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Hari Juma'at
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OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN RA'AYAT
House of Representatives

PARLIMEN KETIGA
Third Parliament

PENGGAL PARLIMEN PERTAMA
First Session

KANDONGAN-NYA

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KETIGA

Penyata Rasmi

PENGGAL YANG PERTAMA

Hari Juma'at, 11hb Februari, 1972

Meshuarat di-mulakan pada pukul 2.30 petang

YANG HADHIR:

- Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara Perak.
- Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri, Menteri Luar Negeri dan Menteri Pertahanan, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSEIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUN DR ISMAIL AL-HAJ BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).
- Yang Berhormat Menteri Perhubungan, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat, TAN SRI V. MANICKAVASAGAM, P.M.N., J.M.N., P.J.K., S.P.M.S. (Klang).
- „ Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan, TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI, P.M.N., D.P.C.M. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, DATO' HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K., D.S.R., S.I.M.P. (Raub).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN HUSSEIN BIN DATO' ONN, P.I.S., M.B.E. (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan, DATO' ONG KEE HUI, P.N.B.S. (Bandar Kuching).
- „ Menteri Perusahaan Utama, TUAN HAJI ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Samarahan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan, DATO' ABDUL SAMAD BIN IDRIS, J.M.N., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kuala Pilah).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Pertahanan, Y.M. TENGKU AHMAD RITHAUDEEN AL-HAJ BIN TENGKU ISMAIL, P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN MOHAMED BIN YAACOB, P.M.K., S.M.T. (Tanah Merah).

Yang Berhormat Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Penerangan, TUAN SHARIFF AHMAD (Langat).

- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Perhubungan, TUAN MOHAMED BIN UJANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED BIN RAHMAT (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB, P.N.B.S. (Payang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS, A.D.K. (Sabah Selatan).
- „ DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN, D.S.W., J.S.M. (Lipis).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB BIN YUNUS (Dungun).
- „ PENGHULU ABIT ANAK ANGKIN, P.P.N. (Kapit).
- „ TUAN ABU BAKAR BIN UMAR (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD DAMANHURI BIN HAJI ABDUL WAHAB, P.M.P., P.J.K. (Hilir Perak).
- „ TAN SRI HAJI NIK AHMED KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ PUAN BIBI AISHAH BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUAN AZAHARI BIN MOHD. TAIB, S.M.K., A.M.N., J.P., J.S.M. (Sungei Patani).
- „ TUAN BOJENG BIN ANDOT (Simunjan).
- „ TUAN BUJA BIN GUMBILAI (Tuaran).
- „ AWANG BUNGSU BIN ABDULLAH (LIMBANG-LAWAS).
- „ TUAN HAJI AWANG WAL BIN AWANG ABU (Santubong).
- „ TUAN CHAN FU KING (Telok Anson).
- „ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Bentong).
- „ TUAN CHAN YOON ONN (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TUAN CHEN KO MING, P.B.S., A.M.N. (Sarikei).
- „ DR CHEN MAN HIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN VALENTINE COTTER *alias* JOSEPH VALENTINE COTTER (Bau-Lundu).
- „ TUAN PETER PAUL DASON (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- „ TUAN V. DAVID (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN FAN YEW TENG (Kampar).
- „ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN THOMAS SELVARAJ GABRIEL (Pulau Pinang Selatan).
- „ TUAN GOH HOCK GUAN (Bungsar).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HASHIM BIN GERA (Parit).

Yang Berhormat TUAN RICHARD HO UNG HUN (Sitiawan).

- „ TUAN HOR CHEOK FOON (Damansara).
- „ TUAN HUSSAIN BIN HAJI SULAIMAN (Besut).
- „ TAN SRI KHAW KAI-BOH, P.M.N., P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Bandar Sibu).
- „ TUAN LATIP BIN HAJI DRIS (Mukah).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN LIM CHO HOCK (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN LIM KIT SIANG (Bandar Melaka).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ TUAN LOH JEE MEE (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN WALTER LOH POH KHAN (Setapak).
- „ TUAN LUHAT WAN (Baram).
- „ TUAN HAJI MAWARDI BIN LEBAI TEH (Kota Star Utara).
- „ DR MOHAMED BIN TAIB, P.M.K., P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED ARIF BIN SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah Darulu).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHD. CHIK JOHARI ONDU MAJAKIL (Labuan-Beaufort).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN MOHD. NOR BIN MD. DAHAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Ulu Perak).
- „ TUAN MOHD. SALLEH BIN DATO' PANGlima ABDULLAH (Darvel).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAN (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHD. ZAIN BIN ABDULLAH (Bachok).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.S.M. (Perlis Selatan).
- „ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, J.P. (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P., J.M.N. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN NARWIN ANAK JINGGONG (Lubok Antu).
- „ TUAN NG HOE HUN (Larut Selatan).
- „ RAJA NONG CHIK BIN RAJA ISHAK, P.J.K. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ PENGARAH RAHUN ANAK DEBAK (Serian).
- „ TUAN R. C. M. RAYAN *alias* R. C. MAHADEVA RAYAN (Ipoh).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S., S.M.J. (Muar Pantai).
- „ DR S. SEEVARATNAM, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK, A.M.N. (Batu Pahat).
- „ DR A. SOORIAN (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN SU LIANG YU (Bruas).

Yang Berhormat TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).

- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI IBRAHIM, S.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ DR SULAIMAN BIN MOHAMED ATTAS, J.P., P.J.K. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
- „ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ TUAN TIAH ENG BEE, P.I.S. (Kluang Utara).
- „ TUAN JAMES STEPHEN TIBOK, A.D.K. (Penampang).
- „ TUAN TIBUOH ANAK RANTAI (Rajang).
- „ TUAN V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ DATO' JAMES WONG KIM MIN, P.N.B.S. (Miri-Subis).
- „ TUAN YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N. (Tawau).
- „ TUAN YEOH TECK CHYE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ TUAN HAJI YUSOF BIN HAJI ABDULLAH *alias* HAJI YUSOF RAWA (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TENGGU ZAID BIN TENGGU AHMAD, D.P.M.K., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).

YANG TIADA HADHIR:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

- „ Menteri Perpaduan Negara, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ Menteri Perdagangan dan Perindustrian, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHORI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K., P.N.B.S., O.B.E., Q.M.C. (Ulu Rajang).
- „ Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA (Melaka Utara).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya dan Tenaga, DATO' HAJI ABDUL GHANI GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Kinabalu).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Perdana Menteri, WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT, J.P. (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI ABDUL AZIZ BIN OMAR, D.J.M.K., J.M.N., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Tumpat).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M., C.H., D.M.N. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ TUAN AHMAD BIN HAJI ITHNIN (Melaka Selatan).

Yang Berhormat PENGIRAN AHMAD BIN PENGIRAN INDAR (Kinabatangan).

- „ TUAN AJAD BIN O. T. UYONG (Labuk-Sugut).
- „ DATO' PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, Q.M.C., P.B.S., P.N.B.S. (Julau).
- „ CHEGU BAUDI BIN UNGGUT (Bandau).
- „ DR CHU CHEE PENG (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN, A.B.S. (Batang-Lupar).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JAAFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA, P.B.S. (Saratok).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sandakan).
- „ TUAN ANDREW MARA ANAK WALTER UNJAH (Betong).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TAN SRI MOHAMMAD SAID BIN KERUAK, P.M.N., S.P.D.K. (Kota Belud).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ENSKU ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN MUSA BIN HITAM (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUN DATU HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E. (Marudu).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN HUSSAIN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ TAN SRI SYED NASIR BIN ISMAIL, P.M.N., J.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Dalam).
- „ DATO' PANG TET TSHUNG, P.D.K. (Kota Kinabalu).
- „ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR, K.M.N., P.M.P. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI SHAFIE BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., B.C.K. (Baling).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR BIN PENGIRAN PATERA (Kimanis).
- „ TUAN TING MING KIONG (Bintulu).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH UNTING ANAK UMANG (Kanowit).
- „ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Padawan).

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

USUL²

PENANGGOHAN MESHUARAT

Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat (Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa apabila tamat Meshuarat hari ini, Dewan ini akan di-tangguhkan kepada satu tarikh yang tidak di-tetapkan.

Timbalan Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa apabila tamat Meshuarat hari ini, Dewan ini akan di-tangguhkan kepada satu tarikh yang tidak di-tetapkan.

WAKTU MESHUARAT DAN URUSAN YANG DI-BEBASKAN DARIPADA PERATORAN MESHUARAT

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Bahawa walau apa pun Peruntukan Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Dewan ini tidak akan di-tanggohkan hari ini hingga semua perkara Urusan Kerajaan, yang tertera dalam Atoran Urusan Meshuarat telah selesai di-pertimbangkan.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa walau apa pun Peruntukan Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Dewan ini tidak akan di-tanggohkan hari ini hingga semua perkara Urusan Kerajaan, yang tertera dalam Atoran Urusan Meshuarat telah selesai di-pertimbangkan.

AKTA KASTAM, 1967

Perintah Duti Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 27) 1971

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-beri kapada-nya oleh Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 11, Akta Kastam, 1967, Perintah Duti Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 27) 1971 yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. ST 5/72 tahun 1972 di-sahkan.

Perintah ini ada-lah di-buat untuk mengenakan duti² seperti berikut:

- (i) \$1.80 sa-paun ka-atas "Tractor, implement and earthmover tyres" yang berat-nya sa-hingga 1,600 paun. Barang² ini ada-lah di-perjeniskan di-bawah Kod Tarif 40.11 550. Dahulu-nya duti ada-lah ka-atas barang² tersebut yang berat nya sa-hingga 1,000 paun sahaja.
- (ii) 25% ka-atas "Internal combustion piston engines, diesel engines, stationary and marine" yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah No. 2 Kepala 84.06 213 dan 84.06 243, yang mempunyai kuasa kuda daripada 199 sa-hingga 800 kuasa

kuda. Dahulu-nya duti hanya di-kenakan di-atas jentera² yang mempunyai kuasa kuda daripada 199 kuasa kuda sa-hingga 600 kuasa kuda.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan mengenakan duti² ini ada-lah untuk memberi perlindungan kepada barang² buatan tempatan

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-beri kapada-nya oleh Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 11, Akta Kastam, 1967, Perintah Duti Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 27) 1971 yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. ST 5/72 tahun 1972 di-sahkan.

AKTA KASTAM, 1967

Perintah Duti Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 27) 1971

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-beri kapada-nya oleh Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 11, Akta Kastam, 1967, Perintah Duti Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 27) 1971 yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. ST. 6/72 tahun 1972 di-sahkan.

Perintah ini di-buat untuk melanjutkan Duti Kastam ka-Pulau Pinang atas "prepared and preserved fish, crustaceans, molluscs and sharks fins" sa-lain daripada yang di-taroh di-dalam tempat penyimpan kedap udara, yang di-perjeniskan di-bawah kepala tarif No. 16.04 100, 16.04 101, 16.04 102, 16.04 103, 16.04 104, 16.04 105, 16.04 107, 16.04 400, 16.04 500, 16.05 100, 16.05 110, 16.05 120 dan 16.05 450. Tujuan² melanjutkan duti impot ini ka-Pulau Pinang ada-lah untuk:

- (i) memberi perlindungan tarif kapada perusahaan² tempatan.
- (ii) memperseimbangkan kedudukan peng-usaha² di-Pulau Pinang dengan di-Kawasan Utama Kastam; dan

(iii) memberi galakan² kepada perusahaan membuat barang² makanan yang tersebut di atas, di-Pulau Pinang, untuk berkembang lagi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon men-chadangkan.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Tuan V. David (Dato Kramat): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, we heard a lengthy address by the Chief Minister of Penang recently where he expressed his feelings that Penang is moving towards a very gloomy direction. We have already had a number of Motions before this House during the last few months repeatedly imposing duties on many items. We from this side strongly oppose this Motion, because we feel that the Government is taking steps to strangle the free port status, which it has already done, and further, the imposition of additional duties on other items would cripple the entire livelihood of the people of Penang.

Sir, the Chief Minister, when he addressed this House the other day, he also said that the Honourable Minister of Finance once told him that at the stroke of the pen he can remove the surtax. Now, the surtax from 2% has gone to 4%. Well, if the Minister of Finance can do that, I do not see any reason why he cannot remove the surtax. In fact, political motives are there. The Government is of course desperately attempting to recapture Penang, and this is one of the reasons why all efforts are being made by the Federal Government to destroy Penang. The livelihood of the people of Penang is being gradually destroyed and the people, who once thought that in Penang they can find cheap living, things can be cheap, thus now fear that the rise in prices in Penang almost scare the tourists who come to Penang. We are convinced—of course, more than convinced—that the Government today is moving with contempt and hatred towards the people of Penang.

It is unfortunate, Sir, that the Minister of Finance is not in this House and his Deputy has been asked to carry the baby. However, I am sure I will not get a satisfactory reply to this opposition to this Motion. As usual, this will be bulldozed with the massive mandate which the people have given to the

Alliance. But I must warn that the massive mandate is not given to you to bulldoze and disregard the feelings of the people of Penang. If Penang is to survive, a complete review by the Minister of Finance on these goods on which he has imposed duties should be made, and the surtax of 4% should go immediately without any delay.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, on a point of order. This Motion is not about the surtax and the Honourable Member is speaking about the surtax. It has nothing to do with the surtax.

Tuan V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully understand. This is an additional burden on the people of Penang, and I am sure the Chief Minister of Penang, who is very close with the Alliance and is already at the door-steps of the Alliance, he himself has openly criticised the Government for moving towards crippling the State of Penang by classifying more and more items under the Customs List. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is most deplorable, objectionable and calculated to eliminate completely the free port status and also to make the people of Penang to suffer further in view of all the sufferings they already had under the Alliance Government. This is with full of vengeance to discredit the people's desire and also to tell the people of Penang, "Well, if you vote any other political organisation, we will come here to the Federal Parliament and enact laws to further give you all the possible troubles that we can give you." Sir, this hardship is designed and calculated to completely see that the Penang people do not enjoy the rights, the privileges, which they once enjoyed before the Alliance Government decided to wreck the privileges which existed. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: (*Dengan izin*) Tuan Yang di-Pertua, firstly, the Honourable Member has been playing an age-old record or tape record in this House over and over again. Secondly, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member was either sleeping or dreaming in this Chamber or he could not understand

Tuan V. David: On a point of clarification.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Sir, I am not giving way.

Tuan V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: I am not giving way, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Tuan V. David: Are you afraid?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope the Honourable Member will abide by the Standing Orders of this Parliament.

Tuan V. David: Can I clarify, Sir?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: On what grounds do you wish to intervene?

Tuan V. David: Sir, the Honourable Deputy Minister said that we were sleeping. But we do not sleep.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: No, that is not a ground to interrupt him (*Ketawa*). You may be sleeping, or you may not be sleeping, but he has every right to speak just as you had just now. Please sit down.

Tuan V. David: But I gave way, Sir, but he is afraid to give way.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope the Honourable Member is literate enough to understand the Standing Orders.

Tuan V. David: Sir, he is imputing improper motives.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: (*To Tuan V. David*) I would ask you not to interrupt any more.

Tuan V. David: He is imputing improper motives, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Motion before us is very simple. As we all know, Penang Island is one of the important areas where fishing industry has been carried on and for several years a lot of fish canning has been done in Penang; and so to protect the industry that has been thriving very well in Penang, this is why we impose this tariff protection. It is very simple: to help the industry in Penang and to help the workers in the fishing industry in Penang to earn a good living. I cannot understand why the Honourable Member was very bitter about this. Does he not want the workers in Penang to be helped by the Central Government? That is all, Mr Speaker, Sir. The Motion is very, very simple: to help the

fishing industry and to help the workers involved in the fishing industry in Penang to earn a living. That is all, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang di-beri kapadanya oleh Sekshen-kecil (2) dalam Sekshen 11 Akta Kastam, 1967, Perintah Duti Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) (No. 27) 1971 yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sebagai Kertas Undang² No. ST 6/72 tahun 1972 di-sahkan.

PINDAAN AKTA PERATORAN KEWANGAN

The Association of South-East Asian Nations National Trust Fund

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan bahawa mengikut peruntukan di-bawah Sekshen 10 (4) Ordinan Achara Kewangan, 1957 Dewan ini bersetuju yang Jadual Kedua Ordinan tersebut di-pinda dengan menambah kapadanya butiran baharu seperti berikut:

"The Association of South-East Asian Nations National Trust Fund".

Jadual kedua yang tersebut menetapkan berbagai² jenis Kumpulan Wang Amanah Kerajaan, dan Dewan ini boleh dengan usul meminda, memotong atau menambah Jadual tersebut dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Kelima² Negara ASEAN, ia-itu Indonesia, Filipina, Singapura, Thailand dan Malaysia telah bersetuju dalam bulan Disember, 1969 masing² menubuhkan satu Kumpulan Wang bagi ASEAN. Kumpulan Wang Kebangsaan tiap² Negara Ahli akan di-gunakan untuk membiayai projek² yang akan di-uruskan oleh Negara² Ahli masing² sa-bagai sumbangan bagi faedah bersama mengikut semangat kerjasama daerah. Charum yang di-buat oleh tiap² Negara Ahli kepada Kumpulan Wang tersebut akan di-bayar kepada Kumpulan Wang Kebangsaan Negara Ahli. itu. Kumpulan Wang itu akan di-simpan dalam jagaan Negara² Ahli masing² di-bawah kawalan Sekretariat Kebangsaan-nya dan di-uruskan mengikut achara kewangan Kerajaan Negara Ahli itu.

Pada permulaan-nya tiap² Negara Ahli hendak-lah membuat bayaran kepada Kumpulan Wang Kebangsaan-nya sa-jumlah

wang bernilai US\$1 juta yang di-bayar sahara beransor² dalam tempoh tidak lebih dari tiga tahun. Malaysia akan membuat charum-nya yang pertama sa-banyak M\$1 juta tahun ini.

Mengikut peratoran mengenai kawalan, pembayaran dan pengiraan (accounting) Kumpulan Wang bagi Pertubuhan Negara² Asia Tenggara, chadangan satu² Negara Ahli supaya satu² projek itu di-biaya² dari Kumpulan Wang itu hendak-lah dikemukakan kepada Jawatan-kuasa ASEAN bagi di-timbangkan oleh Menteri² Luar. Negara Ahli yang menjadi tuan rumah projek akan bertanggung-jawab bagi harga tadbir dan modal projek² yang mana termasuk belanja sewa, harga kelengkapan dan perkakas, keperluan pejabat, bayaran² perkhidmatan, gaji bagi pekerja² ambilan tempatan dan perbelanjaan bagi tanah dan bangunan. Walau bagaimana pun belanja mengurus bagi satu² projek yang telah diluluskan akan di-tanggung bersama oleh semua Negara Ahli. Belanja mengurus ini ia-lah perbelanjaan lain² bagi projek² yang telah di-luluskan, ia-itu termasuk-lah perbelanjaan gaji² dan elaun² kaki-tangan ikhtisas yang terlibat dalam projek itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, first of all, I must say that we do not sleep here; we are awake. But we hope the opposite side will also be awake. To make them awake it is our duty to keep them on their toes. Being duty-bound, I would like to make certain observations on this Motion.

First of all, Sir, we are not against any form of regional co-operation among Asian countries. Co-operation should be mutual and it should have some purpose and objective; economic co-operation, social co-operation and cultural co-operation are all acceptable. But whether this co-operation is going to end up once again in one of these military blocs, which we have seen in many of the Asian countries, is the question. Normally co-operation starts on an economic basis or on social grounds and later develop into military pacts.

Sir, I am against any form of regional unity or co-operation for military purposes, but if it is purely for the purpose of economic development in Asian countries, we would definitely welcome this move. Again, Sir, Asean is supposed to be an association of only five countries, but there are many more Asian countries in this part of the region. There are big countries which could take active part in regional co-operation. We do not know to what extent approaches are being made to woo other countries in order to bring about a regional unity which will be meaningful and fruitful. There is already enough of divisions among the Asian countries. I would advocate that any form of regional unity should be strong and firm with deep meaning and with convictions; I would go further and say that Asian unity is very important. Asians must think in terms of emancipating themselves; the destiny of Asians will have to be decided by the Asians themselves. The situation in Asia and the conflicts in Asia in recent months call for more vigilance and more active participation to bind strongly all the countries of Asia in unity with the common objective of economic development, social understanding and cultural ties. Such a unity would pave the way for a greater Asian concept. Sir, this can only be brought about without placing much regard to political ideologies of the respective countries. If we are going to stick to placing criterion on the political affinity of each country and then determine Asian unity, this is impossible and there will never be Asian unity.

Sir, I once again would like to stress that any form of Asian unity should be towards economic development, social understanding and cultural bond of friendship. There should be no ties whatsoever for military purposes which have brought chaos in Asia during the last decade. General intentions are important when we talk about Asian unity. It is high time that Asians must get together to become strong in their own rights without allowing the big powers, powers like the United States, to manoeuvre and manipulate the lives of the people living in the developing countries.

As a developing country, Sir, and as an infant nation, we have to be very cautious and careful when we talk about unity and such unity should be based on strong beliefs and strong concepts—non-alignment, national

integrity and belief in the freedom of all—regardless of any country's political ideologies. Each country has a right to live in its own way without any interference. Thank you, Sir.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak (Kuala Selangor): Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya adalah menyokong dengan sa-penoh²-nya "The Association of South-East Asian Nations National Trust Fund" ini. Oleh kerana memikirkan ia-itu Lima² Negara ia-itu Indonesia, Filipina, Singapura, Thailand dan Malaysia ada-lah negeri yang telah di-jajah oleh pejahah² di-suatu waktu yang lalu, sama ada di-jajah oleh Amerika, Inggeris, Sepanyol dan lain², maka pada hari ini negeri² ini telah sedar, ia-itu bukan untuk berperang di-antara satu dengan lain, bukan untuk menghimpit antara satu dengan lain, tetapi ada-lah untuk membangunkan ra'ayat di-dalam lima negara ini. Hasil daripada lima² negara ini boleh-lah di-katakan identical, oleh kerana Malaysia ada mempunyai getah, bijeh timah, oil palm dan bagitu juga Indonesia, dan Thailand ada mempunyai getah dan bijih timah dan ini ada-lah jikalau tidak di-jaga betul² exploitation daripada bangsa² luar sama ada daripada Amerika atau Inggeris yang mana bahan² mentah kita ini ada-lah di-pergunakan oleh mereka tetapi di-bayar dengan sa-murah²-nya. Sa-bagaimana yang kita telah tengok pada hari ini harga getah telah turun sa-turun²-nya. Bagitu juga oil palm pada hari ini saya dapat tahu murah dua tiga sen satu pound. Dengan sebab itu, saya harap dengan ada-nya Association of South-east Asian Nations National Trust Fund ini, negeri² ini akan menengokkan bahan² mentah daripada lima² buah negeri ini akan menjayakan bukan sahaja untuk menjual, tetapi membuat kilang² supaya daripada kilang², bahan² mentah daripada lima² negeri ini akan di-jual ka-luar negeri yang lain daripada lima² buah negeri ini.

Tetapi satu perkara di-dalam The Association of South-east Asian Nations National Trust Fund ini, ia-itu lima negara ini mestilah dudok sama rendah, berdiri sama tinggi, tidak ada bedza-nya di-antara satu sama lain dan sunggoh pun kita orang Asia, kita tidak mahu negeri Asia yang lain menjajah negeri kita.

Tadi Ahli dari pehak Pembangkang telah mengatakan Asia ini ada-lah di-dalam turmoil oleh kerana champor tangan Amerika dan Inggeris dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi kita juga tidak mahu champor tangan daripada kuasa² besar di-Asia ini saperti daripada India atau Kominis China. Kita hendak hidup dan kita hendak hidup dengan tidak ada champor tangan daripada lain² negeri. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan (Bungsar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit mengenai Association of South-East Asian Nations National Trust Fund dan saya suka-lah menyokong penoh atas perkara ini.

(Dengan izin) The Malaysian Public and the world cannot help but get the impressions that a great deal of confusion surrounds the call for the Neutralisation of South-east Asia by the Malaysian Government. This is due to, Sir,

- (i) the nature of the concept itself which looked more like an impossible dream than a reachable reality;
- (ii) the haste and fanfare which the Government in typical fashion went about vainly to obtain the guarantee of the Super powers;
- (iii) the inadequate ground work that went before the calling of the Asean Ministers meeting in November as a result of which almost all Asean Ministers on arrival at Subang Airport expressed publicly they were not quite sure as to what the Malaysian Government had in mind exactly, but luckily for us, Sir, some kind of accord was obtained later which came out in the form of the now doubtful Kuala Lumpur Declaration that South-east Asia should be a zone of peace;
- (iv) the November, 1971 meeting was widely publicised as the ASEAN Minister Conference on South-east Asia Neutrality and then when somebody pointed out that the Constitution of Asean confined Asean activities only to economic and cultural matters, the Malaysian Government quickly came out with the incredible statement that the November meeting was rather "a meeting of Foreign Ministers of countries that happened to belong to ASEAN". This is such a ridiculous

statement on foreign affairs and must have made us the laughing stock of the world, as ludicrous as the Ministry of Information statement on internal affairs that the Communist guerrillas used the carrot in the form of pretty girls and a good time in the jungle to gain recruits; and

- (v) the conflicting statements made by the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the President of the United States and the President of the Philippines.

The Prime Minister on his return from the United States stated that the U.S. supported the Neutralisation concept. Immediately the U.S. State Department the next day denied such support. The Deputy Prime Minister whilst in Europe called on the Big Powers to guarantee South-east Asia Neutrality. The Prime Minister in Parliament in answer to my oral question said there is no such call; the first step was to get all South-east Asian countries including Laos, South Vietnam and Cambodia to join in. The President of the Philippines then called on the U.S. to back the Kuala Lumpur Declaration.

Confusion galore. We can only hope, with some apprehension, that the Asean Summit Conference in Manila in March will not turn out to be a fiasco. Perhaps Asean Summit is incorrect, it is going to be a summit conference attended by Heads of States who happen to belong to Asean.

There is no doubt in my mind that Asean now has departed from its original concept of regional co-operation for trade and cultural exchange. Politics and Defence have entered into the picture and here, if I may, I like to urge our Government to remember that the reason why SEATO, ASPAC and Maphilindo collapsed was because politics and defence were behind these regional pacts.

Asean is beginning to be slightly successful in such co-operative ventures as education, mass media, regional efforts on rubber and other commodity products. Who knows in the course of time other things may follow, more liberal regional trade arrangements, a complementary range of industries, money and other financial co-operation so that

Asean countries do not work at odds against each other to the detriment of all. In economic, cultural and educational ventures, I am certain, Asean could make further progress given the goodwill that now seems to prevail between all the present Foreign Ministers.

But once Asean is involved in politics and defence and the neutralisation of South-east Asia is basically that, then given the wide divergence of political and defence thinking that now exists among all the Asean countries, then I think Asean could meet with difficult days ahead. Especially so if the reactionary regimes like the South Vietnamese and Cambodian type also become members and join in the synthetic call for peace when they are up to their necks fighting the wrong kind of war at home.

It is to Malaysia's interest Sir, to cease helping South Vietnam and Cambodia by way of training their policemen. We have nothing to gain from that, everything to lose.

Malaysia should be very diplomatic, friendly and considerate in all its dealings with our good neighbours, especially Thailand where there is a secessionist movement, with Singapore where there are some pretty stupid quarrels over M.S.A. and long hair, with Brunei over the claim to Limbang, and with Indonesia where now happily there exists good co-operation which was not present when Bung Soekarno was around.

Finally, Sir, regional conflicts are real and may well be more disastrous than any kind of Big Power interference or design for South-east Asia. Our task and the task of the Government is to prevent these and to ensure increasingly better the relationship with all our neighbours and on that basis Sir, I fully support the ASEAN Trust Fund. Thank you.

Perdana Menteri: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, I take this opportunity to intervene in this debate in reply to the Honourable Member for Bungsar. I would ask the Honourable Member for Bungsar that it would save a lot of his time and the time of this House if he does read Government Statements and statements by the Ministers carefully and correctly. There was no confusion at all, Sir, about the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the five countries of Asean in Kuala Lumpur last November. When I was in the United Nations attending the United Nations

Conference in September last year, we held a meeting of all the Foreign Ministers of the five countries of Asean and at that meeting we had discussions on the situation in South-east Asia and we agreed that we should convene a Conference of Foreign Ministers of the five countries. We were very careful; we did not say that there was going to be a Conference of Asean Foreign Ministers. We said that there was going to be a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur to discuss the possibility of declaring South-east Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. So, there was no confusion any time in our minds that this conference in Kuala Lumpur was not an Asean conference. It was a conference of the Foreign Ministers of the five countries. So the Kuala Lumpur Conference is not part of Asean at all.

Then again the Honourable Member talked about the United States support. There was never any statement, either from this Government or from the United States Government on the support by the United States of our neutralisation proposal. Indeed, the matter was never raised with the United States Government. I do not know where the Honourable Member obtained this information from.

Again, Sir, he talked about a conference in Manila in March. There is no such conference to be held in Manila in March, as far as I know, of either Asean Ministers or whatever it is. There will be a conference of Foreign Ministers of Asean in Singapore some time in April. This is going to be a regular conference of Foreign Ministers of Asean to discuss Asean matters. So I would suggest to the Honourable Member that he should take more time to read Government statements so that he will save his time and save our time in the House.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun turut menyokong chadangan yang dikemukakan oleh Timbalan Menteri Kewangan, chuma saya hendak berchakap dalam masaalah, saya berikan sokongan bahawa Malaysia telah memberikan peruntukan sa-banyak \$1 juta dalam Jawatan-kuasa Kemajuan Asean ini.

Apa yang saya hendak bangkitkan, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, supaya badan ini berusaha dalam bidang ekonomi, sosial dan kebudayaan dengan mengeluarkan anggota²-nya termasuk negara², dalam Indo-China dan juga di-Burma, sebab dengan perpaduan ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, maka Asean akan bertambah kuat dan kokoh dan di-hormati serta di-segani oleh dunia antarabangsa.

Yang saya hendak bangkitkan, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan salah sa-buah negara kita dalam Asean ini kalau boleh minta kerjasama Kementerian melalui kebudayaan kepada Kerajaan Manila, Filipina supaya mengurangkan pembunuhan beramai² orang Islam walau masaalah ini ada-lah masaalah dalam negara, tetapi kita berhubung dengan kebudayaan dengan Filipina. Ahli² kari'ah Filipina telah menghantar wakil-nya dalam Pertandingan Qur'an Antarabangsa dan juga di-Filipina ada perubahan dalam Majlis Upachara-nya telah membuat do'a sa-chara Islam. Jadi, dengan keadaan pembunuhan orang² Islam beramai² yang berlaku baharu² ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada 800 orang itu, sekarang orang Islam bersembahyang, tetapi telah di-bunuh oleh orang yang tidak bertanggung-jawab.

Jadi, saya berharap dengan kerjasama Asean ini akan membuat satu jalan supaya kejadian² yang saperti ini tidak akan berlaku lagi dan ini juga tidak menyenangkan hati umat² Islam dalam kawasan Tenggara Asia ini. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ia-itu satu usul yang mudah sahaja, ia-itu bagaimana hendak membolehkan Kerajaan mengadakan sa-buah Trust Fund untuk projek² yang telah di-persetujukan oleh negara² di-dalam Asean. Peringkat mula²-nya Malaysia hendak menimbangkan \$1 juta Malaysia pada tahun ini dan akhirnya kelak bagi Malaysia hendak memenohi tanggung-jawab-nya, ia-itu hendak memberi US\$1 juta dalam tempoh 3 tahun dan tentang projek² ini ta' ada apa yang hendak di-bimbangkan, ia-itu tiap² projek yang hendak kita jalankan ini ada-lah projek² yang dalam bidang yang telah di-persetujukan oleh negara² Asean. Jadi soal lain² itu ta' ada apa yang patut di-bimbangkan, soal pakatan

tentera, atau pun apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat tadi.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Menurut pertuntukan di-bawah seksyen-kechil (4) seksyen 10 di-dalam Ordinan Achara Kewangan, 1957 Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa Jadual Kedua kapada Ordinan itu di-pinda dengan menambah butiran baharu yang berikut:

"The Association of South-East Asian Nations National Trust Fund."

LAPORAN SUROHANJAYA DI-RAJA— PERJALANAN PENGUASA² TEM- PATAN DI-MALAYSIA BARAT

Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Dato' Ong Kee Hui): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan:

Bahawa Dewan ini mengambil ingatan di-atas Laporan Surohanjaya Di-Raja untuk menyiasat Perjalanan Penguasa² Tempatan di-Malaysia Barat yang telah di-bentangkan di-sidang Dewan ini dan menguchapkan penghargaan-nya kapada ahli² Surohanjaya Di-Raja yang berkenaan di-atas laporan-nya yang komprehensif itu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon izin hendak berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris supaya apa² yang saya akan jelaskan tidak akan di-salah fahamkan oleh pihak Pembangkang.

(Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, as this House is doubtless aware, there was a Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the workings of Local Authorities which was appointed under the Commission of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950, pursuant to a decision taken by the National Council for Local Government. Accordingly, the Commission commenced its enquiry in October, 1965 and submitted its report to the Federal Government on the 29th January, 1969. Soon thereafter, a Committee of Officials was appointed by the Federal Governments to study and make recommendations on the implications of implementing the Royal Commission's recommendations. The report of this Committee was received by the Federal Government in June last year and since August 1971, this report, together with the Royal Com-

mission's report, has been under study by the respective State Governments. The report was then considered by the National Council for Local Government at a special meeting convened in November last year. The views of the Federal Government on the subject of local government were made known in this House in a statement which I made in July last year.

However in submitting the report to the National Council for Local Government, I made no recommendation because I felt that it should be left to the State Governments' representatives themselves to decide what they want to do with the recommendations contained in the Royal Commission's report in the light of their own experience. Each State's representative gave the considered opinion of his Government on the subject. The concensus reached was that in the light of past experience with the existing local authorities and the maladministration of even the financially viable ones, such as Municipalities and Town Councils, which the State Governments had to take over, it would not be in the public interest at this moment to put every square inch of the country under local government involving as it does major changes in the administrative system of this country. It was, however, agreed that there was urgent need to deal with the existing local authorities and to restructure them to make them more efficient and viable economically. The decision arrived at by the National Council for Local Government is in accordance with the press statement released after the meeting, which reads as follows:

"The National Council for Local Government, under the Chairmanship of Yang Berhormat Dato' Ong Kee Hui, has studied the Report of the Athi Nahappan Royal Commission and taken note of all the recommendations contained therein. These recommendations will be considered by the Council from time to time and if acceptable will be implemented, having regard to conditions and with particular reference to the Government's declared policy of restructuring society and the New Economic Policy which aims to redress the economic imbalance between the races, between the 'haves' and the have-nots' and correct the disparity that exists between the developed and the less developed areas. For the time being, the suspension of local government election

continues to be in force, and it is proposed that State Government will study prevailing conditions of local authorities and take whatever steps necessary to restructure these authorities in order to provide better administration, management and services to the people in the local authority areas."

There is no doubt, Sir, that the Commission was entrusted with a stupendous task and its report bears ample testimony to the serious and searching considerations given to all matters relating thereto. The Government is satisfied that the widest possible publicity was given to the terms of reference of the Commission and everyone wanting to make representations to the Commission was heard.

The Government desires to record its appreciation of the vigour and industry with which the Chairman, the Members and staff of the Commission addressed themselves to the task assigned to it and the grateful acknowledgement of the assistance it would doubtless derive in the formulation of future policies on local government from the comprehensive and far-reaching recommendations made by it.

Sir, I therefore beg to move:

That this House notes the Report of the Royal Commission on the workings of Local Authorities in West Malaysia which was tabled at this session of the House and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Royal Commission for its comprehensive report.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk berchakap dalam usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan dan di-samping saya berchakap dalam bahasa Malaysia, saya mohon izin berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lepas Pilihanraya Tahun 1964, di-Parlimen Yang Kedua, Tunku Abdul Rahman, bekas Perdana Menteri, di-dalam Dewan ini mengumumkan penanggoan pilihanraya Majlis² Tempatan masing² di-seluruh Malaysia, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa itu beliau juga mengumumkan dan berjanji di-dalam Dewan

ini Kerajaan Perikatan akan menarek balek penanggoan itu dan mengadakan pilihanraya di-Majlis² Tempatan Baharu di-seluruh Malaysia apabila konfrantasi di-tamatkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Sa-lepas itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada 2 haribulan September, 1964, Kerajaan berkata ia akan mengadakan sa-buah commission di-bawah ketua-nya Dato' Abdul Rahman untuk menyiasat Majlis² Tempatan masing² di-seluruh Malaysia, tetapi pada 26 haribulan Oktober, 1964 juga Kerajaan Perikatan menyatakan penyiasatan itu tidak berapa sesuai dan ia akan memanjangkan penyiasatan itu bukan kepada Majlis² Tempatan masing², tetapi kepada Majlis² Bandaran, Municipality dan City Council, George Town juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Saperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan pada 28 haribulan Oktober, Jema'ah Menteri memutuskan sa-buah Surohanjaya yang baharu patut di-adakan di-bawah Commission of Enquiries, 1950 and Commission of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950, and a Royal Commission of Enquiry was appointed to investigate into the workings of local authorities, local councils, municipal councils, and it was headed by Dato' Athi Nahappan with 6 other members namely:

Dr Awang bin Hassan, S.M.J., M.P.

D. S. Ramanathan, J.P.

Chan Keong Hon, S.M.S., A.M.N., P.J.K., M.P.

Tan Peng Khoo, K.M.N., P.I.S.

Haji Ismail bin Panjang Aris, J.M.N., P.J.K.

Chong Ewe Leong.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, towards the middle part of 1968, the Opposition parties, we on this side of the House, were a little worried about the status of local councils in this country, because at that time we knew that confrontation had come to an end and we were worried as to what had happened to the promise made by the Tunku that the Government would resume local council elections. I believe I am right in saying that from time to time we did ask questions in this House regarding local council elections and from time to time we got the same assurance from the Tunku or from the then Minister of Local Government and Housing that elections would be resumed after Confrontation.

As I stated just now, Mr Speaker, Sir, towards the middle of 1968, the leaders of the Opposition then in this House met the Tunku in one of the Committee Rooms in this building upstairs here, and the Tunku gave us an assurance that the Athi Nahappan Report would be ready soon, that it would be submitted to the various State Governments and that after it had been studied by the various State Governments it would be made public; and then he reiterated again that it was not the intention of the Government to suspend the Local Council elections.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have taken some pains to give a very short history of this suspension of the Local Council elections in the hope that this House will remember that time and again the Government had assured us that there was no intention on the part of the Government to suspend Local Council elections. Then, of course, came May 13 when, of course, none other than the present Deputy Prime Minister stated categorically that democracy was dead in this country and we came under authoritarian rule by the N.O.C.

Be that as it may, I believe the Athi Nahappan Commission went on with its work and from time to time too we did raise queries as to when the Report would be ready, when it would be presented to the various State Governments and when it would be made public. Now, we have a statement by the Honourable Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government that the Report was ready in June, 1971, it was submitted to the various State Governments who have since studied the Report and it was made public, I believe, towards the end of last year. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, this is the very brief history of the suspension of Local Government elections by the Government and of the Athi Nahappan Report.

When the Report was made public, unfortunately, I think there were various statements made by the Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government to the effect, amongst other things, one could construe—that it was the intention of the Government to suspend Local Government elections. If, in making this statement, the Minister says that I am talking nonsense, I stand corrected. We have now his assurance that when he chaired the meeting of the

various State Governments, the various Menteri² Besar considered this document with an open mind and did not go there with preconceived ideas that the Local Council elections would be suspended *ad infinitum*.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, coming back to this Report, I wish to echo and re-echo what the Honourable Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government has said about the authors of this Report or about the members of this Report. I think it is a very comprehensive Report. If the Chairman of that Commission were a doctoral student, I would dare say that he would probably be given a doctoral thesis by any university of repute, because I believe he has travelled far and wide not only throughout this country but also outside this country to observe Local Council practices elsewhere and he has obviously read very widely on this subject. But what is more important than his research is the fruits of his research which has come out with very comprehensive recommendations regarding the whys and wherefores we should have democracy in this country at grass-root level. He has presented us not with just one picture, the picture that the Government wants us to present, but he has obviously gone throughout the country, he has listened to everybody and he has given both sides of the picture, which is very important in an impartial enquiry of this nature.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to go through the recommendations of this comprehensive Report. The recommendations are indeed very comprehensive, very far-reaching and have shown how very deeply the Commission has thought on this very vexed problem of Local Government in this country.

One other thing that I would like to say is this. Mr Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the PEKEMAS, I wish to congratulate the Royal Commission of Investigation into the workings of the Local Authorities in West Malaysia of Dato' Athi Nahappan and his Commission members, and I think they deserve a pat on their back for their fine piece of work.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, coming back to this fundamental problem of democracy at grass-root level. To be or not to be, to have or not to have, democracy at grass-root level? This is a question that is before this House today

and this is a question which the country awaits an answer from we, the legislators, at the highest level in this country.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, in this House and outside this House as well, I have stated time and again that we are a young nation, we are a nascent democracy, and I have stated, very recently I think, that it behoves all of us in this House, outside this House, whether it be those on that side of the House or those on this side of the House, to nurture and nourish this tender and fragile plant known as democracy, so that in the fullness of time, it can stand the buffetings that it will be subjected to in the years to come.

We have seen how fragile it has been because on May 13, although there was a great commotion, I think there was no reason whatsoever for the Government to suspend the Constitution and to resort to authoritarian rule.

Be that as it may, we could see what danger democracy in this country is placed at the mercy not of those of us in this House who want to subvert the Government, not on, what has now been painted as a grave source of danger, the communists in the jungles, but by the Government itself which subverts democracy in this country.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, democracy at the grass-root level, namely at the Local Council levels, is obviously a very good training ground and a nursery for budding politicians. It is accepted that unless one has some sort of practical experience at democracy at grass-root level; and the Honourable Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government would not be what he is today, were it not for the fact that he was a member of the Kuching Municipality, he was the President of the Kuching Municipality, and he is a Minister today. If he were to rise straight from the ranks to Parliament, I dare say the Prime Minister might have had second thoughts about appointing a total new-comer to such an important post as a Minister in our Malaysian Government. Therefore, it should be seen that we should provide some sort of training to people at the grass-root level. For example, in the largest New Village in the Federation, namely, Jinjang Local Council, there is a population of nearly 40,000 people. It is not very far from Kuala

Lumpur, five miles by road, perhaps three miles as the crow flies, and if a chap goes there and participates in the Local Council activities, seeing whether the roads are done properly, that the drains are cleared, that the street lights, the lamps, the bulbs, are replaced and the whole lot of problems at parish-pump level, that is so very important to the people living in that area. Now if you have the elected representative down there attending to all these, then we hope by and by he graduates a little further. He comes to the State Council where he has a little more responsibility; he has a wider vision of the problems in his State. So from there he graduates to be a Member of Parliament in this House, as the Honourable Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government has graduated to be a Minister of the Crown. I say that although there may be short-cuts, although there may be a lot of people who, soon after they are elected into this House—unfortunately even if they have not been elected—have been appointed to Cabinet posts, I think they will make far better Ministers, far better Parliamentarians, if they gradually learn their business, first at grass root level, at parish-pump level, next at State level, and finally at the Federal level.

Now, what is the alternative, Mr Speaker, Sir? The alternative is not what the Government is now doing. The Government merampas pilihan raya di-Majlis tempatan masing² di-seluruh Malaysia. And what happens? The people lose hope, they say "What is this all about? We do not have elected representatives now. These blighters are sitting down warming their bottoms, sometimes in air-conditioned rooms. Look at the rubbish that is not collected". This is so throughout the country where there are no elected representatives in the Local Councils, and therefore the affairs of the Local Councils, the affairs of the people in the Local Councils are not properly attended to. But what is more important, Mr Speaker, Sir, than this lack of attention to the needs of the people at grass root level, and according to Dato' Athi Nahappan, these people number more than a million people in West Malaysia alone. They lose hope in democracy. Once the people lose hope in democracy, I say, *habis*. Why? Because the Minister of Home Affairs says, "What are we to do, we can't combat Communism because no information is coming back." Why should the people give

information to the Government, Mr Speaker, Sir, unless they think that democracy can survive in this country and that democracy is not subverted by the Government of the day.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few quotations from the Athi Nahappan Report regarding the whys and wherefores why democracy should survive and the whys and wherefores why Local Government should be reconstituted.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I quote paragraph 143, page 21:

"The policy of the Government in regard to local government was echoed by the Secretary to the then Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government, who said: The policy, at least of the present Government (the Government then, not of the present Government now) is that as soon as possible every person in this country should live within some form of local authority area which can ultimately become a fully elected and a fully financially autonomous authority. We have got about half-way along that road."

Paragraph 144 states, and I quote:

"The importance of local government was clearly reflected by the view of the then Minister of the Interior and Justice, Y.B. Dato Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman, who said: Now, local government is an enormously important subject, fundamental to good government in a democratic country, and inextricably connected with Government at all other levels. It is the solid base on which National Government rests".

Mr Speaker, Sir, on page 38 there are these two paragraphs that I wish to quote.

Paragraph 230:

"Despite the weaknesses of the democratic system, it is still being practised in most of the advanced and developing countries. From time to time reforms and innovations are being made. There does not appear to be a better alternative to democracy even in local government. If democracy is to be replaced it can only be by a nominated system, the merits and demerits of which will be dealt with when dealing with the State Capitals".

Paragraph 231 states:

"As a technique, democracy is slow, cumbersome and expensive. Nevertheless, there is strong force in saying that democracy should continue to be identified with local government in this country as in the case of the Federal and State Governments. True, it has not worked effectively in most local authorities, particularly the Local Councils. The remedies lie not in doing away with democracy but in finding suitable avenues to invigorate it. In Malaysia, the road that democracy has travelled in the field of local Government is very short and fragmented, both in terms of space and time. No great damage has therefore been done to warrant complete replacement of democracy. What defects that have been experienced can also be attributed to other causes that need a complete innovation, co-ordination and consolidation to improve the system. These we shall deal with at a later stage."

Mr Speaker, Sir, on page 55, paragraph 311 reads:

"We were impressed by the fact that most rural people felt democracy had come to stay and that they would not bargain for anything less. This may be due to the fact that they now do see the value of their rights to discuss, deliberate and decide on matters of local interest. So far as socio-cultural conditions are concerned, the country's ecological situation for local reform has never been better. It is indeed even more conducive to further absorption and consolidation of the values of democracy in this field as in other fields of political management."

Mr Speaker, Sir, on page 99, paragraph 524 (iii) reads:

"Local Government, whether at the State Capital or anywhere else, is the kindergarten of democracy. It is the Government that is nearest to the people. Grass-root democracy is cultivated here. If democracy is understood by the people at this level and if they participate in its exercise they will understand it better at the State and Central levels. After all, why is the nation in a great hurry? Democracy cannot be learnt over-night. It is in fact a continuing process of learning. In other countries it has taken hundreds of years to take root in the minds and hearts of people. If frictions

arise between the State Governments and the local authorities in the State Capitals or if there are areas of conflicts, they must and can be corrected either by legislative or administrative improvements. These by themselves are no justifications to liquidate democracy."

Mr Speaker, Sir, now I come very briefly to some of the recommendations of the Athi Nahappan Report.

On page 105, paragraph 559 reads:

"We therefore recommend that:

- (i) every State Capital in West Malaysia should be administered by a local authority;
- (ii) it should have elective representation, which principle should also be extended to all local authorities outside the State Capitals;
- (iii) it should be vested with financial autonomy;
- (iv) it should be subject to the directives issued by the State Governments on matters of national or state importance and interests and this should be expressly provided in the law;
- (v) its area of administration should coincide with the administrative district in which it is situated and should be governed by the recommendations made in the following chapters in regard to local authorities for the future."

Mr Speaker, Sir this is one of the first recommendations of the Athi Nahappan Report. That is quite clear: that local government should be restored at all levels, State, Municipal and at Local Council level.

Then, Mr Speaker, Sir, on page 111, paragraph 576, it states:

"We therefore recommend that party politics should be allowed to continue despite its good and bad aspects and those who wish to stress their faith in non-conformism should have the right to stand as "independent" as in the past."

This, Mr Speaker, Sir, is because some of the people who appeared before the Athi Nahappan Commission made the recommendation that there should be no party politics at Local Council level. Of course, this is rubbish. How can you prevent somebody who says, "I stand as an independent, the

symbol is a book" or "I stand as an independent, the symbol is spectacles". After the election they all get together and say they are all Pekemas. Now, you cannot prevent party politics from going into election at any level, wherever it may be, and therefore this is a very sound recommendation on the part of the Athi Nahappan Commission.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is another recommendation that I would like to stress and that is on page 113, para. 585:

"We therefore recommend that the present system of election on the basis of ward should continue to provide representatives to local government as in the past."

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is important because during the hearings before the Athi Nahappan Commission there were attempts to say: Well, we should not have a constituency or ward basis for election, we should regard the whole thing as a whole, like in the Philippines where they treat the whole country as a constituency and senators and representatives are elected by the whole country. I think that, of course, is Utopian in our set-up, and a better system would be as enunciated by the Athi Nahappan Commission.

Then, in page 134, Mr Speaker, Sir, in paragraph 683: it is stated:

"We therefore recommend that:

- (i) the local authority of a district or part of a district should be styled as Municipality or District Council.
- (ii) the criteria for giving the status of Municipality or District Council should be based on the revenue of the particular authority."

This, Mr Speaker, Sir, is very interesting because the Athi Nahappan Commission has divided the whole country into district councils in conformity with the existing district boundaries of the States.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I myself appeared before the Athi Nahappan Commission—I think it was in 1966 and I appeared before the Commission in Jinjang. There I pointed out to the Chairman, Dato Athi Nahappan himself that way back in 1964 when I made my maiden speech in the Selangor State Assembly I made a proposal that there should be

district councils for the whole of Selangor; at that time there were six districts and therefore there should be six district councils covering the whole of Selangor. As it is now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the State Capitals have Town Councils; you have City Councils in Kuala Lumpur and Penang, Municipalities in Ipoh and in Malacca. Then you have new village councils all over the country but there are large parts of the country where the kampongs are situated where they have no representation. But if you have district councils which embrace not only the new villages but also people living in the kampongs, then you can have a more meaningful democracy and I am glad that the Athi Nahappan Commission—I do not know whether it was because of my representation—has adopted this system of district councils.

Now, I come to page 135; paragraph 688, which reads:

“We therefore recommend as follows:

(1) the local authority should be decentralised and should have the following attributes—

- (a) it should be a separate legal person or body corporate;
- (b) it should be autonomous;
- (c) it should be representative;
- (d) it should be subject to the control of the State Authority;”

It goes on, Mr Speaker, Sir, to give a whole heap of other recommendations regarding the local councils.

Then, Mr Speaker, Sir, on page 137 it makes the following recommendations.

“We therefore recommend that:

- (i) every local authority should have a representative body known as the Council;
- (ii) all the councillors of a Municipality should be elected by citizens of the authority area and by popular franchise etc.

On page 139, Mr Speaker, Sir, it talks about the election of the President or the Mayor of a Municipality.

The final recommendation that I want to touch on Mr Speaker, Sir is in regard to the setting up of committees of the various

councils. Mr Speaker, Sir, in para. 763, the Commission recommended—

“We therefore recommend that:

- (i) the Council of a local authority should from time to time determine the number and types of committees for specific services provided in the Local Government Act;

* * * * *

- (vii) it should be a regular and important feature of a committee to hear views of the public and interested bodies and to gather public opinion from time to time in respect of the functions for which it is responsible.”

Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I am concerned, this is one of the most fundamental recommendations of the Athi Nahappan Commission, because it means that the local authority can have specialist committees, for example, looking after hawkers, traffic, etc. and it will hold hearings in public at which the public can appear.

I do not know whether the Chairman of this Commission got this idea from the Americans, because in America, of course, they have all these specialist committees which hold their meetings either in public or in secret. This is an idea which should be adopted not only at Local Council level but at Town Council level, at Municipal level, at City Council level; it should also be adopted even at State and Federal level.

Mr Speaker, Sir, much of what we do here is we spend time on the Bills that are presented to us, but we do not really specialise. But if the Government were to adopt this idea of setting up special committees after the American pattern, where if one wants to be a member of that committee, then one must of necessity specialise, then I will say it is all to the good for the people of this country.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, there is one other recommendation that I want to touch on and that is with regard to the President or the Mayor of a Council where it says that he must be absolutely impartial and honest. Now Mr Speaker, Sir, I say this because, yesterday frankly I was really distressed when the Member for Muar Utara, whom I have a high regard for, came up with this astounding suggestion that for jobs in Johor Tenggara and Pahang Tenggara, these two authorities should give preference to UMNO members

because UMNO members are the people you can trust; PAS, they will subvert you; any other chaps will also subvert you, but you can only trust UMNO members. Mr Speaker, Sir, the other astounding idea also comes from UMNO which is equally regrettable....

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta penjelasan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak ada masa. Saya hendak menutup ucapan saya sedikit masa lagi.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Saya tidak berchakap fasal UMNO.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Melayu—Perikatan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the Selangor State Council the Menteri Besar again made the astounding suggestion that in dealing with the public the Civil servants should give priority to Alliance members. At that meeting, around the Chambers were the various Heads of Departments. Mr Speaker, Sir, if a responsible Member like the Member for Muar Utara or a responsible member of UMNO like the Menteri Besar of Selangor, who is also the President of Pemuda UMNO, makes the suggestion that there must be jobs for the "boys", then I say, what hope is there for democracy—*Quo Vadis* democracy Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I believe some of these people who make such suggestions are all in the queue for jobs at Johor Tenggara or at Pahang Tenggara and I believe quite a number of them are in this House queueing up already and therefore perhaps these suggestions were made. But I say that if democracy is to survive, then we must administer our public affairs completely without regard to party affiliations. Sir, it is a very dangerous state of affairs.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, I just want to touch a little on what the Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government has touched upon. He gave amongst other reasons that there was maladministration in the Local Councils. Of course, there was maladministration. From the beginning of time, from the days when Demosthenes spoke out loud and bold on the sea-shore of Greece, of course, there was maladministration. To say that we can have an absolutely clean Government is asking for the moon and an Utopia that we cannot achieve. Man being

what he is, there must be all this. And if you have more Members like some of the Alliance back-benchers, then there will be more maladministration in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, maladministration *per se* is no reason for the curtailment of democracy, the suspension of elections of Local Councils in this country. In the Athi Nahappan Report, time and again it has been stressed that Ipoh is a model of local government, that Ipoh stands out clear as an efficient, incorruptible local government. Why does not the Government say, why don't we look at Ipoh? Mr Speaker, Sir, the President of the Ipoh Municipality is here and no doubt when he speaks he will dilate more on how he has been a shining example of how well a Municipality can be administered.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his speech also talked about the restructuring of society. This, of course, is very fashionable after May 13, after the resumption of Parliament in this country. But I wish to ask the Honourable Minister how long are we to wait before our society is restructured before we restore the fundamental rights that are being denied now to the people of this country, living both in the rural and in the urban areas? I say that we can *pari passu*, while elections are getting on, while the inalienable rights of the people are being restored to them at parish-pump levels, we can at the same time also try to restructure society. Let not this bogey of restructuring of society, redressing the economic imbalance be a hindrance to a host of other problems that we have and certainly let it not be a hindrance to the restoration of democracy to the people at the grass-root level. Thank you.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Melaka): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berucap di-dalam bahasa Malaysia dan memohon izin juga berucap dalam bahasa Inggeris. Saya bangun mengambil bahagian dalam perbahathan usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan. Pada 1hb Mach, 1965, bekas Perdana Menteri, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj telah membuat satu kenyataan di-Dewan Ra'ayat ini mengumumkan bahawa Kerajaan sudah menggunakan Kuasa² Dharurat untuk menangguhkan Majlis² Tempatan dan akan di-adakan pada bulan Mei atau Jun, 1965 oleh kerana konfrantasi

Indonesia. Yang Teramat Mulia bekas Perdana Menteri telah membuat satu jaminan yang tegas kepada Dewan ini dan negara dan menyentoh daripada Penyata Rasmi (Hansard) yang bertarikh 1hb Mach, 1965.

And I quote:

"As soon as this peace and quietness (he was referring to the Indonesian Confrontation) has returned we would make haste with all proper preparations for the local council elections, because we realise that these elections may generate heat and passion, and advantage will be taken by evil forces to make the fullest use of the situation."

At the end of his statement, the Tunku again made this solemn pledge:

"The very moment peace is declared I can assure this House that the elections will be held."

The Indonesian Confrontation ended in the latter part of 1966, but up to this date, local council elections have not been resumed.

The new excuse after the end of confrontation was that the Government was waiting for the findings of the Athi Nahappan Report on the Workings of Local Authorities, which took an inordinately long time to complete its work, and which the Government kept in cold storage for three years before releasing and tabling it in Parliament last December.

Between 1966 to 1971, the Government also resorted to other delaying tactics and broke word after word. Thus, in the March 1968 session of Parliament, the then Minister for Local Government, Mr Khaw Kai-Boh, told the House that the Government would decide in one or two months' time whether or not to hold further local council elections. Nothing of course came out of it.

In his Ministerial Statement on the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government, the present Honourable Minister of Local Government told this House last July that the Government had come to the conclusion that it was "unnecessary and redundant" to have another tier of representative government at local authority level. He said that the Central Government had decided to consult with the State Governments to abolish the system of elected local government.

In December last, in reply to me, he hinted that the question of elective local government would be frozen further until the State Governments had "restructured" the Local Authorities, and he did not know how long this "restructuring" would take. Just now we heard from him confirmation of what he said in December; in other words, local council elections are going to be put to their deaths but without a funeral ceremony.

Underlying the Government's delay and procrastination on the resumption of local council elections for the last seven years is the one aim to deny the people the restoration of their basic democratic right to run their own local affairs, as was solemnly promised by the Alliance Government, of which the present Prime Minister was Deputy Prime Minister, in March, 1965.

The three reasons which had been advanced to suspend local council elections are flimsy and do not stand up to examination: namely, the Indonesian Confrontation; the workings of the Athi Nahappan Report; and now the restructuring of the local authorities by the State Governments.

Elected local authorities are the grass-roots of democracy, where the people are brought into direct contact with the workings of a democratic system, learn to run their own local affairs, and develop the life-style, habit and spirit of democracy which is essential if democracy is to strike deep and meaningful root in Malaysia.

No event, apart from actual war, can justify the 7-year suspension of local council elections. The suspension of local council elections gives a dangerous precedent to the Federal Government, when it is so-minded, to engineer suspension of State and Federal elections in future on some tenuous grounds—say, the incomplete workings of the Election Commission to delimit constituency boundaries.

The Royal Commission on the Workings of Local Authorities can proceed with its work, the State Government can work on its restructuring of the local authorities, but the local council elections must be held without any delay. If the restructuring cannot come into effect until some time, then the local council elections should be held on the basis of present delineations, and the next local council elections will then be held on the restructured boundaries.

The basic reason for the seven-year suspension of local council elections, and the continued stubborn refusal on the part of the Government to lift the suspension despite the recommendations of the Royal Commission Report for the continuation of the elective local government system, is not administrative but purely political. It is in the political field, therefore, that we must find the reasons for the Government's present attitude.

The real reason, I submit, is the refusal on the part of the ruling party, the Alliance, and its component parties, to accept the cardinal democratic principle that the ruling party should abide by the verdict of the electorate and be prepared to transfer power peacefully to an Opposition if this be the will of the voters as expressed in a general election.

No one will vouch that the Alliance is prepared to bow down to the verdict and wishes of the electorate and transfer Federal power peacefully to an Opposition if this be the judgment of the people at the polls. It is significant that not a single Government leader, not even the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister, despite their undying profession for democratic principles and practice, had ever said that the Alliance Government would accept this cardinal democratic principle of peaceful transfer of power to an Opposition if the people so wish.

It is highly doubtful that the Alliance is prepared to peacefully transfer power to the Opposition in all the States, as painfully illustrated by the events of May 13, 1969.

It would now appear that the Alliance is also not prepared to peacefully transfer power to the Opposition on the local authority level if the overwhelming majority of the local authorities are to fall into Opposition hands—as will be the case if there are local council elections. Hence the 7-year freeze on local council elections and the continued refusal to restore local council elections.

The real reason for the suspension of the local council elections in 1965 was not Indonesian Confrontation, but something more petty. In 1965, the ruling party, the Alliance, and in particular the MCA, which was mainly involved in contesting the local council elections, were convinced that the

political conditions and atmosphere in the country were not conducive to the MCA in the event of local council elections. MCA strategists wanted to have more time to recoup lost political ground and wait for a more propitious time when they can be assured of local council successes.

As it turned out, with every passing year, the stocks of the MCA fell lower and lower despite the unashamed massive use of the mass media, the radio and television to boost up their fortunes, culminating in the debacle of the MCA and the Alliance on May 10, 1969 when the MCA and the Alliance were soundly trounced—and strongmen like the then Minister, Dr Ng Kam Poh fell like nine pins before political unknowns like my colleague, Chan Fu King, M.P. for Teluk Anson.

