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Wednesday
8th February, 1961

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

EARLIER RESUMPTION (Motion) [Col. 5183]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 5183]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE [Col. 5188]

MOTION—

The Second Five-Year Plan [Col. 5189]

DEFERMENT OF BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT
[Col. 5238]

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1961

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

Official Report

Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 8th February, 1961

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

PRESENT:

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

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelevu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGGU INDRA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN 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 of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan) (*on leave*).

The Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

„ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting,
TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore
Tenggara).

„ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).

„ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).

„ ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EARLIER RESUMPTION

(Motion)

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

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

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pembayaran untuk Kad Pengenalan

1. Enche' V. Veerappen bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri ia-itu memandang akan ramai-nya anak² muda yang meningkat umur 12 tahun kena bayar \$5.00 untuk mendapatkan Kad Pengenalan, sunggoh pun semuanya berkeelayakan menjadi Warga Negara melainkan mereka belum meningkat umur 18 tahun, maka adakah beliau akan meminda Peratoran

18 (2) dalam Undang² Pendaftaran Kebangsaan, 1960, supaya anak² muda itu di-kechualikan daripada bayaran penoh sa-banyak \$5.00 itu.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ya. Perkara itu sedang di-pertimbangkan.

2. Enche' V. Veerappen bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri ada-kah beliau berchadang hendak membenarkan Pegawai² Daerah merecommendkan orang² supaya di-kechualikan daripada bayaran yuran menurut Peratoran 18 (2), kerana pada masa ini recommendation itu boleh di-buat hanya oleh Pegawai Kebajikan Masharakat Negeri, dan belanja untuk berhubong dengan Pegawai² ini ada-lah lebeh daripada belanja untuk mendapatkan kechualian itu.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Pegawai Kebajikan Masharakat Negeri dan Pegawai Kebajikan Jajahan telah pun di-beri buku² yang mengan-dongi sijil untuk di-gunakan me-nyokong perkechualian pembayaran yang mana patut sa-lepas pemereksaan, kerana soal kemiskinan dan lain² adal-ah di-dalam jagaan mereka. Bagai-mana pun, saya tidak membantah Pegawai² Jajahan yang mengetahui

sendiri dan mahu menyokong kapada Pegawai Kebajikan Masharakat dalam Jajahan-nya mengeluarkan surat sijil perkechualian daripada membayar bayaran yang tersebut.

Lesen² Pengangkutan Kepunyaan Orang² Melayu

3. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang berta-nya kapada Menteri Pengangkutan ia-itu daripada tanggal 12 September, 1960, hingga sekarang—

- (i) berapa-kah lebeh kurang bilang-an aduan yang di-terima oleh Kementerian-nya dan Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya tiap² negeri berhubung dengan perbuatan orang² Melayu menyewakan lesen² taxi dan permit² lori-nya ka-pada orang² lain;
- (ii) berhubung dengan pengaduan² yang di-buat itu, apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil dan berapa-kah bilangan lesen² taxi dan permit² lori yang telah di-batalkan;
- (iii) ada-kah Menteri itu chukup puas hati di-atas hasil yang telah di-dapati daripada tin-dakan yang di-ambil, dan sa-kira-nya tidak, apa-kah lang-kah lain yang akan di-ambil.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan bahagian soalan yang pertama ia-lah semenjak 12hb Septem-ber, 1960, sampai sekarang ini telah menerima lebeh kurang 20 aduan atau complaints daripada orang ramai, dan jawapan bahagian kedua soalan ini complaints atau pun information dari-pada orang ramai telah di-pereksa oleh Pegawai Road Transport dan dengan sebab siasatan itu 7 daripada yang 20 tadi lesen-nya telah di-kenselkan. Dan jawapan soalan yang ketiga, Ya. Tetapi saya suka menambah sa-lain daripada tindakan telah di-ambil, saya telah mengeluarkan satu perintah kapada Licensing Boards berkenaan dengan menggunakan pembawa kereta orang Melayu bagi orang² Melayu, yang akan di-bagi lesen taxi, bas dan lori. Saya menjalankan kuat-kuasa ini di-bawah undang² section 107 Road

Traffic Ordinance, 1958, dan akan di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini. Dan lagi, saya sedang menyiasat satu lagi peren-tah berkenaan dengan menyekat me-minjamkan nama ini sedang di-siasat, dan saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat, terutama Ahli Yang Berhormat yang bertanya tadi akan bersetuju dengan chadangan ini akan dapat menyekat daripada kerja meminjamkan nama² ini, dan dalam surat khabar saya telah menyeru kapada orang ramai di-seluruh Tanah Melayu tentang dasar kerajaan hendak menghapuskan chara memin-jamkan nama berkenaan dengan taxi yang di-pinjamkan oleh orang Melayu itu kapada orang² lain daripada bang-sa Melayu.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka bertanya kapada Menteri Yang Berhormat itu, sa-kira-nya di-dapati sa-orang Melayu yang mendapat lesen taxi dan memajakkan taxi-nya itu kapada orang lain maka ada-kah Kerajaan mengambil apa² tindakan supaya di-kensel dan di-beri kapada orang yang membawa kereta itu.

Enche' Sardon: Perkara ini ter-pulang-lah kapada yang berkenaan, saya akan menyiasat sa-halus²-nya mengikut keadaan satu² case itu.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat tidak puas hati atas jawapan Menteri itu oleh kerana Yang Berhormat itu kata "Melayu jual Melayu", kalau di-dapati orang Melayu jual Melayu kenapa tidak di-kensel?

Enche' Sardon: Sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, 20 aduan telah di-terima dan 7 daripada-nya telah di-kenselkan, yang baki-nya sedang di-siasat kerana tiap² perkara mesti di-siasat sa-halus²-nya supaya mereka yang di-adu tidak teranyaya.

4. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang berta-nya kapada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah beliau berchadang hendak meng-kaji sa-mula atas soal mengeluarkan lesen² taxi dan permit² lori supaya lebeh lagi lesen² dan permit itu di-keluarkan kapada permintaan² persa-orangan.

Enche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan-nya tidak. Yang sa-benar-nya saya memang menggalakkan

penubohan kumpulan orang² Melayu yang membuat sharikat kerjasama mengambil faedah memasokkan perusahan pengangkutan-nya dengan mengikut dasar Kerajaan. Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ingat bahawa saya telah menerangkan hal ini pada masa mengeshorkan kepala perbelanjaan² didalam Meshuarat Belanjawan yang lepas di-dalam Dewan ini.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Sekarang lesen² itu

Mr. Speaker: Kalau soal tambahan yang hendak di-hadapkan dalam Majlis ini, tolong-lah sebutkan mengikut Standing Orders berapa.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Sebab lesen² yang di-punyai oleh orang Melayu dan di-pajakkan kepada saudagar, ada-kah Kerajaan membolehkan menjual lesen itu kepada sharikat kerjasama kalau-lah lesen itu hendak di-beli.

Enche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu terpulang-lah kepada Lembaga berkenaan dengan taxi memberi timbangan.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Adakah Menteri yang berkenaan itu tahu bahawa Jawatan-Kuasa Transport itu kuasa-nya ia-lah menyiasat dan menimbangkan permintaan dan segala keputusan² di-serahkan kepada Menteri itu sendiri.

Enche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah katakan, Lembaga berkenaan Kereta Sewa akan menyiasat bilangan yang patut di-berikan dan mengikut Statistic Jabatan Transport itu sa-kira-nya ada 2,000 orang penduduk sa-buah taxi akan di-peruntukkan di-situ.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri yang berkenaan tadi kata jumlah yang di-benarkan pengangkutan satu² daerah itu (*Ketawa*), kalau sa-orang wakil berjumpa dengan Kementerian Pengangkutan tentu-lah di-benarkan tetapi apa ada guna-nya.

Enche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ta' payah saya terangkan

sekarang, apabila sampai waktu Dewan Ra'ayat ini membincangkan hal transport saya akan sambong (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Oleh sebab kita hendak menggalakkan orang Melayu berniaga patut-lah Menteri beri peluang yang banyak kepada orang Melayu lesen² yang ada sekarang.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

(Motion)

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan menurut Peratoran Majlis Meshuarat ini ia-itu Standing Order 14 (2), usul nombor 9 atas nama Yang Berhormat Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam itu di-chadangkan supaya di-bincangkan sa-lepas tamatnya perbahathan Ranchangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Ini-lah satu perkara yang mustahak ia-itu perkara yang mesti di-bincangkan awal sedikit dalam Dewan ini.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong chadangan ini.

Mr. Speaker: Tidak ada lain² Ahli Yang Berhormat yang hendak berchakap.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah nampak kepada saya satu sebab yang Dewan ini mengambil chadangan yang kesembilan ini di-dahulukan daripada usul nombor 2 sampai nombor 8. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Dewan ini adalah sa-buah Dewan yang mengamalkan democracy dan mengamalkan satu² mengikut kepentingan negeri ini. Jadi, di-dalam kepentingan negeri ini, apakah mustahak satu perkara yang nombor 9 ini di-dahulukan daripada yang lain, sebab masa kita bersidang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada 6 hari. Jadi, saya membangkang chadangan ini.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Saya pun bangun menyokong bangkangan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Ketawa*), oleh kerana usul saya hampir² genap 12 bulan dan tidak patut-lah di-kemudiankan di-bahathkan (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mema'alumkan kapada Dewan ini berkenaan dengan Standing Order 14; Standing Order ini biar-lah di-binchangkan perkara yang mustahak. Usul nombor 9 yang di-datangkan oleh pehak pembangkang sendiri ia-itu satu usul berkenaan dengan hal Congo. Oleh kerana hal Congo itu di-keluarkan oleh wakil daripada Ipoh dan di-dapati mustahak bagi pehak Kerajaan ada masa untuk menjawab segala fikiran yang diterbitkan berkenaan dengan Congo. Jadi, Kerajaan patut-lah membawa motion ini terlebih dahulu kerana takut usul ini barangkali Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan mengambil masa yang panjang. Oleh kerana itu-lah di-dahulukan usul ini sa-sudah tamat usul Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 14 (2), Motion No. 9 standing in the name of the Honourable Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam on the Order Paper be taken by the House immediately upon the completion of the proceedings on the Second Five-Year Plan.

MOTION

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Order read for resumption of debate on Question—

"That this House, being deeply conscious of the need to accelerate the rate of economic growth of the country and to redress the economic imbalance between the rural and the urban populations, and recognising that the attainment of the objectives and targets of the Second Five-Year Plan is dependent upon the full co-operation and wholehearted participation of the ra'ayat, approves the proposal of the Government to implement the Second Five-Year Plan with its objectives, priorities and programmes as set out in Command Paper No. 3 of 1961." (7th February, 1961).

Question again proposed.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last few days the local press has been fully occupied by comments on the Second Five-Year Plan. The newspapers even have gone to the extent of commenting on this five-year development programme in

their editorials, and they have even thought fit that they should give praise to it in order that they can survive in this country. (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No !). Sir, I do not know whether the newspapers of this country have known how far, or to what extent, the first Five-Year Plan has been implemented by the Government, and I am wondering how far it will implement the Second Five-Year Plan.

According to this Report, it is stated that the annual increase of the population would be 3.3 per cent and that during the first phase of the first Five-Year Plan 310,000 people are known to be unemployed. From reliable information, which I have gathered, during the first Five-Year Plan, by encouraging foreign investments, the Government only had been in a position to give employment to about 4,000 persons, the remaining 306,000 people are still unemployed—this is according to the information we can gather from this Report. Up to this date, neither the Government, nor any Department of Government, does possess accurate data of unemployment in this country. The Report here goes on to say, "No comprehensive survey of employment conditions has yet been made. However, a study of a few urban areas conducted in 1959 did not show an excessive level of unemployment."

I am not charging that the Government does not possess accurate information, but this is what is stated in the Report of the International Bank Mission—it says: "Both Government and private enterprise are handicapped for lack of comprehensive current data. The Department has given thought to the needs and ways of meeting them. We recommend it to be encouraged to fill as many gaps as possible utilising the aid of experts from the U.K. and international agencies."

