proceed with the piling when the report of the tests is only known on the 13th, and for the Contractor to start piling on the 12th? These two are very important aspects which I think the Minister should look into.

Another point which, perhaps, the Minister has no control whatsoever is the fact that one Councillor in the Town Council has the audacity to suggest the use of *bakau* piles instead of concrete piles; and this is important because this particular Councillor was one of the signatories to the contract signed on 25-11-63 and in the contract it was stated specifically that concrete piles should be used. We do not know what is the motive that prompted this particular Councillor to suggest that *bakau* piles be used. I feel that an investigation is necessary to determine as to why such a preposterous suggestion was made by him at the Council meeting—and for the information of the Minister, this particular Councillor is not a Socialist Front Councillor. The important fact with regard to this very deplorable situation is the fact that immediately after the elections, the Alliance Councillors in this particular Town Council took deliberate action to prevent Opposition Councillors from serving in Standing Committees. I do not know why this is so. Perhaps, they thought that by eliminating all Opposition Councillors from serving in such Committees, they will not be in a position to find out what actually goes on in the Council; and as a result of this, Sir, we have this very deplorable situation. I would like to urge the Minister concerned to take a very serious view of this and to start immediate investigation into this particular complaint.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap di-atas Kepala 114—Orang Asli, Sub-head 1—Extension of Government Services to Deep Jungle Areas, Sub-head 2—Minor Projects for economic advancement of Aborigines, Sub-head 3—Investigations and Surveys peruntokan sa-banyak \$506,000. Tuan Pengerusi, orang² Asli ini selalu-nya sa-lepas dua tiga tahun mereka pindah chari tempat lain yang sesuai. Jadi jika kita ikut kehendak orang iri selalu-nya kita kena menggunakan wang banyak untuk masok ka-dalam hutan² rimba berjumpa dan memberikan kemudahan kesihatan dan perubatan kapada mereka. Jadi saya mendatangkan satu pandangan supaya di-adakan perkampungan orang² Asli ini di-champor dengan orang² kita bersama² mereka supaya mereka itu dapat hidup sa-bagai orang tamaddun dengan segera, boleh berchampor-gaul sa-bagai warga negara yang sa-benar²-nya mengetahui di-atas tanggung-jawab diri mereka itu terhadap Kerajaan. Jadi saya berharap-lah kapada Kementerian ini sa-belum mengemukakan wang sa-banyak ini patut-lah di-kajikan dasar untuk hendak melaksanakan-nya. Biar-lah orang² ini di-satukan khas-nya di-antara mereka sendiri supaya dapat di-beri kemudahan² sa-bagaimana persekolahan, kesihatan perubatan dan lain² kemudahan. Dengan ini dapat-lah mereka bertukar kehidupan mereka daripada zaman kunu itu kapada zaman tamaddun mengikut keadaan masa.

Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan perchakapan Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong yang mengatakan bahawa bangunan bertingkat² menggunakan bayaran \$48 terlampau mahal. Saya tahu, bandar raya Pulau Pinang ada bangunan bertingkat² yang kenakan sewa \$48 juga. Dahulu sa-belum Majlis Bandar Raya di-kuasai oleh Socialist Front ada satu ranchangan perumahan di-Kampung Bharu Jalan Seang Tek. Rumah² ini ia-lah rumah model orang Melayu, tujuan-nya hendak di-berikan kapada orang Kampung Bharu yang kebanyakan-nya orang² Melayu dudok di-

situ dengan bayaran murah tidak lebeh daripada \$35 sa-bulan. Tetapi manakala Socialist Front berkuasa pada tahun 1961—ambil alih, ranchangan ini mereka tidak beri kapada pemohon² untuk menerima sa-buah rumah yang sangat² di-kehendakkan itu tetapi di-berikan-nya kapada orang² parti-nya sendiri ia-itu parti Socialist Front dengan sewa bukan-nya bi-beri terus tetapi di-beri sewa kapada orang parti-nya.

Dan manakala orang² parti-nya dapat rumah itu dia sewakan pula kapada orang lain. Jadi, saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri tolong-lah ambil perhatian sadikit, kalau hendak beri bantuan kapada Socialist Front kenalah ambil perhatian jangan di-gunakan duit itu sa-bagaimana yang di-minta pada dahulu. Yang kedua, kalau Perikatan menang menubuhkan Kerajaan rasa saya tidak payah-lah pehak Socialist Front berkhidmat dengan ahli Jawatan-kuasa, chukup payah, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau dia masok dalam Jawatan-kuasa apa yang kita binchangkan dalam Jawatan-kuasa sa-belum kita sahkan dalam Majlis penoh, cherita itu sudah keluar kapada orang lain, dia tepok dada, mengaku yang dia menhadangkan itu dan ini, yang orang² semua dapat jalan, dapat rumah, dapat letrik dan dia mengaku bukan di-atas nama Majlis, tetapi sa-bagai nama diri dia membela untuk ra'ayat, sebab itu saya sendiri tidak benar orang² yang sa-umpana ini masok di-dalam Jawatan-kuasa yang mustahak, tetapi di-dalam Jawatan-kuasa yang tidak mustahak seperti buka tender, itu kita beri-lah, yang mustahak kita tidak beri, chukup merbahaya ia menggunakan pengarah-nya untuk hendak mempengaruhi diri dia dan parti dia, itu-lah keadaan dan pendirian Socialist Front itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga akan berchakap berkenaan dengan Low Cost Housing yang di-peruntokkan wang sa-banyak enam juta ringgit. Di-dalam ranchangan rumah murah itu, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang kita dengar dari Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan tujuan mengadakan ranchangan rumah² murah itu ia-lah

untuk menolong memberi rumah kepada ra'ayat yang miskin untuk memileki rumah di-tanah ayer kita ini, supaya tujuan asal daripada Kerajaan ini betul² dapat di-rasai oleh orang² miskin dalam negeri ini, Tuan Pengerusi, hendak-lah pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan ini mengawasi sungoh² kepada contractor² yang mengambil bahagian dalam membuat rumah² murah ini, sebab yang sudah berlaku dan supaya jangan berlaku lagi agar contractor² itu bila hendak membuat rumah itu tidak memperhatikan dahulu tanah² tempat rumah itu di-dirikan, ada tanah² yang rendah mereka tidak mengambil peduli, saya fikir sa-bagai melepas batok di-tangga sahaja, asal di-dirikan rumah—kuat tidak kuat, betul tidak betul, tidak peduli-lah, kerana itu untuk orang miskin, mungkin barangkali pendirian daripada contractor² itu. Dan tidak pula barangkali dari pehak pegawai² yang berkenaan yang menguruskan rumah² itu tidak mengambil perhatian yang berat pula dalam soal itu, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab di-mana² kita mendengar rungutan² atau pun complain² daripada orang² yang telah memperoleh rumah² murah itu. Di-Majidi Baharu kebetulan tempat saya duduk bersama di-situ, Tuan Pengerusi, sudah dua tahun rumah² itu di-dirikan, ada rumah² yang berkebetulan malang nasib orang yang mendapat rumah itu ia-itu tanah-nya rendah, Tuan Pengerusi, apabila hari hujan sampai di-masa ini terlalu lechak macham boleh di-buat bendang di-kawasan rumah itu, dan bila hari hujan lebat terpaksa-lah mereka itu bersiap² kalau sa-kira-nya ayer naik di-rumah itu maka terpaksa pula mengangkat segala barang² dapur dan mungkin akan berpindah pula di-rumah sahabat handai di-rumah yang berdekatan. Jadi, kalau bagini-lah di-buat oleh pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan, terletak atau kerja² daripada contractor² itu, ini ada-lah akan merosakkan nama baik dan tujuan baik asal pehak Kerajaan kita yang akan memberi sokongan dan bantuan kepada orang² miskin. Ini sa-olah² kita beri mereka bantuan, tetapi juga di-dalam bantuan itu ada penganiayaan kepada mereka² yang mendapat rumah² murah yang sampama itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, baharu² ini, kalau saya tidak salah, dalam salah satu surat khabar pada 7hb January, ada rungutan² daripada rumah² murah yang baharu sahaja di-dudoki oleh orang² di-Batu Pahat yang mengatakan tidak puas hati bagi pendudok² di-tempat itu. Saya merasa sungguh betul juga, Tuan Pengerusi, dan saya lihat dengan mata kepala saya sendiri di-dalam Majidi Baharu—baharu sahaja di-dudoki oleh mereka, sampai sekarang mereka yang tidak ada berduit untuk memperbaiki rumah itu bila hari hujan dan angin kenchang, bochor rumah itu—masuk ayer sa-hingga di-tempat tidor anak² kechil dan sangat menyusahkan bagi pendudok² di-situ. Bagaimana chara contractor ini membuat benaan yang macham itu, saya pun tidak mengetahui-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau sa-kira-nya pendudok² itu ada wang, mereka terus menambah dan membaiki-nya di-mana ayer tidak boleh masuk, tetapi kerana tujuan kita hendak menolong orang miskin, untuk membayar ansonan bulanan itu pun sakit bagi mereka, apa lagi akan menambah dan memperbaiki membuat rumah itu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi. Ini mungkin contractor² itu, kerana hendak mengambil untong banyak, dan sa-bagaimana hasrat daripada Kerajaan hendak menyenangkan, atau menolong orang miskin daripada memileki rumah, saya juga berharap kalau yang sudah itu, barangkali tidak dapat di-perbaiki lagi, chuma dapat di-beri amaran kepada contractor² itu untuk menghadapi ranchangan² yang akan di-bena pada masa yang akan datang ini.

Sampai sekarang ini, Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam kawasan saya di-Majidi Baharu, longkang² berkeliling rumah itu sudah mula di-bena, tetapi juga tidak dengan sempurna. Di-buat oleh mereka itu, saya rasa lebih baik tidak usah di-buat oleh mereka itu, sa-sudah longkang² itu di-buat maka antara satu keluarga dengan satu keluarga yang berdekatan di-sebabkan oleh longkang yang di-bena dengan tidak sempurna itu, Tuan Pengerusi, bergaduh satu dengan lain. Mithal-nya longkang rumah belakang daripada sa-buah rumah—tiba ayer yang di-depan rumah

kawan yang berdekatan. Jadi, kekokoran daripada rumah itu tiba di-halaman rumah kawan itu, dan kawan itu tentu merasa marah, Tuan Pengerusi. Jadi, itu juga menyebabkan banyak nyamok dan banyak penyakit di-dalam kawasan² itu. Saya berharap kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengadakan penyiantasan di-dalam soal ini kerana tujuan asal daripada pehak Kerajaan untuk menolong orang² miskin itu sunggoh² dapat di-jayakan. Jangan-lah tujuan Kerajaan dari asal-nya sangat suchi-murni, tetapi kerana pegawai² di-bawah yang menjalankan tidak berapa sempurna maka kerosakan nama baik itu di-timpakan kepada Kerajaan. Jadi, ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sampai sekarang di-dalam Majidi Baharu yang sudah dua tahun lebeh pembanaan rumah murah itu kesempurnaan parit² atau longkang² kecil yang berkeliling rumah itu belum di-selesaikan dengan sunggoh² lagi. Jadi, ini saya berharap-lah supaya pehak Kementerian akan mengambil perhatian yang sunggoh² di-dalam soal ini. Dan juga, Tuan Pengerusi, tentang hal pembahagian untuk rumah² murah ini, ada juga yang di-salah-gunakan oleh pegawai² yang membahagikan rumah² itu. Jadi, orang yang sunggoh² berharap hendak mendapat rumah itu tidak dapat, tetapi orang yang mempunyai kemampuan, orang yang berada, orang yang mempunyai rumah dan tanah dapat rumah itu

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:

Tuan Pengerusi, pembahagian rumah itu bukan kerja Kementerian ini, itu kerja Local Council dan Municipal. Jadi Yang Berhormat itu buang masa, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Berkenaan dengan pembahagian rumah itu terpulang kepada tempat itu masing², sebab dia ada jawatan-kuasa yang memikirkan siapa yang patut dapat, jadi perkara itu tidak masok dalam Kementerian ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:

Terima kaseh. Yang sa-benar-nya, saya tahu soal itu, saya chuma menhadangkan kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya memberi nasihat kepada pehak Kerajaan Negeri supaya

perkara yang saya katakan itu jangan berlaku, sebab tujuan asal-nya daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan, tetapi telah di-salah-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri, maka nama yang tidak baik itu akan di-terima oleh Kementerian ini. Oleh sebab itu saya mengshor atau menhadangkan kepada pehak Kementerian supaya mengawasi dan memberi nasihat kepada Kerajaan Negeri supaya jangan berlaku yang demikian rupa dan hendak-nya tujuan asal itu berjalan sa-bagaimana yang di-buat daripada mula-nya oleh pehak Kementerian ini. Jadi itu-lah harapan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-moga pehak Menteri ini dapat mengambil perhatian dalam soal ini.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, first I would like to try and eliminate the expectation of the Member for Damansara, in that, he hoped that the prison in Tawau does not indicate a sign of prosperity. On the contrary, I assure him, and also the people of Malaysia, that it is a sign of security. His great objection to a new prison in Tawau is obvious. Only those people who violate the law, the order and the social peace and security of the nation feel threatened by the establishment of a prison and I have no doubt that the fear of the Member for Damansara is, in his heart of hearts, a personal one perhaps, and I can assure all peace loving and freedom loving people in Malaysia that it is our intention to see that prisons for people who violate the laws and the security of this country are established. It is in this respect that we, a responsible Government, seek the approval of this House for provision to establish a new prison in Tawau to provide for the security of the area.

Sir, with regard to the other remarks made by the Honourable Members who have spoken under the Ministry of the Interior in this House—i.e., with regard to low cost housing, roads, etc.—I would assure them that we will look into all the matters that have been raised.

With regard to the allegation of the Member for Tanjong—I am not quite sure whether the Councillor who informed him was absolutely right on

his facts and on the progress of the scheme in Klang—I am to inform him that the idea of the multi-storey flats was subsequently changed to a scheme for several blocks of four-storey flats with several shops, thereby causing the various changes in the technicalities of the scheme. However, with regard to the irregularities as alleged by him, if there are any I shall be only too pleased to look into them.

Sir, with regard to the reference made to the condition of the aborigines by the Member for Seberang Utara, I am grateful for his suggestions and we will definitely look into this.

The Member for Rawang again pointed out to the token sum of \$10 provided under Head 109 for the Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School. I do remember that he pointed it out last year too, but in my opening remarks I did mention, Sir, that it was regrettable that we have been unable to find a site. We realise fully the desirability of such a scheme and I am only too concerned over this and I am anxious to find a suitable site. But I cannot, for example, have a site for this scheme in Rawang when the school is in Malacca. Sir, the Member for Rawang said that I said that I do not understand him. Well, I would like to ask Honourable Members: is it easy to comprehend the Member for Rawang in the unfortunate way in which he expresses himself?

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$11,371,650 for Heads 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113 and 114; the sum of \$446,000 for Head 156; the sum of \$104,195 for Head 182; and the sum of \$561,340 for Head 206 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

House resumed.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

Dato' Dr Ismail: I beg to move the following motion under Standing Order 12:

That this House hereby orders that the sitting of the House this afternoon shall commence at 2.30 p.m.

Dato' Haji Sardon: I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House hereby orders that the sitting of the House this afternoon shall commence at 2.30 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1 o'clock p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1964

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of the whole House.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Head 115—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$92,370,841 under Head 115, Federation Armed Forces, be agreed to.

Sir, the full scope of the expansion of the Armed Forces, which began during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, is now shown as \$409,257,210, of which it is anticipated that a sum of \$237,896,230 will be required for the period 1961 to 1965. Now, most of these projects are continuation projects, and I will only deal with the new projects. Aircraft, under Sub-head 71, Regular Army Equipment, under Sub-head 92, Purchase of Ships, under Sub-head 104, are also projects which have been approved in 1963.

Now, under Sub-head 71, a sum of \$17,723,000 is required to meet the balance payment of aircraft ordered in 1963.

Under Sub-head 104, a sum of \$30,457,142 is required to meet the part-payment of the cost of ships which have been ordered.

Under Sub-head 67, a sum of \$799,990 is required to expand the storage facilities in the Aircraft Equipment Depôt to meet the needs of our expanded Air Force.

Under Sub-head 69, a provision of \$640,000 is required for the construction of barracks for single airmen at the Royal Malaysian Air Force Station in Kuala Lumpur.

Under Sub-head 70, a sum of \$795,010 is required for developing the Second Base of the Royal Malaysian Air Force for the Flying Training School.

Under Sub-head 72, a sum of \$1,200,000 is required for the establishment of an advance Air Base in the Borneo territories.

The provision under Sub-head 83 is required for the construction of a Third Brigade Headquarters in the East Coast.

Now, Sir, the provisions required under Sub-heads 19, 38 and 101 totalling \$5,074,000 is required to develop and expand the Main Naval Base at Woodlands.

The sum of \$2.4 million shown under Sub-heads 59 and 105 is required for the purchase of store and spare parts for ships to build up a Logistic Depôt for the Navy.

It is also proposed to begin the construction of a small, permanent Naval Base at Labuan to provide necessary maintenance and logistic support for our ships operating in that area, the cost of which will be in the region of \$3,410,000 as shown in Sub-head 102.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$92,370,841 for Head 115 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Head 118—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure under Head 118, Ministry of Internal Security, totalling \$31,020,697 be agreed to.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$31,020,697 appearing under Head 118, Royal Malaysia Police, be approved.

It will be observed that this amount, which is required for 1964, is three

times the amount approved for 1963. But while the 1963 amount is only meant to cover the then Federation of Malaya, the \$31 million (approximately) is meant to cover Malaysia. Of the amount of \$31 million (approximately), \$12 million are for continuation projects for Malaya, \$3.1 million are for continuation projects schemes for Sabah and Sarawak, and the remaining amount of \$15 million (approximately) is meant to cover projects or schemes which are mainly connected with Malaysia. These projects are clearly indicated in Sub-heads 69 to 73 and include, in the main, building and accommodation for Federal Reserve Units in Singapore and Johore Bahru, buildings and accommodation for Police Field Forces in Sabah and Sarawak. They also include new Police launches and radio communications which are vital to the requirements of the Central Police Headquarters which control the various component forces. From the other Sub-heads under Head 118, it will be observed that the continuation projects are to provide additional buildings and to replace those which have already served their purpose. I am glad to say here that the main emphasis in these continuation projects is to provide quarters for the rank and file, for which roughly two-thirds of the amount will be devoted.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, banyak peruntokan yang hendak di-berikan di-dalam Kementerian ini bagi membaharu Police Station, saya hendak berchakap sedikit ia-itu di-Bachok di-kawasan saya Police Station itu pada pendapat saya ada-lah sangat mendukachitakan. Saya harap dalam tahun 1964 ini kalau ada duit lebih harap-lah Menteri Yang Berhormat buatkan Police Station di-Bachok itu dengan bangunan yang sesuai dengan tempat sa-bagai sa-buah Police Station.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan Minor Police Stations and Quarters, Ayer Hitam. Pada masa ini

mengikuti kehendak jabatan Polis Kedah sana, Ayer Hitam ini akan menjadi satu tempat yang mana menjadikan kepala atau pejabat Polis yang terbesar dalam kawasan saya, tetapi pada hari ini nampak-nya polis² yang pergi ka-sana kerana ada tambahan pegawai² polis, sebab hendak dibesarkan tempat itu sa-bagai tempat Sub-Station for Police itu. Jadi, pehak polis ini selalu dudok menyewa rumah² kampong dan ada juga satu barracks yang di-buat dengan keadaan tidak chukup sempurna, jadi nampak ganjil-lah pada pandangan orang² di-situ. Saya harap-lah jika \$80,000 ini hendak di-gunakan tahun 1964, sebab apa \$60,000 itu tinggal lagi. Kalau boleh habiskan-lah dalam tahun ini juga—selesaikan programme itu, jadi nampak senang-lah bagi kita. Saya harap supaya dapat di-selesaikan bagi tahun ini juga.

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang (Kapar): Tuan Pengerusi, Police Station Kapar sa-rupa juga keadaan-nya sa-bagaimana kata wakil dari Kubang Pasu Barat tadi.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengucapkan terima kasih atas tegoran yang membena daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dan juga Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi. Memang benar kita ketahu i-itu kebanyakan Police Station memang-lah burok keadaan-nya sebab itu-lah kita mengadakan ranchangan 5 tahun ini. Di-Bachok Police Station sana saya tahu burok tetapi di-tempat lain lebeh burok lagi. Jadi mana yang lebeh burok tidak boleh berdiri langsung itu-lah yang kita hendak buatkan dahulu tetapi memang-lah tujuan Kerajaan kita memang hendak membaiki atau mengadakan sa-mula Police Station yang lebeh, yang tidak boleh di-pakai lagi.

Atas rumah yang di-katakan rumah sewa atau pun perkara yang kita tengok tidak menyenangkan hati bagi pejabat Police ini kerana menyewa rumah² ini untuk menjaga discipline dan moral anggota Polis itu turun, saya ucapkan terima kasih tetapi sungguh pun begitu kita tidak boleh

janji pada tahun hadapan ini dalam ranchangan 5 tahun, memang itu tujuan kita akan membaiki semua Police Station dan rumah² yang patut di-baiki, terima kasih.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$31,020,697 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Head 120—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure of \$1,461,302 for Head 120, Royal Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance, be agreed to.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Chairman, Sir, the only sub-head appearing in the Development Estimates, 1964, which relates directly to the Treasury, is that at Head 120 in respect of the Royal Customs and Excise Department.

The sub-head in question—that is sub-head 7—provides for the sum of \$1,461,302. The bulk of the funds provided under this sub-head is for the construction of quarters for Customs staff stationed at Butterworth, Port Swettenham, Singapore and at Rompin in Pahang. These are all continuation projects which are expected to be completed by next year. Further quarters are to be built at Padang Besar and a site for this has already been obtained at a cost of \$1,500, and provision for it is made at sub-head 7 (x). Honourable Members will agree that it is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties that Customs officers, particularly those in subordinate posts, should be provided with institutional quarters.

A new Customs warehouse-cum-office is to be built at Kuah in Pulau Langkawi, and a sum of \$27,000 is required for this purpose. The warehouse-cum-office is to be built at a site adjacent to the new jetty at Kuah. In this connection I should like to point out that provision for this project was first made in the Supplementary Estimates (No. 3), 1963, but the Public Works Department, Kedah was unable to complete the work this year. Hence a sum of \$27,000 is now provided for this purpose at sub-head 7 (ix).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,461,302 for Head 120 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 121 and 183—

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to move Head 121 and Head 189 together. Sir, the Development expenditure of my Ministry for 1964 is estimated at \$40,992,005 for direct payment and \$25,500,000 for loans and investments under Head 121 and \$7,700,000 for direct payment under Head 183 in respect of development project in the State of Sarawak. Except for Sub-head 17 of Head 121, Rehabilitation of New Villages Electrical Supplies, and Sub-heads 1 and 2 of Head 183, Rubber Planting and Rural Electrification, all items of expenditure are in respect of schemes which have been previously approved by this House, and I need hardly stress, therefore, the importance of providing the money to carry on and complete all these schemes, or projects. I shall now explain briefly item by item.

(MALAYA)

Head 121 Sub-head 1—

Rubber Replanting Schemes—
(\$29,000,000)—

This is a continuation of the replanting programme launched in 1955. Up to the end of 1962 a sum of \$218,763,657 has been expended and it is estimated that approximately \$18,000,000 will be spent in 1963, making a total expenditure of approximately \$236.75 million. The substantial increase over the amount of \$20.7 million provided in 1963 is mainly due to the coming into force of the Government Rubber Replanting Scheme (No. 2) in 1964 and a sum of \$15 million has been included in the estimates to meet payments for a second Replanting Scheme for Estates. The other \$14 million is required to meet the continuing commitments of the Government Rubber Replanting Scheme No. 1 of which the first Replanting Scheme for Estates is a major Scheme.

Sub-heads 4 and 8—

Institute of Industrial Technology (\$10) and Industrial Productivity Centre (\$10)

Only token votes have been provided for the Institute of Industrial Technology and the Industrial Productivity Centre because both of these projects are dependant of the establishment of the proposed Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of which they form part. The setting up of this Department is being examined in detail by a Working Party, whose report is being finalised.

Sub-head 5—

Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd—

Shares: \$ 500,000

Loan: \$7,500,000

The amount of \$7.5 million is towards payment of the second instalment in the total loan of \$37,500,000 which the Government has approved to the company in accordance with the recommendations of the World Bank. By the end of 1963, 60% of the loan, i.e., \$22,500,000 will have been paid out to the company and the remaining \$15,000,000 is due in two equal instalments of \$7.5 million each in 1964 and 1965. In addition to the loan \$500,000 has been provided in the 1964 estimates to meet further call of capital by the company of which there is a balance of \$1 million due from Government.

Sub-head 7—

Industrial Estates (\$2,000,000)—

This is to provide loan to the Selangor State Government to acquire land for an industrial area. But should the need arise for further funds for this and other proposed industrial areas in the country approval for a supplementary provision will be sought from this House.

Sub-head 9—

The Federation of Malaya Pineapple Cannery Co. Ltd (\$2,500,000)—

It is estimated that the full amount of the vote will have to be used by the

early half of next year, when the Cannery is scheduled to begin production. Cost of machinery, factory and ancillary buildings, wages, architects' fees and working capital will have to be met from this vote. The bulk of these payments will have to be made at the beginning of 1964.

Sub-head 10—

Tourism (\$300,000)—

This amount is a revote from 1963. Due to the delay in acquiring land and the need for a proper survey of sites the proposed motel at Kuala Trengganu and a halting bungalow at Dungun (Rantau Abang) could not be built. However, the survey has now been completed and plans are being worked out. It is anticipated that the work for the construction of the Motel and Rest House could be started after the monsoon period this year.

Sub-head 11—

Rural Electrification (\$3,000,000)—

Progress on Rural Electrification projects for the first half of 1963 has kept pace with forecasts made in August, 1962, and an amount of \$800,000 has been expended. The remaining \$1.2 million will have been expended by the end of the year. Of the \$3,000,000 required in 1964, \$2.1 million will be for the outstanding projects under the 1963 programme and \$0.67 million for carrying out a number of projects under the 1964 programme. A sum of \$0.2 million has been reserved for the possible transfer of certain contractor schemes to Board's Rural Stations as well as to meet the cost of special requests received from States.

Rural Electrification projects commissioned since 1962 as at 30th June, 1963, total 189 and it is estimated that an additional 50 projects will be commissioned by the end of 1963. During 1964 it is anticipated that a further 71 villages will be given supply.

Sub-head 12—

Mill, Godowns and Equipment for Government Reserve Stock of Rice (\$3,401,985)—

Hon'ble Members will recall that this scheme is a continuation of the

scheme approved by the House in June 1962. The provision now requested is for:

(1) Rehabilitation of Government Rice Mill, Bagan Serai, Perak	\$2,142,922
(2) Rehabilitation of Government Rice Mill, Parit Buntar, Perak	417,200
(3) Rehabilitation of Government Rice Mill, Telok Anson, Perak	80,863
(4) New Godown, Government Rice Mill, Arau, Perlis ...	11,000
(5) New Rice Godown, Malacca	750,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,401,985

Sub-heads 13, 14 and 15—

Prai Steam Power Station, Batang Padang Hydro-Electric Scheme and Transmission Lines Associated with Prai and Batang Padang Schemes (\$11,000,000)

In 1964, \$11 million is required of which \$7 million will be expended on the Batang Padang Hydro-Electric Scheme mainly on Civil works comprising preliminary access roads, contractors camps, construction plant and equipment and on commencing of permanent works such as the Dam and tunnelling. For Prai Power Station a sum of \$2 million will be spent on reclamation of the site, main building foundations and sub-structures for the circulating water intake and pump house. A further \$2 million will be spent on the Transmission lines interconnecting these two projects, for route and profile surveys, clearing of transmission line reserves and compensation, Transmission tower civil works and initial payments on materials.

Sub-head 16—

Acquisition of Huttenbachs (\$5,000,000)—

The electricity supplies at present operated by Messrs Huttenbachs Limited will be taken over by the Board on 1st March, 1964, at an estimated cost of \$5 million and this sum is therefore required in 1964.

*Sub-head 17—**Rehabilitation of New Villages Electrical Supplies (\$1,300,000)—*

In order to improve the efficiency of electricity supplies to Government New Villages, the Government has accepted the Central Electricity Board's recommendation to replace the existing diesel engines at the New Villages Power Stations by Semi-automatic air-cooled diesel generators. This will reduce operational costs considerably. It is estimated that this scheme will cost \$1,300,000. It is the ultimate aim of the Government to hand over the responsibility of supplying electricity to the new villages to the State Governments.

*SARAWAK**Head 183 Sub-head 1—**Rubber Planting (\$7,500,000)—*

The total amount estimated under the Sarawak New Five-Year Plan (1964-1968) for planting rubber is \$57,700,000. The largest individual scheme under this plan will be that aimed at planting 100,000 acres of rubber during this period at a rate of 20,000 acres per annum. The first phase of this scheme will be implemented in 1964 at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 which is now provided in the Estimates.

*Sub-head 2—**Rural Electrification (\$200,000)—*

In accordance with the aim of the New Sarawak Plan to provide rural amenities, consideration is being given to the problems of supplying electricity to small communities in the State. An amount of \$1,000,000 is provided for this purpose during the five-year period and a sum of \$200,000 has been estimated for 1964.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Rubber Replanting Schemes di-Sub-head 1. Tujuan perkara ini ia-lah supaya pekebun² kecil dapat pertolongan dan bantuan, tetapi apabila kita selideki pada hari ini pekebun² kecil yang mempunyai 5 ekar tanah

ka-bawah tidak mendapat pertolongan, sebab yang pertama barangkali pentadbiran pejabat menanam sa-mula ini tidak memuaskan, hingga pada hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau kita siasat tidak berapa peratus pekebun kecil yang mempunyai tanah 5 ekar ka-bawah yang kebanyakan-nya orang Melayu di-kampong² tidak berjaya walau pun mereka dapat bantuan yang pertama dan yang kedua hingga yang kelima. Bila berchakap fasal ini, maka harus-lah pehak Kementerian atau Pegawai² Menanam Sa-mula mengatakan pekebun kecil itu tidak begitu rajin dan berusaha. Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, bukan-lah tidak begitu rajin dan berusaha, tetapi malang-nya keadaan kehidupan mereka sendiri, umpama-nya sa-orang kampong mempunyai 3 ekar tanah dan apabila mereka hendak menanam sa-mula sa-ekar atau dua ekar, maka tinggal sa-ekar untok di-toreh, dan ini menjadi kesulitan besar kepada pekebun kecil itu yang mana kehidupan mereka itu bergantung kepada getah yang lama itu.

Oleh itu, saya harap pehak Kementerian atau pehak Pejabat Menanam Sa-mula mengadakan satu peratoran atau tadbiran yang baik yang sa-benar-nya dapat menolong, bukan sahaja dari segi kewangan tetapi dari segi tadbiran ia-itu boleh menjayakan pekebun kecil itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, sungutan² pernah kita dengar daripada pekebun² kecil yang menanam getah sa-mula ini, ia-itu apabila mereka telah membersehhkan kebun² mereka itu, maka pegawai² menanam sa-mula memeriksa kebun mereka sa-telah kebun itu tumbuh lalang dan semak, maka dengan sebab itu tergendala-lah bantuan yang akan di-peroleh oleh pekebun kecil itu.

Yang kedua, saya suka mengeshorkan kepada pehak Pejabat Menanam Sa-mula ini ia-itu satu chara konterek di-adakan yang di-anjorkan oleh pejabat ini sendiri, kalau pekebun² kecil yang suka hendak menanam sa-mula chara konterek ini dapat memberi khidmat yang chukup. Apabila saya berchakap bagini, Tuan Pengerusi, jangan-lah pehak Menteri mengatakan orang kampong itu malas.

Mereka telah berusaha, tetapi apabila sampai bantuan yang ketiga dan yang keempat mereka tidak dapat, sebab tanah mereka tidak bersehh. Pekebun kechil ini bukan sahaja hendak mem-bersehhkan kebun-nya, tetapi mereka terpaksa menchari kehidupan mereka sendiri.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang saya mushkilkan ia-lah pekebun² kechil yang membayar rubber cess, dan tabong ini ada-lah di-untokkan kapada bantuan pekebun² kechil, tetapi pada hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kita dapat tahun bahawa pekebun² besar yang telah berjaya memecahkan (fragmentation) kebun-nya dapat bantuan wang daripada tabong ini, walhal wang tabong ini ia-lah untok pekebun² kechil. Saya harap perkara ini Kementerian dapat betulkan supaya tabong daripada kutipan rubber cess itu hendak-lah sa-benar-nya di-gunakan atau di-beri bantuan kapada pekebun² kechil, ia-itu mereka yang telah membayar cess.

Dan lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang saya sebutkan tadi, suka-lah saya tegaskan ia-itu pekebun² kechil yang mempunyai tanah 5 ekar ka-bawah itu sangat-lah berharap kapada pehak Kementerian ini dan Jabatan Penanaman Sa-mula (Re-planting) supaya mengambil berat yang bersunggo^h2 bagi memberi pertolongan kapada pekebun² kechil ini, kalau kita mahu melihat bahawa pekebun² kechil ini dapat menanam sa-mula getah-nya dan dapat mengeluarkan getah yang banyak. Kalau tidak, hanya getah² yang lama sahaja di-toreh yang terpaksa menggunakan tangga, berapa-lah satu hari mereka itu boleh dapat daripada susu² getah itu, Tuan Pengerusi. Maka oleh sebab itu, saya berharap kapada Kementerian dan Rubber Replanting bahawa soal ini harap-lah di-ambil perhatian yang berat supaya perbuatannya itu akan mendapat faedah yang sa-benar²-nya kapada pekebun² kechil itu.