With the end of the 22-month NOC emergency rule and the reconvening of a truncated Parliament, one would have expected the resumption of local council elections—especially as the Athi Nahappan Report had recommended it. But no, the Alliance and MCA are still intent to kill and destroy elected local councils and grass-roots democracy. In fact, the MCA must bear the greatest responsibility for the Government's decision to refuse to resume local council elections. In fact, the MCA is the real murderer of grass-root democracy in Malaysia.

After the 1969 General Elections, where the MCA candidates were decisively rejected by electorate, the MCA realised that it had lost out to the Opposition because of its long history of political dishonesty, immorality and corruption.

The MCA leaders realised that if there are Municipal, Town and Local Council elections, the MCA would suffer an even greater defeat than the 1969 General Elections. They know that despite their boast of a new MCA image and leadership, and the unprincipled and unscrupulous use of the so-called Chinese Unity Movement to advance the political fortunes of a handful of ruthless politicians, to catapult themselves to political influence and power, the common man cannot be misled by the MCA's old wine in new bottles.

The MCA, Mr Speaker, Sir, has three reasons why it wants to kill grass-roots democracy as represented by elected Municipal, Town and Local Councils:

- (1) It wants to avoid an even worse defeat in the hands of the electorate than the one it suffered during the 1969 General Elections;
- (2) The MCA realises that if the Opposition, in particular the DAP, win the majority of the Municipal, Town and Local Councils, they will be a power base on which the DAP will build to greater strength and power—leading to the Alliance and the MCA losing more Parliamentary and State seats in the forthcoming General Elections.
- (3) The MCA leaders know that if MCA members and stooges are ever to get appointed into Municipal, Town and Local Councils, the only way is through the backdoor system of Government appointment, and not by elections. Thus in Malacca, Dato' Tan Cheng Swee will never dare dream of becoming Malacca Municipal Commissioner if there are Malacca Municipal elections. He should consider himself lucky if he can win a Municipal seat in an election. The most recent example of backdoor appointment is of course Dr Lim Keng Yaik, the Minister with Special Functions on New Villages.

It is for this reason that the MCA schemed with the other partners in the ruling Alliance to kill grass-roots democracy, by proposing to abolish elected Municipal, Town and Local Councils. This is why not a single MCA leader, whether old blood or young Turk, voiced opposition when the Minister of Local Government said that the Government had decided to abolish elected local government.

If the elected Local Councils are replaced by appointive ones, then the people will have to suffer inefficient, arrogant, corrupt, irresponsible and unresponsive Municipal, Town and Local Councils as the local councillors are no longer answerable to the people, and do not have to fear rejection and repudiation at the next polls. We can expect disreputable and discredited Alliance political adventurers and opportunists back in positions of power in the Municipal, Town and Local Councils

to lord over the people—who would otherwise lose their deposits if they had to stand in local council elections.

The abolition of elected local government involves a fundamental issue, which goes to the very roots of democracy. If elected Municipal, Town and Local Councils are abolished, it will not only be the death of grass-roots democracy, it will be a grave blow to the democratic system in the country and will lead the way to authoritarian or totalitarian forms of government.

Democracy is a fragile plant in Malaysia, and if it is to take root, it must be nurtured into a sturdy and viable tree by encouraging the people to participate fully in the democratic process, and inculcating in them the democratic spirit and way of life, by involving the people in running local authorities. This is the democratic way of life that the Rukunegara, so grandly enunciated by the Government, seeks to safeguard and uphold.

The fear by the M.C.A. and the Alliance that they will lose the overwhelming number of local authorities to the Opposition is no justification for maiming and mutilating the democratic process in Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the question of elected local authorities should rise above partisan politics because it will determine not only whether people can democratically take part in the running of their own local affairs, but help decide the future and destiny of Malaysia.

The great issue in Malaysia today, the battle that is being waged in the hearts and minds of the people is whether we can survive as a nation. I would submit that we are not even fighting a battle for national survival.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Bolehkah Ahli Yang Berhormat membacha sahaja?

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Bolehbacha sadikit. Jangan buat bacha notes sahaja. Peringatan!

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: I would submit that we are not even fighting for a battle for national survival—for national survival presupposes the existence of a nation, where

the people have the united resolve and capacity to defend itself from internal and external threats.

Malaysia is not yet truly a nation. Legally we are a nation, a member of the United Nations, recognised by the international comity of nations. But we are not yet a *nation of Malaysians*. The fundamental question in Malaysia, which will decide the destiny of all of us, is whether Malaysia can become a nation where her people of diverse races, religions and customs can develop a Malaysian consciousness and identity transcending their separate communal pulls and loyalties.

There are in our country powerful centrifugal forces threatening to tear the country asunder. It is our task, as Malaysian citizens, who are born and bred here, and who will die here, to do all that we can to stand up against these centrifugal forces, and work for the attainment of a united Malaysian nation.

A democratic way of life, we in the D.A.P. are convinced, holds the key to build a nation of Malaysians. I am not so dogmatic as to say that democracy is the only political system suitable for all countries. Thus, in China, no one can dispute the fact that the Communist system there has caused China, phoenix-like, to rise from the ashes of national ruin, disunity and disgrace of centuries to national unity, economic progress and international respect.

Malaysia, however, being a plural society, cannot afford the authoritarianism or totalitarianism possible in a largely homogeneous nation. Any form of Government, which uses coercion rather than consent in Malaysia, will cause the divisive and fissiparous forces to overwhelm the unifying ones.

When the democratic outlets are closed off one by one, a plural society will be forced to resort to more and more violent means to resolve its internal contradictions, and when these contradictions are compounded by racial, religious and class factors, then the whole country is ready for a very explosive and catastrophic age.

Those who have repressed democratic rights of the people, have always done so in the name of the people and nation. So had

Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan of Pakistan. But look at what has happened in Pakistan and Bangla Desh? I am not, Mr Speaker, Sir, trying to draw a parallel between Pakistan and Bangla Desh with Malaysia, but let us learn from the mistakes of history, for those who do not learn from the mistakes of history are condemned to repeat these mistakes at a greater price and sacrifice.

The Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, when he toured the Tanah Hitam new village and other barbed-up new villages in Perak early October, said the country faced a grave challenge from the resurgence of armed communism. He said there were three groups of people on the side of the communists:

- (1) those who were threatened or forced to help the communists;
- (2) those who sided the communists because they were disenchanted and discontented with the democratic process or certain ills of the Government; and
- (3) the die-hard communists.

The abolition of elected Local Government will force an even vast number of Malaysians to be disillusioned and disenchanted with the democratic process, and view with greater favour an armed struggle to find outlet to their suppressed grievances.

Can the Government state with all honesty, confidence and authority the real state of mind of the people on the ground, following the passage of the 1971 Constitution (Amendment) Bill and the enlargement of Sedition Act, causing many people to keep to themselves their grievances and discontents. These grievances and discontents are not banished just because they are not expressed. Unless resolved, they must find outlet someday, somehow.

The abolition of elected Local Government will bring the country nearer to the day when coercion and not consent, violence and not argument, hand grenades and not parliamentary debate will be the order of the day in Malaysia.

We in the D.A.P. do not want to see this sorry end to Malaysia. Whatever may be the feeling and attitude of the Government front-benchers and back-benchers, we in the D.A.P. love and cherish Malaysia, and we

want Malaysia to avoid the blood-letting, the human cruelties and inhumanity of man to man that had been the curse and the cross of countries like Bangla Desh, Biafra, Ceylon, Northern Ireland.

I, therefore, wish to move an amendment to the motion in the name of the Minister in a short while, to add the words at the end of the Minister's Motion, "and supports and endorses the recommendations of the Commission for the continuance of the elected Local Government system", because I feel it is important that this should be upheld, for this will be a great step to lead Malaysia away from the shoals of perdition and damnation.

Those who mix freely with the people on the ground know that the people want an elective local authority. I would challenge the Government, if it disputes this, to hold a national referendum on this issue and it will find out for itself the verdict of the people. This was why we in the D.A.P. had boycotted the Kuala Lumpur City Day celebrations, for the people of Kuala Lumpur want an elected Mayor and an elected City Council, which is responsive to their needs and problems.

Before I move the amendment to the Motion, of which I have already submitted and given notice, I would just like to give another notice that I shall call a division on my amendment, as I do not want other Opposition Members, especially from the Pekemas, to be caught off-guard, so that everyone can declare his stand unequivocally.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kemukakan satu pindaan meminda usul atas nama Yang Berhormat Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan yang berbunyi:

Bahawa Dewan ini mengambil ingatan di-atas Laporan Surohanjaya Di-Raja untuk menyiasat Perjalanan Penguasa² Tempatan di-Malaysia Barat yang telah di-bentangkan di-sidang Dewan ini dan menguchapkan penghargaan-nya kepada ahli² Surohanjaya Di-Raja yang berkenaan di-atas laporan-nya yang komprehensif itu.

dengan menambah di-akhir-nya dengan perkataan²:

"dan menyokong dan mengesahkan shor²-nya supaya Sistem Kerajaan Tempatan yang di-pilih di-teruskan."

Terima kasih.

Tuan Fan Yew Teng (Kampar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-bawah Standing Orders 31 untuk menyokong chadangan itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Hendak berchakap sekarang?

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Dengan ringkas sahaja.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Boleh berchakap!

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan ada berkata bahawa Kementerian-nya bagi pihak Kerajaan sekarang ada mengambil perhatian terhadap Laporan Athi Nahappan itu. Ini ia-lah satu bukti sikap Kerajaan kita selalu mengambil perhatian sahaja.

(*Dengan izin*) Taking into serious consideration, without doing justice to both the words "serious" and "consideration", just like the bad habit of many Government Departments that we have.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope that the argument that the Athi Nahappan Report is being studied in conjunction with the restructuring of society, is not an attempt to make use of "restructuring" as an excuse for lethargy and procrastination by the Government. So, this is actually another instance of the Government trying to pass the buck to the State Governments and then the State Governments passing the buck to the National Council for Local Government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, just like the maxim in law that justice delayed is justice denied, so in grass-root democracy, in participatory democracy, I would try to paraphrase that maxim to this effect that "justice and democracy delayed, is also justice and democracy denied"; and it only shows up once again the ostrich attitude of the Government in sweeping more problems under the carpet.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak-nya soal yang mustahak dan yang terpenting sekarang terhadap perkara ini ia-lah di-antara democracy dan efficiency, macham mana kita boleh balance democracy dan efficiency di-negara kita. Tetapi di-dalam perhubungan balance ini di-antara democracy dan efficiency tidak guna kata bahawa ada beberapa kes², ada contoh² Majlis² Tempatan ini ada maladministration, ada corruption, semua Majlis² Tempatan ini mesti di-hapuskan atau pilehanraya mesti di-hapuskan. Kalau itu ia-lah satu contoh atau argument yang bagus, kita boleh meneruskan argument itu kepada State Government juga dan Federal Government juga kerana inefficiency atau corruption dan maladministration. Under the excuse of redundancy, I think the Honourable Minister concerned had once said that the system of elected local government was redundant because we already had the elected system at the Federal level and the State level and therefore we are going to do away with it. Yes, if this is the case, then Malaysia can very well be a unitary State and not a Federal State with the 13 State Governments that we have at present because we can stretch the argument to say that the State Governments are also redundant.

Sir, the important thing before us if we have the courage and the common sense to face up to realities is that there is the urgent need for local government reforms throughout the country and for improvement of our elected system of administration therein; in short, for rapid modernisation of our whole local government system in this country. Mr Speaker, Sir, I just want to quote one point from the Report itself, page 47, paragraph 273 where the Commission has listed that vis-a-vis the elected system of local government in this country, this system should be geared to serve five national goals, that is, (i) National Unity; (ii) Social and Economic Development; (iii) Efficiency of the Administration; (iv) Democracy; and (v) Autonomy.

But, Mr Speaker, Sir, how is National Unity going to be served if the people are denied the periodic chance to elect their own representatives to deliberate and to decide on important local issues which effect them so intimately? How can Social and Economic Development take place which will be satisfactory to the aspiration of those people concerned if they are not handled by their

own elected representatives? And that goes as well to efficiency of administration and democracy. How is democracy going to be achieved if we do not have elections for these local councils?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Commission has ended that paragraph by saying, and I quote; "The reform that we have in mind should provide a basis for balanced growth. It is intended to facilitate a healthy entrance into the twenty-first century". But, Mr Speaker, Sir, it appears to us today that we in this country under the Alliance Government are both unprepared and unwilling to enter into the 21st century, among other things, through the modernisation of the elected local council system in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are 306 recommendations after the comprehensive investigation and study of the Athi Nahappan Commission, and it looks like the Government is just going to cold storage all these 306 recommendations. This again shows up the rather bad habit of the Government not to implement recommendations, particularly the sensible recommendations, the healthy recommendations of Royal Commissions and Commissions of Enquiry which are set up by itself at the expense of public funds.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as the Honourable Member from Batu has suggested just now, one of the most important reforms that should come about in our elected local government system is this: that at the moment most of our local councils right from City Council to the Local Council are by and large urban, for the urban areas. So, one of the most urgent reforms would be, if the Government ever is prepared to think of reforms and not think of abolishing it, would be to introduce an integrated system on a district level of rural and urban local councils which should contribute to the national goal of national unity and to our national ideal and desire for a national identity, a Malaysian identity, rather than to have the present separate and, by and large, urban councils. So we would have integrated councils which would include people from urban as well as from the rural areas.

Mr Speaker, Sir, so I would just like to conclude by saying that in spite of the grandiloquent pronouncements on democracy and liberalism by the Government through the Rukunegara very often, the Government

is again paying lip service to the concept and practice of grass-roots democracy in this country, and it shows up that the Government basically is intolerant of and impatient to the democratic process in this country. I agree with the Honourable Member for Batu that if there is anyone who is guilty, any party that is guilty in this country of subversion to democracy, it is from the other side of the House. Anasir² subversive dari pihak Kerajaan sendiri. For the information of all, Mr Speaker, Sir, for the benefit of all, the amendment from my colleague just now in English reads, after the Motion of the Honourable Minister, "and supports and endorses the Commission's recommendations for the continuation of an elective local government system in this country."

So, Mr Speaker, Sir, if we were to decide on the abolition of this elected system of local government in our country, I would say, and I have got to remind this House, that the Government will in fact be behaving like a blind man on a sightless horse riding into the bottomless abyss. Thank you.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat: (Bangun).

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Sabar dahulu, sabar dahulu, belum lagi Pengerusi mengemukakan pindaan. Bila ada pindaan mesti di-kemukakan, baharu boleh berbahath.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sekarang ada satu pindaan kepada Usul atas nama Yang Berhormat Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan dengan sah bahawa dengan di-tambah perkataan² "dan menyokong dan mengesahkan shor²-nya supaya sistem Kerajaan Tempatan yang dipilih di-teruskan" di-tambah. Sekarang pindaan ini terbuka untuk di-bahath. Jadi, bila ada pindaan yang sa-macam ini, apa² pindaan pun ma'ana-nya perbahathan sekarang ia-lah di-atas pindaan, kemudian kelak kita akan undi atas ini sama ada dipersetujui atau pun di-tolak kemudian kelak.

Perkara yang kedua kita berbalek pula kepada Usul asal sama ada di-pinda atau pun tidak. Itu dia peratoran-nya.

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, may I speak in English?

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Champor² tidak-kah boleh Yang Berhormat—bahasa Malaysia sadikit, bahasa Inggeris sadikit? I was asking whether you could mix your speech?

Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam: I will try, Sir, to do it at the next session; I am not yet in a position to do it now.

(*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, I was one of those who in July, 1965, when this Royal Commission was first appointed, criticised the selection of the members of the Commission, because at that time we thought that it was a hand-picked Commission which was going to dance to the tune of those certain extremist elements in the Alliance who had already at that time decided that they should do away with local government elections. Now, however, the report has proved otherwise and we have before us a report which will be a monumental work in this country and a work of reference for the future. This is a report, Mr Speaker, Sir, which no Government which pretends to be democratic can possibly reject. To put it in a nutshell, the report recommends that the elected system of local government should continue.

The Motion moved by the Honourable Minister of Local Government falls far short of expectations and we have to give our fullest support to the proposed amendment. After all, what does the Motion say? It just thanks those people for writing up a report and we are sitting here today on a Motion moved by the Minister just to express a vote of thanks for somebody who wrote the report. What we want is something substantial. The Government has had plenty of time to study this report. There is no use of blaming everything on restructuring the society which has become a very, very fashionable word for delay. Nowadays it is not that they are busy with other work, they are busy with restructuring, and nobody has really defined what they really mean by restructuring. But the statement made by the Honourable Minister in the House today is even worse because what the State Governments should expect and should abide by is a declaration of policy by the Federal Government and leave the implementation to the State

Governments. But here we are going to have 13 State Governments each one making up its own mind. Or is it the intention of the Honourable Minister or the Cabinet or the Government to collect all the views from the State Governments and then form a national policy? Quite obviously you cannot get rid of the problem by saying let the State Governments make up their minds and then we will have elected system in Negri Sembilan, no elections in Selangor, may be elections in Perak and something else somewhere else. Surely it is the duty of the Federal Government to lay down the policy which must guide the State Governments and not say that each of the State Government makes up its own mind.

The logic and the reasoning in the Athi Nahappan Report is such that it cannot be refuted. Nothing can be refuted in that report. It was drawn up by men who had dedicated themselves to the task. They have answered every possible objective. Now, there was a time when the Honourable Minister put up some reasons which he appears to have abandoned today. One of the first things he said was—again I think he was referring to restructuring—it is too expensive; we have got Federal Parliament, we have got State Councils, and where is the need for Local Councils and Town Councils. Now, that is the last thing I would have expected the Honourable Minister to say because he himself was very efficiently administering the Municipality in Kuching, and he must have known for himself what is the value of local government. At that time I said I felt sure he was reflecting the view of somebody else and not his; and I am glad that today when he spoke he did not repeat that statement that there is no use in having local government. Then on a subsequent occasion the Honourable Minister said that the Athi Nahappan Report was completed before May the 13th and now we got to take a second look on it after May the 13th. Now, that argument also appears to have been abandoned because I do not see what there is to take a second look about. May the 13th was an incident and I think out of certain circumstances peculiar at that time, which existed at that time, and let us hope that situation will never again arise. But what has happened on May the 13th has got to do with the continuance of local elections, unless we are going to say we are frightened that after

the results of the local elections there may be another riot? But it is the duty of the Government to use force, if necessary, to keep democracy in this country and not to surrender to those who threaten to wreck democracy.

The Honourable Minister had before him a very elaborate report and he has not even taken the trouble to say which part of the report he is interested in and what part he thinks ought to be implemented. I think this Motion today is really a technical keeping of a promise—the Government promised that this report would be tabled and there would be a debate—and it is in order to comply with that promise that this Motion, I think, is half-heartedly put before the House today. Well, the Government has not said “yes” and has not said “no”, but the indication is very clear here that it is going to say “no” sooner or later. I think that is very clear. But I suppose they are not prepared to say no straightaway because apparently somebody may have told them this is not the proper time to say no, and I suppose the Government has considered the effect of any move to ignore this report and to abolish elections to local authorities.

Now, let us look at the history of this thing. Generally, it is thought that the first time people spoke about suspending elections was during the time of the Indonesian Confrontation, but I believe this move to abolish elections in certain areas originated long before that, for I well remember a resolution moved by the UMNO Youth many, many years ago calling for the abolition of all elections to local authorities in State Capitals. That was done long before Indonesian Confrontation and that was what a certain group of the UMNO Youth Organisation wanted. How did that resolution by the UMNO Youth come about? Because at that time the Socialist Front was running the Penang City Council and there was an unfortunate incident in which the City Council refused to hoist a Federation flag or something in celebration of a certain event. Well, my personal view was that the City Council should not have refused, but that provoked the UMNO Youth to say abolish elections in all State Capitals for the City Council or Municipality. That is the origin of it and from then on it has gathered momentum and then

it was gathering momentum when the Indonesian Confrontation came and that was taken as an excuse for suspending elections. Now, I am not for one moment questioning the *bona fides* of the former Prime Minister. He was a person, I feel, if he were in this House today who would still support local elections but he is not here any more. But his pronouncements as Prime Minister are something which the present Government should consider binding on themselves instead of just throwing it overboard, throwing it in the waste paper basket. What confidence are we to have in assurances given by the Government if the implementation is going to fall by the way when the Prime Minister changes? Then with these promises of elections being renewed, it was suspended for the Indonesian Confrontation; then came the time for elections to be held and then another excuse came up—let us take a look into the workings of these—and then the elections were suspended again right up to this day.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the amendment ask for acceptance of the elective principle. Now, what is the alternative if we do not accept that? No elected local government. Perhaps an advisory body like in Kuala Lumpur, perhaps a nominated council; go back to the British Colonial days where the Government will choose the leaders for you, where the Government will pick up a few men who may dance to their tune and plant them in the chairs and give them allowances, where the Government may fix somebody who will not dare to have a hard word to the head of department or say, "why was not this done, or why was not that done", because if he did, he would not be nominated the next year. Is that the sort of system we are going back to? Is that what this democratic Government wants to do? To put the people at the mercy of leaders chosen by the Government? Now that was something which the people despised long ago and they were popularly and properly called stooges, because their tenure of office depended not on the will of the people but on the will and pleasure of the Government. And the boss around would be the Chairman, who would be probably a civil servant; and if any nominated Councillor sitting there gives trouble, he can be fairly certain he is not going to sit in the Council the next year. And where do you want public confidence to go

to? We have now an elected system. Every area has got a number of Councillors, good Councillors or bad Councillors; the man-in-the-street can go to him and talk to him: So-and-so did this; so-and-so did that. Can you raise this matter? Can you ask why it has not been done? My plan has been rejected unfairly. Can you raise the question in the Council? Or somebody is going to put up a petrol station here. Will you object to it—I have got my reasons for objecting? What is going to happen if all these privileges and rights are denied to the public? Where are they to turn to? Where are they to go to with their complaints?

Now, on the question of whether it is sufficient—because there are State Councils you don't need Local Councils—I think it is a fantastic suggestion and could not be made by anybody who knows anything about what local government is. State Councillors represent a very wide area. They don't represent just a town in the State Council. State Councils perhaps meet 4 times a year or so and in State Councils there is no time to talk about what happened in a certain street, what happened to a plan, what happened to a petrol station, why was it allowed to come up here or why was not it allowed to come up. Those things cannot be discussed in State Council. Of course, in Parliament, we are lucky if we get time to speak on everything that we want to speak. There are so many people in Parliament and everybody wants a chance to speak, and sometimes people do not even get a chance to speak because there is no time. Now, that argument falls by the ground.

Then the question of maladministration. The Minister of Local Government's main stress, from what I have gathered, was that there has been maladministration in certain Councils. The Athi Nahappan Report has considered that; that is not something original which has struck the Ministry or those who have been studying the Report. The Athi Nahappan Report has considered it and has given its reply and that is in paragraphs 554 and 555 of the Report. Mr Speaker, Sir, I better refer to paragraph 552 first which appears in page 104. This refers to certain Commissions of Enquiry which were ordered

into the workings of the Seremban Town Council and the Penang City Council:

"552. The findings of the Commissions of Enquiry established for the Town Council of Seremban and the City Council of George Town have already been made public. Mr Justice Lee Hun Hoe who was in charge of the Enquiry into the Seremban Town Council has made specific findings of maladministration and malpractices on the part of the Seremban Town Council and certain councillors of the Council respectively. In the case of the Enquiry into the affairs of the City Council of George Town held under the Chairmanship of Dato' Justice Abdul Aziz bin Mohd. Zain, no specific finding of maladministration or malpractice was found though the Commission's Report records its dissatisfaction and criticisms on a number of matters.

Then paragraph 553 says—

"553. The two Reports in respect of the City Council of George Town and the Seremban Town Council gave same insight into the administrative systems of a full-fledged Municipality and a Town Council and as to what extent they are susceptible to malpractices and maladministration."

Then the Report goes on, Mr Speaker, Sir:

"554. We are of the view that the facts involved in the said Enquiries were of a nature that could be contained by adequate legal provisions and effective administration. They do not justify the abolition of local authorities in the State Capitals. Nor would the introduction of the Kuala Lumpur model be a suitable substitute. So long as there is a public administration of any kind the sort of complaints that arose in Seremban or George Town are likely to arise. This is a fact that we have to face. All that we can do, and indeed we ought to do, is to take prudent steps to ensure that malpractices or maladministration do not arise. Even so there would still be some degree of maladministration or malpractices rearing their heads from time to time and posing challenging problems. They cannot be totally avoided even with the most stringent legal provisions and measures. After all there is no frontier to

perfection and so long as human institutions are imperfect, there will be deficiency gaps that will have to be filled."

"555. Viewed from this reality the problem would present itself in a proper perspective. Whether or not a local authority has an elective representation it will still be vulnerable to malpractice or maladministration"

Now, we do not have to go very far to get evidence to substantiate that. It is common knowledge, public knowledge, that some of the biggest swindles are perpetrated in the State Governments and, I regret to say, in Federal Government circles. We have had the spectacle of Chief Ministers of State being produced in court and declared corrupt. Does that then mean that we have got to abolish the State Governments and the Federal Government takes over the administration. We got to go ahead with these things, catch the crooks when we can and punish them. That is the remedy for it. Is the converse true that in a nominated Council there will be no maladministration or corruption? The reverse of that is the truth. It will be riddled with corruption, riddled with maladministration, but the only difference is this. In an elected Council you have a safeguard. Let us say the Alliance is there, the D.A.P. is there and the P.P.P. is there; it is controlled by the Alliance and if they do something funny or corrupt, it is going to be exposed. They cannot get away with it. If the PPP does something funny, there will be somebody else to expose it. Same with the DAP; if they do something funny, there will be somebody else to expose it. But in a nominated council, it is a closed shop and that is why throughout Malaysia you do not know what is going on in nominated Councils. We have heard rumours regarding the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. We know a lot of things that have gone on, but we have come to know about it a long time after it has happened. But if it was an elected Council, by the end of the month it would have been raised up in the K.L. Municipality. Now, we have to keep quiet perhaps for one year or two years. Then rumours will come around: this happened, that happened, so-and-so did this and so-and-so did that. With regard to the Penang City Council, I hear fantastic things happening there. But things are coming out slowly. If it was an elected City Council, somebody would have jumped

up by now, somebody would have said, "Why are you doing this? Why are you doing that? Explain it." But now it is a closed shop. Who knows what is happening. Meetings are not opened to the public. Nothing opened to the Press. So that is the advisory system of Government, as in Kuala Lumpur.

Well, what is even more serious is this. We are now concerned, as the Government professes, with national unity. One of the purposes of local government is to create a sense of national unity and that is found here in the Report of the Athi Nahappan Commission. If the Government is honest in that, if the Government really wants to create a sense of national unity, then the Government must foster the growth of local government. And why can't there be no national unity without it? One of the reasons is this. We have got to face facts; it may not be very pleasant, but we have got to face facts. I have a strong feeling, and my information appears to be a little different from the information of my colleagues in the D.A.P. My information is that the abolition of elections to local councils is being pressed for by the UMNO and why? You just take a look at it and you will know. Throughout the country, every big town was controlled, local administration was run, by a non-Alliance party. You take Penang, the Labour Party, so long as it lasted; take Ipoh, the P.P.P.; take Kuala Lumpur before it was declared a Federal Commission area, Opposition was very strong but I do not know whether they had the majority or not (Sa-orang Ahli: No.)—not yet, but they would have got it the following year if the Federal Government had not taken it over; Seremban, Opposition; Malacca, Opposition. Now the disturbing part of it is this—and this is where I say national unity is going to go on the rocks if elections are abolished—every one of these places had—I do not like to raise this point but I have to because it is my duty to—a non-Malay Majority; whether it was the M.C.A. or the Socialist Front or any other party, it was still non-Malay, and that is what has irritated certain extremist elements in the UMNO and it is up to the Government today to make up its mind. Are they going to pander to them, or are they going to fight and say, "We are going to fight for democracy and we are going to destroy those who seek to destroy democracy". There

are a number of other reasons which have been put up, but these are all things to hoodwink the people, to bluff the people. We know the root of it. We know why they want to get away, why they want to throw out elections in local councils: because the State Capitals cannot go back to the Alliance. The M.C.A. cannot get them back. If the M.C.A. cannot get them back, then the UMNO is out, because in these State Capital cities the UMNO, unfortunately, is in the minority. I do not blame them for feeling that way, but it is wrong of them to destroy something which they have sworn to uphold in the Constitution. Thank you, Sir.

Dato' James Wong Kim Min (Miri-Subis): Mr Speaker, Sir, although this particular Royal Commission does not cover the States of East Malaysia, I would however, in the interest of the nation as a whole, feel that I should stand up and give my views before the House on this very, very important issue.

Firstly, Mr Speaker, Sir, before I proceed any further I would like to congratulate the Chairman and members of the Royal Commission for a very comprehensive, instructive and useful report, and I would endorse the views which have been expressed by Honourable Members who have spoken before me, that the Royal Commission has done an excellent job of which Members of this House, whether they are on the Government side or on this side of the House, would be truly proud. Hence, Mr Speaker, Sir, I am rather surprised and indeed astonishingly shocked that this report has not been as favourably received by the Alliance Government as it should. The Honourable Minister in his address to this House has not given any reasons as to why any particular portion of the report was not acceptable.

Well, Mr Speaker, Sir, another thing that astounded me is this: the Honourable Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government, who is a good friend of mine for many years, happens also to be a very distinguished man in local government in Sarawak before he became a Minister. In fact, he served with great ability and distinguished himself as the Mayor of Kuching. Here, I am rather surprised that he should allow himself to be used as a hatchetman to destroy local government in West Malaysia. I would have thought, since the Honourable Minister is an expert on local

government and who has proven himself so for many years, he should have come over here and restructured the whole local government system in West Malaysia. It is one field, Sir, of which I feel we in East Malaysia, particularly Sarawak, could be proud of and say that we are more advanced than our brethren in West Malaysia (*Tepok*) and hence we were all full of hopes that he would come over here and really put up the flag for East Malaysia for a change. But imagine our surprise that he has come over here now, and I say with great sadness, that he is being used as the hatchet-man to demolish the image which he has built over a life-time, and I would ask my Honourable friend that he should not allow himself to be thus used. There are two honourable opportunities available to him, which I would suggest to him: either he should take the bull by the horns and help to restructure our West Malaysian local authorities and local governments or he should resign his seat with honour. (*Tepok*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the many years, for 15 to 20 years now, that I have been associated with local authorities in a small place, the Limbang District Council, where I was first nominated for a couple of years and subsequently elected over the years, I would say here, truly and honestly, that the local authorities in Sarawak, and I am sure the same applies to West Malaysia, are an institution which we in this nation could ill-afford to do away with, in the rural areas and if not more so in other areas. A local authority enables people of different races, people of different religions to get together to discuss at district level matters of common good and for the benefit of all so that they learn to depend on each other—this, Sir, has been proved for many years in the case of Limbang, my little town of Limbang—and it has enabled the people there, and in Sarawak as a whole, to live together in goodwill and harmony.

One Honourable Member in this House has said, and rightly so, and it was so in the Athi Nahappan Report, that local authorities will serve to weld the nation and improve the goodwill of the people in our country and hence, Sir, I would very, very strongly urge my friend, the Honourable Minister, and the Government—for heaven's sake, don't abolish local governments in this country.

The Honourable Minister, Mr Speaker, Sir, in his address to this House said that the Federal Government has left the matter to the State Governments and he further says that the consensus of the State Governments has been that they do not want local authorities. Well, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister himself has not said whether he has asked the State Governments whether they wish the local authorities to be suspended or to be abolished, and I would like the Honourable Minister in his reply to this House to clarify whether the Federal Government is going to abolish or suspend local authorities. I think that is the least that this House deserves to know.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Royal Commission has made some very, very good suggestions and reading through some of them, I must say that I agree with them, at least one in which it has said, under Paragraph 585:

"We therefore recommend that the present system of election on the basis of ward should continue to provide representation to local government as in the past".

Further, Paragraph 617 says:

"We therefore recommend that voting in local government elections in the country should continue on the voluntary basis as has been hitherto."

The Royal Commission Report was very emphatic on this point. At no stage of the Report has the Report said one word that local governments are no good for Malaysia. Throughout the Report it says that local governments are vital to the interest of the country and to the nation.

Sir, again, one Honourable Member has spoken about the subject of maladministration and he has rightly said that, no matter whether it is a local authority or whether it is a State Government or whether it is the Federal Government, we are bound to have maladministration as long as we have human beings sitting in those Councils. But that is no excuse for doing away with local authorities.

Therefore, Sir, the local authorities should be given a chance to be re-structured and given a chance to carry on because it is in the best interests of our country. In the Royal Commission Report there are many recom-

mentations and several of them are very good, in the sense that it has made several proposals to the effect that the local authorities should be more viable economically and so on and administration-wise. In fact, if I may quote the American expression, it has recommended "teeth" to be given to Local Councils.

Therefore, Sir, this matter of whether or not Local Councils should continue in Malaysia should be a matter which should transcend party politics and should come into the neutral sphere, because the local authorities, Sir, are, in my humble opinion the foundations of democracy.

Again, Sir, if I may here draw an example of why we must have elected people in the local authorities. In the small District Council of Limbang, for instance, Sir, during the time of the suspension of Parliament, the local authority was still functioning there, but they were not consulted on several matters; and one of the things which happened there was that the military had put up a military camp right in the centre of the town without consulting the local authority and this had caused a lot of heart-burn among the people in the place who live there. Now, who made this recommendation, Sir, that the military camp should be put in the centre of the town, so that instead of the military protecting the local population, the local population are protecting the military? This had come about, Sir, because these recommendations were made by officials without consultation with the local people. Now, the officials, as you know, Sir, they come and they go. For instance, the Resident is sent over there; he is there for one or two years and he is transferred away; he has got no loyalty to the people there; he is not going to stay there; therefore, he is not so closely associated with the people and do not know the needs of the people; so, only the elected representatives of the people, Sir, really know what is needed for a particular district or for a particular town. That is why, I suggest, Sir, that local authorities are so vital.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to go over what the other Members have touched on. However, I would like, again, before sitting down, Sir, to recommend to my good friend, the Honourable Minister, to please use his good offices to ensure that the local authorities in West Malaysia should be

allowed to function; if any man could do it, he is the man, I feel, who is the best and most eminently suited for this purpose; and therefore he should not, under those circumstances, abrogate his responsibility in this respect.

Before I sit down, Sir, I would like also to raise another point here. I wonder whether or not the suspension of Local Council elections in Sarawak has anything to do with this particular Report, although the London Agreement or the I.G.C. Report has said that Local Government there is entirely a State subject. But I do hope that the Honourable Minister would use his good offices to make sure that the suspension of Local Council Elections in Sarawak will not be prolonged. Thank you, Sir.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menentang di-atas amendment yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka. Jadi daripada Parti Opposition ada menyatakan UMNO Youth-lah yang membuat karut untuk habiskan election. Kalau-lah mithalnya UMNO Youth, atau orang Melayu hendak memerintah negeri ini, tidak payah dengan itu, oleh kerana sa-belum merdeka dan sa-lepas kita merdeka, kita tahu ia-itu orang Melayu lebeh banyak undi-nya daripada bangsa asing di-negeri ini, tetapi kami orang Melayu memang hendak hidup berbaik² sangka dengan orang² yang duduk di-negeri ini. Kami bangsa Melayu ia-lah bangsa yang baik hati. Kami hendak hidup berbaik² sangka dan muhibbah dengan bangsa² asing. Jadi, bukan-lah UMNO Youth atau UMNO atau orang Melayu yang hendak mengatakan tidak usah adakan election dalam Local Council itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Local Council ini ada baik-nya dan ada tidak baik-nya. Di-mana baik dan di-mana tidak-nya. Kalau kita pergi—Local Council, sa-tengah² Ahli Local Council membacha pun tidak ta' tahu, menulis pun ta' tahu, chap jari sahaja, sa-orang berchakap semua berchakap, entah apa yang dia bermeshuarat dia pun ta' tahu, kadang² tidak meshuarat langsung. Jadi kalau mithal-nya Kerajaan mengambil tindakan di-atas perkara ini supaya Kerajaan menengokkan Local Council di-tempat itu lebeh baik lagi. Saya ingat dan saya perchaya oleh kerana kita hendakkan ra'ayat kita lebeh senang, lebeh baik kehidupan-nya,

lebih baik-lah Kerajaan atau pun Pegawai² Kerajaan menengok tempat itu dengan baik-nya.

Jadi ada sa-tengah daripada Opposition mengatakan, ia-itu dictatorial rule by NOC dahulu. Kalau tidak ada NOC barangkali, kalau tidak tentera hari itu, entah apa jadi negeri ini. Patut-nya pehak² Opposition menerima kaseh kapada NOC, menerima kaseh kapada tentera, tetapi sa-balek-nya menchercha ia-itu dictatorial rule di-negeri ini. Saya hairan, betul² hairan apa kebaikan yang di-buat oleh NOC pada hari ini dia tentang. Bagitu juga di-katakan oleh pehak Pembangkang suspension of the Constitution sa-lepas 13 Mei, kalau tidak ada suspension of the Constitution sa-lepas 13 Mei. Kalau mithal-nya pehak² Pembangkang boleh berchakap apa sahaja menghasut dan sa-bagai-nya, saya ingat terlebih banyak terbakar negeri ini. Dengan sebab itu-lah saya katakan di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, demokrasi. Orang Melayu lebih tahu demokrasi lagi; saya ingat sa-belum demokrasi di-England sudah ada demokrasi di-negeri ini. Chuba tengok di-Negeri Sembilan, chuba tengok di-Sumatra dan di-Minangkabau ada pepatah-nya: bulat menggolek, pipeh melayang. Ayer dalam gelok ada-lah bulat. Ini semua-nya pepatah² demokrasi yang di-petek daripada orang² tua kita Melayu dahulu. Orang Melayu lebih faham, lebih sedar di-atas perkara demokrasi ini, tetapi demokrasi chara mana, demokrasi chara menghasut supaya orang China dengan orang Melayu berbunuhan? Jadi yang di-tujukan oleh parti Pembangkang, terutama sa-kali daripada DAP menghasut, selalu menghasut dan terus menghasut dan untuk memecah-belahkan di-antara UMNO dan MCA, oleh kerana kata-nya tadi ia-itu di-New Village, ini ada-lah orang UMNO sahaja yang berkehendakkan supaya Local Council habis, sebab di-Kuala Lumpur banyak orang China, sebab orang Melayu kurang. Itu sebab-lah orang UMNO mengatakan atau UMNO Youth mengatakan tidak usah adakan election. Tidak ada satu resolution yang UMNO membuat berkenaan dengan perkara ini, tidak ada election di-bandar Kuala Lumpur—tidak ada. Jadi ini ada-lah menyakiti hati—menyakiti orang UMNO, menghiris hati orang UMNO, yang kita tidak buat, dia kata kita buat. Jadi saya sa-orang UMNO dan Perikatan, saya berpendapat ia-itu demokrasi di-negeri ini ada batas-nya.

Kalau election di-new villages atau pun di-pekan² kalau tidak layak, kalau hendak membuat huru-hara sahaja, lebih baik-lah tidak usah di-adakan election. Dengan sebab itu

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh beri jalan sedikit? Ada-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengerti bahawa perkara new villages ia-lah satu perkara yang menghasut? Terima kaseh.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Saya berpendapat ia-itu jika membuat huru-hara, lebih baik-lah tidak usah adakan election, dan saya ada-lah menentang di-atas amendment yang di-bawah oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan (Bungsar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak mengambil bahagian sedikit dalam perbahathan ini. Saya minta izin berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

(Dengan izin) Sir, the Commissioners who made up the Commission of Enquiry into whether local councils should continue in Malaysia basically were Alliance Members of Parliament or ex-Municipal Councillors—the Honourable Dato Athi Nahappan, the Honourable Dr Awang bin Hassan, the Honourable D.S. Ramanathan, the Honourable Chan Keong Hon—these are basically Alliance Members of Parliament. And yet, in spite of their political affiliations they have been able to rise above party politics and have given this House and this country a unique report, one that will go down in the history of this country as a fair report and a very sensible one.

Yet, from the trend of the debate and from the pronouncements which Honourable Ministers and State Mentri Besars have made, the chances are that the Federal Government and the State Governments are going to reject by and large the main contents of this Report, which I think is extremely unfortunate. If this Report had been prepared by us, then there is reason, I suppose, for Government to reject it, but this was a Commission of Enquiry that was commissioned by the Government and with terms of reference which stated to this effect, "to enquire into and consider whether the continued existence of any category or categories of local authorities, particularly

those local authorities in which the Capital of a State is situated, serve any useful purpose." The implication being right from the start that "these local councils in the Capital cities of States do not serve a useful purpose and therefore please come to the conclusion that they should be disbanded." But in spite of this, Sir, the Honourable Commissioners have risen above sectional, narrow-minded interests and have come forward with what I think, is a unique piece of work which I think would be a shining example and must give hope that even at this late stage the Government itself may rise above party politics and narrow political interests and therefore continue the elective system of government at local level in this country, and I therefore urge all Honourable Members in this House to vote according to their conscience. Here I hope the Honourable Prime Minister himself would withdraw the Whip, and let every Member of Parliament in this House vote according to his conscience when the time comes for a division.

Sir, what are the alternatives to the elective system of Government? I say, Sir, that the alternative is revolution because if we need lessons to instruct us, whether it be in Vietnam or Cuba or in Africa, wherever democracy is strong, revolutions cannot survive, cannot make headway and this has been proved, Sir, in our own country, within our own limited experience up to May, 1969. The Labour Party and the Communist guerillas called on the people not to vote, to boycott the general elections because this was a phoney democracy from their point of view. They did that, Sir, because up to May, 1969 there was a more liberal measure of democracy in this country. The Government has accused the Opposition of abusing this democracy and therefore they have got to restrict it. Of course, that is their point of view. Not everybody agrees with that point of view. So up to 1969 the guerillas and the revolutionaries could not make headway simply because the democratic process was stronger and the democratic process represented an alternative means of peaceful changes, of redress, and that was open to the people. And the people prefer this; they prefer democracy at local, State and Federal levels, irrespective of the frustrations and the imperfections of the democratic system. However illiterate our people may be, Honourable Ministers from the Government

side have said, "Oh, at local level, people do not even know how to sign their names, they got to use their finger prints. They cannot read; they follow everybody and say, 'yes', but they did not even know what it was all about when they went home. That is why it is bad; we must change it." But, Sir, this is precisely where we must educate our people and they will learn if we are prepared to educate them. Of course, if that is used as an excuse to demolish local council elections, then the worse it is for us. So, Sir, I say that we must, if anything, strengthen the democratic process and not reduce it further, because if we do that, we will only do so at a very grave peril to the well-being and the security of this country.

Sir, again, if you look at Vietnam after all the blood-letting, the fights in the battle field, and in spite of a state of war, the Americans have found it necessary, and the South Vietnamese Government itself, reactionary as it is, has come to the conclusion that it must hold a general election. There is no escape from the democratic process. People must exercise their right to vote the Government they want; even a reactionary government as bad as the Thieu regime comes to accept it and the Americans accept it. After all the blood-letting, after all the price they had to pay, they came to that conclusion. And here, Sir, in this country, the Emergency, thank God, is over, and we are not in a state of war, but as I said just now, even in a state of war in Vietnam it has been found necessary that the more revolutionary the situation the more imperative it is that there must be democracy to counter revolution. If we decide to proceed contrary to that self-evident truth, then I say it might be a very sad day for this country indeed. Of course, the Government would have the majority of Members on its side to push through, to reject this excellent Report, carry forward its intention to restructure local council elections, and of course to eliminate it in time, so that you make life easier for the State Governments and the Federal Government. But I say, Sir, again there is a danger for the Alliance Party itself, because if the Alliance Party today could get rid of local councils so easily, supposedly on grounds of maladministration, then some other days may come when it will be equally easy for other people to get rid of the State Governments because State Governments also suffer

from maladministration, and then further on also people will get rid of the Federal Government because it also suffers from maladministration. Then what are we ended with? So, I say, Sir, for the survival of the Alliance Party itself, as well as for our survival and the survival of our country, we must continue with the present local type of elective system which we had before.

Then, Sir, on the question of physical planning. You know, Sir, in Kuala Lumpur—and I know Kuala Lumpur well—the last Master Plan prepared for Kuala Lumpur was in 1938 by the British before the Second World War and only last year was the Plan revised. It took more than 30 years, 35 over years, for the nominated Kuala Lumpur Council to revise that Master Plan for Kuala Lumpur, when by right it ought to have been revised at least every five years to keep pace with changes, changes in population structure, population explosion, traffic increase and so on. That was the way it ought to be done, but because we did not have an elected City Council, there was no way to move or press the Mayor or the Advisory Body which serves the nominated Mayor of Kuala Lumpur. This was unfortunate and I think the Government itself recognised the failure of planning, the failure of the Municipality to meet the needs of the people of Kuala Lumpur. The new Honourable Minister of Local Government, after taking over office, I am glad at least has effected some improvement, giving credit where it is due, to see that some of these derelictions of duty are rectified. But I say, Sir, he could do a much better job for the people of Kuala Lumpur if there is a genuine desire to do that if we have an elective system of government. But, of course, this is the Federal Capital and it might be too much to hope that the Federal Government will happily, willingly see the day when the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur will fall into the hands of the D.A.P. or any other Opposition party in this country. Here, Sir, it is extremely unfortunate, because however irritated the Government may be with the D.A.P., however much the Government may disagree with us, I say, Sir, if there is a D.A.P., to run the City Council of Kuala Lumpur or the new village of Sungei Way, or the new settlement in Sungei Dusun, Kampong Johnson, we will act as a buffer, a cushion, a cushion against others who

believe that the revolutionary way is better than the democratic way, and if we serve that buffer, that cushion, whether it be at local level, State level or Federal level, then I say, Sir, we are contributing by a large measure to the safety and the well-being of this land. We should not try to remove that.

Then, Sir, one last point. Democracy in this country, I believe, should be at Federal, State and local levels. Yet in the State Assembly of Selangor when I directed the question at the Mentri Besar—I directed the question at him because the Honourable Minister of Local Government had stated that he would leave the fate of the local councils to the State Governments—therefore when the Selangor State Assembly met last time I put the question directly at the Honourable Mentri Besar and asked him whether he would be in favour of seeing an elected body of people to serve, say, Petaling Jaya and the answer was no. Even though we acknowledge that Petaling Jaya has a highly educated Town Board, the most highly educated Town Board in the country and not as some Alliance Ministers have said earlier that these local councils are ignorant, do not know how to even chop their thumb prints, but here is the most educated body of citizenry in the country—Petaling Jaya. These are words from the Alliance Members themselves, but even there local council seems to be undesirable. If that is so, Sir, what hope is there for the rest of the country? So, I say, Sir, that the prejudices of the State Governments are well-known and if we leave the fate of democracy and the survival of this country in the larger sense to the Menteri² Besar and the Alliance State Councils, who have got a vested interest to see that the State Governments control the local councils, then I say, Sir, we are sacrificing this country, this country is being sacrificed by a very narrow, very selfish interest, and I think we may have to pay a very dear price for it in the future. Thank you very much.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta izin mengambil bahagian dalam perbincangan ini untuk menjawab beberapa tuduhan² daripada pihak Pembangkang. Terlebih dahulu saya suka menyokong usul yang di-kemukakan oleh rakan saya Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan dan merakamkan perasaan terima kasih saya dan Kerajaan kepada

Surohanjaya ini di-atas usaha mereka itu, di-atas pekerjaan yang telah di-perbuat dalam masa yang begitu panjang dan di-atas Penyata yang telah di-kemukakan-nya itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mendengar ucapan² daripada pehak² Pembangkang yang nampak-nya kesemua ucapan² itu ada-lah boleh di-katakan memberi lecture kepada Kerajaan berkenaan dengan demokrasi. Di-sini saya mohon izin berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

(*Dengan izin*) Sir, I do not think that it is necessary for Members of the Opposition to lecture to us in the Government on democracy because we were the first people who fought for democracy in this country; we fought for independence and we asked for democracy because we sincerely believe in democracy. I think Honourable Members must know that it was this Government that in February last year restored democracy to this country after a lapse of 18 months. We did all this, Sir, because we believe in democracy.

We have considered this matter on the subject of local authorities, local councils, and we have watched the development of local government in this country over the years and we have found that most of them, nearly all of them, have not worked well at all and many have been taken over by State Governments at the request of the State Governments themselves. I think Honourable Members of the Opposition will be interested to know that the Kelantan Government also had asked to take over a number of local councils; it is the same with the Government of Penang, the Gerakan Government. I think it will be useful for Honourable Members of the Opposition to ask their newly elected Leader of the Opposition for his views on local government. (*Ketawa*).

Sir, a number of Members of the Opposition accused us of destroying democracy, but, as I said, Sir, we were the people who first brought democracy to this country. But we have to see that the people in this country do get a good government and in the present stage of development in this country we consider that election to the national level and election to State Governments would be sufficient for the purpose of democracy to enable us to have elected representatives of the people to run the

Government of this country. As I have said, we have watched the local governments over the years, seven to eight years, and we have seen nearly all of them did not work and, as I said, all the State Governments, including the State Governments controlled by the Opposition, have been asked to take over local government.

Three Honourable Members—the Honourable Member for Batu, the Honourable Member for Menglembu and the Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka—quoted an assurance made by the former Prime Minister, the Tunku, in 1965 that the election to local government would be restored one day. That assurance was given in good faith. That assurance was given 7 years ago and during these 7 years many changes have taken place. As I have said, during these 7 years we have seen how all these local governments have worked and how incompetent many of them have been. Some of them have been very corrupt, incapable and obviously the people did not get the government that they deserved. Quite obviously, this new Government is entitled to change the policy of the previous Government. We have reviewed a number of policies. We pronounced a New Economic Policy, we pronounced a new foreign policy and on this matter of local governments we have reviewed this matter very carefully and we have come to the conclusion that for the present at least the elections to local governments should be suspended and our views have been supported unanimously by all the State Governments of this country, including, as I have said, the two Governments of the Opposition.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Minta penjelasan, Sir. The Honourable Prime Minister said that this is for the present. Could we be informed by the Prime Minister how long will "the present" last if the suspension is going to be only for the present?

Perdana Menteri: On that I cannot give an assurance. We consider that for the time being this election must be suspended because, as my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government has said, it is necessary for us and the State Governments to review the workings of the local governments and also to restructure society and see how best the people at the grass-root level could be

administered and this will naturally take time. I cannot give any assurance as to how long this will take, but we are quite convinced for the time being that these local governments are not working well and not serving the best interest of the people in this country. All the State Governments agree. Local government in the present form must therefore be suspended. We are a responsible Government, Sir. We are prepared to face the people on this issue of local government because we sincerely consider that it is in the best interest of the people that they should, for the time being, have a different form of Government which could best serve their interest.

(Tuan Lim Kit Siang dan Dr Tan Chee Khoon meminta penjelasan).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: How many penjelasan² are there?

Perdana Menteri: I have no time, Sir.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: I can only allow one.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Will the Honourable Prime Minister then say whether the Government will hold a referendum for the people to decide, as he has said he would allow the people to express their views on this matter?

Perdana Menteri: We will have elections—I do not know how many years' time from now—and then the people will be able to give their verdict. There is no question of a referendum under our Constitution. We have elections every 5 years and then the people have opportunities to express their views on the policy of this Government. I said we are prepared to stand before the people on all the policies that we are implementing now, including this policy on local government.

Sir, Honourable Members of the Opposition too talked about revolution—if we do not have democracy at the grass-root level there will be revolution in this country. I hope Honourable Members of the Opposition would not continue to talk about revolution unless they want to agitate for revolution. We have democracy now at national level and at State level. I think the people should be happy with this democracy we have. Honourable Members of the Opposition

should be thankful that they are able now to sit in this House and to speak very freely. Despite that, they want to talk about revolution. Well, obviously they have something else in their minds and we must deal with them accordingly if they do so.

Sir, I do not wish to speak at length on this as we have already stated our views on this very clearly. As I have said, we are prepared to stand by what we have stated and our views have been endorsed by all the State Governments. We will carry out this policy which we have decided in co-operation with the various State Governments, and I can assure the people in this country that they will receive the best government at the grass-root level which will serve their interest. We must ensure the interest of the people, because, after all, the people at the grass-root level want services, and if the Government can give them efficient, honest services, I think the people should be happy, and this is what we intend to do.

I do not say here that without election there would not be corruption; maybe, but we will certainly deal with it, as we have done in the past. We will not tolerate any malpractices anywhere or corruption anywhere. We will deal with them firmly as we have done. We will do our best to see that the people in the various areas will get the best services that they deserve at grass-root level. Thank you.

Tuan V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap sedikit di atas pindaan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka atas Usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri tadi dan minta izin berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

(Dengan izin) Before I go further, Mr Speaker, Sir, I support the amendment. We in the Pekemas support the amendment brought to this Motion in the name of the Minister, because this amendment is positive although the Government's Motion is just neither here nor there. Although the Prime Minister has now confirmed that local government elections will be indefinitely suspended and therefore this Report of the Royal Commission will go into cold storage like many other reports, I regret and I deplore the fact that even the Prime Minister himself has not been able to enlighten this

House what he means by "restructuring" and I think this has created a great deal of misunderstanding.

The Minister some time ago, I think on December 11th, said that there was a need to restructure local government. The misunderstanding arose as to what is meant by that. He also mentioned today that there was a need for it to be in line with the New Economic Policy and to correct disparity and so forth. I do not see how these matters have to be related to local government. If by restructuring local authorities means to remove the economic imbalance, then I would say that the policy of the Federal Government as far as finance and taxation is concerned will never ever be able to remove the economic imbalance in the country and, therefore, local government elections would be suspended until time immemorial. If it means that there is a need to ensure a more mixed urban society, well, we see that the Urban Development Authority has been set up to create more Malay participation in commerce and industry and the time limit set is 20 years to get 30%; and if that is so, we would have to wait at least 20 years before we can have local government elections.

On the other hand, if it is intended to make the local councils financially viable, then the Report itself makes strong recommendations as to how they should be financed by equalisation grants, by grants that are worked out in such a proportion as to take into account the population, the annual value and the needs of the local councils. But if the intention here is to reorganise the boundaries of the local authorities and to ensure that there is a better reflection of the racial composition of our country, then I think this could be very easily done as has already been done in Penang and Malacca, at least, and I think also in East Malaysia, where we have District Council elections. In Penang and Malacca, the District Councils supply local authority services in the rural areas, apart from the City Council which is run by the City Hall. Now in these areas there is a fair reflection of the racial composition of our country, simply because the towns and the countryside are managed by the local authorities and the constituencies follow the State constituencies and the polling districts in the State constituencies. Now if it is

intended then to remodel or to convert Local Councils and Town Councils and Town Boards, apart from Municipalities and City Councils, or if it is intended to convert Local Councils which were originally set up for new villages and the Town Boards which were successors to the Sanitary Boards and so forth, then it can be easily done by declaring that the polling districts in each constituency would be electoral wards and local elections could be held. Now as far as I can understand, the difficulty is in delimiting the boundaries of City and Municipal areas to reflect the racial composition, but this too can be done by a proper re-drawing of the boundaries and by weightage if necessary.

I was also surprised to hear from the Honourable Prime Minister that the two Opposition State Governments have supported this decision to suspend local authority elections in the National Council for Local Government. Mr Speaker, Sir, I remember the Penang State Assembly passed a resolution at the last meeting calling on the National Council for Local Government to expedite the restructuring of local authorities with the view to holding elections as soon as possible. That was the decision of the Penang State Assembly, unless of course the Penang Government is acting contrary to a resolution which was amended by the Chief Minister of Penang himself, who, I understand, is a representative on the National Council for Local Government. This passing of the buck from the Federal Government to the State Governments and to the National Council for Local Government is deplorable.

Mr Speaker, Sir, under Article 95A of the Constitution, which sets up the National Council for Local Government, Clause (5) of that Article states that it is the duty of the National Council for Local Government to evolve a national policy to promote and develop local government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now I submit that to suspend local government elections indefinitely is not to promote and develop; it is to stifle local governments. It is to stifle the growth of local governments in this country. Now any reasonable person cannot interpret it in any other way; to my mind, it appears that it is contrary to the duty charged on the National Council for Local

Government because it is the duty of the National Council for Local Government to promote and develop local government.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Federal Government comes here and says that the National Council for Local Government has decided this and has decided that, but we all know, as has been pointed out before, that the Government has made up its mind, because it has said that it is unnecessary and redundant and the Honourable Prime Minister has confirmed that view. However, the Federal Government has got 10 representatives on the National Council for Local Government and the Honourable Minister himself is the Chairman and therefore refusal of the Federal Government to act positively in order to reorganise local government in this country and to lump the whole system of local government, i.e. Local Councils, Town Councils, Town Boards, City Councils, and so forth, into one category and abolish election all over is a deplorable thing and I would urge the Government in all sincerity to reconsider what it has decided to do. Thank you very much.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk membangkang pindaan yang dibawakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masalah pentadbiran atau Pilihanraya bagi Majlis² Tempatan ini sudah beberapa kali di-bangkitkan di-dalam Dewan ini, khas-nya daripada pihak Pembangkang, maka Yang Berhormat Menteri telah pun pertama kali-nya membawa suatu usul menguchapkan terima kasih kepada sa-buah Surohanjaya. Ini ada-lah dengan tujuan hendak memberi peluang kepada Dewan ini untuk membahathkan satu masalah yang di-fikirkan rumit dan sentiasa di-bangkitkan, khas-nya oleh pihak Pembangkang. Saya mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang telah membawa usul ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah berchakap di-atas pengalaman saya sa-bagai sa-orang Pengerusi, Majlis Daerah Utara Seberang Perai sa-lama lapan tahun; bagaimana chara-nya pentadbiran di-jalankan, dan juga memerhati perjalanan² yang di-jalankan oleh Majlis² yang lain. Apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat

dari Kuala Selangor ada-lah benar, kerana pilihanraya di-adakan di-Majlis² Tempatan yang mana sa-saorang itu yang boleh mengundi dan kelayakan menjadi calon itu tidak-lah begitu ketat. Ma'ana-nya orang yang boleh masuk menjadi calon dan parti-nya memilih konon-nya orang kuat, tetapi kita dapati parti² yang tidak bertanggungjawab memilih calon sa-bagaimana kata Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Selangor yang tidak boleh berchakap, yang tidak boleh bertutor, tidak boleh ikut apa perjalanan meshuarat Majlis. Ini-lah sebab-nya kita dapati pentadbiran daripada beberapa banyak Majlis yang sudah rosak, khas-nya yang di-tadbirkan oleh pihak Pembangkang, kechuali Ipoh.

Dalam Laporan ini juga ada menyebutkan mengenai pentadbiran yang rosak yang diambil alih atau di-ambil tindakan oleh pihak² yang berkenaan, khas-nya Bandaraya Pulau Pinang, Melaka dan Kuala Lumpur pada tahun 1960. Sa-belum daripada itu Parti Sosialis memerintah, mereka-lah yang merosakkan pentadbiran di-Kuala Lumpur, Melaka dan juga Pulau Pinang. Jadi kita tidak mahu perkara ini berlaku lagi, maka oleh sebab itu-lah pihak Kerajaan demi kepentingan ra'ayat jelata telah pun memikirkan pada masa sekarang ini, kerana kejadian² itu menunjukkan rosak langsung pentadbiran Majlis. Pada masa sekarang ini tidak-lah boleh di-adakan pilihanraya, kerana sa-bagaimana saya sebutkan tadi kelayakan bagi orang² yang hendak menjadi calon, yang hendak mentadbirkan Majlis² Tempatan ini belum lagi ada orang-nya yang kita agak boleh mentadbirkan yang cekap dan yang ada kebolehan barangkali 10 tahun lagi banyak daripada orang² kita yang ada berkelulusan tinggi pada masa itu barangkali boleh di-adakan pilihanraya. Buat masa sekarang ini biar-lah Kerajaan Negeri mentadbirkan, kerana mengikut Perlembagaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pilihanraya atau pentadbiran Majlis² Tempatan ada-lah di-bawah kuasa Kerajaan Negeri di-bawah Ninth Schedule dan mengikut sa-bagaimana kata Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Selatan tadi Article 95A Perlembagaan kita, Kerajaan Persekutuan membolehkan membuat dasar untuk menyelaraskan pentadbiran bagi keseluruhan Majlis² Tempatan; itu pun dengan syarat kira-nya Kerajaan Negeri terima apa yang di-shorkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dapati Majlis² Tempatan yang di-perintah oleh Ahli² Yang di-pilih kebanyakan-nya tidak menjalankan tugas dengan sa-penoh untuk menjalankan kewajipan bagi memerintah Majlis² itu, kerana ada di-antara mereka yang saya sebutkan tadi yang tidak chukup layak. Ada daripada mereka yang tidak ada pelajaran, ada di-antara mereka daripada orang² yang bekerja buroh boleh jadi juga wakil, ada di-antara mereka kalau penyokong kuat parti dia jadi wakil di-situ akan mengeluarkan, atau bekerja untuk kepentingan diri mereka sendiri. Ini-lah yang merosakkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Pilehanraya Majlis Tempatan ini di-adakan tiga tahun sa-kali, tetapi manakala hendak di-adakan satu dasar hendak menaikkan hasil mithal-nya, atau pun menaikkan lesen, ahli² Majlis tidak akan menaikkan hasil dan lesen, kerana takut pada pilehanraya akan datang mereka akan kalah. Itu satu masalaah. Jadi dengan sebab itu Majlis tidak boleh mempunyai wang yang chukup untuk hendak mentadbir dan hendak menjalankan urusan memberi faedah kepada pengundi².