Sir, this report was written some years back, but no improvement has yet been made by Government. The Report says that a survey was conducted to a certain extent in urban areas, but no mention has been made as regards the rural areas. A grave

problem today has not only arisen in the urban areas but a much more dangerous situation has arisen in the rural areas as a result of fragmentation.

Sir, fragmentation is a predominant factor, as a result of which thousands have lost their employment. In this Report, I do not find any mention at all about fragmentation and the result met by the Government and the general public arising out of fragmentation.

The Second Five-Year Plan, as stated, will add another 340,000 people to the labour force in the market. Sir, no solution has been found for the 310,000 who have been unemployed in the first Five-Year Plan, and now we will have another 340,000 people unemployed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is to me like placing the cart before the horse. Beside this 340,000 people who will be looking for jobs—from schools and other places—we have another two grave problems which have to be considered: one will be technological unemployment, which is bound to arise in this country as a result of speedy mechanisation, which is inevitable in the Federation of Malaya, and the other will be seasonal unemployment—this would definitely be caused in the rural areas as our crops are most seasonal. In this Report no provision has been made anywhere for these two dangerous situations which will come as a result of local circumstances.

Sir, today, in other parts of the country, we find mechanisation replacing men in their working places in which we see mass unemployment being created which is unavoidable. If a country believes in expansion and industrialisation, there must be at the same time a practical solution for this technological unemployment.

Sir, I fail to understand why, when the Government planned this Report, it did not keep in view the consequences which will arise in this country. By this, Sir, I find that the Report is absurd and the Five-Year Plan will not work at all and thus it will be a flop. Today, as a result of seasonal unemployment from the padi fields, we

find thousands of people flocking to the towns to look for employment. In seasonal crops a family, or a number of persons can only engage themselves in cultivation for a particular period, after which they will have to seek alternate employment to earn their living.

Sir, I come now to fragmentation. Sir, this has caused widespread unemployment in the rural areas; it has not only caused unemployment but at the same time it has wrecked the Malayan economy. Neither the first nor the second Five-Year Plan has placed any concern over this situation. Sir, the second Five-Year Plan has only expressed a passing observation of the threat of synthetic rubber. Sir, in page 15, paragraph 48, it says:

"The immediate problem is not a serious one, even though expansion and improvement of synthetic rubbers may keep future natural rubber prices at lower average levels than in the past."

Sir, not only the synthetic threat, but I am given to understand that another move has already been made by the Soviet Union to produce another type of rubber which could be produced with much lesser cost than the natural and synthetic rubber. Mr. Speaker, Sir, today in such a position, Malaya will not be able to compete in the world market. Mr. Speaker, Sir, fragmentation in this country has not found a complete solution. We have heard of negative approaches; we have heard of committees being appointed to solve this problem, but fragmentation, on the other hand, is gradually continuing to take effect. Sir, what are the causes of fragmentation? European planters invested money in this country decades ago and today their grand children do not know where their money has been invested; they do not even know where their estates are, and so they are giving directions to their agencies here to sell their estates and send the money home, as a result of which large acreages involving big estates are being sold and unscrupulous people are buying up these estates and splitting them up. By splitting them we are reducing the quality of the rubber.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you that there are certain words which are

unparliamentary. I do not want you to withdraw, but there are unparliamentary words. You must be careful in using certain words, like 'absurd' and 'unscrupulous'. I do not want you to withdraw, but be careful in your language.

Enche' V. David: Thank you very much, Sir. Now, Sir, page 22, paragraph 73, says:

"Now, at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, world prices for rubber have already fallen considerably below the average price in 1960. And the price by 1965 may be still lower as a result of increasing competition from synthetics. It is only prudent to allow for this possibility, therefore, in assessing the gains to be realised from the Five-Year Plan."

Sir, this is in fact the first time that the Government has openly admitted that the competition of synthetic rubber will place Malaya at a great disadvantage in coming years. Sir, I can boldly say, and I can take the risk to say, that the price of rubber will go down much lower than it is anticipated by the Federal Government. Sir, in this the Government has not given any concrete suggestion to overcome the difficulties which could be posed by synthetic rubber in the world market. Sir, this Plan will become a complete failure if the price of rubber goes down, and it is going to go down. *(Laughter)*.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding social improvements and social services within the next five years, no provision has been made for an unemployment insurance scheme. There is no provision made for social security for the workers, such as health insurance schemes and other schemes, which are urgently required in this country. Sir, pledges in this House as well as in public platforms by Alliance Members—they have made pledges to keep up a fair standard of living—are useless, because by not making provision for such social improvements you cannot keep up a fair standard of living. Mr. Speaker, Sir, an unemployment insurance scheme is of vital necessity to this country. If the Malayan Government is sincere in its attempt to give a fair deal to the working class

in this country, to the toilers of this country, then it is urgently required to implement an unemployment insurance scheme. Sir, social security for the workers is of paramount importance and it will be useless for the Malayan Government to raise its voice at international conferences for fair standards of living if it cannot implement certain minor benefits in this country internally. Sir, in this Five-Year Plan we do not find any provision for social security for the workers, that means that for the next five years these benefits will not be granted to the working class in this country.

Sir, coming to Education, according to the Rahman Talib Report, which we debated recently, it says that it would grant free primary education to the citizens of this country. But, unfortunately, in this Report, it says:

"Under the programme, the Federation will continue, as at present, to offer the opportunity of primary education to every child in Malaya in the appropriate age brackets. Present overcrowding and other deficiencies of classrooms is expected to be eased, but financial limitations will necessitate the continuance of the system of double sessions whereby two Primary Schools use the same premises."

Sir, there is no clear cut statement in this Report to say that the Rahman Talib Report will be implemented in 1962 with respect to free education. Sir, as a result of this Five-Year Plan, the people of Malaya will understand that there will not be free education for their children for the next five years, and the provisions contained in the Rahman Talib Report were just to hoodwink, and deceive the public of this country.

Mr. Speaker: Again you are using unparliamentary language—'deceive'.

Enche' V. David: Sir, can I say 'charge'?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, you can say 'charge'. 'Deceive' is an unparliamentary word.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I charge the Government that the Rahman Talib Report is not to give free education but to hoodwink the public of this country.

Sir, coming to cottage industries, in a growing country, especially in a country which is economically advancing, cottage industries play a prominent part. I find in the report on the First Five-Year Plan the following—

“The main handicraft industries, i.e., rattan, attap, clothing and jewellery have declined in importance relative to the factory type, capital-intensive industries. Total employment in the handicraft industries declined from 46,000 in 1947 to 34,000 in 1957. In contrast, factory employment rose from 80,000 to 102,000 during the same period.”

Sir, cottage industries should obtain the top priority of any Government which is interested to help the rural population. Today all facilities are there to develop cottage industries, especially in the East Coast—in Kelantan and Trengganu—and around Pahang. There are all possibilities for the Government to take initiative again to promote cottage industries, but the Government has miserably failed in promoting cottage industries. In fact, I believe the Government is planning to eliminate cottage industries, since no support has been given for cottage industries in this country.

Coming to the padi kuncha system, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a long standing question and according to Ungku Aziz, the prominent economist (*Laughter*) . . . the prominent economist—I can always quote him as a statistician also because his statistics are more accurate than Government's statistics which have been presented to this House . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant.

Enche' V. David: This well-known economist has always said that through the padi kuncha system the padi planters of this country are being exploited by middlemen and by those people in the kampongs who, having a certain amount of money, are exploiting the ordinary padi planters. Sir, the Government, even though it says that it has been helping padi planters, has not come out with any concrete suggestion or appropriate legislation which will save the padi planters from becoming victims of money lenders. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

would like to make certain suggestions in this House regarding the kuncha system for the Government to consider in connection with the next Five-Year Plan (*Interruption*). Sir, if we are in power, there is no need to suggest. There should be legislation to say that it would be illegal to make or accept a mortgage. Secondly, loans should be given by the Government not only for capital but also for the current and past debts. Thirdly, debts where interest rates are more than 7 per cent. should be declared as null and void. Fourthly, where interest payments have already equalled the debts, the debts should only be 10 per cent. of the former debts. Fifthly, where interests have exceeded debts, the debtor should pay 10 per cent. of the debts minus the excess. Finally, for purposes of accounting, where cash debts are paid in goods the prices of the goods should be at Government's specified rates.

Sir, it is my humble opinion that by this the burden of the padi planters could be eased. The Government would claim that its pattern is designed from a socialist point of view, but I can tell this House that it is not purely socialistic in character. If it were to be socialistic in character, we can find more improvements than what I have suggested. But this I believe can be a “middle one” which can be considered by a conservative Government like the Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole of this Report is, as I said, tied on the price of rubber in world markets. Today's trend of competition with synthetic rubber would definitely place this country in a disadvantageous position in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker: You must not repeat.

Enche' V. David: No, Sir, I am going to finish. Finally, I submit that the Five-Year Plan does not contain enough provisions for looking far ahead into the unemployment and other situations in this country.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have before us a book headed “Second Five-Year Plan

1961-1965". But also in this Command Paper there is a chapter dealing with the First Five-Year Plan of this country and of the Alliance Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, five-year plans are a common feature of almost all independent nations for the development of the country and for the welfare of the citizens of the country. Now, in every plan, whether it comes from the Alliance or it comes from any Government of any country, there must be something good in it and there obviously must be something bad because no plan can be perfect, and I was surprised yesterday to hear members of the Alliance Party stand up without hesitation and say that this is a glorious plan which is the answer to the future of the people of this country. That cannot be. That is humanly impossible, and my opinion on this is this: this Plan whilst it does some good, lacks so many good things, that, taken as a whole, it is not a plan which calls for unhesitating support from this House and what I propose to do today is to try, in a short time, to say why the praise showered on the First Five-Year Plan in fact is not praise which it rightfully deserves, and why we must be cautious about the Second Five-Year Plan which has been put forward now.

This book itself indicates in no uncertain terms that the First Five-Year Plan failed. The First Five-Year Plan was not completed in five years; neither was it completed in six years; neither, up-to-date, has the First Five-Year Plan been completed. Therefore, we must accept it as a fact that the First Five-Year Plan was never completed within the period of five years. But what was completed during the First Five-Year Plan was what was described by the Honourable Member for Tanjong as prestige plans: the Merdeka Stadium, the Tuanku Abdul Rahman School at Ipoh, monstrous buildings, big pieces of land hardly used. Those plans were completed during the first five years. But what happened to the working masses of this nation? Did they benefit by the First Five-Year Plan? The answer must surely be "no". The answer

must surely be no, and that will be confirmed if any Honourable Member of this House would walk into the new village or walk into the rural area where you will still find our brethren sitting under the durian trees waiting for the durians to fall down in order to sell them on the road sides, and where you will still find our brethren sitting in the new villages, their children hardly having a place to bathe, hardly having any street light near their house, many of them not having any light near their village. Those are the conditions which existed before the First Five-Year Plan; those are the conditions which exist today in a major part of this country. Therefore, I say that this Government's First Five-Year Plan brought no appreciable benefits to the ra'ayat or the working masses of this country, whether they live in the kampongs or the new villages of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very glaring admission of failure comes when one reads page 13 of the Second Five-Year Plan. I quote paragraph 43:

"It was not possible to implement more than 25 per cent of the health programme of capital expenditure under the Plan because of administrative delay"

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could there be any more abject plea of guilt to a charge that this Government has failed to carry out one of the most important programmes of an independent nation, that is, social services to a country? I do not think we could hear of any country where social services have been so neglected as has been neglected in the First Five-Year Programme of the Alliance Government. We still have, in the major towns of this country, hospitals under-staffed, without sufficient space to cope with what obviously is urgently required and paying insufficient medical attention. And one has only to take examples from Ipoh, from where I come; dozens and dozens of people have to lie sometimes on mattresses put on the cement floor at Ipoh District Hospital. The "Silver State" of this country, where the major portion of the revenue of this country is derived, is in such a state that the citizens of this country pay and have

to sleep on the floor on mattresses put there because there is no place. Who is to blame for this? I say without hesitation, the Government in power in this country today. On this point, may I refer to page 47 of the Report? Under the heading Medical and Public Health Services, paragraph 162 says:

"The medical and health plan involves improvement and expansion of existing hospitals at a cost of \$24 million and the replacement of old and inadequate hospitals in Kuala Lumpur, Seremban and Klang—or 'Klang', whatever it is—at a cost of \$45 million. The hospital programme also provides for the completion of the new maternity hospital in Kuala Lumpur by 1962 at a cost of about \$5 million."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think anybody in this House or outside this House can condemn the plan to improve the hospitals. It is a plan which I support and which I say people in this country will support. But what I condemn is that in this Paper there is a lack of mention of Ipoh District Hospital, for one example. (*Laughter*). I mention this not because I represent Ipoh but because I am sure the Minister himself knows that the situation in Ipoh is perhaps worse than any other hospital in this country. Why then nothing in the Development Plan, which must bring benefit which is distributed throughout the nation? I mention Ipoh because I know of Ipoh, and I am sure other Honourable Members may know of other hospitals. Therefore, on that point, in the absence of a programme, where a programme is necessary, I condemn this Plan. But what it contains is perhaps good. Any improvement for the ra'ayat, for the people, cannot be condemned by any stretch of imagination. But in a plan you look for what is absent and is there any reason why it should be absent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have in the Five-Year Plan, on Aviation, the building of this stupendous international airport costing millions and millions of dollars. Is that the project which is necessary? Is that the project which is going to bring benefit to the people of this country or is it a short-sighted project, a project which should never have been launched, which should never have been imagined, which

should never have been born, because the ultimate destiny of the Federation of Malaya is a merger with Singapore? We must bear this in mind: that that destiny can never be changed. What is going to happen then, when we have an international airport in the Federation and an international airport in Singapore? One is surely going to be superfluous. Are we then going to pass it over, if I may say so, to the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry for model aircraft competitions, in which I perhaps myself may fly a plane, or is it going to be turned into a motor racing track? What are we going to do on the day when we merge with Singapore and when the Federation and Singapore become one entity? (*Interruption*). If you want to interrupt, please speak louder; otherwise I will ignore the interruption. Mr. Speaker, Sir, are we going to throw these millions of dollars on an airport which may later become redundant and unnecessary? For that I condemn this Plan. I say that should not be one of the priorities for the next five years. The priority should be to improve the living conditions of the masses of the people and any such plan will receive my support.

Now, Sir, this whole Plan, as has been said, revolves around money the Government can get from industries, particularly tin and rubber, and there is mention of the co-operation of the public. Any plan can only work if the public co-operates, if the Government instils sufficient confidence in the public to get that co-operation. Therefore, in the next five years, it will be necessary for the Government to maintain a high standard of efficiency, of determination, and the administration must conduct itself in such a manner as the main industries will have absolute confidence in the impartiality of that administration of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will refer here to page 5 of the Report on the Five-Year Plan gone by, a Plan, which I say, on their own admission, was a failure, and will naturally take its place in the Museum Negara of this country as a monument to Alliance failure.

Now, speaking of mining in this country, page 5, the first part of it, above Agriculture, says:

"By contrast, iron-ore production and exports had risen rapidly during the Plan period from about 1.5 million tons in 1955 to about 4.0 million tons or more in 1960. It was estimated that about 58,000 workers or 3 per cent of the labour force was employed in the mining sector in 1960."

Again, on this question of iron-ore mining, page 18, under the heading Mining, paragraph 59 reads:

"A far larger rate of expansion, possibly as much as 50 per cent, can be expected in iron-ore production in the light of market prospects and as the mine at Rompin in Pahang comes into production along with additional output in other areas"

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the State of Perak this question of iron-ore mining is something like a gold rush in California. If you walk along the streets of Ipoh, you can always find persons carrying a piece of earth or stone, whatever you call it, going to the analyst saying, "Here, I have got iron-ore." Mr. Speaker, the public must have confidence in the administration of this country; the mining fraternity must have confidence that this Government will at all times consider applications on their merits without fear or favour. What confidence, I ask, can the public or any community of people have in the administration of this country when Members of this House themselves, when brothers of Members of this House, when brothers of someone of this country, put in their applications for mining land of iron-ore in the State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry concerned here, I say, should use its powers under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance to set up a Commission of Enquiry into land deals in the State of Perak. It is within the power of the Government to do it. And I say that for the good of this country it must be done now, because I will today give the facts, facts which I can substantiate if called upon to do so.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Perak there is an area known as Sungai Lam in the area of Tanjong Rambutan, very near the lunatic asylum. There was recently

declared a large area of land overflowing with iron-ore deposit. A meeting was held on the 28th of September, 1960, and that meeting continued till 11.55 a.m. at least.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that the acquisition of land is a State matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, I am asking the Minister to exercise his powers under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, and I am saying why, in my opinion, the hopes they have placed on iron-ore mining will not materialise. I am not speaking about land itself.

Sir, that meeting was held on the 28th of September, and the meeting continued up to 11.55 a.m. and it continued past 11.55 a.m.; and at 11.55 a.m. from the Assembly Chamber a telephone message went to the Batu Gajah District Office saying that the Sungai Lam area was open for applications to come in.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at 12.22 p.m.—this is significant—the first application went to the Land Office. How did that happen? The next application went in at 12.25 p.m., the next at 12.29 p.m., the next at 2.20 p.m. and it went on and on. It is a most stupendous list and among that list are Members of this House—Members of this House, Mr. Speaker, Sir. There is nothing illegal, but I say it is morally wrong, that confidence in the State of Perak in iron-ore mining is disappearing slowly and slowly, and the hopes placed on this Plan in respect of income to be derived from iron-ore, I say, will suffer and will not materialise, unless something is done immediately.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are told that the intention of the Federation Government is to encourage our Malay brethren to go into the mining industry, into the road transport industry, but I would like to know who got the Sungai Lam mining area? Who got it? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will tell you. It was divided into four areas and none of the ra'ayat whom we think it is necessary to be assisted has got it. However, one significant person who got it is Mr. Sundram of Sungei Siput, the

brother of the Honourable the Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications, in company with two others. Then, another very surprising thing has happened. Another meeting was held on the 11th January, 1961, whereat, for reasons best known, application No. 15, which I have said included the brother of the Honourable the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, its name was changed subsequently to Rahmat Mining Company. Originally the lease was approved for or rather in the name of three individuals but now the lease is in the name of Rahmat Mining Company—a measure, I think, to confuse the public. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made allegations serious in nature, but I make them fully confident that I can confirm, and in fact this House can confirm them from the official records of the Perak State Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the authority which this Ministry has over the Government of Perak, on the question of rural development, on the question of the Five-Year Plan, on the question of the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, I ask that the Honourable Minister in charge, in the interest of this nation, in the interest of the ra'ayat of this country, take action under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance and order an Enquiry to be held into the affairs of the Sungai Lam area iron-ore mining. I will produce the evidence if an enquiry is held. People nowadays are prepared to talk, because the people are getting fed up. Therefore, Sir, I ask this Government to take very great caution and see that if we are going to base our hopes on the income to be derived from the mining industry, let us maintain a high standard of impartiality; let us make it a policy that our friends of the Alliance will not put in applications, although legally they are entitled to it. There is such a thing as moral obligation to the people and it is surprising that even from the Senate downward people do that in this Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to the question of education, the Rahman Talib Report was headlined, particularly by the *Straits Times*, "Free

Primary Education". As has been said by the Honourable Member for Bungsar, that was a camouflage. We are now sure from this Report that at least for five years, there is not going to be free education and I say that there is no intention of the Government to give free primary education in any foreseeable future. Therefore, I say, one fact comes to light. Why were the people of Malaya misled into believing that they were going to get free primary education? Why did Government remain silent when praise after praise were showered on the Government for saying, "Free primary education"? I ask that the matter be clarified as to whether there is any intention on the part of Government at any time during the term of its office to introduce free primary education.

Then, again, we are told that better education facilities, more classes, all sorts of things, are intended by the Government. True! This year I am informed—and I believe—that there is a large number of students from the primary classes who did not get through their examination, or who got through it but there is not sufficient room for them to go in. This Five-Year Programme speaks of better facilities, but what has happened, again in the State of Perak, this year? Here, I think the Honourable the Minister of Education will be able, I have no doubt, in due course to give us some clarification: it may be somewhere here, but I cannot remember where. What has happened is that large numbers of students from the primary classes did not get through their qualifying examination to the standard required, or who got through but have no place; a circular was sent out by the Perak Education Authorities, reference 45 Pk. P.M. 37/60, Pt. II, in regard to the setting up of 12 Malay medium special classes for the admission only of our Malay brethren's children. What is happening then to the children of our non-Malay brethren who come under the same category, but for whom no special classes have been set up in the State of Perak? What do you expect them to do? Is that going to be in the next Five-Year Plan as well? Or is it going

to be a Five-Year Plan for the good of all the people of this country? We welcome the setting up of these 12 classes, but we condemn and say that the failure of the Government to set up similar 12 classes for all children of this country is a fact to be condemned—and I am sure the Minister himself will condemn it, because what is done for the children is for the children of everybody. We would welcome it, if it was 24, so that all could get a place. I have made enquiries and I understand that if 12 could have been opened, conveniently 24 could have been opened and this is information which I can prove if called upon to do so. Therefore, on the question of education for the next five years, I ask the Minister in all sincerity, "Please see that the children of this country have in actual fact—not only on paper—places to go and study." Of course, large sums of money are to be spent, but I hope that this Government appreciates that the Rahman Talib Report has been rejected by large sections of the community, particularly the Chinese community. I only hope that it will not amount to wastage of money at a later date. For the moment, I content myself by saying what I have said on the aspect of education.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is all very nice to put up plans, all very nice to say that for five years this is our programme, but if the Alliance people themselves search their minds, they will find that in the next five-year plan, there is much which is missing, and it is what is missing that I condemn—not what is in it; I think only a person from Tanjong Rambutan can condemn, because an improvement is an improvement. What is not there is what we condemn. Mr. Speaker, Sir, throughout the history of the Alliance Party, it has been one of promises, promises which have been broken in the major portion of the Five-Year Plan, and the attempt has been made in this Book to try to tell the people of this country, "We have succeeded to an appreciable extent in the First Five-Year Plan." I say that you have not, and that is why you brought out this Buku Merah—you have failed in your First

Five-Year Plan. If you have succeeded, what is the need for the Buku Merah to come out? I ask this House to join me in expressing apprehension that this Five-Year Plan—I would not be prepared to say that it would be a complete failure—will result at the end of five years in our having with us the monuments of the International Airport, which will be useless, and perhaps the Indoor Stadium Negara, which is being built without proper tenders being called for.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in more than a day's debate on this motion, I was not at all surprised at the paucity of ideas and the lack of constructive criticisms. As you have just heard the Honourable Member for Ipoh, his only criticism of this Five-Year Plan is not on what is contained in it, because that is good, but because of the things that are not in it. He condemns the Plan because of the things that are missing—because his pet schemes are not there. The fact that a country must produce a series of five-year plans is an answer to his criticism, because no country can solve all the problems in a country with one five-year plan. Because of the problem of money, and also because of the physical problem of getting the work done, there must therefore be a set of priorities and there must be a series of five-year plans. The result is that some kampongs will progress faster than some other kampongs; and in some kampongs there will be some brethren sitting under the durian trees waiting for the durians—and possibly Ipoh, therefore, will have to wait its turn for its hospital.

