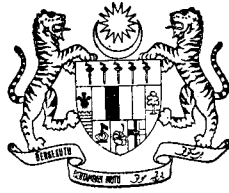


Jilid I
Bil. 40



Hari Isnin
13hb Disember, 1971

PENYATA RASMI

OFFICIAL REPORT

DEWAN RA'AYAT
House of Representatives

PARLIMEN KETIGA
Third Parliament

PENGGAL PARLIMEN PERTAMA
First Session

KANDONGAN-NYA

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan 4559]

USUL²:

Anggaran Pembangunkan, 1972 (10hb Disember, 1971) [Ruangan 4591]

Uchapan Penanggohan (Kakitangan Kerajaan hendak-lah berbudi bahasa terhadap ra'ayat) [Ruangan 4651]

MALAYSIA
DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KETIGA

Penyata Rasmi

PENGGAL YANG PERTAMA

Hari Isnin, 13hb Disember, 1971

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).
- Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ Menteri Kesihatan, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ Menteri bagi 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 Pertanian dan Tanah, TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI, P.M.N., D.P.C.M. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, TUAN ABDUL GHAFAR BIN BABA (Melaka Utara).
- „ Menteri Pengangkutan, DATO' HAJI ABDUL GHANI GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Kinabalu).
- „ Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan, DATO' HAMZAH BIN DATO' ABU SAMAH, D.S.R., S.M.K., S.I.M.P. (Raub).
- „ Menteri Kebajikan Masharakat, 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).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan Timbalan Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom, TUAN ABDUL TAIB BIN MAHMUD (Samarahan).
- „ Timbalan Menteri Kewangan, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).

- Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah, 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. TENGGU AHMAD RITHAUDEEN BIN TENGGU 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).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Perdana Menteri, WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Dengan Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan, TUAN SHARIFF AHMAD (Langat).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pengangkutan, TUAN MOHAMED BIN UJANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ Setiausaha Parlimen kepada Menteri Pelajaran, TUAN MOHAMED BIN RAHMAT (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT, J.P. (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI ABDUL AZIZ BIN OMAR, D.J.M.K., J.M.N., S.M.K. (Tumpat)
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB, P.N.B.S., S.P.M.J. (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 AHMAD BIN HAJI ITHNIN (Melaka Selatan).
- „ PENGIRAN AHMAD BIN PENGIRAN INDAR (Kinabatangan).
- „ 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).
- „ DATO' PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, Q.M.C., P.B.S., P.N.B.S. (Julau).
- „ CHEGU BAUDI BIN UNGGUT (Bandau).
- „ TUAN BOJENG BIN ANDOT (Simunjan).
- „ TUAN BUJA BIN GUMBILAI (Tuaran).
- „ AWANG BUNGSU BIN ABDULLAH (LIMBANG-LAWAS).

- Yang Berhormat 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 CHEN KO MING, P.B.S., A.M.N. (Sarikei).
- „ DR CHEN MAN HIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ DR CHU CHEE PENG (Kluang Selatan).
- „ TUAN VALENTINE COTTER *alias* JOSEPH VALENTINE COTTER (Bau-Lundu).
- „ TUAN PETER PAUL DASON (Pulau Pinang Utara).
- „ TUAN V. DAVID (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN, A.B.S. (Batang Lupar).
- „ TUAN FAN YEW TENG (Kampar).
- „ DATIN HAJAH 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).
- „ TUAN RICHARD HO UNG HUN (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN HOR CHEOK FOON (Damansara).
- „ TUAN HUSSAIN BIN HAJI SULAIMAN (Besut).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JAAFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Bandar Sibu).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA, P.B.S. (Saratok).
- „ 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 ANDREW MARA ANAK WALTER UNJAH (Betong).
- „ TUAN HAJI MAWARDI BIN LEBAI TEH (Kota Star Utara).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED ARIF BIN SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah Dalam).
- „ DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ 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).

Yang Berhormat TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).

- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAN (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOHD. ZAIN BIN ABDULLAH (Bachok).
- „ DATO' ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ENGKU ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN MUSA BIN HITAM (Segamat Utara).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P., J.M.N. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN HUSSAIN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ TUAN JONATHAN NARWIN ANAK JINGGONG (Luboh Antu).
- „ TAN SRI SYED NASIR BIN ISMAIL, P.M.N., J.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Dalam).
- „ 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 RAMLI BIN OMAR, K.M.N., P.M.P. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S., S.M.J. (Muar Pantai).
- „ DR S. SEEVARATNAM, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI SHAFIE BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., B.C.K. (Baling).
- „ TUAN SOH AH TECK, A.M.N. (Batu Pahat).
- „ DR A. SOORIAN (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN SU LIANG YU (Bruas).
- „ 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).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR BIN PENGIRAN PATERA (Kimanis).
- „ 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 TING MING KIONG (Bintulu).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH UNTING ANAK UMANG (Kanowit).
- „ TUAN V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).

Yang Berhormat 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 STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Padawan).
- „ TUAN HAJI YUSOF BIN HAJI ABDULLAH *alias* HAJI YUSOF RAWA (Kota Star Selatan).

YANG TIADA HADHIR :

Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri,
TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N.,
S.P.M.J. (Johor Timor).

Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

- „ Menteri Buroh dan Tenaga Ra'ayat, TAN SRI V. MANICKAVASAGAM, P.M.N., J.M.N., P.J.K., S.P.M.S. (Klang).
- „ Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M., C.H., D.M.N. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ TUAN AJAD BIN O. T. UYONG (Labuk-Sugut).
- „ TUAN CHAN YOON ONN (Ulu Kinta).
- „ TAN SRI KHAW KAI-BOH, P.M.N., P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sandakan).
- „ DR MOHAMED BIN TAIB, P.M.K., P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TAN SRI MOHAMMAD SAID BIN KERUAK, P.M.N., S.P.D.K. (Kota Belud).
- „ TUN DATU HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E. (Marudu).
- „ DATO' PANG TET TSHUNG, P.D.K. (Kota Kinabalu).
- „ TUAN R. C. M. RAYAN *alias* R. C. MAHADEVA RAYAN (Ipoh).
- „ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ TENGKU ZAID BIN TENGKU AHMAD, D.P.M.K., J.M.K., S.M.K. (Pasar Mas Hulu).

YANG HADHIR BERSAMA:

Yang Berhormat Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio, TAN SRI ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Di-lantek).

- „ Peguam Negara, TAN SRI ABDUL KADIR BIN YUSOF, P.M.N., P.J.K. (Di-lantek).
- „ Menteri Dengan Tugas² Khas dan Menteri Penerangan, TAN SRI MUHAMMAD GHAZALI BIN SHAFIE, P.M.N., D.I.M.P., P.D.K. (Di-lantek).

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan meshuarat*)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

BADAN² SEPARA KERAJAAN DAN SHARAT² PERKHIDMATAN— SUROHANJAYA

1. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan sama ada terdapat tarikh akhir, jika ia, bila, untuk menamatkan Laporan Surohanjaya Penyiasatan di-Raja mengenai Badan² Separa Kerajaan bagi tangga-gaji dan sharat² perkhidmatan, dan sama ada beliau dapat memberi jaminan yang Laporan tersebut akan di-beri tindakan oleh Kerajaan dan bukan-nya di-lambat²kan seperti yang telah berlaku terhadap laporan² Kerajaan yang lain.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Surohanjaya ini telah di-lantek pada 25hb Mei, 1971, dan mengikut tugas²-nya Surohanjaya ini hendak-lah menyediakan laporan dan shor²-nya untuk di-kemukakan kepada Kabinet dalam tempoh 6 bulan.

Semenjak penubohan-nya, Surohanjaya ini telah mendapati bahawa tugas²-nya lebeh rumit daripada yang di-jangkakan pada awal²-nya. Atas permintaan Surohanjaya ini Jema'ah Menteri telah bersetuju melanjutkan tempoh bagi Surohanjaya itu menyiapkan laporan-nya sa-hingga bulan Jun tahun 1972.

Pihak Kerajaan tidak berniat hendak me-lambat²kan tindakan terhadap mana² laporan Surohanjaya Penyiasatan.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker Sir, from past experience we have discovered that the Government does not implement fully the reports or findings of such Commissions. Sir, will the Prime Minister assure this House that the Government will fully implement the findings of this Commission?

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan sentiasa menimbangkan semua penyata Surohanjaya dan kalau di-fikirkan menasabah akan di-laksanakan.

JURURAWAT² DAN TUNTUTAN TANGGA-GAJI SAMA

2. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon (*Di-bawah S.O. 24 (2)*) minta Perdana Menteri menyatakan:

- (a) mengapa-kah Jabatan-nya gagal untuk menyasatkan rasa tidak puas hati di-kalangan jururawat² berkenaan dengan tuntutan tangga-gaji sama yang telah di-kemukakan bertahun²;
- (b) bila-kah tangga-gaji sama bagi jururawat² akan di-laksanakan; dan
- (c) bila-kah akan di-berhentikan potongan 10% daripada gaji² jururawat² bagi mereka yang tinggal di-asrama².

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

- (a) Tuntutan² Jururawat wanita bukan-lah soal tuntutan gaji sama dengan kaum lelaki tetapi ada-lah tuntutan untuk mendapatkan gaji yang sama dengan Pembantu² Hospital. Sekim perkhidmatan Jururawat dan Pembantu² Hospital ada-lah berasingan dan oleh yang demikian tuntutan persamaan gaji dengan jenis pekerja lelaki yang berlainan jawatan itu tidak-lah termasuk dalam erti kata tuntutan tangga-gaji yang sama dengan pekerja lelaki yang sama jawatan.
- (b) Berdasarkan kepada penjelasan yang saya berikan tadi maka soal melaksanakan tangga-gaji sama bagi Jururawat² tidak berbangkit.
- (c) Kerajaan telah membatalkan potongan 10% daripada gaji Jururawat² yang tinggal di-asrama².

SOKONGAN KAPADA NEGERI² ARAB—PENDIRIAN MALAYSIA

3. Tuan Mustapha bin Hussain minta Menteri Luar Negeri menyatakan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang untuk membantu negeri² Arab bukan hanya dengan sokongan mulut di-Bangsa² Bersatu sahaja tetapi dengan menghantarkan "token force" dalam perjuangan dengan Israel, jikalau tidak, ada-kah Kerajaan menubuhkan satu angkatan sukarela.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah tidak benar bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia hanya memberikan sokongan mulut di-Persidangan² Antarabangsa seperti Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu semata²; ini ada-lah ternyata dengan tertuboh-nya sa-buah

Jawatan-kuasa Bantuan Palestine, yang Kerajaan telah menyokong penubuhan-nya, untuk menyalurkan bantuan² wang daripada ra'ayat Malaysia. Kerajaan telah juga membenarkan pertubuhan Al-Fatah untuk menempatkan sa-orang wakil-nya di-Kuala Lumpur.

Saya suka memberitahu Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa pendirian Kerajaan Malaysia sa-takat ini telah di-sanjong tinggi oleh Kerajaan² Arab. Kerajaan tidak berchadang sama ada untuk menghantar "token force" atau pun menubuhkan satu pasukan suka-relawan untuk bersama² dalam perjuangan dengan Israel. Saya penoh keyakinan bahawa negara² Arab mempunyai bala tentera yang lebeh daripada menchukopi untuk mempertahankan diri mereka. Kerajaan juga ada-lah menentang penyelesaian masalah² antara-bangsa dengan menggunakan kekerasan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan membenarkan sa-kira-nya ada ra'ayat negeri ini suka berjuang bersama² dengan Pembebasan Palestine atau pun Al-Fatah untuk pergi ka-sana bagi menentang pencherobohan Israel.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu kita akan timbangkan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah sa-hingga ini Kerajaan ada memberi bantuan yang merupakan senjata atau pun kewangan kapada Gerakan Pembebasan Palestine atau pun Gerakan Arab menentang pena'alokan Israel di-wilayah-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah terangkan tadi bantuan² yang Kerajaan telah memberikan sa-hingga hari ini.

PELABORAN MODAL DALAM SEKTOR SWASTA

4. Dr Chen Man Hin bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan sama ada benar semua wang yang di-perlukan untuk membiayai Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua sudah diperolehi, dan ada-kah ini termasuk pelaburan modal dalam sektor swasta dan berapa banyak-kah modal ini dari luar negeri.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin): *(Dengan izin)* The Government is satisfied that it can find, from domestic as well as foreign sources, the money needed to finance the Second Malaysia Plan. It should, however, be made clear that such funds as the Government seeks to obtain will be for development in the public sector. The volume of foreign commitments in the private sector is difficult to determine at this stage; however, foreign investment is expected to play an important role. The private sector will by and large finance its own investments with, of course, every encouragement from the Government.

Dr Chen Man Hin: *(Dengan izin)* Can the Honourable Minister tell us how much of private investment has been spent during the first year—1971—of the Second Five-Year Malaysia Plan?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, that is obviously a different question. I shall require notice of it.

Dr Chen Man Hin: Will the Honourable Minister also tell us up to this date how much of foreign investment has found its way into Malaysia?

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, the Honourable Member should know that it is obviously impossible for me to give figures of that kind without any notice.

HUTANG NEGARA—JUMLAH

5. Dr A. Soorian *(di-bawah S.O. 24 (2))* minta Menteri Kewangan menyatakan jumlah Hutang Negara serta butir² lengkap mengenai hutang² tempatan dan luar negeri dan faedah yang terpaksa di-bayar sa-tiap tahun; dan nyatakan sama ada Hutang Negara akan bertambah di-dalam tempoh 5 tahun yang akan datang; dan jika ya, hingga banyak mana.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: *(Dengan izin)* Tuan Yang di-Pertua, questions of this nature have been asked repeatedly in this House and the answers thereto can be easily found in the Annual Estimates of Malaysia Federal Revenue and Expenditure.

The national debt is expected to increase during the next five years as a result of implementing the Second Malaysia Plan, and the forecast is published in the document entitled "Second Malaysia Plan, 1971-1975".