Yang kedua, ada di-antara orang² yang dalam Majlis ini yang membayar chukai, mereka tidak membayar hasil chukai atau lesen sa-lama dua tahun, tiga tahun, empat tahun. Majlis tidak berani ambil tindakan mahkamah untuk menuntut ganjaran daripada orang yang tidak bayar chukai hasil atau pun lesen kerana takut kalah pilehanraya yang akan datang. Dan ada juga di-antara ahli² yang dalam Majlis itu menyalah-gunakan kuasa² mereka sa-hingga merosakkan atau melanggar dengan undang² Majlis itu. Jadi, ini-lah perkara yang sentiasa berlaku. Yang menjadi rumit sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah mengenai pegawai² Majlis yang mentadbirkan. Mereka tidak boleh mengambil pegawai² yang berkebolehan dan berkelulusan seperti jurutera, peguam, setiausaha, akauntan, akitek dan lain², dengan sebab tidak ada jawatan itu untuk menasihatkan kepada Majlis menjalankan ikut Undang² Municipal maka kuchar-kachir keputusan² yang di-buat oleh Ahli² dalam Majlis yang tidak ada pengalaman. Ini-lah yang merosakkan pentadbiran Majlis itu dan sa-bagaimana kita sedia ma'alum, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pilehanraya kita ada lima tahun sa-kali. Chukup-lah. Jika kita ada tiga tahun sa-kali ma'alum-lah semua orang tahu, bila ada pilehanraya kita

dengan Pembangkang selalu bertengkar, bergaduh dan bermusoh. Kalau kita ada tiga tahun sa-kali kita sama² kita, sama² ra'ayat akan bergaduh dan akan bermusoh. Ini bukan-lah satu chara yang hendak mengamalkan negara kita bahkan membangkitkan semangat bergaduh di-antara ra'ayat kita, sebab kita kerap adakan pilehanraya. Biar-lah kita adakan pilehanraya jarang² supaya dapat kita bersefahaman di-antara satu sama lain supaya kita dapat hidup aman dan tenteram.

Pihak Pembangkang ada mengatakan Kerajaan takut kalau ada Pilehanraya Majlis Tempatan kita akan kalah. Ini adalah perkara yang tidak benar. Bagaimana pihak Pembangkang tahu semenjak ini kita telah ada 7 Pilehanraya-kecil: 2 Dewan Ra'ayat; 5 Dewan² Negeri dan di-antara 5 Pilehanraya Dewan² Negeri itu, 3 daripadanya kita adakan pilehanraya itu ia-lah dengan Ahli² Majlis Dewan Negeri meletakkan jawatan dengan sukarela dengan memberi peluang kepada Pembangkang untuk mengadakan chalun lawan dengan Perikatan. Dan Perikatan dalam ketujuh² pilehanraya itu menang dengan chemerlang dengan mempunyai majority yang lebeh tiga kali ganda, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ini menunjukkan bahawa ra'ayat memberi sa-penoh keperchayaan kepada Kerajaan yang memerintah sekarang ini dan bersetuju dengan dasar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan sekarang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu, saya tidak payah sentoh banyak, sebab kita semua tahu Yang Berhormat itu asalnya daripada Parti Buroh, kemudian Parti Gerakan, sekarang pula kepada Parti Pekemas, Jadi tentang mana kedudukan-nya kita tidak tahu. Jadi pada masa menjadi Parti Buroh berkawan dengan Parti Rakyat dahulu menjadi Socialist Front memerintah beberapa buah Majlis Tempatan

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun saya melompat ka-sana ka-sini, saya akan melompat balek di-pilehanraya akan datang.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said: Pada masa dahulu beliau sa-orang daripada penyokong Parti Buroh, pemimpin Parti Buroh dan juga berkawan dengan Parti Ra'ayat mengambil bahagian mentadbir beberapa Majlis

Tempatan dalam negara kita ini, boleh dikatakan kesemua-nya tidak begitu puas hati, jahanam belaka, saya berani kata. Jadi pehak D.A.P. pula pada mereka itu baharu masuk, bermacam²-lah chara hendak chari pengarah, tetapi tiap² minggu kita dapati laporan dalam surat-khabar orang D.A.P. lari masuk M.C.A., ini kebanyakan orang D.A.P. sendiri tidak ada kepercayaan dan boleh di-katakan sa-bulan sa-kali, sa-minggu sa-kali kita dapat laporan daripada surat-khabar orang daripada D.A.P. lari masuk M.C.A. Tetapi mereka sendiri mengkaji, menchercha M.C.A. Jadi apa pendirian mereka, saya pun tidak tahu. Ma'ana-nya orang ini tidak percaya dan tidak puas hati apa yang di-jalankan oleh Parti D.A.P. sekarang ini. Sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menentang pindaan yang di-muka oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Tuan R. C. M. Rayan (Ipoh): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, with utter amazement, amusement and daze, I have read from time to time in the newspapers most astonishing statements

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Apa bahasa yang di-gunakan, biar-lah saya erti. Let me understand whatever language you are speaking. Please speak slowly.

Tuan R. C. M. Rayan: I have read with utter amazement, astonishing statements, very sweeping statements from the Honourable Minister threatening a take-over of the local councils and the local authorities. I would say that the Honourable Minister's statement would have been very appropriate if he had done so from a communist country like Russia or China. But for a Minister from Malaysia to utter or to pronounce wild, abominable and inexcusable words like these is most astonishing. The death bell of democracy has to be loudly rung far and wide throughout the length and breadth of Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Have you got a photograph of the Minister on the desk? Don't look at the desk, look at me (*Ketawa*).

Tuan R. C. M. Rayan: If the local councils and local authorities are to be absorbed by the Central Government or by the State Governments, we have all to seriously ask question whether there is any democracy in

this country, or are we only practising hypocrisy. Now, all over the world people are agitating and fighting for democracy, whereas our Honourable Minister who is seated over there from Sarawak is fighting for its extermination; he is fighting for the extinction of democracy. Perhaps this short-sighted policy of this Honourable Minister will soon be well known to all the people and he will be known subsequently as a destroyer of democracy; just like the mosquito coil, which destroys mosquitoes, this Honourable Minister will, little by little, destroy democracy.

Regarding the maladministration alleged in several local councils, I would ask the question: is there no maladministration in the Central Government, is there no maladministration in the State Governments? If that be so, are you going to ask Britain to take over the State Governments or the Central Government?

Finally, I would say that the Commissioners of this commendable report deserve a lot of praise and applause for this wonderful report which they have written with great foresight and care. I would now in particular refer to Section 556 of the report which says as follows, "It would not be fair to generalise that all State Capitals have been mismanaged. Time and again, Ipoh Municipality was singled out to us in different parts of the country as an excellent example of efficient administration. Even the Perak State Government officials said that their relationship with the Municipality was cordial despite the fact that Ipoh Municipality is under the control of the Peoples Progressive Party and the State Government is under the control of the Alliance Party. Two different political parties in control of two different governmental units have co-existed generally in a spirit of harmony, though we were told of few instances of minor frictions. But these are not important enough either to be narrated here or to be commented upon. What is important to be recorded here is that with the correct mutual appreciation of each others' roles, powers and duties, two unequal authorities under two different political parties can function side by side with understanding and goodwill. The credit must go to both the Perak State Government and the Municipality of Ipoh".

So says the Commission's Report. There is no use always saying we are fighting for democracy, we are trying to preserve democracy, when, in fact, every few months we are demolishing and destroying democracy. For example, Parliament has been crippled, we are now speaking in a one-legged crippled Parliament, a mini Parliament. Then comes the Internal Security Act where people are locked up without trial. Democracy is being taken away, is being eaten away, little by little every few months. Such is the position, Mr Speaker, Sir.

In conclusion, I would only say, "Oh, Judgment, thou art fled to brutest beast and men have lost their reason". I would ask all right thinking Members who are present here to oppose this Bill for taking over (*Ketawa*) and to support the amendment. Thank you, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) I would like to associate myself with my colleagues who have expressed their views on this most vital Motion. We support the amendment to this Motion because we think an element of principle is involved in the amendment and therefore it needs all the support as it stands.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Royal Commission was set up in 1965 and we were not surprised. We immediately came to the conclusion that the Commission itself was set up ultimately to destroy the local government set-up which was then existing. I myself appeared before the Royal Commission to give a statement in respect to the then Federal Capital Administration expressing grievances which then existed. Sir, it was always felt that local governments are the limbs of democracy, because the function of a local government is easily felt by the taxpayers of the town. Nobody can deny this fact. But the Government which has been at all times making promises and assurances before independence that if it is returned to power, a fully elected local government would be granted to the people have now completely gone against their promises and pledges. I remember that when I was elected to the Municipal Council in Kuala Lumpur I was in the midst of then 17 nominated members. Of course these members were drawn from various walks of life who were not answerable to anybody except those responsible for their nomination to the Municipal Council. Such a state of affairs did

not provide an effective Council, whereby the views and aspirations of the people were not reflected in such type of local government. Such type of local government becomes a breeding ground for corruption, malpractices, nepotism and cronyism.

To avoid such a state of affairs, an elected local government is the right of the people. If any member who is elected to this Council fails to perform his responsibilities, after his term is over he has to go back to the electorate and the electorates have the right to reject anybody who has failed to represent the people effectively.

Sir, I have no grudge against the relevant Minister. It is a collective decision taken by the Cabinet if I am not mistaken, but it is unfortunate that the Minister has been asked to carry the baby because he happens to be the Minister in charge of Local Government. I cannot also accept the argument by the Prime Minister that the Alliance were the first to fight for democracy. If we trace back the history of Malayan politics, we cannot deny the fact that the Malay Nationalist Party, Angkatan Pemuda Insaf, were the very parties that voiced against British rule. Later came the Alliance, not by conviction, but it happened to be in power by necessity. Sir, therefore, democracy is not the monopoly of the Alliance. Democracy was fought for bitterly by the entire nation, by all the people irrespective of any party, because everybody wanted self-rule; but when everybody fought for self-rule and independence, we did not think that such measures would be taken by the Government to destroy what we fought for and today this Motion completely destroys what once we stood up and fought for against the British.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is, of course, the hollowness of the political thinking by the Alliance. One thing cannot be disputed: the Alliance could not witness the overwhelming victory of the various Opposition parties in the local elections and this gave rise to devise some methods which could take away the periodical elections which were held for local governments. The Commission sat from 1965, went on for 4 years and then it took another couple of years to study the report; all in for about six to seven years no elections were held. In the absence of elections, while the Commission was working on its report, the nominated system which existed in the old

colonial days was reintroduced. The nominated system which was rejected not only by the Opposition but the Alliance itself as Colonial in pattern, is brought back by the Government in the same pattern which existed before Merdeka days.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what do we see in the Kuala Lumpur Federal Capital Administration? It is a city now. Nobody can question the rights of those who are running this town. Every other day we find petrol pumps coming up like mushrooms. No one could question this, except that we can submit some questions in Parliament and normally they are not answered; so those who run the City of Kuala Lumpur today are not answerable to the people. They are convinced that they can run the city in any manner and in any fashion they like without being questioned. Sir, frustration and anguish has developed and risen among the people because of the gradual denial of the basic elementary rights which one should enjoy as a tax payer and citizen.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope and believe that the Government will re-think because it is a vital issue; a principle is involved. The Government may think with its overwhelming majority it can bulldoze the views expressed in this House. However, it is not going to take the Government far if it disregards all the view that have been expressed in this House. Mr Speaker, Sir, we feel that great injustice is being done by the Government. Thank you, Sir.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Dr Ismail Al-Haj): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin berchakap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dan mohon izin berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Perikatan, parti Perikatan selalu di-tudoh, di-tudok menjalankan kerja² sama ada kerja² Kerajaan, mahu pun dalam serba-serbi yang lain menurut kehendak hati sendiri dan tidak menghiraukan parti² Pembangkang dan orang² yang tidak satu fikiran dengan parti Perikatan. Sungguh pun da'ayah itu tidak betul, tetapi pada hari ini kita boleh menunjukkan bagaimana kita berkehendakkan fikiran² yang membena daripada Ahli² Pembangkang atas Laporan Surohanjaya di-Raja berkenaan dengan perjalanan Local Council di-Malaysia Barat.

(*Dengan izin*) We in the Alliance have always been accused of being dictatorial, or not trying to consult the Opposition and not taking into consideration the voices of dissent in formulating our policies. Of course, we reject those allegations. But today we put before the House the comprehensive Report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the Workings of Local Authorities in West Malaysia with the view of seeking the views of the Opposition and the co-operation of the Opposition in debating this Report. But this opportunity is being repulsed by these people who make the allegations that we do not consult them, that we do not take their views, because from the debate so far we have heard nothing of the views of the Opposition on the Report. There are so many pages in this report; it is a very comprehensive report, it details out the future of the local councils, the finances involved, the administration required and these are the things on which we had hoped to receive the criticism or comments from Members of the Opposition. But they are not interested in all these; they are not interested at all. What they are interested is in the election. Election is only a part of local councils; the main thing is to find out whether this report will work. But no. The Opposition is not interested at all. All they are interested is that there must be elections to the local councils. So, the debate hangs on this. Then I am surprised to hear from the Honourable Member opposite there, because I cannot remember his constituency now—he changed from Kuala Lumpur to Penang, so he will forgive me if I cannot remember where his constituency is—but he said that if the amended motion is rejected, it is being bulldozed by the Alliance Party. But we did not make that amendment; the Opposition did. So how can you say that we bulldozed the Motion when you yourself have asked us to make up our minds. But let us go back first of all to this accusation, that if there is no election of the local councils or local authorities there is no democracy in this country. But there are many democratic countries which do not have local authorities and still they are very democratic countries. After all, local authorities is a system of administering a country—one of the tiers of a system of administering a country. First of all, let us see whether these local councils are really adequate enough for this country or suit this country. You know that when these local

councils were first introduced in this country, I was asked then, because I was a member of the Templer Executive Council, whether I would rather have election to Parliament and State Government first than the local authorities. Well, I was told then by General Templer himself that, "You know, in England when we build a house, we build the foundation first." But then I said that was in England. But in Malaysia, or in Malaya then, if you go to the villages they construct the roof first. So, there is a reason why you have a foundation first in England and why we make the roof first in Malaysia because this is a rainy country. If you build the roof and you put up the roof first, then you can shelter under the roof and build the house. And so also in matters of politics.

Some Honourable Members on the opposite bench there do not even know the role of the Opposition. All they know is that they want to win elections and become the Government. But when they lose or when they do not get enough majority to form the Government, they are at a loss because they do not know what the constructive role of the Opposition is. And to-night is a wonderful example. The Honourable Minister of Local Government in all sincerity tabled this Report asking us to debate the Report to see the constructive part of it and whether there are any parts that are not acceptable to the House or not practical to the country. There are many ways of trying to implement the Report. For instance, we may have a joint committee of both sides of the House. But it is too late now. By your very rejection—by the type of debate you have rejected our hand of friendship trying to help you to help us. You are all interested only that there must be elected government; it does not matter whether the elected government or local authorities are effective or not.

Well, the Honourable Member opposite there, may I know your constituency?

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Dato' Kramat.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-Haj: Oh! Dato' Kramat in Penang. (*Ketawa*) Thank you very much. The Honourable Member for Dato' Kramat boasted of the days when he was a Municipal Councillor in Kuala Lumpur.

Well, if you ask every citizen in Kuala Lumpur, I am sure they think that more is being done now than at the time when you were a Councillor there. (*Ketawa*) Well, don't ask me, ask any person. You saw the rubbish that was in Kuala Lumpur and the filth that was everywhere. I would have been even ashamed to ask my colleague the Minister of Trade and Industry, to invite the PATA delegates to come here then because they would shun Malaya in the tourist circuit. But today at least the people are proud to come to Kuala Lumpur.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Minta penjelasan, Sir.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: What penjelasan? Wait a moment. Hear the Chair first. In the course of a debate a Member can only rise on two counts: One is to draw attention to a point of Order; and, two, to elucidate something which the speaker has already spoken provided the present speaker gives way and the Chair invites.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: Thank you, Sir. The Honourable Minister has given way.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: No, no, I am asking you. I am trying to maintain the order of the House. If you are elucidating on a point which you have spoken before, then seeing that the Honourable speaker has given way, then I would allow you.

Tuan Goh Hock Guan: I made a point just now about Kuala Lumpur and the Honourable Minister has said that Kuala Lumpur is now being run very well, much better than when the

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Now, that is something new. The Honourable Member did not raise this in his original speech. I heard the whole thing although I was not in the Chair then. Please sit down.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-Haj: Well, now I am coming to the Honourable Member for Bungsar, Sir. (*Ketawa*) He mentioned that for 35 years nothing had been done about the Master Plan; 35 years that dated from the days of colonialism, covered the days of elected Municipality in Kuala Lumpur, now it is only towards the end and he himself admitted that now something is being done.

So he contradicted himself. Let us face facts. Do not lose our reasons even if we want to have elections to the local authorities. This is a dignified House. So let us face facts. You said that for 35 years nothing has been done, but then you also said that only now it is being done. So, where is the rationale of your saying that elected councils are better. You had elected council for some time already in Kuala Lumpur until it was suspended.

Tuan V. David: I just want to make a clarification, Sir.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Elucidate on something which the Honourable Member has said before?

Tuan V. David: Yes.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: All right.

Tuan V. David: Sir, when I spoke, I only said it was a partly elected council then. It was not a fully elected council.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-Haj: A partially elected council, but it was an elected council with the minority being nominated. Now, Sir, first let us take this question. Why was the local authorities hoisted then? It was one of the devices of the colonial power to delay the independence of the country, because if you had local authorities and if such local authorities did not function well—and some of them have not as we have witnessed—then they would say that we were not ready for independence, for Parliamentary democracy, and it was to the credit of the Alliance Government that we insisted on having elections to Parliament. And that is how we got our independence.

So, now that we have inherited these local authorities, we have had many elections to the local authorities for many years and only recently it was suspended. Why was it suspended? The Commission here mentioned some of the reasons. That was not debated. The reasons given by the Commission were not debated by this House and then the Honourable Members of the Opposition in their haste to get that Motion through did not even say whether if elections are held to the local authorities they accept the conditions of this Royal Commission to investigate into the local authorities, because if there are to be elections, this Report will have to be implemented, and then when they come to

this House, if it would be detrimental to them, they would say we will not have it, but we want elections. So the central issue with them is only elections.

Now even with regard to elections, we have had several elections now to the local authorities, to the State Assemblies and to Parliament. Now even if we take it from the political side, I think this is especially true of the Opposition parties. They lack good and efficient men so that one man represents—I remember once such a man was an elected member to a local authority, an elected Member to the State Assembly and also an elected Member to Parliament. Now if you follow real democracy, that is putting democracy to the extreme: one man representing local council, State Government and Federal Government! We have here also an example of some Honourable Members there who are Members of Parliament and Members of the State Assemblies. Well, in a true democracy you devote your time fully to the State Assembly or fully to Parliament. You have to choose. There are many reasons, I suppose, why they want to be in both. But even from the view of politicians, events have proved that they have not got enough politicians to go round.

Then let us come to the question of the civil servants. We in the Government know how difficult it is to get civil servants and how difficult it is to get work from the overburdened civil servants. Now, in this Report here, it mentions that additional civil servants are wanted if these recommendations on local authorities are to be made effective. Then there is also the question of finance. That has been gone into by the Commission, but not a word said by the Opposition Members on it.

So what does it boil down to? What does the interest of the Opposition boil down to? They are interested in playing politics all the time. All the time they are interested in playing politics. If we have elections to the local authorities, I am not surprised that a few of the Members of the Opposition will also represent some of the local authorities and then they may probably bring up national issues into the politics at local authority level.

So these are the practical things you must go into. It is not necessary that if you do not have elected local authorities, then you say

Malaysia is not democratic, not practising Parliamentary democracy, because, as I have said, there are many other countries, and even the Report itself says that in some countries representations to the local authorities differ. So where do we go from there if you come to this House looking at every Motion of the Government just only to look at it to see what is there in it for you, or is it detrimental to your political party? You never work for the interest of the country at all, because if you do, you would have debated in detail this comprehensive Report of the Royal Commission into the workings of local authorities. All you are interested in is elections to the local authorities irrespective of whether those local authorities are going to do any good to the country or whether they are going to serve the people. All that you are interested in is that you want to contest those elections and if your party wins, probably as I have said, some of them may be representing the Government in three-tiered levels in this country. If that is your brand of democracy, I am sorry we disagree with you. Well, if you are prepared to discuss the Report in detail, you have missed the opportunity—and the debate has concentrated mainly on elections to the local authorities—you cannot blame us. It is your move, your manoeuvre, and if your amendment to the Motion is rejected, don't blame us. You blame yourselves for getting yourselves into this mess, because you have not debated the details of the Report of the Royal Commission. For us there is no alternative because you have not debated the Report as we wanted you to do. You want us to take a decision on elected local councils but we do not know what conditions you want the elected councils to be in, whether they have got to be effective or not; so naturally we will reject your foolhardy amendment to the Motion and if we muster our numbers in this House, which we have every right to do, it is not because numerically we are superior, but because we think you are talking a lot of rot in the debate on this Motion. So you deserve it jolly well if your amendment to the Motion is defeated. Thank you, Sir. (*Tepok*).

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka berchakap ketika mana usul yang di-kemukakan dan dengan pindaan yang di-buat di-atas

usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan sa-kejap tadi..

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalu²kan Laporan Surohanjaya di-Raja terhadap Majlis² Tempatan dan Bandaran yang di-pengerusikan oleh Yang Berhormat Senator Dato' Athi Nahappan, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa dukachita sedikit kerana laporan ini lambat benar di-keluarkan dan baharu ini-lah kita dapat melihatnya, tetapi walau macham mana pun Surohanjaya ini berjalan dengan begitu baik dan pehak Kerajaan begitu chermat untuk mengeluarkan laporan yang tersebut. Ini ia-lah kerana kedudukan Majlis Tempatan ini ada-lah satu keadaan yang besar, yang melibatkan seluroh negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya Majlis Tempatan ada-lah satu tempat di-mana orang² muda dapat belajar mentadbir negara ini, di-mana kita melihat banyak pemimpin² yang ada di-dalam Dewan atau pun di-luar Dewan sekarang ini dahulu-nya ada-lah di-didek dan di-lateh di-dalam Majlis² Tempatan, sama ada Majlis² itu Majlis Luar Bandar, atau pun Majlis² dalam bandar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Majlis Tempatan ada-lah penting kapada ra'ayat dan pentadbiran Majlis Tempatan ada-lah menjadi chermin kapada Kerajaan² Negeri dan Kerajaan Pusat. Kalau-lah Majlis² Tempatan, sama ada Majlis Bandaran atau Majlis Luar Bandar pentadbiran-nya elok maka bererti-lah pentadbiran demikian itu elok, demikian juga sa-terus-nya. Sa-balek-nya kalau pentadbiran-nya tidak elok, maka pandangan orang terhadap pentadbiran Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Pusat demikian juga.

Saya bersetuju bahawa ketika mana baharu² sistem Pilehan Kerajaan Tempatan di-jalankan banyak-lah masaalah² yang timbul kerana pentadbiran² yang perjalanannya tidak-lah begitu chekap kerana pengalaman² tidak ada dan orang² yang di-pilih itu terdiri daripada orang² yang tidak begitu berkebolehan dan tiada begitu berpengajaran dan sa-telah pemilihan itu berlaku sa-tengah² masaalah itu dapat di-selesaikan apakala pehak Kerajaan Negeri yang di-bantu oleh pehak Pegawai² Kerajaan menolong pehak Majlis² Tempatan mengendalikan urusan-nya dengan baik dan sa-hingga sa'at yang akhir

kebanyakan Majlis² Tempatan yang dipimpin oleh Kerajaan Negeri, yang dipimpin oleh Pegawai² Kerajaan yang berpengalaman ada-lah berjalan dengan begitu lancar.

Oleh sebab keadaan² di-masa yang lalu berlaku kekechohan di-dalam Majlis² Tempatan, salah guna dan pentadbiran-nya tidak berjalan dengan baik, hatta pelan² rumah dan sa-bagai-nya tidak di-luluskan dengan chara yang adil, demikian juga pemilehan terhadap pekerja² di-Majlis² Tempatan yang tersebut tidak di-buat dengan chara yang betul, maka ini-lah yang menimbulkan satu pemikiran di-kalangan orang² kita dan pemimpin² kita di-dalam Dewan ini bahawa sunggoh-nya pemilehan di-peringkat Majlis² Tempatan tidak perlu di-adakan memandang kepada kepentingan orang ramai. Walau bagaimana pun Laporan Surohanjaya di-Raja ini menunjukkan perlu ada-nya di-jalankan pemerintahan sa-chara yang telah lalu, tetapi hal ini mendapat perhatian yang besar pehak Kerajaan Pusat dan Kerajaan² Negeri. Dari satu segi pilihanraya itu baik, kerana di-sana akan dapat di-adakan wakil² yang di-pilih oleh ra'ayat bagi membela kepentingan ra'ayat, tetapi dari segi penyelarasan ada juga kadang² kuasa tempatan harus di-samakan dengan Kerajaan Negeri dan kekechohan berlaku sa-kira-nya persesuaian itu tidak di-dapati dan penyelarasan itu tidak di-perolehi.

Saya baharu sa-kejap tadi mendengar ucapan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa sunggoh-nya satu sistem baharu akan di-adakan dalam membentok dan mengadakan Majlis Tempatan sama ada Majlis Bandaran atau pun Majlis Luar Bandar di-negara kita ini. Saya melihat benar dan minta pada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri chepat² mengemukakan sistem baharu yang akan kita bentok di-Majlis² Tempatan baik di-dalam atau pun di-luar bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lama ini ada terdapat Majlis² Bandaran dan Majlis² Tempatan di-mana orang² yang tertentu di-lantek sedangkan orang yang tertentu tidak begitu mempunyai berkebolehan di-dalam menyampaikan hasrat ra'ayat dan pemikiran untuk kebaikan daerah, atau bagi kebaikan di-tempat yang berkenaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin meng-shorkan kepada Kerajaan bahawa kira-nya

Kerajaan mahu mengadakan satu chara baharu dalam sistem Majlis Tempatan, maka biar-lah ada hak² orang ramai menyatakan pemikiran-nya itu terletak di-dalam Majlis yang tersebut. Saya tidak mahu sa-kira-nya Majlis² Tempatan di-adakan di-mana orang² yang di-lantek sa-telah penyusunan sa-mula itu kepada orang² yang di-sabelah parti Kerajaan sa-mata², atau orang yang menyokong Kerajaan sa-mata². Apa yang saya mahu ia-lah kira-nya hendak di-bentok hendak-lah di-champor sama dengan orang² yang di-pandang betul² turut memimpin ra'ayat sa-tempat bagi Majlis² Tempatan itu. Oleh kerana ada kejadian² di-mana tiap² sa-orang Wakil Ra'ayat yang mahu ta' mahu selalu menyuarakan hasrat baik dalam Dewan Negeri atau pun Dewan Ra'ayat juga dalam Majlis² Tindakan Daerah, kalau dahulu Majlis Jawatankuasa Luar Bandar, Majlis Jawatankuasa Tindakan Negara dan Daerah, tetapi orang² ini tidak tahu apa yang berlaku di-dalam bandar, sedangkan tugas-nya termasuk juga dalam bandar. Jadi apa yang di-buat oleh Majlis tidak tahu. Apa yang di-buat oleh Majlis Tempatan mereka tidak tahu, kadang² surat arahan daripada Majlis² yang tersebut kepada ra'ayat umum, orang yang berkenaan itu tidak tahu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa perkara ini tidak elok dan sa-baik²-nya orang² yang ada berkechempong dengan ra'ayat harus di-letakkan sama di-dalam Majlis² yang tersebut di-masa yang akan datang, sa-kurang²-nya satu dua orang untuk melahirkan perasaan tidak puas hati di-kalangan orang yang minority di-dalam daerah² tersebut. Mithal-nya kalau di-satu Majlis itu yang majority-nya di-pilih daripada orang² Perikatan, tetapi biar-lah ada juga sa-orang daripada DAP, biar-lah ada juga sa-orang daripada PAS biar-lah juga ada sa-orang daripada Pekemas mithal-nya supaya orang² ini dapat menyuarakan contra apa yang di-laksanakan oleh pehak yang berkuasa kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana kita tahu pepatah Melayu ada mengatakan: Bila hendak tanya baik, tanya sa-orang kawan; hendak tanya jahat, tanya-lah sa-orang lawan. Jadi yang lawan itu, jahat sa-macham; yang kawan itu baik sa-macham. Jadi kena ada sa-orang yang jadi pemerhati untuk melihat perjalanan² di-Majlis² Tempatan itu, kadang² apa yang di-chakapkan oleh sa-orang yang menjadi pengeritik, ini ada-lah benda betul dan boleh di-baiki kalau pentadbiran itu benar² tidak betul.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah harapan saya supaya pada masa yang akan datang walau pun dengan chara di-kelolai oleh Kerajaan Pusat dan Kerajaan Negeri, tetapi lambang kebebasan, pemikiran atau pun lambang menyuarakan pemikiran dari kalangan kaum majority atau pun kaum minority di-dalam daerah² itu ada-lah sesuai dengan Kerajaan kita yang menjalankan demokrasi demikian juga di-Parlimen kita. Terima kasih.

Tuan Loh Jee Mee (Batang Padang): *(Dengan izin)* Mr Speaker, Sir, I feel that it is my duty to participate in the debate on this Motion, more so because I myself had expressed my views to the Royal Commission in my capacity as a Town Councillor.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a severe blow to democracy in the country. In all the truly democratic countries, all ruling authorities are elected by the people for the people. This is a very basic fundamental on which democracy is built. We in Malaysia have followed this pattern even before Merdeka. The Colonial Government then took pains to introduce to our people this democratic pattern of government, the type of government we were to have in our life-time and it was in the new villages that this pattern of government first took place.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the public must at all times be allowed to elect their own representatives to the respective levels of Government. This is also a way of ensuring that proper administration is carried out by the Government without any room for corruption, for if any such Authority is found to be indulging in any malpractice, then they would be thrown out when they seek re-election. It will be most unfair to appoint representatives to the Local Authorities. This is tantamount to making a mockery of democracy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the argument by Alliance leaders in favour of the suspension of the local council elections is that such elections would create ill-will, but these people seem to have forgotten the fact that the electorates in such elections as the local council elections, are essentially the same electorates that go to the polls for the State and Parliamentary elections.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Government can take this step to do away with such elections, then I fear that there will come a

time when they could even decide to do away with the State Assemblies. The big question now is, "Where do we go from here?" Terima kasih.

Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub (Payang): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bersetuju dengan chadangan daripada pehak Pembangkang atas pindaan kepada Usul yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan daripada negeri Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun boleh di-katakan pada keseluruhan-nya perintah atau pun Kerajaan Tempatan di-negeri Sarawak nampak-nya pada mata kasar telah berjalan dengan chukop memuaskan hati, lebeh memuaskan daripada Malaysia Barat, namun bagi mereka yang pernah masuk di-dalam Local Council atau pun mempunyai perhubungan yang rapat dengan pentadbiran Local Council akan mengetahui segala macham penderitaan, segala macham kerumitan, kesusahan yang di-hadapi di-dalam pentadbiran Local Council di-negeri Sarawak. Saya sedar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa laporan ini tidak ada kena-mengena dengan negeri Sarawak. Laporan ini tertumpu kepada keadaan di-Malaysia Barat, tetapi sa-orang Ahli Pembangkang dari Miri-Subis telah menyentoh masaalah di-Sarawak sa-bagai satu hujah untuk menguatkan pendapat mereka supaya pilehanraya untuk memilih wakil² kepada Local Council di-Malaysia Barat ini tidak di-hapuskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sejarah Local Council di-negeri Sarawak bukan sa-benar-nya bermula sa-telah peperangan dunia yang kedua atau pun di-zaman colonial dahulu. Raja Brooke sendiri lagi telah membuat satu undang² yang bergelar the Native Authorities Administration Enactment, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri tadi, ini ada-lah satu daripada chara Kerajaan yang berkenaan pada masa itu untuk menunjokkan bahawa ra'ayat dalam negeri itu sendiri tidak mampu untuk mentadbirkan negara mereka sendiri.

Tujuan-nya memang baik mengadakan Local Council ini untuk memberi kesempatan kepada ra'ayat sakalian berkechimbang mengambil bahagian bersama² dalam pentadbiran kampung mereka, daerah

mereka, bandar mereka. Itu tidak siapa pun dapat menentang pendapat demikian. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-negeri Sarawak Kerajaan British sendiri telah menggunakan Local Council itu demi kepentingan mereka sendiri untuk menaikkan orang² mereka sendiri dengan membuat Local Ward, Local Authority Ward, mengikut assessment yang di-buat oleh mereka. Mithal-nya saya tidak ada sa-buah negeri mungkin dalam dunia ini di-mana Local Council mempunyai Ward hanya pengundi-nya 75 orang sahaja. Ini chuma di-dapati di-negeri Sarawak dan dengan satu dua tujuan yang tertentu tidak lain dan tidak bukan supaya salah sa-orang daripada blue-eyed boy daripada British termasuk Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Miri-Subis dapat naik ka-atas dengan tambahan undi-nya yang lebih ini tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak Local Authority di-negeri Sarawak sekarang benkrap. Kelakak District Council benkrap. Wang yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Negeri untuk sa-suatu maksud di-gunakan oleh Local Council untuk maksud yang lain—sebab apa? Sebab politik. Councilor² tidak berani hendak memujuk ra'ayat untuk memungut chukai, kerana kalau mereka pergi ka-kampong² menyuroh ra'ayat membayar chukai, mereka takut tidak di-pileh lagi. Baharu² ini rakan saya Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan Sarawak, Yang Berhormat Enche' Sim Keng Hong yang dudok di-belakang sana terpaksa menggunakan big stick kepada sa-buah Local Council yang berkeras kepala untuk melantek samula sa-orang pegawai yang telah tidak menjalankan tugas-nya dengan sempurna. Juga di-Sarawak, Local Council mentadbir sekolah² rendah dan pentadbiran kuchar-kachir. Mereka dengan sa-suka hati melantek orang yang menjadi kesayangan mereka itu sendiri. Siapa yang menderita? Tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah ra'ayat jelata sendiri. Kita mengakui council seperti Kuching Municipal Council yang pernah di-tadbirkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan memang bagus dan begitu juga beberapa Council² yang lain. Tetapi Saribas District Council, Kelakak District Council dan yang lain² sentiasa benkrap. Apa kata pehak Pembangkang jikalau council tidak mempunyai wang, Kerajaan Pusat mesti beri wang. Kerajaan Pusat di-suroh membuat banyak peruntukan tetapi jikalau Kerajaan Pusat hendak menaikkan rate dan yang lain²,

itu tidak baik. Jadi bagaimana hendak chari wang. Hendak menaikkan chukai tidak boleh, tetapi Kerajaan di-suroh membuat perbelanjaan yang lebih banyak. Bagaimana pun saya harap sakalian Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengambil perhatian kepada muka 33 di-dalam Laporan ini. Paragraph 206, 207 yang di-sebutkan oleh Commission.

Dengan kebenaran, saya membachakan dalam bahasa Inggeris yang berbunyi:

"207. Dr A. F. Leemans sets out five objectives of decentralisation. They are:

- (i) National Unity.
- (ii) Democracy.
- (iii) Freedom.
- (iv) Efficiency of the Administration.
- (v) Social and Economic Development."

Ini dia order of priority menurut pendapat sa-orang pakar di-dalam Local Government seperti yang tersebut di-dalam buku-nya yang tersebut di-dalam Laporan. Tetapi ini hendak-lah di-bacha, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan pendapat Ahli² Surohanjaya ini terdapat pada muka 47 paragraph pertama yang berbunyi:

"273. Malaysia is a young nation, active and vibrant and in the throes of development. It has its quota of complexities and peculiarities. Having regard to the context of the country, the following order of priority would be consistent with the tempo of requirements:

- (i) National Unity.
- (ii) Social and Economic Development.
- (iii) Efficiency of the Administration.
- (iv) Democracy.
- (v) Autonomy."

Ini pendapat Surohanjaya ini sendiri yang telah meletakkan demokrasi kepada peringkat yang keempat di-bawah Efficiency of the Administration, di-bawah Social and Economic Development dan di-bawah National Unity. Boleh-kah kita sakalian sekarang berkata kepada ra'ayat seluruh-nya bahawa dengan meneruskan pilihanraya kepada Local Council ini order of priority ini dapat hitam putih yang telah di-terima oleh pehak Pembangkang sendiri? Saya fikir tentu tidak Masalah kekurangan pegawai² dalam negara kita, masalah kekurangan kewangan, ini dua faktor yang besar. Yang menyebabkan pentadbiran Local Authority telah tidak

bagitu memuaskan dan salah satu daripada faktor yang besar menimbulkan corruption di-dalam beberapa Local Council, Justice Lee Hun Hoe report mengenai Seremban satu daripada kenyataan yang menjolok mata.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hujjah bahawa jikalau pemilehan kepada Local Authority ini di-hapuskan, maka demokrasi akan hilang sa-rupa juga dengan hujjah masa berbinchang mengenai Rang Undang² untuk menjadikan Kuala Lumpur Bandaraya di-negeri kita ini. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya katakan masa itu di-Washington tidak ada pemilehan umum kepada Local Council seperti yang di-kehendaki, tetapi tidak ada sa-orang Ahli Pembangkang yang bangun berkata demokrasi telah mati di-Amerika. Salah satu daripada tindakan yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan P.A.P. di-Singapura sa-telah dia memegang kuasa, penghapusan City Council tidak ada Mayor of the City Council of Singapore. Tidak ada salah sa-orang daripada D.A.P. atau pun Pekemas atau pun SNAP atau pun siapa yang berkata berani bangun, demokrasi telah mati di-Singapura—tidak sa-orang pun yang menyebutkan-nya. (Tepok).

Dato' James Wong Kim Min: On a point of order, Sir, under Standing Orders, he should not refer to another Government. I hope the Honourable Member realises this.

Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: It is in order, Sir, in the context of what I have said just now.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: (Kapada Dato' James Wong Kim Min) He is in order.

Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagini-lah perbedzaannya tetapi apa pun berlaku di-negara lain telah menjadi penerimaan oleh ra'ayat di-sini, sistem demokrasi di-Malaysia ini hendak-lah mempunyai akar umbir hendak-lah sesuai dengan keadaan di-dalam negeri kita sendiri. Election dan alliance menjadi pegangan dan demokrasi membawa diri-nya tanggung-jawab yang berat kepada ra'ayat. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka, kalau saya tidak salah tadi, kita belum lagi sampai kepada tingkat di-mana kita boleh berkata: we are one Malaysian nation—ini hujjah dia. Jika demikian maka ini termasuk

ka-dalam pendapat seperti yang terkandung dalam paragraph 207 laporan ini yang penting sa-kali national unity. Boleh-kah national unity itu di-jaminkan dengan membanyakkan peringkat² sistem pentadbiran di-dalam negeri ini sedangkan pentadbiran dalam Federal system of Government seperti sekarang, pembahagian kuasa di-antara Federal dengan State pun ra'ayat berasa banyak sangat perkara² itu tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan chepat dan menimbulkan frustration dalam negeri, inikan pula di-bagi lagi kepada Local Council di-bawah. Jadi tidak perlu bagi kita hendak menchari hujjah yang lain, kembali kepada laporan ini sendiri sahaja—Royal Commission ini sendiri telah meletakkan pendapat mereka yang penting bagi Malaysia. Saya sebutkan sa-kali lagi:

- (i) National Unity.
- (ii) Social and Economic Development.
- (iii) Efficiency of the Administration.
- (iv) Democracy.
- (v) Autonomy.

Saya menentang chadangan usul pindaan ini.

Timbalan Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat (Tuan Lee San Choon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menentang pindaan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bandar Melaka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul yang di-bawa oleh Kerajaan ia-lah:

Bahawa Dewan ini mengambil ingatan di-atas Laporan Surohanjaya Di-Raja untuk menyiasat Perjalanan Penguasa² Tempatan di-Malaysia Barat yang telah di-bentangkan di-sidang Dewan ini dan meng-uchapkan di-sidang Dewan ini dan meng-uchapkan penghargaan-nya kepada ahli² Surohanjaya di-Raja yang berkenaan di-atas laporan-nya yang komprehensif itu.

Itu usul-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Pembangkang dalam ucapan²-nya, tidak satu pun yang mengata-kan laporan yang di-sediakan kepada kita semua ini tidak betul atau tidak constructive. Mereka semua telah memuji laporan² yang di-sediakan kepada kita dan Kerajaan chuma membawa satu usul, usul yang simple.

(Dengan izin) The Motion is just as simple as that, that this House expresses its appreciation to the members of the Royal Commission for its comprehensive report. It does not

say how the Government is going to implement the report; no one has ever said so. Sir, the Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka works on the assumption and on one assumption only, and argued on one assumption only, that there will be no local council elections. As has been rightly pointed out by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, he does not care whether the people served by the local authorities would be better served or worse served. He does not care whether their services can be made better by further improvement. That is not in his mind; in his mind there is only elections to local councils so that he will be able to make use of the local council elections for politicking. That I object. Sir, I am not without worry, for in my Constituency, there are the new village of Labis, Bukit Siput, Cha'ah, Bekok, Paloh, Niyor, Chamek, etc., and they are quite some miles away from the nearest district office. If there is no local council, no appropriate bodies to serve their daily needs, there will be a problem. If the Honourable Member has been arguing on that line based on providing better services to the people, then perhaps I will consider supporting the amendment. But no, Sir, he is politicking; he uses this platform to attack the M.C.A. In his hour long speech, there was nothing else but politicking: I cannot associate myself with such an amendment.

Sir, as has been pointed out by the Honourable Member from Limbang, the Honourable Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government is an experienced man in local government administration. He has been elected as the Mayor of Kuching; surely he will take care of the local authorities so that the people living in the authorities will be properly served. But even at this stage he has not said how he is going to implement and I think it would be very unfair on the part of the Opposition to base their argument only on one thing, to assume that there will be no election, and therefore they put in the amendment. Sir, as I said just now, the Government has not said how it is going to implement this report. By this amendment, as pointed out just now, the Opposition is going to tie the hands of the Government, especially the Member for Bandar Melaka, and if this amendment is rejected and the Government's hands are tied by this House, then I hold the Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka

responsible for no suitable arrangements, for the services to be rendered to the people living in the local authority areas.

Sir, as I said yesterday, D.A.P. to me is a politically bankrupt party which makes use of every subject to attack M.C.A. Sir, you know why? Because D.A.P. members, one by one, are deserting D.A.P. to join M.C.A. (*Ketawa*). There will be more. That is why he is worried. He has no platform and this is the only platform for using every issue to attack M.C.A. Many of his members now feel that they are making a mistake and are taking a wrong step. That is why they are deserting him one by one.

Sir, my submission is, if the Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka genuinely thinks about the welfare of the people who are served by the local authorities, he should gracefully withdraw this amendment so that the Government's hands are not tied, so that the Government can take into consideration the constructive criticisms and can take into consideration the views of some other Members in formulating a plan on how to implement this Report—not by putting this amendment. Thank you.

(*Beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat bangun.*)

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ta' boleh lagi. Jawab.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Melaka): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank my colleagues and other Members on this side of the House for supporting the amendment and also I would like to thank the Front-benchers opposite for making interventions for it gives us an idea as to their way of looking at things—people who hold the reins of power.

I am particularly impressed by the performance of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. He asked why the speakers on this side of the House have not gone into the specific recommendations and have only dwelt on the elective principle of it. I thought this was very obvious because, firstly, the elective principle is one of the recommendations of the Athi Nahappan Report which recommended the continuation of the elective local government system. And secondly, because this question of the elective principle over-shadows all other issues. Once

you agree that we retain the elective principle, then we can get down to the details as to how the Local Councils, the Municipalities or Town Councils can be restructured and rationalised and their efficiency improved and their services raised. But first of all, you must cross the first hurdle and that is that the elective principle must be retained. Now once the elective principle is thrown overboard, then it is my submission, as I have said in my speech, that the services must suffer because then the Councillors appointed would not be answerable to the people.

Sir, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister made a very clever stratagem in trying to put across to this House and probably to the country that the Government is still open-minded about the question of the elective principle—which is also the point put forward by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Labour and Manpower—that the Government is open-minded about it, don't tie our hands, if this Amendment goes through it ties our hands and it forces us to take a stand whereby there cannot be elective local councils. It sounded very persuasive and he tried to put the blame and the responsibility on the Opposition that we are the ones who are actually forcing the hands of the Government to go against elective local government.

Unfortunately, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister did not co-ordinate with his colleague the Honourable Prime Minister because his speech back-fired. Probably he was preparing his speech when the Honourable Prime Minister was speaking and he did not listen to the Honourable Prime Minister. The Honourable Prime Minister came to this House and in clear and in no uncertain terms said that the Government has made up its mind and that it has decided that there is not going to be elective local councils. He did not say it is going to be abolished but he used the words it is going to be suspended.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Never has it been my misfortune to have to listen to you talking about your Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister in such words.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: I did not

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Phrase your words more moderately. In no other governments are they ever referred to like that.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Thank you, Sir. The Honourable Prime Minister has said in no uncertain terms that elected local government is going to be suspended and although he did not say as much, it is very clear it is going to be suspended *ad infinitum*. Therefore, it is very clear that the Government has already made up its mind and this is just only a Parliamentary stratagem to try to pass-the-buck over to the Opposition.

Secondly, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister said that the Government is very sincere, and I quote him "We sincerely believe in democracy." I welcome that statement. We also sincerely believe in democracy, but we on this side of the House and the people outside would like to see that statement matched by deeds and by performance and one of this is the subject of this evening's debate—the restoration of local council elections. If the Honourable Prime Minister can match his profession with deeds—I would suggest, for instance, some time ago there was an announcement that there was going to be a liberal attitude with regard to TV. forums, that they were going to invite Opposition leaders, but the whole thing has fallen through. I was just trying to illustrate that this profession is not enough—that they sincerely believe in democracy. They must do things that prove that their profession is true. Of course, the Honourable Prime Minister did say also that the decision of the Government to do away with elective local government has got the endorsement of all State Governments, including the Opposition Governments in the State of Penang and the State of Kelantan. As far as the State Government of Penang is concerned, controlled by the Gerakan Party, we in the DAP had always a very low opinion of it. And as for the remark made by the Honourable Prime Minister that we should seek the views of the newly appointed Leader of the Opposition on the question of elective local Government, we in the DAP had made it very clear that we are not a party to that arrangement in the appointment of an Opposition leader.

The Honourable Prime Minister said that Members of this House should stop talking about revolution. I say that it is our duty as

the spokesmen of the people to draw the attention of the Government to the possibilities of a revolutionary situation unless the conditions are ameliorated. And we will continue to draw the attention of the Government to the possibilities of a revolution unless the basic political, social, economic and cultural grievances of the people are attended to. And if you want to stop us from talking about the possibilities of a revolution, then I say, do two things: (i) remove these deep-seated basic political, economic and social grievances of the people; or (ii) amend the Constitution and make it seditious to talk about the possibilities of a revolution.

Mr Speaker, Sir, reference has been made just now by the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara and also by the Honourable Deputy Minister for Labour and Manpower about the seeming disintegration of the D.A.P. Let me state here that the D.A.P. is not disintegrating. If the M.C.A. or the UMNO wants to take our rubbish, they can have them. (*Ketawa*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Chief Minister of Sarawak spoke about the objectives of national unity, social and economic development, efficiency of the administration as the priority considerations on questions of how we should go about reorganising and restructuring local authorities. It is precisely because the Athi Nahappan Report took into consideration these factors of national unity, social and economic development and efficiency of the administration that it has come to the conclusion that there should be a continuation of the elective local government system and it is precisely on these grounds that we are asking the Government to reconsider its decision.

The Government is coming to this House asking the House to express its appreciation to the Commissioners for their work. How better can you express your appreciation than by accepting one of their fundamental recommendations, which is for the continuation of the elective system of local government. I say that by rejecting this fundamental recommendation for the continuation of the elective local government system, you are in fact telling the Royal Commissioners, "You fellows have wasted

your time. You fellows have not really been able to produce a good recommendation, which is to abolish elected local government".

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member for Kuala Selangor's speech is an example of the growing intolerance in this nation which you can see even in this House. He was putting across to us that to try to solve for instance, the sufferings, the miseries, the 20-year old neglect of the plight of the 750,000 new villagers, is itself seditious and highly inflammatory and I hope his views would not prevail in the governing circle, because if these extreme, intolerant, ultra views prevail, the Honourable Dr Lim Keng Yaik will be a seditious Minister for one and, two, I say we will definitely be entering the Dark Ages.

In conclusion, I call on the Government to let everybody have a free vote. One thing noticeable just now in this debate was the complete absence of contributions, apart from the Deputy Minister of Labour and Manpower, from the Members of the M.C.A. They seemed to have lost their voices and even their soul. I would ask the Government to withdraw the Whip. It is not a question of tying the hands of the Government. Let everybody express his views freely on the question as to what he thinks, whether there should be a continuation of elected local government or not. Let there be no tying of hands on anybody. Let there be a free vote. I am sure the Honourable Members in the Alliance are not all digits, machineries or robots and now and then they can be allowed to express their views on a matter such as this. Thank you very much.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Soal-nya sekarang pindaan di-atas usul yang telah di-shorkan oleh Ahli dari Bandar Melaka di-setujukan.

BELAH BAHAGIAN

Tuan Lim Kit Siang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-bawah Peratoran Meshuarat 47, saya minta Division.

(*Lebeh 15 Ahli² berdiri*)

Dewan berbelah-bahagi; Yang Bersetuju, 20; Yang Tidak Bersetuju, 58; Yang Tidak Mengundi, tiada.

YANG BERSETUJU:

Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye
 Tuan Su Liang Yu
 Tuan V. David
 Tuan Chan Yoon Onn
 Dr Chen Man Hin
 Dato' S. P. Seenivasagam
 Tuan V. Veerappen
 Tuan R. C. M. Rayan *alias* R. C. Mahadeva
 Rayan
 Tuan Lim Kit Siang
 Tuan Goh Hock Guan

Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun
 Dr S. Seeveratnam
 Tuan Lim Cho Hock
 Tuan Chan Fu King
 Tuan Hor Cheok Foon
 Dr Arjunan Soorian
 Tuan Fan Yew Teng
 Tuan Peter Paul Dason
 Tuan Loh Jee Mee
 Tuan Walter Loh Poh Khan.

YANG TIDAK BERSETUJU:

Tun Dr Ismail Al-Haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul
 Rahman
 Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam
 Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah
 Tuan Hussein bin Onn
 Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud
 Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris
 Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen
 Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub
 Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul
 Majid
 Tuan Chan Siang Sun
 Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said
 Tuan Tiah Eng Bee
 Tuan Haji Mohd. Chik Johari Majakil
 Tuan Mohamed bin Rahmat
 Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Ismail
 Tuan Lee Seck Fun
 Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad
 Tuan Othman bin Abdullah
 Tuan Seah Teng Ngiab
 Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon
 Tuan Chen Ko Ming
 Tuan Mohd. Arif bin Salleh
 Dato' Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussin
 Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir
 Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi
 Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim
 Dato' Ong Kee Hui
 Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad
 Tuan Lee San Choon

Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob
 Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar
 Tan Sri Haji Nik Ahmed Kamil
 Tuan Tajudin bin Ali
 Tuan Tan Cheng Bee
 Tuan Haji Rashid bin Haji Jais
 Tuan Shariff Ahmad
 Tuan Mohamed bin Ujang
 Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad
 Tuan Soh Ah Teck
 Tuan James Stephen Tibok
 Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib
 Dr Sulaiman bin Mohammad Attas
 Tuan Haji Awang Wal bin Awang Abu
 Tuan Mohd. Salleh bin Dato' Panglima
 Abdullah
 Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak
 Tuan Tai Kuan Yang
 Tuan Lim Pee Hung
 Dr Mohamed bin Taib
 Tuan Tibuoh anak Rantai
 Tuan Valentine Cotter *alias* Joseph Valentine
 Cotter
 Tuan Thomas Selvaraj Gabriel
 Tuan Bojeng bin Andot
 Tuan Khoo Peng Loong
 Tuan Latip bin Haji Dris
 Tuan Haji Ahmad Damanhuri
 Tuan Penghulu Abit anak Angkin
 Tuan Mohd. Nor bin Md. Dahan
 Tuan Buja bin Gumbilai.

YANG TIDAK MENGUNDI:

Tiada.

Pindaan di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Sekarang sa-belum saya bertanya di-atas usul asal, saya menjemput Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan membuat apa² ulasan.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, I must say that I am most disappointed with the way in which the parties in the Opposition have gone about dealing with the Motion which I have put before the House. The Government has in all sincerity tabled the Report

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Mana Ahli² Parti² yang banyak? (*Ketawa*).

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: The Government has tabled the Report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate into the workings of Local Authorities in West Malaysia for the information of this House. The Government has agreed to a debate, at their request, on the Report in order to give Honourable Members an opportunity to express their views on the Report for the formulation of the future policy on Local Government by the National Council for Local Government.

The Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka, however, has taken this opportunity not to make constructive criticisms on the Report but only to indulge in politiking and wishes to commit the Government to accept all the Royal Commission's recommendations. However perfect and however good the Report may be, there are certain things which cannot, in the context of present day Malaysia, be accepted by the Government and, therefore, we have rightly rejected his amendment.

Hearing the Opposition, one would get the impression that democracy is solely the monopoly of the Opposition. As the Honourable Prime Minister has pointed out, as far as that is concerned, the Government can stand on its record: I do not think anywhere else in the world had a Government headed by the Prime Minister who had all the absolute powers, gave up those powers and restored Parliamentary democracy as in this country. That in itself speaks of the value which the Government places on democracy.

My colleague, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, has enlightened us as to how Local Government came about in the first place, and this is very important because in

the days of the first Emergency, in order to win over the hearts and minds of the people, General Templer who was the High Commissioner in Malaya then, had re-settled so many of our people and created what is now called the New Villages and in order to make them feel that they have the power of government in their hands, he created so many of these Local Councils or Local Authorities. There are now, as the Athi Nahappan Report points out, in this country some 453, if I remember the figure rightly, of these Councils ranging from fully elected Municipalities to these local village councils. Now these local village councils are so small that they cannot possibly expect to exist economically. They cannot even collect enough rates to pay for their staff and that is one of the things that is spelled out if we study the Athi Nahappan Report very carefully.

The Member for Batu has gone into a lot of details. These are points which I will take note of and which of course will be considered, but not many of the Honourable Members on the other side have given the attention which the Report deserves. The accusation has been flung on the Federal Government that we are passing the buck to the State Governments. If they have studied the Athi Nahappan Report carefully they would see that in paragraph 180 it is stated:

"All legislations governing the constitutions, powers and functions of local government vest with the individual State Governments. The Federal Government's power is limited to legislation for the sole purpose of ensuring uniformity of law and policy, and to the giving of advice, technical assistance, publicity, and the like. The day-to-day working of local authorities in the Federation is therefore within the competence of the State Governments, the Federal Government being concerned only with basic policy relating to local government as a whole".

Now Sir, from this it can be seen that we are not passing the buck. In the last resort it is the State Governments which have to implement and carry out the Athi Nahappan Report if they consider that it is acceptable to them, and the National Council for Local Government's function is merely to co-ordinate so that all the States do not go in different directions. I am therefore not

shirking my responsibility, Sir, when I made no recommendation to them because I cannot force something which they would not implement. One cannot blame the State Governments for not willing at this stage to commit themselves to the full acceptance of the Royal Commission's Report because they had very sad experience in the past with the local authorities which they already have, and to ask them to extend them throughout the State, that is to cover every square inch of the country under local government is asking too much of them. However, they have expressed willingness to look into the possibilities of restructuring the existing ones so that they could be made more viable, more efficient, and serve the people better. And we would, from time to time, see what further steps we can take in order to implement some of the recommendations contained in the Report.

Now, my Honourable friend from Payang has quoted Paragraph 207 of the Report. There it is very clearly stated the priority and the steps that should be taken. I won't repeat paragraph 207 because he has already mentioned that the first priority is National Unity; then comes Efficiency of Administration; Social and Economic Development; and last of all, Democracy. Now to try and introduce elections in this without restructuring the present local authorities is not to serve the cause of democracy but, in fact, what I would put, harimau atas kerusi—*not democracy but harimau atas kerusi (Ketawa)*. Because what would happen would be these elected councils would not function at all and in the last resort the people would be the ones to suffer. As a responsible Government and as a responsible Minister for Local Government, I would be the last person to advocate that. Now, the Opposition is so eager about elections that they forget all these things, and I think, Sir, being in that frame of mind, it would be a waste of time of this House if I were to deal with all the points they raised one by one. I therefore move that this House accepts the Motion which I put before it. (*Tepok*).

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan, dan di-setujukan.

Di-putuskan,

Bahawa Dewan ini mengambil ingatan di-atas Laporan Surohanjaya Di-Raja untuk menyasat Perjalanan Penguasa²

Tempatan di-Malaysia Barat yang telah di-bentangkan di-sidang Dewan ini dan menguchapkan penghargaan-nya kepada ahli² Surohanjaya Di-Raja yang berkenaan di-atas laporan-nya yang komprehensif itu.

PENANGGOHAN

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan bahawa Dewan ini di-tangguhkan sekarang.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

UCHAPAN² PENANGGOHAN

TEKSI² HARAM—MASAALAH

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon izin berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini ada satu transportation crisis bukan sahaja di-bandar Ipoh dan beberapa tempat di-negeri Perak, tetapi mungkin akan di-adakan di-lain² tempat di-lain² negeri juga. Masalah itu ia-lah apabila pihak Polis telah menangkap teksi² pirate atau pirate taxis di-bandar² atau di-kawasan² yang tersebut.

As I said in these places where the so-called pirate taxis have been plying between towns and cities as well as between towns and kampongs and also the new villages, a transportation crisis has arisen very recently because of the police crack-down on these taxis. This recent crack-down by the police on these pirate taxis has thrown many people out of jobs, out of a decent livelihood or means of livelihood.

Mr Speaker, Sir, many of these taxi operators are the main or sole bread-winners of large families, albeit they have indulged in what is considered as piratical and, I concede, illegal in the eyes of the law. I think we must appreciate the fact that circumstances have forced them to this means of livelihood. So I would like to appeal most humbly to the Honourable Minister concerned to consider this problem not purely from the legal point of view but to view it as a social economic problem, because if we just crack-down on these pirate taxis and throw people out of job, out of a means of livelihood without any alternative solution, we can only be adding these numbers to the already large pool of unemployed in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said, I concede that what they have been doing is piratical and even illegal in the eyes of the law and I do not think I need to condone that or any one will condone that, but as I said this is not purely a legal problem and it should not be viewed as a legal problem. As a consequence of this recent crack-down and the problem that has arisen, Mr Speaker, Sir, thousands of students, office workers, teachers, house-wives and others have also suffered from this transportation crisis because they had found it an easy, cheap and convenient way of transportation to go to the market, to school as well as to their places of work. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would earnestly appeal to the Honourable Minister to look into this problem with the utmost amount of sympathy.

I appreciate the fact, Sir, that the Honourable Minister of Communications had about two weeks ago taken the trouble to go down from Fraser's Hill, where he was resting, to Ipoh to meet taxi operators. This is commendable. The Honourable Minister of Communications has always boasted that he is a man of action. Well, in this case he has proved again that he is a man of action and as I have said, it is commendable. But being a man of action is one thing, which is commendable by itself, but it must be supported by solutions, by amicable solutions, endurable solutions to the benefit of all and that is why I would appeal very earnestly to the Minister. Of course, the Honourable Minister has in fact told me that he would again go to Ipoh to meet these people again and I hope that at this meeting he will be able to bring about some lasting solutions to the problem, not by just telling the people that this form of transportation is illegal, which everyone recognises is illegal and piratical, but by issuing more taxi licences for internal transport for these people. In fact, I just have a small example to illustrate how acute the transportation crises in Ipoh is; for instance in the Municipality area of Ipoh—of course I am not just speaking for Ipoh alone; as I said, this problem also concerns these people in other areas including Kampar and I suppose as the law stretches its arm this problem will be repeated in other places all over the country. Now, this is a small illustration, Sir—in the town of Menglembu where there are 3,500 households with a population of about 26,000 people, there are only 4 legalised taxis to

serve the people there, which is rather inadequate. So there is obviously and quite clearly the need for more of such taxis. It is well and good to say that we will try and get the bus companies and bus operators to open up more services for the people, but whether one likes it or not, bus services are not so prompt, not so efficient and very often they do not go right to the kampong or to the new village, particularly in the outskirts of the town.

Sir, I have just received a copy of today's *Nanyang Siang Pau* which carries a report saying that the Ipoh pirate taxi operators have sent a memorandum to the Honourable Minister of Communications giving figures regarding each particular place in relation to the number of houses in each area, population, size of each area and the number of taxis which are presently operating there to show the acute transportation inadequacy in all these areas and I hope the Honourable Minister will study this memo most sympathetically and seriously and accede, if not in full, at least in part, to their request for the issuing of more taxi licences. Thank you.

Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Perhubungan (Tuan Mohamed bin Ujang): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, izinkan-lah saya menjawab ucapan yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kampar, Perak itu baharu sa-bentar tadi. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah menjadi polisi Kementerian Perhubungan ini hendak mengeluarkan atau pun memberikan timbangan yang istimewa kepada orang² yang menjalankan teksi haram itu, kerana pada pendapat Kementerian ini, jikalau perkara itu di-lakukan, ini akan menggalakkan orang² lain untuk melanggar Undang².

Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini pehak Polis dan Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan dengan kerjasama daripada Kementerian Penerangan telah mengadakan satu kempen untuk membasmiikan perbuatan yang menjalankan teksi haram ini oleh beberapa sebab, di-antara-nya ia-lah:

- (1) Perusahaan teksi haram ini ada-lah mengancham pendapatan tuan punya teksi² yang ada sekarang, bas² sekolah dan bas² yang lain juga;
- (2) Teksi² haram tidak mempunyai insuran atau memberi perlindungan kepada penumpang²-nya. Oleh itu, jika berlaku satu kemalangan, tidak ada

sa-siapa yang boleh membayar ganti-rugi kepada penumpang² teksi itu;

- (3) Kenderaan pengangkutan penumpang² ada di-kenakan bayaran lesen. Oleh sebab itu, maka ada-lah menjadi tugas dan tanggung-jawab Kementerian ini untuk menjaga kedudukan tuan² punya-nya; dan
- (4) Perusahaan teksi haram ini ada-lah menyalahi Undang² Lalulintas Jalan, 1958 dan ada-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab Kementerian ini untuk menjaga supaya undang² di-hormati.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah membangkitkan perkara² teksi tidak chukop di-beberapa bandar, umpama-nya Ipoh. Saya suka menerangkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa di-Ipoh, sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tahu, sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa telah di-bentok dan di-beri arahan untuk mengkaji kekosongan teksi² yang di-kehendakki oleh orang² di-tempat itu. Bagitu juga hal-nya di-lain² tempat, jika di-kehendakki oleh orang ramai, kita akan menyelideki-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pengeluaran atau pun penambahan lesen² teksi atau kereta sewa ada-lah berdasarkan kepada keperluan orang² di-tempat itu. Jika fikirkan ada di-dapati kekosongan teksi² yang di-perlukan oleh penduduk² di-tempat itu, maka perkara ini akan di-iklankan ka-dalam surat² khabar dan di-masa itu boleh-lah mereka memohon, termasuk-lah juga orang² yang mempunyai teksi² haram ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa dengan penerangan yang telah saya beri itu di-harap Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berpuas hati, tetapi saya suka menegaskan sa-kali lagi bahawa tidak-lah menjadi dasar Kementerian Perhubungan ini hendak menggalakkan perusahaan teksi haram dengan memberi timbangan istimewa kepada mereka yang telah mempunyai teksi² haram itu.

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta penjelasan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Apa payah penjelasan, ta' payah penjelasan.

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Ada berlaku sedikit salah faham di-dalam ucapan saya tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Baik-lah, saya benarkan.

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan saya tadi, saya tidak memohon kepada pihak yang berkuasa menyokong teksi² haram—tidak, yang saya kata ia-lah beri lebih banyak lesen² baharu kepada orang² yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan, itu sahaja. Walau bagaimana pun, saya hendak menguchapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada pihak yang berkuasa bahawa ada sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Penyiasatan dibentuk di-Ipoh. Di-dalam ucapan saya atau rayuan saya itu, masaalah ini bukan hanya timbul di-Ipoh sahaja, bahkan di-seluruh negeri, khas-nya di-dalam Negeri Perak. Terima kasih.

Tuan Mohamed bin Ujang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya pada masa sekarang ini Kementerian Perhubungan telah mengarahkan Jabatan Pendaftaran di-tiap² Negeri untuk menyiasat kekosongan teksi di-Negeri itu dan tidak-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan atau pihak Kementerian Perhubungan untuk memberi sa-banyak² teksi sa-berapa yang di-kehendakki oleh mereka itu dengan begitu saya melainkan di-kehendakki di-keluarkan mengikut keadaan di-tempat itu, berapa yang sa-chukop-nya. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa sa-takat itu-lah yang dapat saya terangkan dan saya suka juga menerangkan lagi bahawa bukan-nya orang ramai sahaja bahkan pihak M.C.A. juga dari Negeri Perak telah menghantar satu memorandum kepada Kementerian yang menyatakan bilangan kekosongan di-tempat itu dan memorandum itu sedang di-kaji sekarang.

PERUMAHAN MURAH UNTUK RA'AYAT

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon (Damansara): *(Dengan izin)* I rise to speak on behalf of the millions of Malaysians eagerly waiting for the Government to help them to seek a decent home. According to statistics, there are at least one million people in the urban areas and three million in the rural areas who urgently need to be rehoused. They are the working class Malaysians who have contributed so much to building up this country and yet in return for their blood and sweat

it is so unjust and unfair. Their income and their savings, if there is any at all, are not enough for them to pay for a decent home which they are entitled to. They are the lower income group of Malaysians who could not afford to pay for the houses provided by the private housing developers and the Government have so far failed to provide them with adequate housing tailored to their income bracket.

People who are living in slums, squatter houses and unclean kampong huts have a twisted conception of this world. Most of them feel that they are social outcasts neglected by the Government and often living in the constant fear of being prosecuted by authorities for squatting on illegal land and unfit dwellings. Because of the nature of the occupancy, they are denied of the amenities and facilities of our modern society. They envy those who can afford to live in bungalows and modern flats. Slums and squatter houses mushroom around the vicinity of the posh residential areas, like Kenny Hill, Petaling Jaya, etc. in and around the Capital City of Kuala Lumpur creating an even greater social tension and animosity because of the sharp contrast, a world of difference in the living styles between the two peoples who live side by side and yet on the one hand there are houses fitted with chandeliers and carpeted floor and on the other hand the squatters could hardly afford a little kerosene lamp and the bare wet earthen floor they are staying.

I am not here, to call for an overnight resolution of this acute and urgent problem of our country. But could the Government claim to have launched a New Economic Policy by which they are said to be able to bridge the gap between the haves and the have-nots, and yet it has yet to come up with a clear-cut programme in tackling the national housing problem. Half of the battle to win the hearts and minds of the people could have been won if only the Government could have solved the national housing problem genuinely and thoroughly. Otherwise, the Government will lose out one vote to every unit of housing which they have failed to build. Mass housing is not only necessary and essential in urban areas but also in rural and remote areas.

Sir, 70% of our population who live in the rural areas have not got the facilities to enjoy

the amenities and the facilities of our modern society. It is in the new villages and kampongs, that the concept of a modern human living environment is often forgotten and which further deprives the rural folks of normal social progress. We want our next generation to be able to live in well-planned, fully-integrated community with all the requirements of social, cultural, recreational, spiritual and working life.

It has been the Government's usual reply to all criticisms on low cost housing policy and failure to say that it is a State matter and that the Constitution says so. Does the Government realise that if it continued to postpone and procrastinate this urgent problem of the country, what will the situation end up with?

Sir, without a well-planned well-housed and integrated community the people tend to live in their own communal compartments, thus further postponing the process and the final achievement of racial integration. If need be, why not change the Constitution for national unity and for the sake of racial integration? After all, the Government is not inexperienced in amending the Constitution; even at other times they had done it for poorer reasons.

Finally, I would outline a four-point proposal for the Government to achieve the objective of launching a nation-wide massive low-cost housing programme:

- (1) The Central Government should set up a National Housing Development Authority to replace the existing advisory body as outlined in the Second Malaysia Plan. This National Housing Development Authority should go into research and plan and formulate a comprehensive Blueprint of the nation's low-cost housing requirements.
- (2) To revise, to reappraise and to replan all the existing town plans of this country, irrespective of whether they are cities, towns, municipalities, kampongs or new villages, with the objective of remoulding and reorientating them towards the formation of a new integrated Malaysian community.
- (3) To allot funds for the State Governments to manage and to execute these low-cost housing projects and make sure that the management of these

projects should follow the principle of sound and good business, so that these funds which they are going to use could be revolved with profits to finance further projects.

- (4) The immediate task of the Government Housing Policy should be to cater for the estate and plantation workers, farmers and fishermen in the rural areas and for the factory workers, shopkeepers, hawkers, taxi drivers, etc., etc., in the urban areas, because these people form the majority of our population and they are also the backbone of our country's economy.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, before I sit down, I would like

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: You have been talking for 10 minutes. As you know, you are allowed only 7½ minutes. You should time your speech for this!

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, I have got a specific case down here to deliver.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: All right, quickly!

Tuan Hor Cheok Foon: I would like to bring up one specific case regarding housing malpractice by housing developers in this country. We have received a strong petition from many of the residents in Tan Ewe Lai Garden in Jalan Puchong, Kuala Lumpur. We have met the residents down there and this is what they have told us:

- (i) The people living there were forced to sign a thirty-year lease agreement despite the fact that when they purchased those houses they were told that the property was on freehold land.
- (ii) These houses were bought in 1963 and eventually occupied in 1965 but the residents have to-date not got the proper titles issued to their purchase.
- (iii) There is no proper architect or engineer whatsoever related to this project.

Until today there is no certificate of fitness to these houses and the residents down there are worried and they have complained to me, and I hope the Minister will take the necessary action to rectify this. Thank you very much.

Timbalan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tuan Mohamed bin Yaacob): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, segala pengeshoran² yang di-sebutkan dalam Uchapan Penanggoahan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memang Kerajaan sudah pun mengambil tindakan² dan sedang ambil tindakan dan akan mengambil segala tindakan untuk memperbaiki, untuk mengatasi persoalan perumahan untuk ra'ayat. Dalam mengatasi soal ini Kerajaan menyiapkan ranchangan²-nya seperti empat perkara ini:

1. *Mempastikan keperluan dan kehendak perumahan murah di-seluruh negara.*

Jadi, soal menentukan keperluan dan kehendak perumahan bagi seluruh negara bukan-lah satu proses yang senang dan "straight-forward" yang boleh di-buat dalam masa sa-hari atau sa-bulan. Ia berkehendakkan penyelidikan yang mendalam dari aspek ekonomi, sosial dan saikoloji terhadap seluruh penduduk. Sa-takat ini beberapa panduan (guide-lines) telah di-gunakan untuk mengetahui keperluan ini mithal-nya; penambahan penduduk, banchi setingan² di-Kuala Lumpur, keperluan perumahan pekerja² di-dalam kawasan² perindustrian baharu dan sa-bagai-nya. Sunggoh pun garis² pandu ini telah memberi faedah tetapi ia-nya tidak begitu tepat dan menyeluruh. Ada-lah bagi tujuan ini maka satu Banchi Perumahan telah di-jalankan sa-rentak dengan Banchi Penduduk dan daripada ini kita berharap kelak akan memperoleh perangkaan yang jelas tentang keadaan perumahan di-seluruh negara.

2. *Mendirikan sa-buah negara melalui peranchangan dan pelaksanaan rumah² murah.*

Ahli Yang Berhormat tentu-lah sedar bahawa seluruh objektif Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua ada-lah untuk membena satu masharakat Malaysia yang tulen melalui pembentokan sa-mula (restructuring) masharakat dan penghapusan kemiskinan dengan chara apa juga yang boleh; merapatkan jurang ekonomi melalui perindustrian, perjenisan ekonomi dan sa-bagai-nya termasuklah mengadakan perumahan awam. Bagi mengadakan perumahan awam satu peruntokan sa-bagaimana yang telah saya sebutkan beberapa hari yang sudah sa-banyak \$250 juta telah di-peruntokan di-dalam anggaran perbelanjaan beberapa Kementerian dan Jabatan² untuk membena

rumah² yang di-bantu (subsidised) bagi keluarga² yang berpendapatan rendah. Perchantuman segala kaum yang ada didalam kawasan² perumahan ia-itu intregation Perumahan awam atau pun Perumahan orang ramai akan memberi peluang bagi membena satu masharakat Malaysia yang tulin.

3. Membolehkan tiap² Ra'ayat Malaysia tinggal di-rumah-nya sendiri.

Ini ada-lah satu keadaan yang sempurna dan Kerajaan sedang berusaha untuk menchapai tujuan ini. Ada-lah menjadi satu dasar Kerajaan supaya ra'ayat² Malaysia mempunyai harta dan Kerajaan sekarang sedang berusaha menchapai objektif ini berpandukan kapada kemampuan sumber² kewangan dan tenaga² ra'ayat serta lain²-nya yang penting. Ini akan dapat di-lihat daripada apa yang sedang di-jalankan melalui Kerajaan² Negeri dan Ejensi² Kerajaan yang lain saperti Badan² Kemajuan Negeri, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, MARA, UDA dan Sharikat Kemajuan Perumahan Pegawai² Kerajaan Sendirian Berhad dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini membuktikan bukan-lah Kerajaan ini memposponkan atau melambat²kan ranchangan perumahan jika Kementerian ini dan juga

Kerajaan Pusat dan Kerajaan Negeri sentiasa menjalankan ranchangan² perumahan untuk orang ramai.

4. Membena sa-buah masharakat melalui pembenaan, pembentokan, peruntokan perumahan awam.

Tapak² bagi sekim² perumahan ada-lah di-bentok supaya dapat mengadakan pergaulan masharakat yang sehat di-antara penghuni² atau penduduk² rumah² awam itu Kerajaan memperuntokkan kawasan² lapang untuk olah raga (sport) dan balai² raya untuk perhimpunan serta achara² sosial.

Dari segi peruntokan rumah² ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan supaya rumah² itu di-bahagi²kan supaya semua kaum² yang ada dapat tinggal berjiran dan dengan ini memahami chara hidup dan nilai masing². Sa-takat ini semua-nya peruntokan yang telah di-buat ada berjalan dengan baik-nya di-semua ranchangan² perumahan. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat di-tanggohkan pada suatu hari yang tidak di-tentukan.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 8.35 malam.

JAWAPAN² BERTULIS

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

Jawatan Pegawai² Teknik Tentera Laut Di-Raja Malaysia

1. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertahanan menyatakan jumlah jawatan untuk pegawai² teknikal di-Tentera Laut Malaysia yang maseh belum di-isi lagi, jumlah kakitangan yang perlu, dan langkah² yang sedang di-ambil untuk mengisi jawatan² ini.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein): Angka² yang di-minta oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu adalah berkelas "RAHSIA".

Langkah² yang sedang di-buat untuk memenohi jawatan pegawai² teknik dalam Tentera Laut Di-Raja Malaysia adalah seperti berikut:

- (a) Jumlah Pegawai² Kedet untuk mengikuti kursus² di-beberapa pusat latihan tentera laut, di-dalam dan di-luar negeri telah di-tambah.
- (b) Anggota² lain pangkat dalam Tentera Laut Di-Raja Malaysia yang mempunyai kelayakan dan kemahiran² khas adalah juga di-beri latihan di-dalam dan juga di-luar negeri sa-belum di-tauliahkan.
- (c) Satu sekim untuk melantek terus siswazah² dan professional² sa-bagai pegawai² bertaualiah telah di-mulakan.
- (d) Sa-bagai langkah sementara, anggota² pinjaman dari beberapa negara Komanwel di-ambil berkhidmat sa-hingga anggota² dari warganegara Malaysia dapat mengambil alih jawatan² mereka.

The figures asked by Honourable Member are classified.

The following measures are being undertaken to fill the vacant technical officers' posts in the Royal Malaysian Navy:

- (a) The number of cadets for training at various naval training establishments locally and overseas is being increased.
- (b) Other rank naval personnel who have the qualifications and special skills are also being trained locally and overseas before being commissioned.

(c) A scheme whereby graduates and professional can be commissioned direct into the RMN has also been introduced.

(d) As an interim measure, loan personnel from some Commonwealth countries are also being engaged until Malaysian personnel become available.

Pemandu Jet Tentera Udara Di-Raja Malaysia

2. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertahanan menyatakan jumlah jawatan² pemandu jet di-dalam Angkatan Udara Malaysia, jumlah yang maseh belum di-isi lagi dan langkah² yang sedang di-ambil untuk mengisi kekosongan itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Angka² yang di-minta oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkelas RAHSIA. Walau bagaimanapun memang ada jawatan pemandu kapal terbang Tentera Udara Diraja Malaysia yang maseh belum di-penuhi. Tindakan² untuk mengambil orang² baru sedang di-lancarkan dengan pesat-nya dan rancangan² latihan telah pun di-ator untuk memperbaiki keadaan itu.

The figures asked by the Honourable Member are classified. However there are a number of vacant pilot posts in the Royal Malaysian Air Force that are yet to be filled. Vigorous recruiting campaign and training arrangements are continuously being carried out to remedy the position.

3. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertahanan menyatakan pukul rata masa penerbangan yang di-lakukan oleh sa-orang pemandu jet Angkatan Udara Malaysia untuk mendapatkan kemahiran pemandu semua cuaca (all weather pilot proficiency).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Sa-orang pemandu jet Tentera Udara Diraja Malaysia memerlukan tujuh belas jam penerbangan purata sa-bulan untuk mencapai kemahiran pemandu dalam semua keadaan cuaca.

It requires an average of seventeen flying hours per month for a Malaysian Air Force jet pilot to maintain all weather pilot proficiency.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

Asian Students' Association

4. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan akan menimbangkan semula pendaftaran Asian Students' Association yang di-chadang²kan itu sa-bagai sa-buah pertubohan, jika tidak, mengapa.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Kerajaan tidak akan menimbangkan semula pendaftaran Asian Students' Association oleh sebab objektif² pertubohan itu ada-lah bertentangan dengan keselamatan dan ketenteraman awam negeri ini.

Di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri

5. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan jumlah orang² yang di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri kerana mengkhianati ekonomi atau mengancham negara hingga hari ini.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tidak ada orang yang maseh di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri kerana mengkhianati ekonomi atau mengancham negara pada hari ini. Walau bagaimana pun seramai 7 orang telah ditangkap dalam bulan Disember 1969. Sa-orang daripada-nya telah di-usir keluar negeri ini dalam bulan Mach 1970, sa-orang lagi dikenakan Perintah Buang Negeri dan 5 orang pula di-kenakan Perintah Tahanan selama 2 tahun tetapi mereka itu telah di-bebaskan dengan bersyarat dalam tahun 1970.

Kem Tahanan

6. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan sama ada benar atau tidak yang Kerajaan telah berchadang menukar kem tahanan politik dari Muar ka-Taiping, jika ya, beri butir bila dan mengapa langkah ini di-ambil.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Kerajaan berchadang menutup Pusat Perlindungan Khas di-Muar dan memindahkan orang² tahanan ka-pusat baru yang sedang di-bena di-Taiping. Pusat baru tersebut ada-lah di-jangka akan siap dalam

penghujung tahun 1972. Ranchangan baru itu akan mempunyai berbagai jenis kemudahan untuk latehan pemulahan.

Peladang² Dagang

7. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan jumlah peladang² dagang di-Malaysia, jumlah pendapatan yang mereka dapat bersama sa-tiap tahun; dan langkah² yang sedang di-ambil untuk di-beri jawatan² itu kapada peladang² Malaysia.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Bilangan peladang² dagang di-Malaysia pada penghujung tahun 1970 adalah seramai 399 orang. Jumlah pendapatan mereka sa-tiap tahun tidak-lah di-ketahui.

Mengikut perjanjian yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan dengan Planting Industry, bilangan peladang² dagang mesti-lah di-kurangkan sa-kurang²-nya 7% daripada bilangan peladang² dagang yang di-gaji tiap² tahun. Pengambilan peladang² dagang baharu untuk mengisi jawatan kosong di-sebabkan persaraan, kematian, perberhentian atau pemuangan kerja tidak akan di-benarkan.

Bilangan peladang² dagang pada awal tahun 1966 ada-lah seramai 791 orang. Ini bermasemenjak tarikh itu hampir 50% dari peladang² itu telah meninggalkan negeri ini ia-itu lebih dari kadar perkurangan yang di-persetujui.

Pasokan Polis Hutan

8. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan kenapakah Pasokan Polis Hutan maseh lagi ditempatkan di-Dewan Orang Ramai Jinjang, sejak Dharurat di-ishtiharkan, ini hanya menghalang orang ramai dari menggunakan Dewan tersebut; dan nyatakan bila-kah Pasokan Polis Hutan ini berchadang meninggalkan tempat itu, atau menchari tempat lain.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Semenjak dharurat di-ishtiharkan Pasokan Polis Hutan telah di-tempatkan di-Dewan Orang Ramai Jinjang oleh kerana tiada bangunan yang sesuai untuk menempatkan Pasokan Keselamatan bagi menjaga ketenteraman awam di-kawasan itu. Walau

bagaimana pun Pasokan Polis Hutan itu telah pun meninggalkan Dewan Orang Ramai Jinjang itu pada 9hb November, 1971.

Pertemporan Antara Pasokan Keselamatan dengan Pengganas² Komunis

9. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan jumlah pertemporan di-antara pasokan² keselamatan dan gurela² komunis sejak 13 Mei, 1969 serta beri sa-tiap pertemporan, jumlah² yang terkorban atau chedera di-kedua² pehak.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Semenjak 13 Mei, 1969, sa-banyak 29 pertemporan telah berlaku di-antara Pasokan Keselamatan dan Pengganas Kominis di-Malaysia Barat dan 151 pertemporan di-Malaysia Timor. Jumlah kemalangan yang di-alami oleh kedua pehak ada-lah saperti berikut:

Kemalangan di-atas Pasokan Keselamatan	32 terbunuh dan 59 terchedera;
Kemalangan yang di-ketahui di-atas Pengganas Kominis	213 terbunuh dan beberapa bilangan yang tidak di-ketahui terchedera.

Tambahan pula sa-jumlah 60 Pengganas Kominis telah di-tawan atau menyerah diri dalam masa ini.

Demi kepentingan keselamatan, saya tidak dapat menghebahkan butir² lanjut mengenai kejadian² ini.

Gerakan Ngayau

10. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan hasil dari Gerakan Ngayau di-Bahagian Ketiga di-Sarawak yang telah di-lancharkan pada bulan Ogos tahun ini, dan nyatakan jumlah orang² yang telah di-bunuh dan di-tahan sa-masa gerakan tersebut.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Gerakan NGAYAU telah di-lancharkan kira² empat bulan yang lalu di-Bahagian Ketiga Sarawak. Dalam gerakan ini, 12 orang pengganas Kominis telah di-bunuh, 6 di-tawan dan 7 lagi menyerah diri. Selain dari ini 194 orang anasir² subversib Kominis telah di-tangkap. Lima puloh dua telah di-keluarkan perintah tahanan, 25 di-buang Daerah, 7 di-bebaskan di-bawah Undang² Dharurat, 88 di-bebaskan tanpa

sharat dan 22 lagi dalam penyiasatan. Sa-banyak 2 Stengun, 2 Rifle, 31 laras Senapang Patah, satu Pistol, 1,500 butir peluru berbagai jenis dan 27 butir bom telah juga di-rampas.

Pengganas/penyokong² Kominis telah di-buru keluar dari kawasan bandar. Orang² ramai tiada lagi berasa chemas dan telah tampil kehadapan dengan memberi ma'alumat² tentang gerakan² Kominis kepada Kerajaan serta memberi sokongan penoh untuk menentang Kominis.

Gerakan Setia

11. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan jumlah orang² yang di-tahan dan di-tangkap dari hasil Gerakan Setia di-Kinta Valley.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Semenjak Gerakan Setia di-lancharkan pada 25hb September, 1971, sejumlah 77 orang telah di-tangkap. 52 orang daripada mereka itu telah di-bebaskan tanpa sharat, 4 orang di-bebaskan dengan bersharat, 13 orang di-tahan, dan 8 orang lagi maseh dalam siasatan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri.

Orang² Tahanan di-Tempat² Tahanan Batu Gajah, Taiping dan Muar

12. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan berapa bilangan orang² yang sedang di-tahan di-Tempat² Tahanan Batu Gajah, Taiping dan Muar serta ada-kah lagi yang di-tahan di-tempat² lain.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Pada akhir bulan Oktober, 1971 seramai 327 orang telah di-tahan di-tempat² tahanan perlindungan di-Batu Gajah, Taiping dan Muar manakala 1,235 orang lagi di-tahan di-tempat² tahanan yang di-Wartakan di-Malaysia Barat, Sabah dan Sarawak.

13. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-lah orang² tahanan yang berumor lebeh daripada 50 tahun dan jika ada, berapa orang. Beri jumlah bilangan lelaki dan perempuan serta umor mereka.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Bilangan orang² yang maseh ada dalam tahanan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan

Dalam Negeri pada 3hb Disember, 1971 yang berumur lebih daripada 50 tahun ia-lah 6 orang. 5 daripada-nya ia-lah lelaki berumur 51, 52, 53, 54 dan 59 tahun dan sa-orang ia-lah perempuan, umur-nya 56 tahun.

Kemudahan² Permainan di-Khemah² Tahanan

14. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan jenis permainan seperti ping pong, bola sepak dan bola tangkis dll. di-tempat² tahanan. Nyatakan sama ada kemudahan itu menchukupi dan bila-kah masa-nya mereka di-beri kesempatan untuk menggunakan alat² permainan tersebut.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Orang² di-tempat² tahanan di-beri kemudahan bermain bola keranjang, ping pong, sepak raga, bola tangkis, chator dan dam. Kemudahan bermain bola sepak diberikan kepada orang² tahanan di-Tempat Tahanan Perlindungan di-Muar sahaja oleh kerana di-tempat itu ada padang yang sesuai. Kemudahan² tersebut itu ada-lah menchukupi bagi masa sekarang ini. Tidak ada masa yang di-tentukan bila mereka mesti bermain permainan tersebut kerana semua-nya ini ada-lah terpulang kepada mereka sendiri.

15. Tuan Yeoh Tech Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan memandang bahawa di-Batu Gajah sahaja terdapat 200 orang tahanan, ada-kah kemudahan² permainan menchukupi di-Khemah Tahanan Batu Gajah. Kalau tidak ada-kah pehak Kerajaan berchadang hendak membuat dan mengadakan kemudahan² yang lebih di-situ. Kalau ada berapa banyak-kah wang yang hendak di-untokkan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Kemudahan² permainan bagi orang² tahanan di-Batu Gajah ia-lah bola keranjang, badminton, sepak raga, chator, dam dan ping pong. Kemudahan² tersebut itu ada-lah menchukupi dan memuaskan. Oleh yang demikian saya tidak berchadang pada masa ini mengadakan kemudahan² yang lebih lagi.

Ng Kieng Ching

16. Tuan Yeoh Tech Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa sa-orang tahanan

bernama Ng Kieng Ching di-Batu Gajah telah menda'awa bahawa ia-nya mengidap sakit mata dan telah di-sahkan oleh doktor tetapi ia tidak mendapat layanan dan rawatan dari sa-orang pakar. Dalam hal ini ada-kah beliau akan menimbang membebaskan orang tahanan ini.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Ng Kieng Ching telah menerima rawatan penyakit mata-nya di-Klinik Mata, Hospital Besar, Ipoh pada 2-7-71, 30-7-71, 30-8-71 dan 13-9-71. Pada 4-10-71 ia telah dimasukkan ka-Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur (di-mana terdapat pakar² mata) selama dua hari untuk pembedahan mata-nya. Pada 3-12-71 ia telah datang semua ka-Kuala Lumpur untuk mendapatkan rawatan selanjut-nya. Pembebasan beliau tergantung kepada penyiasatan Lembaga Penasihat.

Bahan² Bacaan Untuk Orang² Tahanan

17. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan apakah jenis² bahan² bacaan yang di-adakan untuk orang² tahanan. Ada-kah bahan² tersebut menchukupi. Boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan menerangkan jenis² dan jumlah naskhah yang di-edarkan di-kalangan orang² tahanan tersebut di-dalam tiap² tempat tahanan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Jenis² bahan bacaan yang di-adakan untuk orang² tahanan ia-lah surat² khabar tempatan, majallah tempatan, risalah² dari Jabatan² Kerajaan dan buku² cerita. Jumlah yang di-edarkan kepada orang² tahanan itu di-tiap² khemah tahanan ia-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Tempat Tahanan Perlindungan Khas, Batu Gajah

Sin Chiew Jit Poh	...	7	naskah
Nanyang Siang Pao	...	4	"
Straits Times	...	4	"
Berita Harian	...	4	"
Utusan Melayu	...	2	"
Tamil Nesan	...	1	"
Utusan Malaysia	...	1	"
Dewan Masharakat	...	3	"
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka	...	3	"

(b) *Tempat Tahanan Perlindungan, Muar*

Berita Harian	6 naskah
Utusan Malaysia	4 "
Utusan Melayu	4 "
Straits Times	5 "
Nanyang Siang Pao	6 "
Sin Chiew Jit Poh	6 "
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka	6 "
Dewan Masharakat	6 "
Dewan Pelajar	6 "
Mastika	6 "
Chinese Movie Magazine	6 "

(c) *Tempat Tahanan Perlindungan, Taiping*

Nanyang Siang Pao	1 naskah
Straits Times	1 "
Utusan Malaysia	1 "
Utusan Melayu	1 "
Sin Chiew Jit Poh	1 "
Berita Harian	1 "
Mastika	1 "
Dewan Masharakat	1 "
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka	1 "

Dalam pada itu tempat² tahanan ini juga di-bekalkan dengan buku² dan pamphlet² yang di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Penerangan, Kementerian Pertanian dan lain² buku yang di-dapati sesuai untuk bacaan orang tahanan. Bahan² bacaan tersebut itu ada-lah memadai.

Buku² Perpustakaan Universiti—Pinjaman Orang² Tahanan

18. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan adakah kemungkinan orang² tahanan meminjam buku² dari perpustakaan Universiti.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Orang² tahanan ada-lah di-benarkan meminjam buku² dari perpustakaan Universiti tertaklok kepada peruntukan di-bawah peratoran 80 Internal Security (Detained Persons) Rules, 1960.

"Sex and Life"

19. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri kenapa-kah Kerajaan tidak meng-haramkan filem "Sex and Life" yang pernah menggemparkan masharakat dengan tayangan agong-nya di-Ibu Kota.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Filem "Sex and Life" telah di-kelaskan oleh Lembaga Penapis Filem Negara

di-bawah kategori "filem bagi orang² dewasa sahaja" dan di-luluskan untuk tayangan sa-telah di-kenakan potongan² yang patut ka-tas-nya. Filem ini di-benarkan tayangan-nya kepada orang² dewasa sahaja.

Filem ini telah tidak di-haramkan kerana sa-telah di-timbangkan dengan teliti telah di-dapati bahawa ia boleh di-masokkan di-bawah kategori filem berchorak *pelajaran* oleh kerana ia-nya tidak mengandongi keluchahan tetapi ada-lah dengan nyata menggambarkan kenyataan hidup yang benar.

Penyiasatan Badan Pencegah Rasuah

20. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan.

(a) sama ada Badan Pencegah Rasuah sedang menjalankan penyiasatan ka-tas harta² benda yang di-mileki oleh Menteri², Menteri² Besar, Ahli² Par-limen dan Ahli² Dewan Undangan Negeri sa-lepas mereka di-lantek; dan

(b) berapa orang-kah di-antara mereka telah di-tudoh di-mahkamah.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Jawapan kepada soalan tersebut ia-lah.

(a) tidak; dan

(b) tiada.

Sijil Kewarganegaraan

21. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan bila-ngan permohonan² untuk sijil² kewarganega-raan di-bawah Perkara 15 (2), 15 (3), 16 dan 19 (1) (a) (i) yang di-tolak dalam tahun 1970 dan 1971 dan alasan²-nya.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Bilangan permohonan menjadi warganegara Malaysia yang di-tolak di-bawah Perkara 15 (2), 15 (3), 16 dan 19 (1) (a) (i) Perlembagaan bagi tahun 1970 dan 1971 (sa-hingga 30-11-1971) ada-lah saperti ber-ikut:

Perkara	Tahun 1970	Tahun 1971 (hingga 30-11-71)
15 (2)	289	396
15 (3)	1,206	857
16	98	334
19 (1) (a) (i)	815	2,714

Alasan: Permohonan² di-bawah Perkara 15 (2), 15 (3), 16 dan 19 (1) (a) (i) di-tolak ada-lah di-sebabkan pemohon² tidak memenohi syarat² yang di-kehendaki atau tidak mengemukakan bukti² yang memuaskan sebagaimana yang di-kehendaki di-bawah Perkara² tersebut.

Lawatan ka-Republik Ra'ayat China

22. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada beliau akan membenarkan mana² rombongan dari parti² politik atau kesatuan² sekerja membuat lawatan ka-negeri Republik Ra'ayat China.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tidak, pada masa ini.

23. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan:

- (a) sama ada Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjalankan penyiasatan ka-atas warga-negara² Malaysia berketurunan China yang memasoki Republik Ra'ayat China dengan mendapat surat² kebenaran dari Ajen Perjalanan China di-Hong Kong tanpa izin dari Kerajaan Malaysia; dan
- (b) apa-kah langkah² yang Kerajaan hendak ambil bagi menyekat mereka pergi ka-Republik Ra'ayat China melalui Hong Kong atau Macao.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman:

- (a) Penyiasatan terhadap warganegara² Malaysia yang melawat Republik Ra'ayat China tanpa izin dari Jabatan Imigresen sedang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini.
- (b) Langkah² yang sesuai akan di-ambil terhadap orang² yang melanggar peraturan yang ada sekarang ini dengan menarek-balek paspot mereka atau pun meluchutkan taraf kewarganegaraan mereka jika bokti² yang chukop di-dapati atas perbuatan mereka melanggar peraturan² tersebut.

Penyeludupan Barang²

24. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan sedar atas penyeludupan barang² churi terutama

motosikal² dari Kelantan ka-Thailand; dan jika benar, apa-kah langkah² yang telah dan akan di-ambil bagi membasmi perbuatan ini.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Kerajaan memang sedar berlakunya penyeludupan kenderaan²/basikal² churi daripada Kelantan ka-Negeri Thai. Untuk membasmi perbuatan ini, tindakan seperti berikut ada-lah di-ambil oleh pihak Polis dengan kerjasama pihak Kastam:

- (a) Sekatan jalan raya 24 jam sedang di-jalankan pada 2 tempat berdekatan dengan sempadan Malaysia/Thailand;
- (b) Rondaan dan beat di-kawasan sempadan di-perketatkan;
- (c) Sekatan jalan raya sechara mengejut kerap kali di-adakan di-tempat² yang di-anggap selalu di-lalui oleh penyeludup²;
- (d) Polis juga membuat perhubungan yang rapat dengan Polis Antara Bangsa Thai dan kerjasama mereka ada-lah di-perolehi.

Tempat Kediaman Anggota Polis Di-Raja Malaysia

25. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan ada-kah chadangan hendak memperbaharui atau meluaskan bilek² rumah yang di-duduki oleh anggota Polis biasa, dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua ini; jika ada, nyatakan di-mana akan di-utamakan dahulu dalam tahun 1972 akan datang.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Ada-lah menjadi dasar sekarang untuk menyediakan tempat kediaman yang sesuai bagi anggota Polis di-Raja Malaysia. Dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua peruntukan kewangan sa-banyak \$209 juta telah di-sediakan bagi mendirikan tempat kediaman bagi Ranchangan Perumahan dan Bangunan pejabat polis bagi Pasokan Polis di-Raja. Ada-lah di-jangkai bahawa lebih kurang 1350 rumah kediaman bagi anggota polis pangkat rendah sedang di-bena dan akan di-mulakan bagi tahun 1972 di-merata tempat di-Malaysia Barat. Pembinaan tempat kediaman ini ia-lah bagi menggantikan tempat kediaman lama dan di-fikirkan tidak sesuai lagi. Ini termasuk juga membesarkan bilek kediaman yang di-anggap sub-standard.

Orang² Indonesia—Kemasokan Sechara Haram

26. Penghulu Abit anak Angkin bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri mengenai dasar Kerajaan terhadap orang² Indonesia yang pindah masuk sechara haram terutama sa-kali di-Ulu Balleh dan Long Jawie yang terletak di-Batang Rejang dalam Daerah Kapit, Sarawak dan ada-kah Kerajaan Indonesia telah di-hubongi tentang perkara ini.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Satu Perjanjian berkenaan Peratoran Menyeberang Sempadan (Agreement on the Border Crossing Arrangement) telah di-tandatangani di-antara Kerajaan Malaysia dan Kerajaan Indonesia pada 26hb Mei, 1967 di-mana tiap² penduduk di-Sempadan Malaysia/Indonesia yang hendak masuk dari salah satu Negeri yang tersebut ka-salah satu-nya yang lain ada-lah di-kehendaki menggunakan Pas Sempadan (Border Pass) atau surat perjalanan yang sah sebagai ganti Paspot Antara Bangsa. Orang² yang masuk dengan tiada mempunyai Pas² Sempadan atau pun surat² perjalanan yang sah ada-lah melanggar Peratoran tersebut dan juga Undang² Imigresen. Jika di-dapati ada orang² yang masuk sa-chara haram itu maka Kerajaan yang berkenaan berhak mengambil tindakan terhadap orang² itu mengikut peruntukan² di-bawah Undang² Imigresen masing².

Lesen Pistol—Membenarkan

27. Penghulu Abit anak Angkin minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menimbang untuk membenarkan sa-saorang bekas Ahli Parlimen atau Council Negri terus diberi lesen untuk membawa dan menggunakan pistol sa-lepas tamat perkhidmatan-nya tetapi berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan sa-bagai Ketua Kaum atau ahli majlis tempatan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: I am not aware of any special privilege enjoyed by Members of Parliament from Sarawak or Members of Council Negeri in respect of firearms, or of any distinction between such Members and other members of the public in that respect. Every firearm in private ownership must be licensed and every application for a licence is treated on its own merits by the licensing officer.

Ranchangan Rumah Murah

28. Tuan Chan Siang Sun minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan bilakah ranchangan² rumah murah bagi Karak, Bentong dan Mentakab akan di-laksanakan oleh kerana tapak untuk ranchangan² ini telah di-sediakan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Kerajaan Negeri Pahang telah mengemukakan beberapa ranchangan perumahan dalam negeri Pahang dan memohon pinjaman wang untuk melaksanakan ranchangan² itu. Di-antara ranchangan² tersebut ada-lah termasuk ranchangan perumahan di-Karak, Bentong dan Mentakab. Ranchangan² ini serta permohonan pinjaman wang itu telah di-luluskan oleh Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri. Kerajaan Negeri Pahang telah di-minta melaksanakan ranchangan tersebut dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh.

KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN

Tender Untuk Melaksanakan Projek² di-Sabah

29. Tuan J. Stephen Tibok minta Menteri Kewangan menyatakan apa-kah syarat² dan keistimewaan² yang di-beri kepada Bumiputra² di-Sabah berhubung dengan TENDER² yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat untuk melaksanakan projek² di-Sabah.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Soalan yang serupa telah pernah di-tanyakan pada masa yang lampau yang meliputi bukan sahaja ra'ayat Bumiputra di-Sabah bahkan juga semua Warganegara Malaysia mengenai TENDER² yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Jawapan yang panjang lebar telah saya beri kepada soalan tersebut ia-itu soalan No. 33 bertarikh 5hb Julai, 1971 bagi Dewan Ra'ayat yang bersidang dari 5hb-30hb Julai, 1971. Jawapan itu ada-lah sama juga bagi jawapan soalan di-atas walau pun dalam perkara ini ta'arif "Melayu" atau Bumiputra hendak-lah termasuk juga ra'ayat Bumiputra Malaysia Timor.

A similar question has been asked before, covering not only the indigenous citizens of Sabah but all Malaysian citizens with regard to TENDERS issued by the Government. Detailed answers have been given by me to that question, raised as Question No. 33 dated 5th July, 1971 for the Dewan Ra'ayat meeting from 5th July to 30th July, 1971. That answer

is also applicable to this question, although in this particular case the definition of "Malay" should include the indigenous citizens of East Malaysia as well.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

Wakil Pos di-Klang/Salak South

30. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom sama ada beliau berchadang hendak menubuhkan sa-buah wakil pos di-kawasan Penempatan Sa-mula Klang. Jika ya, bila.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Tun V. T. Sambanthan): Dengan Kawasan Penempatan Sa-mula Kelang, saya perchaya maksud Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-lah Pendamaran di-Kelang. Pada masa ini Wakil Pos memang telah sedia ada di-Pendamaran dan Pejabat Pos Bergerak melawat kawasan ini pada tiap² hari Ithnin.

By Klang Resettlement area I believe the Honourable Member has in view Pendamaran in Klang. There is already a Postal Agency in the Pendamaran at present and a Mobile Post Office visits this area every Monday.

31. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyatakan mengapa wakil pos di-Salak South yang melayani lebeh kurang 15,000 penduduk telah di-tutup.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Wakil Pos di-Salak South telah pun di-kelaskan kepada Pejabat Pos dengan kemudahan² pos yang lengkap. Pejabat Pos Baharu ini telah memulakan urusan²-nya untuk orang ramai pada 16hb Ogos, 1971. Apabila Wakil Pos ini di-kelaskan kepada Pejabat Pos, Wakil Pos kebiasaan-nya akan di-tutup kerana keperluan Wakil Pos berhampiran dengan Pejabat Pos tidak-lah ujud. Walau bagaimana pun Lesen Penjual Setem telah di-keluarkan kepada Wakil Pos lama itu untuk penjualan setem.

The Postal Agency in Salak South has been upgraded into a Post Office with comprehensive postal facilities. The new Post Office commenced to function for public business on 16th August, 1971. When a Postal Agency is upgraded to a Post Office the Postal agency is always closed as the justification

for a postal agency close to a post office does not exist. However, the previous Postal Agent has been issued a Stamp Vendor's Licence for sale of stamps.

Jalan Tar Berchampur Getah (Rubberised Roads)

32. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom mengapa-kah jalan tar berchampur getah (rubberised roads) belum siap lagi di-kawasan² luar bandar Malaysia Barat sa-lepas 21 tahun.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Bahan getah telah pun di-champorkan dalam membuat kerja² menampal jalan dengan chara menggunakan alat² premix. Ini ada-lah dasar kita semenjak 1961.

Rubber compound has been incorporated in our premix surfacing for all roads, serviced by premix plant. This has been the policy from 1961.

Jalan Besar Timor—Barat

33. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyatakan bila-kah kerja² Jalan Besar Timor-Barat akan di-mulakan, dan bila-kah ia-nya di-jangka akan siap, berapa-kah jumlah perbelanjaan-nya dan nyatakan bandar² yang akan di-hubongi oleh Jalan Raya ini.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Kerja² Jalan Timor/Barat telah di-mulakan pada bulan Februari, 1970 dengan pembenaan dua khemah di-Jeli dan Kampong Rui, dan seluroh projek ini ada-lah di-jangka siap pada 1976. Jumlah perbelanjaan ada-lah lebeh kurang \$85 juta dan jalan ini akan menyambungkan Kuala Kangsar/Grik/Kampong Rui/Jeli/Tanah Merah/Kota Bharu.

Work on the East/West Highway has begun on February, 1970 with the contruction of two camps at Jeli and Kampong Rui and the whole project is expected to be completed in 1976. The cost of the project will be aproximately \$85 million and it will link up Kuala Kangsar/Grik/Kampong Rui/Jeli/Tanah Merah/Kota Bharu.

Talipon "Automatic self-dialling"

34. **Tuan Lim Kit Siang** minta Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyatakan bandar² yang akan mempunyai talipon "automatic self-dialling":

- (i) pada akhir tahun 1971;
- (ii) 1972;
- (iii) 1973;
- (iv) 1974; dan
- (v) 1975.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Ada-lah di-ranchangkan memberi kemudahan mendail otomatis kepada bandar² seperti dalam Lampiran "A".

Kuala Lumpur, Pulau Pinang, Ipoh, Melaka, Seremban, Taiping, Sungai Petani, Klang dan Port Swettenham telah di-beri kemudahan mendail otomatis sa-belum akhir tahun 1970.

It is planned to provide automatic self-dialling to the towns as shown in Appendix "A".

Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Malacca, Seremban, Taiping, Sungai Petani, Klang and Port Swettenham have already been provided with S.T.D. before the end of 1970.

LAMPIRAN "A"

Ada-lah di-ranchangkan memberi kemudahan mendail otomatis kepada bandar² berikut:

Akhir tahun ini 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
MALAYSIA BARAT				
Kuantan	Kota Bharu	Port Dickson	Bukit Mertajam	Kulm
Kuala Trengganu	Kuala Krai	Telok Kemang	Penanti	Lunas
Dungun	Tumpat	Banting	Tasek Glugor	Padang Serai
Kuala Brang	Besut	Jenjarom	Simpang Ampat	Sg. Kob
Marang	Pengkalan Chepa	Tg. Sepat	Sg. Bakap	Serdang (PW)
Pekan	Pasir Mas	Kapar	Mentakab	Muar
Kemaman	Rantau Panjang	Pulau Ketam	Temerloh	Sg. Mabi
Sg. Lembing	Bachok	Alor Star	Lanchang	Bt. Gambir
Marau	Machang	Ayer Itam	Kg. Awah	Panchor
Bambang	Tanah Merah	Kuala Kedah	Mengkarak	Bt. Pasir
Batu Tiga	Pasir Puteh	Padang Abdul Aziz	Triang	Pagoh
Sg. Plong	Jerteh	Pendang	Mantin	Bakti
Puchong	Kajang	Kuala Nerang	Nilai	Parit Jawa
Ulu Langat	Semenyeh	Changlun	Sepang	Tampin
Sg. Renggam	Beranang	Kota Sarang Semut	Sg. Pelek	Batang Melaka
Cheras	Dengkil	Pokok Sena	Rantau	Johol
	Broga	Jitra	Rembau	Tebong
	Kampar	Langkawi	Peng. Kanpas	Sitiawan
	Sg. Besi	Kuala Kangsar	Sg. Kling	Lumut
	Serdang	Padang Rengas	Masjid Tanah	Ayer Tawar
	Batu Uban	Sauk	Alor Gajah	Pangkor
	Penang Hill	Lenggong	Durian Tunggal	Cameron Highlands
	Bayan Lepas	Enggor	Asahan	Ringlet
	Sg. Bunga	Kangar	Melimaui	Kg. Raja
	Balek Pulau	Padang Besar	Johor Bahru	Kuala Lipis
	Batu Beringin	Kaki Bukit	Tampoi	Benta
	Kepala Batas	Arau	Scudai	Jerantut
	Telok Anson	Kuala Perlis	Senai	Tg. Malim
	Bagan Datok	Simpang Ampat	Tiram	Slim River
	Sabak Bernam	Kodiang	Masai	
	Sg. Besar	Selama	Gelang Patah	

<i>Akhir tahun ini</i> 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
MALAYSIA BARAT—(samb.)				
	Bagan Pasir Batu Pahat Semerah Sri Gading Parit Sulong Parit Raja Senggarang Sri Medan Yong Peng Rawang Serendah Batu Arang	Grik Maxwell Hill Batu Kurau Trong Port Weld Tg. Rambutan Pusing Pulau Parit Tronok Gopeng Chemor Batu Gagah Sg. Siput Malim Nawar Tg. Tuallang Pantai Remis Bruas Bota Ulu Bernam Sg. Ayer Tawar Hutan Melintang Langkap	Ulu Choh Parit Buntar Bagan Serai Nibong Tebal Tg. Piandang Kuala Kurau Kuala Kubu Rasa Kuala Selangor Tg. Karang Sekinchan Bt. Rotan Batang Berjuntai	
MALAYSIA TIMOR				
	Sibui Sarikei Binatang Kanawit Kapit Sg. Merah Dalat Selalang Mukah Song	Tawau Sempurna Abaca Wallace Bay Lahad Datu Kunak	Kuching Sebuyan Simunjan Serian Bau Lunda Siburan Seruntur Santubong Batu Kawa Tebedu Kota Kinabalu Perampang Papar Labuan Ranau Kota Belud Tuaran Kudat	

Jalan Melaka—Muar

35. **Tuan Lim Kit Siang** minta Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyatakan kenapa kah kerja membaiki jalan dari Melaka ka-Muar melalui pekan Merlimau belum lagi siap walau pun kerja² telah di-mulakan sa-kurang²-nya 3 tahun dahulu, dan nyatakan bila-kah kerja meneruskan jalan ini di-mulakan, jumlah² yang telah di-belanjakan, dan anggaran perbelanjaan pada mula-nya.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan: Kerja² sa-benar-nya telah pun di-mulakan dalam tahun 1968 tetapi di-akhir tahun 1969 oleh sebab ada-nya ranchangan² mengatasi bahaya banjir, jambatan ini perlu di-rekabentuk semula. Oleh sebab kerja² terlalu banyak di-Chawangan Rekabentuk, J.K.R., rekabentuk bagi jambatan baru yang lebeh panjang ini hanya siap dalam bulan Jun, 1971 kerana projek ini bukan-lah satu keutamaan yang tinggi jika di-bandingkan dengan jambatan² yang lain. Tambahan pula jalan ini ada-lah jalan-lintas dan tidak menyusahkan kapada orang ramai.

Perbelanjaan asal bagi semua projek ia-lah \$290,000 tetapi telah di-pinda semula menjadi \$338,500 oleh sebab bertambah-nya panjang jambatan itu. Perbelanjaan sa-hingga sekarang ia-lah \$316,400.

Kerja² jambatan itu telah di-mulakan dan jalan-lintas itu akan siap dalam tahun 1972. Sebenar-nya jalan itu telah pun di-buka sa-bahagian-nya untuk di-gunakan dalam tahun 1970.

Physical work was started in 1968 but in late 1969, because of flood relief schemes the bridge has to be redesigned. Because of the heavy commitment of the J.K.R. Design Branch, the design of this new and longer bridge could only be completed in June, 1971 as it did not have the high priority as the other bridges since this was a bye-pass and not much inconvenience was caused to the public.

The original cost for the whole project was \$290,000 but has been revised to \$338,500 because of the increased in length to the bridge. Expenditure to date is \$316,400.

Work on the bridge has started and the bye-pass will be ready by April, 1972. In fact the road was partly opened to traffic already in 1970.

"Rumah Tol"

36. Tuan Su Liang Yu minta Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah pendapatan atau pungutan daripada "Rumah Tol" di-Slim River tiap² tahun hingga sekarang;
- (b) bila-kah Kerajaan akan memberhentikan pungutan ini; dan
- (c) sama ada pungutan ini lebeh daripada belanja untuk meluruskan jalan itu.

Tun V. T. Sambanthan:

- (a) Daripada 16hb Mach, 1966 hingga akhir bulan Oktober 1971 = \$4,831,163.18.
- (b) Kerajaan tidak bermaksud untuk memberhentikan pungutan tol dan tindakan sedang di-ambil untuk meminda Akta Tol (Jalan Raya dan Jambatan), 1966 bagi menubuhkan satu Kumpulan Wang yang akan di-gunakan sa-bagai "Revolving Fund" dan dalam mana semua pungutan tol akan di-bayar.

Semua wang ini akan di-gunakan untuk membenakan jalan raya dan jambatan tol yang lain.

- (c) Tidak. Jumlah pungutan hanya \$4,831,163.18 berbanding dengan modal dan perbelanjaan menjalankan tol itu semenjak bulan Mach, 1966 yang berjumlah \$5,498,809.
- (a) From 16th March, 1966 to end of October, 1971 = \$4,831,163.18.
- (b) The Government does not intend to stop toll collection and action is being taken to amend the Tolls (Roads and Bridges) Act, 1966 to provide for the establishment of a trust fund which will serve as a revolving fund and into which shall be paid all toll moneys. Such moneys may be used for the construction of other toll roads and bridges.
- (c) No. As the amount collected is only \$4,831,163.18 compared to capital and operating cost amounting to \$5,498,809.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

Sistem Perhubungan di-Wad² di-Hospital

37. Tuan V. David bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa perhubungan di-antara wad² di-hospital (inter-communication) tidak memuaskan dan ada-kah beliau akan menim-bangkan satu sistem perhubungan yang lebeh baik dalam tiap² wad di-mana doktor² boleh di-hubongi tanpa berlengah² lagi.

Menteri Kesihatan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Saya sedar bahawa perhubungan di-antara wad² di-hospital tidak-lah menchukupi dan pertimbangan telah pun di-berikan untuk menempatkan alat² kelengkapan perhubungan di-antara wad² dengan sa-chukup-nya.

I am aware that internal-communication in hospitals of this country is not very adequate and consideration has been given to installing more adequate inter-communication facilities.

Doktor Bertugas Waktu Malam

38. Tuan V. David bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan sama ada doktor² yang bertugas di-waktu malam di-benarkan keluar dari hospital. Jika tidak apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil terhadap doktor² yang meninggalkan hospital² sa-masa mereka bertugas.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Doktor² yang bertugas pada waktu malam di-benarkan keluar daripada hospital sekiranya mereka mempunyai sebab² yang mutlak untuk berbuat demikian, seperti keluar makan. Walau bagaimana pun, sa-belum mereka meninggalkan hospital itu, mereka di-kehendaki:

- (a) Memberitahu semua wad², pejabat masuk, pehak talipon hospital mengenai pergerakan² mereka dan di-mana mereka berada.
- (b) Uruskan dengan doktor² yang lain untuk perlindungan kechemasan yang sa-chukup-nya semasa mereka tidak ada di-hospital.
- (c) Tentukan bahawa perlindungan kechemasan sentiasa ada pada bila² masa.

Doctors on night duties may go out of the hospital if they have valid reasons to do so, such as, going for their meals. However, before they leave the hospital, they are required to:

- (a) Notify the wards, the admission desk, the hospital telephone exchange of their movements and whereabouts;
- (b) Arrange with colleagues for adequate coverage of emergencies during their temporary absence from hospital;
- (c) Ensure that emergency coverage is available at all times.

Hospital Besar Kuala Lumpur

39. Tuan V. David minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan:

- (a) berapa-kah anggaran harga yang di-taksirkan bagi Hospital Besar Kuala Lumpur;
- (b) ada-kah rangkaian hospital tersebut telah merugi ruangan² yang berharga dalam pembenaan bangunan tersebut; dan
- (c) mengapa-kah hospital tersebut tidak di-pelankan mengikut kehendak² iklim panas.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) anggaran harga yang di-taksirkan ia-lah \$53 juta;
- (b) pelan² untuk Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur, telah di-sediakan oleh satu barisan Akitek Antarabangsa yang terkemuka dan saya ingin memberi

jaminan bahawa dalam pembenaan bangunan tersebut, tidak terdapat apa² kerugian di-atas ruangan² yang ber-harga.

- (c) pelan² yang di-sediakan itu telah pun di-nilai kaji oleh Kerajaan dan di-dapati sesuai dengan kehendak² iklim di-negeri ini.

- (a) the estimated cost is \$53 million;
- (b) the plans for the Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur, were drawn up by a panel of eminent International Architects and I would like to give an assurance there is no wastage of space in the development of the hospital;
- (c) the architectural plans of the hospital were assessed by the Government and it was found that account had already been taken of the climatic conditions in the country.

Madat—Tindakan Penagehan

40. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan:

- (a) sa-jauh mana-kah ketagehan madat yang terdapat di-kalangan belia² negeri ini telah hampir perengkat bahaya; dan
- (b) apa-kah tindakan yang Kerajaan hendak ambil terhadap mereka.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) Tidak ada tanda² bahawa ketagehan madat di-dapati di-kalangan belia² di-negeri ini yang telah menchapai perengkat bahaya.
- (b) Kementerian saya ada-lah sangat² menyedari masaalah² yang berkaitan dengan menyalakan narkotik dan madat dan telah mengambil langkah² di-dalam tahun 1970 untuk membentok sa-buah Jawatankuasa Ko-ordinasi Di-antara Jabatan² Mengenai Menggunakan Narkotik dan Madat untuk mengkaji dan di-ambil tindakan bersama terhadap menyalakan narkotik dan madat. Jawatankuasa ini terdiri dari wakil² daripada:

Kementerian Kesihatan,
Kementerian Pelajaran,
Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri,

Kementerian Perkhidmatan Kebajikan,
 Kastam Malaysia Di-Raja,
 Polis Malaysia Di-Raja,
 Jabatan Immigresen,
 Perkhidmatan Perubatan Angkatan Bersenjata,
 Badan Penchegah Rasuah,
 Jabatan Kimia,
 Jabatan Penjara, dan
 Jabatan Kesihatan Municipality Kuala Lumpur.

Tindakan terhadap penageh² bukan-lah didalam kelolaan Kementerian saya tetapi hanya untuk menyediakan kemudahan² yang terdapat di-hospital² Kerajaan bagi merawat penageh² tersebut.

- (a) There is no indication that drug addiction amongst the youths of this country has reached the danger stage;
- (b) My Ministry is deeply aware of the problems associated with the Narcotic and Drug abuse and have taken steps in 1970 to form an Inter-departmental Co-ordinating Committee on Narcotics and Drug Abuse to study and co-ordinate joint activities against Narcotics and Drug abuse. This Committee comprises of representatives from:

The Ministry of Health,
 Ministry of Education,
 Ministry of Home Affairs,
 Ministry of Welfare Services,
 Royal Malaysian Customs,
 Royal Malaysian Police,
 Immigration Department,
 Armed Forces Medical Services Corps,
 Anti-Corruption Agency,
 Department of Chemistry,
 Prisons Department, and
 Health Department of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality.

It is not within the purview of my Ministry to take action against addicts but to provide facilities which are available in Government hospitals for treatment of such addicts.

Klinik dan Pusat Kesihatan

41. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan sama ada pembenaan klinik² dan pusat² kesihatan bagi kawasan² penempatan Klang dan Puchong telah dimasukkan di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua. Jika ada, bila-kah pembenaan akan di-mulakan.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sa-buah pusat Kesihatan Kechil akan dibena di-Meru, Kelang pada 1972 dan tindakan sedang di-ambil untuk meneruskan projek ini. Tidak ada apa² projek yang diranchangkan bagi kawasan penempatan sa-mula Puchong di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua oleh kerana:

Kawasan Penempatan Sa-mula Puchong terletak di-batu 14 yang mempunyai lebih kurang 1,000 orang penduduk. Kebanyakan dari penduduk² di-sana ada-lah buroh² Estate dan lombong dan mereka menerima rawatan perubatan dari Hospital Puchong Group (terletak di-batu 13 Puchong). Di-batu 14 Puchong terdapat sa-buah Klinik Bidan dan sa-buah Klinik Bersalin dan Kesihatan Kanak² yang memberikan perkhidmatan sa-banyak 2 kali sa-bulan (pada hari Juma'at kedua dan keempat tiap² bulan) bertempat di-Bangunan Palang Merah di-Batu 12½ Puchong, yang telah di-serahkan kepada Kementerian Kesihatan untuk tujuan tersebut. Dispensari bergerak melawat kawasan ini di-batu 13½ Puchong sa-kali sa-minggu, ia-itu pada tiap² hari Thalatha di-antara pukul 12.45 petang hingga 1 petang.

A Health Sub-Centre will be constructed at Meru, Kelang in 1972 and action is being taken to proceed with this project. No project of any kind has been provided for the Puchong Resettlement under Second Malaysia Plan, the reasons being as follows:

Puchong Resettlement area is situated at 14th milestone with a population of approximately 1,000. The majority of the residents here are nearby Estates and Mines labourers and they receive medical attention from Puchong Group Hospital (situated at 13th mile Puchong). There is a Midwife-cum-Clinic at 14th mile Puchong and also a Maternal and Child Health Clinic which provide services twice monthly (on second and fourth Fridays of the month) at the Red Cross Building at 12½ mile Puchong has been handed to the

Ministry of Health for this purpose. The travelling Dispensary visits this area at 13½ mile Puchong once weekly i.e. every Tuesday between 12.45 p.m. to 1 p.m.

Doktor² di-Klinik

42. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan:

- (a) bilangan klinik² di-Malaysia Barat; dan
- (b) sama ada doktor² di-tempatkan di-klinik² ini. Jika tidak, apa Kerajaan berchadang hendak buat untuk memperbaiki klinik² ini.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) Saya perchaya di-sini bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat merujokkan kepada Pusat² Kesihatan Besar yang mana kelengkapan kakitangan-nya termasuk sa-orang pegawai perubatan. Pada masa ini terdapat 46 buah Pusat² Kesihatan Besar di-seluruh Malaysia Barat.

- (b) Pegawai² Perubatan telah di-hantar ka-Pusat² ini dan pada masa ini 41 daripada Pusat² ini mempunyai Pegawai² Perubatan sa-tempat. 5 buah Pusat Kesihatan Besar lagi ada-lah dalam Tingkat I dan tidak mempunyai quarters untuk doktor². Sekira-nya dan bila 5 buah Pusat² ini di-naikkan taraf kepada Pusat² Besar sa-penoh-nya, doktor² akan di-hantar ka-tempat² itu.

- (a) I take it that the Honourable Member refers to Main Health Centres where the complement of staff includes a medical officer. There are at the moment 46 Main Health Centres throughout West Malaysia.

- (b) Medical Officers have been posted to these Centres and at the moment 41 of them have resident medical officers. The remaining 5 Main Health Centres are in Phase I and have no quarters for doctors. As and when these 5 centres are up-graded to full Main Centres, doctors will be posted to them.