Sir, after listening to the many speeches of the Opposition, I find that, more often than not, members of the same Party have disagreed with one another in their statements. The Honourable Member for Besut of the P.M.I.P. stated that rural development was a failure. No doubt, he spoke with authority for the States of Kelantan and Trengganu. (*Laughter*). When one of our back benchers took him up on that point, the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu stood up and hotly

denied that rural development in Kelantan is at a standstill. He said progress had gone on, and he even said that the P.M.I.P. Government of Kelantan would co-operate with the Alliance Federal Government to see that rural development in Kelantan was a success. Therefore, whom are we to believe? Has rural development in that area been a success or not? The Honourable Member for Tanah Merah insisted that top priority should be given to the improving and building of rural roads, so that the cost of transport can be reduced, so that the products from the kampongs can be brought out, as this will raise the standard of living of the ra'ayat. However, the Honourable Member for Damansara of the Socialist Front stood up and said that the building of these rural roads was not economic. He said that the ra'ayat would not benefit by it, because these roads would make it easier for the people from the towns to take their goods to sell to the ra'ayat and thus squeeze the ra'ayat and make the ra'ayat poorer. Now, it seems to me that if the Alliance Government were to take all the advice of Members of the Opposition, it would result in "too many cooks spoiling the soup."

Sir, however, in the case of priorities for the building of rural roads, I am all in support of the Honourable Member for Tanah Merah: I say so because in my constituency of Larut Selatan a new road is being built from Jelutong—on the main trunk road from Kuala Kangsar to Taiping—through padi fields, rubber estates, and kampongs through to Changkat Ibul coming out and joining another trunk road from Taiping to Bruas. Now, this road has not yet been completed, but the main ground work has been done and this road has already brought a wind of change to the ra'ayat, which is very noticeable as before this road was built the ra'ayat had to pay a tremendous amount of money for the transportation of goods: for example, on a piece of plank for building a house and costing 60 cents, a transport charge of 40 cents on that plank from the main road into the

kampong had to be paid and because of that, before this road has been built, a small attap house would cost about \$1,000. But today, because of the existence of this road, because lorries are able to get in, the cost of transport has been so reduced that a house of a similar type would only cost \$600. Further, the cost of food, particularly fish, meat, vegetables, has also been reduced because of the faster and cheaper transport available; and what is most important, the rubber tappers in that area are able to obtain a better price for their rubber—they have now got between \$1 and \$2 more per picul—simply because of the existence of this road. Sir, this is, perhaps, one of the many examples of the great success of rural development, and I am sure there are many Honourable Members in this House who can, from their experience in their constituencies, quote many cases where rural development has been a great success. It has benefited the ra'ayat, and we can disprove the statement by the Honourable Member for Besut that rural development was a failure. Sir, in fact these ra'ayat in these particular kampongs have been so grateful, as their income has increased, their standard of living has increased, that to show their gratitude to the Alliance, they did not only donate money freely but also have been offering prayers in their new mosques, in their new madrasahs and new suraus, which they built out of their earnings because of this new road. I had heard a little guttural noise from the Socialist Front, but if they are prepared to come with me to Ulu Cheh, where the road is, they will see a little mosque just completed which cost the rural folks \$30,000, and all that money was from contributions by the rural people (*Applause*).

The Honourable Member from Damansara has charged that the Government has not taken into consideration the British stranglehold on our export and import trade and our tin and rubber industries. He offered that the only solution to that is to stop the flow of money to foreign countries. May I refer him to Abstract "F" on page 16

of the Annual Report of the Department of Inland Revenue 1958—this Paper was placed on the Table of this House some time in April, 1960. This abstract deals with the assessments raised up to 31st March, 1959 for the year of assessment 1958, and it says here that,

"Individuals who are resident in Malaya paid \$24,123,860 in income tax whereas non-residents in Malaya (I take it that they must be foreigners) paid \$4,625,287."

And under companies,

"Resident companies paid an income tax of \$33,611,266 whilst non-resident companies paid \$52,150,264."

This is the latest that we have got from the Inland Revenue Department. Perhaps the figures would be different for 1959/1960. However, in Malaya companies are taxed 40 per cent on their profits. These companies pay an average dividend of 10 to 20 per cent per annum, but we must bear in mind that the great majority of these foreign companies are public companies—that is to say their shares are offered for sale—and many Malayan citizens hold shares in these foreign companies, and further bear in mind that these foreign rubber and tin companies have to pay export duty on rubber and tin before they pay income tax. Therefore, a greater proportion of the earnings of these foreign companies are being retained in this country either in the form of taxes, export duty, income tax or dividends. Therefore, if we were to follow the advice of the Honourable Member for Damansara we would be only killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. And if the Honourable Member had studied this Command Paper he would have noticed that in the Second Five-Year Plan it consists of two parts—the part that deals with public investment amounting to \$2,150 million, and private investment which amounts to \$2,900 million. These two types of investment must go hand in hand if we want an expansion of our national output. It is no use the public sector going ahead if the private sector does not go ahead and if we look at Table X on page 63 we will notice that we must depend on foreign capital either in the form of private investment or in

the form of foreign loans to the extent of almost \$1,000 million to finance the schemes and therefore unless we can offer some security for these investments and also a reasonable return for their investments, how can we expect foreign capital? We can't. And if we can't, it means that the whole of this Five-Year Plan cannot proceed.

The Honourable Member for Damansara has also groaned very loudly that even though Australia has a population similar in size to that of Malaya they have an iron and steel mill, and why can't we. If he will only look up page 20 of this Command Paper, paragraph 63 would tell him that firms wanting to produce beer, sugar, flour, aluminium, paper, fertilizers, and iron and steel have applied for pioneer status and these are now under consideration. Sir, with a bit of patience, with the Alliance still in government—and not the Socialist Front, of course (*Laughter*)—we shall have an iron and steel industry in Malaya.

The Honourable Member from Tanjong has advised the Government to provide for eventualities in case it is unable to find the money for the Second Five-Year Plan. The answer to that can be found on page 26, which says:

"It is the purpose of the Five-Year Plan to provide the framework and to indicate the general order of priorities which should guide the annual budgetary operation. The actual investment expenditure in any one year, and its allocation among the development activities of the Federal, State and Municipal Governments and public enterprises, must necessarily be left to annual decisions made in the light of circumstances at the time."

Therefore, this Five-Year Plan is only the framework and year to year we shall have to decide how much money we can put into the development, though there is the target as laid down in this Plan.

Many Honourable Members from the Opposition have touched on rubber replanting, but I am surprised that no one has noticed that the Government intends to further subsidise the rubber industry in replanting for the next five

years, and I therefore take this opportunity to congratulate the Government for continuing this rate of replanting and also for earmarking the sum of \$165 million for replanting in estates and smallholdings for the next five years, because without subsidy from the Government the rubber industry cannot afford to replant and if we do not replant with high yielding material we cannot compete with synthetic rubber.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar this morning charged that the Government is destroying cottage industry. Sir, this is utter nonsense. In the Red Book.

Mr. Speaker: There are certain words in your speech, as I said, which cannot be used in this House, because they are unparliamentary. I won't ask you to withdraw them. But do not use such words as "nonsense".

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: Yes, Sir. The Honourable Member is not correct, because in the Red Book of which the Honourable Member probably is not aware or has not seen, that there is a section which deals with the improvement, the expansion and the creation of rural industries. I know, for a certainty, that rural industry includes cottage industry, and we are encouraging and expanding these industries.

If there is a will, there is a way. This Second Five-Year Plan is a demonstration of the will of the Alliance Government to find a way to accelerate the rate of economic growth of the country and to redress the economic imbalance between the rural and urban population. In drawing up this Plan, the Government has studied carefully the problem which it has met in the first five years, the problem which it expects to meet in the next five years, and also as to how these problems can be overcome. From the very beginning, in the preface, the Government has noted that the targets envisaged in the Plan have been framed not in terms of ideal and ambitious goals but in terms of objective feasibility which is realistic in relation to the resources and capacity of the country. That is

why it does not contain everybody's pet scheme. It only contains realistic problems that can be carried out within the next five years.

In mobilising the financial resources of the Government to meet this great challenge, the Government has clearly stated in paragraph 72 that realistic planning for the next five years must take into consideration possible price movements and, especially, the prospects of rubber prices. Consequently, financial calculations have been made on the assumption that the price of rubber will be at 80 cents in 1965. However, if the price falls below the price of 80 cents, then the Government has anticipated that fall in the value of the national product, but in its calculations it has already made allowance for this on the assumption that the per capita consumption will be maintained at the 1960 level.

The Government is conscious of the magnitude of the challenge of the Second Five-Year Plan. Investment in the public sector will be increased twice, more than twice, that of the first five years to \$2,150 million, whereas in the private sector it is hoped that there will be an increase of 40 per cent more than that of the last five years bringing it up to \$2,900 million and giving us a grand total of \$5,050 million. Now, Government has stated clearly in this Report—in paragraph 76—that it is fully aware that the risk of attempting a programme on this ambitious scale are real and that there is a serious danger of waste and poor value received for monies spent if projects are initiated without adequate technical preparation or without the administrative resources to supervise their efficient completion. The Government is aware of the risk and it has also warned itself that it must be continually on the look out for such shortcomings and for the emergence of critical delays and obstacles to be overcome. It knows that there is risk and it has warned itself how to get over this risk.

Though the attempt to diversify the Malayan economy and reduce its relative dependence on rubber underlies the system of priorities in this Plan,

the Government has been realistic and has stated further on:

"But the extent to which it is possible to establish new manufacturing activities or introduce new crops is limited by the time required to develop essential human skills and enterprise. Consequently a significant measure of diversification can only be achieved over a long period of time."

Though this scheme is based on the diversification of our industry, we must not forget that you cannot overnight diversify the whole of our industries and the Alliance Government has not been foolish to say or to claim to the people, "In this Second Five-Year Plan we have been able to be free from the rubber economy". We admit that we know it, and I think everyone here admits and realises that diversification of our industries must take time. The Government has, however, emphasised the great need to continue to improve and expand rubber production, because we must depend, we still must depend, on the earning of rubber for our economy. But at the same time the Government will also use every opportunity to develop other lines of agricultural and industrial production so that in time to come the great dependence on rubber will gradually be shifted upon the newer agricultural and manufacturing industries.

In Chapter IV, we have an interesting and thought-provoking discussion on how the Second Five-Year Plan can be financed. The question posed is whether the Federation Government can afford to finance this Development Plan of such a magnitude without causing inflation or other adverse effects on the country's monetary and financial stability and international financial standing. We must bear in mind that there are two parts to this Five-Year Plan—the private sector of \$2,900 million and the public sector of \$2,150 million. These two must go hand in hand. If they do not go hand in hand, then the Five-Year Plan is out of gear.

Now, it is hoped, as shown in paragraph 70 of the Report of the Second Five-Year Plan, that it is "reasonable and practicable to aim

towards an expansion of 20 per cent to 25 per cent in the total national output of the economy during the next five years". For this expansion to go on steadily at an average rate of 4 per cent per annum, we must have both the public and the private investments going on, and unless we can maintain that rate of expansion at 4 per cent per annum of national output so as to overtake the 3.3 per cent population growth, we will not be able to find sufficient employment for the 340,000 workers that will be available in the next five years.

After going through the whole of this Chapter, the Government has come to the conclusion that it is possible, and in the last paragraph it says:

"The conclusion that emerges from this financial discussion is that the financing of the Plan, though a task of some magnitude, is nevertheless possible within a framework ensuring the continuation of internal stability and the soundness and strength of the Malayan dollar."

Sir, if there is a will, there is a way and I submit to that will. After all, nothing is impossible. At one time nobody thought that there could be a space vehicle. Yesterday we had a Chimponaut, that is a chimpanzee in space; tomorrow it is possible that we shall have an Astronaut, a man in space. So, this Five-Year Plan, it is also possible that it can be fully financed. However, the present price of rubber, which is below 80 cents, raises the question of the probability of the complete and successful implementation of this Second Five-Year Plan.