JALAN² DI-LIMBANG DI-BUBOH BATU

6. Awang Bungsu bin Abdullah minta Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom menyatakan bila jalan² yang berikut di-Bahagian Kelima akan di-buboh batu:

- (a) Jalan Pandaruan di-Limbang.
- (b) Jalan Kubong di-Limbang.
- (c) Jalan Trusan di-Lawas.
- (d) Jalan Medamit di-Limbang.
- (e) Jalan Punang di-Lawas.
- (f) Jalan Long Tuma di-Lawas.

Timbalan Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Tuan Abdul Taib bin Mahmud): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semua jalan² yang di-sebutkan di-dalam soalan Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah ranchangan² Kerajaan Negeri dan terserah-lah kepada Kerajaan Negeri untuk menimbangkan sama ada jalan² yang tersebut itu patut di-bubuhkan dengan batu.

Awang Bungsu bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri memberi jaminan supaya pembenaan tersebut akan di-pertimbangkan dalam ulangan perbelanjaan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua supaya ra'ayat di-Bahagian Kelima akan di-buktikan ia-itu pembenaan memang-lah memberi berat tentang perkembangan kepada ra'ayat di-Bahagian Kelima.

Tuan Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Perkara itu patut-lah di-minta daripada Kerajaan Negeri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

KHIDMAT WAJIB KA-ATAS JURUTERA² TEMPATAN

7. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom sama ada Kerajaan akan memulakan khidmat wajib sa-lama dua tahun ka-atas jurutera² tempatan bagi menentukan ada-nya jurutera untuk usaha² pembangunan negara.

Tuan Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan-nya ya. Kerajaan ini ingin memulakan satu ranchangan khidmat wajib sa-lama dua tahun ka-atas jurutera² tempatan dalam lapangan² kejuruteraan yang di-kehendaki sangat.

PERWAKILAN PERDAGANGAN KA-NEGERI CHINA

8. Tuan Su Liang Yu bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sama ada Kerajaan berchadang untuk menghantar suatu Perwakilan Perdagangan ka-negeri China untuk melichinkan urusan² perniagaan antara kedua negara.

Timbalan Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada keselurohan-nya perdagangan di-antara Malaysia dengan negeri China adalah berjalan dengan lichin. Rombongan² perdagangan hanya akan di-hantar jika perlu sahaja dan ini pun bergantung kepada sesuatu tujuan seperti rombongan teknik getah untuk memberi penerangan teknik yang baru atas keistimewaan menggunakan getah² keluaran Malaysia.

SHARIKAT GULA DINDINGS BERHAD—MEMULAKAN PERUSAHAAN GULA

9. Tuan Su Liang Yu bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa tanah lebih kurang 25,000 ekar di-Dindings dan 37,000 ekar di-Sungkai telah di-berikan kepada Sharikat Gula Dindings Berhad untuk memulakan perusahaan gula tetapi 4,000 hingga 5,000 ekar sahaja yang sa-benar-nya telah di-gunakan untuk menanam tebu.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari rekod² yang terdapat di-Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, hanya sa-buah sahaja sharikat perusahaan gula yang telah di-berikan kelulusan di-negeri Perak ia-itu Sharikat Gula Perak Berhad. Sharikat ini ada-lah merupakan sa-buah "public limited company". Walau bagaimana pun, tiga pemegang saham yang terbesar di-Sharikat ini ada-lah terdiri daripada:

- (i) Sharikat Gula Dindings Berhad;
- (ii) Sharikat Permodalan dan Perusahaan Kebangsaan Perak Berhad; dan
- (iii) Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Perak.

Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyedari ia-itu tanah sa-luas 25,000 ekar di-Daerah Dindings telah di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Perak kepada ketiga² sharikat yang di-sebutkan tadi untuk di-majukan oleh Sharikat Gula Perak Berhad.

Untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat pengeluaran gula daripada pokok² tebu adalah merupakan satu proses yang rumit. Kementerian ini telah di-beritahu bahawa untuk menayakan ranchangan pengeluaran-nya ada-lah perlu bagi sharikat itu menjalankan-nya sa-chara berperengkat². Di-perengkat yang pertama, tanah sa-luas kira² 10,000 ekar akan di-tanam dengan tebu. Di-perengkat yang kedua pula, sharikat tersebut akan menggunakan kira² 22,000 ekar kawasan tanah bagi penanaman tebu. Saya telah di-beritahu ia-itu kira² 9,500 ekar tanah di-Dindings telah pun di-tanam dengan tebu setakat ini. Ini ada-lah bersesuaian dengan ranchangan di-perengkat pertama pengeluaran Sharikat Gula Perak Berhad.

Berhubung dengan 37,000 ekar tanah di-Kawasan Sungkai yang menurut Ahli Yang Berhormat telah juga di-berikan kepada sharikat yang berkenaan, maka dukachita dinyatakan bahawa Kementerian ini tidak mempunyai apa² pengetahuan berhubung dengan perkara ini.

Tuan Su Liang Yu: (*Dengan izin*) Since 25,000 acres of land in Dindings have been given to Gula Perak, out of which about 10,000 are Malay reservation land, why should it be given to Gula Perak?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak berapa faham bahasa Malaysia. Saya tidak kata daripada di-berikan kepada 3 sharikat yang tersebut ya'ani Sharikat Gula Dindings Berhad, Sharikat Permodalan dan Perusahaan Kebangsaan Perak Berhad dan juga Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Perak dan tanah ini di-kelolakan oleh ketiga² sharikat ini ada-lah merupakan pemegang saham yang terbesar di-dalam Sharikat Gula Perak.

Tuan Su Liang Yu: About 37,000 acres of land in Sungkai has been given to Gula Dindings, as the State Government has already replied to my question. Is the Ministry aware of it?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: (*Dengan izin*) As I said just now, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry does not know that the said 37,000 acres of land have been given by the Perak State Government to Gula Dindings. So the question is, I think, Mr Speaker, the Honourable Member cannot understand Malay.

Tuan Loh Jee Mee: (*Dengan izin*) Will the Government grant land for similar purposes should a new firm apply for it?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Which Government do you mean?

Tuan Loh Jee Mee: Our Government. (*Ketawa*)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wonder what the Honourable Member means by "our Government"?

Tuan Loh Jee Mee: The Federal Government.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, the power over land lies with the State Government, not with the Federal Government. I hope the Honourable Member will study the Constitution in detail. (*Ketawa*)

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan, tidak-kah boleh Kerajaan Pusat menarek kuasa Kerajaan Negeri daripada memberikan tanah yang beribu² ekar luas-nya itu kepada swasta, kerana Kerajaan Negeri sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya sudah lupa kepada kewajipannya untuk memberi tanah kepada orang² miskin hanya kepada gudang², sharikat² yang besar sa-bagaimana di-negeri saya, Perak?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: (*Kapada Tuan Hashim bin Gera*) Dudok-lah, biar dia jawab.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bersedia memujuk Kerajaan PAS di-Kelantan supaya menyerahkan kuasa-nya kepada Kerajaan Pusat?

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal saya ini, saya ta' ada kuasa memujuk orang, chuma saya menyuarakan kepada Kerajaan Pusat, kalau mahu, kalau ta' hendak, sudah-lah (*Ketawa*).

RAKAN² SHARIKAT GULA DINDINGS BERHAD MENDAPAT FAEDAH TANAH KERAJAAN

10. Tuan Su Liang Yu bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan mengapa Kerajaan membenarkan Rakan² Sharikat Gula Dindings Berhad mendapat faedah daripada tanah yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan; nyatakan juga di-mana perbelanjaan untuk projek itu.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Ada-lah tidak benar sangkaan Ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa Kerajaan telah membenarkan Rakan² Sharikat Gula Dindings Berhad mendapat faedah daripada tanah yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan. Saperti yang telah saya nyatakan kepada soalan dua tadi, yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, Kerajaan tidak pernah memberikan sebarang tanah untuk di-gunakan sendiri oleh Sharikat Gula Dindings Berhad. Apa yang sa-benar-nya berlaku ia-lah tanah² bagi maksud penanaman tebu telah di-berikan kepada ketiga² sharikat yang menjadi pemegang saham terbesar Sharikat Gula Perak Berhad. Oleh kerana tanah terseut sekarang ada-lah di-punyai oleh Sharikat Gula Perak Berhad maka tanah tersebut boleh-lah di-gunakan oleh sharikat itu bagi maksud² mereka sesuai dengan perusahaan mengeluarkan gula daripada pokok tebu.

Untuk pengetahuan Ahli Yang Berhormat, kilang Sharikat Gula Perak Berhad ada-lah terletak di-Pantai Remis, Daerah Dindings, Perak dan anggaran perbelanjaan untuk projek ini ada-lah kira² \$50 juta.

Tuan Su Liang Yu: (*Dengan izin*) Sir, 9,000 acres of land had been given to Gula Dinding Berhad. That is how this Gula Perak came into existence. But there was no factory at all by Gula Dinding Berhad when the Government had given it the 9,000 acres of land.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: What is the question?

Tuan Su Liang Yu: The Government gave to the Company land when there was no factory at all set up by the Company.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member could not understand my replies to the previous two questions. That is why he proceeded on to this supplementary question.

Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah tidak di-sakeliling tanah² yang telah di-dapati oleh Sharikat Gula dan entah apa lagi saya pun ta' tahu—ra'ayat mendapat tanah² untuk menanam tebu supaya dapat meninggikan hidup ra'ayat di-tempat itu?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu soalan yang lain daripada yang berkenaan dengan Sharikat Gula ini. Soalan tanah, saya fikir lebeh sesuai kalau di-tujukan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Perak.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Apa-kah penyeliaan yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan supaya sharikat² yang mahu menjalankan perusaan² membuat gula saperti ini benar² menjalankan kerja-nya sesuai dengan hasrat Kerajaan dan tidak menggunakan kesempatan untuk mengambil tanah itu bagi menchari keuntungan dengan chara yang lain daripada pengeluaran gula?

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Sa-panjang yang berkenaan dengan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, sharikat tersebut telah menjalankan mengikut ketentuan² yang di-tentukan. Tetapi kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hendak tahu chara² Kerajaan mengawasi, saya fikir sila-lah datang ka-Kementerian, boleh-lah di-tunjokkan dan di-ajar apa-kah chara²-nya.

KOLEJ² LADANG/INSTITIUT² PERTANIAN DI-SARAWAK

11. Tuan Luhut Wan minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan jumlah bilangan Kolej² Ladang dan Institiut² Pertanian yang sedang di-tubuhkan di-Sarawak dalam masa Rancangan Malaysia Kedua dan di-mana.

Timbalan Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah (Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa sekarang ada tujuh Pusat Latehan Peladang (Farmers Training Centres) dan dua Institiut Pertanian (Agriculture Institute) di-negeri Sarawak. Bagi

Ranchangan Kedua pembenaan Pusat² Latehan Peladang dan Institiut Pertanian berikut akan di-bena:

- Tahun 1971/72 ... Pusat Latehan Peladang Bintulu, dan Institiut Pertanian, Julau.
- Tahun 1972/73 ... Pusat Latehan Peladang, Jakar, dan Institiut Pertanian, Debak.
- Tahun 1973/74 ... Pusat Latehan Peladang, Bau, dan Institiut Pertanian, Mukah.

Tapak untuk pembenaan pusat ini mungkin di-ubah mengikut kehendak peladang² dan ini akan di-timbangkan apabila ranchangan² di-kaji sa-mula dalam tahun 1973.

Tuan Luhut Wan: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dapat-kah Kementerian yang berkenaan memberi jaminan supaya penuntut² yang mengambil kursus pelajaran dalam kolej pertanian ini bila mana mereka tamat daripada pelajaran nanti dapat-kah pehak yang berkuasa memberikan loan atau pun duit untuk pinjaman supaya mereka dapat menjalankan kerja² mereka bila mana mereka sudah tamat latehan?

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kemungkinan ini sangat besar oleh sebab dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini Persatuan² Peladang akan di-tubuhkan lebeh banyak lagi di-Sarawak. Pada masa sekarang ini chuma satu sahaja. Ada-lah di-harapkan pelajar² yang lulus daripada Pusat Latehan Peladang dan Institiut Pertanian ini akan dapat di-ambil bekerja bila Persatuan² Peladang di-tubuhkan kelak.

Tuan Luhut Wan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana-kah mereka yang sudah tamat dalam pelajaran mereka itu jika mereka balek ka-kampong² sendiri, ada-kah Kementerian yang berkenaan akan memberi jaminan supaya membuat satu peluang pekerjaan kapada mereka yang telah tamat dari sekolah itu nanti?

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Kementerian ini akan berunding lebeh dahulu dengan Kerajaan Sarawak, oleh sebab pertanian ini ada-lah di-bawah Kerajaan Sarawak.

BANTUAN KAPADA PETANI² SARAWAK

12. Tuan Jonathan Narwin anak Jinggong minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan berapa banyak daripada jumlah M\$155 juta yang di-janjikan untuk petani² di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Kedua akan di-bahagikan kapada Sarawak dan untuk apa.

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, daripada jumlah \$155 juta yang di-untukkan dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ada-lah sa-banyak \$28.6 juta untuk ranchangan² kredit pertanian dan pemasaran bagi negeri Sarawak. Berkaitan dengan ranchangan² pemasaran Yang Berhormat tentu telah ma'alom bahawa Kerajaan telah meluluskan ranchangan pemasaran lada hitam dan ranchangan pemasaran ikan. Kedua²-nya akan berjalan di-Sarawak sa-belum akhir tahun 1975.

Tuan Awang Bungsu bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri memberi keterangan berapa banyak-kah dari perbelanjaan yang tersebut akan di-beri kapada petani² di-dalam Bahagian Limbang, Lawas dan juga untuk apa?

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, setakat ini belum dapat Kementerian ini menentukan jumlah yang akan di-untukkan dan kami sa-belum menguntukkan peruntukan ini, tentu-lah berunding lebeh dahulu dengan Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak.