Ijazah Perubatan China—Pengiktirafan

43. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan sama ada beliau berchadang hendak mengiktiraf ijazah Perubatan dari Republik Ra'ayat China.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tidak. Ijazah Perubatan dari Republik Ra'ayat China tidak termasuk kelayakan² yang boleh di-daftarkan di-bawah jadual kedua Akta Perubatan, 1971.

No. The Medical Degree from the People's Republic of China is not a registrable qualification in the 2nd Schedule of the Medical Act, 1971.

Pakar² Perubatan

44. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan:

- (a) berapa ramai pakar² perubatan yang di-hantar berkhidmat di-Rumah Sakit Umum Kota Bharu, Kelantan dalam tahun 1971 ini; dan
- (b) nyatakan keahlian²-nya masing² dalam bidang² tertentu.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) Bilangan pakar² perubatan yang di-hantar ka-Hospital Besar, Kota Bharu ia-lah 4 orang.
- (b) Bilangan pakar² di-tiap² keahlian-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

Physician	...	...	...	1
Paediatrician	...	...	...	1
Anaesthetist	...	...	...	1
Radiologist	...	...	...	1

Ada juga sa-orang Pakar Pembedahan dan Sakitpuan yang di-tempatkan di-Hospital Besar, Kota Bharu sa-belum 1971.

- (a) The number of specialist doctors assigned to the Kota Bharu General Hospital is 4.
- (b) The number of specialists in each field are as follows:

Physician	...	...	...	1
Paediatrician	...	...	...	1
Anaesthetist	...	...	...	1
Radiologist	...	...	...	1

There is also a Surgeon and an Obstetrician who had been posted to Kota Bharu General Hospital before 1971.

Pembaharuan² Dalam Bidang Pentadbiran Umum

45. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan apa-kah pembaharuan² yang telah di-lakukan oleh Kementerian ini dalam bidang pentadbiran umum serta tugas² dan tanggung-jawab pegawai² dan kakitangan khas-nya mereka yang berkhidmat di-rumah-sakit² bagi menyesuaikan diri dengan hasrat pesakit dan pelawat².

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kementerian saya mempunyai rancangan melateh semula yang berkekal bagi semua peringkat kakitangan bagi meorientate dan membaharu² pengetahuan mereka dengan perkembangan² yang terbaharu dan kemajuan² di-dalam bidang kesihatan. Di-rancangan² latehan semula itu perkara perhubungan awam merupakan elemen terpenting di-dalam sukatan pelajaran-nya. Semua-nya ini adalah di-buat untuk memungkinkan pegawai² dan kakitangan² menyesuaikan diri-nya dengan kehendak² yang ujud sekarang dalam menjalankan tugas² dan tanggung-jawab-nya.

My Ministry has a continuous retraining programme for all levels of staff to reorientate and update their knowledge on current developments and progress in health fields. In such training programmes the subject of public relations constitute an important element in the curriculum. All these are designed to enable the officers and staff to adjust themselves to the present day needs in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities.

Pembantu Rumah Sakit

46. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan:

- (a) sebab²-nya Kementerian ini membiarkan sa-tengah² Pembantu Rumah Sakit (H/A) berkhidmat di-sesuatu tempat berbelas² tahun lama-nya; dan
- (b) berapa lama-kah yang paling lama Pembantu RS itu boleh berkhidmat di-sasabua Hospital Umum dan Rumah-sakit² daerah di-Malaysia Barat.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (a) Beberapa orang Pembantu Hospital berkhidmat di-sasuatu tempat bagi beberapa tahun kerana mereka telah di-lateh dan sa-chuchok dengan jawatan tersebut.

(b) Masa yang paling lama bagi Pembantu² Hospital boleh berkhidmat di-Hospital Besar dan di-Hospital Daerah di-Malaysia Barat tidak di-tetapkan tetapi di-tentukan mengikut perkhidmatan yang ujud kelayakan, latehan dan kekananan pada pegawai² yang berkenaan.

(a) Some Hospital Assistants serve in a particular place for many years because they are trained and particularly suited for that post.

(b) The longest period for which Hospital Assistants can serve in General Hospitals and District Hospitals in West Malaysia is not fixed but determined in accordance with the exigencies of the service, qualifications, training and seniority of the officer concerned.

Peruntukan Untuk Negeri Johor

47. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan apa-kah peruntukan untuk Negeri Johor oleh Kementerian-nya di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua, dan beri butir kepala peruntukan tersebut.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir:

- (i) The allocation for the State of Johore under Second Malaysia Plan is \$20,328,349.
- (ii) The details of the Main Heads of these allocations are as follows:

Para-Medical Training Facilities	\$ 375,000
Rural Health Scheme	6,024,349
Urban Health Services	560,000
Improvements to Hospitals	8,709,500
Tuberculosis Control Programme	360,000
Improvements to Dental Services	614,000
Improvements to Psychiatric Services	890,000
Improvements to Leprosy Services	43,500
Improvements to Laboratory Services	322,000
Pharmaceutical Services and Medical Stores	450,000
Hostels and Institutional Quarters	720,000
Purchase of Vehicles	760,000
Accident and Orthopaedic Service	500,000
Total	<u>\$20,328,349</u>

- (i) Peruntukan untuk Negeri Johor di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua berjumlah \$20,328,349.
- (ii) Butir² kepala peruntukan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Kemudahan Latehan Kaki-tangan Perubatan	\$ 375,000
Rancangan ² Kesihatan Luar Bandar	6,024,349
Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Bandar	560,000
Memperbaiki Hospital ²	8,709,500
Rancangan Mengawal Penyakit Tibi	360,000
Kemajuan Perkhidmatan Pergigian	614,000
Kemajuan Perkhidmatan Penyakit Otak	890,000
Kemajuan Perkhidmatan Penyakit Kusta	43,500
Kemajuan Perkhidmatan Ma'amal	322,000
Perkhidmatan Ubat ² an dan Setor Perubatan	450,000
Asrama dan Rumah ² Resmi Jabatan	720,000
Pembelian Kereta ²	760,000
Perkhidmatan Kemalangan dan Otopidik, dll.	500,000
Jumlah	<u>\$20,328,349</u>

Yunit Kesihatan di-Ng Merit

48. Penghulu Abit anak Angkin bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa Yunit Kesihatan yang di-chadangkan di-Ng Merit tidak di-masokkan ka-dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kementerian saya sedar bahawa yunit yang di-chadangkan di-Ng Merit tidak di-masokkan ka-dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua. Di-dalam Rancangan Malaysia Yang Kedua 2 pusat kesihatan kecil akan di-bena di-Ng Mujong dan Ng Bangkit di-Daerah Kapit. Keutamaan yang lebih rendah telah di-beri kepada Ng Merit dengan sokongan Jawatan-kuasa Kerja Pembangunan. Kementerian ini merasa ada-lah lebih sesuai menempatkan pusat kesihatan kecil itu di-Ng Mujong kerana bilangan penduduk² di-sana lebih ramai dan juga kerana terdapat banyak kejadian penyakit² di-sana. Perkhidmatan² yang sedia ada di-Ng Merit sekarang akan di-perbaiki lagi dan memandangkan kepada

masaalah perhubungan di-kawasan itu Kementerian saya akan mempertimbangkan semula keperluan mengadakan pusat kesihatan di-Ng Merit pada masa Kajian Pertengahan di-adakan.

My Ministry is aware that the proposed health unit at Ng Merit has not been included in the Second Malaysia Plan. In the Second Malaysia Plan 2 health sub-centres will be established in the Kapit District at Ng Mujong and Ng Bangkit. Ng Merit has been given lower priority and this has the support of the Jawatan-kuasa Kerja Pembangunan. This Ministry felt that it would be more appropriate to site the health sub-centre at Ng Mujong because of its larger population and the higher incidence of diseases. The existing services at Ng Merit will be further strengthened and in view of communication difficulties my Ministry will include Ng Merit in the Mid-Term Review.

Hospital Besar Daerah Bentong dan Mentakab

49. Tuan Chan Siang Sun minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan apa-kah rancangan² baharu yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kementerian-nya untuk Hospital Besar Daerah Bentong dan Mentakab dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Kementerian ini berchadang bagi menjalankan kemajuan untuk Hospital Daerah di-Bentong dan Mentakab di-bawah Rancangan Pembangunan seperti yang berikut ini:

(a) Hospital Daerah, Bentong

- Jabatan X-Ray Baru
- Bahagian Rawatan Kechemasan Penyakit Otak Baru
- Yunit Bersalin
- Membaiki Wad².

(b) Hospital Daerah, Mentakab

- Wad Baru Kelas Kedua
- Blok Baru Pentadbiran dan Pesakit
- Asrama Baru Jururawat.

Peruntukan bagi tempoh 1971-75 untuk membaiki kedua² hospital ini, sa-bagaimana yang tersebut di-atas di-anggarkan berjumlah \$880,000.

During the Second Malaysia Plan the Ministry of Health plans to effect the following improvements to the District Hospitals at Bentong and Mentakab under the development programme:

- (a) *District Hospital Bentong*
 - New X-Ray Department
 - New Psychiatric Emergency Treatment Unit
 - Maternity Unit
 - Improvements to Wards.
- (b) *District Hospital, Mentakab*
 - New Second Class Ward
 - New Out-patient and Administration Block
 - New Nurses Hostel.

The provision for the period 1971-75 for the improvements to these two hospitals as stated above is estimated at \$880,000.

Hospital Daerah Kampar

50. Tuan Fan Yew Teng minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan sama ada beliau mempunyai rancangan untuk membesarkan Hospital Daerah Kampar, dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Rancangan untuk memperluaskan Hospital Daerah Kampar di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua ada-lah seperti berikut:

1. Memperluaskan Jabatan Pusat Luar
2. Wad Baru Kanak²
3. Jabatan X-Ray.

There are plans to expand the District Hospital under the Second Malaysia Development Plan:

1. Extension to the Out-patient Department
2. A New Children's Ward
3. An X-Ray Department.

Perbedaan Kedudukan Kesihatan Antara Penduduk² Bandar dan Luar Bandar

51. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan memandangkan ada-nya perbedaan kesihatan sa-chara am di-antara penduduk bandar dengan penduduk luar bandar, apa-kah rancangan

beliau untuk memperbaiki keadaan ini dan apa-kah masalah² dalam melaksanakannya.

Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Saya bersetuju dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu pada kebiasaan-nya di-dapati ada perbedaan kedudukan kesihatan di-antara penduduk² di-luar bandar dan di-dalam bandar. Sejak merdeka kerajaan telah memberikan pengakuan terhadap kedudukan kesihatan yang tidak sa-imbang di-antara penduduk di-luar dan di-dalam bandar dan telah melaksanakan beberapa rancangan perubatan dan kesihatan bagi mengatasi keadaan kedudukan kesihatan yang tidak sa-imbang ini. Beberapa rancangan adalah seperti berikut:

- (i) Melaksanakan satu rancangan kesihatan luar bandar yang mengandungi rangkaian pusat² kesihatan besar, pusat² kesihatan kecil, dan klinik² bidan, meluaskan perkhidmatan² menyembuh dan mencegah kepada penduduk² luar bandar. Pada penghujung tahun 1970, sa-jumlah 44 buah pusat kesihatan besar, 108 buah pusat kesihatan kecil dan 943 buah klinik bidan telah di-bena. Telah pun di-ranchangkan ia-itu hingga tahun 1975 akan di-bena sa-jumlah 66 buah pusat kesihatan besar, 247 buah pusat kesihatan kecil dan 1,344 buah klinik bidan.
- (ii) Rancangan² mencegah penyakit termasuk-lah rancangan membasmi Tiba, membasmi Malaria, kawalan penyakit kusta, kawalan dan membasmi penyakit untut dan puru, rancangan kesihatan sekeliling dan projek perintis kaji zat makanan dan juga rancangan kesihatan sekolah. Semua rancangan² itu bukan sahaja dapat memberi sumbangan terhadap pembasmian penyakit malahan juga bermakna memberikan ukoran jangka panjang bagi menggalakan orang ramai betul² menghargai segala faktor² yang membantu menyebabkan penyakit² itu dan ada-lah di-harapkan mereka akan dapat menghargai betapa perlu-nya kehidupan yang lebih sehat.

Masalah² yang berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan rancangan² perubatan dan

kesihatan bagi penduduk² luar bandar adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Kekurangan kakitangan terutama sekali doktor² dan kakitangan kesihatan seperti ahli² ubat, pembantu hospital dan jururawat. Untuk mengatasi kekurangan ini, kerajaan telah mengambil doktor² dan doktor² gigi dari luar negeri sechara kontrak. Kerajaan juga telah menubuhkan sa-buah Fakulti Pergigian bagi melatoh kakitangan pergigian di-Universiti Malaya. Sebagai tambahan kerajaan juga telah menubuhkan sa-buah sekolah bagi Pembantu² Hospital di-Seremban dan di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Kerajaan akan menubuhkan sa-buah sekolah ahli² ubat Penolong Jururawat di-Kuantan.

(ii) Kekurangan penghargaan dan sokongan dari sa-bahagian orang ramai di-dalam pelaksanaan rancangan² kesihatan. Di-dalam perkara ini, sungguh pun kerajaan akan menggiatkan lagi rancangan pelajaran kesihatan yang lebih intensif yang akan menerangkan tujuan² rancangan² kesihatan, akan tetapi penduduk² sendiri hendaklah memberi penyertaan yang aktif bagi meninggikan taraf kesihatan dan kebersehan sendiri dengan tenaga masing². Oleh itu saya menyeru kepada orang ramai supaya menyokong dengan sa-penoh-nya rancangan² kesihatan, oleh kerana kesihatan itu ada-lah perlu bagi kemajuan ekonomi dan negara.

I agree with the Hon'ble Member that generally there is a difference in the state of health between the rural and urban populations in Malaysia. The Government has since Independence given recognition to the disparity in the differences in the state of health between the rural and urban population and has implemented various medical and health programmes to overcome this disparity. They include the following:

(i) The implementation of a rural health scheme consisting of a network of main health centres, health sub-centres and midwives clinics to extend curative and preventive services to the rural population. By the end of 1970, a total of 44 main health centres, 108 health sub-centres and 943 mid-

wives clinics were constructed. It has been planned by 1975 to have a total of 66 main health centres, 247 health sub-centres and 1,344 midwives clinics.

(ii) Preventive programmes which include-tuberculosis eradication, malaria eradication, control of leprosy, control and eradication of filariasis and yaws, environmental sanitation programme and nutrition pilot project and the school health programme. All these preventive programmes contribute towards not only the eradication of diseases among the rural population but are meant as long term measures to encourage the people themselves to fully appreciate the factors that contribute to such diseases and it is hoped that they will be able to appreciate the need for more a healthy living.

The problems associated with the implementation of the medical and health programmes for the rural population are as follows:

(i) The shortage of staff particularly of doctors, dentists and para-medical staff such as pharmacists, hospital assistants and nurses. In order to overcome these shortages, the Government has recruited doctors and dentists on contract basis from foreign countries. It has also established a Dental Faculty for the training of dentists in the University of Malaya. In addition it has already established a School for Hospital Assistants in Seremban and under the Second Malaysia Plan it will establish a School for Pharmacists and for Assistant Nurses in Kuantan respectively.

(ii) The lack of appreciation and support on the part of the members of the public in the implementation of the health programmes. In this respect, the Government is stepping up an intensive programme of health education to enable members of the public to understand why certain campaigns are being carried out and what the public can do to help. However, it is necessary for the people themselves to participate actively in improving their own health and sanitation, and I therefore appeal to the people to do so, so that with

better health, they will be able to contribute towards own advancement as well as the economic advancement of the country.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Industri Elektronik

52. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan:

- (i) senarai industri² elektronik di-Malaysia, nyatakan negeri² di-mana ia-nya terdapat; jumlah pekerja² yang digunakan, jumlah penanaman modal yang terlibat, kapasiti pengeluaran; dan
- (ii) apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil untuk memajukan industri elektronik di-Negara ini.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari):

- (i) Di-sebabkan ma'alumat berkenaan dengan satu² syarikat itu di-perolehi dengan sechra "confidence" maka dukachita-lah Kementerian saya tiada boleh mengeluarkan ma'alumat itu. Walau bagaimana pun, ma'alumat mengenai keseluruhan syarikat² elektronik di-Malaysia ada-lah seperti berikut:

Kini, ada sa-banyak 11 buah syarikat yang pergerakan-nya ada bersangkutan dengan perusahaan elektronik. Syarikat² ini juga mengeluarkan berbagai² jenis alat² letrik dan barang² yang bersangkutan. Antara barang² yang di-keluarkan ia-lah talivishen, kelengkapan stereo, radiogram, "radios cassettes", "radio telephone sets", "transformers" dan "chokes for T.V.", dan lain². Jumlah bilangan peluang² bekerja ada-lah lebeh kurang 1,500 dan jumlah pelaburan ada-lah kira² \$16 juta. Angka² daya pengeluaran mengenai setengah dari bahan² tersebut tidak boleh di-nyatakan kerana syarikat² yang mengeluarkan barang² tersebut ada-lah sa-buah dua syarikat sahaja. Walau bagaimana pun, Ahli Yang Berhormat tentu ingin mengetahui bahawa pengeluaran dalam sebelas bulan tahun 1971 bagi talivishen

ia-lah 45,231 buah, dan jumlah pengeluaran bagi radio, radiogram dan stereo ada-lah 20,337 buah.

Tempat² letak-nya pembenaan itu ada-lah seperti berikut:

Di-Selangor

- (a) Matsushita Electrical Co. Sdn. Bhd.
- (b) Maltronics Sdn. Bhd.
- (c) Toshiba (M) Sdn. Bhd.
- (d) Roxy Electric Industries (M) Bhd.
- (e) Telecommunication Mfg. (M) Sdn. Bhd.
- (f) Plessey Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Di-Perak

- (a) Sanyo Industries (M) Bhd.

Di-Pulau Pinang

- (a) Clarion (M) Sdn. Bhd.
- (b) Penang Electronics Sdn. Bhd.
- (c) Communico.

Di-Johore Bahru

- (a) Unilite Electric Industries Bhd.

- (ii) Dengan rengkas-nya langkah² utama yang berikut telah di-ambil untuk meng-anjorkan perusahaan letronik di-negeri ini:

- (a) Perusahaan Letronik telah di-akui sa-bagai perusahaan utama dan galakan² khas telah di-berikan dibawah Akta Pindaan Galakan Pelaburan, 1971, untuk projek² letronik yang di-luluskan sa-belum 31hb Januari, 1973.
- (b) Dua estet perusahaan yang berdekatan dengan lapangan terbang dan pelabohan dan yang berdekatan dengan kawasan pendudok² yang ramai akan di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai kawasan perdagangan bebas untuk perusahaan letronik dan lain² perusahaan yang memerlukan kemudahan² yang sa-rupa. Ini ia-lah Estet Perusahaan Bayan Lepas di-Pulau Pinang, dan Estet Perusahaan Sungei Way di-Selangor.
- (c) Kementerian ini telah melancarkan kempen besar²an untuk meng-anjorkan penubuhan perusahaan

letronik. Usaha² besar yang telah di-jalankan ada-lah saperti berikut—

- (i) Berbagai² risalah mengenai perusahaan letronik telah diterbitkan dan di-siarkan di-seluruh dunia.
 - (ii) Rombongan FIDA baru² ini telah pergi ka-Amerika Sharikat dan Negeri Jepun untuk mengadakan perhubungan terus dengan bakal² pelabor dalam perusahaan letronik.
 - (iii) Perdana Menteri Malaysia sendiri dalam lawatan yang baru² ini telah bertemu dengan wakil² sharikat² letronik di-Amerika Sharikat dan Negeri Jepun untuk menggalakkan mereka melabor di-Malaysia.
 - (iv) Firma perhubungan awam yang di-pilih oleh Kerajaan di-Amerika Sharikat telah di-arrah untuk mengutamakan perusahaan letronik dalam usaha² penggalakan-nya. Hasil dari langkah² di-atas, sa-kurang²-nya 10 buah perbadanan letronik telah menghantar wakil² mereka ka-Malaysia untuk membuat kajian mengenai kemungkinan menubuhkan projek² letronik. Pertanyaan dari lain² firma juga sedang di-terima.
- (i) As information about individual companies is obtained in confidence, I regret that the information sought by the Hon'ble Member cannot be made available by the Ministry. However, the available aggregate information about companies involved in the electronics industry in Malaysia is as follows:

There are at present 11 companies already in operation that are involved in one way or another with the electronics industry. It should be noted that these companies also manufacture other electrical and allied products. Among the products manufactured are T.V. sets, stereophonic equipment, radiograms, radios cassettes, radio telephone sets, transformers and chokes for T.V., etc. The total number of employment oppor-

tunities created by these companies is approximately 1,500 and their total investment amounts to about \$16 million. The aggregate figures on production capacity in respect of some of the items above cannot be revealed because there are only one or two companies in the field manufacturing these items. However, the Hon'ble Members would be interested to note that the actual production for the first eleven months of 1971 of T.V. sets in Malaysia amounted to 45,231 sets and the total production of radios, radiograms and stereo-sets amounted to 20,337 units.

The location of the companies concerned is as follows:

In Selangor

- (a) Matsushita Electrical Co. Sdn. Bhd.
- (b) Maltronics Sdn. Bhd.
- (c) Toshiba (M) Sdn. Bhd.
- (d) Roxy Electric Industries (M) Bhd.
- (e) Telecommunication Mfg. (M) Sdn. Bhd.
- (f) Plessey Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

In Perak

- (a) Sanyo Industries (M) Bhd.

In Penang

- (a) Clarion (M) Sdn. Bhd.
- (b) Penang Electronics Sdn. Bhd.
- (c) Communico.

In Johore Bahru

- (a) Unilite Electric Industries Bhd.

- (ii) Briefly, the following major measures have been taken to promote the electronics industry in the country:

- (a) Electronics Industry has been declared a priority industry and special incentives have been given under the Investment Incentives Amendments Act, 1971 for electronic projects that are approved before 31st January, 1973.
- (b) Two industrial estates which have close proximity to air and sea ports and population centres are to be declared free trade zones to cater

for the electronics industry and other industries requiring similar facilities. These are the Bayan Lepas Industrial Estate in Penang and the Sungei Way Industrial Estate in Selangor.

(c) The Ministry has launched a worldwide campaign to promote the establishment of the electronics industry. The major efforts in this direction are as follows—

- (i) Special brochures aimed at the electronics industry have been published and circulated worldwide.
- (ii) A FIDA Mission recently went to the United States and Japan to establish direct contacts with potential investors in the electronics industry.
- (iii) The Prime Minister of Malaysia himself during his recent overseas visit met representatives of selected electronics companies in the United States and Japan for the purpose of encouraging them to invest in Malaysia.
- (iv) A public relations firm appointed by the Government in the United States has been instructed to give priority to the electronics industry in its promotion efforts. As a result of the above measures at least 10 electronics corporations have sent teams to Malaysia to investigate the feasibility of setting up electronics projects. Enquiries from other firms are also being received.

Rombongan Perdagangan Korea Utara

53. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan apa-kah hasil dari lawatan tiga hari yang dibuat oleh rombongan perdagangan Korea Utara ka-Malaysia baru² ini.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Semasa rombongan perdagangan daripada Korea Utara berada di-Malaysia mereka telah membuat perjanjian dengan PERNAS untuk membeli getah sebanyak 2,000 ton dan PERNAS telah membuat perjanjian untuk membeli 250 zinc ingot.

Perusahaan Pembuat² Barang

54. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan senarai perusahaan pembuat² barang yang dimiliki oleh bangsa² asing, beri nama² sa-tiap firma, jumlah modal industri² ini dan peratus yang dimiliki oleh bangsa² asing.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Pada akhir tahun 1970, rekod perusahaan taraf perintis menunjukkan bahawa 57% dari modal terkumpul dan pinjaman berasal daripada sumber² asing. Penjenisan perusahaan yang utama di-dalam sektor perintis ada-lah sebahagian besar-nya dimiliki oleh orang² asing:

1. Minyak Petrol dan Arang Batu (76.9%)
2. Perabot dan Perhiasan ... (70.9%)
3. Barang² Logam ... (68.5%)
4. Pelbagai ... (67.1%)
5. Perkakas Letrik dan Jentera (66.7%)
6. Makanan dan Minuman ... (64.3%)
7. Barang² Kimia ... (61.4%)
8. Barang² Bukan Logam ... (60.5%)
9. Jentera dan alat pengangkutan (58%)
10. Barang² Kulit dan getah ... (56.4%)

Malumat² yang lain mengenai sa-sabuah firma tidak-lah dapat di-nyatakan kerana ini ada-lah menyalahi dasar Kementerian saya.

In respect of pioneer status industries for which my Ministry has complete records the position is that at the end of 1970, 57% of the paid-up capital and loan came from foreign sources. The following major industrial groups in the pioneer sector have majority foreign ownership:

1. Petroleum and Coal ... (76.9%)
2. Furniture and Fixtures ... (70.9%)
3. Metal Products .. (68.5%)
4. Miscellaneous ... (67.1%)
5. Electrical Appliances and Machinery ... (66.7%)
6. Food and Beverages ... (64.3%)
7. Chemicals ... (61.4%)
8. Non-Metallic Mineral Products ... (60.5%)
9. Machinery and Transport Equipment ... (58%)
10. Leather and Rubber Products (56.4%)

Other particulars for each individual firm, however, cannot be made public as this will be against my Ministry's standing policy.

Getah—Champor Tangan Kerajaan

55. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan berapa kali-kah Kerajaan telah menchampori tangan di-pasaran getah untuk membeli getah untuk menaikkan harga-nya sejak 1968, beri tarikh² perchamporan tersebut, jumlah yang di-belanjakan oleh Kerajaan dan jumlah yang di-beli.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Untuk memberi kesan kepada operasi getah oleh Kerajaan perlu-lah perkara ini di-rahsiakan. Oleh yang demikian bagi menjaga kepentingan umum soalan Yang Berhormat itu tidak-lah dapat di-jawab. Bagaimana pun, saya boleh memberi jaminan bahawa Kerajaan masih bertindak sa-chara aktif membeli getah di-pasaran dan Kerajaan akan terus berbuat demikian untuk mengukuhkan harga getah jika keadaan memerlukan.

The effectiveness of Government rubber operations would depend on its secretive nature. Therefore the question raised by the Honourable Member could not be answered. However, I can assure the Honourable Member the Government is actively operating in the market and that the Government will continue to do so to support the market if the situation so warrants.

56. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan mengesahkan sama ada benar atau tidak yang pada pertengahan Ogos tahun ini, Kerajaan "telah mengambil langkah yang belum pernah di-amal terlebih dahulu dengan harapan agar harga getah tidak terus jatuh" bilamana harga getah mungkin jatuh ka-bawah 40 sen sa-paun, jika ya, nyatakan langkah² tersebut yang di-chakap²kan di-Baling pada 13hb Ogos.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ada-lah benar bahawa berhubung dengan rancangan menstabilkan harga getah Kerajaan telah mengambil satu langkah yang belum pernah di-amal untuk mengukuhkan pasaran getah. Langkah ini hanya boleh memberi kesan sekira ia-nya di-rahsiakan dan oleh yang demikian butir² langkah tindakan tersebut tidak dapat di-hebahkan. Bagaimana pun saya boleh memberi jaminan kepada Yang Berhormat bahawa Kerajaan sedang mengambil tindakan aktif di-dalam pasar dan Kerajaan akan terus membuat demikian jika keadaan memerlukan.

It is true that Government had taken measures which had not been taken before to intervene in the rubber market to support the price of rubber. The effectiveness of these measures would depend on their secretive nature and details of these measures could not therefore be made known. However, I can assure the Honourable Member that the Government is actively operating in the rubber market and that the Government will continue to do so if the situation so warrants.

Pelanchongan—Pendapatan Malaysia

57. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan pendapatan yang di-perolehi oleh Malaysia dari pelanchongan sa-tiap tahun sejak 1957.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sa-belum tahun ini, pendapatan dari pelanchongan ada-lah di-kumpulkan dari rekod² penukaran chek² perjalanan (travellers cheques) di-bank² Malaysia Barat sahaja, dan ia-nya tidak boleh di-bandingkan dengan pendapatan dari pelanchongan sa-bagaimana yang di-definisikan oleh negara² lain oleh kerana mereka menganggarkan perbelanjaan sa-saorang pelanchong dari segala segi dan di-gandakan dengan jumlah pelanchong² untuk memperolehi jumlah pendapatan dari bidang pelanchongan.

Jabatan Pelanchongan telah menyimpan rekod chek² perjalanan sa-bagai berikut untuk menentukan kadar naik/turun pendapatan dari bidang pelanchongan. Pendapatan bagi tahun² yang lepas menunjukkan angka yang kian meningkat:

Tahun	Pendapatan (\$ juta)	Kadar naik/turun + atau -
1959	... 3.00 ...	—
1960	... 5.50 ...	+ 18.33%
1961	... 8.00 ...	+ 157.6%
1962	... 9.43 ...	+ 17.87%
1963	... 10.40 ...	+ 10.29%
1964	... 14.09 ...	+ 35.48%
1965	... 15.93 ...	+ 13.06%
1966	... 20.50 ...	+ 28.69%
1967	... 25.80 ...	+ 25.85%
1968	... 26.23 ...	+ 1.666%
1969	... 23.49 ...	- 10.45%
1970	... 27.68 ...	+ 17.83%
1971 (sa- tengah tahun)	... 14.93 ...	—

Until recently tourist receipts for Malaysia were compiled from actual records of only travellers cheques cashed in West Malaysian banks and they do not, therefore, represent earnings as normally defined by other countries where estimates of expenditure per tourist by all sources are made and multiplied by the estimated number of tourists to arrive at a figure which represents a broad outline of revenue from tourism.

The Department of Tourism has been maintaining the following records of overseas travellers as a means of ascertaining percentage increase/decrease in tourism earnings. Tourist receipts of past years show rapid increases:

Year	Receipts (M\$ million)	Increase/ Decrease + or -
1959	3.00	—
1960	5.50	+ 18.33%
1961	8.00	+ 157.6%
1962	9.43	+ 17.87%
1963	10.40	+ 10.29%
1964	14.09	+ 35.48%
1965	15.93	+ 13.06%
1966	20.50	+ 28.69%
1967	25.80	+ 25.85%
1968	26.23	+ 1.666%
1969	23.49	- 10.45%
1970	27.68	+ 17.83%
1971 (half year)	14.93	—

Perdagangan Dengan Taiwan

58. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan kesan pendirian Malaysia dalam soal kemasokan China ka-Bangsa² Bersatu, jika ada, terhadap perdagangan kita dengan Taiwan.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Pendirian Malaysia terhadap kemasokan China ka-Bangsa² Bersatu tidak memberi apa² kesan terhadap perdagangan di-antara Malaysia dengan Taiwan. Perdagangan di-antara Malaysia dengan kedua² negeri tersebut adalah berjalan seperti biasa.

Jawatan² Kanan bagi Bumiputra²

59. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan bilangan Bumiputra² yang memegang jawatan² kanan di-sharikat² yang menikmati taraf perintis.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Mengikut penyelidikan yang telah di-buat oleh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan baru² ini, bilangan Bumiputra² yang memegang jawatan² kanan di-sharikat² yang menikmati taraf perintis ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (a) Pengurusan dan Ikhtisas
(*Managerial and Professional*)
Melayu 73
- (b) Teknikal dan Penyeliaan
(*Technical and Supervisory*)
Melayu 426

According to the survey conducted recently by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the number of Bumiputras holding senior appointments in companies which enjoy pioneer status are as follows:

- (a) Managerial and Professional
Malays 73
- (b) Technical and Supervisory
Malays 426

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The definition of the appointments mentioned earlier are as given below:

(a) Professional and Managerial:

The term "Professional" applies generally to a person who is required to hold a professional qualification to practise e.g. lawyers, doctors, chemists, etc. Persons under "Managerial" are those who decide on or participate in formulating the policy of the organisations and plan, organise and direct the interpretation and execution of policy. Their work involves the responsibility for their organisations as a whole or for one or more departments of an organisation e.g. Company Director, Production Manager, Marketing Director/Manager etc.

(b) *Technical and Supervisory*

(i) *Technical*: Persons in this group are engaged in technical research and quality control work among other activities. They usually work under the direction and supervision of professionally qualified personnel. Examples of persons under this category are Laboratory technicians, quality control technicians etc.

(ii) *Supervisory*: workers are those who supervise various activities or a particular kind of activity e.g. production activity within an establishment. They control and co-ordinate the activities of the workers under their charge.

PERNAS—Hubongan dengan Kementerian

60. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan bagaimana hubungan dan kuasa Kementerian ini dengan PERNAS.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ada-lah di-maalumkan bahawa PERNAS bukan-lah di-bawah naongan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Yang demikian Kementerian saya tiada mempunyai hubungan kuasa atau pengaruh terhadap Perbadanan tersebut. Walau bagaimana pun Kementerian ini ada-lah sentiasa memberi kerjasama dan bantuan terutama dalam urusan perdagangan dan perusahaan yang di-jalankan oleh PERNAS.

PERNAS is not under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and as such the Ministry has no authority over the Corporation. However, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has always given its co-operation and assistance to PERNAS in its commercial and industrial activities.

Pameran Barang Impot Luar Negeri di-Berlin

61. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan:

(a) nama 10 buah sharikat Malaysia yang mengambil bahagian dalam pameran barang² import luar negeri di-Berlin baru² ini bersama² dengan 550 buah sharikat² besar dari Asia, Afrika, Amerika Selatan dan Timor Tengah;

(b) berapa ramai-kah anggota rombongan Perdagangan Malaysia ka-pameran di-Berlin itu, dan sa-banyak mana-kah perbelanjaan yang telah di-gunakan.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari:

(a) Nama² sa-puluh (10) buah sharikat Malaysia yang mengambil bahagian dalam pameran barang impot luar negeri "Partners for Progress" yang di-adakan di-Berlin (Germany) pada 20hb hingga 26hb September, 1971 ada-lah seperti berikut:

1. Associated Plastics Industries Bhd.
2. Folin & Brothers Sdn. Bhd.
3. Selangor Pewter Co. Sdn. Bhd.
4. Malaysia Shoe Manufacturer.
5. Leong Brothers Footwear Industries Sdn. Bhd.
6. Min Ngai Knitting Factory (M) Bhd.
7. Imperial Garments Sdn. Bhd.
8. Malaysian Plywood Manufacturers' Association.
9. Bata Shoe (M) Bhd.
10. Sharikat Sim Lim.

(b) Tiada ada rombongan perdagangan yang di-hantar berhubung dengan pameran ini melainkan wakil² sharikat yang di-sebutkan. Oleh kerana penyertaan di-dalam pameran tersebut di-kekelolakan oleh Persatuan Pekilang Malaysia, Kerajaan tidak-lah mengeluarkan sebarang perbelanjaan.

(a) The ten (10) Malaysian companies which participated in the Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" from September 20th to 26th 1971 which was held in Berlin (Germany) were:

1. Associated Plastics Industries Bhd.
2. Folin & Brothers Sdn. Bhd.
3. Selangor Pewter Co. Sdn. Bhd.
4. Malaysian Shoe Manufacturer.
5. Leong Brothers Footwear Industries Sdn. Bhd.
6. Min Ngai Knitting Factory (M) Bhd.

7. Imperial Garments Sdn. Bhd.
8. Malaysian Plywood Manufacturers' Association.
9. Bata Shoe (M) Sdn. Bhd.
10. Sharikat Sim Lim.

nya yang terbesar dari segi jumlah barang² dagangan sa-hingga 30hb Jun, 1971, ada-lah sebagai yang di-butirkan di-bawah ini:

(b) There was no trade mission sent in connection with this Fair other than the representatives of the companies mentioned above. As participation in the Fair was organised by the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers, the Government was not committed financially towards Malaysia's participation.

Persaimbangan Perdagangan

62. Tuan Chan Yoon Onn minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan apa-kah persaimbangan perdagangan (trade balance) di-antara Malaysia dengan negeri² yang berikut:

- (1) China;
- (2) Taiwan;
- (3) Negeri Thai;
- (4) Burma;
- (5) Indonesia;
- (6) Singapura;
- (7) India;
- (8) Pakistan;
- (9) Cambodia;
- (10) Vietnam Selatan;
- (11) Korea Selatan;
- (12) Laos;
- (13) Russia;
- (14) Hong Kong;
- (15) Negeri Jepun;
- (16) Negeri Filipina; dan
- (17) semua negeri² Eropah

sa-hingga 31hb Oktober, 1971.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Keadaan imbalan perdagangan antara Malaysia dengan 10 buah negeri² rakan perdagangan-

		(\$ Juta)	
Negeri		Imbalan Perdagangan (30hb Jun, 1971)	
Jepun	...	\$ 70.9	(favourable)
Singapura	...	402.8	(favourable)
United Kingdom	...	160.2	(unfavourable)
Jerman Barat	...	38.6	(unfavourable)
China	...	73.8	(unfavourable)
Negeri Belanda	...	40.0	(favourable)
Italy	...	+ 91.2	(favourable)
Negeri Thai	...	- 22.4	(unfavourable)
Indonesia	...	- 58.1	(unfavourable)
Perancis	...	+ 20.5	(favourable)

2. Kedudukan imbalan dengan negara² yang lain ada-lah seperti berikut:

		(\$ Juta)	
Negeri		Imbalan Perdagangan (30hb Jun, 1971)	
Hong Kong	...	-\$ 0.8	(unfavourable)
India	...	- 11.1	(unfavourable)
Burma	...	- 6.1	(unfavourable)
Formosa	...	- 19.8	(unfavourable)
Pakistan	...	- 2.4	(unfavourable)
Republik Khmer	...	- 0.2	(unfavourable)
Vietnam Selatan	...	+ 0.2	(favourable)
Korea Selatan	...	+ 3.0	(favourable)
Laos	...	- 3.0	(unfavourable)
Filipina	...	+ 0.7	(favourable)

Kedudukan imbalan perdagangan dengan lain² negeri di-kawasan Eropah ada-lah seperti berikut:

		(\$ Juta)	
Negeri		Imbalan Perdagangan (30hb Jun, 1971)	
Belgium/Luxemburg	...	-\$ 0.8	(unfavourable)
Sweden	...	- 12.7	(unfavourable)
Czechoslovakia	...	+ 2.7	(favourable)
Poland	...	+ 19.3	(favourable)
Russia (USSR)	...	+ 91.2	(favourable)
Yugoslavia	...	+ 7.2	(favourable)

Angka² yang di-berikan ada-lah sa-hingga tarikh 30hb Jun, 1971, ia-itu tarikh angka² resmi yang terakhir di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

Malaysia's trade balance with the ten of the most important trading partners in terms of total trade as up to June 30, 1971 is as listed hereunder:

<i>Country</i>	<i>(\$ Million)</i> <i>Trade Balance</i> <i>(30th June, 1971)</i>
Japan	\$ 70.9 (favourable)
Singapore	402.8 (favourable)
United Kingdom	160.2 (unfavourable)
West Germany	38.6 (unfavourable)
China	73.8 (unfavourable)
Netherlands	40.0 (favourable)
Italy	+ 91.2 (favourable)
Thailand	- 22.4 (unfavourable)
Indonesia	- 58.1 (unfavourable)
France	+ 20.5 (favourable)

2. The trade balance with the other countries in Asia is as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>(\$ Million)</i> <i>Trade Balance</i> <i>(30th June, 1971)</i>
Hong Kong	-\$ 0.8 (unfavourable)
India	- 11.1 (unfavourable)
Burma	- 6.1 (unfavourable)
Formosa	- 19.8 (unfavourable)
Pakistan	- 2.4 (unfavourable)
Republic of Khmer	- 0.2 (unfavourable)
South Vietnam	+ 0.2 (favourable)
South Korea	+ 3.0 (favourable)
Laos	- 3.0 (unfavourable)
Philippines	+ 0.7 (favourable)

The trade balance with the remaining countries in Europe is as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>(\$ Million)</i> <i>Trade Balance</i> <i>(30th June, 1971)</i>
Belgium/Luxemburg	-\$ 0.8 (unfavourable)
Sweden	- 12.7 (unfavourable)
Czechoslovakia	+ 2.7 (favourable)
Poland	+ 19.3 (favourable)
Russia (USSR)	+ 91.2 (favourable)
Yugoslavia	+ 7.2 (favourable)

The figures given are as up to 30th June, 1971, being the latest official figures released by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia.

KEMENTERIAN BUROH DAN TENAGA RA'AYAT

Klinik² Estet

63. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat sama ada beliau sedar bahawa klinik² estet di-Malaysia Barat mengalami kekurangan kemudahan² perubatan dan ubat². Jika ya, adakah Kerajaan akan menimbang membaiki atau mengambil alih klinik² ini.

Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat (Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam): Menurut Kanun² Buroh Negeri², majikan² ladang yang luasnya lebih dari 25 ekar di-perlukan menyediakan pekerja² mereka yang tinggal di-ladang dengan tempat hospital, layanan dan rawatan perubatan dan bekalan ubat yang mencukupi. Pegawai² Kementerian Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat yang menguatkuasakan Kanun² Buroh ini mempunyai kuasa memerintahkan majikan² itu menyediakan kemudahan² ini dengan nasihat Pegawai² Kesihatan tempatan. Kemudahan² ini termasuklah dispensari², klinik², hospital², khidmat Doktor² Pelawat dan Pembantu Rumah Sakit. Taraf serta banyak-nya kemudahan yang perlu diberi ini bergantung pada jumlah tenaga kerja, dekat-nya dengan hospital, dan lain² faktor yang ada pada satu² ladang itu. Umum-nya, kemudahan² yang di-sediakan itu memuaskan dan perbaikan kemudahan² pada satu² ladang itu di-usahakan dari masa ka-samasa oleh pegawai² penguatkuasa Kementerian saya dengan nasihat pegawai² Kementerian Kesihatan. Kerajaan sekarang ini tidak bermaksud hendak mengambil alih kemudahan² ini yang di-sediakan oleh majikan² untuk tenaga kerja mereka yang tinggal di-ladang.

Under the Labour Codes of the various States, employers on estates of over 25 acres in area are required to provide their residential workers with hospital accommodation, medical attendance and treatment and a sufficient supply of medicines. Officers of the Ministry of Labour and Manpower who enforce the Labour Codes have power to order the employers to provide such facilities, on the advice of the local Health Officers. Facilities to be provided include dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, services of Visiting Medical Practitioners and Hospital Assistants. The standard and quantity of the facilities to be provided depends on the size of the labour force, proximity to hospitals, and other factors

on any particular estate. Generally, the facilities provided are satisfactory and improvements of facilities on particular estates are from time to time effected by the enforcement officers of my Ministry with the advice of officers of the Ministry of Health. The Government at present does not intend to take over such facilities which are provided by employers to their own residential workforce.

Estet Getah Damansara

64. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat sama ada beliau sedar bahawa beberapa estet² getah di-kawasan Damansara telah di-jual berperengkat² dan dengan itu menyebabkan banyak penoreh² getah kehilangan pekerjaan. Jika ya, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menempatkan sa-mula mereka² yang di-buang kerja.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Awal tahun ini Kerajaan Negeri Selangor telah meluluskan penjualan dua lot ladang berjumlah 156 ekar di-kawasan Damansara untuk pembinaan rumah². Ada 20 orang bekerja dengan ladang² itu. Kelulusan itu di-beri dengan syarat bahawa tuanpunya² ladang itu menawarkan pekerjaan lain kepada pekerja² itu di-ladang² lain yang berdekatan, atau pun membayar pekerja² itu wang sagu hati kerana di-berhentikan kerja. Jumlah bayaran ini akan ditentukan oleh Pengarah Hal Ehwal Buroh Negeri. Sa-takat ini hal ini telah berjalan dengan baik dan pekerja² yang berkenaan pula tidak ada membuat apa² aduan.

Early this year the sale of two lots of estates totalling 156 acres in the Damansara area for housing development was approved by the Selangor State Government. The estates had 20 workers. The approval was on condition that the estate owners offer employment to the workers on other estates nearby, or alternatively pay the workers a retrenchment gratuity the amount of which to be determined by the State Director of Labour. So far the arrangement has worked out all right and no complaint has been received from the workers concerned.

Pembuangan Pekerja² Lombong

65. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat ada-kah beliau telah ambil apa² tindakan untuk menyiasat pembuangan pekerja² di-lombong bijeh Sungei Keling, Batu 15, Puchong.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Saya per-chaya apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah lombong² yang di-usahakan oleh Killinghall Tin Berhad dan Hongkong Tin Berhad di-Puchong.

Dua buah Sharikat ini telah memberhentikan 147 daripada kira² 500 pekerja pada penghujung bulan September, 1971. Ini ia-lah kerana kerja² melombong telah di-kurangkan dan di-susul pula dengan di-susun-nya sa-mula Sharikat² itu. Pemberhentian ini di-lakukan sa-telah perbincangan di-adakan terlebih dahulu dan persetujuan tercapai di-antara Sharikat² itu dengan Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja² Lombong Malaya yang mewakili pekerja² itu di-kedua buah Sharikat ini.

I believe the Honourable Member is referring to the mines operated by Killinghall Tin Berhad and Hongkong Tin Berhad in Puchong.

These two Companies retrenched 147 out of about 500 workers at the end of September 1971 because of a reduction in the scale of mining operations and consequent re-organisation. This retrenchment exercise was carried out after prior discussion held and agreement reached between the Companies and the National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya which represents the Workers in both the Companies.

Kehilangan Pekerjaan

66. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan jumlah pekerja² yang kehilangan pekerjaan kerana tertutup-nya atau pengurangan pengeluaran timah di-Malaysia sejak lhb Januari tahun ini.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Dalam bulan Januari 1971 ada 61 kapal korek bijeh dan 1,083 lagi lombong bijeh timah yang menjalankan kerja² dengan mempunyai sa-ramai 46,457 pekerja semua-nya. Dalam bulan Oktober, 1971, ada 63 kapal korek dan 1,046 lagi lombong bijeh timah yang menjalankan kerja² dengan mempunyai sa-ramai 46,686 pekerja. Jadi ini menunjukkan bertambah-nya 229 pekerja, walaupun terdapat saperti biasa-nya pekerja² berganti dan berpindah akibat penutupan dan pembukaan kawasan² perlombongan dan sebab² lain.

In January 1971, there were 61 tin dredges and 1,083 other tin mines in operation employing a total of 46,457 workers. In

October, 1971, there were 63 tin dredges and 1,046 other tin mines in operation employing a total of 46,686 workers. There was thus a nett increase of 229 workers in employment, although there was the usual turnover and movement of workers resulting from closures and opening of mining areas and other reasons.

Pendaftaran Diri Untuk Pekerjaan

67. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan jumlah orang² yang mendaftarkan diri untuk pekerjaan di-satiap pejabat pekerjaan untuk sa-tiap bulan tahun ini.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Jumlah orang² yang mendaftarkan diri untuk pekerjaan di-satiap Pejabat Pekerjaan untuk sa-tiap bulan dalam tahun ini (sa-hingga bulan Oktober, 1971) ada-lah seperti lampiran yang di-kembarkan.

The number of people registered for work at each of the Employment Exchange for each month of this year (up to October, 1971) are as attached.

BILANGAN PENDAFTAR² DI-PEJABAT² PEKERJAAN—1971

Malaysia Barat		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
1.	Alor Star ..	9,193	9,128	9,056	8,767	8,782	8,773	8,670	8,815	8,831	9,230
2.	Sungai Petani ..	6,077	6,065	6,079	6,365	6,482	6,604	6,491	6,129	6,272	6,184
3.	Penang ..	15,249	14,535	14,332	15,323	15,010	14,801	15,026	14,899	14,758	14,869
4.	Butterworth ..	10,493	10,513	10,276	10,560	11,139	11,397	11,087	10,660	10,660	10,785
5.	Ipoh ..	10,854	10,226	9,729	9,428	9,385	9,558	9,764	9,988	10,171	10,560
6.	Taiping ..	8,357	8,303	8,784	8,706	8,649	9,226	9,076	8,733	7,933	7,686
7.	Telok Anson ..	3,677	3,426	3,654	4,000	4,094	4,313	4,394	4,216	4,069	3,981
8.	Petaling Jaya ..	7,612	7,465	7,405	7,566	7,286	7,913	7,578	7,446	7,516	7,251
9.	Port Swettenham ..	6,893	6,744	6,227	5,933	5,629	5,588	5,320	5,085	5,281	5,301
10.	Batu Tiga ..	3,312	3,330	3,700	3,547	3,735	3,878	3,910	3,812	3,713	3,585
11.	Kuantan ..	4,756	4,819	4,925	4,752	4,809	4,795	4,985	4,913	4,542	4,504
12.	Kota Bharu ..	8,623	7,292	5,728	6,141	5,901	7,407	6,701	6,836	6,567	7,506
13.	Seremban ..	6,318	6,638	6,585	6,648	6,558	7,021	6,948	7,020	7,138	7,121
14.	Malacca ..	9,398	9,367	9,564	10,044	9,398	9,711	9,578	9,375	9,434	9,090
15.	Johor Bahru ..	13,930	14,248	14,589	13,891	14,306	13,248	13,534	13,377	13,423	13,150
16.	Muar ..	8,176	8,189	8,525	8,809	9,078	8,972	9,157	8,967	8,860	8,941
17.	Kuala Lumpur ..	20,184	20,931	20,514	20,662	21,330	19,989	20,304	19,978	19,057	19,019
18.	Kuala Trengganu ..	5,659	7,413	7,501	7,734	7,054	7,479	6,926	5,953	6,274	6,398
JUMLAH ..		158,761	158,632	157,173	158,876	158,625	160,673	159,440	156,154	154,499	155,161

"Social Security Stamps"

68. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan sebab²/asas di-mana Bank Bumiputra dan Malayan Banking di-lantek sa-bagai wakil tunggal menjual "social security stamps" di-bawah Social Security Scheme Kementerian Buroh.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Ada-lah tidak benar bahawa Bank Bumiputra dan Malayan Banking sa-bagai wakil tunggal menjual setem² Keselamatan Sosial. Bank² lain juga di-lantek sa-bagai "Bank² Yang Di-luluskan".

It is not true that Bank Bumiputra and Malayan Banking are the sole sellers of Social Security Stamps. Other banks have also been appointed as "Approved Banks."

Pengiktirafan Kesatuan Sekerja

69. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan jumlah pertelingkahan yang terdapat berkenaan pengiktirafan kesatuan² yang dilaporkan kepada Kementerian-nya pada 1969, 1970 dan 1971, dan nyatakan keputusan pertelingkahan tersebut.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Bilangan pertikaian berkenaan pengiktirafan kesatuan² sekerja ada-lah seperti berikut:

1969

13 di-laporkan
13 di-selesaikan

1970

19 di-laporkan
19 di-selesaikan

1971

Sa-hingga 30hb November, 1971
66 di-laporkan
32 di-selesaikan
1 di-tarek balek
33 menunggu keputusan (13 di-laporkan di-dalam bulan November, 1971).

The number of disputes over union recognition are as follows:

1969

13 reported
13 resolved

1970

19 reported
19 resolved

1971

Up to 30th November, 1971
66 reported
32 resolved
1 withdrawn
33 pending (13 were reported in November, 1971).

Mogok—Angka² Permogokan

70. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat menyatakan jumlah mogok² yang berlaku pada tahun ini, beri hari² permogokan yang telah hilang untuk sa-tiap kes.

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam: Angka² permogokan dari 1hb Januari, 1971 hingga 30hb November, 1971 yang menunjukkan "hari² permogokan" dan "kehilangan hari-orang" pada tiap² kes ada-lah seperti di-bawah:

The number of strikes from 1st January, 1971 to 30th November, 1971 giving "strike days" and "man-days" lost in each case is given below:

No.	Placement of employment	Duration of strike (days)	Man-days lost
1.	Central Kedah Plywood Factory Sdn. Bhd, Sg. Patani, Kedah	2 ...	460
2.	Sharikat Pemagrima, Agricultural Machinery Sdn. Bhd, Spg. Ampat Butterworth, Province Wellesley	1 ...	29
3.	Layang Estate, Kluang, Johore	1 ...	114
4.	Pakma Woodworks Sdn. Bhd, Permatang Pauh, Province Wellesley	5 ...	155

No.	Placement of employment	Duration of strike (days)	Man-days lost
5.	Kerilla Estate, Tanah Merah, Kelantan	1 ...	189
6.	Twitchin Estate, Layang ² , Johore	1 ...	164
7.	Twitchin Estate, Layang ² , Johore	5 ...	448
8.	Gloucester Estate, Telok Anson, Perak	1 ...	188
9.	Twitchin Estate, Layang ² , Johore	1 ...	29
10.	Twitchin Estate, Layang ² , Johore	1 ...	32
11.	Kulai Oil Palm Estate, Kulai, Johore	1 ...	214
12.	Soon Cheong (M) Sdn. Bhd, Kota Bharu, Kelantan	1 ...	42
13.	Twitchin Estate, Layang ² , Johore	1 ...	60
14.	Sharikat Asia Plywood Co. Sdn. Bhd, Sungei Patani, Kedah	2 ...	155
15.	Kerilla Estate, Temangan, Tanah Merah, Kelantan	1 ...	247
16.	Contractors Enche' Wong Choon Loag dan Enche' Kian Hee, Ladang Kulai Besar, Kulai Besar, Johore	1 ...	42
17.	Contractor Enche' Kian Hee, Ladang Kulai Besar, Kulai, Johore	1 ...	18
18.	Hong Huat Machinery Woodwork Co., Butterworth, Province Wellesley	3 ...	102
19.	Arcadia Estate, Sitiawan, Perak	4 ...	233
20.	Tractors Malaysia Bhd (Petaling Jaya, Butterworth, Alor Star, Kuantan, Kota Bharu and Melaka)	2 ...	548
21.	Kulai Oil Palm Estate, Kulai, Johore	1 ...	17
22.	Universal Veneer Product Sdn. Bhd, Buloh Kasap, Johor ...	1 ...	93
23.	Contractor Enche' Chin San Sam, Kuala Grig Estate, Kuala Krai, Kelantan	1 ...	32
24.	Trengganu Development & Management Bhd, Kemaman, Trengganu	1 ...	150
25.	Ladang Han Yang, Masai, Johore	1 ...	152
26.	Elphil Estate Sg. Siput (N), Perak	1 ...	114
27.	Choong Hye Hock Estate, Tasek Gelugor, Penang	1 ...	40
28.	Elphil Estate, Sg. Siput (N), Perak	1 ...	56
29.	Ladang Getah Chip Yew, Bedong, Kedah	1 ...	17
30.	Kuala Reman Estate, Kuantan, Pahang	1 ...	147
31.	Bukit Asahan Estate, Melaka	1 ...	277
32.	Choong Keow Estate, Serdang, Selangor	8 ...	312
33.	Mengkebang Estate, Kuala Krai, Kelantan	1 ...	28
34.	Universal Veneer Products Sdn. Bhd, Buloh Kasap	8 ...	2,352
35.	Kaslin (M) Sdn. Bhd, Bidor, Perak	3 ...	121
36.	Kerilla Estate, Tanah Merah, Kelantan	1 ...	211
37.	Kerilla Estate, Tanah Merah, Kelantan	1 ...	211
38.	Kerilla Estate, Tanah Merah, Kelantan	1 ...	94
39.	United Malayan Pineapple Growers and Cannerys Limited, Johore Bahru, Johore	19 ...	11,419
40.	Indo Malaysia Engineering Co. Ltd, Batu Tiga, Selangor ...	1 ...	14
41.	Tong Ah Garments Factory, Penang	1 ...	24
42.	Sebarang Estate, Telok Anson, Perak	1 ...	92
			19,442

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN TANAH

Padi Bermutu

71. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan bilakah masa-nya Pejabat Pertanian akan dapat memberi satu jenis padi yang benar² bermutu beras-nya dan lumayan pendapatan-nya kepada petani².

Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah (Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): MARDI sekarang sedang dalam perengkat akhir menilai jenis padi yang lebih tinggi hasil-nya dan lebih lekas masak dari padi Bahagia serta pula mempunyai beras yang lebih baik mutu-nya. Apabila kerja² penilaian ini selesai maka harus Instituit ini akan dapat mengeluarkan padi jenis baru tidak lama lagi. Kajian jenis² padi ini ada-lah dijalankan berlanjutan, dan hasil-nya ia-itu jenis² padi baru akan di-keluarkan dari semasa ka-semasa.

Padi Bahagia

72. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan apa-kah sebab-nya petani² di-Ranchangan Muda tidak begitu tertarik hati dengan menanam padi Bahagia walau pun pehak Pejabat Pertanian Negeri Kedah menggalakkan tanaman padi tersebut dengan menulis pada tiap² Papan Tunjok waktu² kerja, "Tanam-lah Padi Bahagia".

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Kebanyakan petani² di-Ranchangan Perayeran Muda menanam padi Bahagia dan juga Mahsuri. Soal yang terbit mengatakan petani² tidak tertarik hati kepada padi Bahagia ada-lah tidak berapa betul. Ada juga petani² yang menukar jenis Bahagia kepada jenis lain terutama Mahsuri. Sebab-nya ia-lah padi Mahsuri ada berkurangan sekarang maka pengilang padi memberi harga yang lebih sedikit kepada padi Mahsuri. Apabila padi Mahsuri ditanam dengan banyak-nya di-satu² tempat dan padi Bahagia ada berkurangan maka harga padi Bahagia harus meningkat lebih tinggi dari Mahsuri. Ini akan menggalakkan petani² menanam padi Bahagia. Tetapi oleh sebab pada masa sekarang ini kebanyakan tempat menanam padi Bahagia dengan chara meluas maka padi Mahsuri mendapat

harga yang lebih sedikit (50 sen sa-pikul) dan ini telah menggalakkan petani² menukar dari Bahagia kepada Mahsuri. Selain dari sebab² ini padi Mahsuri juga ada-lah lebih berat sedikit dari Bahagia. Sebab² lain yang mungkin padi Bahagia kurang menarik ia-lah:

- (1) Padi Bahagia ada-lah jenis padi baru dan dengan itu ada-lah lambat sedikit di-terima oleh petani².
- (2) Padi ini ada sukar sedikit hendak ditanggalkan dari tangkai di-banding dengan padi Mahsuri.
- (3) Ada juga di-dapati ia-itu padi Bahagia kadang² tidak berisi. Ini di-sebabkan baka padi ini rimbun dan mempunyai terlampau banyak batang (tillers) dan bukan pula bermaana kurang hasil oleh sebab banyak batang dalam satu² rumpun itu yang padi-nya tidak berisi.
- (4) Ada juga di-dapati ia-itu dengan padi Bahagia masa yang di-kehendaki untuk masak di-tuai ada-lah di-antara 134-145 hari di-kawasan² yang tertentu dan ini boleh mengganggu ranchangan² menuai.

Tanaman Luar Musim

73. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan berapa banyak jenis padi yang di-tanam sebagai tanaman luar musim di-Ranchangan Muda dan sebutkan nama² jenis padi tersebut.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Jenis² padi yang di-tanam di-luar musim di-Ranchangan Perayeran Muda kebanyakan ia-lah padi Bahagia, Mahsuri dan padi Ria. Ada petani² yang memanggil jenis² Bahagia sebagai Padi Botol dan Mahsuri sebagai Apollo. Petani² di-Ranchangan Perayeran ini terpaksa menggunakan jenis² padi jangka pendek sahaja.

Sekolah Latehan Perikanan

74. Chegu Bungsu bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan akan mendirikan sa-buah sekolah latehan perikanan bagi Malaysia Timor di-Sarawak.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak ada ranchangan untuk mendirikan sa-buah sekolah latehan perikanan bagi Malaysia Timor di-Sarawak.

Walau pun begitu Kementerian saya khas-nya Bahagian Perikanan telah pun menjalankan ranchangan latehan untuk nelayan² dari Sarawak dan Sabah semenjak tahun 1964 hingga sekarang di-dua buah Sekolah Perikanan Laut yang ada di-Malaysia Barat, Bilangan nelayan² yang telah di-lateh ada-lah seperti berikut :

Tahun		Sabah		Sarawak		Jumlah
1964	...	7	...	12	...	19
1965	...	8	...	25	...	33
1966	...	6	...	14	...	20
1967	...	—	...	19	...	19
1968	...	—	...	16	...	16
1969	...	—	...	19	...	19
1970	...	—	...	19	...	19
1971	...	—	...	19	...	19

Selain dari itu sa-buah Institiut Latehan Nelayan² yang di-dirikan di-Pulau Pinang dengan Bantuan Bangsa² Bersatu juga akan mengambil nelayan² dari Sabah dan Sarawak untuk mengikuti kursus latehan di-sana. Sa-bagaimana terma'alom kursus pertama telah di-mulakan pada 4hb Disember, 1971 ini.

Tanah Haram—Menduduki

75. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah sama ada beliau sedar bahawa banyak orang² di-kawasan² luar bandar tidak mempunyai tanah hingga menyebabkan mereka berdiri rumah dan berchuchok tanam sa-chara haram. Jika ya, apa-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak buat bagi menguntokkan tanah² kepada mereka.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Saya sedar bahawa sa-golongan orang² dewasa di-kawasan² luar bandar tidak mempunyai tanah dan ada beberapa sebab mengapa mereka berkeadaan sedemikian. Tidak benar bahawa mereka² yang menduduki tanah sechara haram untuk rumah kediaman dan pertanian di-kawasan² luar bandar terus menerus tidak mempunyai tanah. Kebanyakan mereka yang mempunyai tanah juga menduduki tanah sechara haram dengan kemahuan mereka sendiri. Menduduki tanah sechara haram tidak menunjukkan kechenderongan-nya memileki tanah, sa-umpama dalam ranchangan tanah. Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri dan

juga pehak² sewasta telah pun mengadakan ranchangan² tanah bertujuan memberi tanah kepada mereka² yang tidak mempunyai tanah.