In Table X we see that we must depend on private foreign capital for \$485 million and on foreign loans and grants for \$505 million. In his opening speech, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has thanked the Governments of the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Britain and other Colombo Plan countries for their technical assistance. Sir, may I make this appeal again in this House—that we in Malaya a newly independent country, a producer of raw materials, must depend

on external markets for our economies; and may I appeal by saying that we would prefer trade rather than aid from the larger industrial countries of the West? Unless we are assured of a certain degree of stability in the prices of our raw materials, economic planning for this country would be nothing else but a statement on paper particularly with this violent fluctuations in the price of rubber. However, I am glad that President Kennedy in his inaugural speech did say that it is the policy of the American Government to help all newly independent countries to improve their standards of living and to remain independent. May I suggest that, perhaps, the best practical help the American Government can give us is to use more of our natural rubber and to maintain the price of our rubber at slightly over 80 cents per lb.—when I say 80 cents, I mean 80 Malayan cents, not American cents. At this level we are assured of a hundred per cent success in our Second Five-Year Plan.

Before I close, I would like to touch on one little problem, and that is on the provision of more doctors for the health services. The only way to meet this demand for doctors is to create a Faculty of Medicine in the University of Malaya; and as the Government has already indicated that this is under consideration, I am particularly glad to see that on page 51, Table VI, under Head 7, Ministry of Education, there is a provision for \$34.2 million for the University of Malaya. I do hope that this sum will be spent on the formation of a Medical Faculty in the University of Malaya and that a target date will be set, and that should be 1962 when we should take in the first students, so that the production of doctors will increase and thus relieve the shortage of staff in the hospitals. It takes six years to train a doctor, and the longer we procrastinate, the longer will there be a shortage of doctors and the longer it will take for the rural folks to receive medical attention.

My last point is on paragraph 61, page 19, which says that “the general

policy of the Government is to try and secure an equitable regional distribution of new industrial locations.” Sir, this is a wise policy and I would go further and suggest to Government that new industries should be directed to areas where there is labour and in areas particularly where the tin mining industry has been exhausted; because of exhaustion of the industry, there is an excess of labour available, and unless a new industry comes in there will be difficulty in satisfying the employment needs of the people—and, Sir, Taiping I submit, is within that category, and I make my bid for it. (*Applause*).

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with a great deal of interest and with an open mind to this very illuminating debate in this House, and not only inside this House, because the Government is well aware of the importance of this Plan and is looking forward very much indeed to the reaction of the whole country to this particular Plan, particularly if that reaction takes the form of well-informed and constructive criticism. I intend, Sir, to divide my speech roughly into two parts. In the first part I shall attempt to deal with the individual points of criticism or clarification which have been raised or which are required respectively.

One Honourable Member has questioned some of the basic assumptions on which this Plan is built—and one of them concerned the future of rubber. He felt, I think, that rubber had a rather dubious future, in view of the existence of synthetic, and I shall attempt to tell this House what led the Government to the conclusions it did. I would be the first to admit, Sir, that rubber has been a very difficult problem in its last 60 years of existence . . .

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of order—35 (3): “Sa-saorang ahli tidak boleh berchakap lebeh daripada sa-kali dalam sa-suatu masaalah kechuali”—(a), (b), (c). “Tetapi di-sharatkan ia-itu, dengan tidak

hilang hak-nya boleh berchakap kemudian siapa² ahli boleh menyokong sa-suatu usul atau pindaan dengan bangun di-tempat-nya dan menyatakan ia-itu ia berchadang hendak menyokong usul atau pindaan itu".

Mr. Speaker: Mengikut biasa dalam Parlimen dengan tidak payah dia menyatakan yang ia hendak berchakap, lagi pun ada hak dia berchakap jikalau ia sa-kadar menyatakan: "Saya menyokong sahaja usul itu". Proceed!

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I would be the first to admit, Sir, that rubber is a very difficult problem because, as I have said, in the last 60 years of its existence the industry has seen many ups and downs—and sometimes one is tempted to be very hesitant about trying to prophesy its future.

However, I would take Honourable Members to the early 1950s, when President Truman, who was then the President of the United States of America, appointed a Commission, which became known later as the Paley Commission, to inquire into the consumption trends of certain essential raw materials within the next two decade or so. That Commission, among other things, felt that the consumption of rubber, both natural and synthetic, in the '70s—that is in about 10 years from now—would be of the order of 5 million tons. Now, the latest estimate, and this is an estimate which has been compiled by the experts of the World Bank, is that the consumption of rubber in 1970 would be in the region of 7.2 million tons, an increase of more than 40 per cent over the estimate of an equally competent authority only a few years ago. And if this forecast of a total consumption of 7.2 million tons is correct, natural rubber can claim, on present indications, a quota of only 2.8 million tons, that is just over a third of total use. It will be seen, therefore, that even if we continue with our present new planting and replanting programmes, natural rubber will in fact lose ground in the coming years, owing to the almost insatiable demands for both kinds of rubber in the coming years. It will, therefore, be seen, Sir, that the estimate or the assumption of the Government

is not too wild, or too optimistic, if we only hope to supply a little more than one third of the total world consumption of rubber by 1970. At the moment, natural rubber supplies well over half of the total world consumption. In fact, as I tried to point out on previous occasions, the trouble today is that we produce too little rather than too much rubber, and this trend will be accentuated rather than diminished in the coming years.

Another Honourable Member castigated the Government for its unwillingness, or so he alleged, to diversify the economy. As my Honourable friend the Member for Larut Selatan has so aptly pointed out, the Plan itself is based in fact on a diversification of the economy. It will be noticed, for example, that the rubber industry, although at present our major industry, is really only a residual beneficiary in the Plan and that greater emphasis has been laid upon industrialisation. But, as has also been pointed out, it is not so easy to industrialise or to diversify the economy.

Let us take an example which is fairly near our own country—the example of Australia. As Honourable Members are probably aware, Australia, during the pre-war years, was heavily dependent upon wool. In the post-war years, Australia made a serious attempt to industrialise and, in fact, has succeeded exceedingly well—so well, in fact, that during the post-war years something of the order of £1,000 million has been invested in Australia in industry. And, although today Australia is far less dependent on wool, I believe that a fall in wool prices still affects her distinctly and could cause a fairly serious dislocation to her economy. Industrialisation, or any other form of diversification, requires time and it is fairly obvious that you cannot achieve the required degree of diversification within a period of less than one generation. In regard to the smallholders, I agree that emphasis has been put on rubber—as it must be admitted that rubber is a rather remunerative cash crop and it is not so easy to switch to alternative crops, unless we are reasonably certain that it

can be planted with a fairly reasonable degree of success. The Government is today trying to find out whether we could, for example, plant more cocoa, more tobacco, more fruits and can those fruits, and so on. But unless preliminary research is undertaken, and unless that research is conducted thoroughly and over a fair period of time, it would be unwise, I think, for the Government to advise large scale investments in those industries.

Another Honourable Member suggested that the economy of this country would probably progress more satisfactorily if we turn to nationalisation. I think he himself would agree that it is possible to have more than one point of view on this very controversial subject. It is not my intention today to go into a long tirade against him or to submit him to a lecture on economics, but I would like to point out one little fact. Honourable Members are probably aware that in the United States of America some 21 million farmers produce enough to feed 179 million Americans, and they have done so well that the farm surpluses, which have to be disposed of under Public Law 480, of which some Honourable Members would probably have heard, are causing some embarrassment—in fact, considerable embarrassment—not only to the United States itself but to other countries as well, because they tend to disrupt normal channels of world trade. Now let us go to another country of equal immensity—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the U.S.S.R. there are 100 million Russians engaged in agriculture, specifically in the task of food production. Yet those 100 million Russians find considerable difficulty in producing enough to feed less than 200 million Russians, let alone export their surplus to the rest of the world. And nearer home, let us look at Communist China which not so long ago was unable to disguise the fact that she had, in spite of her much boosted communes, to buy a million tons of wheat in Australia to feed her starving population. Well, so much for nationalisation.

The next subject I would like to touch upon is the Alliance Political

Fund, of which I happen to be the Honorary Treasurer. One Honourable Member—I think the Honourable Member for Bungsar—alleged that the Government in deciding which company it should grant a pioneer certificate to was influenced by the possibility of the amount of contribution which could be expected from that company. I am afraid the Honourable Member is rather far from the truth. In fact, when I was in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, not so long ago, I made it a very strict rule not to accept any contribution from a company which was engaged in negotiations with the Government, and in point of fact I can say without fear of contradiction that I have on a number of occasions turned down substantial contributions on that account. (*Applause*).

The second part of my speech, Sir, will be devoted to the validity of the basic assumptions on which this Plan is built. I myself am satisfied that it is sound and based on a sound foundation, but if Honourable Members will bear with me I shall try to explain the implications of the vital figures which are found on pages 61 and 63 of the Report. I would ask Honourable Members to turn to page 63 first, that is, Table X.

As my Honourable friend the Member for Larut Selatan has pointed out, this Plan has got really two prongs. The first prong is investment in the public sector, but I think—and I think he agrees with me—the more important prong is investment in the private sector, because the success or failure of this Plan will depend on how far our hopes of investment in the private sector will materialise. As Honourable Members will note, the total investment hoped for is of the order of \$5,000 million, the exact figure is, of course, \$5,050 million.

Let us now examine the sources of finance for the private sector, which is the second part of Table X. The figure of \$1,750 million has been given as "Self-finance and Other Private Non-Bank Sources". Now I have with me here the Report of the World Bank which was submitted to the Government a short while ago, and it contains

some rather interesting figures. For the period 1956-1960 private savings amounted to \$1,860 million and it is expected that for the next five years, that is the period 1961-1965, private savings will amount to just under \$2,500 million. But the Government expects that only \$1,750 million of that amount will be employed in this sector of the economy. I, therefore, think that this figure is not unduly optimistic. The next figure is the amount expected from the Employees Provident Fund, that is \$200 million. This means an average of about \$40 million a year, and knowing that the resources of the Employees Provident Fund are, which in fact are expected to total something like \$4,000 million in the course of the next 30 years, I think it is not excessive. The next source is the Rubber Replanting Fund (Fund B) amounting to \$185 million. I speak from memory because I am no longer in charge of Commerce and Industry, but when I was there two years ago the figure was \$150 million. So, I don't think the figure of \$185 is an over-estimate. In fact, I think we can reach it quite easily. The next figure is a sum of \$280 million from "National Savings Borrowed from Banking System". This again is a fairly realistic figure, because it amounts to something like just over \$50 million a year, and in view of the resilience of the economy I don't think this figure will be unobtainable within the period. The Government expects that "Private Foreign Capital (including retained earnings of foreign companies)" will come to \$485 million. The World Bank Report—which I have before me here—says that this figure is too low and has given a figure of \$600 million, and Honourable Members will agree that bankers are by nature conservative. That makes a total of \$2,900 million. For the period of 1956/1960 the amount of private capital invested in this country amounted to \$400 million and therefore the figure of \$485 million for the next five years is, I think, on the conservative side.

Let us now turn to the other sector, that is the public sector of investment—Table VIII on page 61 refers. The Government there expects that "Federal

and State Budgetary Surplus after debt repayment and transfer to sinking funds" will provide \$200 million, that is an average of \$40 million a year. I agree that this is based on 80-cent rubber, and I will tell Honourable Members why we have chosen this "magic" figure of 80 cents. I took the trouble, when I arrived in the Treasury, to do a calculation of the average selling prices for our premier product during the post-war years, taking good years with bad, and it was discovered that the average selling price for rubber during the last thirteen to fourteen years has been in the region of 85 cents. So, I think the figure of 80 cents is not unreasonable. I agree that probably in the second half of this decade 80 cents may be too high—and, in fact, we have provided accordingly—and we are prepared to agree that the figure for the period 1965-1970 will probably be nearer 60 cents, but I think that probably for the first half of the decade 80 cents is not unreasonable.