Toh Muda Haji Abdullah bin Haji Abdul Raof: Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga hendak mengambil bahagian didalam sub-head 1—Rubber Replanting Schemes yang mana telah pun di-suarakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat

dari Pasir Mas Hulu tadi. Saya berpendapat berlainan sadikit daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, dan perkara ini telah pun saya terangkan dalam sadikit hari yang lepas berkenaan dengan tanam sa-mula ini. Di-kampong², Tuan Pengerusi, orang² yang mempunyai banyak ekar tanah getah tidak-lah menjadi kesulitan untok hendak menanam sa-mula, kerana mereka itu ada mempunyai wang untok hendak memulakan kerja-nya bagi menebang pokok² yang lama itu, tetapi apa yang menjadi kesulitan bagi orang² kebanyakan di-kampong² yang mempunyai kebun² kechil ia-lah orang² yang mempunyai tiga ekar, empat ekar, atau lima ekar. Mereka ini kebanyakan-nya, wang pendapatan yang di-dapati pada tiap² hari itu di-gunakan untok barang² makan, beli pakaian dan sa-bagai-nya, maka tidak-lah ada kesempatan, atau peluang bagi mereka itu untok hendak menyimpan wang untok tanam sa-mula. Jadi, ini-lah suara² yang saya dapat daripada pekebun² kechil tentang kesulitan mereka hendak tanam sa-mula ini ia-itu soal-nya ia-lah tidak ada wang. Jadi, itu-lah sebab-nya pada hari yang lepas, saya telah pun men-chadangkan bahawa soal wang ini ta' usah-lah di-ketatkan sangat, kalau sa-kira-nya hendak di-ketatkan sa-bagai-mana keadaan yang ada pada hari ini, tidak-lah dapat bagi pekebun² kechil itu hendak menanam sa-mula, sebab kalau mereka hendak meminjam pun tidak siapa yang dapat memberi pinjaman, melainkan kalau-lah Kementerian ini dapat memberi pinjaman, atau pun dahulukan wang-nya untok kerja yang pertama, dan sa-bagai jaminan (security) boleh-lah grant tanah-nya itu di-pegang untok di-jadikan sa-bagai jaminan, dan saya fikir, kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan mengeluarkan cess kapada pekebun² yang besar 100 ekar tanah getah, tiap² satu pound di-bayar empat sen dan sa-bagai-nya dan wang ini terus di-dapati oleh pekebun² besar itu, sama ada mereka itu menggunakan wang itu untok tanam sa-mula, atau tidak; itu tidak menjadi soal nampak-nya, tidak-lah Kerajaan mengambil tahu sama sa-kali, kerana saya tahu di-dalam hal

ini dan saya juga ada mempunyai share di-dalam satu kebun dan kebun itu sa-belum saya membeli-nya, saya dapati segala cess yang di-bayar kepada share holder itu tidak pernah pun digunakan untuk menchuchi kebun, melainkan di-keluarkan kepada share holder tiap² kali dapat, di-keluarkan terus. Jadi, kebun itu tidak di-chuchi, tidak di-buat kerja replanting. Jadi, kalau-lah sa-kira-nya macham itu, wang untuk pekebun² besar itu di-beri wang cess sa-chara perchuma sahaja wang itu tidak pula di-gunakan untuk faedah kebun² itu saperti menchuchi kebun, atau pun replanting. Kenapa pula wang bagi pekebun² kecil yang wang cess itu yang sa-patut-nya di-beri kepada mereka di-sebabkan kebun getah mereka kurang daripada 100 ekar, tidak di-beri wang itu terus dan sabalek-nya di-simpan oleh Kerajaan dan di-keluarkan pula dengan beberapa syarat di-kenakan.

Jadi, kalau-lah bagitu gaya keadaan-nya, saya suka juga mengeshorkan ia-itu perkara ini ta' usah-lah di-ketatkan sangat di-atas Undang² Tanam Sa-mula ini, atau pun wang yang hendak di-keluarkan itu untuk pertama kali sa-kurang²-nya, tetapi untuk kali yang kedua, kali yang ketiga dan kali yang keempat itu boleh-lah di-adakan syarat² yang lebeh ketat sedikit. Jadi, kalau perkara ini dapat di-fikirkan, saya perchaya banyak lagi orang² yang mempunyai kebun² kecil itu dapat berusaha, atau pun menanam sa-mula sa-bagaimana yang kita harapkan.

Jadi, itu-lah sahaja pendapat saya, dan saya shorkan kepada Kerajaan.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja, ia-itu Kepala 121, Pechahan Kepala 17—Pemulehan Bekalan Letrik kepada Kampong² Baharu. Mendengar cherita yang di-sampaikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda tadi, nampak-nya bagus-lah itu, ia-itu segala jentera² letrik di-tukarkan kepada jentera disel yang baik, chuma saya hendak tahu satu sahaja ia-itu di-Kelantan, Tuan Pengerusi, ada sa-buah kampong baharu, nama-nya Gua Musang. Bekalan Letrik itu terlalu tua, dan satu masa dahulu

pernah hendak di-serahkan tanggong-jawab-nya kepada Kerajaan Negeri, tetapi kalau Kerajaan Negeri pegang tanggong-jawab-nya, ma'alum sahaja-lah engine sudah tua, segala²-nya sudah tua, perbelanjaan kerana maintain dia pun lebeh besar daripada segala² perbelanjaan yang lain. Jadi, ada-kah wang yang sa-banyak \$1,300,000 ini termasuk di-dalam ranchangan untuk Gua Musang di-sana?

Enche' Hamzah bin Alang: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak menarek perhatian pehak yang berkenaan pada Pechahan Kepala 11 ia-itu ada satu ranchangan yang telah di-masokkan di-dalam Buku Merah Rantau Panjang, Klang. Saya rasa semenjak dari tahun 1960 sudah di-masokkan ranchangan itu di-dalam Buku Merah, dan telah pun di-bawa pada tiap² kali meshuarat untuk menyambongkan lampu yang hanya chuma 20 batang tiang sahaja yang boleh sampai ka-tempat yang di-tujukan itu, tetapi pada masa kabalakangan ini, baharu saya dapat tahu bahawa ranchangan itu telah di-potong oleh Kerajaan Negeri. Saya tidak tahu apa-kah sebab-nya, boleh jadi kata-nya, chara yang sa-macham itu uneconomic, atau boleh jadi dengan chara² lain lagi, tetapi saya berpendapat bukan-lah soal uneconomic, tetapi ada-lah kebajikan orang ramai yang berkehendakkan lampu di-tempat tersebut, dan telah pun di-siasat bahawa banyak orang² yang menghendaki lampu itu. Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Chairman, Sir, the points raised on the replanting of smallholders' estates by the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu are not new. In fact, if the Honourable Member had listened to my earlier replies, he would have all the answers. However, as he has raised them, I will answer them point by point.

The first point he raised is that those holdings under 5 acres are not replanting as fast as they should and that it is not because the owners of the estates are not hardworking but because of economic reasons. That we

fully appreciate, and it was because of that that the replanting grants to smallholders had been revised. It has been increased from \$400 to \$600, from \$600 to \$750 and now any holder of an estate of less than 5 acres is entitled to \$800 per acre for the whole 5 acres. To encourage them further, these smallholders with less than 5 acres are given the option, or rather the opportunity, to new plant an equivalent amount of new land with rubber, also at the same rate of \$800 an acre. That means to say that if a man has 5 acres of old rubber land, he can replant all those 5 acres, and he can new plant another 5 acres, making a total of 10 acres at \$800 per acre. If the trees in the 5 acres are still economic, that means to say if there are more than 60 trees per acre on an average and that they are still tappable, we permit the smallholder concerned to new plant first—to new plant the 5 acres of new land on condition that he replants the old holding within six years, so that by the time the new planting is ready he would have enough money to carry on with the replanting of the old rubber.

Now, the second point was the usual complaint that Rubber Inspectors do not visit clearings in time and as a result, by the time the Inspectors arrive there, lallang has grown and scrub has grown, and therefore payment is deferred. Sir, I have been trying to impress on Honourable Members in this House that this replanting grant is given to smallholders so that they will maintain good agricultural practice throughout the six years of replanting—that is, from the day the trees are cut down to replant new seedlings till the day the seedlings are mature, that holding must be in a good agricultural practice, and that means it should not be overgrown with lallang or even with scrubs, otherwise at the end of five years we will not be getting rubber trees but, as I have said, a forest of secondary jungle or a sea of lallang. Therefore, it is not correct to say that my Inspectors do not visit them in time. They are bound to visit on receipt of the notification that the smallholder is ready, and if lallang is found, although payment is

deferred, the smallholder is given the opportunity to re-clear that area.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Member has suggested that, perhaps, it might be more practical to assist these smallholders by doing the replanting under a contract system by the Rubber Replanting Board, on behalf of the smallholders. This, Sir, has been considered by my Ministry. In fact quite a number of these block plantings have been taken over under this system. But whether or not it would be practical for smallholders to do this under this contract system by the Replanting Board has to be considered, because smallholders have their holdings scattered all over the country and not collected together, and it perhaps would not be economic to employ contract labour to replant for the smallholder by the Replanting Board. However, there is nothing to prevent the smallholder to give his land out on contract and then collect the money from us.

Now, the third point he raised was that the replanting cess paid by smallholders, which are paid into Fund "B", is being used by fragmentors, the people who have subdivided the estates, to replant under Fund "B". That might have happened before but, as I have said, we have already had legislation to correct this anomaly and a person who has fragmented his estate now and who had enjoyed the benefits of Fund "A", cannot enjoy the benefits of Fund "B" again.

The Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar has raised an important point, and that is that smallholders with 5 acres or less do not have the capital to initiate replanting. That, I think, Sir, has a lot of truth in that. But, on the other hand, the argument is that whilst we realise that these people may not have the capital, as suggested by the Honourable Member, they have the titles to their land; they can get loans by using their titles as security. But the main object of the smallholder is that he should replant himself; he should employ his own labour to fell the trees, to dig the holes, and plant the seedlings.

The other point raised by the Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar is that he wants to know why is it that the replanting cess of 4½ cents is refunded to estates over 100 acres but where the smallholders are concerned, the cess collected is retained in Fund "B". Well, that is a good question. If Honourable Members will remember, I did say in this House that this collection of 4½ cents replanting cess is really meant for the smallholders—this money which is collected and in addition to the Government grant of \$400 per acre. The smallholder today gets \$750 per acre to replant, and those under 5 acres get \$800 per acre. So, the amount of money which they get per acre consists of Government grant of \$400 per acre plus 4½ cents replanting cess, whereas the large estates, they were brought into this calculation of 4½ cents for administrative convenience. In practice, when Government gives them a grant for replanting, they only get \$400 per acre; they do not get \$750 per acre as the smallholders get. That is why this refund of 4½ cents.

The Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh inquired whether the new Village in Gua Musang will get the benefit of this \$1,300,000 in the renewal of the old diesel engine for production of electricity. This \$1,300,000 is meant for all New Villages and I believe—I am quite sure—that Gua Musang is included.

The Honourable Member for Kapar did not cite which village or which place the electricity was cut, therefore, I am not in a position to answer that question.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$40,002,005 under Column (9), \$25,500,000 under Column (10) for Head 121 and the sum of \$7,700,000 under Head 183 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 122, 161 and 184—

The Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya memohon izin Tuan mengambil

kepala 122 bagi Malaya, kepala 161 bagi Sabah dan kepala 184 bagi Sarawak, Anggaran Belanjawan Kemajuan dengan sa-kali gus. Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon menhadangkan supaya kepala 122 sa-banyak \$55,000,000 bagi Malaya dan bagitu juga kepala 161 sa-banyak \$5,002,232 bagi Sabah dan kepala 184 sa-banyak \$7,151,011 bagi Sarawak, Anggaran Belanjawan Kemajuan tahun 1964 bagi Kementerian Pelajaran, sa-bagaimana yang ditunjukkan dalam Kertas Titah 46 1963 di-luluskan. Tuan Pengerusi, chita² dan matalamat Kementerian Pelajaran bagi Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua 1961-1965 ia-lah:

- (a) Bagi membanyakkan lagi Sekolah² Rendah supaya mendapat persambungan dengan penambahan murid² supaya tiap² sa-orang murid di-beri peluang untok mendapat pelajaran rendah yang pada masa ini ada-lah di-beri dengan perchuma.
- (b) Bagi menyediakan Sekolah² Menengah untok murid² yang telah berjaya menamatkan pelajaran rendah.
- (c) Bagi mendirikan Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan untok murid² yang tidak dapat masuk ka-dalam Sekolah Menengah.
- (d) Bagi meluaskan lagi Pelajaran Teknikal di-tingkatan Sekolah Menengah dan juga di-tingkatan Maktab.
- (e) Untok membesarkan lagi Universiti Malaya.
- (f) Bagi meluaskan rancangan latehan guru.
- (g) Bagi menjalankan lain² rancangan saperti membaiki keadaan Sekolah² Ra'ayat dan juga bagi membena Asrama² serta tempat Rumah Kediaman Guru² di-Kawasan Luar Bandar.

Dalam masa dua tahun yang pertama dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, jumlah wang sa-banyak \$70.5 juta telah di-belanjakan dan dalam tahun 1963 membelanjakan sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$52.2 juta. Angka² ini menunjukkan ia-itu Kementerian Pelajaran

telah menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan dalam membena dan menjalankan ranchangan² pelajarannya dalam masa tiga tahun yang lampau.

Dengan kebenaran Tuan, saya suka mengulas dengan rengkasnya Kepala² Kechil yang di-tunjukkan di-bawah Kepala 122 bagi tahun 1964.

Kepala Kechil 1—“Ranchangan Sekolah² Rendah”—Jumlah wang sa-banyak \$5,901,000 telah di-untukkan di-bawah Kepala Kechil ini dalam tahun 1964 dan peruntukan ini ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi menyiapkan ranchangan Sekolah² Rendah yang sedang di-bena dan bagi menjalankan pembenaan sa-banyak 348 bilek² darjah baharu di-bawah ranchangan tambahan.

Kepala Kechil 2—“Ranchangan Sekolah² Lanjutan”—Jumlah wang sa-banyak \$4,552,268 telah di-untukkan di-bawah ranchangan ini dalam tahun 1964 dan peruntukan ini ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi menyiapkan baki projek² yang telah di-mulakan dan juga bagi membena sa-banyak 12 buah Sekolah² Lanjutan yang baharu.

Kepala Kechil 3—“Ranchangan Sekolah² Menengah”—Di-bawah ranchangan ini jumlah wang sa-banyak \$12 juta ada-lah di-peruntukkan bagi menyiapkan baki projek² yang mengandongi sa-banyak 52 buah Sekolah² Menengah yang sedang di-benakan. Sa-lain daripada itu, sa-banyak 19 buah Sekolah² Menengah baharu termasuk-lah bangunan² tambahan akan di-dirikan dalam tahun 1964. Daripada jumlah ini, sa-banyak 12 buah ia-lah Sekolah² Menengah Kebangsaan saperti di-bawah ini:

- (a) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Batu Pahat.
- (b) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Parit Buntar, Perak.
- (c) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Tapah, Batang Padang.
- (d) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Western Road, Penang.
- (e) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan (Perempuan), Alor Star.

(f) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Simpang Ampat, Perlis.

(g) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Temerloh, Pahang.

(h) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Kampong Raja, Besut, Trengganu.

(i) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Padang Garong, Kelantan.

(j) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Segamat, Johor.

(k) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Seremban, N. Sembilan.

(l) Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, Melaka.

Kepala Kechil 6—“Ranchangan Pelajaran Teknikal”—Kementerian saya ada-lah chukup sedar bagi memenohi keperluan² yang di-kehendaki bagi membanyakkan ahli² teknik dan memandang pada mustahak-nya perkara ini, Kementerian telah menitekberatkan bagi memajukan pelajaran teknik di-semua peringkat. Ini akan di-untukkan lagi sa-jumlah wang sa-banyak \$8,782,000 dalam tahun 1964 dan jumlah wang ini ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi menyiapkan projek² yang sedang di-selenggarakan dan juga bagi mendirikan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Teknik yang baharu di-Kuala Lumpur dan sa-buah Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong di-Kuala Trengganu. Sekolah Menengah Teknik, Kuala Lumpur itu ada-lah di-anggap sa-bagai keutamaan dan ada-lah di-jangka akan siap pada tahun 1965. Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong di-Kuala Trengganu, sangat-lah mustahak di-dirikan bagi mengadakan kemudahan latehan vocational untuk murid² Melayu daripada Trengganu dan Kelantan Selatan.

Kepala Kechil 7—“Maktab Teknik, Kuala Lumpur”—Peruntukan sa-banyak \$780,000 ada-lah di-buat di-bawah ranchangan ini bagi membelanjai ranchangan kemajuan Maktab itu dan termasuk-lah juga pembenaan rumah² kediaman penshahrah², asrama pelajar², kantin, wokshop dan bilek² belajar.

Kepala Kechil 8—“Latehan Guru”—Ini ada-lah suatu ranchangan yang mustahak dan jumlah wang sa-banyak \$7,418,000 telah di-untokkan bagi tahun 1964. Peruntokan ini ia-lah untuk menyiapkan projek² yang pada masa ini di-dalam penglaksanaan. Sa-lain daripada itu, kami akan membena tiga buah Pusat² Latehan Harian dan Maktab² seperti di-bawah ini:

- (a) Maktab Latehan Perguruan Teknik, Kuala Lumpur.
- (b) Maktab Perguruan Malaya, Johor Bahru.

Maktab Latehan Perguruan Malaya di-Johor Bahru akan mengganti Maktab Perguruan di-Brinsford Lodge, di-United Kingdom.

Kepala Kechil 9—“Universiti Malaya”—Peruntokan wang bagi bangunan sa-banyak \$9.6 juta adalah di-untokkan bagi tahun 1964 bagi memenuhi ranchangan kemajuan termasuk-lah pembenaan sa-buah asrama, perpustakaan, dewan, sa-buah pangong dan pusat pentadbiran, tempat kediaman pegawai², Fakulti Kedokteran, School of Education dan untuk membesarkan lagi Fakulti Kejuruteraan.

Kepala Kechil 10—“Rumah Guru² bagi Sekolah² di-Kawasan Luar Bandar”—Wang sa-banyak \$3 juta ada-lah di-untokkan bagi ranchangan ini. Jumlah wang ini akan membolehkan kami menyiapkan projek² yang sedang di-selenggarakan dan juga bagi mendirikan sa-banyak 245 buah rumah² guru di-Kawasan Luar Bandar mengikut contoh² bagi kepentingan guru². Sesuai dengan dasar Kerajaan bagi meninggikan darjah pelajaran di-Kawasan² Luar Bandar ada-lah di-fikir mustahak di-buat persediaan perumahan untuk guru² bagi meninggikan taraf pengajaran di-dalam Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan di-Kawasan Luar Bandar.

Kepala Kechil 11—“Sekolah² Ra‘ayat”—Sa-jumlah wang sa-banyak \$638,000 telah di-untokkan dalam tahun 1964 bagi melaksanakan ranchangan tersebut. Ada sa-banyak

lebih kurang 213 buah sekolah di-Perlis, Perak, Kedah, Kelantan dan Johor yang bangunan² sekolah itu ada-lah di-anggap sa-bagai bangunan yang tidak sesuai. Ada-lah di-taksirkan ia-itu bagi meletakkan Sekolah² Ra‘ayat yang ada sekarang ini supaya sa-taraf dengan sekolah² lain atau menggantikan bangunan² itu dengan bangunan² yang sempurna dan akan membolehkan sekolah² itu bertukar chorak menjadi Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan yang mendapat bantuan penuh dan ini berkehendakkan sa-banyak \$5 juta. Ini tidak-lah dapat di-untokkan dalam tahun 1964 oleh sebab ia-nya akan menghalang projek² pelajaran yang lain dalam tahun 1964. Berhubung dengan peruntokan wang yang terbatas di-bawah kepala kechil ini dalam tahun 1964, sa-beberapa dapat ranchangan ini akan di-utamakan di-Negeri Kedah, Kelantan dan Trengganu di-mana keperluan² di-sana ada-lah memunchakkan.

Kepala Kechil 12—“Ranchangan Asrama”—Ranchangan ini telah di-untokkan wang sa-banyak \$1,304,000 dan dari jumlah ini sa-banyak \$406,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi menghadapi perbelanjaan yang tidak dapat di-elakkan dan baki sa-banyak \$898,000 akan di-gunakan bagi melaksanakan sa-banyak 7 buah asrama baharu.

Kementerian Pelajaran ada-lah sedar akan keperluan² asrama supaya murid² di-kawasan luar bandar berpeluang mendapat pelajaran menengah. Kami berchadang hendak mendirikan banyak lagi asrama² dalam tahun 1965.

Kepala Kechil 13—“Perkakas dan alat²”—Jumlah wang sa-banyak \$610,000 telah pun di-untokkan di-bawah Kepala-Kechil ini dan akan di-gunakan bagi mengganti kerusi, meja dan perkakas² yang ada sekarang ini di-sekolah² sahaja. Peruntokan ini tidak akan di-gunakan bagi melengkapi sekolah² baharu yang sudah pun di-masokkan di-bawah ranchangan masing² dalam mana harga bangunan dan lain² sudah pun di-masokkan.

Kepala Kechil 14—“*Pejabat Pelajaran, Kota Bharu, Kelantan*”—Pembinaan pejabat baharu ini adalah sedang di-jalankan dan di-jangka akan siap tahun 1964 ini.

Kepala Kechil 18—“*Membeli, memperbaiki dan melengkapi Pusat² Pelajar² Malaya di-Seberang Laut*”—Untuk membolehkan Kementerian bagi menyelenggarakan projek² mengenai Pusat² Pelajar² di-Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Brighton dan Perth di-Australia. Jumlah wang sa-banyak \$295,000 telah pun diperuntukkan dalam tahun 1963. Projek di-Belfast telah pun siap dan tender² telah pun di-pelawa bagi rancangan di-Dublin, tetapi kita tidak-lah mencapai kemajuan sa-bagaimana yang kita jangkakan untuk Pusat² di-lain² tempat. Dengan yang demikian, kita telah menguntukkan wang sa-banyak \$220,000 dalam tahun 1964 bagi meneruskan rancangan² ini.

Bagi Negeri Sabah, sa-jumlah wang sa-banyak \$5,002,232 telah di-untukkan di-bawah Kepala ini dalam tahun 1964. Penambahan sekolah² rendah dan guru² telah membolehkan sa-banyak 70% murid² yang chukup umur bagi memasoki sekolah rendah mendapat tempat di-sekolah². Dalam tahun 1962 dan 1963 sa-banyak 470 buah bilek² darjah baharu telah di-dirikan yang memberi tambahan tempat belajar kepada 19,000 orang murid. Peruntukan yang di-minta dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah bagi mengadakan kemudahan² serta membuat persediaan sepanjang tahun 1964 mengikut rancangan kemajuan negeri itu.

Di-tingkatan pelajaran menengah bilangan sekolah² belum lagi men-chukupi bagi menampung murid² peringkat umur sekolah menengah. Kerajaan Sabah sudah pun mengambil langkah menjalankan rancangan kemajuan bagi mendirikan sa-banyak 30 buah sekolah² menengah baharu yang akan menitik-beratkan kepada keperluan² penduduk² di-kawasan luar bandar dan mengharapakan supaya rancangan khas ini dapat di-selenggarakan di-dalam tempoh yang tertentu sa-lama beberapa tahun yang akan datang ini.

Dalam tahun 1963, 65 buah bilek² darjah menengah baharu ada-lah di-masokkan di-dalam rancangan pembangunan yang akan memberi tempat tambahan kepada sa-banyak 2,400 orang murid. Rancangan ini termasuk-lah 3 buah sekolah² baharu kerajaan di-kawasan² luar bandar dan juga bagi membesarkan lagi sekolah² yang sedia ada yang terdiri dari sekolah² kerajaan dan juga sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan terutama sa-kali di-kawasan² luar bandar. 3 buah asrama baharu telah pun di-dirikan untuk memberi peluang kepada murid² di-kampung² bersekolah di-sekolah² menengah ini.

Jika Tuan mengizinkan, saya akan mengulas dengan sa-chara ringkas Kepala Kechil² yang penting di-dalam Anggaran Belanjawan itu.

Kepala 3—“*Pembinaan Sekolah² Rendah Kerajaan 1959-1964, Peringkat III*”—Bagi melaksanakan dasar menyediakan tempat di-tingkat pelajaran rendah bagi tiap² murid dalam tahun 1971 satu rancangan sekolah² rendah dan rumah² guru telah di-mulakan dalam tahun 1962. Peruntukan \$1.3 juta bagi tahun 1964 merupakan baki wang yang boleh di-dapati dalam rancangan itu. Rancangan² lain yang terkandung di-dalam belanjawan berkenaan dengan pembinaan sekolah² rendah terkandung di-bawah Kepala Kechil 1, 2, 4 dan 16.

Kepala Kechil 6 dan 7—“*Sekolah Menengah Kudat dan Asrama*”—Tempat di-Sekolah Menengah Kudat yang sedia ada tidak men-chukupi dan kerja² telah pun di-mulakan bagi berdiri bangunan² tambahan kepada sekolah itu, tambahan rumah² guru dan sa-buah asrama baharu bagi murid² ada-lah termasuk dalam rancangan itu.

Kepala Kechil 9—“*Bantuan bagi bangunan sekolah*”—Sa-belum tahun 1963 bantuan wang untuk bangunan kepada sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan ada-lah di-biaya² daripada rancangan C, D dan W. Rancangan C, D dan W akan berakhir dalam tahun 1963 dan peruntukan wang Persekutuan akan di-kehendaki bagi mengambil alih bayaran bantuan² itu. Bantuan² biasa-nya di-beri

sa-banyak 50% daripada harga bangunan yang di-luluskan oleh sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan. Peruntukan sa-banyak \$1,115,000 telah di-adakan di-bawah Kepala Kechil ini dalam tahun 1964.

Kepala Kechil 23—“*Perpustakaan Kent Kolej*”—Ada-lah di-chadangkan bagi mendirikan sa-buah perpustakaan bagi Maktab Perguruan Kent di-mana kemudahan² sangat tidak memuaskan. Jumlah wang sa-banyak \$50,000 ada-lah di-masokkan di-dalam Anggaran 1964 itu.

Kepala Kechil 24—“*Pusat Pertukangan ‘Ilmu Khas’*”—Sandakan mempunyai sa-kumpulan perusahaan² yang kechil terutama sa-kali yang mengenai perusahaan kayu kayan dan ada-lah mustahak di-adakan latehan pertukangan untuk pelateh² yang di-ambil bekerja di-dalam perusahaan² ini. Oleh yang demikian ada-lah di-chadangkan supaya sa-buah pusat ‘ilmu khas di-bina di-Sandakan yang akan memberi latehan pertukangan sambilan untuk pelateh² dan pertukangan kayu serta pertukangan logam untuk murid². Ada-lah di-chadangkan kerja itu di-mulakan pada tahun 1964 dan peruntukan sa-banyak \$300,000 ada-lah termasuk dalam Anggaran Belanjawan itu.

Di-Sarawak pula, dalam tahun 1964, ada-lah di-chadangkan bagi membena sa-banyak enam buah Sekolah Menengah Kerajaan yang baharu di-Sarawak. Sekolah² ini kebanyakan-nya akan bertempat di-kawasan² luar bandar ada-lah bagi kepentingan semua kaum serta merupakan sekolah champoran ya’ani di-champor murid² lelaki dan perempuan dan mempunyai kemudahan² asrama. Sungoh pun bertambah banyak lagi jumlah murid² dapat masok ka-sekolah² menengah di-masokkan di-dalam Sekolah² Menengah Kerajaan, sa-jumlah besar daripada-nya maseh lagi mendapat tempat di-sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan dan wang ada-lah di-untokkan bagi memajukan dan menambahkan sekolah² ini.

Penambahan jumlah murid² yang berjaya menamatkan kursus menengah rendah dan lebeh banyak lagi tempat²

di-sekolah menengah atas ya’ani Tingkat IV dan Tingkat V hendak-lah di-sediakan, dan ada-lah di-chadangkan bagi membesarkan lagi beberapa buah sekolah² menengah rendah termasuklah Sekolah² Menengah Kerajaan dan sekolah² yang mendapat bantuan supaya semua murid² mempunyai kelayakan dapat menamatkan kursus pelajaran menengah. Bangunan² tambahan dan alat² akan juga di-sediakan untuk Tingkat VI.

Sa-jumlah wang sa-banyak \$1.7 juta telah pun di-untokkan bagi tahun 1964 sa-bagai bantuan² modal kepada Pengelola² sekolah untuk membayar sa-bahagian daripada harga bangunan baharu sekolah² rendah dan bagi memperbaiki sekolah² yang sedia ada yang di-kelelakan oleh Majlis² Daerah dan lain² badan. Kebanyakan daripada sekolah² rendah baharu akan memenohi keperluan murid² di-kawasan² luar bandar dan bantuan akan di-beri bagi mendirikan lebeh banyak lagi rumah² guru yang sempurna.

Penambahan yang besar jumlah sekolah² rendah dalam beberapa tahun yang lampau ini dan penambahan yang lebeh besar lagi ada-lah di-jangka dalam tempoh Rancangan Kemajuan menunjukkan betapa mustahak-nya di-adakan rancangan latehan guru bagi mengadakan guru² untuk sekolah² rendah dan menengah bagi mengatasi soal kekurangan guru² yang terlatah yang makin memunchak. Sa-jumlah wang sa-banyak \$273,036 telah pun di-untokkan di-bawah Kepala Kechil 3 “Rancangan Latehan Guru” dan dari jumlah ini sa-banyak \$223,036 ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi menyiapkan Maktab Latehan Batu Lintang, dan sa-banyak \$50,000 untuk tapak bangunan bagi maktab latehan baharu yang akan melatah guru² sekolah rendah.

Keperluan pelajaran teknik di-Sarawak akan di-penohi dengan mendirikan sa-buah sekolah pertukangan di-Kuching yang akan menampung murid² daripada segenap daerah di-Sarawak. Rancangan I sudah pun di-jalankan dan sa-jumlah wang sa-banyak \$400,000 telah pun di-untokkan bagi Rancangan II dalam tahun 1964. Pengajaran tukang kayu dan tukang

logam, pada masa ini di-beri di-dalam bangunan² sementara dan akan dipindahkan ka-bangunan baharu apabila siap kelak.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon menhadangkan supaya perbelanjaan yang di-tunjukkan di-bawah Kepala 122 sa-banyak \$55,000,000 bagi Malaya, Kepala 161 sa-banyak \$5,002,232 bagi Sabah dan Kepala 184 sa-banyak \$7,151,011 bagi Sarawak di-luluskan.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr Chairman, Sir, I think this House should be grateful to the Minister of Education for his rather detailed and lengthy explanation of the items of expenditure that have been set forward in the Development Estimates. Unfortunately, Sir, it is one of the ironies of the times that as time gets shorter, the speeches of the Ministers get longer.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Education for being able to get this substantial amount of money for the development of schools in this country. However, although so much money has been provided here, there is one very important dissatisfaction to which I would like to refer, and that is over the question of discrimination in the allocation of funds for the Tamil and Chinese schools in this country. I am not the only one bringing this to the notice of this House because, as you might be aware, Mr Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry himself in his speech at Taiping drew attention to this and it was published very boldly in the *Straits Times* some time in September. I have tried to emphasise and bring to the notice of the Ministry and the Government that, though in whatever other things we may discriminate, we should not try and discriminate in the matter of education as young children, if they should take certain attitudes, may find it hard to get rid of such attitudes in their later life, but this may be due to the fact that the Government is not able to differentiate between the National language as a language and education in general as just education. Well, I do not wish

to labour long on this point, but I just would like to say that all of us must be aware that an educated man is not one who is educated in a particular language and that he can be educated in any language and still is an educated man. That does not mean that we should not go all out to make the National language the language of this country. We have supported it wholeheartedly. . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Sir, on a point of order.

Enche' V. Veerappen: *Sadikit sahajalah!*

Mr Chairman: We have already debated the general policy! Have you finished?

Enche' V. Veerappen: Almost, Sir, and that was my last sentence, except to conclude that I call upon the Ministry to take cognizance of this dissatisfaction.

The next point, which is of much more urgency, is in regard to Subhead 2, Secondary Continuation Schools. We have had a lot of discussions on this and we are spending roughly nearly \$5 million on this. However, there is one point which even the teachers and the students are not clear about. Although the schools are going to open day after tomorrow, most of the students are confused and the teachers also are confused, because the Ministry, perhaps, has not informed the teachers, and so they are of the opinion that there will be a three-year course. Some of the students are thinking whether to go back to school or not because, as the Minister has stated that this matter is under active study, the report is ready and that the Government is considering it and that there have been no definite decisions on it. I just ask the Minister—it is quite late already—to make a statement as to whether it is going to be a two-year course or a three-year course and whether those people who have completed the two-year course will have to go back to school or not. Such a statement will help the students. That is all I am asking.