PETANI²/NELAYAN² PANTAI—BANTUAN

13. Tuan Andrew Mara anak Walter Unjah bertanya kapada Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil bagi membantu petani² luar bandar dan nelayan² pantai dalam usaha memasarkan hasil² mereka supaya memperolehi harga² pasaran yang tertinggi.

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada merancang dan melaksanakan ranchangan² pemasaran yang lengkap untuk padi, ikan, lada hitam, dan kopi, FAMA juga membantu petani² memasarkan hasil pengeluaran mereka yang lain² melalui ranchangan pemasaran

"*ad hoc*" atau ranchangan tertentu. Di bawah ranchangan ini petani² di-bantu mendapatkan saloran pasaran yang terbaik. Kemudahan² pengangkutan juga di-atorkan dan penjualan² di-awas untuk menentukan mereka dapat harga² yang baik dan layanan dan juga chara² pemasaran yang baik daripada pembeli². Banyak petani² dan juga pertubohan² petani telah di-bantu di-bawah ranchangan ini dalam memasarkan hasil² pengeluaran mereka seperti buah²an, sayor²an, ubi kayu, kacang tanah, jagong, seko dan lain².

Mengenai pemasaran ikan, satu ranchangan pemasaran ikan telah pun di-ujudkan di-bawah Akta FAMA dan satu perbadanan pemasaran ikan telah pun ditubuhkan untuk mengawal dan menguruskan ranchangan tersebut. Tujuan utama ranchangan ini ia-lah untuk membantu nelayan² mendapatkan pasaran dan harga² yang terbaik untuk tangkapan mereka. Tujuan ini akan di-chapai dengan mengawal kegiatan² pembeli² borong melalui perlesenan. Kegiatan² mereka serta chara² dan amalan² perniagaan mereka akan di-kawal untuk menghapuskan atau mengurangkan amalan² yang di-lakukan oleh mereka yang merugikan nelayan². Perbadanan Pemasaran Ikan akan juga mengadakan kemudahan² pemasaran ikan dan mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan dan memproses ikan. Tujuan Perbadanan mengadakan kemudahan² pemasaran serta mengambil bahagian di-dalam perniagaan dan memproses ikan ia-lah untuk memperbaiki sistem pemasaran ikan, meninggikan mutu ikan yang di-pasarkan, mengurangkan belanja pemasaran, menambahkan dan memperluaskan lagi saloran pemasaran serta menstabilkan harga² ikan. Semua ini dengan tujuan supaya nelayan² mendapat pulangan yang tertinggi dari hasil² tangkapan ikan mereka dan juga untuk memperkuat kedudukan mereka dalam perkiraan mereka dengan orang² tengah, untuk menolong dalam usaha² ini. Melalui Jabatan Pertanian, Kementerian ini telah mengatorkan supaya petani² luar bandar bersatu padu di-bawah Persatuan² Peladang. Kerana Persatuan² Peladang boleh membantu memasarkan hasil² tanaman.

Tuan Abdullah ibni Al-marhum Tuan Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adakah Kerajaan boleh memikirkan atau mengkaji perkara yang menjamin bahawa

pengeluaran kampung² dengan chara berunding dengan pihak swasta di-dalam dan di-luar negeri supaya pengeluaran itu boleh di-jaminakan harga-nya?

Dato' Abdul Samad bin Idris: Soal itu memang dalam salah satu daripada tujuan Persatuan Peladang di-wujudkan, begitu juga Persatuan² Nelayan ini. Sa-takat ini saya belum dapat memberi penjelasan lanjut berhubung dengan perkara yang di-timbulkan itu.

SHARIKAT PENERBANGAN MALAYSIA YANG BERASINGAN

14. Tuan V. David minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan kemajuan yang telah dibuat dalam mengelolakan satu Sharikat Penerbangan yang berasingan bagi Malaysia dan bilangan kapal terbang jet yang akan di-punya oleh Malaysia apabila Sharikat Penerbangan ini memulakan penerbangan-nya dengan nama MAL.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sharikat Penerbangan Kebangsaan Malaysia telah di-daftarkan di-bawah Akta Sharikat² pada 3hb April, 1971. Sharikat ini telah menandatangani satu Perjanjian Perkhidmatan Teknikel dengan Sharikat Penerbangan Kebangsaan Australia (QANTAS) dan di-bawah perjanjian ini menikmati segala kemudahan² kepakaran teknikel QANTAS. Semenjak ia di-tubuhkan, sharikat ini telah mengambil beberapa kaki-tangan yang perlu bagi peranchangan-nya dan pada ketika ini ada dalam gajian-nya 57 orang. Pada hari permulaan sharikat ini menjalankan operasi-nya yang di-jangkakan tidak lewat daripada November tahun 1972, sharikat ini di-jangka akan menyerapkan kesemua warganegara Malaysia yang sekarang ini bekerja dengan MSA yang pada ketika itu akan telah memilih bekerja dengan sharikat penerbangan Malaysia. Ada-lah di-jangkakan bahawa pada ketika itu sharikat ini akan mempunyai kakitangan sa-jumlah lebeh kurang 2,000 orang. Sharikat Penerbangan Kebangsaan Malaysia yang nama-nya baharu² ini telah pun di-tukarkan kepada Sistem Penerbangan Malaysia (MAS) akan memileki sa-jumlah 6 buah kapal terbang jet Boeing 737 siri 200. Sa-lain daripada itu sharikat ini akan memileki sa-jumlah 9 buah kapal terbang jenis Fokker Friendship siri

500 dan 3 buah kapal terbang jenis Britten Norman Islanders. Sharikat ini juga di-jangka akan menyewa sa-kurang²-nya sa-buah kapal terbang jenis Boeing 707 untuk perkhidmatan² antarabangsa ka-tempat yang jauh.

BAS² TIDAK LAYAK DI-GUNAKAN—TINDAKAN

15. Tuan V. David minta Menteri Pengangkutan menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar bahawa banyak bas² tidak layak di-gunakan. Apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian untuk mengatasi perkara ini.

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan ada memeriksa semua bas² tiap² enam bulan sa-kali sa-belum bas² itu di-benarkan untuk di-gunakan di-atas jalan raya. Mungkin ada juga bas² yang telah di-pereksa dan di-benarkan di-gunakan di-atas jalan raya mendapati kerosakan sa-belum tarikh pemeriksaan sa-mula. Sa-kira-nya Jabatan Pengangkutan mendapati atau menerima aduan bahawa bas² yang demikian itu tidak lagi layak di-gunakan, maka Jabatan itu mengikut kuasa-nya yang di-beri kapada-nya akan bertindak memanggil bas² itu untuk di-pereksa sa-kali lagi. Tetapi tidak-lah benar bahawa banyak bilangan bas yang saperti ini.

Tuan V. David: (*Dengan izin*) Tuan Speaker, is it not a fact that numerous complaints have been made—I myself have made numerous complaints—and on all these complaints no action has been taken by the Ministry? Will the Minister see that his department acts on complaints and replies to those complaints without delay?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tindakan² bagi pengaduan yang lepas, sa-panjang yang saya tahu sudah pun di-ambil tindakan, tetapi jika ada yang belum di-ambil, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta Yang Berhormat itu membuat aduan supaya tindakan akan di-ambil.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Menteri Pengangkutan tahu dan sedar bahawa ada di-antara sharikat² pengangkutan atau juga kilang² swasta menipu Kerajaan, ia-itu dengan menggunakan dua buah lori pengangkutan yang sa-rupa chat-nya, sa-rupa warna-nya, sama muatan-nya, kerana memakai satu permit dan lesen; bila yang satu ini bertolak mithalan-nya ka-Selatan Malaysia dan satu lagi ber-

tolak ka-utara, bila di-tahan oleh Polis, dia di-dapati tidak ada lesen—di-tahan. Datang ka-gudang itu, atau ka-sharikat pengangkutan itu memberi tahu tinggal di-rumah ini. Bila di-tahankan lori itu di-Balai Polis, maka di-beritahu yang di-sana, yang sana balek datang ka-pejabat-nya di-bawa lesen itu balek, ada-kah tahu?

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang ada di-sini ia-lah berkenaan dengan bas. Soal lori, itu bukan dalam soalan ini—itu soal lain.

Tuan Hashim bin Gera: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada berapa orang-kah jurutera yang bertaualiah di-Pejabat Pengangkutan di-seluruh Malaysia? (*Ketawa*)

Dato' Haji Abdul Ghani Gilong: Soal itu tentu-lah Kementerian saya boleh jawab, tetapi saya berkehendakkan notice.

Dato' James Wong Kim Min: May I ask the Honourable Minister whether he is aware that the MARA buses, and in particular the S.T.C. buses, also in Sarawak, have not been functioning at all and are providing very, very poor services?

Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar (Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bas² di-Sarawak itu akan di-serahkan kapada bumiputra di-Sarawak sendiri menjalankan dan saya per-chaya bas² itu akan berjalan dengan baik kemudian-nya.

Dato' James Wong Kim Min: Will the Honourable Minister give us an assurance that when these buses are given over to the bumiputras they will be more efficiently run than by a national organisation like the MARA?

Tuan Abdul Ghafar bin Baba: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kena-lah tunggu, tengok dahulu baharu boleh timbul soal itu.

KELAS² PERPADUAN RA'AYAT—KEMAJUAN

16. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio menyatakan:

- (a) bagaimana-kah kemajuan dalam menjalankan kelas perpaduan masharakat;
- (b) bilangan kelas tersebut, bilangan guru² dan murid²;
- (c) chara penerimaan guru² dan murid² nya; dan
- (d) berapa-kah perbelanjaan-nya.

Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio (Tuan Lee Siok Yew): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya ingin membetulkan kesilapan perkataan dalam soalan ini. Sa-benar-nya Kerajaan tidak ada ranchangan yang di-gelarkan "Kelas Perpaduan Masharakat". Ranchangan yang ada ia-lah Ranchangan Kelas Perpaduan Ra'ayat yang kini tetap berjaya dan sudah mencapai kemajuan yang sangat² memuaskan.

(b) Pada 30hb November, 1971 jumlah bilangan kelas yang ada ia-lah 2,572 buah dengan pelajar berjumlah 64,659 dan guru² sa-ramai 1,466 orang.

(c) Pengambilan guru² Kelas Perpaduan Ra'ayat ada-lah terta'alok kapada syarat bahawa chalun² mesti-lah mempunyai kelayakan sa-kurang²-nya Sijil Rendah Pelajaran dengan mendapat kepujian dalam perkara Bahasa Malaysia atau pun Lulus Darjah VI Sekolah Kebangsaan sa-belum tahun 1957. Di-samping itu, guru² terlateh yang mengajar di-sekolah² ada-lah juga di-galakkan mengajar di-kelas² ini.

Chalun² yang mempunyai kelayakan saperti yang di-nyatakan ada-lah ditemuduga oleh suatu Lembaga Temuduga yang di-pengerusikan oleh Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Muhibbah Daerah ia-itu Pegawai Daerah berkenaan dan perakuan Lembaga itu kemudian-nya di-hantar ka-Pejabat Muhibbah Negara untuk mendapatkan keputusan muktamad dari Setiausaha Kerja, Pejabat Muhibbah Negara.

Kelas² Perpaduan Ra'ayat ada-lah terbuka kapada semua ra'ayat Malaysia bukan Melayu yang ingin mempelajari Bahasa Malaysia asalkan mereka ini berumur 16 tahun ka-atas dan tidak sedang belajar di-sekolah² Kerajaan dan sekolah yang di-biaya² Kerajaan.

(d) Perbelanjaan bagi menjalankan ranchangan Kelas Perpaduan Ra'ayat bagi tahun 1971 ada-lah lebih kurang \$1,360,000.00. Perbelanjaan ini termasuk-lah elaun bagi guru² dan penyelia², perbelanjaan pentadbiran, perchetakan buku² teks dan perbelanjaan² runchit.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dari sa-ramai itu, guru² yang di-lantek oleh Kerajaan untuk Kelas Kemajuan Perpaduan Ra'ayat ini, boleh-kah Yang Berhormat

Menteri yang berkenaan menerangkan berapa banyak mereka terdiri daripada orang² Melayu, orang² Tionghua dan lain²?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan ini ia-lah soalan lain, tetapi saya boleh jawab perkara ini akan tetapi saya minta-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat memberikan notis terlebih dahulu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Berapa bahasa-kah yang di-ajar di-Kelas² Perpaduan Masharakat?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya saya telah menjawab yang kita tidak ada Kelas Perpaduan Masharakat; kita ada mempunyai Kelas Perpaduan Ra'ayat sahaja; bahasa yang kita ajarkan ia-lah Bahasa Malaysia sahaja.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah benar bahawa di-bawah anjoran Kelas Perpaduan Ra'ayat ini juga di-ajarkan bahasa China ia-itu bahasa Mandarin?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya orang² yang bukan China saperti orang² Melayu yang hendak belajar bahasa China ada-lah di-bantu oleh organisasi² sukarela—yang mengajar bahasa Mandarin, tetapi ini bukan di-bantu oleh Kerajaan saya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-kah Kementerian ini mengeluarkan elaun-nya atau pun gaji-nya?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah menjawab, perkara ini ia-lah dibantukan oleh organisasi sukarela. Jadi, terulang kapada organisasi itu hendak membantu atau pun tidak.

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kementerian ini menimbangkan bahawa tata-ra'ayat mesti sa-harus-nya jadi satu perkara yang di-pelajari oleh murid² di-dalam kelas² ini untuk menggalakkan perpaduan?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini akan di-ambil perhatian saya sendiri.

ANAK ANGKAT BERBILANG KAUM—PROJEK MUHIBBAH

17. Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus minta Menteri Ta' Berpotfolio menyatakan ada-kah ranchangan mengambil anak angkat antara berbilang kaum di-negara ini maseh berjalan dan itu satu²-nya projek muhibbah dan jika ya, berapa ramai yang telah terlibat dalam ranchangan ini dan bagaimana kedudukan sa-terus-nya.