The second item is the figure of \$140 million for "Renewal Funds and Current Surpluses of public enterprises". Here again I speak from memory, but I think my figure is roughly correct. As far as I can remember, the Central Electricity Board itself does turn out an operating surplus—I think that is the jargon used by them—of \$24 million. So I think that \$140 million in five years, that is an average of just under \$30 million a year, is not unreasonable when you consider that the C.E.B. itself can provide \$24 million of that amount—practically the whole amount could come from the C.E.B.

The E.P.F. is expected to provide \$500 million in five years—\$100 million a year. That, again, is the sum which it is providing at the moment. In fact, I do not mind admitting that this amount provided by the E.P.F. can be almost embarrassing in times of prosperity, because the Government finds it difficult to use so much money in this country.

Now, I refer to the Post Office Savings Bank. The figure given here is \$50 million in five years. That

again should be well within its capacity, for the Post Office provides even now \$10 million a year. Therefore, there should not be any difficulty whatever in reaching the goal irrespective of the price of rubber. In fact, I could show Honourable Members a graph of deposits in the Post Office from which they will note that the graph curves steeply upwards.

Currency Board, \$200 million.—The present assets of the Currency Board are in the region of \$1,200,000,000 and Honourable Members were probably aware, when the House debated the subject of the revision of the last Currency Agreement, that the Federation itself is entitled to, very roughly, two-thirds of that figure. The present Agreement also provides that up to \$300,000,000 of this amount can be invested in the securities of the participating Governments, and the Federation's share of this should be approximately \$200,000,000. So this money is readily available.

"Other Local Borrowing (including banks)" is expected to produce \$150 million. In this connection, I should add that for 1959 gross domestic short-term issues provided \$43 million. Therefore, the figure of \$150 million for five years, or \$30 million a year, is, in fact, below what we achieved in 1959.

Foreign loans.—As the Report has already pointed out, more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the \$535 million expected has already been promised, and I do not anticipate any difficulty, in view of our sound financial position, in getting the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$, which will be just over \$300 million.

Grant Assistance, \$50 million.—I believe it is fairly certain that this amount is available, because I think it will consist largely of United Kingdom grants to the Ministry of Defence. Government balances will provide the remaining \$325 million, and that I think is not an unfair imposition as our present level of external reserves excluding sinking funds amounts to about \$800 million. Of course, from the Treasury standpoint, I should not want to dip into

this kitty for as long as possible, but I do not think it is an unfair price to pay for a Five-Year Plan.

Honourable Members will, therefore, see that the figures which are given in these two tables are neither unreasonable nor unduly optimistic. However, I should add one general observation and that is this. In the last analysis, the success of this Plan, as I have stated previously, will depend on the amount of private investment which will take place in the coming five years, and that in turn will depend not on the plans we produce nor on the speeches of the Opposition, but on our ability to maintain that atmosphere of confidence and stability which is the only sure road to success. So long as we can maintain that atmosphere, so long as we can convince the rest of the world, and particularly the capital exporting countries of the world, that the Government and people of this country will be prepared and will endeavour to the best of their ability to give a fair deal to all capital, whether local or foreign, then I have no doubt whatever that this Plan will be built on a sure and lasting foundation. (*Applause*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua akan datang ini, saya juga bersetuju dengan ranchangan ini tetapi saya akan memberi beberapa buah fikiran. Muka 14 ia-itu paragraph 45 di-sini ada di-sebutkan:

"The population is growing at more than 3 per cent a year,"

Jadi, ia-nya menyatakan penduduk akan bertambah 3 per cent dalam masa sa-tahun. Oleh sebab itu untuk mengatasi-nya, maka saya minta kepada Kerajaan supaya mengadakan penerangan sa-chara besaran² di-kampong² di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Kerana dengan jalan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka dapat-lah kelahiran anak² itu dengan sehat dan dapat di-ukor bagaimana chara² pendidekan untuk masa yang akan datang. Dengan tidak ada-nya ini, di-kampong² sekarang ini ada ibu² yang telah ada mempunyai beberapa orang anak

tidak menyanggupi untuk memberi kehidupan anak²-nya itu. Sa-hingga ada ibu² yang hamil menchari ubat di-sana sini dan ada yang membawa maut. Kejadian ini banyak berlaku di-kampong² dan ada di-antara-nya yang melihat di-dalam surat khabar ubat² maka di-chari-lah ubat² itu dan di-beli serta di-makan ubat itu sa-hingga ada yang membawa maut. Dengan adanya usaha² ini di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sekarang dengan chara besaran² di-kampong², saya merasa, hajat Kerajaan di-dalam penambahan penduduk di-negeri ini tentu-lah berhasil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya lagi k e m u k a k a n perkara 29 ia-itu tentang hal Roads and Bridges. Pada lima tahun yang telah lalu suatu peruntukan sa-banyak \$70 juta dan telah di-belanjakan \$95 juta, jadi usaha² di-dalam itu ada-lah 136% lebeh daripada yang di-anggap tetapi sayang-nya, walau pun sudah ber-lebeh daripada anggaran yang telah di-belanjakan, malang-nya jambatan yang telah di-anggarkan Kerajaan di-dalam kawasan saya ia-itu di-Dungun sana maseh belum ada apa² bunyi-nya lagi. Tetapi sunggoh pun begitu saya tidak-lah putus harapan kerana ada Rancangan Lima Tahun yang akan datang lagi ia-itu yang menguntokkan tidak sa-bagaimana yang dahulu lagi tetapi berganda lagi ia-itu sa-banyak \$190 juta. Besar harapan saya kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan tidak akan melupakan lagi Feri Dungun yang telah banyak mengorbankan jiwa orang² yang lalu lintas di-situ, dan tidak itu sahaja saya berharap juga yang jambatan² lain yang di-perlukan di-Pantai Timor sana saperti jambatan Maran dan lain²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang meng-agong-agongkan soal pendidekan di-Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah yang ter-bagus barang kali daripada seluruh dunia ini. Itu pun barang kali tetapi saya merasa dukachita sadikit jika kita pandang kapada sudut pendidekan anak² perempuan kita di-dalam negeri ini saya merasa bahawa pendidekan kita bagi anak² perempuan

di-dalam negeri ini ada-lah yang ter-kebelakang jika kita bandingkan kapada negeri² tetangga kita yang lain. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sabagaimana ucapan tanggohan saya beberapa hari yang lalu ia-itu untuk meminta atau merayu mengadakan lebeh banyak lagi sekolah² untuk anak²

Mr. Speaker: Hal yang telah di-chakapkan di-dalam ucapan penang-gohan itu tidak boleh di-chakapkan lagi.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Sadekit sahaja berkenaan dengan pendidekan.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan di-ulang lagi.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Di-dalam Sekolah Rumah Tangga itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya Kerajaan tidak mahu menerima nama Sekolah Rumah Tangga, maka boleh-lah saya membawa kapada Rancangan Lima Tahun yang akan datang ini ia-itu berkenaan dengan continuation class ia-itu Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan yang bererti anak² yang tidak dapat masok kapada sekolah menengah maka anak² itu di-beri pelajaran lanjutan dua tahun lagi. Ini saya berharap supaya di-adakan juga sekolah lanjutan ini bagi anak perempuan. Jadi sa-lepas-nya anak² itu daripada Darjah VI itu di-beri pelajaran lanjutan dua tahun ia-itu khas untuk anak² perempuan. Pelajaran Sekolah Rumah Tangga itu bukan di-maksudkan h-nya belajar menjahit dan memasak sahaja tetapi hendak-lah lengkap dengan sa-lengkap²-nya bagi sa-saorang anak perempuan ia-itu apabila dia lepas daripada sekolah itu nanti sa-lain daripada sa-bagai sa-orang pendidek atau pelateh di-dalam rumah tangga-nya dapat pula di-gunakan-nya kepandaian itu untuk menchari mata penghidupan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam rancangan untuk Education juga per-untukan sangat banyak. Jadi saya merasa tidak-lah lagi sa-bagaimana yang sudah bila di-tanya untuk me-nambah persekolahan bagi anak² perempuan itu dengan mendapat jawapan

tidak ada wang. Tetapi di-sini untuk lima tahun yang akan datang chukup rasa-nya peruntukan untuk anak² perempuan. Jadi saya meminta supaya Kementerian Pelajaran mengambil perhatian hendak-nya dapat gerakan pendidekan anak² lelaki dan perempuan itu sa-tanding supaya juga perempuan² di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini mendapat pendidekan yang sa-chukup-nya untuk mereka tegak sendiri di-belakang hari.

Berpindah saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepada usaha RIDA. Di-dalam usaha RIDA juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maksud-nya usaha ini untuk memberikan kemajuan kepada orang² kampung yang dudok di-luar bandar. Ada-lah satu daripada usaha RIDA ini ia-lah mengadakan Taman Asohan Wanita. Di-dalam Taman Asohan Wanita ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, murid² di-terima dari kampung² dan apabila tamat nanti di-balekkan ka-kampung supaya anak² itu dapat menyibarkan pelajaran atau usaha² yang di-dapat-nya daripada Taman Asohan itu. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal ini juga saya merasa Taman Asohan RIDA belum lagi menepati bagaimana kehendak ra'ayat di-kampung². Sebab mereka itu di-dalam Taman Asohan RIDA belajar sa-lama 3 bulan soal menjahit dan soal memasak dan ada beberapa macham pelajaran yang lain² lagi ia-itu mithal-nya membuat anak² daripada kain dan sa-bagai-nya. Di-dalam soal pelajaran memasak mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, anak² yang daripada kampung² itu di-ajar di-Taman Asohan ini memasak dengan memakai letrik atau dengan memakai arang. Tetapi kebanyakan anak² yang di-kampung² ini dia boleh mempergunakan sabut kelapa yang dia tidak payah membeli lagi. Kalau di-ajar memasak dengan chara letrik di-Taman Asohan itu, bila dia balek ka-kampung letrik tidak ada di-rumah-nya, jadi kepandaian itu tidak dapat di-pergunakan apabila dia balek ka-kampung. Oleh sebab itu hendak-lah chara yang di-ajarkan oleh pehak Taman Asohan itu yang berguna dan yang dapat di-pergunakan oleh anak² ini apabila dia balek ka-kampung nanti.

Mr. Speaker: Tidak hendak di-beri letrik kepada tiap² kampung nampak-nya? (*Ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi mithal-nya soal membuat anak² ini sa-chara berbesaran² di-publicitykan di-dalam surat² khabar yang guru²-nya di-datangkan kalau saya tidak salah daripada Ceylon. Untuk meninggikan taraf anak² perempuan kita di-kampung² di-ajar membuat anak² yang kalau di-buat satu hari ha-nya boleh siap satu, dan benda² untuk membuat-nya susah dapat di-sini, ini yang di-ajarkan kepada anak² kita yang kata-nya untuk memperbaiki keadaan hidup anak² perempuan di-kampung². Ini saya rasa jauh sa-kali daripada dasar yang ada pada kita ia-itu untuk memajukan anak² perempuan kita di-kampung². Alang-kah baik-nya jika di-ajar membuat benda² daripada barang² yang ada di-kampung² mithal-nya di-ajar mereka itu membuat barang² daripada pandan yang lebeh chantek dan di-perhalus lagi sa-hingga dapat kita perniagakan benda² itu keluar negeri. Jadi saya berharap supaya dasar Taman Asohan RIDA itu di-robah supaya dapat betul² apa yang hendak kita buat itu menghasilkan buah yang bernas.

Lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagitu juga berkenaan dengan chara jahit menjahit. Saya mengatakan kalau dapat hendak-nya mereka yang keluar daripada Taman Asohan itu bukan sahaja pandai menjahit baju anak² kechil tetapi dapat juga menjahit kemeja untuk di-pakai oleh bapa atau suami-nya, adek²-nya atau anak²-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, anak² perempuan itu bila balek daripada sana dia hanya tahu membuat baju perhiasan atau baju bandong yang di-pakai-nya sendiri, itu pun kadang² tidak betul. Sebab itu saya mengatakan di-sini ada beberapa orang di-Johor Bahru dan juga di-Trengganu dan di-tempat² lain saya bertanya kepada anak² yang keluar dari situ, "Boleh-kah meng-ajar?" Jawab-nya, "Saya belum berani ibu." Jadi ini-lah yang saya katakan hendak-lah di-ajar sa-masak²-nya dan tambah-lah masa yang 3

bulan itu jadikan sa-kurang²-nya 6 bulan supaya anak² kita bila keluar dari sana betul² dapat dia memberikan apa yang di-pelajari-nya itu kepada anak² perempuan di-kampung².