Toh Muda Haji Abdullah bin Haji Abdul Raof: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu Kepala 122, Pechahan Kepala 3—Secondary Schools Programme, peruntokan wang sa-banyak \$12,000,000. Saya perchaya wang yang sa-banyak ini bagi Secondary Schools Programme ini termasuk mengadakan bangunan², atau pun kelas² untok science. Kalau-lah jawapan-nya termasuk mengadakan kelas science, maka di-sini suka-lah saya merayu kepada Menteri Pelajaran supaya mengadakan satu kelas science untok Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar. Guru Besar Sekolah itu telah pun berjumpa dengan saya dan menerangkan perkara ini ia-itu pada hari ini ada satu kelas science sahaja, tetapi kanak² yang hendak menuntut, yang hendak belajar science ada-lah banyak, lebih daripada satu kelas—sa-patut-nya di-adakan dua kelas. Jadi, dengan sebab itu, saya di-sini merayu supaya dapat di-adakan tambahan satu kelas lagi, kerana nampak-nya kanak² sekarang ini sudah sedar yang ilmu science itu ada-lah mustahak, dan kita tahu bahawa orang² kita maseh lagi terkabelakang di-dalam ilmu science ini, dan kalau sa-kira-nya kita hendak menggalakkan anak² kita mengambil bahagian di-dalam ilmu science, maka patut-lah kita mengadakan segala kesenangan untok mereka yang hendak belajar dan memberi pelajaran untok mengadakan segala kelas² itu. Itu-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak under Head 122, Sub-head 8, Teacher Training Programme.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that there are not enough teachers of National Language in the Chinese and English schools. Some of these schools have several changes of these National Language teachers in the same year. One school had six different teachers to teach Form III in a year. Therefore, during the changes from one teacher to another, there is a loss of continuity in the method and progress of teaching. This has resulted in many students passing all the subjects

in the examination except the National Language. Sir, our emphasis is on the National Language and any child who fails in that subject, the National Language, in the L.C.E. fails the whole examination. I mention this, Sir, just to show that the future of a brilliant child is damaged because of failure in the National Language. I know of one case, that of a child who had six distinctions but who failed in the National Language, because in his school, which has 20 classes, there was only one full-time and one part-time National Language teacher. So, under this Sub-head, I request the Minister to provide the training of more teachers in the National Language in the Chinese and English schools.

Sir, everybody in this country accepts the National Language as the main factor of coagulating our nationalism and our national spirit, and the main factor of unifying us as Malaysian. But, Sir, there must be an adequate number of trained teachers in the National Language in all the schools, and not to concentrate only in the Malay-medium schools. If you want our students to speak the National Language, provide all the facilities, give them qualified teachers in the National Language. Sir, perhaps the Minister would like to find out from me if I can quote examples. To save time, I would like to inform him that cases have been brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations and I request the Honourable Minister of Education to review such cases of brilliant students who have passed with so many distinctions in various subjects except the National Language, and whether it is possible for them to be promoted so as to concentrate in the National Language in the next Form.

Sir, under this Sub-head, too, I would like to bring forth to the notice of the Honourable Minister of Education the question of teachers who are sent abroad for specialised training. Sir, we have sent a lot of teachers abroad to study and to specialize in certain subjects. However, some of them, on returning to our country,

are not assigned to teach the subjects which they are specialized in. If such being the case, Sir, I think we have diverted the interest and the intention of sending these teachers for training.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam peruntukan Kementerian Pelajaran ini sa-jumlah \$9,600,000 akan di-berikan kepada University Malaya dan menurut apa yang telah di-terangkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat ranchangan² bagi mengadakan asrama, pejabat dan sa-bagai-nya akan di-jalankan pada tahun ini. Tuan Pengerusi, nampak saya dari peruntukan ini nyata-lah bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah memikul beban yang besar bagi perbelanjaan University Malaya. Jadi saya hendak menhadangkan kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya menimbangkan pada perbelanjaan yang kita keluar-kan kepada University Malaya ini. University of Malaya hendak-lah di-arahkan oleh Kerajaan supaya lebeh membentokkan pengajaran di-Univer-sity itu menurut kehendak dan cha-racter kebangsaan di-negeri ini. Tuan Pengerusi, sungguh pun menjadi tabiat University mempunyai kebe-basan di-dalam pelajaran academy tetapi sa-buah negara yang baharu bangun dan sa-buah negara yang ingin supaya negeri kita mempunyai pelajaran University yang sipat kepe-ribadian kita sendiri, mustahak-lah di-tugaskan sentiasa kepada mereka bahawa yang kita hendak bukan ha-nya menukar bahasa Inggeris kepada bahasa Kebangsaan tetapi konsep Inggeris kepada bahasa Kebangsaan. Konsep yang di-timbulkan di-dalam negeri ini yang mengelilingi hidup ra'ayat negeri ini. Ini, Tuan Penge-rusi, ada-lah satu perkara yang besar di-pandang membahasa melayukan aleran pengajaran di-University sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Kerajaan. Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam hal ini tentu-lah Menteri Yang Berhormat akan berhadapan dengan orang² dan anasir² yang ingin menge-kalkan keperibadian University yang asal yang datang dari kesan² lama. Saya berharap di-pertegaskan di-dalam masaalah ini supaya wang yang kita belanjakan \$9,600,000 dan ba-

nyak lagi perbelanjaan² di-tanggung oleh negeri ini dapat di-gunakan pada tempat-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Kepala-Kechil 10 dalam Kepala 122 ini ada peruntukan di-siapkan sa-banyak tiga juta ringgit bagi mengadakan rumah² guru, sekolah² di-kampong². Menurut keterangan Menteri Yang Berhormat lebeh kurang 245 buah rumah akan di-bangunkan dengan wang ini.

Saya rasa, Tuan Pengerusi, wang itu sangat-lah sadikit, dan kalau 245 di-bahagikan kepada 11, kata-lah di-bahagi kepada 10 sahaja, 24 bagi sa-buah negeri, dan berma'ana sa-buah jajahan ada 2 buah sekolah sahaja hetong panjang yang akan mendapat rumah guru. Tuan Pengerusi, dua buah rumah ada-lah sangat mendukachita-kan, sebab pada waktu saya telah menjadi ahli yang menimbangkan kesulitan perumahan guru² di-negeri Kelantan dengan anjoran jabatan pelajaran, saya dapati lebeh 1,000 buah rumah perlu di-buat, dan saya per-chaya di-negeri lain boleh jadi lebeh daripada itu. Jadi, saya tidak tahu bagaimana-kah gaya-nya ranchangan itu mahu di-jalankan oleh Yang Ber-hormat, ada-kah dia berchadang hendak memecah²kan ranchangan itu dengan ranchangan yang bagitu kechil, ini tidak dapat di-rasa atau di-punyai satu chara yang untok membanyakkan perkembangan memberi rumah kepada guru² di-kawasan luar bandar itu dapat di-rasa. Tuan Pengerusi, saya nampak walau pun rural school quarters itu di-sebut pembangunan luar bandar, tetapi oleh kerana di-tujukan pada sekolah ini menurut keterangan Yang Berhormat tadi, ada-lah sekolah rendah kebangsaan, maka dengan sa-banyak peruntukan itu ada lebeh baik bagi Menteri Yang Berhormat itu menjadikan peruntukan itu bukan rural school quarters, tetapi ulu school quarters, sekolah di-ulu sahaja di-dahulukan, sebab kalau hendak di-berikan kepada rural school quarters tentu-lah tidak akan menyampaikan sa-barang maksud oleh kerana banyak-nya sekolah² yang di-kehendaki dan rumah² guru itu. Tetapi kalau di-jadikan permulaan ini di-utamakan di-ulu² tempat² yang tidak sampai kenderaan

dengan mudah, tempat² yang baharu di-bena sekolah itu ada rumah² untuk membolehkan sa-saorang guru itu menyewa atau sa-bagai-nya saya perchaya dengan demikian sahaja akan menjadi berguna ranchangan itu. Jika tidak, ranchangan ini akan menyimbahkan ayer ka-dalam kolam yang besar yang tidak menambahkan sa-suatu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin memperkatakan soal guru, dan latehan guru, di-dalam peruntukan ini ada di-siapkan perbelanjaan tujuh juta lebeh untuk melateh guru² bagi tahun hadapan ini. Ini satu langkah yang baik, tetapi yang saya dukachita pada waktu² yang akhir ini saya perhatikan satu perkara yang terjadi di-kalangan guru² ia-itu mereka telah tahu bahawa pada akhir-nya sa-kali ia-itu kita mengajar guru sekolah yang kita ajar di-kelas kita sa-bagai sa-orang guru dan kedudukan kita di-sekolah itu ada-lah di-ator oleh Jema'ah Pengurus Sekolah itu sendiri. Tuan Pengerusi, kejadian yang bagini telah menyebabkan nasib yang tidak baik kepada Sekolah² Menengah umpama-nya yang di-tempatkan di-tempat² tidak berapa di-setuju oleh guru² muda. Saya men-chadangkan supaya dapat buat sa-kurang²-nya satu peratoran yang tetap bahawa guru² hendak-lah berkhidmat kepada sekolah yang jauh² pada masa awal tahun mereka di-jadikan guru yang terlately. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau ini tidak mengambil langkah dan pemilehan tempat yang akan di-lakukan hanya-lah akan berpusat di-bandar² dan akhir maksud fasal kita melateh guru² sa-demikian banyak dan sa-jumlah belanja yang demikian akan di-tumpukan hasil-nya kepada tempat yang sadikit. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, di-Pantai Timor umpama-nya penarekan kepada guru² supaya pergi ka-Pantai Timor itu amat-lah sadikit, mereka merasa terlalu jauh, dan sekarang ini boleh jadi ia-nya maseh merasa kalau pergi ka-Pantai Timor dia akan menghadapi monsun, bahaya dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya men-chadangkan supaya di-betulkan keadaan ini sebab sekolah² di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah memberikan pelajaran dan lain²-nya yang penting pada pelajaran itu, dan mereka ini menggunakan wang ra'ayat demikian banyak mem-

bolehkan mereka itu menjadi orang yang terlately, maka sa-kira-nya kita tidak mengkeraskan mereka supaya berkhidmat di-mana² sahaja yang kita arahkan untuk mengajar, sudah tentu akan jadi-lah pemilehan yang tidak di-kehendaki itu berlaku daripada tiap² sa-orang guru yang akan bertugas kelak.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya bersama² mengalu²kan ranchangan belanjawan kita pada tahun hadapan ini dalam Kepala 122, dan saya suka berchakap sadikit dalam pechahan kepala 1, kemudian cheraian 2 berkenaan dengan Sekolah Rendah. Ada satu sekolah yang di-bena kira² dalam tahun dua puluh ia-itu Sekolah Kebangsaan Durian Daun. Saya telah membawa perkara ini di-dalam Jawatan-kuasa Kemajuan yang mula² men-chadangkan hendak di-bena dalam tahun 1962, kemudian entah bagaimana di-hantar tempat lain dahulu, kemudian dapat nasihat daripada Kementerian mengatakan dalam tahun 1963 tetapi bila saya bertanya di-dalam meshuarat yang akhir ini harus barangkali pada tahun 1964 ini-kah, atau bila agak-nya. Jadi, saya hendak menarek perhatian ini bukan sebab-nya yang saya dukachita ranchangan² itu tidak dapat di-jalankan, tetapi sekolah² khas—sekolah yang saya maksudkan itu di-bawah sekolah itu tiang-nya empat batang berdiri, kemudian dia punya bilek²-nya di-antara satu batang tiang dengan satu batang tiang itu, saya rasa, tentu-lah kita semua di-sini tahu bagaimana ranchangan sekolah tahun 1922 dahulu, sekolah² itu pula budak² belajar pagi dan petang, kemudian sekarang ini ada hendak di-tompangkan kelas² dewasa pula.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, ranchangan tahun 1964 ini kalau dapat tidak usah-lah tinggalkan berkenaan dengan pembenaan Sekolah Kebangsaan Durian Daun di-Masjid Tanah itu. Kemudian berbangkit berkenaan dengan latehan guru, sub-head 8 ada perkara yang saya rasa patut dapat perhatian dari Kementerian ini, umpama-nya kita melateh guru² di-Day Training Centre mithal-nya, kemudian kata-lah guru² yang di-ambil

lain daripada Melayu ia-itu daripada guru² China atau lain yang akan mengajar bahasa Kebangsaan mithalnya di-Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan peringkat rendah—satu, dua dan tiga. Pensharah²-nya terdiri daripada guru² China juga. Saya tidak-lah hendak menyentoh darihal kebolehan mereka, tetapi saya suka dapat memberikan fikiran di-sini, kerana apa yang saya dapati murid² yang menerima pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan daripada pensharah² yang ada itu, saya rasa tidak dapat hendak di-gunakan dengan chara yang lebeh baik pada masa mereka mengajar di-sekolah² untuk melancarkan gerakan bahasa kebangsaan yang hasil-nya beberapa banyak anak² yang barangkali di-sungutkan oleh wakil dari Pulau Pinang Utara tadi banyak di-antara murid²-nya tidak tamat pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan. Jadi, masalah ini saya rasa apabila saya bandingkan di-antara dua orang guru yang mempunyai ilmu yang sama boleh mengajar bahasa kebangsaan, satu daripada-nya, guru Melayu yang mengajar bahasa kebangsaan kepada murid² di-sekolah asing ini, kerana banyak juga guru² kita mengajar dengan guru² yang saya katakan dapat latehan di-D.T.C. tadi yang pensharah-nya daripada orang China, kemudian dia mengajar lain chara-nya, dan pepereksaan yang di-adakan pada tingkatan rendah itu pun kalau di-jalankan oleh guru² yang sebutannya maseh 80 peratus sahaja betul sa-bagaimana sebutan asli, tentu-lah kita dapati kesudahan menemui murid² yang lebeh baik lagi menerima atau pun menjalankan bahasa kebangsaan ini pada masa yang akan datang. Jadi, perkara ini patut-lah di-perhatikan untuk kebaikan atau perkembangan pelajaran kita pada masa yang akan datang.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Hostels Programme. Saya suka menguchapkan tahniah kepada Kementerian kerana mengadakan Rancangan Asrama ini, sebab kita dapati sekolah² menengah, sama ada sekolah menengah rendah atau pun sekolah menengah tinggi kita dapati murid²-nya datang dari jauh, kadang² 18-25 batu. Kalau kita

perhatikan pada akhir tahun sa-bagai dalil banyak murid yang meminta dudok di-asrama, barangkali sa-bahagian kechil sahaja yang dapat di-tampong. Saya fikir elok-lah Kementerian ini membesarkan lagi asrama yang sudah ada itu supaya dapat menampung murid² yang hendak dudok di-asrama. Kalau kita bandingkan dengan murid² yang berulang, terutama sa-kali murid perempuan masa mereka habis di-tengah jalan, dan kalau kita siasat kebolehan di-antara murid² yang berulang dengan murid² yang dudok di-asrama yang ada peratoran yang baik itu tentu-lah kita dapat akui bahawa murid yang dudok di-asrama lebeh bernasib baik dan kebanyakan-nya lulus pada tiap² tahun di-dalam segala pepereksaan. Jadi kalau kita pandangkan hal ini mustahak. Saya fikir ini pun satu daripada jalan kita hendak menolong anak² kita pada masa yang akan datang supaya tamat dengan lebeh baik lagi dalam pelajaran.

Oleh itu, saya merayu kepada Kementerian ini membesarkan asrama² di-tempat² yang nampak-nya mustahak. Saya tidak-lah arahkan satu persatu, tetapi elok-lah di-tambah supaya sa-kurang²-nya 50 peratus murid² yang dudok di-asrama kalau tidak dapat 100 peratus dalam satu dua tahun ini. Mithal-nya, di-Melaka ada 4-5 sekolah menengah rendah dan tinggi, tiap² satu asrama itu boleh muat 120 orang sahaja, jadi 4 kelas sahaja kalau hendak di-tampong, tetapi di-sekolah itu ada berpuluh² kelas daripada Form 1 sampai-lah kepada murid² yang hendak mengambil Sijil Pelajaran Persekolahan. Oleh itu, perkara ini patut dapat timbang rasa daripada Kementerian ini. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap pendek sahaja. Yang pertama sa-kali saya ingin menguchapkan ribuan terima kaseh kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang telah pun melaksanakan beberapa rancangan bangunan sekolah rendah kebangsaan, sa-buah Sekolah Lanjutan Pelajaran di-Kepala Batas, sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Bahasa Ingeris dan sa-buah lagi Sekolah Menengah Bahasa Kebangsaan

di-Bagan Tajam. Saya ucapkan sa-tinggi terima kaseh kerana penduduk di-sana sangat-lah sukachita dan menyambut baik ranchangan² itu yang telah pun siap dan akan berjalan pada tahun ini.

Sekarang saya ingin berchakap dalam Kepala 122 berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Melateh Guru. Saya ingin memberitahu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu sekolah kebangsaan pun begitu juga-lah kerumitan sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh wakil Pulau Pinang Utara mengenai guru yang hendak mengajar bahasa Inggeris. Bahasa Inggeris ia-lah satu bahasa yang wajib bagi murid sekolah kebangsaan sa-bagaimana juga Bahasa Kebangsaan kepada murid² di-sekolah China.

Oleh itu, saya harap guru² bahasa Inggeris yang hendak di-tempatkan di-sekolah kebangsaan itu biar-lah di-hantar guru² yang terlatah betul² dan berkelulusan untuk mengajar anak kita supaya dapat mereka itu lulus dalam bahasa Inggeris yang di-wajibkan kepada mereka itu.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, ada di-antara guru² yang di-beri latehan khas saperti di-Maktab Perguruan Bahasa untuk mengajar bahasa Inggeris dan bahasa kebangsaan. Ada sa-tengah guru² itu keluaran M.T.C. dan lain² yang mereka itu lulus dalam pelajaran 'am. Jadi, kadang² kita dapati orang yang ada latehan khas di-suroh mengajar perkara 'am kepada murid², dan guru yang di-hantar untuk bahasa Inggeris di-suroh mengajar ilmu hisab dan guru yang di-hantar untuk bahasa kebangsaan di-suroh mengajar ilmu sains. Oleh itu, saya harap guru² yang ada latehan khas itu di-suroh mengajar dalam pelajaran khas dan begitu juga guru² yang ada latehan perkara 'am di-suroh mengajar darjah² yang ada perkara² 'am.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka mendengar bahawa pada tahun ini sa-banyak 240 rumah guru² akan di-bena di-kawasan luar bandar. Perkara ini sangat-lah mustahak, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana di-tempat saya sendiri ada lima buah sekolah

rendah dan dua buah sekolah menengah yang baharu dan satu sekolah lanjutan pelajaran yang baharu itu tidak ada rumah guru. Jadi, kalau tidak ada rumah guru yang berdekatan dengan sekolah tentu-lah kita dapat beberapa kesusahan. Sekolah² itu terbiar dan tinggal begitu sahaja. Molek-lah sa-kurang²-nya di-buat dua buah rumah bagi satu² sekolah; sa-buah untuk Guru Besar dan sa-buah untuk guru yang kanan supaya dapat mereka itu mengelola dan mengawasi sekolah itu dan dapat menjalankan pelajaran dengan sempurna. Kalau tidak, guru² dan murid² yang datang lambat dan balek awal tidak tahu sebab Guru Besar itu dudok jauh. Jadi, molek-lah di-adakan rumah guru dan di-utamakan kepada sekolah² yang belum lagi ada rumah guru; ada sekolah itu tidak ada langsung rumah guru. Rumah guru ini sangat mustahak. Saya minta pembenaan rumah guru ini di-utama dan di-dahulukan. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman (Sungai Patani): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap pada Kepala 122, Pechahan Kepala 3—Secondary Schools Programme yang ada per-untokan sa-banyak \$12,000,000. Di-Sungai Patani, ada sa-buah sekolah menengah ia-itu Ibrahim School yang ada murid² sa-banyak 1,600 orang, di-antara-nya itu ada lebeh kurang 400 orang murid yang belajar dalam kelas bahasa kebangsaan. Dahulu-nya semua murid² ini di-tempatkan di-dalam satu sekolah, tetapi baharu² ini lebeh kurang 6 bulan yang sudah, murid² yang belajar di-dalam kelas bahasa kebangsaan itu telah di-pindahkan kepada satu tempat ia-itu satu Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong yang kosong sekarang ini. Jadi, soal ini saya berasa rumit, dan di-sini saya hendak kemukakan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, oleh sebab murid² yang sa-ramai 400 orang itu telah di-pindah daripada Sekolah Menengah Ibrahim kepada Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong yang jauh-nya lebeh kurang satu batu, dan murid² ini mengandongi murid² laki² dan murid² perempuan, jadi terpaksa-lah mereka kena berjalan satu batu untuk pergi belajar science,

kerana science laboratory itu ada di-sekolah Ibrahim School sahaja.

Yang kedua, sekolah yang di-beri tempat baharu sekarang ini ada chukup 400 murid² sahaja, sa-takat itu-lah muatan-nya, ta' boleh di-terima lagi. Saya berasa susah berkenaan dengan perkara ini, barangkali pada tahun ini akan bertambah di-antara 50 hingga 100 orang murid lagi, mungkin ta' ada tempat hendak di-tempatkan murid² itu. Murid² yang belajar ini bukan-lah mereka itu datang dari satu tempat, tetapi ia-lah datang dari satu jajahan Kuala Muda, maka dengan kerana itu, saya merayu-lah kepada Menteri ini atas dua perkara, yang pertama mintalah di-perbesarkan sekolah ini, atau pun buat baharu sekolah menengah bagi kelas bahasa kebangsaan ini, dan yang kedua, tolong-lah buat science laboratory di-situ supaya ta' jadi gadoh murid² itu berjalan satu batu pergi dan satu batu balek, kerana hendak belajar perkara science ini. Saya harap pada Kementerian ini tolong-lah ambil perhatian di-atas perkara itu, kalau tidak sangat-lah rumit bagi murid² yang belajar di-situ.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan pembinaan sekolah, muka 18, Kepala 122, Pechahan Kepala 1. Saya harap pembinaan sekolah² ini dapat kira-nya Kementerian ini mengarahkan pegawai² yang di-bawah supaya tiap² satu binaan yang hendak di-buat itu dirundingkan dengan Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah supaya segala kesulitan² yang dipandang dari segi mata ra'ayat dapat di-selesaikan. Jadi, saya harap, itu yang pertama-nya, tidak-lah dari segi kemudahan² daripada pegawai² itu hendak pergi ka-sekolah² itu, atau pun kemudahan² bagi pegawai² itu untuk menjaga pekerjaan-nya. Jadi, ini-lah yang selalu merunsingkan saya apabila permintaan² sekolah itu hendak membuat sekolah baharu daripada satu tempat yang di-minta oleh orang ramai ta' dapat di-persetujui oleh Pejabat Pelajaran. Jadi, saya rasa, elok-lah pembinaan² ini di-persetujui oleh Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan

Luar Bandar dan baharu-lah di-bena. Dalam pada itu, saya mengingatkan juga sa-bagaimana ucapan saya pada masa yang lampau tentang binaan sekolah² terutama sa-kali sekolah² rendah di-mana anak² murid daripada darjah satu, darjah dua, dan darjah tiga yang dudok, yang payah hendak pergi sekolah di-sebabkan sungai² besar. Saya telah menulis kepada Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan perkara ini, tetapi belum lagi dapat memuaskan hati saya atas jawapan itu. Jadi, saya minta sangat-lah ia-itu kepentingan kita ia-lah hendak memberi pelajaran kepada anak kita, bukan-lah untok kepentingan untok membuat satu theory yang elok, sebab di-dalam negeri saya Pahang ia-itu Sungai Pahang yang besar itu, ada dua tiga tempat di-kampung Jelam, di-Telok Era; ini dua tempat ta' dapat binaan² sekolah itu yang telah kami minta beberapa tahun yang sudah, akibat-nya pada masa bulan sa-belas, atau bulan dua belas, jikalau di-Kampung Jelam itu lebeh kurang ada 60 orang murid² yang terpaksa ta' bersekolah, oleh sebab banjir dari sungai itu. Bagitu juga di-kampung Telok Era, sunggoh pun di-Telok Era ada perkhidmatan motor, tetapi saya ta' tahu-lah, yang saya tahu motor itu tidor sahaja-lah, ta' boleh di-pakai. Jadi, rasa saya, maklumat yang di-sampaikan oleh Pegawai Tempatan itu kepada Kementerian ini tidak-lah betul. Jadi, untok mengelakkan segala perkara ini, saya harap dapat Yang Berhormat Menteri memikirkan pembinaan sekolah yang dua tempat yang saya chadangkan itu tadi.

Lagi satu, saya harap sekolah² yang pembinaan-nya di-buat oleh orang² kampung pada masa dharurat dahulu sampai sekarang ini elok-lah digantikan dengan baharu, sa-umpamanya sa-buah kampung yang bernama Kampung Senyum lebeh kurang tiga batu masok ka-dalam hutan, bangunan itu patut-lah di-gantikan dengan baharu. Anak² murid-nya di-sana yang saya tahu ada lebeh kurang 60 orang lebeh yang belajar. Jadi, sekolah yang sa-macham ini-lah yang saya harapkan mendapat perhatian dari pehak yang berkenaan untok dapat di-bena.

Saya tahu juga banyak guru² yang ta' suka hendak pergi mengajar di-sekolah² yang jauh di-dalam hutan² yang sa-macam itu, sebab saya tahu Sekolah Senyum ini yang pada satu masa dahulu ada anchaman daripada satu dua orang yang tidak bertanggong-jawab hendak di-tutupkan sekolah itu, tetapi dengan sebab kebijaksanaan Kementerian ini, maka perkara itu dapat di-elakkan. Itu-lah yang saya katakan tadi banyak juga, bukan semua-nya pegawai² ini yang ta' suka hendak berkhidmat di-sekolah² kampung yang jauh² di-dalam hutan itu. Jadi, sekolah ini, saya minta-lah dan berharap supaya dapat di-perbaiki, sebab ada kemungkinan yang kampung ini akan menjadi besar, terutama sa-kali dengan ada-nya rancangan² pembangunan yang telah kita adakan sekarang ini.

Lagi satu yang saya hendak chakapkan ini ia-lah Sekolah Bangau yang ada pada masa ini sudah banyak kali orang² kampung merayu kepada Kementerian ini untuk di-perbaiki, bahkan kepada Menteri yang lalu pun telah di-buat ia-itu Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib yang ada melawat ka-kampung itu, dan telah di-beritahu tentang kedudukan bangunan itu ia-itu di-atas siling sekolah itu di-dudoki oleh kelawar², dan di-dapati najis² itu terlampau banyak, dengan yang demikian tempat itu berbahu busok di-dalam sekolah itu, jadi terpaksa-lah anak² murid di-situ bukan-nya belajar di-dalam sekolah, tetapi belajar di-luar sekolah. Jadi, perkara ini kita telah menyampaikan kepada pehak yang tertentu sudah bertahun², tetapi sampai sekarang ini ta' dapat layanan. Jadi, saya harap perkara ini dapat di-siasat dan di-perbaiki, kerana perkara ini sudah lama, dan telah ada jaminan daripada Menteri yang lama dahulu untuk mengawasi di-dalam hal ini.

Lagi satu perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah berkenaan dengan hostel. Saya berharap oleh sebab sekarang ini peratus anak² murid pada sekolah² kebangsaan yang lulus untuk masuk ka-sekolah² menengah telah meningkat, jadi banyak anak² murid terutama sa-kali daripada anak² perem-

puan yang akan belajar di-sekolah² menengah terutama di-tempat saya, tetapi akibat oleh sebab tidak ada hostel, atau tidak ada asrama bagi murid² ini menyebabkan kebanyakan ibu bapa mereka itu ta' berupaya hendak menghantar anak²-nya belajar oleh sebab, yang pertama sa-kali tentang keselamatan anak²-nya. Dan yang kedua, oleh sebab hal² yang lain yang ta' dapat mereka itu melanjutkan pelajaran-nya. Jadi, saya merayu-lah terutama di-tempat saya ini, kerana belum ada lagi hostel yang dapat di-gunakan untuk di-beri kepada anak² murid perempuan, ia-itu di-Temerloh dan lagi satu di-Chenor. Di-sini-lah peratus kanak² yang banyak yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran-nya ka-sekolah² menengah.

Lagi satu berkenaan dengan satu sekolah yang saya suka menarek perhatian ia-itu Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan China Kampong Kerayong. Pada masa ini sekolah itu—sekolah-nya sudah lama, dan sekolah itu dibuat lebeh kurang 10 tahun dahulu sa-chara kechil² kerana anak² murid-nya sekarang sudah bertambah banyak, dan saya berharap supaya mendapat pandangan, ia-itu kalau boleh mendapat lebeh kurang enam darjah rumah itu lagi untuk menyempurnakan banyak-nya murid² yang dapat belajar di-tempat itu. Jadi, rasa saya perkara ini telah saya hantar kepada Kementerian ini untuk mendapatkan bantuan, dan juga telah di-hantar kepada pembangunan negeri. Saya harap pada tahun ini daripada peruntokan ini dapat juga di-beri kepada sekolah yang saya sebutkan tadi. Dalam pada itu pun, saya juga menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas bantuan yang telah di-beri oleh Kementerian ini kepada Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan China di-Teriang sa-banyak \$30,000 untuk science class, maka di-atas bantuan itu saya ucapkan terima kaseh.

Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan pembenaan rumah² guru ini. Sebab dalam lawatan saya ka-kawasan daerah saya, banyak orang² kampung merayu kepada saya supaya tiap² sekolah yang jauh yang mana guru²-nya terpaksa datang jauh daripada rumah-nya—patut-lah di-berikan rumah. Sebab jika

tidak ada guru² itu di-kawasan sekolah terutama sa-kali guru besar di-dalam sekolah itu maka pelajaran luar daripada bangun sekolah seperti permainan, boys scout, girls guide terpaksa terbengkalai kerana guru itu tidak ada di-kawasan sekolah dan terpaksa-lah mereka balek kerana mereka dudok 12 batu atau 15 batu daripada sekolah-nya. Jadi kalau mereka sa-macam ini atau sekolah macham ini patut-lah di-adakan bangunan² untok guru² itu. Sebab ini juga akan mengakibatkan tinggal kebelakang anak² kita di-dalam segi scout atau pun out door activities. Saya dengar 240 buah rumah akan didirikan di-seluruh Persekutuan ini oleh itu saya harap di-buatkan di-tempat² itu rumah² guru kechuali, di-dalam kawasan bandar di-mana guru² itu senang menyewa rumah dan berulang alek ka-sekolah. Tidak-lah kita hirau atau khuatirkan sekolah² dekat bandar² tetapi sekolah yang jauh patut-lah sangat di-adakan rumah² guru kerana keselamatan sekolah² itu. Yang kedua kalau guru² itu dudok jauh dari sekolah-nya tentu-lah akan merasa risau atas keselamatan keluarga-nya. Jadi itu-lah perkara² yang saya harap dapat perhatian kerana saya telah berulang² merayu, baik kapada Kementerian, baik kapada negeri dan juga Pembangunan Luar Bandar supaya dapat-lah pada tahun 1964 ini di-adakan rumah² guru ini.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala 122 dalam perkara mengadakan sekolah ini terutama sa-kali sekolah² baharu, saya harap pehak yang berkenaan dan Kementerian Pelajaran dalam negeri ini dalam mengadakan sekolah² baharu itu tidak-lah sahaja dapat mengadakan bangunan sekolah sahaja bahkan dapat juga di-persiapkan padang permainan di-sekolah² tersebut. Kerana saya berkata demikian di-sini ia-lah oleh sebab adanya telah berlaku sedang Kerajaan mengadakan sekolah² baharu ini tidak pula mengadakan padang² permainan di-sekolah² yang di-adakan itu. Pada hal kita tahu padang permainan ini amat-lah mustahak di-adakan di-sekolah² itu kerana hendak memberi peluang dan melateh anak² murid

saperti mengadakan latehan badan saperti senaman dan lain² bersangkut-paut dengan pelajaran mereka.

Bagitu juga saya harap pehak Kementerian ini dapat memandang jauh di-dalam mengadakan bangunan² sekolah baharu ini hendak-lah memberi timbangan yang adil kapada sekolah² di-kampung yang terpenchil yang kurang ada-nya rumah² kampung untok guru² itu menyewa untok menjadi tempat tinggal-nya, harap-lah pehak Kerajaan mengadakan sa-kali rumah² guru. Kerana mustahak-nya sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh sahabat saya yang telah berchakap lebeh dahulu tadi, rumah² guru ini mustahak juga kerana menjaga taraf guru, juga kesenangan kapada guru² itu. Di-kampung², Tuan Pengerusi, sunggoh pun banyak rumah² kampung senang di-chari oleh guru² itu untok di-sewa tetapi ada sa-tengah² kampung kurang pula rumah yang boleh dapat di-sewa bagaimana telah saya cheritakan tadi. Oleh itu saya harap dalam mengadakan bangunan sekolah² baharu ini, padang permainan juga di-timbangkan dengan sa-wajar-nya. Bagitu juga-lah rumah² guru untok memberi kemudahan dan menyenangkan hati bagi guru² itu.