MARDI—Penubohan-nya

76. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan :

- (a) bagaimana MARDI di-tubuhkan di-Serdang dan
- (b) sama ada pekerja² MARDI telah diambil daripada orang² yang menganggor di-sekitar kawasan Serdang. Jika tidak, nyatakan sebab²-nya.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:

- (a) Keputusan untuk penubohan Ibu Pejabat MARDI di-Serdang berdasarkan faktor² di-bawah ini :

- (i) bagi menggunakan kemudahan² yang telah di-sediakan oleh Bahagian Pertanian selama 50 tahun yang lalu;
- (ii) oleh sebab ada chadangan untuk penubohan Universiti Pertanian di-Serdang, MARDI akan memainkan peranan membantu dan mengadakan kerjasama dengan Universiti Pertanian. Penuntut² Universiti itu akan dapat mempergunakan kemudahan² penyelidikan MARDI di-Serdang;
- (iii) Bahagian Kajiteknik Makanan dan juga Penyelidikan yang diusahakan oleh Bahagian Haiwan ada-lah terletak di-Serdang dan penubohan MARDI akan menguatkan kompleks penyelidikan yang sedia ada.

- (b) Pada masa ini MARDI mengambil 107 orang buroh. Buroh² ini datang dari kawasan² Sungei Besi, Serdang termasuk Pusat Perchubuan Persekutuan dan Kampong Pasir, Serdang Bahru, Sungei Merap, Bangi dan Kajang. Semua buroh² ini datang dari lingkungan 5 batu keliling.

Banjir—Mengatasi Masaalah

77. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan apa-kah langkah² jangka pendek, pertengahan dan jangka panjang yang telah di-ambil untuk mengatasi masaalah banjir di-Negeri Johor.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Sebagai langkah² jangka pendek wang sa- jumlah \$0.5 juta ada-lah di-belanjakan oleh Kerajaan Negeri bagi memberse dan mem- perbaiki sungai². Di-antara kerja² pembaikan sungai² yang penting yang di-jalankan baharu² ini ia-lah pengorekan Sg. Tebrau (Johor Bahru) dan pengaloran Sg. Mengkibul (Kluang). Peruntukan wang pembangunan Persekutuan bagi Ranchangan² saliran dan mengurangkan banjir telah juga di-untukkan bagi memperbaiki sungai² untuk mengurang- kan kejadian banjir, seperti Sg. Benut, Sg. Pinggan, Sg. Sanglang (Pontian), Sg. Sri Lalang (Kluang), Sg. Machap (Kluang) dan lain².

Bagi langkah² jangka pertengahan dan panjang, chadangan² juga sedang di-sediakan di-bawah Ranchangan Johor Barat bagi mengurangkan kejadian² banjir di-kawasan² lembah yang rendah di-daerah² Pontian, Batu Pahat dan Muar. Ranchangan ini akan di- laksanakan sechra berperingkat.

Kawasan² sepanjang Sg. Johor termasuk bandar kota Tinggi yang terlibat dengan kejadian² banjir ini telah di-kaji oleh Per- unding² bagi kemajuan tanah di-Johor Tenggara. Dalam laporan-nya, mereka telah menchadangkan pembenaan kolam² ayer di- dua buah anak² sungai Sg. Johor dengan tujuan² menambah puncha² bagi bekalan ayer serta mengurangkan kejadian² banjir. Chadangan² ini ada-lah dalam kajian sechra mendalam.

Penyu—melindungi di-Pantai

78. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan apa-kah langkah² yang sedang di-ambil untuk mem- perindungi penyu² di-pantai² Trengganu dan Pahang dari di-salah gunakan oleh pengutip² telur dan pemaju² pelanchongan, supaya menyelamatkan mereka dari kehilangan (extinction).

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Penyelidikan yang di-buat di-kawasan Trengganu dan Pahang telah menunjukkan bahawa penyu² ini telah lenyap bilangan-nya sebanyak lebih kurang 50 peratus dalam masa 50 tahun. Maka bagi menche- gah ke- kurangan bilangan ini Bahagian Perikanan telah mengambil satu langkah yang tegas bagi membeli dan menetaskan telur² itu kemudian anak² penyu itu di-lepaskan ka- laut untuk menambah bilangan anak² penyu

yang hilang itu. Bahagian Perikanan telah di- beri peruntukan wang sebanyak \$10,000.00 tiap² tahun bagi melaksanakan Ranchangan Perlindungan Penyu² di-Malaysia Barat. Ranchangan ini ada-lah juga termasuk pem- belian "tag" atau tanda dan alat² yang ber- kaitan dan juga gaji pekerja²-nya. Ran- changan ini telah-pun di-jalankan semenjak tahun 1961 dan sa-hingga tahun 1970 ada-lah kira² sa-banyak 199,540 biji telur telah di- beli dan hasil-nya kira² 103,624 biji telah menetas dan di-lepaskan ka-laut di-Treng- ganu.

Pengutip² telur ada-lah di-beri lesen pemajak pantai di-mana di-dapati banyak penyu bertelur dengan bayaran² yang di- tetapkan oleh negeri masing².

Untuk panduan pelanchong² risalah² yang di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Pelanchong cha- wangan Trengganu telah di-sebarkan seluas²- nya mengandongi nasihat² seperti yang berikut:

- (a) Jangan hidupkan api atau nyalakan lampu kerana ini akan menakutkan penyu itu dan menyebabkan ia lari ka- ayer sa-mula.
- (b) Jangan membuat bising.
- (c) Jangan gunakan kamera yang me- makai lampu ka-arrah mata-nya atau pun menggunakan lampu pichit ka- arah mata-nya.
- (d) Jangan sekali² di-usek atau pun di- aleh-alehkan penyu² itu.

Maktab Kehutanan

79. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan bila-kah ia berchadang hendak membena sa-buah maktab kehutanan, dan beri butir² berkenaan dengan tempat, harga dan perbelanjaan serta objektif-nya.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Maktab Kehutanan ada-lah di-chadangkan untuk di-tubuhkan pada tahun 1972, ber- tempat di-Kepong. Jumlah perbelanjaan bagi projek tersebut di-anggarkan sa-banyak kira² \$3.2 juta bagi tempoh 5 tahun dan perbelanjaan ini ada-lah di-tanggung sama rata di-antara Kerajaan Malaysia dan United Nations Development Programme/ Special Fund. Objektif Maktab ini ia-lah

bagi melateh Pegawai² Hutan Sapara Iktisas untuk menemui bilangan pegawai² hutan yang sangat² berkurangan di-dalam sektor perhutanan.

Tarek Kembali Hak Penyelidekan (Charigali)

80. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan:

- (i) sebab² Kerajaan menarek kembali hak penyelidekan di-perayeran Negeri Sembilan, Melaka dan Pantai Barat Johor daripada South East Asia Gulf and Amoco Malaya Petroleum; dan
- (ii) sharikat² yang telah di-beri hak ini, dan sharat²-nya.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:

- (i) Pada permulaan-nya saya suka menerangkan bahawa Sharikat² yang telah di-nyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam soalan-nya itu tidak pernah di-beri hak² charigali dalam kawasan² lautan/perayeran (offshore areas) tersebut itu. Sharikat² itu hanya *di-berikan kelulusan pada dasar-nya* untuk men-charigali minyak terta'alok kepada sharat² di-rundingkan dan di-persetujui bersama oleh pihak Kerajaan dan Sharikat² berkenaan. Perundingan² telah di-adakan dan oleh sebab Sharikat² itu tidak dapat menerima sharat² yang telah di-kenakan oleh Kerajaan, kelulusan pada dasar itu telah di-tarek balek.
- (ii) Tidak ada Sharikat² yang lain setakat ini yang telah di-berikan hak² charigali dalam kawasan tersebut itu sunggoh pun permohonan² telah di-terima. Permohonan² ini sedang di-beri pertimbangan oleh pihak Kerajaan.

81. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan:

- (i) sebab² Kerajaan menarek kembali hak menggali timah dari dasar laut di-Pulau Pinang, Perak dan Selangor daripada Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia; dan
- (ii) keadaan dan sharat² hak menchari timah sekarang yang telah di-beri kepada PERNAS.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi:

- (i) Kelulusan pada dasar telah di-berikan kepada Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia Bhd. bagi di-benarkan lesen charigali dan

melombong bijeh timah di-kawasan² lautan (offshore areas) tersebut. Sharikat tersebut telah juga di-beritahu bahawa lesen itu akan di-keluarkan di-atas sharat² yang selaras yang akan di-rundingkan oleh pihak² berkuasa tertentu dan Sharikat itu. Perundingan² telah di-adakan dan memandangkan bahawa Sharikat itu tidak dapat menemui sharat² yang di-kenakan oleh Kerajaan, kelulusan pada dasar itu telah di-tarek balek.

- (ii) Pernas telah memohon permit/lesen charigali untuk mencharigali dan melombong bijeh timah di-kawasan² tersebut di-atas dan permohonan ini sekarang sedang di-pertimbangkan oleh pihak² berkuasa Persekutuan dan Negeri² yang berkenaan. Perundingan² telah berlangsung antara Jawatankuasa Bersama Persekutuan/Negeri dengan Pernas dan shor² Jawatankuasa ini di-jangkakan akan di-sampaikan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan sa-sudah sahaja perundingan itu tamat.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

Kelas Pelajaran Dewasa

82. Tuan Chan Yoon Onn minta Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan hendak menyambong sa-mula kelas² Pelajaran Dewasa di-seluruh Malaysia. Jika ya, bila, dan jika tidak, mengapa.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba): Rancangan Kelas Pelajaran Dewasa tidak pernah di-berhentikan. Kelas² hanya di-tutup untuk chuti² penggal.

The Adult Education Classes programme has never been stopped. The Classes are closed for the term holidays.

Taraf Hidup Penduduk² Kampong

83. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah kampong² di-Malaysia Barat dan penduduk²-nya; dan
- (b) apa-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak buat untuk memperbaiki taraf hidup mereka.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba:

- (a) Sekarang ini tidak dapat di-berikan keterangan² itu kerana Jabatan Perangkaan maseh lagi memproses data² banchi penduduk tahun 1970.
- (b) Kerajaan ada berbagai² ranchangan untuk memperbaiki taraf hidup mereka itu. Dalam bidang pertanian usaha akan di-tumpu terhadap kemajuan tanah, parit dan taliayer dan penanaman getah sa-mula. Usaha juga di-tumpu bagi membuka banyak ranchangan tanah oleh L.K.T.P., L.P.P.T.N. dan ajensi Kerajaan Negeri. Ranchangan bekalan letrik, ayer minum dan kemudahan² rumah murah dan kesihatan akan di-adakan.

- (a) To-date it is impossible to give concrete information because Statistics Department is still in the process of compiling the 1970 population Census figures.
- (b) The Government has many plans to improve the standard of living of the people living in the villages. In agriculture, emphasis will be given to land development, drainage and irrigation and rubber replanting. More land schemes will be opened by F.L.D.A., F.E.L.C.R.A. and State agencies. Other programmes also include rural electrification, pipe water, low-cost housing schemes and health facilities.

Ekonomi Luar Bandar

84. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar apa-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak buat untuk meluaskan ekonomi luar bandar bagi membetulkan ketidak sa-imbangan ekonomi.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Ranchangan² Kerajaan untuk meluaskan ekonomi luar bandar bagi memperseimbangkan kedudukan ekonomi ada-lah di-terangkan dengan jelas-nya dalam buku Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua 1971-1975 Bab III.

Government plans to expand the rural economy to correct economic imbalance are clearly indicated in the Second Malaysia Plan 1971-1975 Chapter III.

Amanah Saham MARA

85. Tuan Pengarah Rahun anak Debak minta Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan:

- (a) langkah² yang telah di-ambil untuk menghebahkan ka-kampong² di-luar bandar dan rumah² panjang di-ulu² Sarawak, berkenaan dengan tawaran menjual Amanah Saham MARA kepada bumiputra dengan harga sa-ringgit satu saham;
- (b) bilangan bumiputra yang telah membeli saham² ini.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba:

- (a) Semenjak di-tubuhkan Amanah Saham MARA Berhad melalui serta dengan kerjasama Pejabat MARA Negeri Sarawak telah mengambil langkah² tertentu untuk menghebahkan di-perjumpaan² ramai mengenai kegiatan² yang di-jalankan-nya terutama mengenai peluang² membeli unit² saham. Juga siaran² melalui radio dan akhbar tempatan telah juga di-buat. Pegawai² MARA juga telah menyebarkan risalah² perchuma, surat² pelawaan dan borang² permohonan kepada semua lapisan bumiputra di-Sarawak apabila satu² tabong di-lancharkan.
- (b) Setakat ini seramai 500 bumiputra Sarawak telah membeli unit² saham daripada lima kumpulan modal yang telah di-keluarkan.

- (a) Since being launched, the Amanah Saham MARA Berhad through and with the co-operation of the State MARA Office Sarawak has taken the necessary steps to publicise at public meetings its activities especially opportunities to purchase shares. Press releases through radio and local newspapers have also been made. MARA officers have also distributed free pamphlets, letters of invitation and application forms to all levels of Bumiputras especially when a new fund is being launched.

- (b) To-date 500 natives of Sarawak have bought unit shares under all the five funds that have been issued.

Pinjaman² MARA

86. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar apa-kah syarat² yang dikenakan oleh MARA apabila memberikan pinjaman². Ada-kah MARA menerima geran tanah adat atau tanah adat sa-bagai jaminan, terutama sekali di-Sarawak.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba:

- (a) MARA memberi pinjaman² untuk ranchangusaha yang berupa perniagaan atau perusahaan. Syarat utama-nya ia-lah ranchangusaha itu mesti-lah menunjukkan bukti akan berjaya atau "viable". Sa-lain daripada itu syarat² saperti di-bawah ini di-kenakan juga mengikut keadaan sa-suatu pinjaman itu—

- (i) chagaran tanah
- (ii) jaminan oleh penjamin
- (iii) peratoran sewa-beli
- (iv) peratoran "Bill of Sale".

Tidak-lah dapat di-tentukan syarat² yang tetap melainkan tiap² satu pinjaman itu di-timbangkan mengikut keadaan masing².

- (b) Pada masa sekarang MARA tidak dapat menerima geran Tanah Adat atau Tanah Adat sa-bagai sandaran kepada pinjaman di-Sarawak kerana tanah² tersebut di-khaskan untuk "native". Mengikut Kanun Tanah Sarawak MARA tidak di-anggap sa-bagai "native". Oleh itu terserah-lah kepada Kerajaan Sarawak membuat pindaan kepada Kanun Tanah Sarawak supaya menganggap MARA sa-bagai "native". Jika Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak berbuat demikian maka boleh-lah MARA menerima tanah² tersebut sa-bagai sandaran.

- (a) MARA gives loan mainly for commercial and industrial projects. The main condition for MARA loan is that the project must prove to be viable. Other than that, one of the following conditions will be imposed pending on the merit of each loan—

- (i) land security
- (ii) guarantee by guarantor
- (iii) loan under Hire-Purchase Act
- (iv) loan under Bill of Sale.

It is not possible to specify conditions for all loans. However, each loan will be considered on its own merit.

- (b) At the moment MARA cannot accept Customary Land Title or Customary Land as security in Sarawak because the said land can only be dealt by native. MARA is not considered "native" according to the Sarawak Land Code. It is up to the Government of Sarawak to accept MARA as "native" and make necessary amendment in the Sarawak Land Code. Once MARA is accepted as "native" in the Sarawak Land Code, the said land can be accepted as security.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia

87. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan sama ada Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia telah bersetuju membeli enam buah Boeing Jenis 737-200, jika ya, nyatakan harga²-nya tiap² satu, bila-kah ia-nya akan di-hantar ka-mari dan jalan yang akan mereka gunakan.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong): MAS telah pun menandatangani satu kontrak untuk membeli 6 buah kapal terbang jenis Boeing 737 seri 200 yang terbaharu. Harga asas tiap² kapal terbang ini ia-lah M\$14,560,893. Kapal terbang² ini akan di-hantar ka-mari mengikut jadual berikut:

Julai 1972	...	...	1 kapal terbang
Ogos 1972	...	...	2 kapal terbang
September 1972	...	...	2 kapal terbang
Oktober 1972	...	...	1 kapal terbang

Kapal terbang² ini akan di-hantar ka-mari daripada Seattle, Amerika Sharikat menerusi Eropah ka-Kuala Lumpur.

Kemalangan Jalan Raya

88. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan 10 Jalan Raya Malaysia yang mempunyai bilangan kemalangan yang paling banyak sekali, beri butir² berkenaan jenis kemalangan, dan nyatakan apa-kah langkah² yang sedang diambil untuk mengurangkan kemalangan² di-tempat² yang merbahaya ini.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Ada-lah sukar untuk menamakan 10 Jalan Raya Malaysia yang mempunyai bilangan kemalangan yang paling banyak sekali dalam masa yang singkat ini. Walau bagaimana pun bagi menjawab soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu saya suka menyatakan bahawa pada umum-nya Kerajaan senantiasa berusaha memperelokkan lagi keadaan jalan raya dari masa ka-semasa, di-mana yang perlu. Tindakan penguatkuasaan undang² terhadap pemandu² dan penonggang² kenderaan juga di-jalankan, dan nasehat² dan tunjuk ajar chara² yang betul menggunakan jalan raya juga di-beri semasa Kempen Keselamatan Jalan Raya.

Jalan Melaka-Bachang

89. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan:

- (i) sama ada ia sedar atau tidak yang jalan besar ka-utara dari Melaka ka-Bachang ada-lah sangat sempit dan merbahaya untuk orang² yang berjalan kaki dan menonggang basikal; dan apa-kah langkah² yang sedang di-ambil untuk membesarkan jalan ini, terutama-nya memandangkan Kempen Keselamatan Jalan Raya untuk menyelamatkan dan melindungi nyawa²; dan
- (ii) nyatakan jumlah kemalangan², jumlah orang² yang chedera dan mati di-sepanjang jalan ini sejak 1960, beri angka untuk sa-tiap tahun.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong:

- (i) Ada ranchangan dalam tahun 1972 untuk melebarkan jalan yang panjang-nya 0.6 batu hingga ka-24 kaki dengan lorong² basikal di-kiri kanan jalan itu dengan anggaran perbelanjaan sebanyak \$251,000. Tanah yang di-kehendaki untuk meluaskan jalan itu sudah pun di-ambil balek pada tahun 1971.
- (ii) Perangkaan jumlah orang² yang chedera, mati di-sepanjang jalan besar ka-utara dari Melaka ka-Bachang pada tahun 1960 tiada di-dapati. Perangkaan tersebut sejak 1961 ada-lah seperti berikut:

1961	...	3	...	2	...	—
1962	...	12	...	6	...	—
1963	...	22	...	8	...	—
1964	...	11	...	2	...	—
1965	...	20	...	7	...	—

1966	...	5	...	4	...	3
1967	...	25	...	15	...	—
1968	...	20	...	10	...	2
1969	...	8	...	3	...	3
1970	...	18	...	8	...	4
hingga Nov. 1971	...	15	...	7	...	1

Jalan Raya—Mengurangkan Kemalangan

90. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan sama ada terdapat langkah² untuk membena jalan² yang berlainan untuk pemandu² kereta dan yang berjalan kaki di-jalan² besar di-negara ini untuk mengurangkan kemalangan dan kematian dengan chara membena jalan² untuk penonggang basikal di-sepanjang jalan besar jika boleh di-praktikkan.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Ada-lah polisi Kementerian untuk memberi jalan² bagi penonggang² basikal dan orang² berjalan kaki di-mana² di-dapati perlu. Bilangan jalan bagi penonggang² basikal dan orang berjalan kaki akan bertambah dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua.

There is a policy to provide cycle and pedestrian tracks wherever the need arises. In the 2nd Malaysia Plan the number of cycle and pedestrian paths will be increased, especially in built up areas.

KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN, BELIA DAN SOKAN

Pusat Latehan Belia

91. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan menyatakan:

- (a) Nama Pusat² Latehan Belia seluroh Malaysia Barat dengan jenis kegiatannya di-pusat masing² itu;
- (b) Berapa lama-kah tempoh latehan yang di-kenakan kepada Belia² mengikut pusat² itu; dan
- (c) Apa²-kah nama pusat² yang di-kelola-kan oleh Jabatan Kebajikan Am Negeri atau Federal.

Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan (Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah): Nama² dan kegiatan Pusat² Latehan Belia di-seluruh Malaysia Barat ada-lah sa-bagai berikut:

(i) *Di-bawah kelolaan Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan:*

(a) Pusat Latehan Belia Dusun Tua yang terbahagi kepada dua:

(i) Angkatan Pembena Negara yang memberikan latehan disiplin dan sivik kepada belia²; tempoh latehan selama 3 bulan;

(ii) Angkatan Belia Pelupor Negara yang memberikan latehan² vokeshenal; tempoh latehan tidak lebeh dari 18 bulan.

(b) Pusat Latehan Belia Negara, Peretak yang memberikan latehan pimpinan kepada anggota² kelab² belia; tempoh latehan 3 bulan.

(ii) *Di-bawah kelolaan Kerajaan Negeri:*

(a) Angkatan Pembena Negara, Pahang.

(b) Pusat Latehan Belia Sungai Tong, Trengganu untuk Ranchangan Kelapa sawit.

(c) Pusat Latehan Belia Johor Baharu.

(iii) *Pusat² Latehan Belia di-bawah kelolaan Kerajaan Negeri memberi latehan dalam perkara disiplin dan sivik selama 3 bulan:*

Nama Pusat Latehan Belia yang di-kelolakan oleh Jabatan Kebajikan 'Am Negeri ia-lah Pusat Latehan Belia, Bukit Senyum, Johor Baharu. Tidak ada Pusat Latehan Belia yang di-kelolakan oleh Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am (Federal).

Perlawanan Persahabatan dengan Republik Ra'ayat China

92. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan sama ada beliau berchadang hendak menjemput pasokan badminton dan ping pong dari Republik Ra'ayat China bagi mengadakan perlawanan persahabatan dengan pasokan kita.

Dato' Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah: Pehak Kementerian saya tidak mempunyai apa² chadangan untuk menjemput-nya pada masa ini.

My Ministry has no such proposals now.

KEMENTERIAN KEBAJIKAN AM

Orang² Buta—Kerajinan Tangan

93. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan apa-kah usaha² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan untuk melateh orang² buta dalam kerajinan tangan, kemajuan² yang telah di-chapai, banyak-nya hasil yang di-keluarkan dan pasaran bagi hasil² tersebut.

Menteri Kebajikan Am (Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim): Jabatan Kebajikan Masharakat sambil bekerjasama dengan Persatuan bagi Orang² Buta Malaya, ada mempunyai sebilangan ranchangan² bagi orang² buta di-dalam pertukangan tangan yang mana kini di-titikberatkan di-dalam kemaheran membuat barang² daripada rotan. Badan Pemasaran telah juga di-tubuhkan oleh Kementerian dan Persatuan bagi Orang² Buta Malaya untuk menolong pekerja² di-rumah dan juga mereka² di-wokshop² terlindung bagi membeli bahan² daripada pandan dan memasarkan hasil² perusahaan mereka. Jumlah angka orang² buta yang terlateh di-dalam pertukangan tangan sejak tertubuh-nya ranchangan latehan ini tidak di-peroleh, akan tetapi kini ada seramai 288 orang yang bekerja bagi pengeluaran barang² mereka. Nilai jualan hasil² perusahaan mereka berjumlah \$88,780 dalam tahun 1970.

The Department of Social Welfare in co-operation with the Malayan Association for the Blind, have a number of training programmes for the blind in handicrafts presently specialising in ratanware. Sales Organisations have also been established by the Ministry of Welfare Services and the Malayan Association for the Blind to assist home workers and also those in sheltered workshops in the purchase of raw materials and the marketing of their finished products. The total number of blind trained in handicrafts since the inception of the training programme is not available, but currently there are 288 productively employed. The value of sales of these products in 1970 amounted to \$88,780.00.

Tukang Urut—Orang² Buta

94. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan ada-kah benar bahawa orang² buta sesuai untuk menjadi tukang urut dan oleh yang demikian, nyatakan sama ada Kerajaan sedang mengambil langkah² untuk melateh mereka dalam bidang tersebut; dan jika ya, terangkan berapa bilangan yang telah dilateh dan kemajuan mereka.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Bukan kesemua orang² buta boleh di-anggap sesuai sa-bagai tukang urut, akan tetapi adalah suatu hakikat bahawa mereka yang ada bakat dan kechenderongan memang-nya boleh menjadi tukang urut yang baik. Persatuan Orang² Buta ada ranchangan untuk memulakan suatu kursus latehan bagi tukang² urut yang akan bermula pada tahun yang akan datang sa-bagai perprojek perintis. Yang sa-benar-nya Persatuan itu sudah pun menghantar sa-orang kakitangan-nya untuk di-lateh di-seberang laut, dan kursus² latehan akan di-mulakan sa-baik² sahaja ia kembali dalam tahun 1972.

Kementerian Kebajikan Am setakat ini tidak ada ranchangan untuk memberi latehan bagi orang² buta sa-bagai tukang urut.

Not all blind persons can be considered suitable as masseurs, but it is a fact that those who have the capacity for such vocation do make good masseurs. The Malayan Association for the Blind has plans to start a training scheme for masseurs which is expected to commence next year on a pilot project basis. In fact, the Association has already sent a person for training abroad, and the training courses will commence on his return in 1972.

The Ministry of Welfare Services has at present no plans to provide training for blind persons as masseurs.

Orang² Chachat

95. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan apa-kah usaha² yang telah di-jalankan supaya orang² chachat dapat bekerja dengan sharikat² perniagaan dan jabatan² Kerajaan dan nyatakan juga harapan mereka masa depan.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Kerajaan dengan kerjasama pertubuhan²

sukarela mempunyai ranchangan² latehan vokeshenal bagi orang² chachat untuk membolehkan mereka mendapat pekerjaan dan seterusnya menjadi ra'ayat yang berfaedah dan bukan yang membebaskan ekonomi semata². Kementerian Kebajikan Am menyediakan latehan² pertukangan kayu, tukang jahit, welding, moto mekanik dan berbagai² pertukangan tangan, sementara Persatuan bagi Orang² Buta pula menyediakan latehan² stenography, telephony, jurutera ringan dan pertukangan² tangan bagi orang² chachat ia-itu khas-nya bagi mereka yang buta. Orang² chachat yang berkeupayaan boleh juga mengambil peluang mengikut latehan yang di-sediakan oleh Yayasan Latehan Perusahaan dan di-kelolaan oleh Kementerian Buroh.

Untuk menjamin orang² yang terlately ini berpeluang untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan sa-telah tamat latehan mereka, Kementerian Kebajikan Am dan juga Persatuan Bagi Orang² Buta ada menyediakan perkhidmatan² penempatan untuk menolong mereka² ini mendapatkan pekerjaan. Pejabat Pekerjaan juga menolong mereka mendapatkan pekerjaan.

Untuk menarek perhatian orang ramai kapada kebolehan orang² chachat dan kemahiran mereka, kempen² seranta telah diadakan di-perengkat² Kebangsaan dan Negeri. Surat² rayuan juga telah di-hantar kapada Sharikat² Perniagaan dan Dewan² Perniagaan bagi menggalakkan mereka mengambil orang² chachat sebagai pekerja.

Kerajaan telah pun membuat tauladan dengan melantek orang² chachat, dan telah melantek sa-bilangan orang² chachat yang mempunyai kemahiran untuk mengisi pekerjaan² yang tertentu. Sunggoh pun prasangka² terhadap lantekan orang chachat maseh ada, akan tetapi, sambutan ada-lah menggalakkan.

The Government, in co-operation with voluntary organisations, has a number of vocational training programmes for the handicapped to enable them to obtain employment and thereby become contributing citizens rather than a drag on the economy. The Ministry of Welfare Services provides training for handicapped in woodwork, tailoring, welding, motor mechanics and various handicrafts, while the Malayan Association for the Blind provides training in stenography, telephony, light engineering, and handicrafts for handicapped persons

with the specific disability of blindness. Competent handicapped persons can also take advantage of the training provided by the Industrial Training Institute run by the Ministry of Labour.

To ensure that these trained persons do have the opportunity to find employment on completion of their training, the Ministry of Welfare Services and also the Malayan Association for the Blind have placement services to assist in finding employment for the handicapped. Labour Exchanges also help in placing such persons.

To impress upon the public the competency of the handicapped persons, publicity campaigns have been held on National and State levels to demonstrate their skill. Also, appeal letters have been sent out to commercial firms and Chambers of Commerce encouraging employment of the handicapped persons.

Government has already taken the leadership in employing these handicapped people and, in fact, has employed a number of handicapped people who have the necessary skills for the available jobs. There still appears to be prejudice in employing handicapped people, but the response has been encouraging.

Bantuan Buku

96. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan:

- (a) sama ada Kerajaan berchadang mengubah sistem sekarang dalam memberi bantuan buku kepada murid² sekolah, dalam mana ada-lah terpulung kepada kebijaksanaan Majlis Pusat Kebajikan Negeri atau Daerah yang di-anggotai oleh pekerja² sukarela; jika ya, bila, dan jika tidak, mengapa;
- (b) nyatakan juga, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa sistem sekarang telah membangkitkan perasaan tidak puas hati di-kalangan orang ramai.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh jadi telah di-beri penerangan yang salah. Bantuan buku kepada kanak² sekolah tidak-lah semata² terserah kepada kebijaksanaan Majlis Kebajikan Negeri atau Daerah. Kerajaan² Negeri juga memberi bantuan saperti itu dan

bagi melaksanakan-nya satu Jawatankuasa khas termasuk Pegawai² Kerajaan telah di-lantek oleh Kerajaan² yang berkenaan.

Majlis Kebajikan Negeri dan Daerah, sa-bagaimana Ahli Yang Berhormat ma'alum ada-lah pertubohan² sukarela. Sumber² mereka bagi bantuan sa-umpama itu ada-lah agak terbatas. Oleh itu tiap² permintaan pemohon tidak-lah dapat di-layan.

The Hon'ble Member must have been misinformed. Book aid to school children is not left entirely to the discretion of the State or District Welfare Councils. State Governments also undertake such assistance for which a special committee including Government officials has been appointed by the respective State Governments.

The State and District Welfare Councils, as the Hon'ble Member has noted, are voluntary organisations. Their resources for such assistance are somewhat limited. Therefore, not every applicant's request can be entertained.

Pengemis—Kempen Memberseh

97. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan ada-kah benar satu kempen hendak memberseh semua PENGEMIS² seluruh negara akan di-lancharkan oleh Kementerian Kebajikan Am sa-belum sidang PATA bermula tahun depan (1972). Jika ya:

- (a) apa-kah tujuan yang sa-benar-nya kempen itu mesti di-jalankan;
- (b) pehak² (Jabatan²) mana-kah yang di-chadangkan bagi membantu kempen itu; dan
- (c) bagaimana-kah chara²-nya kempen itu hendak di-jalankan supaya lebih berkesan.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Ya. Kempen ini ia-lah sa-bagai suatu ikhtiar terus-menerus untuk menjaga orang² chachat yang tidak berupaya menjaga diri sendiri dan juga untuk mengujudkan suatu gambaran Malaysia yang elok kepada pelanchong² terutama-nya kepada peserta² persidangan PATA. Jabatan² yang terlibat dengan kempen ini ia-lah Polis, Mahkamah dan Jabatan Kebajikan Masharakat. Tanggong-jawab pehak Polis ia-lah untuk memberkas pengemis² dan kutu-rayau²; Mahkamah untuk mengeluarkan perintah tahanan di-bawah Akta Pengemis² dan; Jabatan Kebajikan

Masyarakat untuk menjalankan jagaan dan pemuliharaan. Kempen ini akan di-mulakan pada awal bulan Disember dan akan diperhebatkan sa-baik² sahaja menjelang-nya persidangan PATA.

Yes. The campaign is a continuing effort to care for the socially handicapped who cannot care for themselves and also to create a favourable impression of Malaysia upon tourists and in particular on the participants of the PATA Conference. The Departments involved in this campaign are the Police, the Courts and the Department of Social Welfare. The Police will be responsible for the apprehension of beggars and vagrants; the Courts for issuing detention order under the Vagrants Act; and the Department of Social Welfare for their care and rehabilitation. The campaign will commence in early December and be intensified immediately preceding and during the Conference itself.

Keluarga Orang² Tahanan

98. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan:

- (a) berapa keluarga orang² tahanan yang telah menerima bantuan² dari tahun 1968 hingga 1971; dan
- (b) jumlah wang yang di-berikan kepada tiap² keluarga.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim:

- (a) Bilangan keluarga yang berkenaan adalah seperti berikut:

1968	...	...	235	keluarga
1969	...	...	266	"
1970	...	...	384	"
1971	...	...	401	"

- (b) Jumlah atau banyak wang yang di-beri kepada tiap² keluarga ada-lah bergantung kepada keadaan tiap² keluarga itu masing² yang berkenaan. Sunggoh pun begitu bantuan yang serendah²-nya di-beri kepada tiap² satu keluarga ia-lah \$15 pada tiap² bulan dan setinggi²-nya ia-lah \$75.

- (a) The number of families are as follows:

1968	...	...	235	families
1969	...	...	266	"
1970	...	...	384	"
1971	...	...	401	"

- (b) The amount of money provided to each family depends on the circumstances of the family concerned. However the minimum amount received is \$15 per family per month and the maximum is \$75.

Peminta² Sedekah Bumiputra

99. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak minta Menteri Kebajikan Am menyatakan:

- (a) mengapa terdapat banyak peminta² sedekah Bumiputra di-Kuala Lumpur dalam bulan puasa; dan
- (b) apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil oleh Pejabat Kebajikan Masyarakat ka-atas peminta² sedekah ini.

Tan Sri Fatimah binti Haji Hashim:

- (a) Tidak-lah dapat di-nyatakan mengapa terlampau banyak pengemis² Bumiputra di-Kuala Lumpur dalam masa bulan puasa. Sunggoh pun begitu ada-lah ternyata bahawa sebab² besar berlaku-nya perkara ini semasa bulan itu ia-lah kebanyakan pengemis² ini yang tidak samesti-nya mengemis untuk menchari nafkah hidup mereka, berharap akan dapat lebeh sedekah daripada orang ramai yang menghulorkan sedekah yang berniat untuk lebeh bermurah hati lagi dalam masa bulan puasa.
- (b) Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat yang bekerjasama dengan pihak Polis telah menjalankan gerakan rondaan yang kerap untuk memberkas pengemis² ini. Gerakan² ini akan di-perhebatkan semasa hari² perayaan.
- (a) It is not possible to say why there are so many Bumiputra beggars in Kuala Lumpur during the fasting month. However it would appear that the main reason behind the influx of beggars during the period is that these beggars, most of whom need not beg for a living, hope to get more alms by exploiting the generosity of the public who tend to be more generous during this festive season.
- (b) The Department of Social Welfare, in conjunction with the Police, do carry out periodical rounding up operations of beggars. These operations will be intensified during festive occasions.

JABATAN PEGUAM NEGARA

Kesulitan Mangsa² Kemalangan Jalan Raya

100. Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun minta Peguam Negara menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar akan kesulitan yang sering di-alami oleh mangsa² kemalangan jalan raya yang melibatkan kenderaan² Kerajaan kerana mangsa² itu tidak tahu bahawa sebarang tuntutan terhadap Kerajaan mesti di-buat dalam tempoh sa-tahun dari tarikh kemalangan itu berlaku sebagaimana yang ditetapkan dalam Ordinan Perlindungan Pihak Berkuasa Awam, 1948 (Public Authorities Protection Ordinance, 1948), dan jika ya, sama ada beliau akan mengkaji semula peruntukan² Ordinan ini dan membuat pindaan yang sa-wajar-nya, bagi menghapuskan peruntukan yang tidak adil ini.

Peguam Negara (Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Yusuf): Peruntukan yang ada sekarang ini telah di-masokkan berikutan dengan penyemakan yang telah di-buat kepada undang² tahun 1948. Sa-belum undang² itu di-semak tempoh yang di-benarkan ia-lah tiga bulan dan bukan satu tahun sa-bagaimana yang terdapat sekarang ini. Had tempoh dalam mana langkah pembicharaan sa-patut-nya di-mulakan terhadap sa-suatu pihak-berkuasa awam ada-lah berasaskan dasar awam yang sempurna yang menghendaki sa-saorang yang ada sebab² tindakan yang baik terhadap sa-suatu pihakberkuasa awam supaya meneruskan tuntutan-nya dengan usaha yang menasabah dan dalam suatu tempoh yang menasabah memandangkan kepentingan awam dalam perkara itu oleh kerana pihakberkuasa awam akan membayar sa-suatu tuntutan yang berjaya itu dari wang awam.

Walau bagaimana pun soal tentang sama ada peruntukan itu memandai atau tidak sedang di-kaji dan pihak Kerajaan bersedia meminda-nya jika suatu kes yang menasabah dapat di-buktikan bahawa tempoh yang ada sekarang ini tidak menasabah.

The present provision was introduced as a result of a revision of the law made in 1948. Prior to this revision the period allowed was three months and not one year as now obtaining. The limitation of the period within which proceedings should be brought against a public authority is based on sound public policy which requires that a person who has a good cause of action against a public authority should pursue his claim with

reasonable diligence and within a reasonable period having regard to the public interest in the matter as the public authority will have to meet a successful claim from public funds.

However, the adequacy of the provision is being examined and the government is prepared to amend if a sufficient case is made out that the period as it stands is unjust.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Juma'ah Nazir—Pemereksaan Sekolah²

101. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan oleh kerana memandangkan betapa besar-nya faedah² hasil daripada pemereksaan sekolah² oleh Juma'ah Nazir, apa-kah penerbitan² yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Juma'ah ini bagi panduan kepada guru² dan murid² dan pernah-kah Laporan² yang di-dapati dari sekolah² yang di-lawati oleh Juma'ah Nazir ini di-bukukan.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Hussein bin Onn): Laporan² yang di-maksudkan itu tidak di-bukukan.

Nazir—Kelayakan

102. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan bilangan Nazir sekolah Malaysia mengikut kelulusan:

- (a) Ijazah kepujian dari Universiti yang di-akuai dengan Diploma Pendidekan di-champor dengan pengalaman mengajar;
- (b) Diploma dalam Pelajaran Pendidekan Jasmani, Sains Rumah Tangga, atau Seni Lukis dan Pertukangan di-champor dengan pengalaman mengajar;
- (c) Sijil "A" Froebel;
- (d) Ada-kah kelulusan yang lain daripada yang di-sebutkan di-atas yang di-ambil menjadi Nazir.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn:

- (a) 10 orang
- (b) 8 orang
- (c) 2 orang
- (d) 17 orang

Ka'edah Tertutup Dalam Bahasa Malaysia

103. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan bagaimana-kah hasil penyiataan yang telah di-jalankan oleh Bahagian Peranchang dan Penyelidikan, Kementerian Pelajaran, tentang sesuai atau tidak-nya ka'edah tertutup (close procedure) dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Tidak ada penyiataan yang di-jalankan yang memakai nama "ka'edah tertutup" (close procedure).

Universiti Kebangsaan

104. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada keputusan terakhir telah di-ambil berkenaan di-mana-kah tempat Universiti Kebangsaan akan di-bena, jika ya, namakan tempat tersebut.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Belum.

Guru² Chergas Dalam Politik

105. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah permohonan² dari guru² untuk mengambil bahagian chergas di-dalam politik yang telah di-tolak sejak Mei 1969, beri angka² untuk sa-tiap parti politik.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Sejak tarikh itu tidak ada permohonan yang di-tolak kerana tidak ada permohonan yang di-terima.

106. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah guru² yang telah di-beri kebenaran mengambil bahagian chergas di-dalam politik, beri butir² dan angka² mengikut sa-tiap parti politik.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Jumlah-nya adalah seperti berikut:

U.M.N.O.	...	...	...	799
M.C.A.	...	...	...	210
M.I.C.	...	...	...	82
Parti Islam	...	...	...	19
Parti Gerakan Ra'ayat	...	...	...	5
D.A.P.	...	...	...	3
P.P.P.	...	...	...	1
Parti Ra'ayat	...	...	...	10

"General Orders"—Kesatuan Guru² DTC

107. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada beliau telah menerima perwakilan dari Kesatuan Guru² DTC chawangan Lower Perak yang meminta supaya di-kaji sa-mula "General Orders" supaya memberi masa yang lebeh lama untuk penyelesaian hutang² kerana masa sekarang sa-lama 14 hari ada-lah terlalu sengkat.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Tidak.

Biasiswa Commonwealth Scholarships Commission

108. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah penuntut² Malaysia yang mendapat biasiswa Commonwealth Scholarships Commission untuk tahun ini, beri nama² penuntut² tersebut, dan jenis kursus yang mereka ambil serta pusat pengajian-nya.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn:

BIASISWA KOMONWEL—UNITED KINGDOM, 1971

Nama	Kursus	Tempat Pengajian
1. Enche' Abdul Halim bin Ali	Ph. D. Sociology ...	University of Hull
2. Enche' Sabri bin Ahmad	M. Sc. Agr. Economic ...	Wye College, University of London
3. Enche' Tho Yow Pong ...	Ph. D. Entomology ...	Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London
4. Che' Ee Soo Mei ...	Ph. D. Mathematics ...	University of College, Cambridge

(b) *Sekolah² Menengah Vokeshenal—*

Tempat			Jenis Kursus			Bilangan tempat	
1.	Pulau Pinang	...	Pertukangan	...	...	...	480
2.	Butterworth	...	Pertukangan dan Perdagangan	...	...	...	460
3.	Ipoh	...	Pertukangan dan Perdagangan	...	...	...	640
4.	Alor Gajah	...	Pertukangan dan Perdagangan	...	...	...	460
5.	Johor Bahru	...	Pertukangan dan Perdagangan	...	...	...	640
6.	Kuantan	...	Pertukangan dan Perdagangan	...	...	...	640
7.	Pengkalan Chepa	...	Pertukangan dan Perdagangan	...	...	...	460
8.	Rembau	...	Pertanian	...	...	...	160
9.	Chenor	...	Pertanian	...	...	...	160
10.	Green Lane	...	Kelas Vok. Urusan Rumah Tangga	...	...	...	50
11.	Alor Star	...	Kelas Vok. Urusan Rumah Tangga	...	...	...	60
12.	Sg. Patani	...	Kelas Vok. Urusan Rumah Tangga	...	...	...	80
13.	Rembau	...	Kelas Vok. Urusan Rumah Tangga	...	...	...	140
14.	Azizah, Johor Bahru	...	Kelas Vok. Urusan Rumah Tangga	...	...	...	80
15.	Putri, Temerloh	...	Kelas Vok. Urusan Rumah Tangga	...	...	...	160
Jumlah						...	4,670

Juruteknik—Kelulusan Politeknik Ungku Omar

111. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan:

- (i) jumlah juruteknik yang lulus dari Politeknik Ungku Omar;
- (ii) jumlah yang bekerja dengan Kerajaan;
- (iii) jumlah yang bekerja dengan kalangan persendirian; dan
- (iv) jumlah yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn:

- (i) 202
- (ii) 40
- (iii) 104
- (iv) 58.

Angka² Kemasokan ka-Darjah Satu

112. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran memberi angka², sejak 1957, kemasokan ka-Darjah² satu ka-Sekolah² Kebangsaan, Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris), Jenis Kebangsaan (China) dan Jenis Kebangsaan (Tamil).

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Angka²-nya ada-lah saperti berikut:

<i>Tahun</i>	<i>Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan</i>	<i>Sekolah² Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris)</i>	<i>Sekolah² Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (China)</i>	<i>Sekolah² Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Tamil)</i>	<i>Jumlah</i>
1957	98,715	35,265	83,730	13,119	230,829
1958	90,307	22,575	62,153	11,045	186,080
1959	92,629	26,030	59,998	11,908	190,565
1960	93,348	29,569	58,833	13,030	194,780
1961	98,671	34,227	58,600	14,181	205,679
1962	97,450	41,045	59,443	14,538	212,476
1963	105,569	46,175	60,976	14,420	227,140
1964	97,461	47,775	61,941	14,463	221,640
1965	106,708	49,852	63,141	14,621	234,322
1966	107,050	53,299	65,291	15,292	240,932
1967	108,579	55,770	67,791	16,104	248,244
1968	113,085	60,600	70,944	16,361	260,990
1969	106,338	65,091	72,488	15,460	259,377
1970	110,787	58,083	77,185	15,097	261,152
1971	116,862	57,189	80,418	14,049	268,518

Sekolah Rendah— Pembinaan

113. Tuan Chan Siang Sun minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan bila-kah ranchangan² pembinaan:

- (i) Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Sungai Dua, dan
- (ii) Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan Manhis, Bentong;

akan di-laksanakan oleh kerana tapak untuk ranchangan² ini telah di-sediakan.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Mengikut ranchangan (i) dan (ii) sa-lewat²-nya dalam tahun 1973.

Sekolah Menengah Song

114. Penghulu Abit anak Angkin bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sama ada Sekolah Menengah di-Song telah di-masokkan di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua, dan jika ada, bila-kah ia-nya akan di-bena.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Dasar Pelajaran dan sistem pentadbiran pelajaran di-Sarawak ada-lah di-bawah kawalan Kerajaan Negeri. Oleh yang demikian, saya menjawab soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hanya dalam

“context” peruntokan yang di-chadangkan untuk Sarawak dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Kedua.

Ranchangan Sekolah Menengah di-Song tidak di-masokkan di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN

Talivishen Malaysia—Masa di-untokkan

115. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan menyatakan jumlah masa yang di-khaskan kepada:

- (i) Bahasa Malaysia;
- (ii) China;
- (iii) Inggeris; dan
- (vi) Tamil untuk ranchangan² melalui Talivishen Malaysia sa-tiap minggu.

Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan (Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie): Jumlah masa bagi tiap² satu bahasa itu berubah² mengikut keadaan, kerana ada ranchangan yang seminggu sekali, ada yang 2 minggu sekali dan ada pula yang sabulan sekali. Umpama-nya pada minggu

25-31, Oktober, 1971 masa pada kedua² rangkaian ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (i) Bahasa Malaysia: 30 jam 24 minit.
Keluaran Tempatan: 28 jam 38 minit.
Filem Asing didabing: 1 jam 46 minit.
- (ii) China: 5 jam 15 minit.
Keluaran Tempatan: 3 jam 50 minit.
Keluaran Asing: 1 jam 25 minit.
- (iii) India: 3 jam 21 minit.
Keluaran Tempatan: 2 jam 21 minit.
Keluaran Asing: tiada bagi minggu ini.
- (iv) Inggeris: 41 jam 52 minit.
Keluaran Tempatan: 2 jam 54 minit.
Keluaran Asing (Sari-kata Bahasa Malay-sia): 14 jam 24 minit.
Keluaran Asing Lain: 24 jam 34 minit.

Talivishen Malaysia/Singapura—Kerjasama

116. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan menyatakan:

- (a) sama ada Talivishen Malaysia sedia bekerjasama dengan Talivishen Singapura; dan
- (b) sama ada beliau akan menimbang mendirikan Steshen² Pemanchar di-Kuala Lumpur dan daerah² lain.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:

- (a) Kita sedia bekerjasama dengan mana² pihak dalam bidang penyiaran, termasuklah Singapura. Pada masa ini sebarang kerjasama dengan Singapura ada-lah di-laksanakan melalui ASEAN dan ABU (Asian Broadcasting Union).
- (b) Kementerian ini sudah ada steshen² pemanchar di-Kuala Lumpur dan daerah² lain.

Radio/Talivishen—Kebenaran Menggunakan

117. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan sama ada beliau akan membenarkan Ahli² Pembangkang Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Undangan Negeri menggunakan kemudahan² radio dan talivishen untuk menerangkan konsep perpaduan negara dan masaalah² lain.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Saya telah menerangkan kepada Dewan Ra'ayat pada mesuarat yang lepas bahawa Radio dan Talivishen ada-lah alat mass media Kerajaan. Boleh atau tidak-nya mana² pihak

menggunakan kemudahan radio dan TV ter-pulang-lah kepada Kerajaan, mengikut masa dan perkara yang hendak di-bincangkan itu. Penyertaan di-TV dan Radio bukan-lah satu hak yang boleh di-tuntuti oleh sesiapa pun, termasuklah ahli² Parlimen darimana pihak pun.

Penerangan Am

118. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan menyatakan:

- (a) berapa kali-kah di-adakan tayangan² gambar dan perhimpunan² ramai di-Batu Rakit sejak pengishti-haran keko-songan bagi sa-orang wakil ra'ayat kawasan itu hingga-lah hari pilihan raya kecil di-adakan;
- (b) berapa yunit kereta Pejabat Penerangan yang di-tugaskan di-situ;
- (c) nyatakan sama ada arahan² sa-chara langsung telah di-berikan kepada sa-tengah² pegawai/anggota Jabatan Penerangan supaya bekerja untuk kemena-ngan Parti Perikatan, dan jika tidak, terangkan mengapa sa-bilangan pe-gawai² itu kelihatan berkempen dari rumah ka-rumah dalam kawasan pilihan raya kecil itu.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie:

- (a) Sebanyak 19 kali pertunjukan umum dan sharahan umum telah di-adakan di-Bukit Rakit pada masa tersebut;
- (b) Sebanyak dua yunit berkereta dan satu yunit sungai telah di-tugaskan di-situ;
- (c) Kementerian ini tidak pernah memberi sebarang arahan yang seperti itu. Lawatan dari rumah ka-rumah ada-lah satu daripada chara² Pegawai Penerangan menjalankan tugas-nya menerangkan dasar² Kerajaan termasuklah mengenai chara² mengundi dan pantang-larang-nya.

Kursus² Tata Ra'ayat

119. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan menyatakan mengapa-kah wakil² ra'ayat dari PAS tiada di-pelawa untuk menyertai kursus² tata-ra'ayat, dailog² dan majlis² penerangan yang lain yang di-anjor-kan oleh Kementerian Penerangan.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tidak-lah betul pernyataan Y.B. itu bahawa wakil² ra'ayat dari PAS tidak di-pelawa

untuk menyertai kursus² tata-ra'ayat, majlis penerangan yang di-anjorkan oleh Jabatan Penerangan. Semua ra'ayat negeri ini di-jemput menghadziri perjumpaan² tersebut, tidak memandang kepada keturunan, ugama, taraf kedudukan dan juga parti politik mana yang mereka menjadi ahli. Bahkan di-Kelantan terdapat ahli² dari parti pembangkang yang membuka atau menutup majlis² tersebut.

KEMENTERIAN TEKNOLOJI, PENYELIDEKAN DAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN

Khutub Khanah Kebangsaan

120. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan menyatakan bila-kah Khutub Khanah Kebangsaan yang berharga \$2.5 juta akan di-mulakan dan bila-kah di-jangka akan siap.

Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Dato' Ong Kee Hui): Projek bangunan Perpustakaan Negara di-jangka bermula pada tahun 1974 ia-itu sa-telah selesai pembenaan bangunan Arkib Negara yang terletak dalam complex yang sama pada awal tahun 1974. Projek bangunan Perpustakaan Negara itu di-jangka akan siap dua tahun kemudian-nya.

The project for the building of the National Library is expected to begin in 1974 i.e., after the completion of the National Archives building in the same complex in early 1974. The National Library project is expected to be completed two years later.

Kekuatan Tenaga Manusia

121. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan menyatakan sama ada Kementerian-nya telah menjalankan kajian kebangsaan untuk menganggar kekuatan tenaga manusia saintifik di-negara kita dan juga mengkaji berapa banyak-kah siswa² yang bekerja di-lapangan sains dan sama ada kena mengena dengan atau di-antara kajian mereka di-Universiti dan kerja yang mereka lakukan sekarang.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: Kementerian saya belum lagi menjalankan kajian kebangsaan mengenai tenaga ra'ayat dalam bidang sains

di-Malaysia akan tetapi perkara ini dan kajian pada keseluruhan mengenai yayasan² sains dan penyelidikan telah menarik perhatian Kementerian saya dan yayasan² di-bawah jagaan-nya sejak beberapa waktu.

Pihak NISIR sekarang sedang menyediakan suatu daftar pengalaman "Experience Inventory" yang mengandongi butir² lengkap mengenai pakar² kejuruteraan, ahli² sains fizikal dan ahli² teknologi perusahaan yang ada di-Malaysia sa-bagai suatu jalan untuk menggembelikan semua tenaga pakar teknik kepada ranchangan perusahaan. Daftar ini sa-lain daripada mengandongi kakitangan NISIR sendiri termasuk-lah juga pengajar² Universiti dan Maktab Teknik, pegawai² sains dalam yayasan² penyelidikan, Jabatan² Teknik Kerajaan dan badan² berkanun, ahli² teknik dalam sektor swasta di-jurusan perusahaan dan pakar² perunding.

Tenaga saintifik ada-lah meliputi bidang yang luas dan ia-nya akan termasuk bukan sahaja mahasiswa² sains dalam Universiti² kita sendiri bahkan antara lain sa-bilangan besar ra'ayat Malaysia yang sekarang sedang menuntut di-Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Amerika Sharikat, Canada, Singapura, India dan Republik Federal Jerman. Pelajar² yang menuntut di-luar negeri ini kebanyakan-nya ada-lah di-biaya² dengan bantuan dari Kerajaan² Negeri dan Persekutuan (termasuk-lah Kementerian Pelajaran dan Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam), MARA, di-bawah bantuan dua pihak dan yayasan² tempatan dan luar negeri. Ini ada-lah suatu tugas yang mustahak dan faedah²-nya akan bertambah lagi dengan kajian sa-chara mendalam dan sa-rentak akan keperluan² tenaga pakar² sains kini (sa-bahagian-nya di-penuhi oleh pakar² sains ra'ayat Malaysia dengan sa-chara kontrek) dan keperluan² di-masa akan datang di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua. Suatu susunan soal kaji (questionnaire) telah di-sediakan dan ia-nya akan di-hantar kepada semua yayasan, Kerajaan², badan berkanun dan swasta, Surohanjaya² Tinggi Malaysia, Ajensi² Bantuan dan badan² pendermasiswa.

Bersama² dengan kajian di-atas di-jalankan juga suatu kajian mengenai kemudahan² penyelidikan dalam bidang sains dan teknologi di-Malaysia supaya dapat di-gunakan usaha penyelidikan kita dengan se-banyak²-nya dan mengurangkan kerja² penyelidikan yang sama rupa dan perkakas alatan yang mahal. Soal kaji bagi kajian ini

yang akan di-jalankan di-bawah kelolaan Kementerian saya, telah siap sekarang. Ia-nya akan mengumpul ma'alumat tentang organisasi kakitangan termasuk-lah ranchangan latehan bagi kakitangan dan bidang pengkhususan bagi kakitangan, belanjawan, kelengkapan, buku² dan lain²-nya serta senarai kelengkapan utama, bidang penyelidikan utama, ranchangan penyelidikan lengkap, penerbitan, hubungan dengan lain² yayasan dan sebagainya-nya.

My Ministry has not yet conducted a national survey of scientific manpower in Malaysia but this subject and the overall survey of scientific and research institutions have engaged the attention of my Ministry and institutions under it for some time.

NISIR is at present preparing an "Experience Inventory" containing a full description of the expertise of engineers, physical scientists and industrial technologists available in Malaysia as a means to mobilising the total technical expertise towards the industrialisation programme. This inventory will include besides the NISIR staff, the University and Technical College teachers, scientific officers in research institutions, technical departments of Government and statutory bodies, technical specialists in the private sector of industry and consultants.

The scientific man power is a broader area and will include not only the science graduates of our own Universities but also the large number of Malaysians now studying

in Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, U.S.A, Canada, Singapore, India and Federal Republic of Germany among others. The scholars abroad have been largely supported by grants from State and Federal Governments (including the Ministry of Education and the Public Services Department), the MARA, under bilateral assistance and local and foreign Foundations. This is an important task and its usefulness will be enhanced by a detailed and simultaneous study of the existing scientific manpower needs (partially met by non-Malaysians under contractual terms), and the future needs under the present 2nd Malaysia Plan. A questionnaire has been prepared and will be sent out to all institutions, Government, statutory and private, Malaysian High Com-missions, Aid agencies and fellowship awarding bodies.

Jointly with the above is a survey of research facilities in science and technology in Malaysia in order to maximise our research effort and minimise duplication of research and costly equipment in cases. A questionnaire for this survey which will be undertaken under the aegis of my Ministry, is now ready. It will gather information on the organisation; staffing including training programme for staff and fields of specialisation in staff members, budget, assets of equipment, book etc., and list of major equipment, main fields of research, comprehensive research programme, publications, links with other institutions, etc.

JAWAPAN² BERTULIS

Tambahan No. 1

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

Konsep Pengechualian Asia Tenggara

1. **Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah mana² negara di-benua lain seperti Eropah dan Timor Tengah telah meminta penerangan dan kerjasama Malaysia tentang konsep pengechualian Asia Tenggara anjoran Malaysia dengan tujuan hendak menjalankan konsep seperti itu di-kawasan mereka; dan mengikut konsep Malaysia itu, apabila terlaksana kelak, ada-kah tentera asing yang berpengkalan di-rantau ini akan di-tarek keluar.

Menteri Luar Negeri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein): Tidak ada permohonan sa-umpama itu yang telah diterima. Chadangan Malaysia memperlihatkan apabila pengechualian Asia Tenggara terlaksana tentera² asing tidak akan berada di-kawasan ini.

No such request has been received. Malaysia's proposal envisages that when the neutralisation of South East Asia comes about no foreign troops would be present in the region.

Pertumpahan Darah di-antara Orang² Islam/Keristian

2. **Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail** minta Menteri Luar Negeri menyatakan sama ada betul berita Reuter yang melaporkan bahawa kekejaman dan pertumpahan darah maseh berlaku di-Pulau Mindanao di-antara orang² Islam dan orang² beragama Keristian dan sa-masa beliau berada di-Bangsa² Bersatu tempoh hari, ada-kah beliau dapat bertukar² fikiran dengan wakil² Islam yang hadir bersama di-sana dan apa-kah nasihat yang patut di-beri dari pandangan orang² Islam sa-dunia kepada Kerajaan Filipina terhadap kekejaman yang berlaku ka-atas umat Islam di-Pulau Mindanao itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Pembunuhan² antara orang Keristian dan Islam, di-Mindanao, Filipina sebagaimana di-laporkan oleh akhbar² ada-lah benar berlaku. Sebagaimana telah juga di-beritakan

oleh akhbar², semasa saya berada di-Bangsa² Bersatu pada akhir bulan Oktober yang lalu, saya telah mengambil peluang untuk membincangkan perkara itu dengan Setiausaha Luar Filipina, General Carlos P. Romulo. Beliau telah menegaskan kepada saya bahawa Kerajaan-nya sedang dan akan terus mengambil langkah² yang sewajar-nya bagi mengendalikan keamanan di-wilayah tersebut.

Saya tidak bincang perkara tersebut dengan Ketua² Negara Islam yang lain di-Bangsa² Bersatu. Setakat mana yang saya ketahui, Negara² Islam ada-lah sedar dengan kejadian tersebut di-Filipina hingga ini setengah daripada-nya telah mengambil tindakan dengan Kerajaan Filipina.

It is true that there has been killings between Filipino Christians and Muslims in Mindanao, Southern Philippines, as reported by the press. However, as has been reported, while I was at the United Nations last October, I took the opportunity to discuss the matter with the Philippines Foreign Secretary, General Carlos P. Romulo. He assured me that his Government has been taking and will continue to take the necessary measures to restore law and order in the area.

I did not confer with my other Muslim colleagues at the U.N. on this matter. As far as I know, Muslim nations are aware of these events in the Philippines and to my knowledge some have taken up the matter with the Philippines.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

Tujuan Utama Lawatan Pegawai² Tentera Luar Negeri ka-Malaysia

3. **Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan apa-kah tujuan utama lawatan pegawai² tentera British, Eropah, Afrika, India dan Amerika Sharikat ka-Malaysia baharu² ini; ada-kah benar mereka mengambil kursus di-Maktab Tentera Di-Raja Malaysia dan atas rancangan apa-kah latehan tersebut di-adakan.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein): Tidak ada pegawai² tentera asing di-beri latehan di-Maktab Tentera Di-Raja semenjak Maktab di-dirikan.

Lawatan yang di-rujuk oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah semata² lawatan tahunan yang biasa di-buat oleh rombongan²

daripada Maktab² Pertahanan Negara² Asing dan lawatan² ini ia-lah sechara sambil belajar. Lawatan² baru² ini pada bulan Ogos dan September tahun lepas ia-lah daripada rombongan² "National Defence College India" dan "Royal College of Defence Studies Britain".

No foreign personnel have been trained at the Royal Military College since its establishment.

The visits referred to by the Hon'ble Member are the normal yearly visits to Malaysia by teams from overseas National Defence Colleges and these visits are in the nature of study tours arranged by the respective overseas authorities. The recent visits by such teams that is in August and September last year were "National Defence College of India" and "Royal College of Defence Studies Britain".