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pemilehan untuk masuk menjadi murid di-Taman Asohan itu. Kalau tujuan kita hendak mengambil betul² anak² di-luar bandar—dari kampung kebanyakan-nya pemilehan itu sechара pileh kaseh sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh salah sa-orang sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam pembukaan tanah. Mithal-nya kebanyakan daripada anak², atau isteri², atau saudara² daripada orang yang bekerja dari RIDA. Jadi orang² itu sudah ada rumah chantek, mithal-nya ada letrik yang chantek—mereka itu sudah belajar. Kadang² ada dari anak² yang masuk ka-sekolah itu yang sudah tamat dari Tenaga Murni yang telah mempunyai kelayakkan untuk chara potong-memotong, chara membuat kueh hanya kalau 3 bulan untuk dia pergi makan angin ka-Kuala Lumpur melihat bagaimana keadaan dalam Taman Asohan itu dan ada pula di-minta oleh anak² itu kepada saya ia-itu ada di-antara anak² yang sudah mahir, sudah pandai boleh pergi untuk melihat, untuk mengalami bagaimana yang ada di-sana itu. Tetapi ini bukan ini maksud-nya. Hendak-lah anak² itu di-ambil, meminta kepada guru² daripada tiap² kampong itu yang ada mempunyai Sekolah Perempuan Darjah VI dan pileh daripada anak² itu dua tiga orang, atau dengan perantaraan kepala kampong meminta daripada anak² kampong itu yang mempunyai kebolehan, yang mempunyai kemahuan betul² yang hendak menyebarkan beneh daripada Taman Asohan itu nanti. Baharu-lah dapat di sibarkan dengan baik ia-itu pelajaran yang di-terima oleh anak² itu daripada Taman Asohan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang saya dapat tahu ia-itu Taman Asohan akan di-dirikan lagi di-Melaka, Province Wellesley dan ada dua tiga tempat lagi kalau tak salah seperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda. Beliau mengatakan kerana ini mendapat sambutan dari ra'ayat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang

kami yang anak² perempuan dan kami kaum wanita dalam Tanah Melayu ini haus kepada pelajaran, haus, haus—tak ada rumah tempat pelajaran. Oleh sebab itu sangat di-sambut, sangat di-hargai dan sangat kami minta supaya di-adakan tidak dua tiga tempat ini sahaja, tetapi di-tiap² tempat hendak-nya di-adakan Taman Asohan RIDA ini oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda kita.

Mr. Speaker: Saya chuma hendak mengingatkan jawap^{an} kepada Menteri Muda itu kepada ucapan puan dalam ucapan penanggoahan hari itu tidak boleh di-jadikan perbahathan dalam masaalah yang ada di-hadapan ini. Jangan di-jadikan perbahathan perkara itu!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan begitu kehendak-nya dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun yang akan datang supaya dapat menetapi kehendak ra'ayat jelata di-kampung. Maka bagi anak² perempuan hendak-lah juga dapat kita perbaiki-nya sesuai dengan kemajuan² yang kita jalankan dalam negeri kita ini.

Berpaling saya kepada muka 48 tentang hal Social Welfare. Di-sini saya terbacha ia-itu bantuan dalam soal welfare yang hanya kebanyakan diberi kepada rumah Social Welfare itu sahaja dan juga kepada training bagi pemuda pemudi kita dan anak² dari kaum ibu, anak² dalam rumah yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan untuk tempat tinggal mereka itu. Saya minta di-sini kerana wang daripada Social Welfare ini ada banyak saya lihat, alang-kah bagus kalau sakira-nya juga di-beri bantuan kepada orang² kampong di-luar bandar yang kehidupannya sangat miskin, yang mempunyai banyak anak sahingga kemiskinan tak dapat memberi anak²-nya pergi ka-sekolah. Maka kalau sakira-nya dapat pula di-beri bantuan kepada mereka itu yang di-siasat oleh Jabatan Social Welfare maka sepatut-nya kita beri bantuan kepada mereka itu, lebeh² lagi ini saya katakan kemiskinan ini dalam kawasan² luar bandar yang kebanyakan-nya orang² Melayu—sifat orang² Melayu ini pemalu. Tidak

mahu ia menyatakan yang ia itu miskin, dan kalau kita suroh pergi Jabatan Social Welfare terangkan bagini bagini. Kata-nya dia malu, oleh sebab itu kalau kita mahu memperbaiki keadaan mereka itu di-luar bandar maka hendak-lah dapat dari badan² Social Welfare itu melihat dan memerhatikan soal ini dan dengan itu dapat di-beri bantuan kepada mereka itu.

Juga saya minta supaya badan Social Welfare ini akan dapat memberi makanan² yang sihat kepada anak² sekolah di-luar bandar, kerana kebanyakan murid² itu pergi ka-sekolah kadang² pergi dengan tidak minum ayer, bukan kerana ada pergi atau tidak—ada makanan yang di-beri boleh chergas, tetapi kerana tidak ada makanan yang di-beri oleh ibu bapa-nya. Oleh sebab itu hendak-lah Social Welfare sa-bagaimana di-tempat² lain ada di-beri susu kepada anak² sekolah itu maka saya meminta supaya Kerajaan kita di-sini untuk menyihatkan anak² kita yang di-kampung di-luar bandar itu beri-lah mereka itu makanan yang sihat supaya mereka juga dapat mempunyai otak yang sihat untuk belajar.

Dalam soal Housing, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu dalam ranchangan membuat rumah² murah. Maka saya berharap juga kerana di-sini saya nampak baharu di-adakan ranchangan rumah² murah dalam kawasan² bandar. Alang-kah juga bagus-nya kalau sakira-nya di-luaskan ranchangan ini supaya dapat kita buat ranchangan ini di-kawasan² luar bandar dan dalam soal ini juga hendak-lah pembahagian rumah² itu di-beri kepada orang yang betul² hendak yang memerlukan rumah, sebab kadang²-nya ada juga rumah itu di-beli kepada orang yang sudah kaya, yang sudah banyak mempunyai dua tiga buah rumah, oleh sebab itu badan yang mengator soal rumah ini hendak-lah melihat atau menjalankan-nya dengan sungguh² hati supaya betul² hendak-nya orang yang berkehendakan rumah itu dapat kita beri.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita ada-lah berhadapan dengan satu usul daripada

Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri supaya di-luluskan apa yang tersebut dalam buku ini dari dasar, chara dan tujuan serta susunan pekerjaan bagi ranchangan lima tahun yang akan datang. Perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara besar yang patut mendapat perhatian yang halus dari kita bersama. Dalam mengkaji tujuan, dasar, chara dan ranchangan² yang di-kemukakan dalam buku ini sa-bagai ranchangan lima tahun yang akan datang tidak-lah dapat di-perkechilkan nilai memerhatikan apa yang telah di-buat dalam ranchangan lima tahun yang lalu, dan Kerajaan telah pun memberikan pendapat-nya dengan membuat satu bahagian khas dalam buku ini yang menyatakan apa-kah pandangan-nya terhadap kemajuan ranchangan lima tahun yang lalu itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita kaji ranchangan lima tahun yang lalu itu nampak-lah kepada kita bahawa Kerajaan telah membahagi nilian-nya kepada dua pehak. Pehak yang pertama waktu kewangan tidak begitu baik ia-itu pada tahun² 1957 dan 1958, dan pehak yang kedua waktu kewangan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bertambah baik ia-itu pada tahun² 1959 dan 1960. Maka terpaksa-lah Kerajaan menyatakan dukachita-nya tentang tidak banyak dapat di-buat pada dua² tahun yang dahulu itu di-sebabkan kerana kejatohan ekonomi seluruh dunia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membuat ranchangan lima tahun itu tentu-lah telah ada perhitongan. Saya tidak tahu di-waktu ranchangan lima tahun yang pertama di-kemukakan sama ada perhitongan itu telah di-binchang dan difikirkan dengan masak dan halus oleh Kerajaan. Walau bagaimana pun, perhitongan itu telah tidak tetap dan tersentuh oleh sebab apa yang berlaku dalam ekonomi dunia pada tahun² 1957 dan 1958.

Saya sengaja menyebutkan perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana perkara ini ada-lah penting, sebab apa yang berlaku pada ranchangan yang lalu itu mungkin berlaku pada ranchangan yang akan datang, walau pun Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan

telah bangkit sa-bentar tadi telah menyatakan keyakinan dan perhitungannya yang di-asaskan atas beberapa dasar yang tertentu, tetapi oleh kerana kita perchaya bahawa dahulu pun perkara ini telah di-perbuat, maka tidaklah boleh kita ketepikan kemungkinan bahawa ranchangan yang kedua ini akan mengalami nasib seperti ranchangan yang pertama.

Kejatoan ekonomi tahun 1957 dan 1958 telah mengakibatkan beberapa sekatan dan beberapa tekanan kepada kemajuan² dalam negeri ini. Apabila kita lihat siapa-kah yang kena tekan dan siapa-kah yang di-majukan, terdapat-lah kita bahawa perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan kehidupan dan kepentingan ra'ayat banyak yang tersekat. Kita mengetahui, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkhidmatan² kemasharakatan (social services) telah menderita, sebab walau pun kita tahu dan faham bahawa pelajaran dan kesehatan ra'ayat itu amat penting dalam ranchangan lima tahun yang pertama, mereka ini kedua²-nya telah mendapat bahagian yang kecil; hanya 64 peratus sahaja daripada matlamat yang ditujukan dalam ranchangan yang pertama itu dapat di-hasilkan dalam bidang pelajaran negeri ini, dan hanya 25 peratus sahaja dalam bidang kesehatan ra'ayat dapat di-hasilkan.

Oleh itu, mahu tidak mahu memperhitungkan ranchangan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini tidak-lah boleh sa-mata² di-asaskan atas pengakuan² dan perhitungan yang ada di-buat yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Apa-kah yang telah di-bayangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dalam hal ini ketika ia mengemukakan chadangan-nya ia telah mengatakan bahawa 71 peratus daripada ranchangan lima tahun yang kedua ini ia-lah bagi pengeluaran penghasilan iktisad negara, dan 24 peratus daripada-nya akan di-beri kepada perkhidmatan kemasharakatan. Siang² lagi Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita berkata bahawa sa-kira-nya apa yang kita tidak ingini di-dalam kejatoan atau kemerusutan ekonomi di-dunia ini, maka harus-lah bidang