Bagitu juga di-sekolah² yang lama yang belum ada mempunyai padang permainan hendak-lah di-adakan di-sekolah itu. Kerana sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi mustahak padang di-adakan ia-lah untok menjaga kesihatan murid² yang belajar dalam sekolah² tersebut, demikian pandangan saya, terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Tuan Pengerusi, tadi apabila Menteri Pelajaran mengemukakan anggaran perbelanjaan tahun ini telah menyebutkan dalam Rancangan F.L.D.A. sa-banyak 245 buah rumah guru akan di-bena. Saya ingin dapat tahu, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-kah 245 ini termasuk rumah guru di-satu tempat di-kawasan penempatan sa-mula ia-itu di-Sungai Lui. Sungai Lui, di-Jelebu ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah berkehendakkan sangat rumah² ini kerana rancangan penempatan sa-mula di-Sungai Lui ini jauh-nya lebeh kurang 40 batu dari Kuala Pilah, satu pekan dalam Negeri

Sembilan dan kalau sa-orang guru telah di-tukarkan di-tempat itu ma'ana-nya dia tidak akan dapat menempoh bandar Kuala Pilah sa-kurang²-nya satu bulan sa-kali. Jadi saya ingin-lah dapat tahu ada-kah ini termasuk rumah guru Sungai Lui, jika tidak saya harap-lah perkara ini akan di-masokkan.

Satu perkara lagi berkenaan dengan Rural School. Saya rasa memang dahulu saya telah kemukakan beberapa kali supaya di-adakan sa-buah sekolah kebangsaan di-Kampung Pantai itu lebeh kurang 8 batu dari Seremban dan permintaan itu di-buat lebeh kurang dua tahun dahulu. Saya telah dapat jawapan akan di-buat pada tahun besok, tetapi sampai sekarang belum juga di-laksanakan lagi. Saya harap kepada Menteri ini supaya memberi timbangan dengan sa-penohnya berkenaan dengan sekolah kebangsaan di-Pantai ini.

Lagi satu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak berapa faham ada-kah ranchangan bagi sekolah ini termasuk sekolah² di-New Village. Di-New Village, Jelebu, ia-itu di-Pertang keadaan sekolah itu telah terlampau burok dan Jawatan-kuasa sekolah itu telah beberapa kali mengadakan mesuarat dan memanggil saya berunding dan saya telah mengadukan hal ini kepada pehak yang berkenaan tetapi belum juga dapat jawapan lagi. Jadi saya harap-lah benar tiga perkara ini akan dapat di-pertimbangkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil kesempatan sedikit mengalu²-kan peruntokan perbelanjaan ini, terutama sa-kali saya hendak berchakap berhubung dengan ranchangan sekolah² rendah. Saya mengambil kesempatan menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Menteri Pelajaran dalam bidang lawatan-nya baharu² ini kanegeri Perlis telah berpeluang melawat beberapa buah sekolah termasuk Sekolah Besri, Datok Keraman dan lain² sekolah yang di-chadangkan untuk di-dirikan sa-chara yang lebeh baharu dan terator. Saya porchaya dengan lawatan yang tersebut itu,

pehak Kementerian Pelajaran tidak akan melupakan dan akan menjalankan ranchangan itu dengan serta-merta.

Satu lagi saya suka hendak menguchapkan tahniah kerana pehak Kementerian Pelajaran telah mendirikan sekolah baharu ia-itu Sekolah Tinggi Tok Pandak di-Perlis yang mana sekolah itu berpuloh² tahun di-pegang dan di-dirikan oleh Lembaga Pengerus Sekolah itu sendiri. Dengan ada-nya peruntokan dari Kementerian ini, maka tidak lama lagi budak² di-daerah yang tersebut akan menerima sekolah yang baharu dan lengkap.

Satu perkara berhubung dengan perkara 12—Hostel Programme. Saya suka menyebutkan kepada pehak yang berkenaan bahawa di-negeri Perlis ada sa-buah sekolah Inggeris yang dinamakan Sekolah Derma yang di-dirikan sa-chara derma—sa-chara pakatan orang² kampung pada masa itu dan sekarang ini sekolah itu telah pun diambil alih oleh Kerajaan dan mendapat jagaan daripada Kerajaan.

Hanya satu perkara sahaja ia-itu berkenaan dengan hostel, hostel itu boleh mengisi kanak² hanya 50 orang sahaja, pada hal sekolah itu sekarang ini sa-makin besar dan luas, dan saya berharap-lah pehak yang berkenaan supaya hostel di-Perlis itu di-buat dengan lebeh besar dan sempurna lagi supaya dapat-lah kanak² di-kawasan luar bandar itu mengambil bahagian yang penoh dalam lapangan pelajaran. Atas perhatian dan kerjasama pehak yang berkenaan, saya mendahului uchapen tahniah dan terima kaseh.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap atas tiga perkara ia-itu atas kepala 122 itu, pertama sa-kali berkenaan dengan sekolah rendah di-kawasan F.L.D.A. Ranchangan mengadakan sekolah rendah di-dalam kawasan ranchangan F.L.D.A. itu adalah bagus, kerana sa-bahagian besar bukan seluroh orang yang di-kawasan itu ada mempunyai anak mereka itu perlu mendapat pelajaran. Saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat itu apa-kah di-bawah

rancangan F.L.D.A. sahaja yang perlukan sekolah itu? Atau pun bolehkah Menteri Yang Berhormat itu mengadakan satu rancangan lagi ia-itu di-dirikan sekolah² di-bawah mana² rancangan tanah, umpama-nya rancangan tanah di-negeri Kelantan, walau pun rancangan tanah itu tidak F.L.D.A., tetapi ternyata-lah bahawa mereka itu yang membuka tanah itu mempunyai² anak² dan mereka perlu kepada pelajaran. Saya suka menyatakan dalam Dewan ini bahawa pehak Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Negeri Kelantan telah pun memikirkan perkara itu dan saya perchaya perhubungan dengan pehak Kementerian itu akan di-adakan, sekarang pun nampak-nya ada peruntukan di-dalam rancangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Negeri hendak mengadakan sekolah² itu, tetapi pokok yang utama ia-lah tanggungjawab bagi pehak Kementerian ini untuk memberi pelajaran kepada semua anak di-dalam negeri ini dengan tidak mengira dia di-dalam atau di-bawah rancangan mana atau di-mana yang mereka itu berada. Jadi, patut-lah pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat itu dapat mengambil perhatian di-dalam perkara ini berkenaan dengan rancangan sekolah rendah di-mana sahaja kawasan tanah di-buka dalam negeri ini.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan pechahan kepala 3 rancangan Sekolah Menengah mengikut apa yang telah di-terangkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi bahawa dalam berpuluh² Sekolah Menengah hanya ada 12 buah sahaja Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, bagaimana tempat² itu di-negeri Kelantan bertuah mendapat satu daripada-nya di-Padang Garong. Saya sa-lain daripada menguchapkan terima kaseh mengadakan Sekolah Menengah itu maka saya suka menyatakan bahawa dalam berpuluh² itu ternyata 12 buah sahaja rancangan Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan itu, sangat-lah tidak adil dan tidak munasabah, sebab di-dalam usaha menuju kepada ketinggian bahasa Kebangsaan itu, dalam usaha hendak menjadikan bahasa Kebangsaan satu bahasa yang tunggal maka patut-lah pehak Kement-

erian ini menambah dan melipatgandakan lagi project² mendirikan Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan dalam negeri ini sa-hingga akan tiba satu masa yang tidak ada lagi Sekolah Menengah, melainkan Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan. Sebab ini-lah arah dan tujuan menyatakan harus di-tuju oleh ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini.

Yang ketiga berkenaan dengan pechahan kepala 11 Yang Berhormat Menteri telah menyatakan tadi kalau hendak di-selesaikan semua sa-kali sekolah ra'ayat yang ada dalam negeri Kelantan, Kedah dan Trengganu, akan menelan belanja lebih daripada 5 juta ringgit, sedangkan peruntukan pada tahun ini sa-banyak \$638,000 sahaja. Kata-nya kalau sa-kira-nya hendak menyelesaikan dan menyiapkan semua sekolah² ra'ayat supaya kedudukan-nya sa-bagai sekolah rendah kebangsaan seluroh-nya maka akan menghalang project² pelajaran yang lain. Saya suka menyatakan dalam Rumah ini, Tuan Pengerusi, menghalang project² yang lain tidaklah berbangkit dalam masaalah itu. Sebab sekolah ra'ayat itu juga merupakan rancangan pelajaran yang sangat² di-kehendaki oleh kita semua, dengan ada-nya sekolah² ra'ayat itu, Tuan Pengerusi, erti-nya tanggungjawab pehak Menteri untuk mendirikan sekolah rendah di-tempat itu sudah kurang. Ma'ana-nya jika di-tempat itu tidak ada sekolah ra'ayat maka terpaksa-lah pehak Kementerian ini mendirikan sekolah itu di-tempat itu, sebab ra'ayat² atau murid itu jauh hendak pergi belajar di-sekolah kebangsaan yang sedia ada. Jadi, satu daripada rahmat yang dengan chara tidak sengaja telah menimpakan kepada Kementerian ini rahmat baik. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian ini dapat menumpukan perhatian yang berat di-dalam rancangan membaiki bangunan² baharu untuk sekolah ra'ayat dan menerima sekolah itu sa-bagai sekolah kebangsaan, saya perchaya ini ada-lah satu langkah yang sa-habis² bijak sa-hingga tidak ada dalam negeri ini sekolah rendah sekarang ini yang di-tanggung oleh ra'ayat, melainkan sekolah yang menjadi tanggung-jawab Kementerian itu

sendiri, baharu-lah lengkap kerja Kementerian kita itu dan baharu-lah sempurna kerja² Kementerian ini sabagai sa-buah Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab bagi pelajaran anak² negeri ini dan sa-terus-nya.

Enche' Yong Nyuk Lin (Singapore):

Mr Chairman, Sir, as this is my maiden speech, may I be permitted to preface my remarks by saying that I regard it as an honour and privilege to be a Member of this august body, the House of Representatives of Malaysia. It is my hope that my Party—the Peoples' Action Party—and I, will be able to make a positive contribution towards the betterment of the welfare of all our people in Malaysia. I can assure you, Sir, that I do not intend to launch into an election speech—fortunately, for us in Singapore, the elections are over and we are down to hard work and less talk—more action and less words. It is also a pleasant change for me, Sir, to sit on this side of the House—the Opposition side. Of course, as part of the Opposition in this House, I feel that there is a role for responsible Opposition in our democracy—our parliamentary democracy, which we must defend to the bitter end.

Having been associated with education for some years, I would like to make some comments on Head 122 for which an allocation of \$55,000,000 has been made for 1964. Although this sum shows an increase over what had actually been spent on education, in the development of education, over each of the last three years (1961 to 1963), it is my considered opinion that we are not doing enough where education is concerned. What worries me, Sir, is the change in the emphasis for education. I gather, reading the reports in my hands, that there has been a revision to the Second Five-Year Plan (1961/1965), which has brought about a one-third reduction in the allocation of funds for educational development. I regard it as being an unfortunate retrograde step for Malaysia, if there has to be a revision to the Second Five-Year Plan because, perhaps, there has been only 61 per cent achievement of the original

Five-Year Plan during the past three years on non-security expenditure. If I may have your permission, Sir, I will quote this interesting document that was tabled two days ago, the Interim Review Report on the Second Five-Year Development Plan, Command Paper No. 1 of 1964. I quote paragraph 40, page 24—

“The pace of development activity has varied a good deal from one Federal Ministry to another, in accordance with the different tasks assigned. Table 7 shows the record to date. Total non-security expenditures in three years come to 61% of the original 5-year target but only 54% of the revised target.”

I say, Sir, that if there is to be a revision, then the least that could have been done would have been to leave education alone at \$260 million or 12.4 per cent of total target.

The Second Five-Year Development Plan as originally devised was well thought out, in that 71 per cent was allocated for economic development and 24 per cent for social development—I quote from the Treasury Memorandum on the Development Estimates for 1964, Command Paper No. 49 of 1963, paragraph 8, page 3. The second column shows that the revised target for the Second Five-Year Plan will bring about a reduction of about 3 per cent for social development, from 24 per cent to 21 per cent, and an increase for Government from the original 4.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent. Economic development remains undisturbed at 71 per cent. It is my humble view, Sir, that there should be no change at all. Social development should remain at 24 per cent and Government expenditure should remain at 4.5 per cent. But, unfortunately, in the 1964 Development Estimates social development will be reduced from the original target of 24 per cent to 20.1 per cent and government expenditure raised from 4.5 per cent to 7.9 per cent. Sad to say, Sir, education takes the biggest knock of all. I refer again to the Interim Report, page 23, top of the page, Table 5, for education the original target was \$260 million, which amounts to 12.4 per cent of the total. The revised target brings it down to \$231 million, and

the percentage of the total to 9 per cent. There is a note at the bottom of this table—(a)—which says that Federal estimates have been revised as of 13th November, 1963. I mention this revision date, because according to Command Paper No. 46 of 1963, which we are discussing today, Head 122 refers to a sum of \$227.7 million. There seems to be some slight discrepancy. I think the figure of \$227.7 million was modified—I think the words “revised” and “modified” probably mean the same thing. At Table 7 there is a date—25th October, 1963. However, I hope the difference of \$3.7 million will accrue to the advantage of my Honourable friend the Minister of Education. Although technically I should refer to this figure of \$227.7 million because the figure appears in Command Paper No. 46 of 1963 under debate, may I be permitted with your permission, Sir, to refer to the higher figure of \$231 million, as I intend to refer more often to the Interim Review Report, which I had the opportunity to read through before standing up to speak, unlike my Honourable friend the Member for Tanjong, who spoke first without giving himself the opportunity to read the Interim Review Report on Thursday. Whilst I agree with him in principle to the fact that reports should be tabled at the House a few days before they are being used as a subject for debate, I feel that the Member for Tanjong is not quite justified in his protest over this Interim Report, because when Command Paper No. 46 of 1963 referring to the 1964 Development Estimates was tabled, there was the accompanying Treasury Memorandum on this matter, which comes under Command Paper No. 49 of 1963. If you turn to page 2, paragraph 5, the Government had indicated that there would be a review of the Second Five-Year Plan and it was hoped to table a report on that during the current meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat. So it is not something that came as a surprise to members. Now, Sir, why do I say that educational development should at least revert back to the original target of \$260 million or 12.4 per cent of total? I know that in the Interim

Report, page 20, middle of paragraph 36, there is a statement to the effect that education calls for an investment of \$231 million, which is nearly 4 times as much as during the First Plan. I say that the First Plan is no criterion, because it failed to give education the importance it deserves as being an essential part of economic development of a new country like ours. I am not unaware that during the last three years, 1961 to 1963, despite the funds allocated for education, actual achievement was only 47.2 per cent of original target and 53.9 per cent of revised target—I refer to Table 7 on page 26 of the Interim Report. Why then ask for a higher allocation for education when it is unable to utilise one-half of its allocation? My answer is that we must have a yardstick where priority for funds is concerned. To my mind, after food, shelter, and clothing—the basic necessities for life—the Government rightly puts first in order of priority, by allocating 71 per cent of funds for economic development, the wherewithal to create more job opportunities and therefore of employment for our people. Once the basic human needs have been achieved, then the next important thing is education. Money expended on education is an investment, an economic investment, to provide better trained men for future generations. I, therefore, make a strong plea that in the revision of the Second Five-Year Development Plan, education should not be allowed to suffer. If at all, I would even suggest an improvement to the original plan. I say invest more in education for our people. \$55 million for development in education is not enough.

In conclusion, may I use a quotation from the Interim Report again. Page 62, first sentence of paragraph 104, “In sum, Malaya has made great progress during the first part of its Second Five-Year Plan, but much remains to be done.” May I take the liberty of paraphrasing the last part of the sentence to read: Much remains to be done for education, especially the more expensive type of vocational and technical education in Malaysia, which includes Singapore, because we have

barely scratched the surface in regard to this aspect of education.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The last speaker who spoke on this subject, I think, has given the impression that the Government is not sufficiently aware of the overriding importance of education even in an economic development plan. I think the record of the Government not only in the current year but since it came to office eight years ago, is ample evidence that education has been given top priority.

As I have mentioned in previous speeches, Sir, it is well to remember that in 1955 we spent something of the order of \$85 million—I am speaking, of course, from memory and I am subject to correction, but I think that figure is approximately correct—we spent something of the order of \$85 million in 1955 on education. That year, as Honourable Members will remember, was the year of the Federation of Malaya's first General Election. Next year we will be spending something of the order of \$250 million, that is very roughly three times what we spent eight short years ago. That fact and those figures, I think, demonstrate all too convincingly that we have set very great store on education, and we agree with the Honourable Member from Singapore who spoke just now that investment in education, in fact, can be considered an economic investment.

The Honourable Member bases his charge, that we have not given sufficient importance to the needs of education, on the fact that the Treasury Memorandum indicates that the allocation to the social sector has been cut back from 24% in the original Plan to 20% as a result of the revised Estimates, but later on, in the course of his speech, he has answered this himself. He himself is fully aware that, although we have allocated certain amounts to education, we have, in fact, in every year, both from the Ordinary and from the Capital Budget, been able to spend far less than what we hoped to spend—that is the real answer to his charge. Although on paper it might appear that we are cutting back, in practice we have got to be realistic and

that is the reason why the figures have been scaled down. In other words, we have taken a realistic view and scaled down the figures allocated for education, not because we do not want to spend that much on education, but because the Department concerned has not been able to spend the amount allocated owing to the shortage of teachers, shortage of building capacity, and so on. That is the real reason why we have had to take, as I said, a realistic view and only allocate what can probably be spent within the limitations of contractual and staff capacity.

The Honourable Member also referred to the need of greater emphasis being laid on technical and vocational training. That is precisely what the Government has done, and I think the Honourable Member may know that the Government has set up, or intends to institute, a crash programme with the idea of giving technical training to as many pupils as possible and as rapidly as possible, so that those who had to leave primary school at the age of 12 years or thereabouts and who have not been able to gain admission to secondary schools, will be able to earn a livelihood in their adult years as a result of this technical training which the Government hopes to be able to give them.

Sir, what I have said just now, does demonstrate that the Government realises that education is very important. Another indication of the emphasis we place on education, is the fact that education even now, in spite of Indonesian confrontation, takes the biggest share of the Budget—that is a fact and that record speaks for itself.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words in regard to the allocation for the Ministry of Education.

First of all, I want to touch on Head 122, Sub-head 2, Secondary Continuation Schools Programme. I think the Minister of Education has already realised that the present secondary continuation school system is not satisfactory, and he has said that there is a Committee to study the question

of a change. In fact, the other day the Minister of Labour too pointed out that there should be a more comprehensive vocational type or technical type of secondary training to replace this continuation type of school. Therefore, I fail to understand why such a big sum of money—\$4,961,000—is allocated under this Sub-head. Although we know that schools can be used for various purposes, certainly schools of vocational or technical nature require special arrangements and special designs. If more schools of this type will be needed in future, then I do not see why we should spend so much money on the type of school which is going to be discontinued—not continuation schools but schools which are going to be discontinued.

Another thing I want to raise is in regard to Sub-head 3, Secondary Schools Programme. Here, I have only a small suggestion to make. You find now in Malaya, unlike in Singapore, that the school buildings are generally utilised for a particular type of medium of instruction: one school as an English School, another as a Chinese Middle School and another as a National School and so forth.

But if this is the policy of the Government, we will find that those students from the rural areas and from the small towns would have to go to the big towns in order to get this type of education. Therefore, I think the Minister can do well to consider that in places where a town is not too big, a type of building should be built where there can be a number of streams in the school. The school can then have classes in English, in Chinese, in Malay, and also in Tamil, depending on the requirements of the students and their parents. In this way, it would be easier to build a school instead of having to break it up into so many streams. In small towns where it is difficult to have too many facilities, one school of this type can serve all these purposes, especially in such things as science laboratories and physical training facilities. They can all share the same equipment instead of splitting them up. I think the policy should be to have schools, especially

secondary schools, situated as near to the residence of the students as possible. If this policy is adopted, then more schools can be built in the smaller towns.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Pengerusi, dalam perbahathan ini boleh di-katakan kebanyakan Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah banyak menyentuh perkara² yang sama seperti Hostel, Sekolah Ra'ayat, Rumah Guru dan sa-bagai-nya, dan saya akan jawab di-atas perkara itu bagi kesemua-nya dengan sekali gus.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh ada bertanya ada-kah Rancangan Pembangunan Sekolah F.L.D.A. sahaja ia-itu Kepala 122, Butiran 1—Sekolah Rendah bagi Rancangan F.L.D.A., ada-lah demikian di-bahagikan kemudahan pentadbiran. Pembinaan sekolah bagi kawasan rancangan² tanah lain termasuk rancangan negeri memang ada di-masokkan di-dalam Sub-head (ii) ia-itu sekolah² lain daripada sekolah² F.L.D.A. dimana ada peruntokan sa-banyak \$4,961,000 di-kawal terus oleh Kementerian saya. Untok menambah sekolah² menengah, memang tujuan Kerajaan dan Kementerian saya ada-lah bagi menambah sa-berapa yang boleh mengikut keadaan kebolehan bagi menggantikan sekolah² ra'ayat dan sa-bagai-nya. Sa-bagaimana saya telah katakan tadi banyak juga Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah berchakap di-atas perkara ini. Perkara ini memang-lah semua-nya Kementerian saya sedar di-atas perkara² ini patut di-tambah dan patut di-perbaiki lagi akan semua ini, kesulitan² ini ada-lah dalam pandangan Kementerian saya dan saya telah terangkan satu persatu rancangan² Kementerian saya bagi satu² Kepala di-bawah perkara² yang telah di-sebutkan tadi. Bagaimana pun sa-berapa daya upaya dapat di-jalankan kita akan menambahkan lagi kerja² yang sa-umpama itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jelebu-Jempol hendak tahu ada-kah rumah² guru akan di-tubuhkan di-Sungai Lui. Jawab-nya rumah guru tidak di-dirikan di-Sungai Lui di-dalam tahun 1964 ini.

Chadangan Yang Berhormat itu akan di-ambil ingatan oleh Kementerian ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh minta supaya di-adakan hostel di-satu² kawasan di-Chenor dan Temerloh. Pembinaan hostel itu bergantung-lah kepada keadaan sa-suatu kawasan itu dan Kementerian saya ada-lah mengator-nya mengikut sa-berapa yang boleh sa-telah menengok keadaan sa-suatu tempat itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Utara telah berchakap berkenaan dengan tambahan bilek darjah Sekolah Kebangsaan di-Durian Daun, Masjid Tanah. Saya suka hendak menyatakan ia-itu dua bilek darjah akan di-bena dalam tahun 1964 ini. Dan beliau ini juga mendatangkan pandangan ia-itu guru² bahasa Kebangsaan hendak-lah daripada bangsa Melayu. Ini sa-berapa boleh memang-lah dasar kita dan tujuan untuk mengajar bahasa Kebangsaan itu tetapi ada masa²-nya ia-itu di-ambil dari sekolah² China. Jadi sa-bagaimana kita sekarang ada melateh guru² di-D.T.C. supaya mereka dapat mengajar bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa yang kedua dan mereka ini selalu-nya dapat kita letakkan di-sekolah² China.

Berkenaan dengan asrama supaya yang sedia ada itu di-besarkan. Soal membesarkan asrama² akan di-timbangkan tetapi kehendak² murid di-kawasan² yang tiada asrama itu patut di-beri pertimbangan yang pertama dahulu.

Berkenaan dengan padang permainan yang telah di-chakapkan oleh beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Kementerian saya memang-lah sedar ia-itu padang permainan boleh di-adakan bersama² apabila kita membena sekolah² baharu. Akan tetapi keadaan kewangan ada-lah terhad dan juga kerja² yang dapat di-lakukan itu ada-lah terhad. Jadi sudah tentu-lah kita membuat satu keutamaan sama ada padang permainan itu hendak di-utamakan atau bangunan untuk budak² belajar. Jadi ini-lah sebab-nya di-sa-tengah² tempat kita mengadakan bangunan itu dahulu dan juga di-sa-tengah² tempat tidak dapat di-adakan padang permainan oleh kerana boleh

jadi macham di-sebelah Kedah tempat itu paya dan sa-bagai-nya, jadi susah sadikit hendak di-adakan padang permainan itu. Bagaimana pun tempat anak² berehat dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah di-kelolakan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mendatangkan pandangan ia-itu menukarkan chorak University kepada konsep Kebangsaan. Tuan Pengerusi, memang ini-lah matalamat yang kita tuju dan memang matalamat Kerajaan sedemikian. Dengan kerjasama yang sa-wajar-nya dari pihak yang berkuasa di-University, kita berharap tujuan ini dapat di-chapai pada masa yang sa-singkat²-nya.

Berkenaan dengan rumah guru di-ulu² dan sa-bagai-nya memang-lah kita hendak mengadakan-nya dengan sa-berapa banyak, tetapi ini semua-nya ada-lah terhad oleh kerana wang dan "capacity for work" ia-itu ke-bolehan untuk mengadakan-nya, itu-lah sebab-nya pada masa saya berchakap menjawab estimate hari ini, kalau saya ada tongkat hikmat, alhamdulillah-lah, tetapi tidak ada.

Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh ada membangkitkan satu perkara ia-itu Kementerian patut-lah berunding dengan Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri berkenaan sekolah² dalam satu² tempat yang patut di-bena. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, semua-nya Ketua Pegawai Pelajaran dalam satu² negeri itu ia-lah menjadi ahli di-dalam Jawatan-kuasa itu, dan sudah tentu-lah sama² dia dapat mengeluarkan pandangan mendengar apa² juga Jawatan-kuasa yang lain itu hendak berchakap satu² masa pada masa meranchangkan berkenaan dengan sekolah².

The Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan has made mention of discrimination in the allocation of capital grants to Chinese and Tamil schools. Sir, I should like to explain that the Government does not discriminate between schools; and neither does it discriminate between types of schools, as the Honourable Member seems to think. Whatever the difference there is in the present payment of grants, it is between former Government schools and what constitutes to be non-former Government schools.

This difference is necessary because of the ownership of school building, land, and also security of tenure in the use of such building. In regard to these schools, which were formerly private or partially-assisted schools, the land and building belong to the school and, therefore, there is a difference between these two types of schools. Now, if these non-former Government schools fulfil certain requirements as regards to security of tenure in the use of land and building, then a fair and equitable amount of capital grant would then be paid. This matter is under consideration, and I assure the Honourable Member that we do not unnecessarily discriminate between these types of schools.

In regard to the secondary continuation school course, now at present the course is for two years, but consideration will be given to the problem raised by the Honourable Member regarding a third year, or its announcement, for the secondary continuation school, and I hope to be able to do this very soon.

The Member for Pulau Pinang Utara requested the training of more National language teachers. Sir, as many times indicated by me in this House and in public, my Ministry will continue to do its best to overcome all shortcomings in the teaching of school subjects, including the National language. The Honourable Member will certainly agree that much improvement in the National language teaching and staffing have been achieved. In fact, the problem of my Ministry this year is the difficulty of posting a number of Day Training College Chinese unit teachers, who are especially trained in the National language—there are insufficient places to put them in. Whatever the problem regarding staffing, I can assure the House that my Ministry will do its best.

Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Kangsar telah membangkitkan soal sains kelas bagi Clifford School, di-Kuala Kangsar. Tuan Pengerusi, Kementerian saya sangat-lah sedar akan kekurangan orang Melayu dalam lapangan sains di-kelas² untuk mengatasi soal ini dan telah pun di-timbangkan dan permohonan Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah

sedang dalam timbangan saya, pendek kata saya ada surat-nya dan pada suatu masa Jawatan-kuasa sekolah itu hendak datang berjumpa dengan saya di-Kementerian, tetapi malang-nya dia tidak datang pada hari itu, saya juga tidak tahu apa sebab-nya, agak saya hendak membinchangkan berkenaan dengan sains kelas itu-lah. Bagaimana pun saya fikir ada dalam pertimbangan saya. Dan bagi perkara² yang lain saya ingat tidak payah-lah saya menjawab-nya.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$55,000,000 for Head 122 under Column 9, \$5,002,232 for Head 161 under column 8, \$6,551,011 for Head 184 under column 8 and \$600,000 under column 9 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 123, 162 and 185—

The Minister of Health (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to present Head 123 totalling \$33,070,729, Head 162 totalling \$1,828,215 and Head 185 totalling \$3,921,405 of the Development Estimates 1964 for Malaya, and the States of Sabah and Sarawak respectively making a total of \$38,820,349, which represents the 1964 estimated expenditure of the Second Five-Year Development Plan of my Ministry.

I will first of all deal with the Medical and Health Services in Malaya.

Before going into the details of the provisions for 1964, I would touch briefly on the progress made to-date in the implementation of the Development Plan in 1963 and in the previous years.

The total provision for my Ministry for expenditure in 1963 was \$23,966,344. As against this, the actual expenditure estimated by the end of 1963 is \$22,753,464. However, in the expenditure of the sum provided, certain changes had to be effected in the details as shown in the 1963 Development Estimates. Whereas, for example, only a total of \$4,722,000 was provided in 1963 for projects under the Rural Health Scheme, it was found necessary, during the course of the year, to

increase this provision both by virement and by supplementary provision to a total of \$7.3 million in order to meet the total expenditure under this Sub-head in 1963.

I am happy to inform this House that the implementation of the Rural Health Scheme continues to make steady progress. Of the 37 Main Health Centres, 148 Sub-Health Centres and 652 Midwives Clinics-cum-quarters, which formed the target for the Second Five-Year Development Plan, 27 Main Health Centres, 89 Sub-Health Centres and 406 Midwives Clinics-cum-quarters have now been completed. With the completion, by the end of June this year, of the projects now on the ground, and taking into account the projects constructed in the first Development Plan, there will be a total of 37 Main Health Centres, 104 Sub-Health Centres and 531 Midwives Clinics-cum-quarters.

The provision of \$3,500,000 to meet the cost of improvements to hospitals in 1963, was similarly increased to \$4 million during the course of the year. Improved facilities by way of new wards, renovations, extensions or replacements to out-patients departments, operating theatres, maternity wards, sanitary installation, and the scores of other ancillary facilities, had during the year to be provided in order to meet the ever increasing demand for modern medical facilities of our expanding population.

In the endeavour to solve the basic problem of shortage of doctors the decision was taken in January last year, to give priority to the Teaching Hospital project. In order that the new Teaching Hospital will be ready to provide at the beginning of 1966 necessary clinical facilities, among others, for the batch of students recruited in May last year, a tight programme of construction of the Hospital was drawn up and a supplementary provision of \$750,000 was obtained to meet necessary cost of the project in 1963.

The implementation of the Training projects of my Ministry continued to be vigorously carried out during 1963 and a sum of approximately \$2.6

million would have been spent by the end of 1963 on the construction of training schools and hostels for the accommodation of trainees. As in 1962 arrangements were continued in 1963 to train essential personnel abroad.

Coming to the provisions for 1964, I would like to refer first of all to the revised total overall provision for my Ministry for the five-year period of the Second Five-Year Development Plan, which stands at \$139,400,000. It is to be noted that this reduction in overall provision leaves practically unaffected the provision for Rural Health projects, the training programme, and the Tuberculosis Control Programme. On the other hand there is an increase of \$3 million in the provision for Rural and District hospitals, namely \$500,000 and \$2.5 million respectively for the Tanjong Karang and Kulim hospitals. As I have stated earlier, priority has to be given to the Teaching Hospital project. At the same time the high priority accorded to the Rural Health Scheme and the District Hospital projects must nonetheless continue unaffected. Since my Ministry, particularly in the light of the need to exercise economy in expenditure, has to work within the ceiling already approved, it becomes necessary to stagger the period of implementation of the Kuala Lumpur and Klang General Hospital projects. This course of action is well justified since the completion of the Teaching Hospital with its 800 beds, in the early part of 1966, will mean that much of the load will be taken away from these two hospitals. Nonetheless, the new Kuala Lumpur and Klang General Hospital projects remain on the programme but implementation is rephased for completion only after 1965.

I would invite the special attention of this House to Sub-head 218 (i), Rural Health Scheme, which contains a provision of \$7 million in 1964. This provision is required to meet the cost of completing four main Health Centres, seven Sub-Health Centres and 100 Midwives Clinics-cum-quarters now on the ground, and also the cost in 1964 of new projects comprising two main centres, 41 sub-health centres and 150

midwives clinics. The two main centres and the 41 sub-health centres will, however, be completed only next year.

Under Sub-heads 220 (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii), provisions totalling \$3,700,000 are requested for the Rural Hospitals at Tanjong Karang, Changkat Melintang, and Dungun and for a new District Hospital at Kulim. This is in implementation of the policy of affording, as far and as quickly as possible, ever increasing and improving medical facilities to the rural areas.

Similarly, a sum of \$5,500,000 is included for "Improvements to Hospitals." As I have said earlier, it is essential that improvements to the facilities in the existing hospitals be continued in order to meet the increasing needs of our population, particularly those in the rural areas, since with the integration of the Rural Health Scheme and the Hospital Services, the call on our hospitals will continue to increase rapidly.

It is to be noted that the total estimated expenditure 1961-65 for the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, and the General Hospital, Klang, has been considerably reduced. As I have stated earlier, the rephasing of these projects has been made necessary by the need to provide the sum of \$22 million required up to the end of 1965 for the Teaching Hospital, for which a total expenditure of \$7,500,000 is estimated in 1964, in addition to the \$2.5 million for the new District Hospital, Kulim. It is also to be noted that urgent priority has been accorded to the implementation of the Seremban General Hospital project, capable of accommodating about 600 beds, for which \$2 million is requested for 1964. An estimated total of \$15,541,409 to complete is envisaged in 1965 and 1966.