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan mengambil anak angkat antara berbilang kaum di-negeri ini memang maseh berjalan dan ada-lah satu²-nya projek muhibbah, tetapi ranchangan ini ada-lah di-anjur dan di-kelolakan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Muhibbah Negeri masing² ikut budibicharanya dan saya tidak dapat memberitahu akan ramai-nya yang telah terlibat.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-kah pehak Kementerian ini menggalakkan usaha² yang demikian itu?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah tanggong-jawab Jawatan-kuasa Muhibbah Negeri, jadi memang-lah pejabat saya menggalakkan mereka itu mengambil apa² ranchangan yang baik seperti merapatkan semangat muhibbah antara kita.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-kah apakala pehak Kementerian ini menggalakkan usaha² seperti itu pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri ini tahu tentang banyak mana perjalanan yang telah di-ambil oleh Jawatan-kuasa Perpaduan Peringkat Negeri?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Apa soalan tambahan-nya?

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan-nya, tidak-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu menyatakan kepada Dewan ini perkara yang sa-benar-nya tentang hal itu dengan tidak menyatakan bahawa perkara ini telah di-buat oleh negeri sa-mata²?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu sudah di-jawab tadi.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kenyataan daripada Menteri tidak-kah sa-patut-nya pehak Kementerian itu tahu tentang galakan yang telah di-beri oleh Kementerian itu, yang telah di-jalankan oleh pehak² Jawatan-kuasa Perpaduan Negeri?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan itu saya telah pun jawab.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Sa-kali lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau telah jawab pun, saya hendak tahu sa-patut-nya tahu atau sa-patut-nya tidak tahu-nya, itu sahaja?

Tuan Lee Siok Yew: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sudah jawab; ini satu perjalanan yang baik memang-lah saya tahu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau begitu, kenapakah Yang Berhormat Menteri itu tidak boleh terangkan bilangan-nya?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu bukan soalan-nya. Kalau hendak bertengkar macham itu bukan masa ini (*Ketawa*).

BAHASA KEBANGSAAN BAGI PENUNTUT² MALAYSIA DI-LUAR NEGERI

18. Dato' James Wong Kim Min minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan:

- (a) apa-kah peratoran² dan pertolongan² yang sedang di-beri kepada penuntut² Malaysia di-luar negeri untuk mem-pelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan; dan
- (b) apa-kah bantuan yang telah di-beri oleh Kerajaan kepada Asrama² Penuntut² Malaysia di-luar negeri.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn): Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

- (a) Peratoran² dan pertolongan² ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (i) mengadakan kelas² Bahasa Kebangsaan dengan perchuma; dan
- (ii) membayar elaun² kepada guru yang mengajar Bahasa Kebangsaan itu.

(b) Bantuan yang di-beri kepada Asrama² Penuntut² Malaysia di-luar negeri ialah:

- (i) menanggung semua perbelanjaan mengenai penyelenggaraan asrama² tersebut ia-itu termasuk pembayaran gaji kepada semua pekerja²-nya, subsidi makanan penuntut dan segala perabot serta alat² kelengkapan;
- (ii) menolong penuntut² sa-chara bantuan daripada Kira² Amanah Kebajikan dan Kemudahan Penuntut² (Students' Welfare and Amenities Funds);
- (iii) mengadakan bahan bacaan seperti buku², majallah² dan surat² khabar;
- (iv) mengadakan alat² permainan dalam rumah.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah pengajaran seperti ini termasuk yang di-beri kepada jururawat² kita yang belajar di-luar negeri dengan sebab banyak juga jururawat kita yang belajar di-luar negeri yang bukan daripada keturunan Melayu atau bumiputra yang kurang boleh berchakap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Apa maksud soalan tambahan, jururawat² apa? Ini berkenaan dengan mengadakan kelas mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan dan bantuan di-beri kepada asrama, siapa yang ada di-situ menggunakan-nya.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Soalan tambahan. Berapa buah-kah asrama² penuntut² Malaysia di-luar negeri yang ada pada masa sekarang ini dan di-mana negeri²-nya?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu saya boleh jawab, tetapi itu soalan lain. Saya berkehendakkan notis.

SISTEM PELAJARAN KEBANGSAAN— MENCHANTUMKAN

19. Tuan Edwin anak Tangkun minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan bila sistem pelajaran di-Sarawak akan di-chantumkan dengan sistem pelajaran kebangsaan, memandang kepada janji yang di-buat oleh

Ketua Pengarah Pelajaran yang telah di-siarkan di-dalam akhbar pada 20hb September.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dasar dan sistem pentadbiran pelajaran negeri Sarawak ada-lah di-bawah Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak. Oleh yang demikian, sa-barang langkah untuk menchantumkan sistem pelajaran negeri Sarawak dengan sistem pelajaran kebangsaan hendak-lah terbit-nya daripada Kerajaan Negeri itu sendiri.

PENUNTUT² UNIVERSITI²/KOLEJ²— LANGKAH² TATA-TERTIB

20. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sama ada beliau sedar tentang ada-nya sa-tengah² penuntut di-Universiti² dan Kolej² yang kelakuan-nya bertentangan dengan asas moral dan undang² serta merupakan keganasan di-dalam kampus dan asrama, dan

(a) apa-kah langkah² tata-tertib yang di-ambil terhadap mereka dan ada-kah mangsa² mereka itu penuntut² dari luar bandar; dan

(b) ada-kah penuntut² ini termasuk mereka yang menerima biasiswa Kerajaan.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak faham tentang apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan perkataan², "kelakuan-nya bertentangan dengan asas moral dan undang² serta merupakan keganasan²", dan lain². Oleh itu, saya tidak dapat-lah menjawab soalan ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-antara rupa asas yang merupakan asas moral, baharu² ini saya dapat tahu Kementerian ini telah mengeluarkan arahan supaya penuntut² kita yang berambut panjang itu di-ambil tindakan, sudah-kah di-ambil tindakan atas perkara itu?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-masa menerangkan sa-macam itu dalam persoalan-nya berkenaan dengan bertentangan dengan asas moral itu luas sangat. Sama ada asas moral ini mengenai rambut panjang, rambut pendek; baju panjang, baju pendek. Itu yang saya hendak tahu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya hendak tahu

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Nanti dahulu!

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan kalau sa-kira-nya tuduhan wakil dari Muar Utara, sa-benar-nya ada-kah bukti² yang beliau boleh memberi kepada Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ini bertanya ka-mana di-arahkan soalan-nya? Ka-sana-kah atau ka-sini (*Kapada Tuan Yang di-Pertua*)? Ta' boleh!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya lanjutkan lagi soalan saya berhubung dengan asas moral yang telah saya katakan tadi sa-bagaimana sedia ma'alum pehak yang berkenaan—Kementerian telah mengarahkan supaya penuntut² kita yang berambut panjang yang melampau² itu di-ambil tindakan dengan di-potong. Ada-kah langkah ini telah di-buat hingga pada masa ini?

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu yang saya kata kalau dapat soalan itu tepat sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu senang-lah saya menjawab-nya. Soalan ini pada ta' tepat dengan sebab moral banyak, aspek², kelakuan² yang barangkali difikirkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak bertentangan dengan moral. Itu yang saya hendak satu-persatu-nya. Jadi senang saya menjawab-nya. Jadi, kalau saya menhadangkan kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mendatangkan soalan yang tepat pada masa akan datang dapat saya menjawab-nya.

Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran bersetuju bahawa rambut panjang seperti rambut Menteri Hal Ehwal Sarawak, rambut panjang seperti Pa' Haji dua orang di-atas itu tidak bertentangan dengan moral di-negeri ini? (*Ketawa*).

PETI² TALIVISHEN/RADIO— BILANGAN

21. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Penerangan dan Menteri dengan Tugas² Khas menyatakan berapa-kah bilangan peti talivishen dan peti² radio yang di-gunakan di-seluruh Malaysia Barat di-waktu ini.

Menteri Penerangan dan Menteri dengan Tugas² Khas (Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, payah saya hendak dapat beri bilangan dengan tepat berkenaan dengan TV dan Radio di-Malaysia Barat pada masa ini. Tetapi yang saya dapat beri angka peti yang berlesen, seperti berikut:

Bilangan TV yang berlesen ... 213,695
(termasuk juga radio)

Bilangan lesen radio ... 322,832

Ini pula bukan berma'ana-nya bilangan peti radio, kerana sa-buah rumah itu dia boleh mempunyai dua tiga radio dengan satu lesen sahaja. Sekian, terima kasih.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan sedar beberapa orang yang mempunyai radio atau talivishen tidak berlesen dan jika Menteri sedar apa tindakan yang akan di-ambil oleh Kementerian-nya untuk mengambil tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya?

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sedar itu memang sedar. Banyak orang² yang melarikan, yang chuba mengelakkan daripada membayar lesen, tetapi segala langkah sedang di-ambil bahkan soal yang akan datang itu, kalau ada masa lagi akan di-jawab berkenaan dengan soal ini.

PENGUNA² RADIO/TALIVISHEN TANPA BERLESEN—BILANGAN

22. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Penerangan dan Menteri dengan Tugas² Khas menyatakan sa-lama ada-nya kempen membayar lesen radio dan talivishen menerusi radio dan talivishen di-lancarkan, berapa ramai pengguna² radio dan talivishen tanpa berlesen telah di-hadapkan ka-mahkamah dan berapa pula jumlah² mereka yang di-denda dan di-rampas peti² radio dan talivishen mereka.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bilangan mereka yang di-bawa ka-Mahkamah dan di-da'awa ia-lah 11,209 (pada tahun ini daripada bulan Januari hingga Oktober). Jumlah mereka yang di-jatuhkan hukum ia-itu di-denda ia-lah 7,585 tetapi bilangan peti² yang di-rampas tersangat-lah sedikit bilangan-nya, ta' dapat saya hendak terangkan.

Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah di-dapati mereka² yang tidak membayar lesen itu kerana tidak ada mempunyai wang, atau pun sengaja tidak mahu membayar lesen?

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Itu wallah huallah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (*Ketawa*)

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan ini dapat melonggarkan tata-tertib supaya orang yang tidak membayar lesen itu tidak di-bawa ka-Mahkamah. Kita mengenakan dia sa-chara compound sahaja, erti-nya untuk merengankan dia.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal chara² mengutip lesen ini sekarang sedang di-review oleh Kementerian saya.

Tunku Abdullah ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman: Ada-kah kemungkinan Kerajaan untuk menerima lesen² itu atau membayar lesen itu apabila radio atau talivishen set di-jual pada masa itu di-kutip lesen-nya untuk dua tahun, tiga tahun supaya menyenangkan juga orang² yang mempunyai radio dan talivishen.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah satu daripada soal yang sedang di-review pada masa ini oleh Kementerian Penerangan. Apa-kah ini boleh di-jalankan atau tidak, atau baik di-jalankan atau tidak, sekarang sedang dipertimbangkan dan satu hari kelak tidak berapa lama lagi ada-lah harapan daripada Kementerian itu untuk menyampaikan shor² dan chadangan kepada Kerajaan.

Dato' James Wong Kim Min: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, will those radio set owners, who are dissatisfied with the service given by the Ministry of Information, be able to obtain a rebate for their licence?

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Ini tidak pernah dengar hal macham ini dalam dunia ini (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan berchadang untuk tidak mengenakan hukuman kepada mereka yang tidak mengambil lesen di-perengkat yang pertama bahkan hanya dengan memberi satu notis memberitahu bahawa: Tuan tidak ada lesen dan tempoh dalam masa 14-15 hari ambil lesen. Jika tidak, tindakan mahkamah akan di-ambil.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara bagini kita mesti mengikut chara undang² (rule of law) dan sekarang undang² ini menentukan chara² bagaimana perkara ini di-buat.

PENGUNA² RADIO/TALIVISHEN TIDAK MAMPU BAYAR LESEN

23. Tuan Abu Bakar bin Umar minta Menteri Penerangan dan Menteri dengan Tugas² Khas menyatakan sama ada beliau sedar banyak terdapat peti² radio tanpa lesen di-gunakan dengan sebab pengguna²-nya tidak berkemampuan membayar lesen \$12 sa-tahun, dan jika ya, sama ada beliau berchadang untuk menurunkan pembayaran chukai tersebut kepada kadar yang dapat di-bayar oleh pengguna² radio khas-nya penduduk² luar bandar yang makan pagi kais pagi.

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini lebeh kurang juga macham yang kita sudah chakap tadi, yang di-jawab tadi ia-itu saya tahu peti² radio yang tidak berlesen yang sebab-nya si-pemilek itu tidak dapat membayar \$12 sa-tahun itu memang ada. Oleh sebab itu macham saya sebutkan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa Kementerian Penerangan sedang me-review, mengulang-kaji soal ini bagaimana chara-nya kita boleh mengatasi problem yang di-hadapi ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah pehak Kementerian Penerangan berchadang hendak menurunkan lesen radio daripada \$12 kepada \$10 atau pun lebeh bawah lagi?

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, minta sabar dahulu sampai ranchangan ini atau perkara itu di-kaji betul² atau di-review.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Masa sudah chukup.

(Masa untuk Pertanyaan² bagi Jawab Mulut telah chukup dan Jawapan² Lisan bagi Pertanyaan² No. 24 hingga 31 ada-lah di-beri di-bawah ini).

KEMPEN KEBERSEHAN BANDAR KUALA LUMPUR

24. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan:

- (a) mengapa-kah maseh di-dapati tempat² kotor di-Bandar Kuala Lumpur walau pun Undang² Menchegah Kekotoran telah di-kuatkuasakan;
- (b) ada-kah pembersehan itu di-jalankan pada waktu "Kempen Kebersihan" sahaja; dan
- (c) bagaimana-kah chara-nya Pihak Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur dapat mem-bersehan bandar ini.

Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Dato' Ong Kee Hui): Ada-lah tidak mungkin untuk menjaga dan mengawas seluroh bahagian bandar sa-besar Kuala Lumpur ini sentiasa berseh sepanjang masa, tetapi saya yakin Ahli Yang Berhor-mat tentu bersetuju dengan saya semenjak undang² menchegah kekotoran di-kuat-kuasakan semenjak 1hb Disember, 1969. Keadaan kebersihan Bandar Kuala Lumpur ada-lah bertambah baik.