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

Pegawai Polis Wanita

4. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan jumlah pegawai polis wanita untuk latehan yang di-ambil ka-dalam perkhidmatan polis sejak September tahun ini; dan nyatakan jumlah mereka yang mempunyai Sijil Senior Middle Three.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Jumlah Inspektor Polis (Wanita) Perchubaan yang telah di-ambil ka-dalam perkhidmatan polis sejak September, 1971 ia-lah 9 orang.

Tidak ada di-antara mereka yang mempunyai pelajaran China yang bersijil Senior Middle Three.

Hamid Tuah—Penahanan

5. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan:

- (i) tudohan² tahanan yang di-tujukan kepada Hamid Tuah; dan
- (ii) bila-kah Hamid Tuah akan di-bebas-kan dari tahanan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman:

- (i) Enche' Hamid Tuah telah di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960 kerana kegiatan²-nya yang perasangka terhadap ketenteraman awam dan sekarang di-tahan di-bawah undang² Public Order and Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1969 di-atas tuduhan yang sama.
- (ii) Perintah Tahanan Hamid Tuah di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960 telah tamat pada 1971 dan di-sambong sa-lama 2 tahun lagi mulai tarikh itu di-bawah undang² Public Order and Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1969.

Samun, Cholek dan Pembunuhan

6. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan jumlah²:

- (i) samun menggunakan senjata;
- (ii) cholek; dan
- (iii) pembunuhan di-Malaysia Barat sejak tahun 1957 (tidak termasuk Singapura, sa-masa Singapura maseh di-Malaysia).

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Sa-bagai menjawab pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya perturunkan di-bawah ini perangkaan terhadap jenayah² "samun menggunakan senjata", "cholek" dan "pembunuhan" di-Malaysia Barat semenjak Tahun 1957 hingga akhir bulan November, 1971 ia-lah saperti berikut:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (i) Samun mengguna- | 16,116 |
| kan senjata | |
| (ii) Cholek | ... 29 meliputi Tahun 1962 hingga akhir November 1971. |
| | Akta Mencholek No. 41/61 mulai berjalan kuatkuasa dari tarikh 21hb September, 1961. |
| (iii) Pembunuhan | ... 2,219. |

Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri

7. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan berapa jumlah orang² yang di-tahan di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri sa-hingga sekarang.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Jumlah orang² yang maseh di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960 pada 3hb Oktober, 1971 ia-lah 345.

Orang² Tahanan Lelaki/Perempuan

8. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan berapa ramai-kah pula orang² tahanan lelaki dan perempuan, berapa-kah yang telah di-tahan sa-lama empat tahun, enam tahun dan lapan tahun masing² dan mereka yang telah di-tahan sa-lama sa-puloh tahun, jika ada.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Kedudukan pada akhir bulan Oktober 1971 ia-lah seramai 1,282 orang lelaki dan 292 orang perempuan maseh lagi di-tahan di-seluruh Malaysia.

Di-antara mereka itu, bilangan orang² lelaki dan perempuan yang di-tahan empat tahun, enam tahun dan lapan tahun ada-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Empat tahun	...	...	134 orang
(b) Enam tahun	...	...	57 orang
(c) Lapan tahun	...	...	66 orang

Orang² Tahanan yang Berumur 18 dan 19 Tahun

9. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar bahawa ada orang² tahanan yang berumur 18 dan 19 tahun. Nyatakan berapa ramai-kah orang² tahanan yang masuk dalam lengkungan umur itu.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Hanya sa-bilangan kecil sahaja daripada orang² tahanan yang ber-umur 18 dan 19 tahun, ia-itu 2 orang di-Malaysia Barat dan 60 orang di-Malaysia Timor.

Orang² Tahanan—Kelulusan

10. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan bilangan orang² tahanan yang berkelulusan Sekolah Menengah dan Universiti.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Bilangan orang² tahanan yang berkelulusan Sekolah Menengah ia-lah 27 orang. Tiada sa-orang pun yang berke-lulusan Universiti.

Warganegara² Asing di-Bawah Tahanan

11. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah warganegara² asing yang sekarang ini di-bawah tahanan. Kalau ada, terangkan bangsa-nya dan jenis pekerjaan-nya ketika di-tahan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tidak ada warganegara asing yang sekarang ini di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri.

Konferantasi Indonesia

12. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri berapa ramai-kah orang² yang di-tahan ketika ke-jadian konferantasi Indonesia. Ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang membebaskan mereka itu oleh sebab orang² tahanan perang bangsa Indonesia sendiri telah di-bebaskan dan di-hantarkan ka-negeri mereka.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Seramai 791 orang telah di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri semasa Konferantasi Indonesia ter-hadap Malaysia. Dari jumlah tersebut chuma 22 orang sahaja yang maseh di-tahan oleh kerana mereka ada-lah anggota² kominis dan di-anggap perasangka terhadap keselamatan negara.

Luchutan Kera'ayatan Orang² Tahanan

13. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan berapa ramai-kah orang² tahanan di-khemah² ta-hanan yang telah di-luchutkan kera'ayatan-nya, nyatakan umur² mereka, ada-kah sa-barang Kerajaan yang menyatakan ke-sanggupan untuk menampung mereka itu. Nyatakan masa atau tempoh mereka di-tahan, bangsa orang² tahanan tersebut dan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang untuk memberi kera'ayatan sementara kepada mereka itu.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tidak ada.

Doktor Bagi Orang² Tahanan

14. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan boleh-kah Menteri yang berkenaan memberi jaminan supaya doktor² melawat khemah tahanan kerana pernah ada tuduhan yang mengatakan bahawa ada orang tahanan yang mati di-sebabkan kechuaian pehak doktor terutama sa-kali mengenai nasib orang tahanan yang bernama Phang Chow Mian di-Muar.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Semua Tempat² Tahanan di-dalam negeri ini di-lawati oleh Pegawai Perubatan pada tiap² minggu manakala Pembantu Perubatan pula datang melawat Tempat² Tahanan tersebut pada tiap² hari. Dalam lawatan Pembantu Perubatan ini sekira-nya sa-saorang tahanan itu di-dapati sakit dan berkehendakkan rawatan doktor, maka ia akan di-hantarkan ka-Rumah Sakit dengan serta merta untuk di-beri rawatan.

Kematian orang tahanan Phang Chow Mian di-Tempat Perlindungan Muar bukan-

lah kerana kechuaian doktor. Si-mati itu mengidap penyakit buah pinggang. Ia telah di-masokkan ka-Hospital pada 26-2-71 dan meninggal dunia pada 10-3-71. Pegawai Perubatan tersebut telah mengesahkan bahawa kematian-nya ia-lah di-sebabkan "Uraemic carditis secondary to acute renal failure".

Pengganas Kominis

15. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan, di-dalam gerakan menentang pengganas² Kominis di-Sungai Siput baru² ini, terdapat ramai orang yang telah di-tahan, ada-kah di-antara mereka yang telah di-biharakan dan kalau ada berapa ramai dan berapa ramai pula yang di-dapati bersalah. Apa-kah tuduhan² yang telah di-hadapkan kepada mereka itu. Boleh-kah pehak Menteri menerangkan umur² mereka itu dan berapa ramai pula laki² dan perempuan yang telah di-berkas kesemua-nya.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tidak ada orang² yang di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960 dan gerakan menentang pengganas² Kominis di-Sungai Siput di-tudoh dan di-biharakan di-Mahkamah. Butir² yang di-kehendaki mengenai 77 orang yang telah di-tangkap sehingga 31hb Disember, 1971 ia-lah seperti berikut:

	Umur di-bawah 20 tahun	21-30 tahun	31-40 tahun	41-50 tahun	Umur lebih 51 tahun
(a) Lelaki	4	37	22	1	4
(b) Perempuan	2	4	—	2	1
Jumlah	6	41	22	3	5

Bahan Bacaan Untuk Orang² Tahanan

16. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbang menghantar bahan² bacaan yang di-terbitkan oleh Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, atau pun bahan² bacaan dari Jabatan Penerangan dan Kementerian² yang lain untuk orang² tahanan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Khutub-khanah² di-tempat² tahanan sekarang ini di-lengkapi dengan bahan² bacaan dari Jabatan² Kerajaan termasuk Jabatan Penerangan dan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Tindakan juga telah di-ambil untuk mendapatkan risalah² yang sesuai dari Kementerian².

Warganegara² Malaysia di-Tahan di-Singapura

17. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ada-kah warganegara² Malaysia yang sekarang ini di-tahan di-Republik Singapura.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Soalan ini ada-lah umum. Mengikut dari rekod Chawangan Khas Polis tidak ada warganegara Malaysia yang sedang di-tahan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri Republik Singapura. Walau bagaimanapun tidak dapat di-ketahui sama ada terdapat warganegara² dari Malaysia yang di-tahan di-Singapura di-bawah undang² lain seperti Undang² Jenayah.

Hukuman Seumur Hidup

18. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan berapa ramai-kah sa-hingga hari ini orang² tahanan yang menjalani hukuman penjara sa-umur hidup hasil daripada pengampunan atas hukuman bunuh yang telah di-jatuhkan ka-atas mereka, ada-kah Kerajaan mahu menimbangkan soal memberi pengampunan kepada mereka itu. Ada-kah Kerajaan sanggup untok menghantar mereka ka-negeri lain yang bersedia hendak menampung orang² sa-umpama itu. Ada-kah sebarang negeri yang telah menerima orang² tahanan sa-umpama itu kemudian menolak.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Jumlah banduan yang sekarang ini menjalani hukuman penjara seumur hidup hasil daripada pengampunan atas hukuman mati ia-lah 70 orang. Kuasa memberi ampun atau menanggohkan hukuman² mereka itu terletak kepada Raja atau Gabenor negeri² yang berkenaan menurut Perkara 42 Perlembagaan Persekutuan. Soalan samada Kerajaan sanggup menghantarkan mereka ka-negeri lain yang sedia menerima mereka² itu tidak timbul oleh kerana mereka² itu maseh menjalankan hukuman mereka. Tidak ada sa-barang negeri yang menawarkan menerima orang² yang berkenaan itu.

Penylasatan Taraf Hidup Tahanan² Politik

19. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada beliau akan menimbang menubuhkan sa-buah Jawatankuasa mengandongi Ahli² Parlimen untok menyiasat taraf hidup

tahanan² politik di-tempat² tahanan atau sa-buah Biro Pengaduan di-mana perasaan tidak puas hati dapat di-suarakan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Sa-bagai Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab bagi mentadbirkan Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, saya telah menubuhkan Lembaga² Pelawat di-tiap² tempat tahanan di-bawah Kaedah 85, Internal Security (Detained Persons) Rules, 1960. Lembaga ini berkuasa menjalankan tugas² seperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Oleh yang demikian, saya tidak berchadang hendak menubuhkan satu Jawatankuasa yang lain seperti di-shorkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Sekolah Budak² Nakal

20. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan:

- (a) berapa banyak-kah Tempat Tahanan Budak Nakal (Sekolah Budak Nakal) di-negeri ini dan di-mana;
- (b) berapa ramai yang telah di-tahan di-situ sejak 1960; dan
- (c) apa-kah pengajaran yang di-beri kepada kanak²/budak² itu sa-lama mereka berada di-tempat tahanan tersebut.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Untok menjawab pertanyaan tersebut saya suka menerangkan bahawa ada dua Kementerian yang bertanggung-jawab atas perkara ini ia-itu Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri dan Kementerian Kebajikan Am.

2. Di-bawah Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) Ada 4 buah "Sekolah Henry Gurney" di-negeri ini dan tempat²-nya ia-lah seperti berikut:
 - (i) Telok Mas, Melaka (untok budak² lelaki)
 - (ii) Bandar Hilir, Melaka (untok budak² lelaki)
 - (iii) Ladang Sinaran Insaf, Ayer Kroh, Melaka (untok budak² lelaki)
 - (iv) Batu Gajah, Perak (untok budak² perempuan)

- (b) Semenjak tahun 1960 seramai 2,547 budak² lelaki dan 46 budak² perempuan telah di-tahan di-sekolah² tersebut.
- (c) Pelajaran yang di-berikan kepada mereka ia-lah:
- (i) Pelajaran akademik sekolah² biasa.
 - (ii) Pelajaran Ugama
 - (iii) Pengajaran² pertukangan seperti tukang jahit, tukang kayu, tukang kasut, menternak binatang, berchuchok tanam, menggunting rambut, dobi dan bertenun kain.

3. Di-bawah Kementerian Kebajikan Am pula:

- (a) Ada 5 buah Sekolah Akhlak di-dalam negeri ini. Sekolah² ini ia-lah Sekolah Seliaan Telok Ayer Tawar, Telok Ayer Tawar (Pulau Pinang); Sekolah Laki² Taiping, Taiping (Perak); Sekolah² Laki² Sungei Besi, Sungei Besi (Selangor); Sekolah Perempuan Sungei Lereh, Sungei Lereh (Melaka); dan Rumah Budak Laki² Kuching, Kuching (Sarawak).
- (b) Bilangan budak² yang di-tahan dalam yayasan² tersebut dari bulan Januari 1960 hingga bulan Oktober 1971 ia-lah 3,013 orang.
- (c) Sekolah² Akhlak ada-lah yayasan² Kebajikan yang di-bentok untuk mendidik dan menyediakan budak² nakal supaya dudok baik di-dalam masyarakat. Tiap² budak yang di-perintah ka-sekolah² ini di-anggap sebagai perlukan simpati, persefahaman dan pertolongan dan bukan tindakan² kekerasan. Yayasan² ini menolong budak² mewujudkan tata tertib, persefahaman, tingkah laku dan sikap yang baik melalui contoh tauladan supaya mereka boleh menjadi ahli masyarakat yang berguna. Pengajaran di-beri mengikut tugas² asas yayasan² ini dan termasuk pelajaran sekolah dengan menggunakan bahasa Malaysia, latihan vokeshenal untuk menyediakan mereka mendapat kerja, pelajaran ugama dan ranchangan² permainan supaya mereka boleh menggunakan waktu rehat dengan berfaedah dan dudok di-dalam masyarakat dengan aman tenteram.

Pengharaman Penerbitan²

21. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan:

- (a) berapa buah-kah akhbar, majallah, buku² dan kitab² yang di-haramkan di-negara ini, dan apa dia;
- (b) sebab² di-haramkan; dan
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menarek balek perintah haram kepada sa-tengah²-nya. Jika ya, bila dan buku/ majallah apa.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman:

- (a) (i) Jumlah akhbar, majallah dan buku/ kitab yang telah di-haramkan dalam negeri ini ada-lah 527 naskah dan pechahan²-nya ada-lah seperti berikut:

	Di-haramkan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960	Di-haramkan di-bawah Control of Imported Publications Ord. 1958
Buku ² dalam Bahasa		
Inggeris ...	74	171
Malaysia ...	27	4
Tamil ...	34	8
Jepun ...	1	—
Peranchis ...	—	—
Russia ...	—	—
China ...	42	87

	Di-haramkan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960	Di-haramkan di-bawah Control of Imported Publications Ord. 1958
Akhbar dalam Bahasa		
Inggeris ...	—	1
Malaysia ...	—	—
Tamil ...	5	2
Jepun ...	—	—
Peranchis ...	1	—
Russia ...	2	—
China ...	7	—

	Di-haramkan di-bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960	Di-haramkan di-bawah Control of Imported Publications Ord. 1958
Majallah dalam Bahasa		
Inggeris ...	7	13
Malaysia ...	9	—
Tamil ...	3	1
Jepun ...	—	—
Perancis ...	—	—
Russia ...	—	—
China ...	26	2
	238	289 = 527

Nama serta kenyataan yang lain terhadap tiap² penerbitan itu adalah di-siarkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan* (Government Gazette) yang di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan dari sa-masa kesemasa.

- (ii) Sa-lain daripada buku² yang di-haramkan mengikut kehendak² Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri Tahun 1960 dan Control of Imported Publications Ordinance, 1958, yang nama²-nya dan butir² lanjut berkenaan penerbitan² itu di-siarkan menerusi *Warta Kerajaan* maka sa-banyak:

- 1,860 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Inggeris;
- 1,922 penerbitan dalam Bahasa China (angka semenjak tahun 1960);
- 156 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Malaysia;
- 108 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Tamil;
- 14 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Perancis;
- 8 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Spanyol;
- 5 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Russia;
- 4 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Polish;
- 3 penerbitan dalam Bahasa German;
- 2 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Italy;
- 2 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Jepun;

(l) 1 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Arab;

(m) 1 penerbitan dalam Bahasa Hungary;

telah di-anggap parasangka dan di-larang untuk di-edarkan kepada orang ramai mengikut seksyen 9 "Control of Imported Publications Ordinance, 1958".

- (b) Faktor yang menyebabkan satu² penerbitan itu di-haramkan ia-lah kerana bahan² yang terdapat dalam-nya berunsor parasangka terhadap keselamatan negara ketenteraman awam atau akhlak.
- (c) Pihak Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak menarek balek perintah pengharman terhadap semua penerbitan² berkenaan pada masa sekarang oleh kerana ia-nya maseh lagi di-anggap sa-bagai parasangka.

Penangkapan Pembalak² Kayu

22. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail minta Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri menyatakan sama ada Kerajaan sedar atas penangkapan oleh pihak berkuasa Thai ka-tas pembalak² kayu di-sabwah kawasan bernama Bukit Bintang berhampiran dengan sempadan Malaysia/Thai pada bulan Ogos yang lalu, dan jika ya, apa-kah satu penyelesaian yang dapat di-buat melalui semangat kerjasama dan saling menghormati di-antara kedua buah negara bersahabat ini, agar perkara tangkapan di-kawasan sempadan itu dapat di-elakkan.

Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Tangkapan ka-atas 6 pembalak Malaysia telah berlaku pada 27hb Ogos, 1971, di-Bukit China berdekatan dengan sempadan Malaysia/Thailand. Mereka di-tangkap kerana di-shaki memotong kayu di-kawasan Thailand. Sa-lepas perkara tangkapan ini di-siasat bersama oleh pihak berkuasa Malaysia dan Thai mereka di-bebasikan tanpa apa² tuduhan.

Pihak Thai dan Malaysia senantiasa berkerjasama atas apa² kejadian yang tidak di-ingini berlaku di-sempadan Thailand. Masaalah yang tersebut di-atas ada-lah satu perkara antara lain yang dapat di-selesaikan dengan mudah hasil daripada kerjasama dan perhubungan baik di-antara kedua² pihak.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Kilang Letronik Bayan Lepas

23. Tuan T. S. Gabriel minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan bilangan pekerja² di-dua buah kilang letronik di-Bayan Lepas, Pulau Pinang, seperti berikut:

- (a) Juruteknik radio;
- (b) Kerani;
- (c) Jurutaip; dan
- (d) Lain²

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari): Pada masa ini, terdapat dua buah kilang letronik yang telah pun menjalankan perusahaan di-Bayan Lepas. Kilang² tersebut ia-lah Penang Electronics dan Clarion (M) Sdn. Bhd. Bilangan pekerja² di-kedua² buah kilang tersebut pada masa sekarang ada-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Penang Electronics

(i) Juruteknik radio	...	...	4
(ii) Kerani	...	...	5
(iii) Jurutaip	...	...	1
(iv) Lain ² —			
Pelayan pejabat	...	...	1
Jaga	...	...	1
Pekerja kilang	...	...	1
Pemasang	...	...	52
Penyelia	...	...	1
Juruteknik	...	...	1
Jurutera Kimia	...	...	1

(b) Clarion (M) Sdn. Bhd.

(i) Juruteknik radio	...	...	20
(ii) Kerani	}	...	5
(iii) Jurutaip			
(iv) Lain ² —			
Penyambut/Operater	...	...	1
Jurutera	...	...	2
Pekerja ² tak mahir	...	...	42
Pelayan pejabat	...	...	1
Penyimpan kira ²	...	...	1
Pengaroh	...	...	3
Derebar	...	...	1
Penyelia Jualan	...	...	2

At the moment, there are two electronic factories in Bayan Lepas which are already in operation. They are Penang Electronics and Clarion (M) Sdn. Bhd. The existing employment in the two companies are as follows:

(a) Penang Electronics

(i) Radio Technicians	...	...	4
(ii) Clerks	...	...	5
(iii) Typist	...	...	1
(iv) Others—			
Office assistant	...	...	1
Watchman	...	...	1
Factory hand	...	...	1
Assemblers	...	...	52
Supervisor	...	...	1
Technician	...	...	1
Chemical engineer	...	...	1

(b) Clarion (M) Sdn. Bhd.

(i) Radio technicians	...	...	20
(ii) Clerks	}	...	5
(iii) Typists			
(iv) Others—			
Receptionist/Operator	...	...	1
Engineers	...	...	2
Unskilled workers	...	...	42
Office assistant	...	...	1
Book-keeper	...	...	1
Directors	...	...	3
Driver	...	...	1
Sales Supervisors	...	...	2

Kilang Letronik Bayan Lepas

24. Tuan T. S. Gabriel minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan:

- (a) mengapa kedua² buah kilang letronik di-Bayan Lepas, Pulau Pinang, telah terus di-tutup semenjak di-siapkan lebeh kurang sa-tahun dahulu;
- (b) bilangan radio yang telah di-usahakan oleh kedua² kilang ini semenjak memulakan perusahaan-nya hingga sekarang; dan
- (c) sama ada benar kilang² ini mengalami kerugian kerana barang² keluaran-nya tidak mendapat pasaran di-luar negeri dan jika ya berapa jumlah kerugian-nya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) Ada-lah tidak benar bahawa kedua² kilang memasang radio di-Bayan Lepas itu telah di-tutup. Kedua²-nya maseh menjalankan perusahaan.
- (b) Mengikut dasar, kita tidak menghebahkan maklumat² berkenaan sa-suatu firma. Apa yang dapat saya nyatakan di-sini ia-lah kedua² kilang ini dapat menyiapkan di-antara 5,000 hingga 6,000 buah radio tiap² bulan.
- (c) Saya tidak mengetahui keadaan keuntong/kerugian kilang² tersebut. Jika-lah saya ketahui keadaan ini sekali pun, ada-lah tidak adil bagi saya mengemukakan maklumat² itu yang merupakan usaha² sharikat persendirian. Walau bagaimana pun, saya sedar bahawa sharikat² ini menghadapi beberapa masalah di-dalam usaha² untuk memasarkan keluaran mereka ka-luar negeri. Masalah saperti ini tidak-lah terhad kepada kedua² buah sharikat ini sahaja, malahan ia ada-lah juga di-alami oleh semua sharikat² yang ingin mengeksepot keluaran mereka, terutama-nya di-perengkat² permulaan pengeluaran mereka.
- (a) It is not true that the two factories assembling radios in Bayan Lepas have closed down. They are still in operation.
- (b) It is our policy not to divulge information relating to any firm and all that I can disclose here is that the two factories assemble between 5,000-6,000 radios per month.
- (c) I am not aware of the profit/loss position of the factories. Even if I am aware of this position it would not be fair for me to divulge any information concerning private firms. However, I understand these two factories are facing some problems about marketing their products overseas. This is a problem not only peculiar to these two factories but is also true with other export oriented factories, especially in their initial stages of operation.

Perusahaan Barang² Dari Getah

25. Dr Chen Man Hin bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sama ada beliau ada menjalankan sebarang langkah yang perlu bagi menggalakkan per-

usahaan² pengeluaran barang² dari getah, di-mana ini bukan sahaja menaikkan imej Malaysia sebagai pengeluar getah tetapi juga sa-bagai pengeluar barang² yang baik yang di-perbuat dari getah.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan untuk menggalakkan perusahaan² membuat barang² keluaran daripada getah. Beberapa buah kilang yang membuat barang² daripada getah saperti kasut, puting, tayar, kushen, tilam dan bantal telah di-beri kelulusan dan telah pun didirikan di-negeri ini. Dua buah sharikat yang menggunakan getah sa-bagai bahan mentah telah pun di-berikan kelulusan taraf perintis untuk membuat puting (teats) dan satu daripadanya telah pun memulakan pengeluaran.

Ada-lah juga menjadi dasar Kerajaan untuk menggalakkan penubohan kilang² membuat barang² daripada getah untuk di-eksepotkan. Dua buah sharikat telah pun di-beri kelulusan taraf perintis setakat ini untuk membuat kasut getah untuk di-eksepot. Di-dalam perusahaan membuat tayar pula, tayar² buatan Malaysia sekarang sedang di-eksepot kepada beberapa negara luar. Kerajaan juga sedang mengkaji kemungkinan untuk menubuhkan sa-buah lagi kilang tayar untuk pasaran² di-luar negeri.

Selain daripada itu, Kerajaan telah juga menggalakkan penubohan kilang² membuat alat² kelengkapan kereta yang di-perbuat daripada getah saperti tikar getah dan 'wipers'.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage the establishment of industries engaged in manufacturing rubber products. In fact several factories manufacturing rubber products such as footwear, teats (pyropholatics), tyres, cushions, rubber foam, mattresses and pillows have been given approval and most of them are already in operation.

It is also Government's policy to encourage the setting up of factories manufacturing rubber products for the export market. Two companies have been granted pioneer status for the manufacture of rubber footwear to cater entirely for the export market. In the tyre industry, Malaysian-made tyres are now being exported to various parts of the world. Consideration is at present being given to the setting up of another tyre factory to cater for the export market.

Apart from the above, the Government is promoting the manufacture of motor vehicle component parts made of rubber to be used in the motor vehicle assembly industry. These include items like rubber matting and wipers.

Kumpulan Kajian Getah Antarabangsa

26. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Malaysia menyertai Kumpulan Kajian Getah Antarabangsa dan apa-kah faedah²-nya; dan ada-kah negara² pengeluar getah asli membuat penyelidikan² sendiri bagi menambahkan kegunaan getah asli.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari:

1. Malaysia ia-lah ahli Kumpulan Kajian Getah Antarabangsa. Ahli² Kumpulan tersebut terdiri daripada negara² pengeluar dan pengguna getah asli dan getah tiruan. Di-antara ahli² Kumpulan tersebut ia-lah pengguna² getah Malaysia yang besar ia-itu Amerika Sharikat, Russia, Jerman Barat, Perancis, United Kingdom, Italy dan Kanada.
2. Kumpulan tersebut sentiasa membuat kajian mengenai kedudukan getah dunia dengan tujuan untuk memberi maklumat² yang tepat mengenai bekalan² dan permintaan getah dan juga menimbangkan langkah² untuk meluaskan kegunaan getah di-dunia ini. Kumpulan itu juga menjadi forum di-dalam mana masalah² yang berbangkit dengan getah asli dan getah tiruan boleh di-bincangkan.
3. Kumpulan ini juga mengadakan symposium² berkenaan dengan getah asli. Dua symposium telah di-adakan setakat ini, satu berkenaan dengan "Marketing of Block Rubbers" dan satu lagi berkenaan dengan "Trade in Tire Technology and Safety Standards and Implication for Rubber." Kertas² teknik yang di-sediakan oleh pengeluar, pengguna dan pedagang getah asli dan getah tiruan di-bentangkan di-symposium² tersebut.
4. Penyelidikan berkenaan dengan penggunaan getah asli ada-lah di-jalankan oleh Persatuan Penyelidikan Pengeluar² Getah Asli ia-itu satu unit Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Getah Tanah Melayu. Malaysia ia-lah hanya sebuah negara pengeluar getah asli di-dunia ini yang menjalankan

penyelidikan mengenai penggunaan sechara besar²an. Walau bagaimanapun, perkara ini sekarang telah di-sedari oleh negara² ahli Persatuan Negara² Pengeluar Getah Asli yang telah bersetuju bahawa usaha² berhubung penyelidikan yang di-jalankan oleh Malaysia sekarang ini patut di-sokong dan di-tambah oleh lain² negara pengeluar getah asli.

1. Malaysia is a member of the International Rubber Study Group (IRSG). Membership of the Group comprises producing and consuming countries of natural rubber and synthetic rubber. Amongst members of the Group are the major consumers of Malaysian rubber, viz: USA, USSR, Germany, UK, Italy and Canada.
2. The IRSG makes continuous studies of the world rubber position with a view to providing accurate information on the supply and demand position of rubber and considers measures to expand world consumption of rubber. The IRSG also provides a forum where the problems of natural and synthetic rubber could be discussed.
3. The IRSG also organises symposia on natural rubber. Two symposia have so far been held, one was on the "Marketing of Block Rubbers" and the other on "Trends in Tire Technology and Safety Standards and Implications for Rubber". Technical papers by producers consumers and traders of both natural and synthetic rubber were presented at these symposia.
4. Research on the end-uses of natural rubber is being carried out by the Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association (NRPA) which is a unit of the Malaysian Rubber Fund Board (MRFB). Malaysia is the only natural rubber producing country in the world which is carrying out research on the end-uses of natural rubber on a sizeable scale. However, it has now been recognised by the member countries of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) that the efforts now undertaken by Malaysia in research on the

end-uses of natural rubber should be complemented and supplemented by other natural rubber producing countries.

Peranchangan Keluarga

27. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan ada-kah kemungkinan pil² atau lain² ikhtiar peranchang keluarga gagal mencheгах kehamilan dan jika ada, apa-kah langkah² Kementerian beliau untuk menghindar kemungkinan demikian.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Pada keseluruhan-nya chara mencheгах hamil dengan memakan pil peranchang keluarga yang lazim di-gunakan di-dalam program peranchang keluarga di-negeri ini boleh-lah dikatakan sangat mujarab dan di-anggarkan 99% berhasil. Satu lagi chara yang sama juga berhasil-nya ia-lah penggunaan alat

dalam rahim (IUD)—device. Chara² lain seperti sarong getah, diphram dan jelly tidak begitu selamat atau terjamin.

Sa-takat ini belum lagi di-perolehi apa² langkah bagi menghindarkan kemungkinan kegagalan chara² mencheгах hamil ini kerana belum ada satu chara yang paling sesuai untuk berbuat demikian.

On the whole, contraceptive by the use of the Board's pill is the most popular and it is estimated about 99% successful. The other method which is equally successful is through the use of IUD. Other methods such as the use of condom, diaphragm and jelly are not very safe.

At present, no steps are taken to avert the possibility of ineffectiveness of the present contraceptives as there is no other method which can be considered the most congruent for the purpose.

Perusahaan di-Kawasan Luar Bandar

28. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan jumlah perusahaan² yang telah di-aleh ka-kawasan luar bandar sejak pelaksanaan Dasar Ekonomi Baru oleh Kerajaan, beri butir dari segi peluang² bekerja, penanaman modal dsb-nya.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Sejak pelaksanaan dasar ekonomi baru dalam pertengahan tahun 1969, sa-jumlah 357 dari 665 syarikat yang di-luluskan oleh Kementerian berchadang untuk menempatkan perusahaan mereka di-kawasan² selain daripada kawasan² yang telah maju di-Johor Bahru, Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya, Batu Tiga, Ipoh, Prai dan Mak Mandin. Dukachita saya tidak dapat memberi keterangan² yang di-kehendaki oleh ahli Yang Berhormat terhadap satu² syarikat berkenaan kerana butir² itu ada-lah sulit. Tetapi projek² perusahaan sa-banyak 357 ini mempunyai jumlah modal terkumpul yang di-chadangkan kira² \$595 juta, dan di-jangka akan memberi peluang pekerjaan kepada 57,000 orang.

**RENGKASAN SHARIKAT² YANG DI-BERIKAN KELULUSAN DI-KAWASAN²
YANG KURANG MAJU, JUN 1969 HINGGA OKTOBER 1971**

Perusahaan	Bilangan Kelulusan	Jumlah Modal Terkumpul	Kemungkinan Gunatena
1. Makanan dan minuman	58	93,819,000	13,881
2. Barang ² Tembakau	2	12,000,000	74
3. Kain	28	50,240,000	5,257
4. Kayu dan barang ² kayu	46	103,158,044	8,446
5. Perabut dan perkakas ²	3	1,000,000	1,163
6. Kertas, Perchetakan dan Penerbitan	9	14,600,000	660
7. Kulit dan barang ² Getah	17	16,304,000	1,805
8. Kimia dan Barang ² Kimia	37	43,976,154	3,275
9. Petroleum dan Arang	4	2,000,000	255
10. Barang ² Bukan Logam	29	64,620,000	3,178
11. Perusahaan ² Logam Asli	8	7,335,704	431
12. Barang ² Logam kechuali Jentera dan Kelengkapan Pengangkutan	25	27,660,000	3,056
13. Jentera dan Kelengkapan Pengangkutan	11	5,815,000	603
14. Jentera Letrik dan alat ² dan Perkakas	24	16,160,000	3,791
15. Pelbagai Perusahaan Perkilangan	31	36,960,000	5,210
16. Perkhidmatan Hiboran	1	200,000	66
17. Perusahaan Hotel	20	59,143,000	2,345
18. Perkhidmatan Pelanchong	4	40,156,800	3,870
JUMLAH ...	357	595,147,702	57,366

KELULUSAN² YANG DI-BERIKAN DARI BULAN JUN, 1969
HINGGA OKTOBER, 1971

Perusahaan	Perintis	Galakan tanpa sebarang kewangan	Kreditkan Chukai pelaburan/Elaun susutan cepatan/Elaun membena bangunan perusahaan/ potongan dari pendapatan yang di-kenakan bayaran	Jumlah
<i>Johore</i>				
Johore Bahru	16	22	4	42
Others	24	18	5	47
Total	40	40	9	89
<i>Selangor</i>				
Kuala Lumpur	17	16	5	38
Petaling Jaya	26	30	4	60
Batu Tiga	47	17	6	70
Others	53	48	8	109
Total	143	111	23	277
<i>Perak</i>				
Ipoh	22	8	5	35
Others	23	9	7	39
Total	45	17	12	74
<i>Penang</i>				
Prai	24	10	1	35
Mak Mandin	7	14	—	21
Georgetown	1	5	1	7
Others	17	10	3	30
Total	49	39	5	93
<i>Negeri Sembilan</i>				
Negeri Sembilan	14	4	4	22
Malacca	5	2	2	9
Kedah	7	2	2	11
Kelantan	2	—	—	2
Trengganu	3	1	1	6
Perlis	—	—	2	3
Pahang	8	—	4	12
Sabah	6	—	2	8
Sarawak	11	—	3	14
Undecided	31	11	3	45
GRAND TOTAL	364	229	72	665

Since the implementation of the new economic policy in mid-1969 a total of 357 out of 665 companies granted approval by the Ministry proposed to locate their projects in areas other than the established industrial areas of Johore Bahru, Kuala Lumpur, Petaling, Batu Tiga, Ipoh, Prai and Mak Mandin. I regret I am unable to reveal the information required by the Honourable Member in respect of each of the companies concerned as such information is confidential in nature. However, these 357 industrial projects have a total proposed called-up capital of about \$595 million, and are expected to create 57,000 job opportunities.

**SUMMARY OF COMPANIES GRANTED APPROVAL IN RELATIVELY
UNDEVELOPED AREA, JUNE, 1969 TO OCTOBER, 1971**

Industry						No. Approved	Proposed Called-up Capital	Potential Employment
1.	Food and Beverages	...	...	...	...	58	93,819,000	13,881
2.	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	2	12,000,000	74
3.	Textile	...	...	...	...	28	50,240,000	5,257
4.	Wood and Wood Products	...	...	...	...	46	103,158,044	8,446
5.	Furniture and Fixtures	...	...	...	...	3	1,000,000	1,163
6.	Paper, Printing and Publishing	...	...	...	...	9	14,600,000	660
7.	Leather and Rubber Products	...	...	...	...	17	16,304,000	1,805
8.	Chemicals and Chemical Products	...	...	...	...	37	43,976,154	3,275
9.	Petroleum and Coal	...	...	...	...	4	2,000,000	255
10.	Non-Metallic Products	...	...	...	...	29	64,620,000	3,178
11.	Basic Metal Industries	...	...	...	...	8	7,335,704	431
12.	Metal Products excluding Machinery and Transport Equipment	...	...	...	...	25	27,660,000	3,056
13.	Machinery and Transport Equipment	...	...	...	...	11	5,815,000	603
14.	Electrical Machinery and Apparatus and Appliances	...	...	...	...	24	16,160,000	3,791
15.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	...	...	...	...	31	36,960,000	5,210
16.	Recreational Services	...	...	...	...	1	200,000	66
17.	Hotel Industries	...	...	...	...	20	59,143,000	2,345
18.	Tourist Services	...	...	...	...	4	40,156,800	3,870
TOTAL						357	595,147,702	57,366

APPROVAL GRANTED DURING JUNE, 1969 TO OCTOBER, 1971

	Industry					Pioneer	Non-Fiscal Incentives	ITC/ADA/ ABA/ACI	Total
<i>Johore</i>									
Johore Bahru	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	4	42
Others	...	...	...	...	...	24	18	5	47
					Total	40	40	9	89
<i>Selangor</i>									
Kuala Lumpur	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	5	38
Petaling Jaya	...	...	...	...	...	26	30	4	60
Batu Tiga	...	...	...	...	...	47	17	6	70
Others	...	...	...	...	...	53	48	8	109
					Total	143	111	23	277
<i>Perak</i>									
Ipoh	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	5	35
Others	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	7	39
					Total	45	17	12	74
<i>Penang</i>									
Prai	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	1	35
Mak Mandin	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	—	21
Georgetown	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	7
Others	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	3	30
					Total	49	39	5	93
<i>Negeri Sembilan</i>									
Malacca	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	4	22
Kedah	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	9
Kelantan	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	11
Trengganu	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	2
Perlis	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	6
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	3
Sabah	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	4	12
Sarawak	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	22	8
Undecided	...	...	...	...	...	11	—	3	14
					GRAND TOTAL	364	229	72	665

Peranchangan Keluarga

29. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah benar konsep peranchangan keluarga di-Malaysia sekarang adalah salah satu ikhtiar mengatasi masalaah pertambahan penduduk dan kekurangan hasil mahsul negara dan nyatakan dengan perang-kaan sa-jauh mana ranchangan tersebut telah berjaya atau gagal di-kalangan ibu² hingga sekarang.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Ada-lah benar ia-itu konsep peranchangan keluarga di-Malaysia sekarang merupakan salah satu ikhtiar bagi mengatasi masalaah pertambahan penduduk tetapi ini *bukan-lah* dimaksudkan bagi mengatasi kekurangan hasil mahsul negara.

Perkhidmatan peranchang keluarga bertujuan menampung usaha Kerajaan dalam bidang pembangunan sosial dan juga ekonomi, memperbaiki taraf hidup, kesihatan dan kebajikan keluarga² di-Malaysia.

Matlamat program peranchang keluarga ia-lah mengurangkan kadar kenaikan penam-bahan penduduk dari 3% sa-tahun bagi tahun 1967 kepada 2% sa-tahun menjelang tahun 1985.

Sejak 1967, Lembaga Peranchang Keluarga Negara telah berjaya memberikan perkhidmatan kepada 248,536 orang ibu² menerusi 77 buah kelinik tetap dan 420 kelinik² bergerak pada keselurohan-nya di-kawasan² bandar. Jumlah ini ia-lah jumlah penerima yang berdaftar tetapi di-anggarkan lebih kurang 10,000 orang yang tidak mendaftar mengamalkan peranchang keluarga ber-sendirian atau menemui doktor² prevet.

Dari jumlah penerima² tersebut mengikut kiraan sa-lepas 1 tahun lebih kurang 60% dari mereka maseh mengamalkan dan sa-lepas 2 tahun 45% maseh mengamalkan peranchang keluarga. Ini ia-lah di-sebabkan perkhidmatan peranchang keluarga di-terima bagi menjarangkan kelahiran anak² supaya sesuai dengan kemampuan/pendapatan keluarga² dan bukan menchegeh kelahiran anak² sama sa-kali. Ini juga di-sebabkan perkhidmatan peranchang keluarga di-tawarkan kepada ibu² yang layak dan memerlukan perkhidmatan tanpa apa² paksaan: sebak-nya keputusan menerima dan mengamalkan peranchang keluarga terpulang kepada mereka sendiri.

It is true that the Family Planning concept implemented in Malaysia now is one of the means to resolve the problem of increasing population and *not* to resolve the problem of decreasing revenue.

Family Planning aims at helping the Government in the field of social and economic development, improving the living standard, health and the welfare of families in Malaysia.

The objective of family planning programme is to decrease the rate of population growth from 3% a year in 1967 to 2% a year by 1985.

Since 1967, the Board has successfully extended its services to 248,536 acceptors through its 77 static clinics and 420 satellite clinics established which are mainly in urban areas. This total refers to registered acceptors only and it is estimated about 10,000 more acceptors who are not registered and who practise family planning on their own or through private doctors.

From these acceptors, it could be deducted that the continuation rate is about 60% at the end of 1 year and 45% after the 2nd year. This is due to the acceptors who practise family planning only as a form of reducing the chances of giving birth so as to conform with their family income and not to stop giving birth completely. This is also due to the services of family planning which are only offered to eligible mothers who require the services voluntarily. The decision to practise family planning or otherwise is left entirely for them to decide.

Harga Getah—Kemosotan

30. Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Wan Ibrahim minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan, memandang kepada hal bahawa pada suatu masa untuk mengelakkan kemerosotan lagi harga getah, Kerajaan telah bertindak membeli getah dengan harga yang tertentu, berapa banyak keuntongan yang telah di-perolehi atau sa-balek-nya kerugian yang di-alami dan untuk menyelesaikan masalaah kemerosotan harga getah sekarang ini, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang untuk mengulangi langkah tersebut.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: Oleh kerana tindakan membeli getah oleh Kerajaan ini maseh lagi berjalan, ada-lah di-rasakan

maseh terlalu awal bagi saya mengeluarkan apa² butir tentang keuntungan atau kerugian mengenai-nya.

As the Government rubber buying operations are still in progress it is a bit premature for me to release any figure on its profits or losses account.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN PERIKANAN

Lada Hitam—Mengembangkan

31. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan menyatakan apa-kah usaha² yang telah dan akan di-buat untuk mengembangkan tanaman lada hitam di-Malaysia Barat. Sa-hingga ini berapa ekar-kah yang ada.

Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan (Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi): Di-dalam usaha mengembangkan tanaman lada hitam di-Malaysia Barat ini sa-lain daripada menjalankan kajian terutama sekali daripada segi penyakit², maka galakan bagi meluaskan tanaman ini ada-lah juga di-jalankan. Mithalnya di-Negeri Johor ranchangan menanam lada hitam oleh belia ada berjalan pada masa ini. Dalam tahun 1971, 20 ekar telah ditanam dan dalam 1972 angka ini akan meningkat kepada 280 ekar. Pada permulaan ini ada beberapa kesukaran khas-nya mengadakan benih yang bermutu dan chukup. Adalah di-anggap bahawa dalam 1975 sa-luas 3,000 ekar akan dapat di-tanam. Selain dari itu Kementerian saya telah menubuhkan Ranchangan Pemasaran Lada Hitam dan ini akan sa-terus-nya memberi galakan kepada perusahaan menanam lada hitam.

Perusahaan Ternakan

32. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan apa-kah usaha yang telah diambil untuk menggalak petani² menyertai perusahaan ternakan dengan chara yang lebih maju dan berhasil.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Usaha untuk menggalakkan petani² menyertai perusahaan ternakan yang progresif dan berhasil ada sentiasa di-jalankan. Usaha² ini termasuk-lah:

- (i) mengadakan perkhidmatan menchegehah dan mengubat penyakit ternakan tanpa apa² bayaran;

- (ii) memberi nasihat kepada petani² atau chara menjaga ternakan, termasuk jenis makanan dan kesihatan ternakan;
- (iii) mengadakan kursus lawatan bagi petani² untok menyaksikan chara² ternakan ayam, lembu, kambing, babi di-seteshen² di-bawah jagaan Bahagian Haiwan dan ladang² ternakan suwasta.
- (iv) mengadakan kursus selama 6 minggu dalam lapangan ternakan ayam dan kambing² di-Pusat Latehan di-Cheras, Ayer Keroh dan Kluang. 8 kursus di-adakan di-satu² pusat ini sa-tahun dan 28/30 peserta dapat di-layani bagi tiap² satu Kursus itu.

Pekebun² Kechil Buahhan²

33. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan apa usaha yang lebih berkesan telah di-adakan oleh Kerajaan untuk menjayakan pekebun² kechil buahhan² di-kampung² yang tidak chukup mata pencharian dari hasil kebun² itu.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Pokok buahhan² yang ada di-Kampung² sekarang ini ada-lah dari beberapa jenis dan kebanyakan-nya mutu buah dari pokok² ini tidak-lah begitu tinggi. Untuk membaiki kedudukan ini Kerajaan telah mengadakan ranchangan membantu petani² menanam samula atau memulehi kebun² buahhan mereka dengan pokok² buahhan yang bermutu. Dengan ini berma'ana hasil buahhan² itu akan dapat di-proses dan di-tinkan. Wang sa-banyak \$17.7 juta telah di-peruntukan dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua untuk bantuan menanam semula atau memulehkan dusun² yang ada sekarang ini.

Suka saya mengingatkan bahawa jikalau dusun² ini terlampau kechil apa juga bantuan di-beri oleh Kerajaan tidak akan memberi pendapatan yang chukup. Mereka sa-umpama ini terpaksa-lah di-pindahkan ka-Ranchangan² tanah.

Ladang Tamar—Penyiasatan

34. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang akan mengadakan ladang tamar dan ada-kah penyiasatan untok itu telah di-lakukan, dan apa-kah keputusan-nya.

Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi: Ada-lah di-ketahui bahawa pokok² tamar boleh tumbuh dan hidup dalam negeri ini tetapi oleh sebab hawa maka pengeluaran buah ada-lah tidak berketentuan (erratic) dan dengan itu penanaman dengan chara meluas dalam keadaan sekarang ini ada-lah tidak praktik. Walau bagaimana pun pehak MARDI akan menjalankan usaha dan membuat perhatian atas pokok² tamar yang ada sekarang ini dan juga pokok tamar yang akan di-tanam di-pusat penyelidekan.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

Pukat Tunda Bumiputra

35. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan:

- (a) berapa buah-kah sharikat kerjasama nelayan pukat tunda yang di-punyai oleh bumiputra;
- (b) berapa bilangan pukat tunda yang berada di-bawah sharikat seperti itu berbanding dengan tuan punya atau sharikat persendirian yang mengendalikan pukat tunda; dan
- (c) bagaimana kemajuan-nya.

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba):

- (a) Sharikat Kerjasama terbuka kepada semua bangsa.
- (b) Bilangan pukat tunda yang di-jalankan oleh Sharikat² Nelayan ia-lah 800 buah daripada jumlah pukat tunda sebanyak 2,560.
- (c) Sharikat² pukat tunda maju. Jumlah tangkapan setahun hitong panjang ia-lah 800,000 pikul bernilai \$24 juta.
- (a) The Co-operative Societies are open to all races.
- (b) The number of trawlers operated by Fishermen Co-operatives is 800 compared to the total trawling units numbering 2,560.
- (c) Fishermen's Co-operatives operate trawler fish successfully. The total catches amount to 800,000 pikuls per year, valued at \$24 million.

Pemborong bagi Sharikat Kerjasama

36. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan adakah langkah telah di-ambil untuk membolehkan sharikat² kerjasama dapat turut sama dalam kerja² menjadi pemborong di-ranchangan luar bandar dan LKTP.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Objektif² Sharikat Kerjasama termasuk memberi peluang kepada ahli² meninggikan taraf ekonomi mereka dalam bidang perusahaan atau pekerjaan mereka sendiri. Mithal-nya Sharikat² akan memberi pertolongan kepada nelayan², peladang² dan pekebun² kecil dengan memberi kredit, pemasaran, pembekalan pengguna dan lain². Begitu juga Sharikat² Kerjasama boleh di-tubuhkan di-antara pemborong² untuk menyatukan tenaga dan modal mereka supaya mereka dapat menyertai dalam kerja² pemborong di-ranchangan luar bandar dan LKTP. Sharikat Pemborong akan di-tubuhkan jika ada kehendak di-antara pemborong.

The objectives of co-operatives include providing opportunities to their members to improve the economic level in their livelihood. For instance co-operatives will assist fishermen, farmers and small-holders by giving them credit, facilities for marketing their produce, consumer supplies and other assistance. Similarly co-operatives can be formed among contractors to assist them in pooling their resources so that they can undertake contract work in rural development and FLDA projects. Such societies will be formed if there is a request from contractors.

Orang Asli di-Jabatan Kerajaan

37. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan apakah usaha supaya Orang Asli lebih ramai bekerja di-jabatan² Kerajaan. Sa-hingga ini berapa ramai-kah bilangan mereka.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Bilangan Orang Asli yang bekerja di-Jabatan² Kerajaan pada masa ini ada-lah memuaskan. Mithal-nya, di-dalam Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli, lebih dari 300 orang daripada Pegawai² dan kakitangan-nya terdiri dari berbagai² suku-bangsa Orang Asli. Di-dalam Jabatan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia, bilangan

Orang Asli yang sedang berkhidmat ada-lah lebih dari 280 orang. Sa-terus-nya, Orang² Asli juga di-dapati bertugas di-dalam Kement^{erian}²/Jabatan² Kerajaan yang berikut:

- (1) Kementerian Kesihatan
- (2) Jabatan Hutan
- (3) Jabatan Mergestua
- (4) Jabatan Kerja Raya
- (5) Kementerian Pelajaran
- (6) Majlis² Bandaran.

Walau bagaimana pun, dasar Kementerian ini bukan-lah chuma hendak menggalakan Orang Asli berkerja di-Jabatan² Kerajaan sahaja. Sa-boleh²-nya Kementerian ini hendak juga menentukan supaya Orang Asli boleh berdikari dan menchapai kemajuan di-dalam sektor suwasta.

Perniagaan² yang di-tadbirkan oleh Sharikat² Kerjasama

38. Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Wan Ibrahim minta Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar menyatakan berapa peratus perniagaan² dalam negeri sekarang ini yang di-urus dan di-tadbirkan oleh Sharikat² Kerjasama.

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Saya tidak-lah dapat hendak menyatakan peratus perniagaan dalam negeri ini sekarang yang di-urus dan di-tadbirkan oleh Sharikat² Kerjasama tetapi Sharikat² Kerjasama pada masa ini ada menguruskan perniagaan² saperti berikut:

<i>Jenis Perniagaan</i>			<i>Bilangan Sharikat</i>	<i>Nilai Perniagaan</i>	
Pembekalan Pengguna	...		204	\$17 juta	
Mengilang Padi	...	...	438	Banyak Padi 1.8 juta pikul Banyak Beras 80,615 pikul Harga \$ 2 juta Perkongsian dengan 171,891 pikul padi FAMA Harga \$ 4.9 juta	
Insuran	...	...	...	1	Jumlah polisi yang berkuatkuasa \$300 juta

It is not possible for me to state the percentage of business enterprises in the country at present managed and administered by Co-operative Societies but at present co-operative societies are undertaking the following business:

<i>Type of Business</i>			<i>No. of Co-operatives</i>	<i>Volume of business</i>
Consumer supply	...	...	204	\$17 million
Padi Milling	...	...	438	Quantity of padi milled Quantity of Rice Value Joint Venture with FAMA Value
				1.8 million pikul 80,625 pikul \$ 2 million 171,891 pikul of padi \$ 4.9 million
Insurance	...	...	1	Total value of policies \$300 million

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

Pusat² Latihan

39. **Dr Chen Man Hin** minta Menteri Kesihatan menerangkan sama ada akan diadakan ranchangan² pusat² latihan jururawat dan kolej² pembantu perubatan, di-mana jururawat², juruteknik² makmal, penasihat perancang keluarga dan lain², mendapat latihan² yang chukop di-dalam asas² sains dan lain² lapangan.

Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Sekolah latihan yang ada di-bawah Kementerian Kesihatan pada masa ini:

- (1) Sekolah latihan Jururawat Pulau Pinang, Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru.
- (2) Sekolah latihan Pembantu Hospital, Seremban.
- (3) Sekolah Pergigian, Pulau Pinang. bagi Jururawat Pergigian. bagi Juruteknik Pergigian.
- (4) Sekolah Latihan Pembanchoh Ubat, Petaling Jaya.
- (5) Sekolah Latihan Juru X-Ray, Hospital Besar, Kuala Lumpur.
- (6) Sekolah Latihan Pembantu Ma'amal, Kuala Lumpur.
- (7) Sekolah Latihan Merinyu Kesihatan, Maktab Kesihatan Umum Kuala Lumpur.

Selain daripada ini, Kementerian ini juga ada beberapa pusat untuk melateh auxiliary Medical:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|
| (1) Penolong Jururawat | ... | 16 | Pusat ² |
| (2) Bidan | ... | 14 | Pusat ² |
| (3) Pembantu Ma'amal Muda | 1 | Pusat | |
| (4) Pembantu Hospital Muda | 1 | Pusat | |

Sungguh pun begitu Kementerian ini maseh lagi akan kekurangan kakitangan sa-kira-nya tindakan yang lebeh banyak di-dalam bidang latihan di-buat pada masa hadapan di-dalam ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini ranchangan² latihan adalah di-perhebatkan lagi.

Sekolah² latihan Jururawat telah di-perbesarkan lagi, untuk membolehkan Kementerian ini mengambil 1,350 pelateh di-dalam tahun 1972. (Dalam tahun 1970 chuma 900 penuntut saja yang boleh di-ambil).

Satu lagi sekolah latihan Jururawat akan di-buat di-Kota Bharu. Ini akan mem-banyakan bilangan penuntut² yang boleh di-ambil. Sekolah ini di-jangkakan boleh mengambil 450 penuntut.

Sekolah latihan Pembantu Ma'amal telah di-perbesarkan di-dalam tahun ini mem-bolehkan Kementerian ini mengambil 25 penuntut tambahan pada tahun ini menjadik-kan 75 penuntut. Sekolah ini akan di-perbesarkan lagi di-bawah ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini.

Satu lagi ranchangan latihan ia-itu Sekolah Basic Medical Sciences akan di-bena di-pusat Penyelidikan Perubatan. Sekolah ini akan di-gunakan untuk mengajar penun-tut² Para Medicals di-dalam ilmu Science. Pada masa ini ajaran ilmu Science ini telah di-buat di-tiap² Sekolah dan telah menge-luarkan banyak pengajar². Ranchangan Sekolah Basic Medical Science ini akan dapat mengurangkan keperluan pengajar² yang susah di-dapati pada masa ini.

Established training schools under the Ministry of Health are as follows:

- (1) Nursing Schools Penang, Kuala Lum-pur, Johore Bahru.
- (2) Hospital Assistants' Training School, Seremban.
- (3) Dental Training School, Penang. for Dental Nurses and Dental Technicians
- (4) Dispenser's School, Petaling Jaya.
- (5) Radiographers Training School, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.
- (6) Training School for Laboratory Assist-ants, Kuala Lumpur.
- (7) Health Inspectors Training School, Public Health Institute, Kuala Lumpur.

In addition to this, this Ministry also runs a number of training Centres for auxiliary Medical Workers. The Centres are:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) Assistant Nurses Training Centres | 16 |
| (2) Midwifery Training Centres | ... 14 |
| (3) Junior Laboratory Assistant Training Centre | 1 |
| (4) Junior Hospital Assistant Training Centre | 1 |

Inspite of this, the Ministry of Health will still be short of trained personnel in future. As a result the training programmes have been and are intensified under the Second Malaysia Plan.

The existing training school for nurses has been expanded in 1972 the total number of students will be 1,350 instead of 900 in 1970.

A new school for training nurses will be built in Kota Bahru, Kelantan. This is a new project which will enable this Ministry to train 450 additional students.

The training school for laboratory assistants has been expanded this year and has given the Ministry of Health 25 additional places, making a total of 75 students. This School will be expanded under the Second Malaysia Plan.

Another new training school which is the Basic Medical Sciences School will be built at I.M.R. Kuala Lumpur. This School will be responsible for teaching applied science to all the Para Medical students. At present the teaching of Science is carried out by every school. The Basic Medical Science School will reduce the requirement of science tutors, who are difficult to get nowadays.

Yunit Penchegah-Kekotoran

40. Dr Chen Man Hin bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan sama ada yunit Penchegah-Kekotoran (Anti Pollution Unit) berchadang membuat laporan berhubung dengan masaalah kekotoran di-negeri ini, dan semenjak perusahaan² di-beri keutamaan di-negeri ini, ada-kah undang² penchegah kekotoran akan di-adakan.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Satu laporan berserta dengan shor² mengenai kekotoran dalam negeri ini telah di-kemukakan ka-Majlis Gerakan Negara oleh satu Jawatankuasa yang di-lantekan oleh Majlis Gerakan Negara pada bulan November 1970. Pada masa ini undang² kekotoran udara sedang di-deraf untuk mengawal dan mengelakkan kekotoran yang di-sebabkan oleh kilang² dan perusahaan². Sementara itu, Kementerian saya telah mengemukakan pindaan² terhadap undang² "Waters Enactment—Cap. 146" supaya dapat di-kuatkuasakan di-negeri² terhadap kekotoran ayer. Setakat ini empat buah negeri ia-itu Johor, Melaka,

Negri Sembilan dan Kedah telah melaksanakan undang² baru itu dan ada-lah di-fahamkan bahawa negeri² yang lain sedang memberi pertimbangan untuk melaksanakannya. Tambahan lagi Kementerian saya juga sudah menyiapkan satu deraf Akta—"Air Quality Act"—untuk mengawal dan mengelakkan kekotoran udara dan dengan dua undang² ini dan undang² yang sedang dijalankan kebanyakan kekotoran termasuklah kekotoran dari perusahaan² boleh di-kawalkan.

A report with recommendations on the pollution problems in the country has already been submitted to the National Operation Council by a Committee appointed by the NOC in November, 1970. Air pollution laws are being drafted to control and prevent pollution caused by factories and industries. In the meantime, my Ministry has already forwarded amendments to the Water Enactment Cap. 146 for implementation by the various states against water pollution. So far, four States—Johor, Melaka, Negri Sembilan and Kedah have implemented the new law and it is understood that the other states are giving consideration for such implementation. In addition, my Ministry has already prepared a draft Air Quality Act for the control and prevention of air pollution and with these two laws and the existing legislation most forms of pollution, including pollution from industries will be controlled.

Klinik Pesakit² Luar

41. Dr Chen Man Hin minta Menteri Kesihatan menerangkan sama ada beliau akan mengadakan ranchangan² untuk mendirikan klinik pesakit² luar (Out-patient Clinic) di-tempat yang sesuai untuk penduduk² di-bandar Seremban, oleh kerana klinik pesakit luar yang ada di-Hospital Besar terletak di-tempat yang kurang sesuai.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Ada. Sa-buah "Poly-clinic" dan Klinik Kesihatan Ibu² Mengandung dan Kanak² akan di-bena di-Seremban di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua.

Yes. A polyclinic cum Maternal and Child Health Clinic will be constructed in Seremban under the Second Malaysia Plan.

Malaria—Menghapuskan

42. Dr Chen Man Hin minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan sama ada penyakit malaria telah berkurangan semenjak di-lulus dan di-jalankan kuatkuasa Akta bagi menghapuskan malaria di-negeri ini.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Di-daerah² di-mana operasi penyemboran di-jalankan berturut² selama 3 tahun, ia-itu di-negeri Perlis, Pulau Pinang dan Kedah, bilangan kes² Malaria telah jatuh dengan hebat-nya. Di-Perlis, dalam 1966 di-laporkan 660 kes dan dalam 1970 hanya 26 kes sahaja. Bagitu juga-lah di-Pulau Pinang, dari 390 kes dalam 1967 telah jatuh kepada angka 179 dalam 1970. Di-Kedah juga ada 2,862 kes dalam 1969 dan dalam 1970 hanya 1,842 sahaja yang di-laporkan. Di-negeri² lain juga di-jangka kejatohan yang sama akan berlaku.

"Parasite Rate" sa-belum dan sa-lepas operasi semboran tiap² pusingan juga menunjukkan jatuh saperti mana angka² yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

Kawasan Peringkat I	<i>Perlis, Langkawi, Pulau Pinang dan Kubang Pasu</i>			
	Sa-belum operasi semboran	...	...	4.6% (46/1000)
	6 bulan sa-lepas operasi semboran	...	...	0.4% (4/1000)
	12 bulan sa-lepas operasi semboran	...	...	0.1% (1/1000)
	2 tahun sa-lepas operasi semboran	...	...	0.09% (9/10000)
Kawasan Peringkat II	<i>Kedah dan Seberang Perai</i>			
	Sa-belum operasi semboran	...	...	3.7% (37/1000)
	6 bulan sa-lepas operasi semboran	...	...	1.4% (14/1000)
	12 bulan sa-lepas operasi semboran	...	...	0.5% (5/1000)
Kawasan Peringkat III	<i>Selatan Perak dan Daerah² Tumpat, Pasir Mas, Tanah Merah dan Ulu Kelantan</i>			
	Sa-belum operasi semboran	...	...	7.09% (70/1000)
	6 bulan sa-lepas operasi semboran	...	...	2.9% (29/1000)

Akta Pembasmian Malaria telah di-perkenankan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong pada 1hb Oktober, 1971. Satu daripada peruntukan dalam undang² itu ia-lah meletakkan tanggung-jawab ka-atas tuan rumah supaya tidak mengelap ubat serangga itu apabila telah di-sembor di-dinding² rumah. Ini ada-lah untuk menentukan supaya ubat² itu berkesan dan dapat membunuh nyamok² tirok yang membawa penyakit malaria.