The training programme of my Ministry will continue to be given due emphasis and a total provision of \$2,964,899 is requested under Sub-head 214 for the purpose. Of special interest is the provision of \$600,000 this year for the Public Health Institute, work on which started in November, last year. The completion of this project at

the end of this year will enhance the training of para-Medical personnel, specially orientated for service in preventive health, in the rural areas.

Another item worthy of note is the \$1,500,000 for the Tuberculosis Control Programme under Sub-head 221. It is essential that the measures being taken to contain, control and ultimately eliminate tuberculosis, as a public health problem, be continued as vigorously as ever.

Under Sub-head 20 a provision of \$400,000 is requested for the Government Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Central Store at Petaling Jaya, due for completion next month. The bulk manufacture at the new Laboratory of Pharmaceutical preparations which, up to the present, have to be purchased from abroad will bring a saving of approximately \$500,000 per annum to Government.

Sir, I will not go into the details of the remaining provisions for which comparatively small amounts have been requested for 1964. I would merely state that the various provisions asked for 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.

Coming to Head 162, totalling \$1,828,215 for the State of Sabah, I would first of all state that in common with other States in Malaysia the expansion and development of Rural Health Services is being given priority.

In Sabah, there are two general hospitals, 6 cottage hospitals and one mental hospital, together providing 1,323 beds and 12 dispensaries with 186 beds, for less serious cases. There are also 18 static dispensaries, six travelling dispensaries and two urban health centres. In addition, some religious missions and voluntary bodies also maintain medical facilities, and there are dispensaries or small hospitals at 49 places of employment. Maternity and child welfare services are provided at the urban health centres at Jesselton and Sandakan, and at 46 clinics throughout the country.

A Malaria Control project, sponsored jointly by Government, the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund was launched in 1955. The progress made is most satisfactory.

Under Sub-head 1, a sum of \$1,800,000 is requested for the Tawau Hospital. This is to meet the cost of a new hospital since, with the rapid increase of population in this agricultural centre, the present hospital, which is in poor condition, is inadequate in size to provide the necessary services, while the present site does not allow for expansion.

The implementation of the project will be in three stages ultimately to provide 600 beds. Stage one provides for 114 beds in a multi-storied block, which will also contain the out-patients department, operating theatre, kitchen and administrative buildings for the full hospital. Stage two provides for a further 148 beds. It is proposed to proceed with the construction of stages one and two together at a total cost of \$3,214,000 of which \$2,892,600 will be contributed by the Central Government. Preliminary work financed from local funds has in fact started.

A provision of \$28,215 is requested under Item (2), Tuberculosis Control Programme. A campaign for preventive treatment against Tuberculosis, was started in 1949, financed partly from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, with assistance from Colombo Plan countries. The amount now requested is to meet the cost of construction of quarters for staff engaged in Tuberculosis prevention work.

No provision is requested in 1964 under item (3), Construction of T.B. Wards, Sandakan, but an estimate of \$16,734 is included being requirement up to the end of the period, 31st December, 1965.

Under Head 185 (Sarawak), a provision of \$3,921,405 is requested for 1964 for Sarawak. I have, in some considerable details, described the development of the Medical and Health services in Sarawak, when I addressed this House on the Supply Bill, 1964. I will, there-

fore, not attempt to repeat what I have already said. I will, however, state that whilst provision is made under the Development Plan for the new Sarawak General Hospital at Kuching, the main emphasis will be on the further extension of the Medical and Health Services in the rural areas.

Under Sub-head 1, a provision of \$373,133 is requested for the Malarial Eradication Project for 1964. This is a continuation project which will be extended up to 1968. The total estimated cost over the period of the Development Plan, 1964 to 1968, is \$1,106,000.

A total expenditure of \$740,000 over the period 1964-1968 is envisaged for the Tuberculosis Control Project, of which \$238,030 is required in 1964. In the main, this is to enable expansion of the project to the more remote areas.

Under Sub-head 3, Rural Health Improvement a total expenditure of \$657,000 is envisaged for the period 1964 to 1968 of which \$104,600 is required in 1964. The amount requested is primarily for the training of personnel from rural areas for work on environmental sanitation.

A sum of \$379,217 is requested in 1964 for the School Dental Service on which a total expenditure of \$765,000 is envisaged over the five years 1964 to 1968.

The provision of \$589,000 requested under Sub-head 5, is to meet the cost in 1964 of new rural treatment centres and the completion of some existing projects. The total estimated requirement during 1964 to 1968 is \$2,124,000.

Under Sub-head 6, Mental Health Units, \$100,000 is required for expenditure in 1964 as part of the cost of establishment of two units in Sibü and Miri, expected to cost a total of \$150,000.

Planning of a new General Hospital at Kuching began in 1962. Construction will be in two stages. The first stage is to provide approximately 300 beds, casualty reception, and basic ancillary services, and the second stage, a further 270 beds together with a

training school and a laboratory. The total cost is estimated at \$13,500,000 of which \$2 million is required in 1964.

Sub-heads 8, 9, 10 and 12 expected to cost a total of \$377,425 are self-explanatory. The total provision requested in respect of these sub-heads in 1964 is \$127,425.

Under Sub-head 11, a provision of \$10,000 is requested to meet the expenditure in 1964 of mass health campaigns. The total cost of \$100,000 over the period 1964 to 1968 will include the continuation of work on leprosy, investigation of the problem of trachoma, and the initiation of work on nutrition.

In conclusion, I feel very happy to state, Sir, that the implementation of my Ministry's Development Programme, particularly in the rural areas, has progressed very satisfactorily and definitely in so far as Malaya is concerned, will achieve, by the end of 1965, the target set in the Second Five-Year Development Plan. We still have some problems, particularly those resulting from the lack of trained personnel, but the necessary foundation to solve them, by way of increased training institutions and facilities, has been laid. I have no doubt, Sir, that the Development Plan of my Ministry, as part of Government's gigantic national development plan, will continue to forge ahead smoothly and expeditiously, and thereby contribute its part of safeguarding and guaranteeing the health, an essential basis of prosperity and happiness, of our nation in the years to come. (*Applause*).

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hanya hendak berchakap dua perkara sahaja. Yang pertama muka 20, sub-head 214 (ii)—Student Nurses Training Schools and Hostels dan (v)—Miscellaneous Buildings and Hostels, peruntukan sa-banyak \$700,000 dan \$300,000. Saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan supaya menguntukkan wang lebeh banyak lagi ia-itu, di-ambil wang daripada peruntukan Miscellaneous Buildings and Hostels untuk di-jadikan perbelanjaan bagi Student Nurses Training Schools and Hostels. Dasar

Kerajaan nampak-nya suka menghantar Student Nurses ka-saberang laut. Saya berpendapat bahawa ada-lah lebeh baik kalau kita hantar Trained Nurses sahaja ka-saberang laut daripada Student Nurses. Adakan banyak tempat² latehan bagi juru²rawat ia-itu Student Nurses di-Tanah Melayu ini. Keadaan di-saberang laut ada-lah berbedza dengan keadaan di-sini, sebab Student Nurses ini mereka baharu sahaja berhenti daripada sekolah, kemudian terus di-hantar ka-England, Australia, atau New Zealand, sa-lama 3 tahun. Apabila mereka itu balek di-dapati pelajaran² itu ta' sesuai dengan adat istiadat kedudukan orang² kampong yang tinggal di-Tanah Melayu ini. Ada di-antara-nya yang saya lihat dan kita semua tahu bahawa juru²rawat ini ta' patut menghinakan orang² kampong. Ada di-antara Student Nurses yang balek daripada Eropah, atau pun daripada sa-berang laut itu, hendak pegang kain² orang sakit pun bagini di-buat-nya (tunjok). Ini kotor kata-nya; dia pegang begitu sahaja. Ini memang ta' baik. Kalau sa-kira-nya mereka ini mendapat training, atau pun pelajaran di-sini, harus perkara ini ta' akan berlaku.

Sub-head 218 (i)—Rural Health Schemes peruntukan sa-banyak \$7,000,000. Saya perchaya tentu-lah peruntukan ini di-adakan untuk klinik², Pusat² Kesihatan dan lain. Jadi, saya berpendapat ada lebeh baik kalau kita gunakan wang peruntukan ini untuk membeli banyak lagi kereta² ubat, kerana hari ini—saya ta' tahu di-negeri² lain—tetapi di-Pulau Pinang, hanya satu minggu sa-kali sahaja kereta ubat ini melawat ka-kampong² dan ubat yang di-beri kepada orang² sakit itu hanya untuk tiga atau empat hari. Apa akan jadi pada tiga atau empat hari lagi itu. Ini boleh di-katakan sa-bagai batok di-tepi tangga sahaja. Jadi, kalau-lah kita adakan banyak lagi kereta² ubat ini, maka dapat-lah kereta² ubat itu melawat sa-kurang²-nya 3 hari sa-kali, atau satu minggu dua kali. Yang demikian dapat-lah orang² sakit itu di-rawati oleh dresser, atau pun Hospital Assistant. Dengan ada-nya bagini, Tuan Pengerusi, dapat-lah kita

menyelamatkan banyak lagi orang² kampong kita yang tinggal di-luar² bandar daripada mendapat penyakit yang lebeh terok lagi, kerana kita tahu bagaimana yang di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesihatan waktu membahathkan belanjawan ini mengatakan bahawa orang² kampong ia-itu orang² di-luar bandar kurang beranak dan banyak mati, tetapi orang² yang tinggal di-dalam bandar pula, banyak beranak, kurang mati. Jadi, di-kampong beranak kurang, banyak yang mati; tetapi di-dalam bandar, banyak beranak, kurang mati. Ini menunjukkan yang kesihatan di-dalam bandar itu memang tinggi. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah Kerajaan telah pun menguntokkan wang yang sabanyak \$7 juta ini untuk Rural Health Services. Untuk mengelakkan berlakunya di-atas perkara ini, ada-lah lebeh baik, saya rasa di-banyakkan lagi kereta² ubat ini. Sekian.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Saya hendak berchapak sadi- kit sahaja di-atas Pechahan Kepala 2 ia-itu berkenaan dengan Tuberculosis Control Programme. Penyakit T.B. ini sangat merbahaya dan saya rasa oleh sebab saya tahu banyak ra'ayat kita tahukan benchana penyakit ini tetapi kurang tahu sebab² dia dapat penyakit itu. Jadi saya mengeshorkan supaya tujuan daripada membelanjakan wang ini dapat jua di-keluarkan risalah² yang menerangkan sebab² penyakit ini dan chara² mengelakkan supaya tidak dapat penyakit ini.

Bagitu juga berhubung dengan nutri- tion—hal makanan dan sa-bagai-nya, dan banyak daripada perkara² habit (chara hidup) yang saperti merokok dan sa-bagai-nya mendatangkan benchana T.B. ini. Jadi dalam risalah itu dapat-lah di-terangkan dengan mudah untuk orang² ramai. Ini-lah satu chara preventive yang mengurangkan belanja, kita dapat mengadakan satu tempat sahaja menunggu orang² sakit itu datang kemudian kita mudah control. Jadi lebeh baik kita menchegeh dengan chara preventive, dengan mengeluarkan risalah² yang luas siaran-nya supaya pengetahuan itu di-ketahu² oleh orang ramai dan dapat-lah mengelakkan ter- kena daripada penyakit itu.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, per- kara ini juga saya sudah tiga tahun berturut ada membawa berkenaan dengan ward T.B. di-kawasan saya sen- diri ia-itu di-Besut berchampur sahaja dengan ward penyakit² lain dan sangat sempit pula. Sudah di-nyatakan per- kara ini tetapi harap-lah di-perhatikan supaya di-asingkan penyakit yang mer- bahaya itu dengan ward yang tertentu. Jadi daripada peruntokan ini saya harap supaya dapat di-timbangkan dan di-buat ward T.B. yang tertentu untuk mengelakkan benchana itu menjangkit dan merebak, sa-kian.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak under Sub-head 1, Rural Health Centres, and Sub-head 218, Rural Health Services. I only wish to point out a certain place—that is, Batu Arang. At the moment, Sir, the Government has not set up a rural health centre there, and Batu Arang has a population of approximately 5,000 people. There was a health clinic run by the Malayan Collieries Limited, but since they left the place about three years ago the Government has not taken any step to take over the service that was provided by the Malayan Collieries Limited. Although Socfin Co., Ltd, which operates some rubber planta- tions there, do provide a certain amount of clinical service, that service is only limited to its own employees— about a few hundreds. Therefore, the large majority of the population there are not able to get any local health attention whatsoever, and in times of emergency they will have to travel very long distances along rough routes, a stretch of three or four miles of mud roads full of holes, in order to go to the town to get treatment. Therefore, there have been many complaints, especially complaints in respect of midwifery facilities, where an expectant mother finds it very difficult in an emergency to get proper care. I hope the Minister will look into this matter and provide some health and midwifery facilities for Batu Arang in the very near future.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak

berchakap berkenaan dengan ranchangan mengawal penyakit batok kering. Pada masa² yang akhir ini pehak Jabatan Kesihatan telah melan-charkan satu gerakan berbesaran² kerana me-X-raykan orang ramai untuk mengetahui sama ada mereka mengidap penyakit T.B. atau pun tidak. Sa-sudah di-lakukan ranchangan itu bila di-dapati tanda² yang menunjukkan orang itu mengidap atau pun mulai di-serang oleh penyakit T.B. maka orang itu di-panggil ka-Hospital untuk di-X-ray sa-lanjut lagi, bila di-dapati sah ada maka mereka itu di-masokkan ka-dalam Hospital ward T.B. Apa yang saya hendak chakapkan di-sini ia-lah memasokkan orang di-dalam ward T.B. itu memang bagus tetapi pokok yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah siapa hendak mengawal orang dan melayani orang itu dari segi penyakit T.B. sendiri. Apa yang saya perhatikan boleh-lah saya katakan doctor pakar di-dalam penyakit T.B. ini sangat-lah berkekurangan. Saya tidak tahu di-negeri sa-belah pantai barat atau di-Persekutuan di-Kuala Lumpur ini tetapi apa yang berlaku di-Kelantan nyata-lah terang. Seluruh negeri Kelantan sekarang ini tidak ada sa-orang pakar dalam penyakit T.B. tetapi orang² di-masokkan ka-dalam ward T.B. pada masa akhir² ini boleh di-katakan berlipat kali ganda bertambah daripada masa² yang sudah daripada gerakan me-X-raykan orang ramai pegawai² Kerajaan dan sa-bagai-nya baharu² ini. Sa-hingga berlaku satu kejadian baharu² ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-orang sahabat saya sa-sudah di-X-ray dan di-dapati dia ada berpenyakit T.B. permulaan ya'ani baharu dia di-serang oleh penyakit T.B., dia di-bawa berjumpa dengan doctor yang tidak pakar dalam perkara T.B. kemudian tidak di-suroh-nya tinggal dalam ward tetapi di-beri ubat² yang khas. Di-antara ubat² itu ada sa-jenis pill; saya tidak tahu apa nama-nya tablet warna-nya putih besar di-suroh makan sa-banyak tiga biji sa-kali makan tiga kali sa-hari. Hasil daripada makan pill itu dia telah pengsan dan tidak sedarkan diri sampai orang tua² kata macham hendak putus nyawa dan akhir-nya sa-kali di-bawa berjumpa dengan doctor di-Hospital akhir-nya

doctor yang menjaga ward T.B. tetapi bukan pakar dalam T.B. menasehatkan dia supaya dia ta'at memakan ubat itu. Balek sa-mula ka-rumah makan malam itu terus dia tidak sedarkan diri lagi. Bila di-jemput doctor yang ada di-tempat-nya memereksa ia-itu doctor Kerajaan juga, doctor itu memereksalah tablet² yang telah di-berikan oleh doctor yang menjaga ward T.B. itu, kemudian di-tanya berapa biji sa-kali makan, kata-nya tiga. Dia pun menge-lingkan kepala kata-nya, "kalau mengi-ikut fahaman saya tablet ini hanya sa-biji sahaja di-makan itu pun bagi orang yang terlalu kuat sangat sakit-nya". Mengikut keterangan sa-orang yang pernah kena sakit dan di-rawat di-dalam ward T.B. dia di-katakan makan hanya sa-tengah biji sahaja sa-kali makan. Dan hasil daripada sakit yang bagitu terok dia terpaksa di-bawa dengan kereta sakit ka-Hospital dan di-rawat di-dalam ward biasa kerana sakit-nya akibat daripada makan ubat tadi, sa-hingga sampai hampir sa-minggu lebeh ya'ani hampir 10 hari dia di-rawat sa-bagai orang sakit biasa baharu-lah dia baik akibat daripada makan ubat tadi dan kemud-ian daripada itu baharu-lah rawatan itu berjalan saperti orang biasa. Saya cheritakan hal ini dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah semata² untuk menyatakan betapa bahaya-nya tidak ada pakar di-dalam satu² jenis pe-nyakit.

Di-Kelantan, Tuan Pengerusi, saperti saya katakan tadi-lah tidak ada pakar dalam penyakit T.B. Seluruh doctor yang sa-ramai kalau tidak salah ingatan saya ia-lah 10 orang ada sa-orang doctor pakar dalam penyakit mata, ada sa-orang pakar perkara belah, ada sa-orang perkara penyakit² biasa, jadi tidak ada khas pakar atau specialist dalam perkara sakit T.B. Jadi akibat yang demikian itu saya harap mudah²an tidak berlaku pada yang akan datang. Saya perchaya pehak Menteri ini mesti-lah menguatkan tenaga-nya lagi supaya dapat menam-bah dan mengikhtiarkan lebeh pakar² dalam penyakit T.B. ini penyakit yang merbahaya, penyakit yang berjangkit, ini boleh di-katakan di-merata² tempat ada ia-itu bukan sahaja di-bandar bahkan di-merata kampung.

Satu perkara lagi yang hendak saya chakapkan dalam masaalah Hospital. Hospital di-negeri Kelantan semua kita tahu ia-lah Hospital yang terbesar di-Kota Bharu dan yang kedua-nya ia-lah di-Kuala Kerai, sa-lain daripada itu ia-lah di-Pasir Mas. Di-Pasir Mas itu baharu sekarang ada sa-orang doctor kalau tidak Hospital sahaja tetapi doctor tidak ada. Di-Kota Bharu pada keseluruhan-nya bagus, apa yang bagus itu bertambah-nya orang sakit. Katil² terpaksa di-tambah kerana orang sakit. Bagus-lah Kementerian ini dapat mengadakan katil² sa-hingga oleh kerana banyak katil² itu satu ward yang sa-patut-nya kata-lah ada 30 orang jadi 50 orang bersusun². Sudah-lah bersusun² tidak pula chukup kelengkapan. Saya baharu sahaja sa-belum saya datang ka-meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat yang terakhir ini saya telah pergi melawat ka-Hospital itu dan saya dapati sa-bahagian besar hampir sa-suku yang ada dalam satu² ward ada-lah katil², melimpah² manusia yang sakit itu tidak ada kain chadar dan tidak ada sampol bantal. Dan orang sakit terpaksa memakai pakaian sendiri kerana tidak ada pakaian yang rasmi. Bila saya tanya dengan doctor kata-nya tidak chukup. Ini-lah nasib kami kata-nya barang² tidak chukup dan dia menyuarakan perkara ini supaya pehak Menteri supaya sedar akan keadaan ini.

Boleh kita membanggakan bahawa Hospital itu besar, tempat tidor orang sakit di-tambah tetapi keadaan saperti berlaku Hospital yang besar di-Kota Bharu ini sangat-lah menyedehkan. Kalau-lah tempat sakit kelas tiga, boleh di-katakan orang sakit ini ramai, kelas dua pun bagitu juga. Kadang² orang sakit kelas dua itu kalau penoh sangat terpaksa-lah di-bawa ka-kelas satu kadang² di-undor ka-bawah ka-kelas tiga kerana tidak ada chukup—tidak ada tempat tidor dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini baharu soal alat² belum lagi soal ubat². Walau pun dalam peruntokan ini ada dalam Kepala Kechil 181 peruntokan sa-banyak \$50,981 saya perchaya peruntokan ini ia-lah kerana perkhidmatan perubatan dan alat² belah sa-bagai-nya itu di-tambah sa-banyak \$50,000 saya perchaya ini tidak men-chukupi. Berdasarkan dengan penge-

tahuan yang saya saksikan dalam Hospital di-Kelantan itu nyata bukan sahaja soal pakaian, tempat tidor tetapi ubat pun tidak chukup. Ini-lah menyebabkan keadaan orang sakit dan keadaan pentadbiran di-rumah sakit tidak bagitu teratur oleh kerana ubat² yang sa-wajar-nya tidak di-dapati dan oleh kerana peralatan yang kurang.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah masaalah perkhidmatan kesihatan di-luar bandar dan Pusat² Kesihatan di-luar bandar. Nampak-nya di-bawah rancangan pembangunan, banyak-lah telah di-dirikan pusat² kesihatan di-kampong² atau pusat² kampong telah di-dirikan dengan megah-nya sa-hingga pelawat² dari luar negeri datang melawat di-tempat itu terasa benar-lah perubahan kerana bangunan itu ada. Apa yang menyedehkan saya ia-lah sa-bahagian besar bangunan itu megah dengan diri-nya sendiri tetapi telah tidak dapat membuat apa². Sebab saya katakan tidak dapat buat apa² sebab tidak ada kaki-tangan. Sa-hingga pusat kesihatan yang hanya berguna apabila datang kereta ubat orang ramai datang ka-tempat itu baharu-lah mengambil ubat. Hendak katakan ada orang yang bertugas tetapi di-tempat itu tidak ada. Rumah² untok tinggal pekerja², kosong sahaja dan sa-tengah² tempat rumah² itu di-tompangi oleh pegawai² Kerajaan yang lain. Saperti Pusat Kesihatan di-Wakaf Che' Yeh, Kota Bharu, apa lagi Pusat Kesihatan di-Ketereh, mithalnya, sunyi sepi daripada manusia, dan ia merupakan bangunan yang tidak bernyawa, melainkan sa-minggu sa-kali saperti yang saya katakan tadi. Jadi, apa-lah ada faedah yang dapat nampak pada zahir-nya dengan ada-nya bangunan itu, tetapi pehak Kementerian ini tidak menghantar kaki-tangan dan pegawai-nya.

Saya tahu bahawa pada masa yang akhir ini pegawai² kesihatan kurang dan tidak chukup dan saya tahu pehak Kementerian ini sedar bahawa kekurangan pegawai kesihatan itu-lah yang menyebabkan kesihatan di-luar bandar terganggu sedikit sa-banyak. Dan saya perchaya pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri ini pun sedar bahawa berbangkit-nya penyakit yang berjangkit saperti penyakit ta'un baharu²

ini akibat kurang-nya kaki-tangan dalam bahagian kesihatan ini, dan saya tahu pehak Kementerian ini sedar bahawa sudah ada rayuan seperti itu, tetapi kenapa—kenapa-kah tiada satu ikhtiar yang tegas dan betul² konkerik bagi menambah kaki-tangan dan pegawai kesihatan dalam negeri ini, sama ada dengan mengambil pegawai² kesihatan dari luar negeri atau sabagai-nya? Apa yang saya tahu bahawa jarang benar pehak doktor² kita yang hendak mengambil bahagian berkhidmat dalam bahagian kesihatan ini, sabahagian besar-nya menumpukan pada bahagian perubatan sa-mata², sebab dalam bahagian perubatan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau dia berhenti pun daripada perkhidmatan Kerajaan, dia boleh buka kelinik sendiri. Kalau dia tidak berhenti dan dia sudah jadi pakar (specialist) dia dapat bayaran pakar itu, tetapi bagi pegawai kesihatan walau pun dia naik peringkat tinggi mana sa-kali pun tidak ada bayaran pakar walau pun dia pakar dalam bahagian kesihatan—apa lagi yang tidak pakar. Jadi, ini-lah satu perkara yang harus di-fikirkan oleh pehak Kementerian ini, sama ada mengadakan satu kaedah dan chara baharu yang boleh menarek hati orang² yang masuk belajar bahagian kedokteran ini supaya ada perhatian orang atau pelajar kita itu menumpukan pelajaran-nya ka-arrah kesihatan bersama dan tidak pada perubatan sa-mata².

Enche' Mohamed Dun bin Banir (Sabah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja berkenaan dengan kesihatan ini. Saya bagi pehak Sabah mengalu²kan dan menguchapkan terima kasih banyak yang mana Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang telah di-chadangkan oleh pehak Menteri Kesihatan. Tuan Pengerusi, saya di-sini suka juga merayu kepada Menteri Kesihatan Pusat ia-itu memberi ingat kepada pehak Menteri Kesihatan State kami ia-itu di-Sabah, Sebab-nya, di-sini saya telah perhatikan didalam kandungan² yang mana telah di-perchaya bagi pehak Menteri yang berkenaan tadi bagi pehak saya ia-itu di-Bandar Beaufort ada-lah mempunya² dua sub-district dan mempunya²

nya² ra'ayat lebeh kurang 42,000 jiwa, maka kami hanya mempunya² hospital ia-itu dua buah rumah yang hanya mengandongi 100 orang dan dua buah rumah ia-itu tempat T.B. hanya mempunya² 80 katil bererti 80 orang. Jadi atas perkara ini bagi pehak kami di-Baufort telah pun merayu kepada pehak Menteri Kesihatan di-Sabah, tetapi sampai pada masa ini belum lagi dapat apa² penjelasan-nya. Sebab-nya, pada masa sekarang saya sendiri selalu melawat di-hospital tersebut saya dapati orang² sakit itu tidor di-luar, kerana rumah² itu tidak menchukupi bagi pehak orang sakit. Bagi pehak kami di-Baufort ada-lah sa-bagaimana saya telah terangkan tadi daripada dua sub-district ia-itu Sipitang dan Kuala Penyu tidak mempunya² hospital, hanya-lah mempunya² rumah sa-bagai sementara sahaja, jadi terpaksa orang² yang sakit terok itu hendak-lah di-hantar ka-Baufort dan juga termasuk daripada daerah Papar menghantar ka-Baufort.

Jadi atas rumah ini sangat-lah mustahak bagi pehak kami di-Baufort yang tidak mempunya² Kelas Dua hanya Kelas Tiga. Oleh itu saya harap dan merayu kepada Kementerian Kesihatan Pusat untok memberi pengetahuan atau pun arahan bagi pehak Kementerian Kesihatan Sabah supaya memberi pertimbangan yang sa-halus²-nya berkenaan dengan perkara ini. Sajikan-lah. Terima kasih.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, Public Health Institute, Kuala Lumpur kita akan menguntokkan \$600,000. Saya sukachita bahawa institute ini hendak di-tubuhkan, tetapi menurut apa yang saya bacha dalam keterangan Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi bahawa latehan di-institute ini hanya akan di-mulakan agak-nya pada tahun hadapan, sebab bangunan itu sendiri akan siap hanya pada akhir tahun ini. Yang saya harapkan ia-lah oleh kerana di-dalam kepentingan pengajaran public health di-sini kita terasa benar kekurangan-nya di-penuhi oleh Kerajaan ia-lah supaya bilangan yang di-anggarkan bagi melateh pegawai² itu hendak-lah di-banyakkan bukan bilangan yang

ambil ada sahaja. Tuan Pengerusi, sebab saya berkata demikian ia-lah kalau kita melateh 20-30 orang sahaja, maka Public Health Institute yang kita hendak luluskan \$600,000 ini tidak dapat menutup kehendak² kemajuan tuntutan kesihatan di-dalam negeri ini.

Satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, oleh kerana banyak pegawai² yang berlateh di-dalam public health ini mendapat latehan-nya daripada orang² yang pakar, dan saya rasa oleh kerana kepakaran dan keahlian di-dalam public health bukan-lah boleh di-katakan banyak dalam negeri ini, dan di-aku² oleh penyata tentang penyakit cholera di-Melaka tahun 1963 yang baharu di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini, maka saya rasa tentu-lah Kementerian ini akan mengambil pakar² dari luar untuk mengajar mereka itu. Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta satu sahaja di-dalam pengajian yang di-sampaikan kepada mereka yang belajar di-Public Health Institute ini, ia-lah supaya satu semangat kesedaran dan keinsafan kepada kehidupan negeri ini berlainan dengan negeri² yang mungkin guru² mereka itu datang daripada-nya. Kita berada dalam sa-buah masyarakat yang dinamakan masyarakat Tanah Melayu ini, dan oleh kerana yang demikian kehidupan ra'ayat ada-lah berlainan. Sebab saya katakan begitu, ada Pegawai² Kesihatan 'Awan dan Merinyu²-nya di-dalam negeri ini, yang chuba hendak membawa kesihatan kepada ra'ayat sa-chara yang terlalu ya'ani terlalu hendak berseh sangat sa-hingga ra'ayat memahami: kalau begitu-lah chara-nya tidak dapat-lah kami mengikut-nya. Maka chuba-lah diadakan kursus² di-dalam Public Health Institute itu yang di-padankan dengan keadaan negeri ini dengan kehidupan, tuntutan masyarakat-nya dan keadaan ekonomi-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, ini akan dapat di-jalankan dengan menjadikan pandangan orang² yang belajar dan mengajar dalam Public Health Institute itu bahawa dia berhadapan dengan kesulitan² kesihatan awam di-negeri ini yang mempunyai chara hidup sa-perti ra'ayat negeri ini sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, ini-lah saya minta, jangan di-kechiwakan orang ramai

dengan terlalu keeropahan dalam chara kesihatan yang sa-hingga hendak di-buat semua chara yang ada hingga menyebabkan, kalau begitu-lah yang hendak di-buat, tidak sanggup-lah kami, dan ini menyebabkan orang ramai tidak mendapat faedah daripada pegawai² yang akan keluar tahun 1965 daripada Public Health Institute ini.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji

Talib: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak hendak menjawab banyak di-dalam perkara² yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat sekalian. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Tengah ada membangkitkan berkenaan dengan latehan Student Nurses yang mana kata-nya patut di-banyakkan lagi di-sini dan di-berhentikan latehan di-saberang laut. Saya suka menjelaskan bahawa latehan Student Nurses di-saberang laut itu ada-lah lebeh murah daripada latehan yang di-jalankan di-sini. Mengikut anggaran-nya, sa-orang Student Nurses yang di-lateh di-Malaya ini akan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$6,000 jikalau di-England dan di-Australia, barangkali \$2,000 sahaja. Itu yang pertama.

Yang kedua, kesulitan-nya berkenaan dengan hendak membanyakkan lagi Student Nurses yang terlately di-sini ia-lah kekurangan guru² yang terlately yang hendak mengajar Student Nurses ini. Jadi, tentu-lah kita berkehendakkan guru² yang terlately bagi mengajar mereka ini, dan oleh sebab kita tidak dapat menarek guru² daripada sa-berang laut maka dengan sebab itu-lah kita terpaksa menghantar Student Nurses kita ini bagi mendapatkan basic training di-saberang laut, bekerja di-sini dan sa-telah mendapat pengalaman, kita hantar mereka sa-mula untuk mendapatkan latehan yang lebeh tinggi lagi bagi membolehkan mereka menjadi pengajar, atau pun pensharah² di-dalam sekolah² latehan ini.

Berkenaan dengan chadangan-nya supaya di-banyakkan lagi kereta² ubat ini, itu rasa saya ada-lah berlawanan, kerana dasar Kementerian ini ia-lah hendak mengutamakan "prevention" daripada "cure". Sunggoh pun begitu, kita ada juga menambah kereta² ubat ini, tetapi Rural Health Scheme ini

bertujuan untuk memberi pelajaran² kepada orang² yang dudok di-dalam satu² kawasan itu tentang perkara² berkenaan dengan kesihatan, bagaimana menjaga kesihatan supaya jangan di-serang oleh penyakit, menjaga bersehan dan sa-bagai-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut dan Pasir Puteh telah menyentoh berkenaan dengan rancangan mengawal Penyakit T.B. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut menhadangkan supaya di-banyakkan lagi risalah² bagi mengajar orang ramai chara² memperbaiki dan sa-bagai-nya. Perkara itu akan di-ambil ingatan dan akan di-jalankan. Menyebut berkenaan dengan Ward T.B. di-Besut itu, saya akan siasat dan akan timbangkan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Rawang ada meminta supaya saya menimbangkan Rural Health Centre di-Batu Arang, perkara itu juga saya akan timbangkan.

Berkenaan dengan kejadian yang di-cheritakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh tadi bagaimana sa-orang yang mengidap penyakit T.B. telah di-beri makan ubat tiga biji, kemudian pengsan. Saya suka-lah jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu memberi keterangan² lengkap supaya dapat saya siasat dalam perkara ini. Dia menhadangkan, jikalau ta' ada specialist ta' usah-lah jalankan perkara ini, itu rasa saya sa ta' dapat terima; patut kita fikirkan, sama ada kita hendak tunggu sa-hingga sampai kita ada chukop specialist baharu hendak di-jalankan rancangan ini, atau pun memadai-lah dengan dua tiga orang specialist yang ada sekarang ini di-mana mereka memberi nasihat² kepada doctor² yang bekerja di-hospital² yang jauh daripada sini. Saya rasa kita ta' boleh tunggu supaya negeri kita ini chukop dengan specialist, baharu kita hendak men-jalankan rancangan ini. Kita terpaksa-lah menjalankan rancangan ini, sebab bagaimana yang kita ketahui bahawa penyakit T.B. ini ada-lah satu jenis penyakit yang sangat merbahaya, deras berjangkit dan banyak membunuh penduduk² negeri ini.