kemasharakatan terpaksa kita perkecilkan. Sebab kata-nya dan kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dalam ucapan-nya dahulu kalau kita mulakan menerusi perkhidmatan masharakat dengan chepat, maka akan datang natijah yang tidak baik sa-kira-nya tidak dapat di-langsungkan; maka harus-lah kita tersangkut dalam ranchangan lima tahun yang akan datang sa-kira-nya perkara yang tidak di-ingini itu berlaku. Perinsip ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang akan saya bahathkan apabila saya membahathkan perkara ini satu persatu-nya nanti. Perhitungan kewangan yang di-buat dengan harga getah 80 sen pada hari ini boleh-lah di-sifatkan satu perhitungan yang mempunyai asas, tetapi membuat sa-suatu dugaan dari awal lagi sa-kira-nya berlaku perkara yang tidak di-ingini, maka yang akan menderita, yang akan di-kecil dan yang akan di-ketepikan ia-lah perkhidmatan masharakat ada-lah satu kesalahan yang besar yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan dalam ranchangan ini terhadap ra'ayat negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-sudah lima tahun yang lalu Kerajaan mengabai dan mengchuaikan perkhidmatan masharakat ini, hairan-lah saya apabila di-dalam ranchangan lima tahun yang akan datang siang² lagi ma'aluman di-nyatakan bahawa kalau sa-suatu pehak yang akan menderita, sa-suatu peruntokan yang akan ditekan, maka ia itu-lah peruntokan perkhidmatan masharakat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat negeri ini berharap banyak, di-antara harapan-nya mengenai kehidupan mereka itu ia-lah perkhidmatan masharakat, sebab tidak akan dapat di-majukan, tidak akan dapat di-betulkan iktisad sa-sabuah negara sa-kira-nya perkhidmatan masharakat yang merupakan pelajaran itu di-ketepi dan di-rendahkan, dan tidak akan dapat semua-nya ini kita hasilkan sa-kira-nya dari awal lagi kita mengatakan mereka ini-lah yang akan kita perkecilkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat negeri ini berharap banyak. Di-antara harapan² yang mengenai kehidupan mereka itu ada-lah perkhidmatan² masharakat. Sebab tidak akan dapat

di-majukan, tidak akan dapat di-betulkan iktisad sa-buah negara itu sakira-nya perkhidmatan masharakat yang merupakan pelajaran di-ketepikan dan di-rendahkan. Dan tidak akan dapat semua-nya ini kita hasilkan sakira-nya dari awal lagi kita mengatakan mereka itu-lah yang akan menderita. Jadi, saya ingin memberikan ulasan dalam hal ini dengan mengatakan priority atau keutamaan hendak-lah diberikan lebih banyak kepada perkhidmatan masharakat. Dan sakira-nya berlawanan-lah dua pehak ini maka jangan-lah perkhidmatan itu di-kurangkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada lojik dari segi ekonomi bahawa penambahan production dan menambahkan hasil negara akan memberi faedah kepada masharakat, Dan itu tidak boleh di-tidakkan tetapi sa'at itu juga di-tentang oleh fikiran ia-itu sakira-nya di-ketepikan kepentingan pelajaran maka ka-mana-kah pula pehak yang akan beruntung. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nyata kepada kita bahawa priority yang tidak mahu memberi pengakuan kepada seluroh kepentingan ini adalah dasar yang tidak betul. Timbalan Perdana Menteri, di-dalam chadangan-nya ini, dia menyatakan bahawa tidak-lah dapat di-jayakan ranchangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun yang akan datang ini sakira-nya tidak mendapat kerja sama yang penoh dan yang ikhlas daripada ra'ayat negeri ini. Ini benar dan ini-lah yang menjadi akar tunjang bagi kemajuan bagi melichinkan dan kejayaan sa-sabuah negara yang ra'ayat-nya mempunyai hak seperti negeri kita ini.

Ra'ayat kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun mempunyai khayal² yang tinggi tetapi ingin melihat munafa'at-nya yang dekat. Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari sa-belah sana mengatakan bahawa kerja sama ra'ayat itu tidak akan dapat di-hasilkan melainkan sakira-nya ranchangan² yang di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan itu dapat memberi faedah yang chepat dengan jalan ini. Dan mengatakan dengan jelas bahawa ada di-antara ranchangan² yang telah di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan seperti membuat jalan; ini bukan kata saya tetapi kata dia,

amat-lah jauh daripada munafa'at-nya yang lekas. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah mengingatkan Kerajaan supaya jangan-lah mengutamakan satu² benda yang munafa'at yang tidak ada langsung kepada ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hairan apabila sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada pehak sana khusus-nya daripada Larut Selatan berkata bahawa ada salah faham di-dalam ketarangan yang di-dapati-nya di-sini. Hairan saya pada mula-nya tetapi kemudian-nya terpaksa-lah saya mema'afkan sebab dia tidak mengerti agak-nya bahasa Kebangsaan yang di-tutor oleh pehak² yang di-sebelah sini. Sakira-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada terbit pertelingkahan di-dalam soal Ranchangan Lima Tahun yang akan datang, maka ada-lah pertelingkahan itu datang daripada pehak² di-sebelah sana. Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada sini—dari Tanah Merah telah berchakap soal kolam yang telah di-buat di-Chekus. Maka bangkit-lah sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Krian mengatakan patut wakil ra'ayat itu mengambil tahu hal itu semua sakali sa-olah²; ia menyerang benar² akan wakil Tanah Merah kerana sa-olah² wakil Tanah Merah-lah ta' tahukan hal kawasan-nya. Tetapi kalau dia mengkaji semula geography, Chekus di-dalam peta itu, dia dapati bahawa Chekus bukan dudok-nya di-Tanah Merah bahkan di-kawasan sa-orang sahabat-nya yang dudok di-barisan belakang sana. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, complex yang seperti ini-lah yang telah timbul yang patut di-perhatikan oleh wakil Larut Selatan itu dan saya harap ia tidak-lah terkeliru di-masa yang akan datang; dia akan memahami lebih jelas bahasa Melayu yang di-gunakan sekarang ini.

Satu daripada kekechiwaan Kerajaan; entah oleh kerana ta' sempat, entah oleh kerana mengamalkan dasarnya ia-lah bahawa Kerajaan tidak menggunakan Ranchangan Lima Tahun dengan chara yang dapat di-gambarkan-nya dalam benda² itu satu persatu, tidak detail, chuma di-berikan prinsip-nya sahaja. Saya akui bahawa tidak-lah begitu mustahak

mengemukakan detail dengan halusan²-nya tetapi ada mustahak-nya didalam membuat ranchangan chara yang kasar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hal itu juga, kita di-Dewan ini di-kehendaki supaya menimbangkan hal yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

Kerja sama daripada ra'ayat didalam satu ranchangan yang besar seperti ranchangan negara ia-lah diasaskan di-atas kejujoran dan keikhlasan. Kalau kita menengok bahawa Ranchangan Lima Tahun yang di-buat itu ada-lah ranchangan negara maka hendak-lah kita dari awal-nya kita perhatikan hal kepentingan negara. Perasangka politik dan pandangan² serong di-dalam melayani ra'ayat yang berlainan faham-nya hendak-lah di-hindarkan. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ta' kan dapat sa-suatu ranchangan besar di-jayakan dengan nama sa-bagai sa-buah negara, sakiranya di-atas ranchangan ini, ra'ayat merasakan bahawa ranchangan ini bukan ranchangan negara dan patut-lah di-perhatikan-lah kepentingan negara itu. Saya sebutkan di-sini kerana telah berlaku di-dalam ranchangan Lima Tahun yang lalu bahawa beberapa kepinchangan telah timbul terutama sekali dalam melakukan sa-suatu ranchangan yang besar. Kepentingan² ini jelas apabila Pantai Timor, Kelantan dan Trengganu, telah menderita dengan faham² politik yang berlainan. Yang penting-nya apabila jambatan² yang kalau dahulu dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun yang lalu telah ada telah di-pindahkan kepada tempat yang lain dan sa-hinggakan tergamak di-antara Menteri² berkata bahawa, "sengaja kami pindahkan ini untuk mengajar orang Kelantan dan orang Trengganu." Jelas-lah daripada apa yang telah berlaku di-satu tempat, saya dapati sengaja di-buat jalan yang besar. Dan saya dapati satu masaalah yang timbul ia-itu sa-buah jalan yang kecil; batang-nya kecil chabang-nya besar (*Ketawa*). Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bertanya, kenapa-kah chabang-nya kecil batang-nya besar pula. Dan saya dapati-lah kerana Timbalan Perdana Menteri punya kawasan dan di-hujung-nya itu kampung Timbalan Perdana Menteri sendiri! Ini-lah

chara-nya yang saya katakan akan menghapuskan keperchayaan ra'ayat, sunggoh pun Kerajaan pada masa ini ada Ranchangan Lima Tahun-nya yang akan datang sa-bagai ranchangan negara. Jadi, kesalahan yang sudah itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita patut betulkan. Dan sa-lagi itu tidak dibetulkan maka mengemukakan dengan usul dengan di-sebutkan full co-operation, whole hearted, full participation of ra'ayat akan menjadi satu perbuatan yang kosong yang tidak akan dapat di-pakai oleh ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk mendapatkan kerjasama yang lebih tegas dan lebih chepat daripada ra'ayat, hendak-lah di-berikan faedah yang langsung kepada ra'ayat, di-buatkan jalan umpama-nya. Apabila hendak membuat jalan besar di-sabua kampung apa yang telah di-lakukan ia-lah di-angkut dan di-bawa kuli² yang datang dari luar daerah itu di-lakukan oleh contractor² yang datang dari luar daerah itu sendiri—dia di-datangkan dari tempat² yang besar. Mereka inilah untong sedangkan anak² di-sana yang menengok benda itu di-buat tidak dapat pekerjaan di-tempat itu. Jadi, bagaimana-kah ini dapat di-hasilkan sa-kira-nya faedah membuat ranchangan itu tidak di-beri kepada ra'ayat. Jadi, kerana hal seperti ini walau pun nampak-nya kecil dari segi Kementerian ini kerana kata-nya: "Walau pun dengan apa juga saya boleh jalankan Kementerian saya." Tetapi untuk berkata, "full co-operation, whole-hearted and full participation daripada ra'ayat, ini amat-lah penting di-perhatikan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita melihat di-dalam review yang di-buat

Mr. Speaker: Masa sudah chukup, ada-kah panjang lagi. (*Ketawa*). Berapa lama lagi?

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Ta' tahu saya hendak agakkan, boleh jadi satu jam.

DEFERMENT OF BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan bahawa

perbahathan berkenaan dengan perkara di-hadapan Dewan pada hari ini di-tanggohkan sa-hingga hari esok. Saya menhadangkan Dewan ini bersurai sekarang.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong chadangan ini.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): On a point of order. Saya merasa terkilan kerana saya tidak dapat di-dalam Standing Orders di-sini ia-itu sa-barang Ahli Yang Berhormat Dewan ini berhak meminta tangguh persidangan ini melainkan Standing Orders 12 dan Standing Orders 16.

Mr. Speaker: Di-bawah Standing Orders 16 segala usul bagi menempohkan meshuarat hendak-lah pada pukul 4.30 di-bawah fasal 16 (1). Akan tetapi hal perjalanan perbahathan di-dalam Majlis ini ada-lah di-jalankan di-bawah kuat kuasa Majlis ini. Jadi, jika Majlis ini dengan usul di-bawa oleh pihak Menteri supaya Majlis ini di-tempohkan maka Majlis ini boleh persetujukan bagitulah biasa-nya di-buat bukan sahaja di-sini bahkan di-Parlimen² yang lain dalam dunia. Itu terpulang kepada Majlis ini jika Majlis ini bersetuju dengan usul itu, saya mesti mengikut persetujuan Majlis ini (*dalam bahasa Inggeris*) that is to say, the House can control its business by introducing a motion in the House and adopting it; this is the practice not only in this Parliament but everywhere in the world.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah resolution itu boleh di-berikan sa-lain daripada sa-orang Menteri?

Mr. Speaker: Itu terpulang-lah kepada saya sendiri. Pada masa ini belum ada saya benarkan (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Apa-kah sebab-nya hendak di-tanggohkan pada pukul 1.00. Ada-kah sebab ada orang besar hendak tiba. Apa-kah hal itu mematutkan di-ganggu persidangan ini, siapa hendak pergi menyambut dia, pergi-lah (*Ketawa*) yang lain boleh tinggal di-sini.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Speaker hendak pergi menyambut-nya.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Mr. Speaker hendak menyambut-nya, Deputy-nya ada (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Ada-lah masalah di-hadapan Majlis ini **ia-itu satu usul** yang di-bawa oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri supaya menempohkan Majlis ini jam ini juga dan bersidang sa-mula pada pagi esok untuk menimbangkan dan menyambong perbahathan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That further consideration of the business now before the House be deferred to the next sitting day, and that the House do now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly at 1.00 p.m.