Daripada malumat yang telah di-berikan di-atas, semboran ubat DDT itu telah menurunkan angka² kejadian kes malaria di-tempat² di-mana telah menerima semboran selama 2 atau lebih pusingan. Dengan kelulusan Akta Pembasmian Malaria ini ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa orang ramai dapat menerima semboran ubat DDT itu di-dinding² rumah² mereka dan jangan mengelap-nya.

Saya sekali lagi berharap bahawa malumat yang tersebut dapat menjawab soalan Yang Berhormat Dr Chen Man Hin itu.

In districts where spraying operations have been carried out for more than three years namely the States of Perlis, Penang and Kedah, the total number of malaria cases have dropped tremendously. In Perlis, in 1966 there were 660 reported cases and in 1970 there were only 27 cases. Similarly in Penang from 390 cases in 1967 there was a drop to 179 cases in 1970. In Kedah too there were 2,862 cases in 1969 and in 1970 only 1,842 cases were reported. In other States similar reduction is expected to occur.

Parasite rates before and after each cycle of spraying operation show similar reduction as can be seen from figures below.

Stage I Area *Perlis, Langkawi, Pulau Pinang dan Kubang Pasu*

Before Spraying operations	...	...	4.6%	(46/1000)
6 months after spraying operations	...	...	0.4%	(4/1000)
12 months after spraying operations	...	...	0.1%	(1/1000)
2 years after spraying operations	...	...	0.09%	(9/10000)

Stage II Area *Kedah and Province Wellesley*

Before spraying operations	...	...	3.7%	(37/1000)
6 months after spraying operations	...	...	1.4%	(14/1000)
12 months after spraying operations	...	...	0.5%	(5/1000)

Stage III Area *Perak South and Districts of Tumpat, Pasir Mas Tanah Merah dan Ulu Kelantan*

Before spraying operations	...	...	7.09%	(70/1000)
6 months after spraying operations	...	...	2.9%	(29/1000)

The Malaria Eradication Act was given the Royal Assent on 1st October, 1971. One of the provisions of the law is to place the responsibility upon the house-owners not to wipe the insecticide or render it ineffective when it has been sprayed on the walls of their houses. This is to ensure that the insecticide so sprayed on the walls would be effective to kill the anophe-line mosquitoes which are carriers of malaria.

From the above information the spraying of insecticide has brought down the incidence of malaria in those areas which have received two or more cycles of spraying. The passage of the Malaria Eradication Act, it is hoped, would ensure that the people would accept the spraying of insecticide in their houses and not to wipe them off.

I hope the above information will answer the question of the Yang Berhormat Dr Chen Man Hin.

Bidan² Kerajaan—Memiliki Rumah Sendiri

43. Tuan T. S. Gabriel minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan sama ada bidan² Kerajaan di-galakkan juga memiliki rumah sendiri, sebagaimana kakitangan Kerajaan yang lain, dan jika ya, apa-kah yang akan jadi kapada rumah² yang berkembar dengan kelinik² yang telah di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Bidan² Kerajaan saperti Pegawai Kerajaan yang lain di-galakkan memiliki rumah² sendiri. Rumah² Kerajaan yang terdapat di-kelinik² Bidan akan terus di-gunakan sa-bagai rumah²

bidan oleh kerana mereka di-kehendaki untuk panggilan tugas sa-lepas waktu pejabat.

Government midwives like all other Government officers are encouraged to own houses. The quarters provided at midwives' clinics will still be used as residences for midwives as they have to attend to call-duty after normal office hours.

Jururawat²—Tuntutan Gaji Sama

44. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kapada Menteri Kesihatan apa-kah keputusan Kerajaan terhadap tuntutan Jururawat² supaya mereka di-beri gaji sama dengan Pembantu Rumah Sakit; dan (a) ada-kah Jururawat² sa-lama ini mendapat uniform perchuma dan (b) ada-kah Jururawat² yang mengambil kursus perbidanan di-berikan elaun istimewa.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Kerajaan telah pun menimbangkan tuntutan Jururawat² untuk mendapat gaji yang sama dengan Pembantu² Hospital, tetapi Kerajaan tidak dapat mem-persetujui permohonan tersebut kerana Sekim

Perkhidmatan Jururawat ada-lah berlainan dengan Sekim Perkhidmatan Pembantu Hospital.

Ya, jururawat² ada-lah di-beri pakaian seragam perchuma.

Ya, jururawat² yang mengikuti Kursus Perbidanan selama satu tahun ada-lah di-beri elaun ganti tetap.

Keterangan tambahan

Jururawat² ada-lah di-beri pakaian seragam perchuma seperti berikut:

(i) Pakaian	...	...	4
(ii) Tali Pinggang	...	...	2
(iii) Topi (Caps)	...	...	4
(iv) Sarong Kaki (Socks)	...	6 pasang	
(v) Kasut Kulit	...	1 pasang	
(vi) Kasut Getah	...	2 pasang	

The Government has considered the Nurses' claim for equal pay with the Hospital Assistant, but Government cannot approve the claim because the Scheme of Service for the Nurses is different from that of the Hospital Assistant.

Yes, Nurses are provided with free uniforms.

Yes, Nurses attending the one-year Midwifery Course are paid commuted allowance.

Supplementary

Nurses are provided with free uniforms as follows:

(i) Outfit	...	...	4
(ii) Belt	...	...	2
(iii) Caps	...	...	4
(iv) Socks	...	6 pairs	
(v) Leather Shoes	...	1 pair	
(vi) Rubber Shoes	...	2 pairs	

Pembantu² Rumah Sakit—Latehan

45. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah Pembantu² Rumah Sakit yang di-lateh dalam tahun² 1969, 1970 dan 1971, tempoh latehan itu, nama hospital² tempat mereka di-lateh dan ada-kah benar semenjak 1971 semua pelateh di-pusatkan di-Rumah Sakit Umum Seremban; dan

- (b) berapa jumlah Pembantu² Rumah Sakit dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan sekarang.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Pelateh² yang di-ambil di-dalam tahun—

1969	...	...	107
1970	...	...	171
1971	...	...	159
Jumlah			437

Pada masa yang lepas penuntut² di-letakkan di-Sekolah² latehan jururawat di-Pulau Pinang, Kuala Lumpur dan Johor Bahru di-dalam tahun pertama.

Bagi tahun kedua dan ketiga penuntut² membuat latehan practical di-hospital² di-negeri ini seperti Hospital² Besar, Pulau Pinang, Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Seremban dan juga di-hospital² daerah.

Pada awal tahun 1971 satu Sekolah Latehan bagi Pembantu² Hospital telah di-buka di-Seremban dan mula dari pada masa itu semua latehan bagi penuntut² baharu di-pusatkan di-Seremban.

Sekolah ini boleh melateh 180 pelateh setahun dan pada hujung tahun 1973 bilangan penuntut di-Sekolah ini akan menjadi 540.

- (b) Jumlah Pembantu Hospital yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan sekarang ia-lah 919 orang. 149 orang daripada mereka ini ia-lah bekas² Pembantu Hospital yang telah bersara yang memegang jawatan sechara sementara.

Intake of trainee Hospital Assistants in—

1969	...	...	107
1970	...	...	171
1971	...	...	159
Total now			437

In the past the training was done at the Nursing Schools in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Johore Bahru during the 1st year. In the 2nd and 3rd year the training (practical training) was done in General Hospitals and major District Hospitals in this country.

Early in 1971 a new Hospital Assistants' Training School was established in

Seremban. Since then all training of new Hospital Assistants has been carried out in Seremban.

This Training School is able to take 180 students per year. By the end of 1973 the expected number of students in training will be 540.

- (b) The number of Hospital Assistants currently in Government Service is 919. Of these 149 are former Hospital Assistants who have been re-employed since retirement, on temporary basis.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN

Siaran² Radio dan Talivishen

46. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan dapat-kah beliau menghentikan siaran² radio dan talivishen sementara pada waktu² sembahyang fardhu terutama-nya ranchangan² hiburan, atau sebelum waktu tersebut di-siarkan seruan² menyuruh orang Islam sembahyang kemudian di-susuli dengan upacara sembahyang.

Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan (Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie): Saya kira chadangan begini kurang menasabah memandangkan masyarakat yang ada.

Ranchangan Universiti di-Udara

47. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan sa-jauh mana chadangan-nya baharu² ini supaya di-mulakan ranchangan universiti di-udara menerusi radio dan talivishen telah di-susuli dengan tindakan, apa-kah faedah² ranchangan seperti itu dan dapat-kah di-laksanakan di-negara ini.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Apa yang saya sebut di-Institute Teknologi Mara itu ia-lah:

"Tenggara Asia ada-lah satu daerah yang agak kecil dan berpechah² pula kepada beberapa bahasa, kebudayaan, kepercayaan dan sistem penilaian yang berlainan. Kemajuan tentu dapat kita chapai dengan segera kalau-lah kita di-kawasan ini tidak begitu berpechah belah. Barangkali ada baik-nya kalau dapat di-

fikirkan soal mengadakan "Universiti di-Udara" bagi daerah Tenggara Asia ini pada satu masa kelak yang saya harap tidak berapa jauh dari sekarang. Oleh sebab pengajian tinggi ada-lah satu proses yang penting untuk kemajuan maka tidak shak lagi, kita patut mula mengambil langkah ka-hadapan dengan mengadakan radio atau TV "ASEAN University". Barangkali tuan² ingin memikirkan perkara ini dengan lebih dalam lagi."

Saperti yang ternyata kepada Yang Berhormat, maksud saya ia-lah membayangkan apa yang dapat di-buat kalau kita ingin berbuat demikian sebagai salah satu jalan kita menimbulkan perpaduan di-daerah ini. Sungguh pun banyak komen yang telah di-buat oleh beberapa orang cherdek pandai kita menerusi surat² khabar dan TV tetapi saya belum-lah dapat satu chadangan yang concrete dari mana² pehak pun setakat ini.

Ranchangan² Menchegeh Banjir

48. Tuan Peter Paul Dason minta Menteri Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan menyatakan sama ada tugas² dan tanggungjawab merancang serta melaksanakan ranchangan² menchegeh banjir di-Bandaraya Pulau Pinang di-bawah tanggungan Kerajaan Pusat, Kerajaan Negeri atau pun Majlis Bandaraya Georgetown itu sendiri.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Kalau soalan ini di-maksudkan tanggungjawab mengurangkan kemungkinan berlakunya banjir, dan bukan-nya menchegeh banjir, ini ada-lah terletak di-atas bahu semua pehak, termasuk-lah Kerajaan Pusat, Kerajaan Negeri dan Majlis Bandaraya Georgetown. Untuk menyelaraskan apa² ranchangan, maka ini menjadi tanggungjawab Surohanjaya yang di-bentuk baru² ini.

KEMENTERIAN PERUSAHAAN UTAMA

Pemeringkat² Kayu (Timber Graders)—Meninggalkan Tanggongjawab

49. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Perusahaan Utama menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa sa-tengah² Pemeringkat² Kayu (Timber Graders) suka meninggalkan tanggungjawab mereka untuk "initialling" dan "stencilling" kayu² yang telah di-kilangkan kepada Pengilang² kayu, dan jika

ya, sama ada beliau akan menyiasat perkara ini supaya kayu² yang rendah mutu-nya tidak di-ekspot.

Menteri Perusahaan Utama (Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud): Jabatan Hutan sentiasa mengawasi kerja Pemeringkatan Kayu yang di-jalankan oleh Pemeringkat² Kayu di-kilang² papan oleh Merinyu Kayu dan juga pemereksaan mengejut oleh Pegawai² Kanan Hutan daripada bahagian Penggunaan Kayu. Sekira-nya ada di-dapati Pemeringkat² Kayu yang melakukan ke-cuaian seperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Y.B. itu, tindakan yang sewajar-nya ada-lah diambil terhadap Pemeringkat Kayu yang berkenaan.

Kilang² Kayu/Pemeringkat² Kayu

50. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Perusahaan Utama menyatakan jumlah kilang² kayu dan pemeringkat² kayu di-negara ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud:

Bilangan kilang papan yang berlesen	460
Bilangan kilang papan lapis dan venier yang berlesen	25
Bilangan Pemeringkat Kayu	279
Bilangan Pelateh ² Pemeringkat Kayu yang sedang mengikuti kursus di-Kepong pada masa sekarang ini	31

Jawatan Pemeringkat² Kayu

51. Tuan Yeoh Teck Chye minta Menteri Perusahaan Utama menyatakan:

- sama ada kekosongan² sa-bagai pelateh² Pemeringkat² Kayu (Timber Graders) di-iklankan di-akhbar² tempatan dan jika tidak, mengapa; dan
- sama ada beliau sedar ia-itu hanya chalun² yang di-perakukan oleh pengilang² kayu sahaja yang di-pileh.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud:

- Latehan bagi Pemeringkat Kayu yang di-selenggarakan oleh Jabatan Hutan bergantung kepada keperluan dan perkembangan di-bidang perdagangan kayu. Sekira-nya Jabatan Hutan berpendapat kursus memeringkat kayu patut di-adakan iklan bagi mempelawa permohonan untuk mengikuti kursus tersebut ada di-keluarkan di-dalam

surat² khabar tempatan dan di-pamerkan juga di-Pejabat Pengarah Perhutanan Negeri².

- Permohonan untuk mengikuti kursus Pemeringkat Kayu (sekira-nya di-adakan) terbuka kepada chalun² yang ada berkaitan dengan perusahaan kayu dan biasa-nya keutamaan di-berikan kepada chalun² yang di-kemukakan oleh kilang² papan mereka ini akan bekerja dengan kilang² yang tersebut.

Pemecahan Ladang

52. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Perusahaan Utama menyatakan:

- berapa banyak-kah ladang² yang di-pechah² dan di-jual di-seluruh negara; dan
- ada-kah amalan itu maseh berlaku sekarang, apa-kah usaha untuk mengelakkan-nya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud:

- Ladang² yang di-pechah² dan di-jual menurut jumlah yang di-beri oleh Pejabat Perangkaan ada-lah seperti berikut:

Tahun	Bilangan	Luas
1969	52	18,162 ekar
1970	42	7,341 ekar

- Amalan ini maseh berlaku tetapi bagi ladang² yang luas-nya lebeh 500 ekar kebenaran "Estate Land Board" mahu-lah di-perolehi menurut peruntukan Seksyen 214A Kanun Tanah Negara. Permintaan yang tersebut ada-lah di-kaji dengan teliti oleh Lembaga tersebut berkenaan dengan soal² penganggoran, perborohan, pelajaran, ekonomi dan sebagai-nya akibat pemecahan ladang itu.

Latehan Membalak di-Russia

53. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus bertanya kepada Menteri Perusahaan Utama:

- ada-kah Malaysia menghantar pegawai² hutan atau pun pembalak² untuk menerima latehan di-Russia; dan
- jika ada, berapa orang dan bagaimana kelebihan faedah-nya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud:

- (a) Tidak ada Pegawai² Hutan atau pun pembalak² di-hantar ka-Russia untuk mendapat latehan; tetapi seramai 5 orang Pegawai² Hutan telah pun pergi ka-Russia untuk membuat lawatan sambil belajar.
- (b) Tidak terbangkit.

**Kemerosotan Hasil Eksepot Kayu
Balak dan Timah**

54. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Perusahaan Utama apa-kah faktor² yang mengakibatkan kemerosotan hasil eksepot kayu balak dan timah Malaysia dan ada-kah pengkhianatan oleh Kuasa² Besar satu daripada faktor² itu; dan apa-kah langkah² yang di-ambil untuk memulihkan pendapatan daripada kedua² hasil utama ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Dalam masa 8 bulan tahun 1971 pengeluaran bijeh timah Malaysia ada-lah sa-banyak 49,300 tan berbanding dengan 48,200 tan yang di-keluarkan dalam jangka masa yang sama bagi tahun 1970. Walau bagaimana pun keadaan pasaran sa-hingga sekarang bagi tahun ini tidak-lah secherah seperti dalam tahun 1970. Dalam tahun 1970 harga purata timah bagi tiap² sa-pikul ada-lah \$665/ sementara harga purata yang di-dapati bagi 10 bulan tahun ini hanya-lah \$632.5 sa-pikul. Sebab utama yang menyebabkan kemerosotan harga dalam tahun 1971 ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (a) Dalam tahun 1970 bekalan timah dunia pada keseluruhan-nya melebihi permintaan sa-banyak lebih kurang 3,000 tan. Kedudukan perangkaan bagi tahun 1971 ada-lah di-jangka menunjukkan keadaan berlembahan sa-banyak lebih kurang yang di-alami dalam tahun lepas.
- (b) Mogok pelabohan baru² ini di-sepanjang pantai Timor Amerika Sharikat telah menyebabkan kemerosotan besar dalam permintaan bagi Straits tin. Lagi pun, oleh kerana mogok tersebut, Straits tin dalam perjalanan-nya ka-pasaran Amerika Sharikat terpaksa di-hantar ka-Eropah dan ini telah menyebabkan bertambah-nya bekalan Straits tin di-pasaran Eropah.

(c) Kekachauan kedudukan kewangan antarabangsa pada masa sekarang telah membawa kesan burok bukan sahaja kepada pasaran timah tetapi juga kepada pasaran logam² lain. Peniaga² logam keberatan untuk membuat apa² perjanjian masa hadapan dalam menghadapi keadaan ekonomi dan matawang yang tidak berketentuan. Ini telah membawa kepada kekurangan minat dalam pasaran timah.

(d) Juga permintaan pengguna telah jelas berkurangan, satu keadaan yang disebabkan oleh kemerosotan kegiatan ekonomi negara² maju seperti Amerika Sharikat, Eropah dan Jepun.

2. Seperti yang di-ketahui, permintaan dan sa-terus-nya perengkat harga pada keseluruhan-nya bagi barangan² utama seperti timah dan kayu di-bila² masa ada-lah bergantung kepada keadaan ekonomi di-negara² maju ia-itu pengguna utama barangan² keluaran Malaysia. Dalam masa merosot seperti yang di-alami oleh negara² ini pada masa sekarang, pasaran bagi berbagai barangan sudah pasti akan merosot juga, ia-itu keadaan atau pun kedudukan yang di-luar kawalan pengeluar² barangan² ini. Walau bagaimana pun Kerajaan ada-lah sedar tentang perlu-nya mengambil apa² langkah yang boleh untuk mendapatkan keadaan yang lebih memuaskan bagi barangan² eksepot-nya terutama-nya dalam jangka masa panjang.

3. Dalam hal bijeh timah umpama-nya langkah yang paling berkesan untuk menyekat keturunan harga ia-lah melalui tindakan dan kerjasama di-bawah perjanjian timah antarabangsa. Di-bawah Perjanjian Timah Antarabangsa yang Ke-4, 7 negara² pengeluar termasuk-lah Malaysia bersama² menyumbang sa-jumlah lebih kurang £27 juta kepada stok penimbal (buffer stock) dengan tujuan menentukan harga timah yang stabil dalam kadar harga (price range) yang telah dipersetujui. Harga timah mungkin telah jatuh ka-perengkat yang lebih rendah dari masa sekarang ini, jika tidak ada apa² tindakan dan sokongan dari Majlis Timah Antarabangsa di-kedua² pasaran London dan Pulau Pinang.

4. Ahli Yang Berhormat telah juga menyen- toh soal² berkaitan dengan eksepot kayu kayan dari negeri ini. Penjelasan mengenai barangan ini telah pun saya beri dalam

jawapan saya kepada soalan yang sama yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat Dr Chen Man Hin pada 7hb Januari, 1971.

During the first eight months of 1971 Malaysia's tin production attained a level of 49,300 tons, as compared with 48,200 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1970. However, market conditions prevailing so far this year were less buoyant as compared with 1970. In 1970 the average price recorded was \$665 per picul, whereas the average price recorded for the first 10 months of this year was only \$632.5 per picul. The underlying factors responsible for the price decline in 1971 are as follows:

- (a) In 1970 overall world tin supplies exceeded overall demand by about 3,000 tons. The 1971 overall statistical position is also expected to show a surplus of about the same magnitude as that existed in the previous year.
- (b) The recent dock strike along the East Coast of USA had led to a considerable decline in the immediate demand for Straits tin. Moreover, on account of the strike, Straits tin enroute to the U.S. market had to be diverted to European destinations and this in turn had led to a noticeable increase in the supply of Straits tin in the European market.
- (c) The confused state of the present international monetary situation has adversely affected not only the tin but the other metal markets as well. Metal traders are understandably reluctant to enter into forward commitments during this period of economic uncertainties, and this has led to a visible slackening of interest in the tin market.
- (d) There has also been a noticeable drop in actual consumer requirements, a situation brought about by the recent

downturn in the economic activities in industrialised countries such as the U.S.A., Europe and Japan.

2. As is well-known, the demand for, and the general price levels of such primary commodities as tin and timber in any given period are determined directly by the general economic situation in industrialised countries, the main buyers of the commodities we produce. During a period of general recession, as is now faced by these countries, the markets for the various commodities are bound to be depressed, a situation which is beyond the control of the producers of these commodities. Nevertheless, the Government is fully conscious of the need to take whatever measures as are possible to secure more favourable conditions for the commodities we produce for export particularly on a long-term basis.

3. In the case of tin, for example, the only effective measure which could be taken to check the declining price trend is through the operation of the International Tin Agreement. Under the present 4th International Tin Agreement, the six producer members, including Malaysia, are committed to jointly contribute a sum of £27 million to the Buffer Stock for the sole purpose of ensuring stability in the tin price within an agreed price range. In fact, the tin price would most certainly have drifted to even lower levels than existing at present, if not for the heavy support given by the International Tin Council in both the London and Penang markets.

4. I note that the Honourable Member has also raised a question regarding Malaysia's timber exports. The information sought in respect of this commodity has already been covered in my reply to a similar question raised by the Honourable Member Dr Chen Man Hin on 7th January, 1971.

JAWAPAN² BERTULIS

Tambahan No. 2

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

Penyelesaian kepada warith² sa-saorang Kakitangan Awam yang terbunuh

1. Penghulu Abit anak Angkin bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

- (a) apa-kah penyelesaian yang telah dibuat bagi warith² sa-saorang Kakitangan Awam yang meninggal dunia sa-masa menjalankan gerakan menentang pengganas² Kominis di-negeri ini;
- (b) apa-kah penyelesaian yang telah dibuat bagi sa-saorang pegawai awam yang terbunuh di-dalam gerakan menentang kominis sa-belum perkhidmatannya cukup 10 tahun; dan
- (c) ada-kah beliau sedar mengenai peristiwa sa-orang Pegawai Pentadbiran Sarawak, Enche' Christopher Jantan yang telah di-bunuh oleh pengganas² kominis di-Sarikei, Bahagian Ketiga, Sarawak, pada 29hb Jun, 1970 bahawa warith²-nya hanya menerima hingga kini lebih kurang \$2,000 sahaja.

Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein):

- (a) Di-mana sa-saorang pegawai awam terbunuh atau meninggal dunia semasa menjalankan tugas-nya, akibat daripada kechederaan berikutan daripada aktiviti² pengganas² Kominis, tanggongannya boleh di-berikan penchen bulanan atau elaun bulanan di-bawah Ordinan Penchen atau di-bawah Peratoran² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Elaun² Chedera), 1960 (The Internal Security (Injury Allowances) Regulations, 1960), mengikut yang mana sesuai. Selain daripada itu, ganjaran mati di-bawah Ordinan Penchen, juga boleh di-buat kepada tanggongan atau wakil diri yang sah pegawai berkenaan.
- (b) Penchen atau elaun bulanan di-bawah Ordinan Penchen dan di-bawah Peratoran² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Elaun² Chedera), 1960 (The Internal Security (Injury Allowances) Regulations, 1960), ada-lah di-berikan kepada

tanggongan sa-saorang pegawai awam yang terkorban walau pun pegawai itu telah berkhidmat kurang daripada 10 tahun. Walau bagaimana pun, untuk mendapat ganjaran mati di-bawah Ordinan Penchen, Sarawak atau Sabah sa-orang pegawai itu hendak-lah memegang jawatan berpenchen atau berkhidmat sekurang²-nya 5 tahun jika ia memegang jawatan tidak berpenchen.

- (c) Saya sedar di-atas kes Enche' Christopher Jantan yang telah di-bunuh oleh pengganas² Kominis di-Sarikei, Bahagian Ketiga, Sarawak, pada 29hb Jun, 1970. Tetapi tidak-lah benar bahawa tanggongan-nya hanya menerima lebih kurang \$2,000 sahaja. Balu Enche' Christopher Jantan telah di-bayar ganjaran mati berjumlah \$5,292 dan ia sedang menerima penchen sa-banyak \$882 sa-tahun. Selain daripada itu, penchen sa-banyak \$110.25 sa-tahun sedang jua di-bayar kepada anak-nya. Oleh kerana Enche' Christopher Jantan telah membuat charuman kepada Sekim Penchen Balu dan Anak Yatim, Sarawak, balu-nya jua sedang menerima penchen di-bawah Sekim itu sa-banyak \$2,778.39 sa-tahun.

Pengundi² Baru

2. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan jumlah pengundi² baru yang telah di-daftarkan untuk sa-tiap kawasan Parlimen dan Dewan Negeri berikutan dengan kempen pendaftaran yang di-jalankan pada bulan Oktober/November tahun ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Butir² yang di-kehendaki oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh di-ketahui selepas sahaja daftar² pemilih di-sahkan dalam bulan April 1972 oleh pehak Surohanjaya Pilehanraya.

Pegawai² Pendaftaran/Pengundi² Baru

3. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan:

- (a) jumlah pegawai² pendaftaran yang digunakan oleh Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya sa-masa kempen pendaftaran pengundi² pada bulan Oktober/November, dan nyatakan perbelanjaan yang di-alami oleh Surohanjaya tersebut; beri angka yang berlainan mengikut negeri; dan

(b) jumlah pengundi² baru yang di-daftarkan oleh:

- (i) pegawai pendaftaran Kerajaan; dan
- (ii) parti² politik; sa-masa latehan tersebut di-jalankan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein:

(a)

Negeri	Bilangan Pegawai ¹ dan Penolong Pegawai ¹ Pendaftar	Anggaran Perbelanjaan*
Kedah/Perlis ...	470	\$ 52,900
Pulau Pinang ...	261	35,800
Perak ...	631	77,500
Selangor ...	606	70,400
Negeri Sembilan ...	191	22,600
Melaka ...	178	19,400
Johor ...	504	56,600
Kelantan ...	401	42,500
Trengganu ...	294	24,400
Pahang ...	212	26,600
Sabah ...	162	85,450
Sarawak ...	228	229,200
Ibu Pejabat ...	10	100,562
Jumlah ...	4,148	\$843,912

*Anggaran perbelanjaan ia-lah untuk pelancaran seluruhnya sa-hingga daftar² baru di-sahkan di-dalam bulan April, 1972. Kebanyakan perbelanjaan itu ia-lah untuk penyemakan dan bukan untuk pendaftaran baru.

(b) Bilangan yang sa-benar pemilih² baru tidak dapat di-ketahui sa-hingga daftar² pemilih di-sahkan dalam bulan April 1972. Surohanjaya Pilehanraya tidak membuat chatitan² yang berasingan tentang bilangan permohonan² yang di-terima sa-chara langsung daripada persaorangan dan bilangan melalui pekerja² parti politik, saperti yang di-minta oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Parti² politik tidak boleh mendaftar sa-saorang pemilih oleh kerana pekerja² suka-rela dari parti² politik bukan-lah pegawai² pendaftar. Mereka hanya menolong pemohon² di-dalam memenohi borang² permohonan dan menyerahkan-nya kepada Pegawai² Pendaftar. Walau bagaimana pun, dari jumlah yang paling akhir borang² yang di-pulang yang ada terdapat di-Surohanjaya Pilehanraya, lebeh dari 647,000 borang² permohonan telah di-terima dari pemilih² yang baharu dan juga mereka² yang menukarkan alamat. Dari jumlah borang² yang di-terima kesemuanya, 20% ada-lah di-anggarkan terdiri dari mereka² yang menukarkan alamat mereka.

Perbelanjaan Pilehanraya

4. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan senarai perbelanjaan pilehanraya yang di-belanjakan oleh sa-tiap chalun² Dewan Negeri dan Parlimen sa-masa Pilehanraya Umum 1969.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh mendapatkan malumat² yang di-kehendaki-nya dengan sendiri mengikut sharat² yang di-nyatakan di-bawah Sekshen 24 Akta Kesalahan² Pilehanraya 1954 dan ada-lah salah anggapan sekira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu fikir yang beliau boleh mendapat malumat² itu dengan perchuma sa-bagai satu keistimewaan Dewan ini.

Darjah Tan Sri

5. Tuan Mohd. Tahir bin Haji Abdul Manan minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan sama ada benar belum ada Ulama² yang beragama Islam yang mendapat kurniaan Darjah Tan Sri memandang kapada hal bahawa Ugama Rasmi Negara ia-lah Ugama Islam.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Tidak benar. Sa-orang Ulama Y.B. (Dr) Haji Abdul Jalil Hassan, Dekan Fakulti Islam, Universiti Kebangsaan telah di-lantek sebagai ahli Panglima Setia Mahkota dengan Gelaran "Tan Sri" pada 5hb Jun, 1968.

Lembaga Padi dan Beras Negara

6. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan dalam kejayaan Lembaga Padi dan Beras Negara membendong penyeludopan dedak² disapanjang sempadan Malaysia-Thai:

- (a) berapa ribu tan-kah dedak yang telah di-rampas dan berapa-kah penangkapan yang telah di-buat;
- (b) jenis² hukuman yang di-kenakan atas mereka yang bersalah;
- (c) sebab²-nya penyeludopan itu begitu bermaharajalela; ada-kah kerana kurang pengawasan di-kalangan pegawai yang bertugas, akibat daripada kurang persafahaman atau bagaimana; dan
- (d) usaha² yang telah di-jalankan bagi mengurangkan penyeludopan itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Saya telah pun memberi jawapan kepada perkara² yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tatkala menjawab soalan yang serupa di-dalam Meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat pada 10hb Disember, 1971. Keterangan yang belum di-berikan ia-lah terhadap soalan (a) sahaja dan jawapan-nya ia-lah tidak ada dedak yang telah di-rampas oleh pegawai² Lembaga Padi dan Beras Negara setakat ini.

Kerahan Tenaga—Mewajibkan

7. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri sama ada beliau akan mengadakan suatu undang² yang mewajibkan semua warganegara menjalani kerahan tenaga sa-bagai suatu langkah menyatukan semua bangsa di-negeri ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Perkara ini tidak berbangkit oleh kerana satu undang² bernama "National Service Ordinance, 37/52" telah pun berjalan kuatkuasanya semenjak tahun 1952. Dari masa ka-semasa kuasa² di-dalam undang² tersebut telah di-gunakan di-dalam ranchangan² untuk menyatupadukan tiap² warganegara dengan tidak mengira rupabangsa mereka.

Undang² bagi Pilehanraya Kechil

8. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri sama ada beliau akan mengadakan suatu undang² di-mana pilehanraya kechil hendak-lah di-adakan atau sa-sabuah kerusi hendak-lah di-kosongkan apabila sa-saorang ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri atau Parlimen memasoki parti lain.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak mengadkan undang² saperti yang di-nyatakan oleh ahli yang Berhormat itu.

Sukarelawan² Pasokan Keamanan

9. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan bilangan sukarelawan² Pasokan Keamanan yang berkhidmat di-Malaysia; nyatakan angka² bagi tiap² negeri dan ada-kah kegiatan² mereka akan membahayakan keselamatan negeri ini.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Bilangan Sukarelawan Pasokan Keamanan Amerika Sharikat yang berkhidmat di-

Malaysia sa-hingga tarikh ini ia-lah 332. Mereka ada-lah di-bahagikan saperti berikut :

Johor	...	...	...	22
Kedah	...	...	...	21
Kelantan	...	...	...	19
Melaka	...	...	...	7
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	...	15
Pahang	...	...	...	28
Pulau Pinang	...	...	...	14
Perak	...	...	...	35
Perlis	...	...	...	5
Selangor	...	...	...	93
Trengganu	...	...	...	8
Sabah	...	...	...	15
Sarawak	...	...	...	50
Jumlah				332

2. Mereka di-ambil untuk membantu pengajaran ilmu pasti atau ilmu hisab dan ilmu sains di-sekolah² seluruh negara. Selain daripada itu setengah² daripada mereka ditempatkan ka-Jabatan² Kerajaan bagi tugas² tertentu untuk mengisikan kekosongan² sementara dalam kedudukan tenaga ra'ayat kita. Kegiatan² mereka tidak akan mengancam keselamatan kita.

The number of United States Peace Corps Volunteers serving in Malaysia up to date is 332. They are distributed as follows:

Johore	...	...	...	22
Kedah	...	...	...	21
Kelantan	...	...	...	19
Malacca	...	...	...	7
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	...	15
Pahang	...	...	...	28
Penang	...	...	...	14
Perak	...	...	...	35
Perlis	...	...	...	5
Selangor	...	...	...	93
Trengganu	...	...	...	8
Sabah	...	...	...	15
Sarawak	...	...	...	50
Total				332

2. They are brought in mainly to help in the teaching of mathematics and science in schools through the country. In addition some are attached to the various Government departments for specific assignments to meet temporary gaps in our manpower position. Their activities do not endanger the security of the country.

Penganggoran—Peluang Pekerjaan

10. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri apa-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak buat untuk memberi pekerjaan kepada orang² menganggor supaya peluang² pekerjaan di-adakan tiap² tahun.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Jawapan atas soal ini telah di-terangkan dengan penoh-nya di-dalam dokumen Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua. Kami telah menyatakan bahawa melalui usaha² pembangunan yang di-chadangkan dalam Ranchangan itu, sa-banyak lebih kurang 120,000 pekerjaan baharu akan di-ujudkan pada tiap² tahun dalam tempoh Ranchangan itu. Mengujudkan jumlah pekerjaan mengikut kadar ini akan menyamakan kadar penganggoran seperti dalam tahun 1970, ia-itu 7.3% dari jumlah tenaga buroh.

The answer to this question is fully provided in the Second Malaysia Plan document. We have stated that through the development efforts envisaged in the Plan, a total of about 120,000 new jobs would be created during each year of the Plan period. Job creation at this rate would enable us to hold the unemployment rate at the 1970 level of 7.3% of the labour force.

Kementerian Hal Ehwal Ekonomi

11. Tuan Mustapha bin Hussain minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan bahawa dalam keadaan sekarang yang mana terlalu banyak sangat badan², institusi² dan lembaga² yang meranchangkan projek² pembangunan, adakah Kerajaan berchadang membentok satu Kementerian Hal Ehwal Ekonomi sebagai Kementerian kordinasi bagi semua badan² itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Kerajaan tidak anggap perlu pada sekarang menubuhkan satu Kementerian Hal Ehwal Ekonomi. Penyelarasan dasar² ekonomi dan

perlaksanaan ranchangan² pembangunan adalah di-bawah jagaan Perdana Menteri sebagai Pengerusi, Majlis Ekonomi Negara. Baharu² ini satu yunit bernama Bahagian Perlaksanaan, Penyelarasan dan Penilaian telah di-bentok di-Jabatan Perdana Menteri untuk menyelaras perlaksanaan ranchangan² Kementerian² dan pehak berkuasa Negeri². Ia bekerja rapat dengan lain² Bahagian di-Jabatan Perdana Menteri seperti Bahagian Perancang Ekonomi, Bahagian Perpaduan Negara, Bahagian Perancang Am dan Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran. Kerajaan sentiasa mengelokkan dan mengemaskan kerja² badan²-nya bagi pengawasan dan penyelarasan perojek² pembangunan dan institusi² pembangunan.

Kesatuan Perkhidmatan Teknik Tanah Melayu

12. Tuan Goh Hock Guan minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan apa-kah langkah² yang Kerajaan telah ambil terhadap:

- (a) Aduan dari Kesatuan Perkhidmatan Teknik Tanah Melayu (Malayan Technical Services Union) mengenai kelambatan untuk mendapatkan bayaran balek (refunds) dari Kumpulan Wang Penchen Balu dan Anak Yatim (Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund) yang telah dihapuskan tahun lalu;
- (b) Ketetapan dari Kesatuan tersebut "mendesak Kerajaan mengambil tindakan² terhadap Pegawai² W.O.P.F. yang sengaja melambatkan perlaksanaan arahan² Kerajaan mengenai bayaran balek";
- (c) Ketetapan mendesak Kerajaan supaya memasukkan wakil² dari pergerakan Buroh supaya menduduki jawatan-kuasa² perancang dan jawatan-kuasa² berkanun;
- (d) Ketetapan yang mendesak supaya jentera Majlis Whitley menyiasat kesilapan² yang berbangkit dari Laporan Suffian; dan
- (e) Kenaikan pangkat bagi kakitangan teknik tempatan di-jabatan² Kerajaan untuk mengatasi kekurangan Jurutera² untuk membantu perlaksanaan Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Kerajaan belum lagi menerima sebarang aduan atau pun ketetapan² yang di-kemukakan oleh Kesatuan Perkhidmatan Teknik

Tanah Melayu (Malayan Technical Services Union) yang di-rujukkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat. Jawapan² yang di-beri di-bawah ini, dengan demikian, itu ada-lah berasas samata² kepada keterangan² yang di-nyatakan di-dalam soalan² Ahli Yang Berhormat.

- (a) Kerajaan belum menerima sebarang aduan di-atas kelewatan membayar balek charuman² kepada pencharum² Sekim Balu² dan Anak² Yatim, Malaysia Barat. Ada-lah tidak benar ia-itu kelewatan telah berlaku di-dalam pembayaran balek charuman² kepada pencharum².
- (b) Kerajaan tidak ada keterangan² yang nyata bahawa pegawai² W.O.P.F. sengaja melambat²kan pelaksanaan arahan² Kerajaan mengenai pembayaran balek charuman² Sekim Balu² dan Anak² Yatim, Malaysia Barat. Sekiranya Ahli² Yang Berhormat mempunyai keterangan² yang nyata bahawa ada pegawai² melambat²kan pelaksanaan atau pun pembayaran charuman² kepada pencharum², tindakan yang sewajarnya akan di-ambil di-atas pegawai² yang berkenaan.
- (c) Keanggotaan dalam Jawatankuasa² Peranchang dan Badan² Berkanun adalah berasaskan kepada keahlian atau pun pengalaman ahli² itu dan bukan untuk mewakili sesuatu badan, melainkan ia-nya di-wajibkan oleh undang² yang berkenaan. Sunggoh pun demikian Kerajaan sememangnya sedia menerima sumbangan² atau pun shor² pergerakan Buroh di-dalam lapangan pembangunan untuk di-timbangkan.
- (d) Soalan ini terlalu waham oleh kerana Kerajaan berpendapat tiada kesilapan² yang berbangkit dari Laporan Suffian. Jentera Perundingan bagi kakitangan Kerajaan yang di-kenali sebagai Majlis Whitley telah di-gantung (suspend) untuk sementara waktu sedang Kerajaan mengkaji suatu jentera perundingan yang lebih sesuai mengikut keperluan negara dan prinsip² Rukunegara. Bagaimana pun perhubungan sechara tidak langsung masih berjalan di-antara pihak Kerajaan dengan pihak pekerja bagi membina dan menyelesaikan masalah² yang timbul dari masa ka-samasa.
- (e) Kenaikan pangkat bagi kakitangan teknik di-Jabatan² Kerajaan tidak mung-

kin boleh mengatasi kekurangan jurutera oleh kerana juruteknik² tidak mempunyai kelayakan untuk di-lantek sebagai jurutera. Mengikut syarat² perkhidmatan jurutera yang ada sekarang ini, hanya chalun² yang mempunyai ijazah² kejuruteraan atau kelayakan² yang sa-taraf dengan-nya boleh di-lantek sebagai jurutera.

Kerajaan telah juga memberi peluang kepada juruteknik² yang mempunyai kelayakan memasokki universiti² dan lain² institution dengan memberi biasiswa² untuk memperolehi kelayakan² jurutera yang di-wajibkan.

Pekerja² Sementara Jabatan Perangkaan

13. Tuan V. David minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan :

- (a) sama ada beliau sedar bahawa ramai pekerja² sementara di-Jabatan Perangkaan pada masa ini di-ambil bekerja berdasarkan dari minggu ka-minggu;
- (b) apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan untuk menjadikan mereka kakitangan² tetap; dan
- (c) mengapa-kah pekerja² sementara ini tidak di-beri peluang untuk mendapatkan faedah² yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan seperti kenaikan² gaji tahunan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein:

- (a) Jabatan Perangkaan ada mengambil pekerja bagi kerja² penyiasatan dan lain² projek jangka pendek. Pekerja² yang di-ambil bagi menjalankan projek² itu mesti-lah pekerja sementara dan ini adalah di-nyatakan dalam syarat pengambilan mereka. Satu contoh ia-lah pekerja² yang telah di-ambil sebagai Penghitong dalam Banchi Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1970.
- (b) Soal penyerapan ka-dalam jawatan tetap tidak berbangkit kerana tugas² mereka ada-lah tugas² sementara sahaja.
- (c) Pekerja² sementara itu di-beri kebanyakannya daripada faedah² yang di-beri kepada kakitangan Kerajaan yang lain. Mereka tidak di-beri kenaikan gaji tahunan oleh sebab Sekim Perkhidmatan tidak memberi kenaikan gaji.

Pegawai Kerajaan Meletakkan Jawatan Bertanding

14. Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Wan Ibrahim minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan ada-kah benar bahawa sa-orang pegawai Kerajaan di-Kedah telah meletakkan jawatan-nya untuk bertanding sa-bagai chalun Perikatan dalam suatu pilihanraya kecil, tetapi apabila ia tiada terpilih sa-bagai chalun ia telah diterima oleh Kerajaan untuk berkhidmat, jika benar, nyatakan di-daerah mana-kah perkara ini berlaku dan alasan² ia di-terima sa-mula untuk berkhidmat oleh Kerajaan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Saya fikir Pegawai Kerajaan yang di-maksudkan oleh Y.B. itu ia-lah pegawai yang bertugas di-Nibong Tebal, Pulau Pinang. Pegawai ini telah memberi notis meletakkan jawatan kerana hendak bertanding dalam pilihanraya kecil Sidam. Walau bagaimana pun, beliau telah menarek balek notis perletakan jawatan-nya oleh kerana penarekan balek perletakan jawatan-nya ini di-buat sebelum beliau bertanding dalam pilihanraya kecil itu, maka penarekan balek perletakan jawatan-nya itu telah di-benarkan.

Lembaga Padi dan Beras Negara

15. Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Wan Ibrahim minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan, berbong dengan kejayaan Lembaga Padi dan Beras Negara membendung penyeludup² beras di-sepanjang sempadan Malaysia/Thai, berapa ribu tan beras yang telah di-rampas dan berapa bilangan tangkapan² yang telah di-buat. Nyatakan juga berapa bilangan ikan² besar di-kalangan mereka² yang telah di-tangkap.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: Setakat ini 425 tan beras dan 40 tan padi telah di-rampas dan sebanyak 13 tangkapan telah di-buat.

Oleh kerana kebanyakan dari orang yang di-tangkap itu belum di-perbicharakan lagi tidak-lah dapat di-katakan bilangan "ikan² besar" di-kalangan mereka.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

Tabib² China Membenarkan

16. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon bertanya kapada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada beliau akan membenarkan Persatuan Tabib²

China menghantar tabib²-nya yang berbakat ka-Republik Ra'ayat China untuk mempelajari teknik² perubatan chara China atau menjemput tabib² mereka datang mengajar di-negeri ini supaya taraf perubatan chara China di-sini dapat di-tinggikan.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri (Tun Dr Ismail Al-haj bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Pada masa ini dasar Kerajaan ada-lah membenarkan warganegara Malaysia untuk melawat Negeri China atas sebab² berikut sahaja:

- (i) untuk menerima layanan perubatan yang tidak ada di-Malaysia;
- (ii) untuk menziarahi saudara-mara yang rapat seperti ibu bapa, adek beradek, isteri² dan anak²;
- (iii) baharu² ini Kerajaan telah menetapkan bahawa perdagangan di-antara Malaysia dan negeri China di-jalankan melalui PERNAS. Berasaskan dasar itu maka Kementerian ini telah membenarkan rombongan² perdagangan Malaysia pergi ka-negeri China jika di-anjorkan oleh pihak PERNAS sahaja.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

Klinik Perubatan di-Jinjang

17. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Kesihatan menyatakan sama ada terdapat peruntukan di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua untuk membesarkan klinik perubatan di-Jinjang untuk menemui kehendak² penduduk² yang bertambah dengan banyak-nya.

Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Ada. Sa-buah Pusat Kesihatan Kecil akan di-bena di-Jinjang di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua.

Yes. A health subcentre will be constructed at Jinjang during Second Malaysia Plan.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Nama² Sekolah

18. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan nama² sekolah² rendah, menengah dan yaysan pelajaran yang lain dimana ia-nya di-namakan dengan nama sa-orang ahli politik, sama ada maseh hidup atau pun sudah mati.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Hussein bin Onn):

Sekolah² dan yayasan pelajaran yang telah di-namakan dengan nama ahli² politik ia-lah seperti berikut:

JOHOR

1. Sekolah Kebangsaan Mohd. Khir Johari, Johor Bahru.
2. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Sulaiman, Parit Sulong, Batu Pahat.
3. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Onn, Simpang Lima, Bagan.
4. Sekolah Menengah Tun Ismail, Parit Raja, Batu Pahat.
5. Sekolah Menengah Dato' Hj. Hassan Yunus, Renggam, Kluang.

KEDAH

1. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Syed Omar, Alor Star.
2. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Khir Johari, Sungai Petani.
3. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Tunku Abdul Rahman, Alor Star.

KELANTAN

1. Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Kamil, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.
2. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Kamil, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.
3. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Kamil, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.

MELAKA

1. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Ghafar Baba, Masjid Tanah.
2. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Abdul Rahman Yaakub, Merlimau.
3. Sekolah Dato' Haji Talib Karim, Alor Gajah.

NEGERI SEMBILAN

1. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Abdul Samad, Tg. Ipoh.
2. Darjah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Abdul Samad, Tg. Ipoh.
3. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Mohd. Said, Nilai.
4. Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Idris, Tanjong Ipoh, Negri Sembilan.

PAHANG

1. Sekolah Menengah Abdul Rahman Talib, Kuantan.

PERAK

1. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dr Burhanuddin, Taiping.
2. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Hamid Khan, Tapah.
3. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Khir Johari, Tg. Malim.
4. Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Khir Johari, Sungai Sumun, Hutan Melintang.
5. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Khir Johari, Sungai Sumun, Hutan Melintang.
6. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Kamaruddin, Batu Kurau.
7. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Haji Hussein Yaacob, Selama.
8. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Ahmad, Lenggong.
9. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Abdul Rahman Ya'akub, Parit.
10. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Abdul Razak, Tanjong Malim.
11. Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Tamil) Khir Johari, Tapah Road, Batang Padang.

PERLIS

1. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Sheikh Ahmad, Arau.

PULAU PINANG

1. Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan Khir Johari, Seberang Perai.
2. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Onn, Butterworth.
3. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Nibong Tebal.
4. Sekolah Menengah Teknik Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.

SELANGOR

1. Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan Dato' Abu Bakar, Kajang.
2. Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Dato' Abu Bakar, Jalan Davis, Kuala Lumpur.

3. Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Khir Johari, Sabak Bernam.
4. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Khir Johari, Beranang.
5. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Harun, Tanjong Karang, Selangor.
6. Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Mustafa, Sekinchan.
7. Tunku Abdul Rahman College, Kuala Lumpur.
8. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Tunku Abdul Rahman, Batu Arang.
9. Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Inggeris) Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra, Sabak Bernam.

Madat—Menyekat Penuntut²

20. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah penuntut² yang di-ketahui menghisap/memakan madat untuk sa-tiap tahun sejak 1965; dan nyatakan langkah² yang sedang di-ambil untuk menyekat penggunaan madat oleh penuntut².

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Angka²-nya adalah seperti berikut:

1965	...	...	38
1966	...	...	35
1967	...	...	40
1968	...	...	42
1969	...	...	73
1970	...	...	94
1971	...	...	126

Antara langkah² yang di-ambil ia-lah:

- (i) menjadi ahli Jawatankuasa Narkotik Antara Jabatan dan Jawatankuasa² Kechil Pelajaran dan Penerangan. Jawatankuasa² yang terdiri dari Kementerian²/Jabatan Kerajaan yang berkenaan, seperti Jabatan² Penerangan, Polis dan Kastam, membincangkan masaalah penggunaan madat dan men-chadangkan chara² mengatasi masaalah ini;
- (ii) membuat kajian di-kalangan sekolah² di-negeri Selangor, sa-bagai satu ranchangan perintis, dengan tujuan supaya hasil yang prektikal dari kajian ini akan di-gunakan oleh negeri² lain untuk mengatasi masaalah penggunaan madat ini;
- (iii) memasokkan ka-dalam sukatan pelajaran Kesihatan bagi sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah (Rendah) perkara² mengenai bahan² merbahaya (harmful substances) dengan tujuan untuk memberi pengetahuan dan menimbulkan kesedaran sechara umum tentang akibat burok bahan² merbahaya itu.

Wang Peruntokan Pelajaran untuk Negeri Melaka bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua

21. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan:

- (i) jumlah yang akan di-belanjakan untuk Pelajaran di-Negeri Melaka di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua; dan

(ii) senarai jumlah dan tempat²:

- (a) sekolah² rendah;
- (b) sekolah² menengah; dan
- (c) Yayasan pelajaran yang lain yang akan di-bena di-bawah Ranchangan tersebut.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn:

- (i) Kementerian Pelajaran berchadang akan membelanjakan wang sa-banyak \$20 juta bagi negeri Melaka di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua.
- (ii) (a) Sekolah² Rendah ... 45 buah,
(b) Sekolah² Menengah ... 25 buah,
(c) Yayasan pelajaran yang lain (Sekolah Mene-ngh Teknik Melaka) 1 buah

Tempat²-nya belum di-pastikan lagi.

Kesatuan Kerani di-Sekolah² Bantuan Penoh

22. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada ia telah menerima perwakilan dari Kesatuan Kerani di-Sekolah² Bantuan Penoh untuk memberi mereka shor² yang terdapat di-Surohanjaya Suffian, daripada menjadikan mereka kaki-tangan Kerajaan, dan menyatakan sikap Kerajaan terhadap perkara ini.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Ya. Kerajaan telah membuat keputusan bahawa kerani² Lembaga² Sekolah yang menerima bantuan penoh akan di-beri pilehan untuk memasoki perkhidmatan Kerajaan terta'alok kapada tangga gaji dan sharat² perkhidmatan baharu bagi kerani² tetap dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan.

Jenayah² di-Kampus—Tudohan

23. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada terdapat kajian rasmi terhadap tudohan² yang terkandung di-Mahasiswa Negara dalam bulan Julai tahun ini berkenaan jenayah² di-kampus, seperti menchuri, pechah amanah dan juga kesalahan² jantina.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Ya, oleh pehak Universiti.

Majlis Perunding Bersama Guru

24. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada beliau berchadang untuk menghidupkan sa-mula Majlis Perunding Bersama Guru (NJCT) menjadikannya sa-buah forum di-mana kesatuan guru dan Kementerian dapat membinchangkan sa-suatu; jika ya, nyatakan bila, dan jika tidak; nyatakan sama ada Kementerian-nya berchadang menggantikan NJCT.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Tidak. Perkara mengadakan satu badan perunding bersama bagi guru² sedang di-kaji.

Jumlah Penuntut² Sekolah

25. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah:

- (i) penuntut² Melayu; dan
- (ii) bukan Melayu yang mempelajari Jawi di-
 - (a) Sekolah² rendah; dan
 - (b) Sekolah² menengah.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Untuk mendapatkan butir² yang di-kehendaki semua sekolah terpaksa di-hubongi. Ini akan memakan masa yang panjang dan tenaga yang banyak.

Jawatankuasa yang menjalankan Projek² Pendidikan

26. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan adakah sa-barang Jawatan-kuasa telah di-bentok oleh Kementerian ini dari pihak Universiti Malaya, Bahagian Peranchang dan Penyelidikan, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka dengan tujuan bekerjasama antara satu sama lain dalam menjalankan projek² Pendidikan. Jika ada, nyatakan sedikit sa-banyak apa-kah chorak kerjasama itu dan hasil-nya sa-kali.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Tidak ada Jawatan-kuasa di-bentok yang terdiri dari ketiga² badan tersebut. Bagaimana pun, di-mana perlu, Kementerian Pelajaran sentiasa meminta kerjasama badan² lain, termasuk Universiti Malaya dan Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Diploma Pendidikan

27. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan:

- (a) sebab² mahasiswa² yang sudah lulus Universiti dengan mendapat ijazah BA atau BA Honours itu di-kehendaki

lagi mengambil Diploma Pendidikan sa-lama satu tahun sekira-nya mereka hendak menjadi guru; dan

- (b) ada-kah apa² perubahan dalam soal ini, jika ada, nyatakan bila perubahan itu di-kuatkuasakan.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn:

- (a) Mereka di-kehendaki mengambil Diploma Pendidikan kerana kursus pengajian ini ia-lah kursus kelayakan ikhtisas—khusus dalam lapangan pelajaran dan pendidikan. Mereka mempelajari perinsip², kaedah², idea² baru dan saikoloji pendidikan. Mereka juga di-kehendaki menjalani latehan mengajar amali di-sekolah². Semua perkara ini ada-lah penting dan berhubung rapat dengan tugas², tanggung-jawab sa-bagai sa-orang guru atau sa-orang pentadbir dalam lapangan pendidikan. Ijazah BA/BA Honours ada-lah kelayakan akedemik umum.
- (b) Tidak.

Universiti Malaya—Kelayakan Masok

28. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan:

- (a) peratoran² atau dasar² yang telah di-amalkan oleh Universiti Malaya bagi mengambil atau memilih bakal chalu masok ka-Universiti dan apa-kah sa-barang perubahan dasar atau sharat² masok ka-Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1972; dan
- (b) nyatakan juga hubungan-nya dengan state sponsorship dan lain² biasiswa.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn:

- (a) Kelayakan paling rendah memasuki Universiti Malaya ada-lah seperti berikut:
 - (i) S.P.M. atau peperiksaan setaraf dengan mendapat 5 kepujian; dan
 - (ii) lulus Kertas Am dan dua mata-pelajaran pada peringkat prinsipal atau lulus Kertas Am dan satu mata-pelajaran pada peringkat prinsipal dan dua mata-pelajaran pada peringkat subsidiary dalam sekali ambil Peperiksaan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan atau peperiksaan yang setaraf (yang di-ambil tidak kurang dari dua tahun selepas peperiksaan S.P.M.).

Selain daripada itu, chalun² mestilah memenuhi kelayakan mata-pelajaran tertentu yang di-perlukan oleh sa-sabuah Fakulti. Menurut Sekshen 47, Perlembagaan Universiti Malaya, kechuali dengan persetujuan Menteri Pelajaran, chalun² yang menerima biasiswa, pinjaman atau lain² bantuan kewangan dari tabung kewangan awam tidak harus di-tolak jika mereka mempunyai kelayakan² di-atas.

- (b) Tidak ada hubungan-nya, selain dari Sekshen 47 di-atas.

Rumah Guru—Mendudoki

29. Tuan Haji Mohd. Zain bin Abdullah minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan:

- (a) apa-kah chadangan dan langkah bagi mengatasi keengganan guru² mendudoki rumah guru yang di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan di-merata tempat dalam Malaysia ini; dan
- (b) nyatakan berapa-kah jumlah rumah² guru yang tidak di-dudoki itu mengikut kenyataan pada 31hb Januari, 1971.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn:

- (a) Mengikut Laporan Surohanjaya Aziz, Kerajaan tidak akan bertanggung-jawab menyediakan rumah² untuk guru², melainkan untuk sebab² yang tertentu. Oleh yang demikian masalah ini tidak akan timbul.
- (b) Bilangan rumah guru yang tidak di-dudoki pada 31hb Januari, 1971 ia-lah 2,081 buah.

Guru Bahasa Malaysia

30. Dr Chen Man Hin minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil terhadap Sekolah² Menengah aliran Inggeris untuk menentukan yang sekolah² ini mempunyai guru² yang terlatih dan alat² yang cukup di-dalam Bahasa Malaysia, supaya murid² yang mengambil peperiksaan S.R.P. atau S.P.M. betul² bersedia untuk kertas Bahasa Malaysia.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Guru² terlatih sudah memang cukup. Sa-takat ini, 1,222 guru Bahasa Malaysia yang bukan siswazah dan 87 orang guru² siswazah berkelayakan Bahasa Malaysia bertugas di-dalam 436 buah Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan.

Perpustakaan² akan di-lengkapkan dengan lebih banyak lagi buku² rojokan dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

Guru²—sharat Lulus Bahasa Malaysia

31. Dr Chen Man Hin minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada beliau akan membatalkan untuk sementara waktu, syarat bahawa sa-saorang itu wajib lulus Bahasa Malaysia untuk S.P.M. sa-hingga beliau berpuas hati yang sekolah² menengah aliran Inggeris mempunyai guru² yang cukup di-dalam Bahasa Malaysia.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Tidak. Bilangan guru² ada-lah mencukupi.

Majlis Kebangsaan Guru² Bersatu (NJCT)

32. Tuan Fan Yew Teng minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan dengan tepat-nya bila-kah Majlis Kebangsaan Guru² Bersatu (NJCT) akan di-pulehkan semula.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Majlis Kebangsaan Bersama bagi Guru² tidak akan di-pulehkan semula tetapi perkara mengadakan sa-buah badan perunding bersama bagi guru² sedang di-kaji.

Sekolah² Menengah Vokeshenal dan Teknik

33. Tuan Fan Yew Teng minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah bilangan Sekolah² Menengah Vokeshenal dan Teknik yang akan di-dirikan di-bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua dan juga di-mana Sekolah² itu di-dirikan.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Sekolah Menengah Vokeshenal ia-lah 6 buah ia-itu, di-Kuala Lumpur, Muar, Seremban, Alor Star, Kangar dan Kuala Trengganu.

Sekolah Menengah Teknik pula ia-lah 5 buah ia-itu di-Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Seremban, Alor Star dan Melaka.

Peratoran² Menghendaki Guru² Mendapatkan Kebenaran

34. Tuan Fan Yew Teng minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada peratoran² yang menghendaki guru² mendapatkan kebenaran sa-belum mereka pergi melawat ka-luar negeri untuk berchuti, atau untuk aktiviti² kesatuan pekerja sa-masa sekolah berchuti, juga di-kenakan kapada kakitangan² Kerajaan; dan jika tidak, ada-kah beliau akan menghapuskan peratoran² itu bagi guru².

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Peratoran ini dikenakan kepada semua kakitangan Kerajaan dan bukan untuk guru² sahaja.

Kolej Tengku Abdul Rahman—Bantuan Kerajaan

35. Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Wan Ibrahim minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan adakah benar bahawa Kerajaan akan memberikan bantuan penoh kepada Kolej Tengku Abdul Rahman sama seperti dengan Universiti Kebangsaan dan jika ya, bila-kah bantuan seperti itu akan di-berikan dan banyak-nya.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Tidak, tidak bantuan penoh. Bantuan yang telah di-beri setakat ini ia-lah 50% daripada belanja mengurus dan pembangunan (recurrent and capital expenditure) yang sa-benar dari tahun² 1968 hingga 1970 berjumlah sa-banyak \$711,068.

Universiti Kebangsaan—Tapak

36. Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Wan Ibrahim minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan asas

ura² Kerajaan hendak menempatkan Universiti Kebangsaan jauh dari bandar Kuala Lumpur, dan di-mana tapak yang telah di-putuskan sa-bagai muktamad bagi pembinaan Universiti ini.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Kerajaan telah menetapkan tapak Universiti Kebangsaan di-Bangi, dekat Kajang, Selangor.

Pertukaran Guru²

37. Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun minta menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar akan ada-nya alasan² yang menasabah yang menyebabkan keengganan guru² bertukar ka-Pantai Timor, dan jika ya, adakah satu sistem tukar bergilir² atau lain² chara pertukaran dapat di-susun supaya guru² yang terlibat akan berasa puas hati dan tidak kechewa.

Tuan Hussein bin Onn: Saya sedar. Kementerian saya sedang menimbangkan satu sistem pertukaran yang berpatutan.

JAWAPAN² BERTULIS**Tambahan No. 3****KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN****Kegagalan Peperiksaan MCE**

1. **Tuan Lim Kit Siang** minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan kepada Dewan ini butir² dari kajian yang telah di-buat berkenaan dengan, sebab²-nya 7,357 penuntut² MCE yang telah gagal di-dalam seluruh peperiksaan mereka kerana mereka gagal di-dalam perkara Bahasa Malaysia Satu, dan menya-

takan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil untuk menghalang terjadi-nya perkara ini untuk chalun² MCE tahun 1971.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Hussein bin Onn): Kementerian saya telah membuat satu kajian sa-chara random di-beberapa buah sekolah di-Kuala Lumpur di-mana keputusan Bahasa Malaysia I tidak begitu baik.

Pada keseluruhan-nya kegagalan ini disebabkan murid² mempunyai sikap tidak mahu mengambil berat di-dalam mata-pelajaran ini. Mereka lebih menitek berat dan meminati mata-pelajaran² lain.