Berkenaan dengan rayuan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sabah supaya saya berunding dengan Menteri Kesihatan Sabah, suka saya menyatakan saya akan jalankan perundingan itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah mendatangkan shor² dalam Majlis ini, saya akan timbangkan perkara² ini apabila Pusat Melateh Pegawai² Kesihatan ini di-jalankan. Saya sedar akan kekurangan pegawai² kesihatan dalam negeri ini, dan dengan sebab itu-lah langkah² sedang di-ambil bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan dalam Kertas Puteh yang mengikut Laporan Cholera ini bahawa langkah² sedang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan bagi membanyakkan lagi galakan supaya doctor² mengambil diploma dalam lapangan kesihatan ini.

Saya telah terangkan bagaimana langkah² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini untuk membanyakkan lagi pemuda² kita masuk berkhidmat sa-bagai Merinyu Kesihatan. Saya rasa apabila rancangan ini berjalan dengan lancar ia-nya akan mengeluarkan kaki-tangan² yang chukop, dan Pusat² Kesihatan yang ada dan yang akan di-dirikan itu akan di-lengkapi dengan pegawai² yang chukop ter-lateh. Sekian.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$33,070,729 for Head 123, the sum of \$1,828,215 for Head 162 and the sum of \$3,921,405 for Head 185 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

(Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Heads 124 and 125—

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Sam-sudin): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to present the 1964 Development Estimates of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare comprising Heads 124 and 125 together for a total sum of \$3,477,491.

Under Head 124, Labour and Industrial Relations, a sum of \$1,055,010 is required for Labour Offices at Kuala Lumpur, Segamat and Ipoh, and for the Industrial Training Institute of the

Central Apprenticeship Board. Except for the Labour Office in Ipoh, all the other projects are continuation projects.

Sub-head 10, item (viii), refers to renovation and extension to the State Labour Office, Kuala Lumpur, for which a sum of \$40,000 is required to complete it by the end of January 1964.

A sum of \$67,000 is provided under sub-head 10, item (x), for a Labour Office building at Segamat. The difficulties regarding site which delayed this project have been overcome, and plans have now been finalised for the building. This proposed building will also provide accommodation for the Co-operative Department which will contribute a sum of \$12,000 towards the cost.

Under the same sub-head, item (xi), a token sum of \$10.00 is entered to enable this Ministry to put up a new office building in Ipoh in place of the present one which is old and inadequate. Only a token provision is entered as the question of site is still being negotiated with the State Government.

Sub-head 11 refers to the Industrial Training Institute for the Central Apprenticeship Board. The actual construction work was started in February this year. It is expected to be completed by June 1964, and giving approximately 3 months for installation of the necessary equipment, the Institute itself should be able to start functioning by August-September 1964. The balance of \$50,000 which is provided for in 1965 is for the purchase of necessary equipment.

Coming to Head 125, Social Welfare, a sum of \$2,422,481 will be required. Except for the token provisions of \$10.00 each for a Remand Home/ Hostel at Penang and a Women and Girls Protection Home in Kuala Trengganu, all other projects under the various sub-heads are continuation projects, all of which are expected to be completed, barring unforeseen contingencies, in the course of next year.

The Children's Home, Selangor (at Cheras) which comes under Sub-head 7, item (iii), is now under construction. It is expected to be completed by May

1964. A sum of \$155,000 was spent in 1963 for the purchase of land, payment of architect's fees and progress payments.

Sub-head 10, amounting to \$618,681 is in respect of the Old Peoples' Home in Kuala Lumpur. The present Home belongs to the Agricultural Department in Serdang. The new Home is now under construction and is expected to be completed some time in January 1964. The sum of \$35,000 required for 1965 is the retention fee which would be paid on satisfactory completion of the building.

Under Sub-head 11, Home for mentally defective children, Johore Bahru, the project has somewhat been delayed due to the necessity of getting additional land, as the area already approved by the State Government was subsequently found to be inadequate. However, the question of land is now settled and the Home is expected to be completed in 1964, and the provision asked for is to meet the complete cost of the project.

Under Sub-head 12, a sum of \$244,957 is required to meet the cost of the second phase of construction of the National Youth Leadership Training Centre, Kuala Kubu Bharu. Anticipated progress of the centre has been hampered due to undue blasting and excavation required owing to the rocky nature of the site. The project is expected to be completed in June 1964.

Under Sub-head 13, all staff quarters included in the plan have been completed, and the remainder is required for renovation of Serendah Children's Home.

The rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped which appears under Sub-head 14 is now under construction and is expected to be completed in March 1965. The Centre is anticipated to start functioning immediately thereafter.

Coming to Sub-head 17, Youth Centre, Selangor, the building is already completed and occupied. The provision in 1964 is required for the construction of the playing field, construction of which was delayed. The field is now expected to be ready by March 1964.

Under Sub-head 18, item (i), the Home in Kuala Lumpur is now under construction and is expected to be completed in June 1964.

Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$3,477,491 standing under Heads 124 and 125 be approved.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak under sub-head 12, National Youth Leadership Training Centre, Kuala Kubu Bahru. I presume that the intention of the Government to set up such a Youth Leadership Training Centre is to provide a place for the training and development of the character and moral of the youths of our nation. This scheme, I think, can be revised in such a way so as to give it further scope than what it is now; in other words it can be adjusted to fit into the idea of a Work Brigade. I am sorry to note that yesterday, after I have suggested the idea of a Work Brigade, the Finance Minister remarked that he considered that such a Brigade could serve no useful purpose—that it would be something like a Boy Scout movement and so forth. I hope the Finance Minister would study carefully what has been done in Singapore—that is in respect of the Gudang South Area—and see how that has actually worked there. If the Finance Minister has no confidence in the youths of our nation, then let us have a close look at the present system of youths working under the contractors. They are youths and many of them are unskilled, but they are directed by the *kepalas* of the contractors; they carry out projects which have been designed by specialists and by engineers and so forth, and they carry out their work all right. If we provide that type of training to fit these youths into something which is more constructive, so that they can handle this work properly, they can be trained into having a better moral and spirit and have some sense of duty to the nation. I see no reason why this is not going to be a good scheme. Therefore, I strongly reject the criticism of the Finance Minister that the thing cannot work.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Sir, I do not think I have much to say.

What the Honourable Member has been talking all the while is about the Work Brigade and against what the Minister of Finance said. Sir, the purpose of the Youth Leadership Training Centre at Kuala Kubu Bahru is, of course, to widen the scope we have at present, and he agrees with me on that.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, may I know whether the Finance Minister is prepared to reply?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, in the first place, I think the Honourable Member for Rawang has misunderstood me completely. He infers from my statement that a Work Brigade is not a practical proposition for channelling the unemployed into the ranks of the employed. He infers from that that I have no confidence in our youth. I should remind him that the two are two entirely different things. It is not so much a lack of confidence in our youth as my contention that a Work Brigade is not an effective instrument for reducing unemployment in this country—it is too much of an amateurish show, I think. As I have said before, it has been tried out in a certain State further south, and I do not think that even the Government there seriously intends that it should be a method of reducing unemployment.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, I do not agree with the opinion of the Finance Minister.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,055,010 for Head 124 and the sum of \$2,422,481 for Head 125 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 126-129, 186 and 187—

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Sarawak) (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, may I explain Heads 126 to 129 for Malaya, and Heads 186 and 187 for Sarawak.

With regard to Head 126, sub-head 1—Land Development Authority Honourable Members know that Federal Land Development Authority is the main agent of the Federal Government in carrying out a number of large scale

and well planned land development schemes and settlements all over the country.

The provision of \$33 million required under sub-head 1 of Head 126 will be utilised to cover costs of administration and maintenance of existing schemes and also the cost of starting the first phase of the additional 12 new schemes covering approximately 13,000 acres. The provision is also for the purpose of phase 2 of the 1963 schemes and phase 3 of the 1961 schemes.

The Annual Report of the FLDA for 1962 has been tabled for the information of Honourable Members. This Report will enable Honourable Members to know in detail all the land schemes which have been developed by the FLDA.

Turning to sub-head 8 of Head 126—Rural and Industrial Development Authority, I am sure Honourable Members are fully acquainted with the activities of the Authority. Since the inception of the Second Five-Year Development Plan the activities of RIDA have been geared to conform to the National Rural Development Programme.

The main activities of RIDA are the provision of credit facilities to small rural traders, assistance in the processing and marketing of rural produce, the provision of training facilities mainly on commercial subjects and home economics and the provision of transport services in the rural areas.

The required provision in the Estimates before us today will be utilised for the purpose of intensifying RIDA's activities in the fields I have just mentioned and also other fields.

With regard to Sub-head 15—Group Settlement Schemes, individual States have been carrying out Fringe and Controlled Land Alienation Schemes with the assistance of the Federal Government in the form of loans and grants to the States. The amount provided for Loans has been reduced to \$2.9 million for 1964 as compared to \$5 million last year. This reduction is due partly to the desire of some State Governments to concentrate on

the consolidation of their present land schemes and partly due to the unavailability of suitable land in some States.

The provision under Grant will be used mainly to buy planting materials, cover crops and fertilisers for the new and existing schemes.

The provision of \$10 million entered under Sub-head 17 (ii)—Minor Rural Development Schemes—will be spent on Minor Development Projects both in the rural and new village areas. The needs for Minor Rural Projects in the rural and new village areas are well-known to Honourable Members. Amenities that exist today both in the rural and new village areas need improvement and additions on which the provision of \$10 million will be utilised in 1964.

With regard to Head 127—Geological Survey—\$224,861, I must emphasise that the expenditure on this long term scientific investment is not only essential from the view of planning but it is vital from the view of accumulating information and knowledge on the mineral wealth of our country. The provision of \$224,861 is meant to enable this Department to carry out its 1964 programme of work.

I now turn to Head 128—Mines. The principal projects for the Mines Department under the Second Five-Year Development Plan have been completed. These projects include the construction of new buildings comprising a mineral dressing pilot plant and a workshop for overhauling drilling equipment. The Estimates for 1964 include provision for the final payments for the construction of buildings and also for the purchase of additional items of equipment and motor transport.

Coming to Head 129, Survey, I wish to inform the House that the Survey Department, of late, has been under increasing pressure to make available more and more topographic maps required for development and defence needs of the country. Much of Malaya is still to be mapped to the standard of accuracy required for defence and development purposes, although map

coverage of different standards of accuracy exists over the whole of Malaya. Preparations of the topographic maps involve aerial photography which calls for equipments such as rectifiers, aviographs, film settlers, and printing machinery. Only with the aid of these instruments can the production of topographic maps be undertaken more efficiently and quickly. With regard to Sub-heads 18 and 19, Honourable Members will recollect that the construction of a new Survey Office in Kuantan and a District Survey Office in Kuala Pilah was started early in 1963. The amounts required under these two sub-heads are for the purpose of completing these two projects.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would now turn to Heads 186 and 187 for Sarawak. Rural Development in Sarawak will be implemented on similar lines to its implementation over the last three years in Malaya and, therefore, the detailed items shown under this Head 186, pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development, do not give a complete and comprehensive picture of the Government's intention with regard to implementing Rural Development in Sarawak, because almost everything else in these Development Estimates, such as provision for roads, schools, health services, agriculture, veterinary, fisheries, drainage and irrigation, etc., are all part and parcel of the overall Rural Development Plan.

Under sub-head 1, Minor Rural Development Projects, a sum of \$100,000 is provided for under the Federal Estimates for miscellaneous rural projects, but the State Government has added a further \$200,000 making a total of \$300,000.

It is intended to encourage the spirit of self-help amongst village communities. For example, where a community is anxious to make a bridge or minor road, it would be encouraged to do so and Government will assist them by providing a small amount of money and paying for materials for bridging and so on.

As I said earlier on, the Development Organisation in Sarawak will be similar to that which we have here, the

District Development Committees being replaced in Sarawak by Divisional Development Committees.

Some of this \$300,000 will be allocated to these Divisional Committees to enable them to carry out small minor works without any delay, so that the people can feel that the Government is aware of their needs.

There is also \$200,000 for Government buildings in development areas.

Honourable Members, who have glanced at the Sarawak Development Plan, may have seen that it is intended that Rural Development should be focussed on areas of good soil where the results are likely to be most satisfactory.

Funds for all kinds of agricultural development are shown under the relevant Ministries' Head, money for schools is under the Ministry of Education and so on, but in addition it will be necessary to construct a number of Government buildings such as community centres, housing for development staff, stores and so on and this is the purpose for which this money is intended.

Regarding sub-head 3 under which provision of \$20,000 is available for the blasting of rocks, as Honourable Members know, a lot of transport and communications in Sarawak is by river and this provision to blast rocks is aimed towards better navigation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, turning to Head 187 sub-head 1, the provision of \$439,250 is for the continuation and intensification of an existing scheme which was well under way before the formation of Malaysia.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka berchakap kapada head 126 sub-head 8 Rural Industrial Development Authority peruntokan sabanyak \$4,368,044. Tuan Pengerusi, berkaitan dengan RIDA ini maka suka-lah saya membayangkan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu perbezaan chara hidup orang kampong dengan pehak² pemodal di-dalam bandar, perbezaan mereka itu maseh jauh lagi dapat

menchapai supaya sa-imbang kehidupan mereka itu. Chara hidup orang² kampung terutama orang Melayu sunggoh pun mempunyai chita² supaya taraf hidup mereka itu mendapat tinggi, dan dapat kemajuan² dalam perusahaan² maka perlu-lah RIDA ini menjadi pusat pendorong dan pusat memberikan chontoh tauladan supaya dapat di-ikuti oleh orang² kampung dalam lapangan perusahaan dan perniagaan kecil di-kampung². Di-samping itu pula perlu-lah pinjaman wang kepada perusahaan² itu di-besarkan dan di-perbanyakkan. Kerana kadang² ada perusahaan² atau perniagaan² kecil yang hendak diranchangkan oleh orang² kampung tidak dapat kejayaan yang memuaskan hati. Kerana pinjaman wang daripada RIDA kadang² tidak chukup yang membolehkan mereka itu memajukan perusahaan dalam kalangan mereka. Kita hari ini nampak ada perusahaan² atau kilang² kecil perlu di-tubuhkan di-kampung² yang akan mengusahakan oleh orang kampung sendiri dan perniagaan² kecil yang dapat kemajuan yang boleh menchapai kemajuan kalau sa-kira-nya panduan sunggoh² dapat di-beri oleh RIDA atau pinjaman wang yang chukup dapat di-beri oleh RIDA pada mereka itu. Oleh sebab kita mahu melihat kejayaan² daripada RIDA itu dapat memberi kesan yang betul² supaya dapat dilihat satu masa orang² kampung itu dapat satu kemajuan yang dapat kita megahkan. Hari ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sa-kira-nya pehak RIDA ini hanya mengambil ada-nya sahaja dan tidak bersunggoh², maka harapan kita dan harapan Kerajaan mahu melihat satu kemajuan orang kampung itu tidak akan dapat kita lihat sa-kira-nya pehak RIDA tidak memberi satu sokongan yang berkesan dan bersunggoh².

Sunggoh pun ada RIDA pada hari ini, tetapi maseh kita mendengar sungutan daripada orang kampung—sungutan² daripada orang yang chuba menyampaikan permohonan meminta pinjaman, kadang² susah dapat kelulusan pinjaman itu, bahkan dengan ada-nya sharat² yang kuat dan ketat sa-hingga chita² mereka itu tidak dapat di-

lahirkan. Maka saya berharap kepada RIDA supaya dapat memberi khidmat² dan pertolongan dengan bersunggoh² kepada orang kampung yang mahu melihat dan mahu mendapat kejayaan dengan sunggoh² dalam negeri ini. Sa-kian-lah sahaja, Tuan pengerusi.

Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Muhd. Tahir (Sarawak): Tuan Pengerusi, sa-benar-nya kami di-Sarawak sangat² dahaga di-atas hal perkembangan luar bandar, dengan itu saya menyokong dengan penohnya Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang telah di-beri kepada negeri kami itu. Tetapi, di-sini saya suka memberi tegoran sedikit berkenaan dengan jawatan Pegawai Perkembangan (Development Officer and State Development Officer) yang ada di-Sarawak pada masa ini. Jawatan pegawai² yang ada saya dapat tahu ia-lah di-beri kepada Expatriate Officer. Saya berpendapat ia-itu jawatan ini hendaknya di-kaji dan di-fikirkan sa-mula supaya di-beri kepada Pegawai Tempatan (Local Officer). Kalau sa-kira-nya langkah polisi maseh lagi memberi kepada Expatriate Officer, maka berma'ana-lah semangat dan chorak² "colony" itu maseh di-jalankan oleh mereka itu di-Sarawak, dan sa-balek itu lagi Pegawai² Tempatan tidak shak lagi mempunyai perasaan yang tidak begitu memuaskan.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu lagi tegoran yang saya suka hendak mengemukakan ka-Dewan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan Development Committee akan di-tubuhkan di-Sarawak ia-itu menurut penerangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda tadi. Sarawak kata-nya akan mempunyai satu Divisional Development Committee pada tiap² bahagian, yang mana Sarawak ada mempunyai lima bahagian Divisional Development Committee ini bertugas, tidak ubah saperti tugas District Development Committee yang ada di-Malaya ini. Di-sini saya suka memberi ingat kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu ia-itu kawasan Sarawak ada-lah berhampiran sama luas-nya saperti dengan kawasan di-Malaya ini, dan tiap² bahagian (division) di-Sarawak

itu ada-lah sama dengan sa-buah state di-Malaya ini. Dari itu, saya berpendapat tiap² district di-Sarawak itu patut-lah di-beri Development Committee-nya bersendirian. Dengan ada-nya tiap² district itu mempunyai Development Committee-nya, maka saya rasa pekerjaan atau penyiasatan mereka ada-lah lebeh halus dan sempurna lagi dalam hal district mereka masing².

Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda tadi berkata lebeh kurang bagini:

“Honourable Members who have glanced at the Sarawak Development Plan may have seen that it is intended that rural development should be focussed on areas of good soil, where the result are likely to be most satisfactory.”

Tuan Pengerusi, chadangan ini pada zahir-nya sangat molek, tetapi saya suka memberi satu lagi tegoran di-sini ia-itu di-belakang chadangan itu adalah memberi kesan yang sangat² burok, dan harus menimbulkan akibat yang tidak baik, sebab kalau chadangan ini di-jalankan, maka kita akan dapat chuma dua atau tiga daerah sahaja yang di-perkembangkan. Tuan Pengerusi, apa pula hal-nya kapada berpuluh² daerah yang lain lagi? Ada-kah mereka di-biar atau di-tinggalkan langsung bagitu sahaja? Sa-patut-nya Kerajaan Pusat dan khas-nya Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu berusaha, bukan sahaja mengembangkan kawasan yang mempunyai tanah yang subur, tetapi di-tempat² atau tanah² yang kurang subur patut-lah di-perkembangkan juga. Saya perchaya, Tuan Pengerusi, dengan ada-nya perkembangan atau kemajuan sains (Science) pada zaman ini, maka Kerajaan dapat mengikhtarkan supaya tanah yang kurang subur itu di-perbaiki dengan chara menggunakan baja.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu perkara lagi yang saya suka hendak nyatakan di-sini ia-itu tidak berapa lama dahulu kita telah membaca dalam surat-khabar satu perishtiwaran dari Kerajaan Sarawak yang menerangkan: Bahawa Kerajaan telah mengambil keputusan memberi beribu² ekar tanah kapada bangsa China. Perishtiwaran itu tidak ada menyebutkan bahawa Kerajaan

akan berbuat demikian juga kapada bangsa² bumi putera. Saya berpendapat langkah yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan itu boleh jadi untuk menarek hati mereka yang nampak-nya bersimpati dengan kominis.

Di-sini saya suka menerangkan ia-itu kebanyakan penduduk² yang susah itu ada-lah daripada pehak bumi putera Sarawak. Di-dalam Dewan yang mulia ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyeru dengan harapan yang penoh agar Kerajaan Pusat, terutama sa-kali pehak Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar akan menjalankan segala² usaha untok memperbaiki untong nasib mereka yang sa-benar²-nya mempunyai hak kepunyaan mereka sendiri. Kalau sa-kira-nya bumi putera Sarawak tetap tinggal dalam kehidupan yang menderita sedang penduduk yang datang (immigrant people) yang dudok di-Sarawak dengan mendapat kesenangan dan kema'amoran, maka nanti akan timbul perasaan tidak puas hati kapada mereka bumi putera di-situ, dan harus nanti akan membawa akibat yang tidak di-ingini berlaku dalam Sarawak. Sa-kian-lah sahaja.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kup: Tuan Pengerusi, bagi menjawab pandangan yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Hulu, saya suka menyatakan bahawa pandangan-nya itu ada-lah di-ketahui, dan di-dalam peruntukan tahun 1964 bagi RIDA, kita berharap RIDA dalam melateh orang² berkenaan dengan hal perusahaan² di-dalam kampong² itu akan dapat di-lebehkan lagi.

Kepentingan² bagi pekerjaan RIDA dalam soal perusahaan di-kampong² itu memang-lah di-ketahui oleh Kerajaan dan Kerajaan akan bekerja dengan sa-berapa boleh-nya untok menchapai tujuan Kerajaan tadi ia-itu membantu ra'ayat supaya mereka itu dapat berdiri di-atas kaki mereka sendiri.

Mengenai pandangan yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Sarawak, Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'aut bin Haji Muhd. Tahir; pertama, tentang hal Development Officers di-Sarawak itu telah di-pileh

daripada pegawai² expatriat, saya suka menerangkan bahawa mereka itu adalah State Officers dan dengan hal yang demikian Kerajaan Federal tidak ada berkuasa berkenaan dengan hal lantek-an bagi mereka itu. Perkara ini dapat di-kemukakan kepada Majlis Undang-an, atau pun Council Negeri, Sarawak, ia-itu Ahli² Council Negeri ini dapat berunding dengan Kerajaan Negeri di-sana. Jikalau pun ada di-antara mereka itu daripada Federal, harus juga perkara ini akan di-penohi oleh State Officers yang di-suroh bekerja, ya'ani seconded, ka-dalam pejabat² tersebut.

Berhubong dengan soal Divisional Development Committee yang di-bandingkan dengan District Development Committee di-Malaya ini, saya suka menyatakan bahawa sunggoh pun dalam Sarawak itu satu² Division-nya lebeh luas daripada satu District, tetapi hendak-lah di-ingat bahawa di-dalam menjalankan rancangan ini, kita adalah di-dalam tingkat yang pertama sa-kali. Jadi, di-dalam tingkat yang demikian tidak-lah mungkin kita hendak mengada di-dalam tiap² District, di-dalam satu Division boleh jadi juga mempunyai sepuluh, atau pun lima belas District, atau pun empat lima District sa-kurang²-nya di-sana. Jadi, untok pekerjaan yang pertama sa-kali di-Sarawak, kita lihat-lah bagaimana chara-nya kita boleh menga-tor pekerjaan itu dengan elok-nya. Jikalau pada masa hadapan kelak kita berfikir bahawa di-dalam tiap² District itu elok kita buat saperti di-sini juga—District di-sini bukan macham Division di-sana—maka perkara itu dapat di-timbangan oleh Kerajaan supaya dapat melichinkan pekerjaan pembangunan luar bandar Sarawak.

Berhubong dengan soal kawasan untok perkembangan luar bandar ini dia menyebutkan "focus on areas of good soil", saya suka menyatakan di-sini ia-itu memang-lah biasa-nya baik di-mana tempat sa-kali pun, mithal-nya kalau kita hendak menanam getah, ta' akan kita hendak menanam ladang² pasir, tentu kita chari tempat tanah itu yang boleh subur untok di-tanam getah. Bagitu juga soal kelapa, atau pun perkara² yang lain.

Sama ada di-dalam satu tempat yang mempunyai tanah yang tidak subur, Kerajaan akan dapat mengembangkan di-sana, itu ada-lah bergantung kepada rupa perusahaan, atau rupa perkem-bangan. Jadi, perkara itu dapat-lah di-timbangan bila masa dia sampai kelak. Untok langkah yang pertama, yang penting sa-kali kita hendakkan ra'ayat di-negeri itu mengetahui bahawa Kerajaan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh hendak menjalankan perkembangan² dalam Sarawak; dengan chara yang demikian kita ada-lah menunaikan perjanjian² yang telah di-beri.

Berhubong dengan soal tanah yang beribu² ekar yang akan di-beri menurut penerangan Kerajaan Sarawak kepada orang² China di-Sarawak, saya suka menyatakan kepada Ahli Yang Ber-hormat itu bahawa menurut agreement Malaysia ini soal pemberian tanah itu ada-lah di-kuasai oleh Kerajaan Negeri. Ini bererti bahawa Kerajaan Pusat tidak dapat champor tangan. Siapa-kah yang patut di-beri oleh Kerajaan Sarawak, itu terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Sarawak sendiri. Demikian-lah.

Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Muhd. Tahir: Berkenaan dengan hal tanah yang telah di-katakan oleh Menteri Muda tadi itu ada-lah tanggungan kepada State . . .

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: State yang menguasai, siapa yang hendakkan tanah itu mesti meminta kepada State.

Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Muhd. Tahir: Tetapi ada-kah State itu mesti memberi . . .

Mr Chairman: Tiap² soalan itu hendak-lah di-hadapkan kepada Speaker, kemudian bila sudah habis, baharu menjawab. Kalau terus dua² menjawab sama² bagitu, itu ta' boleh dalam Parlimen ini. Kalau hendak tanya, tanya sahaja, sudah habis dudok. Kemudian baharu-lah pehak yang hendak menjawab saya benarkan dia boleh menjawab. Ada hendak tanya apa² lagi?

Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Muhd. Tahir: Ta' ada.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$27,322, also under Column (9) and the sum of \$30,315,000 under Column (10) for Heads 126-129 inclusive, and the sum of \$520,000 under Column (8) for Head 186, and the sum of \$439,250 under Column (8) for Head 187 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, terlebih dahulu daripada saya menhadangkan peruntokan bagi tahun 1964 bagi Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, saya hendak menyatakan, ia-itu saya berharap kerja² yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini di-habiskan, sebab saya tahu ada jemputan daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kepada Ahli² yang ada di-sini. Bagi hendak mengelakkan daripada bermeshuarat lagi sa-lepas daripada makan itu, saya berharap, kalau ada-lah Ahli² yang hendak berchakap di-dalam Kepala² yang akan kita bahathkan ini seperti mana yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ia-itu hanya-lah ada empat lagi, dan ada dua usul sa-lepas itu, maka saya minta-lah berchakap dengan sa-berapa pendek supaya dapat kita habiskan semua kerja² ini dalam tempoh pukol 8 malam ini.

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the sums of \$34,342,278 for Heads 130 to 135, \$230,216 for Head 167 and \$6,577,877 for Heads 188 to 192 shown in the Development Estimates, 1964 be approved.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-opratives (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon meminta kebenaran membawa terutama sa-kali sa-lain daripada Kepala² 130 hingga 135 bagi Malaya sa-banyak \$34,342,278; Kepala 167 bagi Sabah sa-banyak \$230,216 dan Kepala 188 hingga 192 bagi Sarawak sa-banyak \$6,577,877 sa-kali gus.

Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan melihat jumlah wang sa-banyak \$34,342,278 telah di-peruntokkan di-bawah Kepala² 130-135 di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kemajuan bagi tahun 1964 di-bawah Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat

Kerjasama. Satu perbandingan dengan Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1963 menunjukkan kekurangan sa-banyak \$5,607,783.

Menjelang kemasokan ka-dalam tahun 1964 dari ranchangan kemajuan lima tahun ke-dua, satu peruntokan yang kurang ada-lah di-duga memandang kepada kenyataan bahawa kita telah melalui peringkat sa-paroh jalan dan akan mencapai ka-sempurnaan beberapa projek yang telah di-lancarkan pada permulaan ranchangan ini di-jalankan dahulu.

Bagaimana pun, maseh ada beberapa ranchangan atau projek yang baharu yang akan di-lancarkan dalam tahun 1964, dan peruntokan kewangan sa-jumlah \$34,342,278 ini akan di-gunakan untuk membaiki ranchangan² dan projek² yang maseh di-teruskan dari tahun² yang sudah.

Sekarang saya akan terus menjelaskan anggaran perbelanjaan kemajuan bagi tiap² bahagian dalam Kementerian saya.

Bahagian Pertanian.

Dalam tahun 1964 belanjawan Kemajuan ada-lah terlebih sedikit dari \$7 juta yang mana sa-banyak \$2.58 juta ia-lah perbelanjaan yang di-peruntok sa-mula dan \$4.62 juta ia-lah yang di-maksudkan untuk projek² baharu. Perpechahan perbelanjaan² untuk ranchangan² utama-nya:

1. \$2.44 juta akan di-belanjakan untuk penyelidekan;
2. \$1.86 juta untuk kemajuan dan kerja² lanjutan² Pertanian;
3. \$1.50 juta untuk Pemulehan/tanaman sa-mula kelapa; dan
4. \$1.39 juta untuk Pelajaran Pertanian.

Projek² menyelidek benih dan semaian kelapa bali di-pusat² penyelidekan Serdang, Selangor dan Jerangau, Terengganu ada-lah di-jangka akan mengeluarkan hasil² yang terpenting bagi meluas dan meninggikan perusahaan kelapa bali. Selain dari itu satu ranchangan mengeluarkan beneh² kelapa bali yang baik telah di-lancarkan untuk mengeluarkan sa-juta

benih hingga tahun 1966—ia-itu chukup memenuhi keperluan bagi ranchangan² kerajaan menanam kelapa bali.

Kelapa, ia-itu salah satu dari perusahaan pekebun kecil yang penting, ada-lah juga di-beri ke-utamaan khas dalam usaha Kerajaan menggalakkan pertukaran jenis² per-tanian yang sedang di-jalankan se-karang. Walau pun hasil² dari penyelidekan dan penyiasatan ber-kenaan dengan kelapa lebeh lambat di-perolehi dari kelapa bali, tetapi beberapa kemajuan telah di-perbuat dalam perkara memilih benih² yang baik. Salah satu dari kemajuan² yang tercapai dalam tahun 1963 ia-lah penyelenggaraan ranchangan pemuleh-an/penanaman sa-mula kelapa yang mana oleh beberapa sebab tidak dapat di-jalankan lebeh awal.

BAHAGIAN KEMAJUAN KERJASAMA

Peruntukan Kemajuan dalam an-garan Kemajuan Bahagian Kerjasama tahun 1964 ini, telah di-letakkan di-bawah "Co-operatives Credit Funds" di-bawah kawalan Perbendaharaan Persekutuan, kerana kebanyakan pin-jaman² kerjasama yang di-kehendaki itu tidak-lah sa-benar-nya terta'alok kepada tujuan² Tabong Kemajuan yang boleh di-gunakan mengikut Undang² Tabong Kemajuan 1958; manakala peruntukan kemajuan yang sudah² itu ada-lah di-letakkan di-bawah Kepala Kechil 131 bertajok pinjaman Kerjasama jangka pendek dan jangka pertengahan.

Di-dalam tahun 1964, Bahagian Ke-majuan Kerjasama Kementerian saya, akan memperhebatkan lagi peranan²-nya di-dalam kawasan² luar bandar guna memperelokkan lagi iktisad dan keadaan ke-Masharakatan ra'ayat² di-dalam kawasan luar bandar itu. Di-antara ranchangan² bagi tahun 1964 itu termasuk-lah:

- (a) Menggantikan jentera² kilang pengisar padi yang kecil berselerak dengan banyak-nya yang pada masa ini di-gunakan mengisar padi untuk di-makan oleh penduduk² di-tempat yang ber-kenaan sahaja;

- (b) Mengadakan kilang kopi di-Kuala Langat;
- (c) Membeli dan membahagi²kan alat² dan perkakas pertanian ka-pada sharikat² kerjasama yang bertanggung-jawab bagi meninggi-kan taraf pertanian ahli²-nya; dan
- (d) kerja² lanjutan atas ranchangan kenderaan kawasan luar bandar.

BAHAGIAN PARIT DAN TALI AYER

Dalam tahun 1963, sa-banyak 7 buah ranchangan parit meliputi kawasan sa-luas 40,900 ekar sawah, dan 30 buah ranchangan tali ayer yang meliputi kawasan sa-luas 16,364 ekar sawah telah siap di-bena. Beberapa buah ranchangan lagi berada di-dalam pe-rengkat yang hampir² siap dan dapat di-gunakan bagi mengayurkan tanah² sawah sa-luas 15,600 ekar lagi walau pun maseh belum siap betul, menjadi-kan jumlah kesemua-nya sa-luas 32,120 ekar. Di-antara sa-luas itu, 12,556 ekar ada-lah sawah yang boleh di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Di-dalam tahun 1963, sa-banyak 98 peratus daripada ranchangan² tahun itu telah siap, dan sa-banyak 57 peratus daripada Ranchangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun telah berhasil.

Di-dalam tahun 1964 pula, per-untukan² kemajuan akan di-gunakan bagi menanggungkan perbelanjaan ran-changan² saperti mana di-sebutkan di-Kepala² Kechil dalam Anggaran ini.