Berkaitan dengan soalan² bahagian (b) dan (c), pembersehan Bandar Kuala Lumpur saya suka menyatakan bahawa pembersehan bandar ada-lah di-jalankan tiap² hari dalam sepanjang tahun oleh Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota.

Tujuan mengadakan kempen kebersihan dari masa ka-samasa ia-lah bertujuan mena-namkan perasaan tanggung-jawab (civic consciousness) di-kalangan penduduk² Ban-dar Kuala Lumpur, dan mendidik mereka supaya tidak membuang sampah-sarap di-mana² sahaja yang di-sukai tetapi di-kehendakki mereka membuang-nya ka-tempat² atau tong² yang di-sediakan untuk tujuan ini.

Walau bagaimana pun maseh ada di-dapati lagi sebahagian kechil daripada penduduk² dalam bandar ini yang maseh berdegil membuang sampah di-sana sini dan

tindakan menchegah kekotoran ada-lah di-ambil terhadap golongan penduduk² yang kechil ini.

(Dengan izin) It is not practicable to keep and maintain every part of the town of the size of Kuala Lumpur spotlessly clean all the time, but I am sure that the Honourable Member will agree with me that since the coming into force of the Anti-Litter Law in Kuala Lumpur on 1st December, 1969, there has been considerable improvement in the standard of cleanliness of the Town.

With regard to parts (b) and (c) of the question, cleaning of the Town is carried out every day of the year by the Municipality. The purpose of holding "Cleanliness Cam-paigns" periodically is to instil civic consciousness among the citizens of Kuala Lumpur and to educate them not to throw rubbish indiscriminately but to throw the rubbish into the bins and receptacles pro-vided for the purpose. In spite of periodical cleanliness campaigns that have been carried out, there are still a small section of the population who persist in littering the Town indiscriminately and regular anti-litter drives are directed against this particular group of people.

PETAK² LETAK KERETA PER-BANDARAN KUALA LUMPUR

25. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kera-jaan Tempatan:

- (a) mengapa-kah sa-tengah petak² letak kereta di-Kuala Lumpur di-sewakan mengikut jangka bulanan; dan
- (b) apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan untuk mengatasi kekurangan tempat² letak kereta di-Kuala Lumpur.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui:

- (a) Petak² letak kereta ada-lah di-sewa-kan mengikut kadar bulanan pada tempat² di-mana pada masa sekarang ini, ada di-dapati kekurangan pelang-gan letak kereta mengikut kadar kiraan jam atau harian.
- (b) Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur ada-lah sedang mengatasi kekurangan tempat² letak kereta:

- (i) dengan menambah bilangan tem-pat² letak kereta yang di-kawal. Dalam tahun 1969, ada lebih

kurang 1,000 petak letak kereta yang di-kawal. Bilangan ini telah di-tambah daripada 1,000 kepada 2,500 petak dalam tempoh dua tahun ini dan tindakan adalah di-teruskan untuk menambah kawasan² letak kereta yang di-kawal di-tempat² yang di-fikirkan perlu.

- (ii) dengan mengadakan tempat² letak kereta sa-lain daripada jalan² dan lorong² dalam pekan (off-street car parking). Berhubung dengan ini segala bangunan² tinggi ada-lah di-kehendak² menyediakan tempat² letak kereta mereka sendiri mengikut kadar keluasan bangunan itu.
- (iii) dengan mengadakan bangunan² tempat letak kereta bertingkat yang sekarang ini sedang di-ranchangkan bagi tambahan kepada bangunan letak kereta bertingkat yang ada di-Jalan Sekolah.

(Dengan izin):

- (a) Parking bays are let out on monthly basis in places where, at the moment, there is no great demand for hourly/daily parking basis.
- (b) The Municipality of Kuala Lumpur is solving the shortage of parking places by:
 - (i) the increase of controlled car parking areas. In 1969, there were about 1,000 controlled car parking places. These have been extended to 2,500 during the last two years and continued action will be taken to increase these controlled parking areas where it is necessary.
 - (ii) Off-street car parking. The Commissioner of the Federal Capital is insisting on the provision of car parks for multi-storey development.
 - (iii) the provision of multi-storey car parks, which are now in the planning stage, in addition to the multi-storey car park at Jalan Sekolah.

MENGUNCHI RODA² KERETA— JUMLAH DI-DENDA

26. Tuan Ramli bin Omar bertanya kepada Menteri Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Kerajaan Tempatan:

- (a) semenjak berkuat-kuasa bilangan Perintah Mengunchi Roda² Kereta, berapa tuan² punya kereta yang telah di-denda dan jumlah denda yang telah di-perolehi; dan
- (b) apa-kah tindakan terhadap kereta² yang menunggu dan menghalang perjalanan kenderaan di-tempat² yang sebok di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: Semenjak berkuat-kuasa-nya Pindahan kepada Road Traffic (Control of Parking Places) Order, 1969, yang di-ishtiharkan mengikut Sekshen 62 Ordinan Lalu Lintas, 1958 di-mulai pada 1hb Julai, 1971, 510 buah kenderaan telah di-kunchi dan jumlah denda² yang di-pungut sa-hingga 15hb Nobember, 1971 ia-lah sa-banyak \$7,710/-.

Berkaitan dengan bahagian (b) soalan ini, tindakan saman ada-lah di-kenakan terhadap pemandu² atau pemilek² kenderaan yang mengganggu dan menghalang perjalanan kenderaan untuk di-da'awa di-Mahkamah. Tindakan yang sama ada-lah juga di-jalankan oleh pehak Polis Bahagian Lalu Lintas.

(Dengan izin) Since the coming into force of the Amendment to the Road Traffic (Control of Parking Places) Order, 1969, which was promulgated under Section 62 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958, with effect from 1st July 1971, 510 vehicles have been clamped and the amount of fines collected up to 15th November, 1971 is \$7,710.

With regard to part (b) of the question, summonses are served on the drivers or owners of vehicles causing obstruction to appear in Court. Similar action is also carried out by the Traffic Police.

SEKOLAH² JENIS KEBANGSAAN— MENUKARKAN KA-SEKOLAH² KEBANGSAAN

27. Tuan Lim Kit Siang minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan sama ada beliau dapat memberi suatu jaminan yang Kerajaan tidak akan menukar Sekolah² Jenis-Kebangsaan (China) dan Sekolah² Jenis-Kebangsaan (Tamil) kepada Sekolah² Rendah Kebangsaan.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn): Dasar pelajaran negara kita seperti yang terchatet dalam Akta Pelajaran, 1961 ia-lah hendak mengadakan satu sistem pelajaran kebangsaan dalam mana Bahasa Kebangsaan menjadi bahasa pengantar yang utama. Oleh yang demikian, saya tidak dapat hendak memberi jaminan yang dimaksudkan itu.

(Dengan izin) The Education Policy of our country as enunciated in the Education Act, 1961 is for the establishment of a national education system in which the National Language is the main medium of instruction. I am, therefore, unable to give the assurance sought for.

GURU² MENJALANI KURSUS BAHASA MALAYSIA

28. Tuan Fan Yew Teng minta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan jumlah guru² sekolah menengah yang telah menjalani kursus Bahasa Malaysia selama 3 bulan di-Maktab Bahasa di-Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur; dan jumlah guru² sekolah rendah yang telah menjalani kursus tersebut di-Kota Bharu pada tahun 1970 dan 1971 dan sama ada ia sedar yang latehan kilat selama 3 bulan itu tidak membolehkan guru² mengetahui bahasa itu dengan sa-chukop-nya dan dengan demikian menyebabkan kanak² sekolah yang keluar sekolah yang tidak berapa tahu membaca atau menulis dengan betul-nya akan Bahasa Malaysia; dan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian-nya untuk membaiki keadaan yang burok ini.

Tuan Hussein bin Dato' Onn: Bilangan guru² yang telah tamat kursus 3 bulan dalam Bahasa Malaysia ia-lah:

	1970	1971
(i) Di-Maktab Bahasa Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur	—	900
(ii) Di-Maktab Perguruan di-Kota Bharu	—	900

Ahli Yang Berhormat itu nampak-nya salah faham tentang tujuan mengadakan kursus Bahasa Malaysia itu. Sa-benar-nya kursus² itu bukan-nya bagi guru² yang mengajar Bahasa Malaysia tetapi guru² yang mengajar mata-pelajaran² dalam Bahasa Malaysia. Mereka itu terdiri dari mereka yang sudah mempunyai pengetahuan Bahasa Malaysia dan kursus 3 bulan ini semata²

untuk menambahkan lagi pengetahuan mereka di-dalam Bahasa Malaysia dan juga melateh mereka itu menggunakan Bahasa Malaysia dengan sa-penoh-nya di-dalam beberapa aspek mata-pelajaran yang mereka akan mengajar kelak dengan menggunakan Bahasa Malaysia sa-bagai bahasa pengantar.

SOUTHERN CROSS AIRWAYS (M) BERHAD—KEPUNYAAN

29. Tuan V. David minta Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan menyatakan tuan punya Southern Cross Airways Chartered Flight dan Puncta modal Sharikat ini serta perinchian-nya.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Southern Cross Airways (M) Berhad ada-lah sa-buah sharikat persendirian dan Kerajaan tidak ada champoran modal di-dalam-nya. Semua keterangan² yang di-kehendaki oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat boleh di-dapati dan di-pereksa di-Pejabat Pendaftaran Sharikat², Tingkat Pertama, Bangunan Bank Negara, Kuala Lumpur, dengan bayaran \$3.

(Dengan izin) Southern Cross Airways (M) Berhad is a private company and Government has no equity interest in it. The information sought by the Honourable Member can be obtained on inspection at the Registry of Companies, 1st Floor, Bank Negara Building, Kuala Lumpur, on payment of a fee of \$3.

PERTELENGKAHAN NELAYAN² PANTAI-TENGAH LAUTAN— PENYELESAIAN

30. Tuan Goh Hock Guan minta Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah menyatakan:

- siapa-kah 'orang luar' yang di-maksudkan oleh sa-orang pegawai kanan Jabatan Perikanan Enche' Halim bin Yamin seperti yang tersiar di-akhbar² pada 6hb September, 1971 sa-bagai yang bertanggung-jawab menghalang penyelesaian pertelingkahan di-antara nelayan² tepi pantai dan tengah lautan.
- Ada-kah Kerajaan akan menambahkan bilangan ahli² Polis Laut bagi mengelakkan pertemporan yang mungkin berlaku lagi.

Menteri Pertanian dan Tanah (Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi):

- (a) 'Orang Luar' yang di-maksudkan oleh Enche' Abdul Halim bin Abu Yamin itu ia-lah mereka yang tidak ada perhubungan terus dengan perusahaan menangkap ikan.
- (b) Anggota Polis Laut mungkin di-tambah dari satu masa ka-samasa. Setakat ini Operasi besar-besaran dari satu masa ka-samasa dan tempat ka-sa-tempat untuk menangkap nelayan² pukut tunda dan nelayan² pantai kerana menchegegah melakukan kesalahan terhadap undang² sedang di-jalankan. Kerjasama yang rapi telah juga di-perolehi dari Tentera Laut di-Raja Malaysia.

PERHUBONGAN DIPLOMATIK DENGAN CUBA—CHADANGAN

31. Tuan Hor Cheok Foon minta Menteri Luar Negeri menyatakan samada beliau berchadang untuk mengadakan perhubungan² diplomatic dengan Cuba.

Menteri Luar Negeri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sunggoh pun Malaysia mengiktirafi Cuba soal pertukaran perwakilan dengan negeri itu ada-lah bergantung kepada keperluan² negara. Pada masa ini kita tidak ada apa² ranchangan bagi mengadakan satu perwakilan di-Havana.

(Dengan izin) Although Malaysia recognises Cuba the question of our establishment of representation with that country would depend on our national priorities. At present, we have no plan to establish a mission in Havana.

USUL

ANGGARAN PEMBANGUNAN, 1972

Atoran Urusan Meshuarat di-bachakan bagi menyambong sa-mula Usul di-buat oleh Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar dan Masaalah di-chadangkan:

Bahawa menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 67B Usul yang berikut ini di-rujokkan kepada sa-buah Majlis:

Bahawa Dewan ini membuat ketetapan ia-itu satu jumlah wang sa-banyak tidak lebeh daripada \$1,334,277,594 di-belanja-

kan daripada Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan bagi tahun 1972, dan bagi maksud Kepala dan Pechahan²-kepala perbelanjaan pembangunan yang dinyatakan di-bawah Kepala Pembangunan atau "(P)" dalam Senarai Belanjawan Persekutuan bagi tahun 1972 yang di-bentangkan sa-bagai Kertas Perintah No. 47 tahun 1971 ada-lah di-untokkan di-bawah kepala² yang berkenaan jumlah² yang bertentang dengan pechahan²-kepala itu di-ruangan 4 dan 5 senarai tersebut. (10hb Disember, 1971).

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Bangun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Saya tidak kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berhak berchakap pada hari ini, sebab saya beri amaran waktu dia habis bahathan-nya, barangkali terbuka kepada Ahli² yang lain. Saya beri lima minit lagi untuk menutupkan bahathan-nya. Kalau tidak boleh lima minit, beri peluang kepada orang lain pula.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyambong ucapan saya salam dan saya patoh kepada nasihat Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Chuma saya hendak sentoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan banjir bahawa banjir sekarang sedang berlaku dan perkara ini kita katakan dahulu hanya 10 tahun sa-kali atau 20 tahun sa-kali, tetapi sekarang banjir ini boleh katakan tiap² tahun sa-kali. Jadi dengan keadaan ini menjadikan satu bebanan kepada negara kita dan juga kepada ra'ayat dalam negeri ini yang tidak dapat menjalankan kerja-nya dan berapa banyak pula yang maut dengan sebab banjir ini. Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menchadangkan kepada Kerajaan supaya di-ambil langkah yang tegas memindahkan mangsa² banjir ini kepada kawasan yang selamat dengan sa-berapa segera. Sa-lain daripada di-pindahkan kepada kawasan yang selamat mereka ini juga patut di-masokkan dalam ranchangan² tanah di-kechualikan sharat² ranchangan tanah LKTP kepada mereka itu. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memandangkan masaalah itu kepada mereka itu sa-lama²-nya tinggal di-pinggir sungai dan sa-lama itu-lah nasib mereka akan mengalami berbagai² kesusahan dan kesulitan termasuk juga bagi pehak Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang akhir-nya saya hendak kemukakan, ia-itu berhubung dengan pembangunan negara dan luar bandar. Saya mengharapkan walau pun pada masa sekarang Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong ada 2,000 lebih di-seluruh Malaysia, saya harap Kerajaan semak dan susun semula supaya di-buat sama chara-nya di-seluruh Malaysia ini ia-itu tiap² 2,000 penduduk kita adakan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kampong dan Ketua Kampong itu di-angkat oleh Menteri Besar dan Ketua Menteri dalam Negeri itu dan bagi ahli Jawatan-kuasa ini juga di-kaji balek terdiri daripada badan sukarela dalam kampong itu, tidak bagaimana yang ada sekarang. Dan bagi Ketua Kampong ini juga saya menghorkan supaya di-beri elaun tetap pada satu bulan \$60 dan ahli² Jawatan-kuasa kampong itu yang menghadhiri meshuarat itu kita beri \$3 pada sa-kali meshuarat. Ini memandangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pesat-nya rancangan pembangunan yang hendak di-lancarkan oleh Kerajaan. Tambahan pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, segala perkara² yang hendak disampaikan oleh Kerajaan akan di-terima oleh penduduk² di-luar bandar. Maka dengan itu, saya mengharapkan supaya Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian penuh atas shor saya yang saya katakan itu.

Tuan Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Melaka): (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, the House is asked to approve \$1,334 million for next year's development expenditure. We are told that the development allocations are well balanced and realistic and will contribute to the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan.

However, to one great group of Malaysians, all these propaganda do not make any impression. In fact, for them, the last one year's ceaseless propaganda and publicity avalanche by the Government through the press, radio and television about the Second Five-Year Plan, how it would change the economy of the country, abolish poverty, create jobs, and give a new hope and life to the poor and downtrodden, had failed to make any impact whatsoever. These are the 750,000 new villagers in Malaysia. For the last twenty years, after their compulsory resettlement by the British colonialists, they have seen economic development and progress passed them by. For two decades, the new villagers have been excluded from the

mainstream of economic development and progress.

Five years ago, in 1966, when the Government launched the First Five-Year Plan, Malaysians were also promised that the poor and the needy will be able to lead a better and more fulfilling life at the end of the Plan period in 1970. During the First Five-Year Plan, \$9,000 million were spent in public and private development of the economy and half a million acres of new land developed. But these data and figures mean nothing to the 750,000 new villagers, as the country's 400-odd new villages did not receive any significant development funds under the First Five-Year Plan.

The new villages continued their economic decay, with a high rate of unemployment, low productivity and incomes, very backward social amenities as many of them do not even have piped water and electricity. The population in the new villages multiplied over the last twenty years, without corresponding enlargement of the territory of the new villages, as the Government consistently refused to give land to the landless in the adjoining new village areas for them to eke out a living. Unemployment in the new villages was particularly acute, as they could not attract new forms of economic activities as industries. In these twenty years, the majority of the new villagers were not even given titles to the land they occupied. As a result of this long-standing neglect of the wellbeing of the new villagers, the 750,000 new villagers have become skeptical of the Government's promises of development.

This is why, to them, the development estimates of \$1,334 million asked for next year, the Second Malaysia Plan which is to involve a total expenditure of \$14,000 million, and the opening of one million acres of land, have no meaning, for they have never benefitted from Government development programmes.

It is imperative that the Government should immediately put a stop to its policy of treating new villages as step-children, of its economic neglect of new villages to check their economic drift, decay and death.

As land is the biggest problem, I suggest that this should be boldly tackled under a two-pronged approach. Firstly, land titles should be expeditiously granted to all new

villagers. Secondly, as the population in the new villages have outgrown their limited geographical boundaries set by demands of the first Emergency 20 years ago, coupled with the total lack of new economic opportunities or employment in the new villages, I call on the Government to set aside 400,000 acres of land under the Second Malaysia Plan for distribution to the new village unemployed and underemployed to solve their economic difficulties.

Recently, the Perak Mentri Besar said that the overwhelming majority of the new villagers in Perak's 96 new villages do not want to convert their T.O.L. (Temporary Occupation Leases) into permanent titles as T.O.L. is cheaper, costing only \$10 a year, while the premium payable for a qualified title ranges from several hundred dollars to a few thousand dollars, depending on each State. The economic reasons which made new villagers prefer the \$10 a year T.O.L. than a title with an expensive premium are valid, and should not be disregarded by the Government. Every villager would like to acquire title to the land he occupies. But if the premium payable for such title is too high beyond their limited means, then however much they want to acquire title, they do not have the means to do so.

To dispossess new villagers and demolish their houses, as has been threatened, because they do not have the financial means to raise the premium is socially inequitable and economically unjust, and not the action of a Government which really wants to uplift the lot of the have-nots of all races, and eliminate poverty. The Federal and State Governments have a special responsibility to the 750,000 new villagers in Malaysia to give them title to their land and confer them security, because 20 years ago they were forcibly uprooted from their homes and farms and relocated in the present new villages by the authorities. It will be the height of Government irresponsibility if any new villager is dispossessed of his land, his house demolished, because he is poor and does not have the financial means to find the money to pay the premium to acquire title for his land.

I suggest to the Government three guidelines to be adopted in the granting of titles to new villagers:

- (1) *Permanency and security*: The Government, in granting titles, should confer

on the new villagers a sense of security and permanence so that they could wholeheartedly develop their land. For this purpose, the Government should not give short titles, like 21-year or 33-year leases as in the case of Johore and Perak, but 99-year leases.

- (2) *Low premium for titles*: The Government should not impose high premiums for titles which are beyond the means of the new villagers, whose incomes are very low. Some States like Johore are demanding a few thousand dollars, for the granting of qualified titles. This is exorbitant and exploitation of the poor. New villagers should be allowed to pay the premium by instalments.
- (3) *Special Government loan to help poor, needy new villagers to acquire titles*: The Central Government, together with the State Governments, should set up a special Government loan to help poor and needy new villagers to acquire titles. The loan should be repayable over 10 or 20 years on easy terms. This is what the Government is doing in the case of FLDA land schemes, where settlers are given huge Government loans not only to open and develop their land, but to acquire their title as well.

We have so far spoken only about the problem of land titles. The other areas of new village problems, namely, unemployment, poverty, low incomes and productivities, poor social amenities as schooling, medical services, housing, electricity, community services are also very great and acute. Only a major Government effort on all fronts can lift the new villagers out of their trap of poverty and misery. This is why we in the DAP had pressed on the Government to draw up a blueprint to revive the economy of the new villages, and develop them into flourishing new growth centres by modernising their economy, the raising of their productivity and incomes, the generation of new employment opportunities, through dispersal of industries to new villages, allocation of land for the landless, and the provision of modern social services as public housing, electricity, water, medical services, improved educational opportunities and recreational and community services.

To do this seriously and efficiently, the Government should set up a special Govern-

ment department or agency to be in charge of the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes which will transform the new villages into a genuine dynamic force for agricultural and economic development.

I regret very much the indifferent attitude that has been shown by the Government and the Prime Minister to the problems and plight of the 750,000 new villagers, especially from his reply to my question last Wednesday on whether the Government would set up a special department or agency to formulate and implement policies and programmes to promote the economic growth and development of new villages. The Prime Minister said there was no need for such a special department as the State Governments, Ministries and departments concerned were now carrying out the job. We know, the country knows, the 750,000 new villagers know, that the State Governments, Ministries and departments concerned were not carrying out their jobs. This is why the lot of the new villagers have been neglected and deteriorated to such a sorry state. The Prime Minister announced that the Government has set up a special committee under the National Security Council to study all aspects of life in the new villages.

This is most unsatisfactory. Firstly, what is urgently needed now is not study but the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes to promote the economic growth and development of new villages. Secondly, is a special committee under the National Security Council an appropriate body to make any study into the problems and plight of the 750,000 new villagers in Malaysia? My colleagues and I in the D.A.P. cannot help having the impression that this National Security Council Committee on new villages will be more interested in looking into the purely security aspect of new villages, whether they are inherent security threats, rather than into the total socio-economic problems of the 750,000 new villagers. A more appropriate instrument would have been a Ministerial committee on development of new villages, or a public inquiry comprising eminent economists, educationists and public personalities. Thirdly, what are the terms of reference of the National Security Council Special Committee on new villages, who are the members, what are their powers?

Has this Committee been formed, when is it expected to finish its study and will its report be made public? Unless the Government can give satisfactory answers to these questions, the 750,000 new villagers will be justified in thinking that this is just another one of those delaying tactics of the Government to shirk from its responsibility and do nothing. The Prime Minister's reply to the supplementary questions is even more regrettable, as it is characteristic of the favourite Alliance pastime of "passing the buck".

When the Prime Minister was asked whether he would expedite the issue of land titles and advance loans from Central Government funds to help needy new villagers to acquire title as in the case of F.L.D.A. settlers, the Prime Minister deftly replied that these are State matters.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we know the division of subjects between the Federal and State Governments, but we also know that if the Government wants to do a thing, it could do so with despatch even if it is a State matter. Thus, although land is a State matter, it did not prevent the Federal Government from planning and implementing the opening up of 500,000 acres of land under the First Malaysia Plan, and the projected opening of one million acres of land under the Second Malaysia Plan. After all, except for Kelantan and Penang, where new villages are negligible, all the other States are under Alliance Party control. Just as the Federal agency, the F.L.D.A., could open up hundreds of acres of land, and advance loans to F.L.D.A. settlers despite the fact that land is a State matter, there is no reason why the Federal Government could not step in and help the new villagers to acquire land and advance loans for them to do so, if the Federal Government is really sincere in wanting to solve the problem of the 750,000 new villagers in Malaysia. Apart from land, however, the Federal Government has a direct responsibility for the future of the 400 new villages, as the other equally important problems of economic development, creation of job opportunities, provision of basic social amenities must come directly within the province of the Central Government.

I therefore urge the Central Government to stop "passing the buck", and take upon itself the responsibility to work for the economic upliftment of the new villagers, in conjunction with the State Governments.

If the Federal Government will take this initiative, then the problem will be very much easier to solve. The Federal Government should seriously reconsider the whole problem, and draw up a blueprint to revive new village economy, and set up a special department to implement this blueprint. As most of the State Assemblies are now in Session, or will be in Session shortly, I would take this opportunity to urge them to declare their commitment to do their utmost to uplift the economic lot of the new villagers. It is time that the 20-year economic neglect of the 750,000 new villagers should be ended. I have introduced a motion in this Session of Parliament, which reads:

"That this House expresses its deep concern at the continued 20-year neglect of the socio-economic development of the 400 new villages in the country and their economic drift, decline and death; and calls on the Government to take immediate action to plan the social and economic reconstruction of the new villages to give the 750,000 new villagers in West Malaysia a new hope and an equal stake in the socio-economic development of the country."

I know that whether this motion will be debated or not will depend on whether the Government will allocate parliamentary time for it. I urge the Government to do so, for two reasons:

- (1) Let the House have an opportunity to express its deep concern at this long-standing problem of poverty and neglect of the 750,000 new villagers; and
- (2) Demonstrate the Government's sincerity that it is truly dedicated to the objective in the Second Malaysia Plan to abolish poverty irrespective of race.

"Barbed wires" in the hearts and minds of the people.

Mr Speaker, Sir, barbed wires have gone up in Tanah Hitam New Village in Perak, and adjoining others, and the country is returning to the old Emergency days. Even more serious than the barbed wires with which the Alliance Government has now fenced off the Tanah Hitam New Village and other New Villages, are the "barbed wires" which it has put up in the hearts and minds of the people of Malaysia which

alienate and antagonise them from the Government and society through its undemocratic and oppressive policies.

These "barbed wires" in the people's hearts and minds are the cause of national disunity and social unrest, and there can only be true national unity and social harmony if the Alliance Government makes a thorough reappraisal of its political, economic and social policies and remove these "barbed wires" in public minds and pursue genuine democratic, fair and just political, economic, cultural and social policies. Otherwise all the millions earmarked for the development estimates next year, or the thousands of millions earmarked for the Second Malaysia Plan will fail to achieve the paramount objective of nation-building in Malaysia—a united Malaysian people and nation.

One of these "barbed wires" is the 20-year neglect of the economic poverty of the 750,000 new villagers. Another "barbed wire" in the people's hearts and minds is the Government's undemocratic decision to murder grass-root democracy in the form of abolishing elected municipal, town and local councils.

After six years from its initial appointment, the Athi Nahappan Royal Commission on the Workings of Local Government has at last released its report. It recommended the continuation of the system of elected local government in Malaysia. We regret that the Government, despite its knowledge of the Athi Nahappan Report recommendations since December 1968, should decide flagrantly to disregard the Report's recommendations and set its mind on abolishing elected municipal, town and local councils.

The Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government, has said that the Report will go into "cold storage" for an unknown period until the State Governments have restructured local authorities. This is another classic example of the Government's "passing the buck".

I do not propose to enter into a debate on the subject of the Athi Nahappan Report here. The Government promised this House at the last meeting that the Dewan Ra'ayat will have an opportunity to debate the Athi Nahappan Report on a Government Motion, and I would like to ask the Minister for Local Government to assure this House that

we will have the opportunity to debate this vital issue later at this present Parliamentary meeting.