BAHAGIAN PERIKANAN

Wang sa-jumlah \$2,234,098 ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi tahun 1964 untuk kemajuan perusahaan perikanan di-dalam negeri ini. Di-antara wang itu, sa-jumlah \$626,098 telah di-letakkan di-bawah Kepala 133 untuk berbagai² ranchangan kemajuan. Baki yang ber-jumlah sa-banyak \$1,608,000 yang di-chadangkan bagi ranchangan membantu nelayan² dengan berupa wang telah di-asingkan daripada Anggaran Ke-majuan ini dan di-masokkan di-dalam Kira² Amanah yang di-sebut "Co-operative Credit Fund" saperti mana yang boleh di-dapati di-dalam Jilid I, Anggaran Belanjawan Persekutuan. Wang yang terletak di-dalam tabong itu ada-lah di-bawah kawalan Per-bendaharaan Persekutuan.

Ranchangan² kemajuan yang besar bagi tahun 1964 itu termasuk-lah:

- (a) Menyelesaikan ranchangan Perikanan di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo sumbangan Kerajaan Canada, di-Pantai Timor, dan ranchangan kemajuan pemasaran ikan yang di-bekukan yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$212,127;
- (b) Membesarkan pusat Pembahagi² dan Pusat Membiakkan Ikan yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$120,000;
- (c) Pembenaan kapal untuk menjalankan Pemereksaan Kawasan yang boleh juga di-gunakan sa-bagai kapal tempat Perchubuan Perikanan, akan menelan belanja sa-banyak \$100,000; dan
- (d) Meluaskan lagi kemudahan² tempat menurunkan hasil tangkapan berjumlah \$61,000.

Sa-lain daripada Pusat Membiakkan Ikan di-Bukit Tinggi dan di-Cameron Highlands, sa-buah lagi pusat yang baharu akan di-buka di-Pantai Timor ia-itu di-Machang, manakala pusat baharu di-Keluang pula yang sedang di-dalam pembenaan yang di-mulakan dalam tahun 1963 itu, akan siap dalam tahun 1964 ini. Dengan pembukaan pusat² yang baharu membiakkan ikan itu, ramai-lah pelateh² akan dapat mempelajari dari dekat peratoran memelihara ikan dengan chara yang terbaharu.

Perchubuan dalam bidang membiakkan Udang Galah telah membuka suatu jalan lagi dalam bidang memperdagangkan udang. Ranchangan² penyelidekan chara baharu boleh dilaksanakan sekarang ini dengan sebab ada-nya tambahan pengambilan pegawai² penyelidek bagi membuat penyelidek²an, umpama-nya chara memelihara ketam² batu. Suatu ranchangan penyelidekan yang memakan belanja \$86,000 untuk mengkaji masaalah memeramkan ikan-asin, membekukan ikan, dan menyediakan makanan untuk ikan, ada-lah sedang di-jalankan.

BAGIAN JABATAN HUTAN

Wang sa-jumlah \$1,714,575 telah di-untokkan bagi ranchangan² kemajuan yang akan di-jalankan oleh Jabatan Hutan dalam tahun 1964 ini.

Dalam ranchangan kemajuan lima tahun peringkat ini sa-buah bangunan sekolah kehutanan di-jadualkan pembenaan itu dalam tahun 1964. Sekolah yang ada itu hanya-lah sa-jenis sekolah sahaja dalam negeri ini memberikan latehan kepada pegawai² hutan tempatan peringkat dua dan tiga, dan juga kepada pegawai² dalam wilayah Brunai di-masa dahulu dan sekarang ini juga bertanggung-jawab bagi melatehkan pegawai² hutan dari Sarawak, hingga pada masa Sarawak mengadakan sekolah seperti itu bersendirian. Pada masa ini sekolah itu mempunyai tiga buah bangunan yang berasingan dan manakala siap bangunan yang baharu itu kelak semua bahagian² yang bertaburan itu akan di-tempatkan di-sa-buah bangunan sahaja.

Kepala kechil 22 mengenai kemajuan Taman Negara dan kepala 23 mengenai Taman Negara Binatang itu telah juga di-masokkan ka-bawah ranchangan kemajuan bahagian jabatan hutan. Manakala pada masa yang lepas itu terletak di-bawah kepala kechil 16 dan 19 kepada ranchangan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, wang sa-jumlah \$99,815 telah di-untokkan bagi mengelokkan Taman Negara yang tujuannya untuk menarek banyak lagi pelancong² yang datang dari luar negeri, dan wang sa-jumlah \$400,000 akan di-gunakan bagi untuk menyempurnakan ranchangan meluaskan Taman Binatang di-peringkat penghabisan.

Bahagian perkhidmatan haiwan wang sa-jumlah \$2,195,470 telah di-untokkan bagi perkhidmatan haiwan dalam tahun 1964 ini. Sa-bahagian besar daripada peruntokan itu akan di-belanjakan bagi perobject pembangunan serta memperluaskan pusat² perkhidmatan rumah² pegawai dan kaki-tangan serta juga bagi menjalankan ranchangan ternakan kambing, lembu dan babi serta ayam, seperti pada tahun² yang lepas ranchangan ternakan kambing akan terus di-jalankan dan wang sa-jumlah \$68,000 telah di-untokkan bagi ranchangan ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu Jabatan Haiwan juga telah mengadakan beberapa banyak pusat² haiwan di-tempat² yang terpenchil bagi memberi kesenangan

yang lebih kapada penduduk² di-luar bandar.

Sir, under Head 167 of the Malaysia Development Estimates, 1964, Honourable Members will see that the Department of Agriculture in Sabah has been provided with a sum of \$230,216.

Agriculture is a State subject, and for 1964 Federal funds will only be required for the continuation of C.D. and W. schemes. The only scheme still existing is Sub-head 1, Tawau Settlement Scheme. This scheme provides for the settlement, on rich land in the vicinity of Tawau, of landless settlers from west coast and interior residencies. About 50 families have already been settled in the pilot scheme, and the scheme is now being expanded to provide for assistance to an additional 50 families.

Sub-head 2, Tawau Settlement Scheme (Supplementary). This scheme has not been attracting settlers at the expected rate while there has also been criticism by settlers that the conditions of the scheme are no longer generous enough compared with other opportunities. Following an enquiry, it has been accepted that the following improvements should be made in the terms of the scheme:

- (1) Houses provided for settlers should be of an improved type. (This will increase the cost of each house by \$900.)
- (2) It is proposed that settlers already in occupation of their houses should be paid cash to carry out the work, whilst houses for new settlers would be built to the new design. The scheme should pay a storekeeper for a period of three years.
- (3) Subsistence grant should be made for two years in all with a full rate being payable for 12 months instead of 6 months and half rate for 12 months as at present.

(The rates of subsistence are: adults, full rate \$18 per month; children, 10 to 14 years, full rate \$12 per month; less than 10 years, full rate of \$6 per month. This is necessary because settlers

are taking longer than anticipated to get a cash return from the land.)

The proposals will cost \$120,000; and had Sabah remained a colony, applications would have been submitted for Supplementary C.D. and W. funds to meet 90 per cent of the cost of the proposals. This amount is now proposed for inclusion in the 1964 Federal Estimates as a charge on the British grant to Malaysia.

Now, I come to Sarawak. Honourable Members will note that, under Heads 188, 189, 190, 191 and 192 of the 1964 Malaysia Development Estimates, a provision of \$12,791,789 has been entered as developmental expenditure for the Departments of Agriculture, Drainage and Irrigation, Fisheries, Forestry and Veterinary Services. I will now deal briefly with estimates of each Department in the order that I have mentioned them.

Head 188, Agriculture—

Sub-head 1—Agricultural Research (R. 1004 and R. 1004A)—A provision of \$112,026 is for the completion of an existing approved C.D. and W. scheme.

Sub-head 2—Sir, the title of this Sub-head in the Development Estimates for Sarawak reads "Agricultural Research (1963 Programme)." The programme is actually meant for the period 1964 to 1968, and this title should therefore be amended to read "Agricultural Research (1964/1968 Programme)". This subhead is actually for the continuation and expansion of the existing programme of agricultural research with particular emphasis on research for new economic crops. The provision in 1964 covers the initial stages of a new agricultural research block, institutional housing, purchase of farm machinery and equipment, and laboratory equipment.

Sub-head 3, Coconut Planting—This is the second largest agricultural scheme—the largest being the Rubber Planting Scheme—and is aimed at planting 50,000 acres of coconut in the next five years. The 1964 provision

covers subsidies to planters, housing for staff and transportation.

Sub-head 5, Farm Institute—An Institute for training of young people in agricultural and rural pursuits is already in existence in Long Lama. The provision is contained for running expenses for these institutes and also for expenditure on a new institute probably in the Second Division to be opened in 1966.

Sub-head 6, Agricultural Station—Three new agricultural stations in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions are proposed. Work on all these will be started in 1964.

Sub-head 7, Farmers' Courses—It has been found that short courses for farmers and their wives are both popular and of value to the rural economy. It is intended that the scope and variety of these courses should be extended. The provision is made in the Estimates to cover transport and travelling expenses for those undergoing courses.

Sub-head 8, Women's Institute—Women's Institutes, which were introduced in Sarawak in 1962, are proving of considerable value in broadening the outlook of women in the rural areas. The provision is contained for expansion of work in this field.

Sub-head 9, Agricultural Extension—This provision is for housing for the agricultural extension staff and for purchase of transport and equipment.

Sub-head 10, Mobile Publicity Units—Now that the road access to more of the rural areas is possible, it is desirable to make use of this for agricultural extension work, and a new scheme is included for mobile publicity units. Provision is made for purchase of vehicles and equipment.

Sub-head 11, Assistance to Padi Planters—This is a continuation and expansion of the existing scheme whereby assistance is given to enable padi planters to improve their land. This scheme is for areas of less than 300 acres, larger schemes being undertaken directly by Government rather than on a subsidy basis.

Sub-head 12, Padi Fertiliser Subsidy—The Research Branch of the Agricultural Department has now established the fertiliser application for hill padi can produce economic return. In order to encourage farmers to make use of this new discovery, distribution of fertilisers would be subsidised in the initial period; after which, it is hoped that padi planters will realise the benefits and be prepared to purchase the fertilisers themselves.

Sub-head 13, Fruit Production—This is a continuation of existing scheme for the production of high quality planting materials.

Sub-head 14, Farm Development—The scheme is designed to encourage sound farming practices by the provision of subsidies in cash and kind for pigs, goats, calves and fruit trees. It is envisaged that in the initial years the scheme will be confined to development of areas and largely administered through the extension scheme.

Sub-head 15, Farm Mechanisation—The main object of this scheme is for the purchase of farm machinery by the Agricultural Department to enable it to be tested out in Sarawak conditions and this scheme to be continued and expanded.

Sub-head 16, Pepper Quality Certification—This scheme is for the purchase of capital equipment, such as moisture meters, which are required to test the quality of pepper.

Sub-head 17, Vehicles, Boats, etc.—In order to accomplish the substantially increased amount of work, the Agricultural Department will require considerable addition to its transport equipment.

Head 189—Drainage and Irrigation—

Sub-head 1 is for Equipment for Surveys, Sub-head 2, Plant and Equipment. Provision is made in 1964 for the purchase of plant and equipment for the initial stages of two schemes—Sub-heads 3 and 4. Sub-head 3, Kabong/Grigat Drainage Scheme, Stage I and Sub-head 4, Mid Sadong Drainage Scheme, Stage I: The Drainage and Irrigation Branch of the

Public Works Department has carried out a number of surveys for drainage schemes. In most cases there are still some land problems to be settled and it will also be necessary for Government to make an economic appraisal in each case. It is hoped that the initial stages of these two schemes can be carried out in 1964.

Head 190—Fisheries—

Sub-head 1, Freshwater Fisheries—

The Freshwater Fisheries Division has made considerable progress in improving the culture of fishing ponds throughout the country. This scheme is to provide for the continuation and expansion of the services given by this Division and subsidy for new ponds construction. It is also intended to initiate brackish water fisheries development under this scheme.

Head 191—Forestry—

*Sub-head 1, Timber Research and Technical Training Centre—*This is for the continuation of work on the centre for which equipment has been purchased in 1963.

Head 192—Veterinary—

*Sub-head 1, Buffalo Training—*This is a continuation of an existing scheme, the object of which is to improve the cultivation of padi by the provision of trained buffalos at a price which the cultivator can afford. Sub-head 2, Pig Production. The aim of this scheme is to improve the strain of local pigs by the introduction of suitable stock from elsewhere.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Menggalakkan Persatuan Peladang di-Sub-Head 26 yang di-untokkan sa-banyak \$150,000. Saya ada-lah bersama² dengan Yang Berhormat Menteri ini bahawa besar erti-nya dan besar faedah-nya Persatuan Peladang ini untuk kemajuan bagi kehidupan mereka sendiri sa-bagai peladang dalam negeri ini, tetapi apa yang saya hendak minta kepada pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri itu ia-lah supaya arahan² berkenaan

dengan pelajaran yang mengenai soal kehidupan mereka sa-bagai peladang dan pekerjaan mereka sa-bagai peladang hendak-lah di-susun dengan rapi dan baik supaya Persatuan Peladang yang ada dalam negeri kita ini tidak-lah merupakan sa-bagai kelab² biasa sahaja, tetapi biar-lah benar² merupakan sa-buah Persatuan Peladang yang dapat memberi faedah kepada diri mereka dan masharakat peladang² itu sendiri.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan soil Survey for Rural Development di-Sub-head 27 dalam Head 130 yang peruntokan-nya sa-banyak \$141,900. Saya minta pekerjaan survey ini di-segerakan tidak saperti biasa yang saya perhatikan kadang² pekerjaan ini ada kelambatan berlaku, sa-hingga kadang² kerja² untok kemajuan pembangunan ini terhalang oleh kerana penyiasatan soil survey ini selalu terganggu dan lambat. Kalau sa-kira-nya gangguan ini di-sebabkan peruntokan-nya kecil, maka sudah sampai masa-nya pehak Kementerian ini menambah dan membesarkan peruntokan ini.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Ranchangan Bantuan Baja Padi di-Sub-head 28. Saya rasa peruntokan yang \$710,000 ini tidak cukup, dan patut peruntokan ini di-besarkan lagi, terutama di-kawasan yang banyak padi saperti Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan dan utara Perak termasuk negeri Selangor ini. Di-negeri Kelantan, Tuan Pengerusi, soal baja ini menjadi soal pokok. Sunggoh pun sa-tengah pehak peladang itu mengadakan baja-nya sendiri, tetapi dengan ada-nya subsidy atau bantuan daripada pehak Kerajaan ini menggalakkan penggunaan baja padi dan menambah lagi hasil tanaman padi itu akan dapat di-rasa² dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Sa-lain daripada itu berhubung dengan Bantuan Baja Kapor untok Tanah Padi Masam Kelat di-Kelantan. Nampak-nya Kerajaan sudah mula² berhenti memberi bantuan kepada tanah padi yang masam kelat di-Kelantan. Yang sa-benar-nya, sa-lama ini hasil sa-bahagian besar tanah² yang masam kelat yang selalu tidak

dapat di-tanam padi, tetapi dengan bantuan baja kapur daripada Kerajaan banyak-lah perubahan yang baik dan banyak daripada tanah itu dapat di-tanam padi dengan baik, dan kalau di-teruskan lagi bantuan ini akan dapat-lah kita mengadakan banyak perubahan di-dalam soal tanah padi masam kelat ini. Sunggoh pun sekarang ini ada kejayaan, tetapi dengan di-rentikan bantuan ini nampak-nya ada gangguan sedikit sa-banyak, dan banyak lagi tanah padi masam kelat yang berkehendakkan bantuan baja kapur ini.

Sekarang saya berchakap berkenaan dengan Pemulihan Kebun Buah²an yang di-untokkan sa-banyak \$340,100. Rancangan ini sangat-lah bagus, kerana apa yang kita perhatikan bahawa hasil buah²an dalam negeri ini kalau tidak di-kawal dan di-jaga serta di-pulehkan keadaan-nya boleh jadi dari satu masa ka-satu masa hasil buah²an itu akan merusut, sedang keperluan buah²an kapada makanan ra'ayat negeri ini sangat-lah mustahak, sa-hingga boleh di-katakan tiap² tahun kita tengok banyak buah²an dari luar negeri di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri ini. Oleh itu, soal pemulihan pokok² buah²an ini patut di-hebat dan di-besarkan lagi oleh pihak Yang Berhormat Menteri, terutama di-mana negeri yang banyak kebun buah²an seperti negeri di-sabelah pantai timor.

Sa-lain daripada tentang Pemulihan dan Penanaman Sa-mula Pokok² Kelapa. Saya telah bayangkan dalam masa saya berchakap pada dasar-nya sa-malam tentang mustahak-nya hal ini, dan ini-lah yang saya harap dengan wang peruntokan \$1,500,000 rancangan ini dapat di-perluaskan kapada semua negeri yang ada mempunyai kebun kelapa yang sudah tua yang perlu di-puleh kembali tanah-nya, termasuk-lah negeri² di-pantai timor seperti negeri Kelantan dan negeri² yang lain juga. Jadi jangan-lah di-tinggalkan Kelantan itu dalam kerja² pemulihan dan penanaman sa-mula pokok kelapa ini.

Di-Kepala 132 dalam Sub-head 56 di-Butiran (v)—Rancangan Taliayer

Kemubu. Pada tahun 1963 per-untokan-nya \$1 juta dan tahun 1964 hanya akan di-belanjakan \$800,000. Saya tidak faham. Sunggoh pun kita nampak ini rancangan besar yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$25 juta, tetapi kenapa wang yang di-untokkan bagi rancangan ini bagi tahun 1964 lebeh kechil daripada wang yang di-untokkan bagi tahun 1963? Pada hal kita tahu kerja awal, asas dan permulaan di-lakukan dalam tahun 1963 dan wang telah di-habiskan sa-banyak \$1 juta itu patut-lah dalam tahun 1964 kerja besar²an dapat di-mula² dan tidak-lah menasabah kalau memulakan kerja sa-chara besar²an itu dengan hanya wang sa-banyak \$800,000 sahaja. Ada-kah berma'ana bahawa kerja awal, atau kerja permulaan itu belum sempurna ada-nya sa-hingga menyebabkan di-tambah wang sa-banyak \$800,000 lagi?

Muka surat 30, Kepala 134, Pechahan Kepala 12—Silviculture dalam bahagian Kehutanan. Nampak-nya peruntokan ini sangat kechil, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-itu sa-banyak \$15,000. Kita tahu bahawa memang negeri kita ini negeri yang penoh dengan hutan rimba, tetapi hendak-lah kita ingat dan faham bahawa satu daripada hasil yang kita dapati dalam negeri kita ini ia-lah hasil kayu² hutan, kayu² balak yang sa-bahagian besar-nya di-bawa ka-luar negeri dan ini erti-nya akan dapat menambah lagi hasil, atau hasil mahsul Kerajaan negeri kita ini. Jadi, dengan ada-nya peruntokan wang yang sa-banyak \$15,000 ini, saya rasa kerja Silviculture itu ta' akan sempurna. Banyak sudah hutan² telah di-bongkar, dan banyak kawasan² baharu, kawasan yang sudah di-bongkar itu yang memang di-reservekan dalam kawasan hutan yang mana patut-lah perkara itu di-jaga dan di-awasi betul² dan per-untokan sa-chara besar²an mesti-lah di-untokkan dan mustahak di-adakan. Peruntokan yang seperti ini, bukan sahaja di-satu tempat kawasan bahkan di-merata tempat di-seluruh Tanah Melayu, terutama di-negeri² yang banyak kawasan hutan rimba yang menjadi, atau merupakan satu daripada dagangan yang besar bagi negeri ini. Sekian.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap dalam Head 132, sub-head 46 dan sub-head 53. Saya berasa sangat dukachita, oleh sebab dalam Head 132 ini tidak ada peruntokan bagi Scheme Sungai Linggi, Negri Sembilan. Perkara Sungai Linggi ini telah menyebabkan beberapa ekar tanah sawah yang telah tenggelam yang tidak dapat di-gunakan untok ditanam padi, dan begitu juga dalam tiga empat tahun ini telah menyebabkan banjir, oleh sebab tohor-nya Sungai Linggi itu maka timbul-lah banjir yang menyebabkan banjir di-Kampong Rasah ia-itu dalam 1½ batu daripada bandar Seremban. Perkara ini pernah di-sampaikan kepada pengetahuan Kerajaan Negri Sembilan pada tahun 1957 atau tahun 1956 dan Kerajaan Negri telah menyampaikan perkara ini kepada Kerajaan Federal, tetapi hingga hari ini belum lagi ada peruntokan wang bagi hendak mendalamkan Sungai Linggi itu, wal hal perkara ini pernah juga saya bangkitkan dalam tahun 1960 dahulu supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengambil berat akan kedudukan Sungai Linggi itu supaya dapat di-dalamkan, ia-itu pertama-nya dapat di-beri keuntungan kepada orang² kampong, petani² dalam Mukim Rantau yang menyebabkan tanah² sawah di-sana itu telah di-tenggelamkan oleh ayer yang tidak dapat di-hilirkan ayer itu, oleh sebab Sungai Linggi itu telah tinggi daripada sawah. Tenggelam-nya sawah² di-Sungai Linggi itu telah lebeh daripada 15 tahun dan hingga hari ini pun tidak ada satu ranchangan dari pehak Kerajaan untok hendak mendalamkan Sungai Linggi itu supaya membolehkan sawah² di-situ dapat di-gunakan untok di-tanam padi.

Sekarang ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau kita melawat ka-kuala sawah ia-itu chuma tiga empat batu sahaja daripada Pekan Rantau, bukan hanya sawah² di-situ tidak dapat di-gunakan untok di-tanam padi, bahkan juga masjid di-sawah itu hampir² hendak tenggelam apabila sampai musim hujan, begitu juga dengan kubur orang² Islam yang berhampiran dengan masjid kepada sawah² itu. Maka dalam perkara ini, saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerja-

sama kita supaya dapat di-timbangan hal ini supaya segera dapat di-dalamkan Sungai Linggi itu saperti mana yang telah saya terangkan tadi. Perkara ini bukan-lah perkara baharu, bahkan perkara lama yang telah bertahun², dan sa-kira-nya pehak Kerajaan tidak mengambil tahu dalam hal ini, maka harus-lah akan menyebabkan kerosakan² yang banyak lagi pada tanah² sawah di-Mukim Rantau itu, bukan itu sahaja bahkan juga akan merosakkan Kampong Rasah sendiri, kerana pada tahun yang sudah ia-itu tahun lalu sudah tiga empat kali kampong itu tenggelam apabila sampai musim hujan yang kuat, dan begitu juga Bandar Seremban sendiri apabila sampai musim hujan yang kuat, maka sa-paroh Bandar Seremban itu di-banjiri oleh ayer; begitu-lah keadaan-nya dan dengan sebab itu, saya berasa sangat dukachita kepada Kementerian ini yang tidak dapat menguntokkan sa-bahagian wang bagi mendalamkan Sungai Linggi itu. Baharu² ini kita telah membahathkan Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun ini dan pernah saya membangkitkan soal ini, maka apa yang dapat di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ia-lah dengan mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan sedang menyiasat untok mengukur bagaimana chara-nya hendak mendalamkan Sungai Linggi itu, tetapi sa-patut-nya perkara ini, sa-bagaimana yang saya telah terangkan tadi perkara yang sudah lama yang patut di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan Federal, maka sa-patut-nya-lah dalam peruntokan Development Estimates ini dapat-lah pehak Menteri itu menguntokkan sa-bahagian wang bagi ranchangan mendalamkan Sungai Linggi itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-kira-nya orang² yang pernah pergi ka-Port Dickson melalui Seremban, melalui Kampong Rasah dan apabila sampai hujan kuat, maka akan di-dapati banyak kenderaan² yang tergendala di-Kampong Rasah itu, oleh sebab ayer-nya melepiah banjir ka-Kampong Rasah, maka saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini jangan-lah chuai dalam soal Sungai Linggi ini, bahkan hendaklah mengambil tindakan segera, kerana kalau lambat, banyak lagi kerosakan²

akan berlaku, bukan hanya di-Mukim Rantau bahkan juga di-Kampung Rasah dan Bandar Seremban sendiri.

Tuan Pengerusi, muka 29, Head 133—Fisheries, sub-head 8—Financial Assistance to Fishing Industry. Kita sedia ma'alum dan tahu bahawa kehidupan nelayan² kita ada-lah susah dan selalu menderita, kerana mereka itu berharap bahawa dalam soal menangkap ikan ini sa-patut-nya-lah pehak Kerajaan, atau pehak Kementerian ini memberi pertolongan yang chukop kepada nelayan² itu supaya dapat mereka itu hidup yang baik dan sederhana. Hal ini, Tuan Pengerusi, telah mula di-rasa oleh pehak² penangkap ikan yang terdiri daripada orang² asing yang menggunakan motor-boat modern bagi menangkap ikan, tetapi orang² Melayu maseh lagi ketinggalan, maseh lagi menggunakan perahu² kecil, perahu² kotak untuk menangkap ikan. Maka dalam hal ini sa-patut-nya-lah pehak Kerajaan dapat memberi pertolongan subsidy kepada mereka itu, dan bagitu juga dalam soal jaring² menangkap ikan, kerana jaring² menangkap ikan itu selalu-nya menimpa kerosakan apabila di-lakukan untuk menangkap ikan dan jaring² atau pukut² ini harga-nya mahal, dan sa-kira-nya pehak Kerajaan tidak dapat memberi bantuan kepada nelayan² ini, maka harus-lah nelayan² ini akan ketinggalan hidup-nya seperti sedia kala, lebeh² lagi sa-bagaimana yang kita sedia ma'alum bahawa apabila musim hujan, nelayan² ini tidak dapat pergi ka-laut untuk menangkap ikan maka dengan hal yang demikian kehidupan mereka itu sangat-lah susah, dan ini terpulang-lah kepada pehak Kerajaan sendiri yang mahu melihat ra'ayat-nya mendapat taraf hidup yang tinggi untuk memberi bantuan yang chukop kepada nelayan² itu.

Sekian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak berhajat hendak menjawab satu² soalan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat tadi, chuma saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kasih di-atas segala perkara² yang di-bawa oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu. Ada dua tiga butir sahaja

yang saya suka hendak sebutkan ia-itu jawapan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Hulu berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Sungai Linggi. Saya suka memberi pengakuan bahawa perkara ini akan di-siasat dan sa-lepas itu satu plan kena-lah di-sediakan bagi ranchangan itu. Saperti mana yang saya sebutkan keadaan di-Sungai Linggi itu ia-lah keadaan yang berlaku di-situ dengan sebab ayer yang keluar itu datang-nya daripada lombong² bijeh yang berdekatan di-situ. Saya perchaya lepas kita membuat penyiasatan kelak, dapat-lah kita menimbangkan ada-kah dapat kita mengadakan scheme itu dengan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh ada bertanya, apa-kah sebab-nya kekurangan wang peruntukan bagi Ranchangan Kemubu pada tahun ini. Sa-benar-nya pada masa tingkatan ini, kita chuma membuat plan, membuat survey sahaja dan juga menyiapkan plan bagi ranchangan itu. Dengan sebab itu ada-lah di-jangka wang sa-banyak \$800,000 ini chukop bagi membayar kepada pakar² atau pun sharikat yang telah menjalankan survey dan juga menyiapkan plan bagi ranchangan itu. Ada-lah di-jangka bahawa Ranchangan Kemubu itu akan dapat di-mulakan dalam tahun 1965.

Berkenaan dengan Soil Survey, saya suka memberitahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bahawa kelambatan kita menyiapkan Soil Survey itu ia-lah disebabkan kekurangan pegawai², tetapi ada-lah di-jangka apabila sampai pada tahun 1967 semua sekali tanah² dalam kawasan Malaya ini akan habis di-survey-kan.

Berkenaan dengan Lime Subsidy kata-nya apa-kah sebab yang kita tidak buat lagi. Perkara ini sudah menjadi State Scheme, dan jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya perchaya, dia menjadi Ahli Exco Negeri Kelantan, apabila balek di-sana nanti, boleh-lah bertanya bahawa sekarang ini Kerajaan Negeri sudah ambil balek. Bukan kita tidak mahu, tetapi dia minta balek.

Berkenaan dengan buah²an saperti mana yang saya telah terang, saya akan mengishtiharkan tahun 1964 ini sa-bagai tahun bagi menggalakkan ra'ayat

kita bagi mengeluarkan lebih banyak lagi buah²an tempatan.

Juga berkenaan dengan Rancangan Menanam Sa-mula Kelapa, ada-lah di-jangkakan bahawa dalam tahun ini juga dapat kita mulakan rancangan permulaan bagi kawasan pantai timor.

Kemudian lain² perkara; saya ingat tidak payah-lah, tinggal lagi saya suka hendak sebutkan di-sini kerana saya tidak dapat berpeluang semalam ia-itu berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu suka saya menarek perhatiannya, bagi pehak Kerajaan sunggoh pun dia mengaku mereka anak tiri kita, saya ini belum menikah lagi dengan orang Kelantan. Jadi saya sebutkan, bahawa rancangan² dalam Kementerian saya sendiri kalau tuan² baca dalam Estimates kita ini memang banyak penyediaan atau peruntokan yang di-buat bagi menjalankan scheme² di-dalam negeri Kelantan itu sendiri sunggoh pun Kelantan itu mengaku diri mereka anak tiri kita, terima kaseh.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$34,342,278 for Heads 130 to 135 inclusive, \$230,216 for Head 167 and \$6,577,877 for Heads 188 to 192 inclusive agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Enche' Yong Woo Meng (Sitiawan): Sir, may I ask for a clarification from the Minister of Agriculture?

Mr Chairman: It is too late now! You can go and see him after the meeting is over.

Heads 136 to 140; 142 and 144; 171 to 174; 193 to 197; 207 and 208—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to introduce all the Heads under my Ministry for the whole of Malaysia—that is, Heads 136 to 140; Heads 142 and 144; Heads 171 to 174 (Sabah); Heads 193 to 197 (Sarawak); and Heads 207 and 208 (Singapore)—with a total direct expenditure of \$176,276,755 and loan item of \$35,832,515 making a grand total of \$212,059,270. This amount, Sir, represents a very big allocation in the

Development Estimates for 1964, and it is indicative of the importance which the Alliance Government places on catering to the many needs of the people in the provision of roads, water supplies, bridges, telephone and postal services. Indeed, this sum mentioned by me is not indicative of the full measure of work that is carried out for it is also the responsibility of this Ministry to carry out the building programmes for Education, Health Armed Forces and other Departments.

Beginning with Head 136—Postal Services—a total expenditure of \$2,056,835 is sought. The Postal Services Department has maintained a steady and continuous expansion of its services to provide postal facilities both in the urban and rural areas. In 1963 five new Post Offices were opened, six Mobile Post Offices were purchased and have commenced operation. Two Reverine Postal Agencies were also inaugurated and one more will be inaugurated at Kota Tinggi very shortly. Altogether 40 Postal Agencies were opened throughout the country.

In 1964 work will commence on 15 new Post Offices at Bukit Mertajam, Maxwell Road, Penang; Ringlet, Pantai Remis, Ulu Tiram, Kapar, Grisek, Temangan, Kemaman, Parit Raja, Sentul, Bungsar Road; Sungei Buloh, Benta and one major Project at Kuala Trengganu.

Work on two other projects, at Klang North and Sungei Patani which should have started in 1963, will now commence in 1964. Four projects started in 1963 at Pengarang, Kangar, Pekan and Rasa will also be completed in 1964. A sum of \$128,022 is requested for the additional vehicles and postal equipment which will have to be purchased, and a provision of \$148,920 is asked for under sub-head 38. By the end of 1964 it is expected that there will be 230 Post Offices, 482 Postal Agencies, 51 Mobile Post Offices and 4 Riverine Postal Agencies in operation.

For Head 137—Roads and Bridges, I am requesting a total expenditure of \$81,922,158. Work on improving the main North-South Road is still proceeding. Construction of the Prai

Bridge and calling for tender for a causeway at Juru to replace the single-way bridge will take place early in 1964. Improvement work on the tortuous section of the road on the Mantin Pass will be completed early in 1964, and work is in hand on realigning the unsatisfactory stretch of road immediately south of Kuala Lumpur and that immediately north of Segamat. Having touched on Sub-head 1, I would now like to say a few words on sub-head 2. Improvements to the alignment and pavement between Kuala Lumpur and Kuantan will continue. A considerable amount of work has already been done and will continue between Kuantan and Maran. With the establishment of new crushing machinery and premix set-up at Bukit Ubi Quarry at Kuantan, the problem of obtaining large quantities of stone will be overcome. All bridges, which were under construction in 1963, are either completed or are nearing completion. Work on the few remaining bridges has been duly phased in 1964. As regards sub-head 3, despite construction difficulties, I am glad to say that work on the replacement of the East Coast Bridges has progressed extremely well. Chukai and Paka Bridges have been completed and opened to traffic, and Kemaman Bridge will be completed early in 1964. The remaining bridges at Dungun and Marang are expected to be completed by the middle and Kuala Trengganu during the latter part of 1964. The pavement on this Route is being strengthened to carry heavy traffic.