Another barbed wire in the hearts and minds of the people is their anxiety about the strength of the constitutional guarantee in Clause 152 (1), and I quote:

“(a) no person shall be prohibited or prevented from using (otherwise than for official purposes), or from teaching or learning, any other language; and

(b) nothing in this Clause shall prejudice the right of the Federal Government or of any State Government to preserve and sustain the use and study of the language of any other community in the Federation”.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government can allay these anxieties if it will give the following assurances:

1. That the National-type (Chinese) primary schools will never be converted into national primary schools.
2. That the Government withdraws its decision to abolish school boards of management for National-type (Chinese) primary schools, as the fate of Chinese primary schools is closely identified with the fate of school management boards. It is no exaggeration to say that if there had been no boards of management, there would not have been a single Chinese school today.
3. That the Government recognises Malaysian holders of Nanyang, Formosan and other Chinese university degrees, so that they can fully participate in the economic, social and educational reconstruction of Malaysia.
4. That the Government assures the independent Chinese secondary schools that it will never cause any let or hindrance to their development, expansion or existence.
5. That the Government revives and recognises the Senior Middle Three examination so that there is a source for qualified teachers from the Chinese education stream and

6. That the Government gives the green light to the sponsors of the Merdeka University project to go ahead, provided that the University is Malaysian-orientated and centred.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, the most urgent task in Malaysia is not to put up barbed wires around new villages, but to dismantle the “barbed wires” in the hearts and minds of the people. It is only in this way that we can assure and secure lasting national unity, peace and harmony for Malaysia. Thank you.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Saya hendak memperingatkan Ahli Yang Berhormat, mengikut Peratoran Meshuarat ini, kita hanya ada di-untukkan 3 hari sahaja bagi perbahathan dasar am atas usul ini. Kita telah mulai pada hari Juma'at—sekarang ia-lah hari yang kedua. Dan jika kita terpaksa membahath sampai hari yang akhir ia-lah petang besok dan sa-bahagian daripada masa petang besok itu kena-lah kita untukkan masa bagi Yang Berhormat Menteri² menjawab-nya. Jadi, saya mintalah kerjasama Ahli² Yang Berhormat tolonglah memendekkan ucapan supaya lebih ramai daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat berpeluang berchakap dalam perbahathan ini. Jadi di-minta-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat memberikan kerjasama.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon izin untuk berchakap dalam Bahasa Malaysia dan Bahasa Ingeris juga. *(Dengan izin)* Tuan Yang di-Pertua, when the Honourable the Minister of National and Rural Development introduced the Development Estimates he stated that the time for lengthy speeches and high rhetoric is long past and that the time for action has come. I fully support the sentiments of the Honourable Minister of National and Rural Development.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have stated in this House and I reiterate again that the Government should not be too ambitious in its targets for the Second Malaysia Plan. One example of such a too high target is allocation for development estimates and the actual performance. I have previously pointed out in this House that in the sixties this country never spent more than six hundred million dollars per year on develop-

ment. In 1970, according to Government figure, the figure was \$724.9 million. The figure for this year, Mr Speaker, Sir, although the allocation is \$1.3 million, the estimated expenditure is \$890 million, and for next year we are also asked again to allocate a sum of \$1.3 million. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government knows and we know that the gestation period of any big project takes two or three years and therefore it would be unrealistic for the Government to promise almost the moon to the people of this country because when you promise the moon and you are unable to attain the target then you are laying the seeds of future trouble in this country.

I have mentioned before, Sir, that the targets for employment are far too high and it is significant that the Government has not given us any figures of the achievement of the targets. For example, under the Second Malaysia Plan it is estimated that there will be 600,000 jobs or roughly in the region of 120,000 jobs a year. The agricultural sector is expected to provide 125,000 jobs and the manufacturing sector is expected to provide 108,000 jobs during the five-year period. It is significant that although almost one year has gone by no figures of what has been achieved have been forthcoming from the Government Benches.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the other thing that I would want to touch on is the question of education in this country. We know, Mr Speaker, Sir, that there is a Ministry of Education who is in charge of education. But we know also, Mr Speaker, Sir, that MARA has the M.I.T. which is expanding and quite rightly so; it has also embarked into junior colleges and it has also, Mr Speaker, Sir, embarked into sending students abroad for secondary education. It will be very interesting if the Minister of National and Rural Development will give this House the number of students who have been sent abroad for secondary education. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is also very distressing to see Ministers and various Rulers and Rajahs who send their children abroad for their education. Now if the Ministers and our Rulers do not have faith in the educational system in this country, how are they going to convince the ra'ayat of this country that they must follow the new educational system. Jika Menteri² dan Raja² tidak perchaya

sistem pelajaran di-negara kita, bagaimana-kah kami boleh menyuruh ra'ayat negara kita menghantar anak²-nya ka-sekolah² masing² di-negara kita? Mr Speaker, Sir, it is also significant that the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands has also agricultural schools and agricultural vocational schools and the Ministry of Labour also has schools for industrial training. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, the way the educational system is sprouting all over this country under various Ministries will lead undoubtedly to a great deal of confusion and very soon, if we are not careful, the Government will have to set up another Ministry to co-ordinate the educational efforts of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of National and Rural Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and the Ministry of Labour. I call on the Alliance Government to rectify this mistake and put all education under the Minister of Education.

As with education, Mr Speaker, Sir, so it is with banks. In this country we have Bank Bumiputra for which the Government has spent millions of dollars, and the allocation of funds comes from the Ministry of Finance. We also have Bank Pertanian which is under the Second Five-Year Plan is being allocated \$60 million, for which the allocation for next year is \$10 million, Mr Speaker, Sir. And who do we have as the Head of that Bank? A part-time agricultural economist! Now I have nothing against that officer concerned, but the fact that the Government for such a big project of \$60 million has asked a chap to be a part-time head is the height of absurdity. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, Bank Pertanian is supposed to take over the functions of Bank Kerjasama. Then you also have the Development Bank for which next year the allocation is \$10 million, and then you have, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Apex Bank and MARA itself, which is a credit-lending body, and you have the M.I.D.F.L. Mr Speaker, Sir, such a plethora of banking institutions and other credit-lending institutions leads to a great deal of confusion and perhaps of chicanery on the part of people who want to diddle the Government. What is there to prevent a person from going to Bank Bumiputra getting some money, then going to Bank Pertanian getting another sum of money—perhaps for the same piece of land—and then going to Bank Kerjasama?

Now again, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is well-known that in modern management techniques if you gather all these bodies under one roof, then you have greater efficiency and certainly you will provide better facilities and aid to the thousands who look on these institutions to solve their financial problems. Hence Mr Speaker, Sir, I call on the Alliance Government again, as in education, to bring all these banking institutions under one Head so as to see that poverty-stricken people of this country may have some redress.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in addition to the Banks that I have mentioned, I forgot to mention that the Alliance Government also has a very big share in the Malayan Banking Limited. One of the objects of the Development Bank, Mr Speaker, Sir, we are told, is that it is supposed to provide advisory service rather than give loans. Then we are told also, Mr Speaker, Sir, that there is an idea of providing a merchant banking bank. Now we all know that merchant banking is very new to this country—it is very highly sophisticated—and I do not see how a merchant bank in this country for the bumiputras can be of any use to the bumiputras and I do not see how the Government from doing so very little for the bumiputras of this country in the past now has gone into such sophisticated methods of banking services to the people of this country.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, we all know that up and down the country, particularly around Kuala Lumpur, housing estates have sprung up. Just now the Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka has stressed—and I agree with him entirely—quite rightly, the entire lack of amenities provided for the new villages by the Government. Here I want to highlight, Mr Speaker, Sir, again the lack of amenities that are required for people in the various housing estates, particularly in Kuala Lumpur. Mr Speaker, Sir, in my own constituency of Batu we have the Greenwood Park and I am glad the Minister of Information and Special Functions is here because I have written many a time to the Honourable Minister and to his Department. There has been a lot of correspondence but nothing has been done. I have written to the Honourable Minister or his Department on the lack of facilities for one of the earliest housing projects in this country, namely, at the 4th Mile Ipoh Road—the Bamboo Garden. Now Mr Speaker, Sir, in the Bamboo Garden the

roads are wretched and I hope the Honourable Minister will one day spare some time and walk with me in that housing estate. The roads there are wretched, the rivers are filled with filth and they stink and because of the development there, there is a diversion of the stream; and you have in one place a very big drain whereas there is no water flowing and as a result the water from the houses flow into the drain and the water gets stagnant there. There are mosquitoes galore down there. One householder that I visited last Saturday told me, “Doktor, apa macham-lah Kerajaan ingat kami tidak tinggal di-sini. Doktor jika kami sakit oleh sebab beberapa kekotoran di-sini, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar penyakit kami boleh di-tampiran kepada penduduk² di-bandar Kuala Lumpur?”

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is very unhealthy state of affairs and the Honourable Minister knows of the conditions that exist in these housing estates that circle around Kuala Lumpur. Once the developer builds the houses he forgets about them.

Now, I want to make one proposal to the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting—perhaps, he does not know that—that the Federal Government can bring all these housing estates under one authority or separate authorities or making them an adjunct of the District Office. The Government can then provide facilities, like maintenance of roads, cleaning of drains, getting rid of mosquitoes, seeing that the lights are there, and the Government can collect rates. But what is more important from the Government's point of view is that the Government can provide employment, because if you provide such facilities you must have workers to clean the drains and to maintain the roads. Now this is one thing that I wish to commend to the Honourable Minister and let us hope that he would not form another high powered committee. There is no need. The need for such facilities is there. All that you need to do is to get the Attorney General's Department to draft the necessary legislation and once you have the necessary legislation then you can tell all these developers, “Look here, the roads that you have built are very poor and you have diddled the buyers. You make it up to the specifications we tell you and then we will take over these roads”. Then the Government can provide the maintenance of drains and the cleaning of the rivers that flow through some of these housing estates, the

provision of lights and the provision of water in many places. Mr Speaker, the Government just dumped after May 13 residents from Kuala Lumpur into an area known as Jinjang Tambahan. There are no roads there and there is no electricity. In one area, Mr Speaker, Sir, the high tension wires were erected over the homes and in one instance, I am told, the wires broke and fell down. God alone knows that if the children had touched the high tension wires the sins of the omission and the death of these children would be on the hands of the Government. Now these are the things, Mr Speaker, Sir, why I say that the poverty stricken people of this country want to know whether the Government of this country has a conscience or not because they are in dire need, and these development estimates amounting to over \$1,300 million do not make provision for the services that I have talked of. It is not just the 750,000 new villagers who are in dire need of social services. These people who perhaps are a little better off than the new villagers are also in dire need of facilities and I do hope that the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting will take immediate action to relieve, menghapus kemiskinan dan meninggikan taraf hidupan ra'ayat di-tempatan yang baharu.

Speaker, Sir, I come now to the question of floods. Year in and year out, we are told, "Sabar, sabar". None other than the Prime Minister yesterday said, "Oh, we know. We are going to build dams; we are taking all these measures to prevent floods". Now, this is small comfort to the people in the affected areas. The Honourable Minister of Information comes from an area which is the worst affected State in this country, namely Pahang, and in the *Straits Times* today before you open the pages there is *Temerloh* surrounded by water. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is no use the Government telling us they are going to take action. Berapa lama lagi ra'ayat di-negara kita akan menunggu supaya Kerajaan mengambil tindakan untuk mengurangkan, bukan menghapuskan, banjir di-tanah ayer kita.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I look very carefully into these development estimates, I will just very quickly enlighten this House as to what actually the Government is doing to menchegeh banjir. In Johore, for new river cleaning the allocation for the next 5 years is \$43,000 of which there is no provision at

all for next year. For river improvement there is only \$2 million, of which the allocation for next year is \$300,000. In Kelantan, to mengorek Sungai Semerak there is a provision of \$106,000 of which the allocation for next year is \$42,000 plus. For new river cleaning, \$5,426, and seeing that you come from Kelantan Mr (Deputy) Speaker, Sir, it is very enlightening there is no provision for next year. For Malacca, flood relief for Malacca town is \$100,000 for the 5-year period, nil for next year. Negeri Sembilan, dredging of rivers—\$230,000 for the 5-year period, a token vote of \$10 for next year. Pahang Mengorek Sungai² \$2.5 million, for next year an allocation of \$500,000. New river cleaning roughly \$498,000 of which \$100,000 is allocated for next year. For Perlis it is about \$96,000 for the 5-year period, \$11,000 for next year. In Selangor, there is an allocation of \$5.13 million for the five-year period, of which the allocation for next-year is \$1.1 million.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is interesting as I read through these estimates that very little allocation is being made for Kelantan apart from what I have quoted, and we know the East Coast States of Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan are always the worst affected States. Perhaps, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government wanted the ra'ayat of Kelantan to know that Tuan Allah has visited all these floods on them for the sins they have committed in voting the Parti Islam into power in that State. I hope it is not so.

But Mr Speaker, Sir, one can see from the paltry sums that are being allocated for Ran-chan² untuk menchegeh banjir² whether the Government is really sincere or not in wanting to prevent floods. We do not expect them to menghapuskan banjir² di-negara ini. That, I believe is impossible. But let them show some sincerity, not this token vote of \$10, no allocation for next year and expect the floods to take a different course and flow into the sea.

Now one of the things that the Government should do is to find out why there are floods because, as the *Straits Times* editorial said this morning, we are getting more and more floods for less and less rain. I mean, this country has been in this area of South-East Asia from the dawn of time and there have always been rains during the North East Monsoon but why is it that as years go by

makin lama makin bertambah banjir di-tanah ayer kita. Has the Government thought of finding out why is it so? It is only 2, 3 days ago that a hydrologist arrived in this country. And the Prime Minister says, "Oh we are taking action". When the floods have started the hydrologist arrived—not long before the floods have started.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the reasons why there are floods not only in the rural areas but also in urban areas is because of development. It is no accident that Pahang is the worst affected State, because Pahang has the most land development schemes of F.L.D.A. When you denude the land of its forests, then the water instead of slowly flowing into the river rushes to the river. As the Prime Minister has quite rightly pointed out, the rivers are not capable of carrying all these waters to the sea. As a result they overflow the banks. Now, what should be done is not just one hydrologist to come to this country, but perhaps a team of them, a dozen or so to come and make a thorough study of why there should be such serious floods for less and less rains and to take action, not the paltry sums that I see are being allocated for this year. Mr Speaker, Sir, as an example of this paltry sum, I see down here in the estimates an item, "Mengumpulkan Butir² Kaji Ayer"; there is a sum of \$3 million for the 5-year period and for next year there is a sum of \$1 million. I say all these are but drops in the bucket. What the Government should do is to allocate vast sums of money, much more than what they are doing now, because today at 1.30 p.m. I heard that 25,000 people have been evacuated. Think of the vast sums of money that you need to evacuate people and then bring them back, and think of the loss of lives being involved, loss of livestock and the homes that have been washed away. The damage will run into tens if not hundreds of millions, Mr Speaker, Sir, and therefore, it would be prudent on the part of the Government to spend millions now, take effective action now and not say "Sabar-lah, kami sedang mengkaji masalah² ini dan di-masa akan datang kami berharap kami akan mengurangkan banjir di-tanah ayer kita".