The construction of the 2 bridges at Pontian is in hand, and these are expected to be completed by November, 1964. Improvements will continue to be made to the pavement and alignment of the West Coast Road in Johore. I am glad to say that work will commence on the two major bridges at Muar and Batu Pahat in 1964. Tenders have already been called, and we should know in a couple of months and the work will commence thereafter. The funds required under sub-head 6 are meant for the Slim River Deviation and Pekan-Batu Balik Road. The Slim River Deviation between Tanjong Malim and Slim River has been completed, except

for the surfacing. This section will be opened to traffic in early 1964.

I am very thankful to the Canadian Government for undertaking a feasibility survey of the proposed East West Highway. This survey under Canadian Highway Colombo Plan Aid has been completed and the report has just been received. Most of the projects under the American Development Loan Fund will be completed except for a few bridges and some paving works on the Gunong Kriang Road which will continue in 1964. On the East-Coast the Tanah Puteh Bridge in Pahang was completed and opened in 1963. The Kuala Lumpur-Klang Road is virtually completed except for a short stretch approaching Klang Town. I would like to express our thanks to the American Government for this loan.

During 1963 some 400 miles of Rural Roads were completed and in 1964 further roads will be constructed. Work will also continue in 1964 on the improvement to the surfacing and drainage of Local Council and New Village Roads, for which a total of \$5 million has been entered.

Under Grants-in-aid to Municipality for Capital Works on Roads, the most significant project, which was carried out in 1963, was a complete traffic survey of Kuala Lumpur. It is intended to prepare proposals to meet future traffic problems and to plan for short and long term remedies. This traffic survey report is scheduled for completion early in 1964.

In the field of Water Supplies—Head 138—the provision sought for 1964 amounts to \$7,505,227. These are described as “direct” items of expenditure and \$34,955,000 are “loan” items. The former includes \$6,714,000 as item (54) for provision of water supplies to Federal Land Development Authority Schemes leaving a balance of \$791,227 as Item (18) for continuation works for the original Klang Gates Water Supply Scheme. Of the 60 F.L.D.A. Water Supply Schemes, 6 fully treated water supplies have been completed in 1963 as against 1 in 1962, whilst 9 other schemes are being supplied with partially treated piped

water as pro-tem measures. In addition, 29 such schemes are under construction and it is expected that 23 of them will be completed in 1964. The provision sought for under "Loan" item for 1964 represents the estimated phased expenditure necessary to implement the various loan projects for which loans have already been negotiated except Items (63) (iii), (iv) and (v).

Now, I would like to proceed to the Public Works Plant, Head 140, where the provision sought is \$4,081,833. Plant for Centralised Quarries requires final allocation of \$3,095,492 in 1964. This is to cover cost for works in hand for which payment will be made in 1964 and for completion of all installations, and for bringing the quarries into production. It is anticipated that with all the Central Quarries becoming operational in 1964, the Department would, in future, effect a saving on the cost of purchasing coated stone as indicated from costing figures in Lunchoo Quarry in Johore now being compiled by the Colombo Plan Expert. It is now costing the Department approximately \$12.64 to produce coated stone inclusive of capital expenditure as compared with \$25 to \$35 for a premix product previously purchased in Singapore.

I would now like to touch on Head 142—Government Housing. A sum of \$2,000,000 requested for under Federal Labour Lines is for the continuation of the programme for improvement to and replacement of sub-standard labour lines. During the past five years a sum of almost \$8,000,000 has been spent for this purpose.

I would now come to Head 144—Telecommunications—under which I seek a total provision of \$22,770,391. The Telecommunications Department maintained its rate of expansion in 1963, and even greater expansion is envisaged for 1964. This can be seen from the total development expenditure of \$22.7 million proposed, compared with \$16.3 million for 1963.

Before I proceed any further, I would like to mention a few highlights of 1963 within the general programme

of extending the Telephone Network throughout the country. In January, 1963, Seremban and Malacca Exchanges were successfully converted to Automatic Working with a considerable element of Subscriber Trunk Dialling incorporated in the plans. The surrounding Exchange subscribers were also enabled to dial each other by themselves, and these two areas are more fully automated than any other part of the country. At the other end of the scale, Baling Manual Exchange, the last of the old Magneto type exchanges, was converted to a Modern Automatic Exchange.

The New Automatic Exchange Buildings for Sungei Patani and Taiping are complete and will be commissioned soon. At the same time, the installation of Microwave Systems between Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang, Sungei Patani and Alor Star will, I am pleased to say, although they have fully extended the Department's resources, be in service very shortly.

Another point of interest to Honourable Members is the introduction of the Selangor Radiophone Service based in Kuala Lumpur. With the introduction of this service, executives will be able to telephone to anywhere in the country through the Kuala Lumpur Exchange from their motor cars, whilst they are on the move.

For the year 1964 a High Frequency Radio Link is to be installed between Penang and Bangkok, which will be partly financed by Australia under the Colombo Plan. I would like to thank the Australian Government for this aid. Subscriber Trunk Dialling will be introduced for Penang in February this year and that for Sungei Patani in March of the same year. Subscriber Trunk Dialling for Ipoh and Taiping will be introduced in the latter part of the year. Operation Trunk Mechanisation, whereby only one operator is required to complete a call to any automatic telephone in the country, will be completed in 1964 and this facility should materially increase efficiency quite apart from the benefits of Subscriber Trunk Dialling.

In the rural areas for the provision of rural call offices, a sum of \$1,000,000 is to be spent under sub-head 53. This will probably bring the total of rural call offices to 1,200 by the end of 1964, which is an increase of about ten-fold of the 1957 figure.

The Singapore-Jesselton-Hongkong section of the South-East Asia Commonwealth Telephone Cable (SEACOM) will be complete at the end of 1964, or early 1965. This will provide adequate high quality circuits between Singapore, Jesselton and Hongkong, and provide a solid communication link between Sabah and the capital of Malaysia all day and every day. In the meantime, an improved radio link has been installed between Singapore and Sydney to provide two direct telephone circuits, Singapore-London, and two other telephone circuits switched at Sydney which will give service to Australia, New Zealand, North America and Europe between six in the morning and midnight on each week day instead of for a few hours each day as at present.

Finally, under Malaya, I wish to give some details about the new Sub-head called Television Programme Circuits. These circuits link the Television studios in Kuala Lumpur to the television transmitters maintained by Telecommunications Departments not only in Kuala Lumpur but to those which are shortly going to be installed to cover almost the whole of the West Coast between Kangar in the north to Singapore in the south. The circuits will be carried by the Telecommunications microwave systems already established, or due to complete shortly, and as soon as these microwave systems are extended to the East Coast, the extension of television to the East Coast will become practicable. The Telecommunications Department is currently planning and surveying microwave routes to Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu. The Television transmitters will be, in most cases, on existing Telecommunications hill-top sites and will, at least for the present, be maintained by the Telecommunications Department on behalf

of Television Malaysia. I would also like to mention here that I am seeking a provision of \$200,000 on Television Bearers under Head 208, Sub-head 9, of Singapore Development Estimates, 1964. This is for the terminal of the Programme Circuits so as to enable television programmes to be interchanged between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. At this stage, it would not be out of place for me to anticipate a time in the future when we will be able to interchange television programmes with our northern neighbour, Thailand. Television would then be a great ambassador for the spread of culture between Thailand and West Malaysia. With microwave now being initiated in Sabah and Sarawak, there will be a time when television will be a possibility in these areas also. The Telecommunication Department is deeply honoured by the services it has been able to render through its microwave network.

Sir, I now come to Heads 171 to 174 in respect of Sabah amounting to \$10,450,551. With time running out, with our having tired the sun with our talking all day long, and without wishing to chase the sun further, I shall very briefly mention a few highlights.

The first microwave link in Sabah will be brought into service in 1964 between Jesselton and the radio station at Kamburangoh on Mount Kinabalu. This station, the establishment of which is a great credit to the foresight and initiative of the Department in Sabah, serves as a relay point for trunk communication to most of Sabah, and the provision of the microwave link will vastly improve trunk communications to Labuan, Sandakan and Tawau and via the new multi-channel V.H.F. system recently installed at Lahad Datu. For 1964 the Jesselton Telephone Exchange will be extended and there will be further improvements.

Under Head 172—Roads and Bridges—a total sum of \$4,467,500 is required. In 1963 there were heavy rains which caused extensive damage to roads, river banks and buildings. Much of the Department's efforts had to be deployed on to flood damage

which caused great delays in normal works. One road, the Jesselton to Kota Belud road was so damaged that repairs are still in hand. Several major diversions had also to be made due to the severe slips on the hilly sections. Despite the heavy rains, the Sandakan-Jesselton road reach the Labuk River, 87 miles from Sandakan, and a start from Jesselton was made in July reaching a point 13 miles from Jesselton by Malaysia Day.

The road projects for 1964 are of a continuation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. One of the schemes is the construction of Jesselton/Papar Road, which is the first chain in the link of road communications from Jesselton towards the south. The length of this road is approximately 24 miles and formation work has already been completed for the first 20 miles. The road is being constructed to class 1-E-1 which is 30' formation with gravelled surface.

We will also continue in 1964 on the expansion of feeder roads to link up with major roads and to open new areas for settlement.

On west coast, Ranau Road scheme, I would like to mention that there is at present a road link between the west coast and Ranau. The technical advice on this road has been to the effect that it is incapable of development beyond a class II road. The route will form part of the Sandakan-Jesselton road, and with the development of Ranau and upper Labuk a class II road will be inadequate. Included in this scheme is the construction of a road to Ranau following a new route.

Sir, I now come to Heads 193 to 197 in respect of Sarawak which has provisions of \$26,688,788 as direct expenditure and \$877,515 as loan item.

Here also, I would like to mention a few highlights. Since 1958, 285 miles of roads have been finished leaving 145 miles still to be completed. Mechanical Road Constructional Units are at present operating on the following roads: Bau-Lunde in the First Division; Undup Valley Spur and

Engkilili-Saratok in the Second Division; Saratok-Jakar, Kelupu/Julau Durin, Sibul/Ulu Oya, and Tanggi Spur in the Third Division; Bintulu/Sibiew and Lambir/Subis in the Fourth Division; and Lawas/Lawas Damit in the Fifth Division. In 1964, work will continue on the completion of these projects and in addition work will be started on new feeder roads in each division under the 1964/1968 Development Plan. It is also hoped to make an early start on the construction of the Miri/Bintulu Secondary Road of which the Lambir/Subis Road now under construction is a part.

Under Water Supplies, I would like to make expression of the fact that construction of purification works at Bintulu and Limbang is now substantially complete, and it is expected that these supplies will be commissioned early this year. The Miri water supply has been extended to the Krokop Estate, and water will become available to consumers as soon as connections are made. At Simanggang, work on the construction of the Batang Lupar intake is well in hand. Fluoridation to several towns has been introduced. Construction of purification works and distribution systems at Government secondary schools at Bau, Saratok, Kanowit and Limbang and main extension to Marudi Secondary School from the town supply have been commissioned.

Coming now to Telecommunications, Sir, I would like to make special mention of a small item here. Considerable progress has been made in 1963 in improving and extending the telephone network in Sarawak, and a radio survey will be carried out this year to provide an adequate "backbone" route, linking the main town of Sarawak and extending to Sabah. To accomplish this in advance of the provision of an adequate road network will be a major engineering achievement and a difficult system to maintain, but I am sure that it can be accomplished. I should like to state that a survey of the possibility of introducing microwave system in Sarawak will be undertaken in 1964.

This is necessary in view of the great need for more adequate circuits throughout Sarawak. Meanwhile Multi-channel V.H.F. equipment displaced by our new microwave here, in Malaya, can possibly be re-deployed in Sarawak and materially assist to provide at least an interim "backbone" route.

Lastly, I must make special mention of the provision in 1963 of a High Frequency Radio call service with base stations at Miri, Sibu and Simanggang which will provide communications to remote locations where equipment will be owned and operated by private users.

For Singapore, Sir, a sum of \$8,885,860 is required. The details are listed in the Development Estimates. I beg to move. (*Applause*).

Orang Tuan Mohamed Dara Langpad (Sabah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mahu berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan hal jalan raya dan jambatan. Ada pun perbelanjaan yang telah di-untokkan di-Sabah oleh Kerajaan saterus-nya oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan ini, saya ucapkan berbanyak² ribuan terima kasih. Saya suka hendak menerangkan sedikit tentang dua tempat di-Sabah ia-itu di-Simpuna dan Lahad Dato. Orang² di-tempat itu telah merayu kepada Kerajaan berkenaan dengan jambatan, barangkali lebeh kurang sudah tiga tahun, tetapi saya perchaya Kerajaan bukan-lah tidak mengadakan jambatan di-tempat² itu, tetapi. Tuan Pengerusi, yang sa-benarnya Kerajaan mengatakan perbelanjaan tidak ada. Jadi, perbelanjaan ini, saya fikir mustahil Kerajaan menchadangkan kalau wang tidak chukup, tetapi pada fikiran saya kalau dapat Kerajaan menambahkan lagi, kerana saya kira satu² jambatan yang di-buat itu bukan-lah sedikit peruntokan-nya. Ini belum lagi saya cheritakan berkenaan dengan jalan raya, chuma saya terangkan tentang jambatan sahaja, tetapi saya fikir tidak-lah saya hendak memanjangkan ucapan saya, hanya saya merayu kepada Kerajaan dan kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya perbelanjaan yang di-untokkan di-Sabah

untuk jalan raya dan jambatan itu dapat di-tambah lagi. Terima kasih.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohamed Noor (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak bertanya sahaja ia-itu dahulu pada masa pembukaan Persidangan Persatuan Parlimen Commonwealth (Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference) memang telah di-adakan Post Office di-sini, jadi kalau dapat di-fikirkan untuk di-teruskan juga satu sub-Post Office di-sini, saya fikir itu ada baik-nya, dan ini ada-lah tanda yang menunjukkan Parlimen ini menjadi satu kesukaan kepada penchinta² stem.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, I will consider the suggestion of the Member from Sabah and in regard to the opening of a Sub-Post Office, we will certainly provide one in future.

Question put, and agreed to.

The total sum of \$130,201,557 under Column 9 and the sum of \$34,955,000 under Column 10 for Heads 136-140, 142 and 144; the total sum of \$10,450,551 for Heads 171 174; the total sum of \$26,688,787 under Column 8 and the sum of \$877,515 under Column 9 for Heads 193-197 and the total sum of \$8,885,860 for Heads 207 and 208 *agreed* to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Heads 145 to 149: 177, 178; 198 to 200; and 209 and 210—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the sum of \$40,212,026 under Ministry of Transport for Heads 145 to 149, 177, 178, 199, 200, 209 and 210 be approved.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the 1964 Development Estimates in respect of Federal Departments in Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore under my Ministry comprising Heads 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 177, 178, 198, 199, 200, 209 and 210 totalling \$40,212,026, out of which \$7,247,000 are loans to the Malayan Railway Administration, Port Swettenham Authority and the Penang

Port Commission. With your permission, Sir, I shall take them together. Sir, being second last in this budget, I would just like to take five minutes.

Head 145, Malayan Railways—\$5,847,000: I would just like to mention that, with regard to Sub-head 19 and Sub-head 40, these two amounts have been entered to enable the Malayan Railways to contribute towards the cost of a new Joint Railway Station at Sungei Golok. This contribution is in accordance with the terms of the Joint Agreement between the Malayan Railways and the Thai State Railways—and I hope the P.M.I.P. Members here will appreciate that the Alliance Government is doing something for the borderline between Kelantan and Thailand.

Under Sub-head 38, a sum of \$4,000,000 has been entered in order to supplement the Malayan Railways in respect of its project to extend the railway line to Butterworth in order to improve the economic position of the Malayan Railways by taking this line to the industrial areas of Butterworth.

Now, I come to Sub-head 41. The amount of \$736,000 under this Sub-head is to make provision for the cost of further conversion of wagons and the purchase of twenty new wagons.

I come to *Head 146, Ports (Malaya)—\$1,614,874:* I think the items under this Head are all clearly explained in the Estimates except that the amount of \$400,000 in Sub-head 4 has been entered, being retention money to be paid to the contractor.

Head 198, Ports (Sarawak)—\$913,260: All items under this Head are for the continuation of existing approved schemes. Sub-head 1 is for the completion of a new godown and a launch wharf at Sibü. The remaining Sub-heads are for wharves and landing ramps.

Head 147, Civil Aviation (Malaya)—\$21,299,427: Under Sub-head 25, work on the civil engineering and terminal building contracts is now in progress and will continue through-

out 1964. The civil engineering contract terminates at the 31st of December, 1964, and the terminal contract at 16th March, 1965. It is expected that the project will be completed and brought into use by the middle of 1965. The sum of \$20 million is, therefore, required in 1964 to provide for progress payment for existing contracts and for electrical and other contracts which will be entered into during the year.

Under Sub-head 31, the introduction of larger aircraft requires a higher standard of fire fighting services in the aerodrome. A sum of \$390,000 under this Sub-head is required to meet the cost of six vehicles and equipment for the purpose.

Sir, coming to *Head 177, Civil Aviation (Sabah)—\$2,547,830* Sub-heads 1 and 2 are for the continuation and completion of the existing approved schemes for the improvement of the airstrips at Lahad Datu and Tawau.

Sub-head 3 is for improvement to Jesselton Aerodrome. Jesselton is the Capital of Sabah and the obvious point for the terminus of a fast service between Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah and also the jumping of place for regional services to Hong Kong.

Head 199, Civil Aviation (Sarawak)—\$1,279,056: The provision under Sub-head is for improvement to Sibü Aerodrome and Sub-head 2 for expansion of the Marudi Airfield.

Sub-head 3 is to meet part of the cost of high intensity cording aerodrome lighting installation, which will include a visual approach slope indicator system at Kuching Aerodrome.

Head 209, Civil Aviation (Singapore): Sub-head 7 is for the passenger terminal building. The present building, is a temporary one.

Sub-head 8 is for the Radar equipment in order to achieve a much more rapid and accurate means of traffic control, which is necessary not only because of the increased density of

both military and civil air traffic but also because of the bigger and faster aircraft now in use.

Head 148, Meteorological Services (Malaya)—\$119,010: A sum of \$12,700 is required under Sub-head 6 to meet the cost of land for a Meteorological Station and Quarters in Cameron Highlands.

Head 210, Meteorological Services (Singapore): The provision is for \$40,000 for the installation of the radio facimile receiver and to complete existing approved schemes.

Head 149, Marine (Malaya): This Head has a total provision of \$1,729,330. The Department's fleet of launches is gradually being replaced and the sum now requested is required to meet the balance payment of the launch ordered in 1963 plus the cost of construction of four new river launches and water boats, and hence a sum of \$620,017 is entered under Sub-head 4.

Head 178, Marine (Sabah)—\$34,439: This Head is required for the continuation and completion of existing approved schemes on Navigational Aid, purchase of a lighthouse tender and construction of Navigational Aid.

The last one, Sir, is *Head 200, Marine (Sarawak)*—\$225,000: The provision under Sub-head 1 is required for the purchase of landing craft for the purpose of carrying plant and equipment to upstream areas which cannot be reached by other vessels.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$23,362,641 under column (9) and \$7,247,000 under column 10 for Heads 145 to 149; the sum of \$2,582,269 for Heads 177 and 178 under column (8); the sum of \$2,417,316 for Heads 198, 199 and 200 under column (8); and the sum of \$4,602,800 for Heads 209 and 210 under column (8), agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Head 152—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown in the Develop-

ment Estimates, 1964, amounting to \$1,997,000 under Head 152, Minister of External Affairs, be approved.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dato' 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 \$1,997,000.00 stand part of the schedule 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.

I should indicate that projects that are planned for the current year include 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 offices of the Missions or living accommodation for the Heads of Missions and other diplomatic staff. The projects include the following:

(a) *London:*

- (i) Purchase of new Residence for Counsellor;
- (ii) Purchase of new Residence for 2 Second Secretaries.

(b) *New Delhi:*

Construction of Residence for High Commissioner, Chancery and quarters for Home-based Staff.

(c) *Tokyo:*

Renovation of the old Residence and Outhouse for use as Chancery.

(d) *Songkhla:*

Purchase of Consulate Property.

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.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap

sadikit sahaja kerana ada di-sebutkan fasal Building. Biasa-nya kita beli rumah atau tempat di-luar negeri maka elok-lah kalau building yang hendak di-buat itu merupakan building yang menurut bentuk keperibadian kita.

Datu Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Itu akan di-timbangkan. Tetapi dengan sebab kita memikirkan perbelanjaan di-luar negeri itu kadang² lebeh kalau hendak buat bentuk keperibadian kita tentu-lah menambahkan lagi perbelanjaan. Jadi selalu kita timbangkan dari segi wang perbelanjaan. Kalau hendak belanja lebeh, boleh tetapi itu-lah kita kena timbangkan sama ada hendak bentuk keperibadian atau pun wang yang kita hendak utokkan itu lebeh atau pun tidak.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,997,000 for Head 152 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Head 153—

Mr Chairman: I now propose that the expenditure of \$25 million shown under Head 153 of the Development Estimates, 1964, be approved.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, the provision for this Head for 1964 is \$25 million. As Honourable Members are aware, the Contingencies Reserve for 1963 has been increased from \$10 million to \$15 million to provide for unforeseen requirements in connection with the Development Plan. For 1964 a larger Contingencies Reserve is considered necessary in view of the wider commitments resulting from the establishment of Malaysia and the need to maintain flexibility in the operation of the Plan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$25,000,000 for Head 153 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1964.

Question put, and *resolved*, "That a sum not exceeding \$721,587,720 be expended out of the Development Fund in the year 1964, and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 46 of 1963, there be

appropriated the sums specified against such Heads and Sub-heads in the ninth and tenth columns in respect of Heads 100 to 153 and the eighth and ninth columns in respect of Heads 155 to 210."

House resumed.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: 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 that the motion standing in my name be agreed to.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second.

Question put, and agreed to.
(*Applause*).

Resolved:

That a sum not exceeding \$721,587,720 be expended out of the Development Fund in the year 1964, and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 46 of 1963, there be appropriated the sums specified against such Heads and Sub-heads in the ninth and tenth columns in respect of Heads 100 to 153 and the eighth and ninth columns in respect of Heads 155 to 210.

BILL

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (NATIONAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE) BILL

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill entitled, "An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund towards expenditure during the financial year 1964 in connection with the defence of the Federation, the maintenance of internal security and public order and related matters" be read a second time.

Sir, during the debate on the 1964 Supply Bill there were many references to the security situation arising from Indonesia's policy of "confrontation", and both my Honourable colleagues, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Internal Security, had indicated that it was likely that additional expenditure for their respective Ministries would be needed during the year beyond what had been included in the Estimates laid before the House. Active Indonesian hostility has, in fact,

increased during the course of even the present Parliamentary session; and it is, therefore, not possible for me to foresee or to inform the House, at this stage, of the details of the additional expenditure which may be required.

Article 102 (B) of the Constitution lays down a special procedure for meeting situations of this kind, when owing to the indefinite character of the requirements or to circumstances of unusual urgency, it appears necessary to authorise expenditure without going through the normal procedure of tabling detailed estimates, and the Government has decided that the time has come to ask the House to take action in accordance with this special provision. I should add that this procedure is followed in the mother of Parliaments, namely, the British Parliament. It is called a vote of credit there, and several votes of credit were taken in each of the war years, that is, the years of both the First and the Second World Wars. The Honourable the Prime Minister has already stated that we are practically in a state of undeclared war with Indonesia and thus the need for this special procedure is clear.

From the speeches which have been made during the Budget debate from almost every section of the House, I have no doubt at all that the overwhelming majority of Honourable Members will give their wholehearted support to the Government in taking whatever measures are deemed necessary to safeguard the security of our nation. In my Budget speech, I stated that nothing would please some of our neighbours more than to see the wealth of Malaysia drained away in defence expenditure in a manner which has become familiar to themselves. I made it clear that we have no intention of allowing this to happen, but nevertheless, the Government is determined to see that Malaysia is securely defended and will not hesitate to provide the money necessary for this purpose.

Whenever possible, the Government will, of course, come to this House in the normal manner with full estimates for approval. The provision of \$50

million asked for in this Bill is in the nature of an emergency reserve to be used in the event of it not being practicable to keep within the estimated provision and the relatively small amount which is provided in the ordinary Contingency Fund. It will be drawn upon only for purposes connected with the present threat to national security and only the Government is satisfied that the expenditure is essential for the protection of our country.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, Members of this House will note that it was only a few weeks ago when the Supply Bill was brought before this House, and today or tonight we have before us a Bill to enable the Government to draw certain sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund for defence purposes. We appreciate that in time of war such a step may be necessary. We on the Opposition have expressed our views on the present confrontation, and we have informed the Government of our views. We have been told by none other than the Honourable the Prime Minister that today the country is not faced with war, but the Honourable the Minister of Finance is telling us now, tonight, that this procedure is not unusual and that it is practised in the Mother of our Parliaments—but, Sir, it was practised in the Mother of Parliaments during the war years and not during years of peace.

At the moment, we agree that there is confrontation but, as the Government itself has admitted, there is no national crisis whatsoever, and we feel, Sir, that this method of getting blanket approval of funds from Parliament, this method of preventing Parliament from discussing a detailed Budget as to how this sum of money is to be used is, particularly with the Supply Bill which we have just approved, an indirect method of window-dressing. It is a method by which the Honourable the Prime Minister has tried to dress up the Budget, so that people will feel

that everything is well and that the national financial position is in a very good state. We would think that under the present circumstances, the Minister concerned could have made ample provision for it, because at the time when the Supply Bill was introduced it was a well-known fact that there is Indonesian confrontation, and if more money is required, it can easily be incorporated in the Supply Bill. But the Minister chose not to do so and decided to introduce this Bill at this very juncture to ask Parliament to give him powers to spend a sum of \$50 million in the course of next year without telling Parliament as to how this sum of money is to be spent. As Members of the Opposition, it is our duty to see to it that the Nation's resources are not unnecessarily spent on things that are quite unnecessary. In our view there is no justification whatsoever for introducing this Bill. The Minister could have included it in the Supply Bill, and having failed to do so he could have included it in the next Supplementary Supply Bill. To do as he did is merely a method of trying to evade discussion in this House on an expenditure of this nature.

Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohamed Nor:

Tuan Pengerusi, pada dasar-nya pindaan bagaimana yang telah diterangkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan Consolidated Fund, National Security Expenditure tahun 1964 ini suka saya hendak menerangkan ia-itu pada dasar-nya perkara itu kerana tujuan security dan kerana defence tentu-lah kita boleh pakatkan, tetapi kerana perkara itu berkaitan dengan konfrantasi dengan keadaan² sekarang ini bagi PAS dasar-nya ia-lah perdamaian, jadi, wang yang hendak di-chadangkan bagi kegunaan itu hendak-lah di-gunakan bagi memperjuangkan keamanan dan bagi menegakkan keamanan dan perdamaian tidak di-gunakan bagi pergaduhan dan memarakan api peperangan bagaimana yang ada berjalan sekarang ini. Sebab-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana Malaysia dari semenjak di-tubuhkan oleh Perikatan, telah timbul perbalahan² kita sama kita dan dengan jiran sa-baka kita sa-hingga

sampai sekarang lagi maseh tidak puas dalam pendirian kita kedua-nya, bahawa perjuangan kebangsaan maseh di-teruskan sedang rupa bangsa bumi putera maseh berjalan kebangsaan sa-kerat, dan bagitu juga perjuangan ugama yang maseh berjalan sa-kerat, berkawan dengan penjajahan yang memang itu ada-lah musoh.

Mr Speaker: Masaalah yang di-hadapan kita ini fasal hendak minta kebenaran wang \$50 juta bukan-lah masaalah berkenaan dengan perkara yang tuan katakan itu. Jangan panjangkan perkara itu, sebab perkara itu bukan "point in issue". Jaga sedikit!

Dr Burhanuddin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab-nya saya mengatakan hendak-lah di-tujukan kepada keamanan dan perdamaian itu . . .

Mr Speaker: Perkara itu tidak kena-mengena. Kalau hendak shorkan saya benarkan. Perkara yang tuan chakapkan sudah pergi kepada masaalah lain. Jaga sedikit!

Dr Burhanuddin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini berkait dengan confrontation. Wang ini kalau di-bawa dengan chara yang salah akan menjerumuskan negara ini kepada bahaya dan peperangan.

Mr Speaker: *Confrontation* sudah ada di-hadapan kita sekarang. Wang ini di-kehendaki kerana confrontation, jadi confrontation sudah tidak menjadi masaalah lagi. Kalau tidak setuju wang ini di-untukkan beri-lah hujah-nya. Itu sahaja. Jangan balek kepada asal, jadi panjang cherita-nya.

Dr Burhanuddin: Kita setuju kepada pertahanan dan menjaga security sabagaimana dasar bebas yang di-maksudkan itu, tetapi pehak yang mengadakan confrontation dan kita di-sini ada-lah dengan tegas menyatakan perlawanan itu tidak di-tujukan kepada ra'ayat Malaysia dan Indonesia . . .

Mr Speaker: Perkara itu tidak kena juga. (*di-Sampok*). Order! Order! Beri-lah hujah tuan kalau tidak ber-setuju wang itu di-untukkan—itu saya terima.

Dr Burhanuddin: Pendirian PAS dalam perkara ini kalau di-tujukan

bagi keamanan walau pun confrontation telah ada sekarang ada-lah bersetuju, dan wang itu tidak akan menjadi alat dan perkakas musuh terhadap ra'ayat yang menentang penjajah sekarang, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, seluroh ra'ayat negeri ini ada-lah menentang penjajah dan terus berjuang mengikis penjajah. Musuh kita penjajah itu tidak menchari jalan perdamaian dan keamanan bagi ra'ayat, maka kita akan menjadi alat penjajah menekan ra'ayat yang progressive. Jadi kerana itu-lah nanti tujuan internal security dan defence kita ini menjadi alat divide and rule penjajah itu yang akan merugikan kita sendiri, dan wang itu sudah tidak betul di-gunakan bagi maksud defence dan security kita yang merdeka.

Jadi tujuan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah bersetuju wang ini jika hendak di-belanjakan dengan penoh bijaksana mengatasi confrontation untuk menegakkan keamanan dan perdamaian, tetapi kalau untuk memarakkan api peperangan atau pun pergadohan, saya tidak bersetuju.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I just would like to reply to the two Honourable Members. As my Honourable colleague the Minister of Finance has explained, we are facing a very unusual situation at the moment: we have a very serious emergency in our hands; and we do not know what may happen in the next few months. So, the Government must be in a position to be able to have funds to expend in case the defence of this country requires it.

As the Minister of Defence, I must warn this House that we are facing a very serious situation. Two weeks ago our own army camp was attacked by the enemy—attacked by terrorists trained and led by members of foreign armed forces—and members of the armed forces of another country, of Indonesia, have invaded our territory. We are facing a very serious situation and this Government must be in a position to take adequate measures to defend this country. That is why we have resorted to this Bill in order to give to the Government funds to ex-

pend in case it is necessary for defence and internal security. We shall inform this House from time to time how this money is expended. Sir, it is desirable for us to resort to this method, because, as I have said, we are facing a very serious emergency. Although we have not declared war, but we have a war on our hands—an undeclared war as the Prime Minister has said—because foreign armed forces have invaded our territory.

Kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut, saya suka terangkan bahawa wang ini akan di-gunakan kerana mempertahankan tanah ayer kita. Saya tidak faham macham mana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengatakan Indonesia tidak menentang kita, kerana baharu² ini 8 orang daripada ahli tentera kita di-binasakan oleh tentera Indonesia—tentera yang di-ketuai oleh ahli pasokan tentera Indonesia. Bagaimana kita ini di-katakan tidak di-serang oleh pehak Indonesia? Dalam keadaan samacham ini bagaimana-kah tidak patut kita mengambil langkah bagi mempertahankan negara kita? Jadi, saya tidak faham bagaimana-kah kita tidak patut mempertahankan negara kita? Kita berkehendakkan keamanan. Tetapi, kalau kita di-serang oleh musuh kita terpaksa mempertahankan negara kita dengan sa-berapa daya-upaya.

Kita mempunyai kedaulatan, kemerdekaan dan kehormatan. Kita mesti mempertahankan kehormatan negara kita. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah Kerajaan minta kebenaran bagi meluluskan undang² ini supaya dapat peruntukan wang sa-banyak \$50 juta bagi di-gunakan, jika di-kehendaki kerana keadaan dharurat, sebab kita tidak tahu apa yang akan berlaku dalam masa dua tiga hari, dua tiga minggu dan dua tiga bulan pada masa yang akan datang (*Tepok*).

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 Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Preamble ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTION

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That, in accordance with the provision of sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule of the said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following new item:

"Fishermen's Rehabilitation Fund".

Sir, the purpose of the resolution is to create a new Government Trust Fund under the provisions of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957. This Fund is to be operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives to finance a scheme aimed at rehabilitating certain groups of fishermen adversely affected by trawler fishing. The proposed scheme

involves the grouping of such fishermen into several units, and each unit will be provided, on a hire purchase basis, with a boat and other fishing gear to enable the members of each unit to adopt new and more efficient methods of fishing. It is estimated that the boat and the gear will cost approximately \$25,000 per unit. For this purpose an initial appropriation of \$500,000 will be made to the Fund. The details of the scheme will be worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the Treasury.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in accordance with the provision of sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule of the said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following new item:

"Fishermen's Rehabilitation Fund".

Mr Speaker: The House is adjourned *sine die*.

Adjourned at 9.15 p.m.