Mr Speaker, Sir, lastly, like the Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka, I too wish to add my word of protest against the total neglect of the new villages in this country, because in my constituency, there is

one of the oldest and certainly the biggest new villages in this country, namely Jinjang. Jinjang has been mal-administered by the M.C.A. in that area. We do know that in times past what they have done and I have highlighted in this House how some of the officials collected rates from the people, but instead of putting it in the bank they put a post-dated cheque there and used the money to roll round. When the time comes for the post-dated cheque to be cashed, they draw the cheque back, put another post-dated cheque and so it goes round. This, Sir, has been highlighted by me both in this House and in the State Council and by the Auditor-General. But, unfortunately, the big sharks that exist there got away scotfree. This is the sort of justice we have in this country.

Now, the people in this country, apart from the question of titles, Sir, want amenities. They are not asking, Mr Speaker, Sir, for a grandiose building like this or for television sets. All that they want, Mr Speaker, Sir, are proper drains, proper roads, water, electricity, and they do not get them. In many instances, they do not get them and this is the sort of Utopia that the Government is promising the down-trodden people in this country, when they cannot be provided with the basic amenities of life. Yet we have Ministers globe-trotting galore! Ministers can go to this country, that country, open this Institution, that Institution, till it became such a scandalous state of affair that none other than the Prime Minister has said, "Chukup, jangan pergi ka-luar negeri," barangkali untuk makan angin. (*Ketawa*)

Mr Speaker, Sir, now if only part of that money were spent on the people, the poverty-stricken people in my constituency, I can assure the Government that they will go down on bended knees and thank the gods that the Alliance Government had at last taken notice of them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would, in conclusion, want to bring to the House one instance of a kampong next to the Sungei Buloh Leprosarium. It is settled by Malays and they have asked for water, for light and for roads. Sir, the Government says "You can connect water to your homes" but it seems it costs \$180. Now they have a long form to fill and they duly filled up the forms, but unfortunately the District Officer says, "Tidak di-luluskan".

Now, when I asked the District Officer, he told me, "Doktor, apa macham saya boleh luluskan. Pendapatan mereka chuma \$60, bagaimana-kah mereka boleh membayar wang di-pinjam kepada mereka?" Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I can see the District Officer's point of view but I can tell you what the people there told me, "Doktor, Kerajaan Perikatan sentiasa menyatakan Kerajaan hendak menolong orang yang miskin. Kami yang miskin, kami hendak bayar \$5 sahaja—kami tidak dapat kemudahan bekalan ayer. Kerajaan tidak di-beri peluang kepada kami untuk mengadakan bekalan ayer". Now, this is the sort of thing, Mr Speaker, Sir, that I wish to highlight to those sitting opposite this side of the House, that if they have a social conscience, then they must subsidise; they must subsidise if this Government, with this big thick book, is to provide a better standard of living for the people of this country, then if it needs be, then it must subsidise facilities to the poor and down-trodden people of this country. Thank you.

Tuan Tai Kuan Yang (Kulim Bandar Bahru): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Saya suka juga untuk mengemukakan beberapa shor kepada Menteri yang berkenaan.

Semenjak tahun 1953 hingga-lah sekarang, bantuan Kerajaan kepada pekebun² kechil tanam sa-mula hanya 2/3 sahaja. Ini berm'ana jika sa-orang pekebun kechil itu mempunyai 20 ekar kebun, bantuan hanya di-beri untuk 13 ekar sahaja (2/3 daripada 20 ekar) dan yang baki 7 ekar lagi (atau 1/3 lagi) tidak di-beri bantuan. Dalam hal ini dan juga dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua, saya menyeru kepada Menteri yang berkenaan menimbangkan untuk memberi bantuan penuh kepada pekebun² kechil dalam Malaysia.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana, kita ma'alom harga getah pada masa ini sangat merosot. Oleh itu, jika bantuan 1/3 lagi itu di-beri, ini akan menambah hasil pada pekebun² kechil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi, saya hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-lah tentang Fakteri Dunlop. Mengapa hanya satu fakteri tayar sahaja yang ada di-negara kita. Saya dapati mutu

tayar Dunlop tidak begitu baik jika dibandingkan dengan mutu tayar² yang di-impot. Mengapa Sharikat Dunlop sahaja yang monopoli membuat tayar? Mengapa tidak Sharikat² lain di-beri peluang untuk membuat tayar, umpama-nya PERNAS. Sa-lain dari memberi pekerjaan kepada ra'ayat Malaysia ia juga menjaga mutu dan harga tayar.

Akhir-nya, saya suka menyeru kepada Menteri Pelajaran, ia-itu apabila hendak mendirikan Sekolah² Menengah di-luar bandar, keutamaan pembekalan letrik patut di-ambil berat. Saya dapati banyak Sekolah² Menengah di-Luar Bandar pada masa ini tidak mempunyai bekalan letrik Macham mana murid² sekolah hendak belajar sains dan teknologi, jikalau sekolah mereka tidak ada bekalan letrik dan makmal sains yang lengkap.

Jadi, saya harap Menteri yang berkenaan patut ambil perhatian dalam hal ini. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Saratok): (*Dengan izin*) Speaking on the Motion before us made by the Honourable Minister of National and Rural Development to expend certain sums from the Development Fund, I wish to take the opportunity to comment on some aspects arising, especially regarding development in implementation of development efforts in Sarawak. And planning for development, Mr Speaker, Sir, not only is it important to stress on suitability of areas, or what crops to plant in development on the agricultural front, but there is the need to find out the availability of manpower to carry out and implement our development efforts. Realising the need to have a manpower survey, we from the Sarawak National Party have frequently brought up this subject in both the State Council Negri and this very House. In Sarawak, with its own peculiar educational system, the need for a manpower survey and, at the same time, for survey amongst the school dropouts and school-leavers, the majority will swell the rank of the unemployed in the State, is becoming quite a problem. I call upon the Government not to delay any further on the ground of difficulties arising out of the State/Federal relationship to carry out both the manpower survey in Sarawak and the survey of unemployed school dropouts, especially

those young people who have failed in the State Primary VI Common Entrance Examination these past few years.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Sarawak is essentially an agricultural State and one of the lesser-developed States in Malaysia. Apart from the problems of development, there is illiteracy rampant among the population. The people are saddled with the current deteriorating security situation which often impedes their daily movements and thereby prevents them from looking for their daily needs. It is often stated that the chain is as strong as its weakest link. Therefore, if we allow the situation in Sarawak to be left to deteriorate further and if we do not make another serious effort in the development front, the situation will become irremediable that a weak link Sarawak will affect the whole of the chain of States of Malaysia.

At this point, Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to point out the great need to survey the needs of the rural farmers in order to find solutions whereby their sufferings can be alleviated and to advise them on what crops to plant and where in order to help us to restructure our rural society for the good of the nation. Subsidies in the form of more fertilisers, better insecticides and other amenities and advices should be made more readily, if possible, to all the poor farming population. Apart from this assistance, I wish to point out that it is regrettable that in the pepper planting sector not much assistance is given to research into the root diseases of the pepper and yet pepper is one of the State's main overseas exchange—earning resources.

Mr Speaker, Sir, many promises had been made to the people of Sarawak for development projects and many assurances had been given by the Government that these people—simple and on the whole loyal and industrious citizens of Malaysia—will be given a fair share in the overall development efforts of this nation. So far these many promises have seldom been translated into actual action. There was a promise to make Sarawak a rice bowl of Malaysia. What has become of that? There is the promise that a lot of the poor rural people will be given help to alleviate their sufferings. Yet still they continue to suffer. There may be more

promises which still remain only promises and yet to be seen to be fulfilled. These promises must be translated into action before the people get fed up and will disbelieve us.

Judging from the present state of affairs in Sarawak, and perhaps anticipating the trend of things to come, I do not wish to think what will be become of us in the State. Yet this House was very vociferous in debating the relationship with Communist China, while we in Sarawak are being faced with the perils of Communism. Just a few days ago, Mr Speaker, Sir, these communists were so daring enough to have waylaid policemen returning from duty just about three hundred yards from the Sibu Airport where there is stationed the famous 1st Malaysian Rangers. Imagine the daring of these people, encouraged by our wooing at the very country they had been looking forward for support and source of inspiration. During the Confrontation, there were a number of restrictions in the sense of alarms, but now the Emergency had been lifted we find more curfew areas in Sarawak. Is this the type of development we have to stomach especially when we have a State Coalition Government which constantly claims to be dynamic? Let us have more action rather than verbal promises. It is regrettable that every time we from the Sarawak National Party put up some constructive suggestions, they would at the heat of the moment may have been tempered with the slight cynicism to be effective. It is pointed out that during the SNAP Government in Sarawak nothing much in the development front had been done. This is a complete redherring for not having done anything on their part. As the Secretary-General of SNAP, I must clarify that misleading allegation. SNAP had never formed any State Government in Sarawak. Perhaps, the reference made was to the period when Dato' Ningkan was the Chief Minister of Sarawak. It must never be forgotten that Dato' Ningkan was the Chief Minister of an Alliance State Government and those responsible for the allegation were also at the same time being the high-ranking leaders of the Alliance, responsible for making it difficult for Dato' Ningkan to achieve much with a lot of political bickering, so much so that my Party had to be kicked out of the Alliance set-up in Sarawak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in our effort to restructure our society, in implementing our new economic policy in order to narrow the gap between the haves and the have-nots, we must not forget our youth. They are our very hopes and a source of inspiration for the future. They are our investments in a better society for Malaysia in the years to come. In Sarawak, Honourable Members, the problems must be tackled as soon as possible. It is doubly serious in our State, knowing what youths are, being myself a youth once. The very security of the country is being put to test, if no proper planning for development with emphasis on youth participation is not done and done quickly enough. With the State that is basically agricultural in nature, development must be implemented with emphasis more on agricultural activities.

For these, I wish to put a suggestion to the Government to introduce more agricultural subjects in the school curriculum in order to prepare our young people for agricultural participation in the future. There is no point in making calls for our young people to go back to the land when they are not properly prepared for it physically, spiritually and mentally. The essence in the agricultural development, especially in Sarawak, should be toned with an emphasis on agricultural education and a need to uplift the dignity of agricultural activities in the country.

Tuan Haji Awang Wal bin Awang Abu (Santubong): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ia-lah memberi sokongan yang sa-penoh²-nya kepada Usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar. Kerana jasa Menteri yang berkenaan yang saya sangat² gemari sebab Kementerian telah menandatangani wang untuk pembangunan negara sa-banyak \$1,334,277,594 untuk Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua dan saya sangat² gembira dengan tidak terhitung, maka di-sini saya tidak ragu² lagi sa-kali memberi sokongan dengan sa-penoh²-nya kepada beliau dan saya berharap-lah kepada beliau dengan harapan yang besar agar memberi yang berkenaan dapat Menteri memberi pertolongan kepada ra'ayat bumiputera diseluruh negara Malaysia ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping ini saya ingin menyentoh kepada pihak Parti DAP

kerana saya mendengar ucapan² di-dalam Majlis ini pada hari Juma'at yang baharu lepas, mengatakan Parti DAP telah masuk champor politik mengenai sengkita Pakistan dan India.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang samacham ini di-dalam hemat saya ada-lah tidak baik, kerana boleh jadi membawa negara kita yang di-kasehi ini kepada lembah kehinaan kerana perbuatan daripada Parti DAP itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya tegaskan bahawa sa-nya saya menyokong dengan sa-penoh²-nya apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Selangor pada hari Juma'at yang baharu lepas juga dan pada pendapat saya ada-lah bersamaan dengan pendapat beliau.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir pihak Parti DAP itu mereka ada-lah menjadi warganegara negeri Malaysia ini. Dari itu, wajib mereka ta'at setia yang tidak berbelah bagi kepada Kerajaan negara Malaysia ini dan jangan-lah hendak-nya membuat apa² perkara yang boleh memburokkan nama negara kita ini sa-kira-nya mereka tidak puas hati boleh kembalikan sahaja sijil warganegara itu kepada Kerajaan Negeri Malaysia ini dan mereka boleh-lah balek ka-tanah ayer mereka sendiri di-mana mereka yang berada. Had ini-lah sahaja, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Dr Chen Man Hin (Seremban Timor): *(Dengan izin)* Mr Speaker, Sir, since the last meeting of Parliament in August, momentous events have occurred and are still occurring. There has been a sudden change of relationships for the better between China and the United States of America. President Nixon is scheduled to meet Chairman Mao of China next February. The world hopes that the meeting would add to future prospects of peace and progress. There has also been a major shift in the United States' economic policy by its insistence that major world currencies like the Mark and Yen be revalued upwards, at the same time as scrapping the 10% surcharge on imports to the United States. Round after round of talks have been held. While the fear of trading blocs and trade walls are receding, developing countries like Malaysia cannot but hope that a satisfactory solution be evolved, for a trade wall can only bring about world recession

and slump and consequently an unpleasant effect on the economic development of Malaysia.

The wars of liberation continue to be fought in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and with a greater intensity as the days go by. In the west, India and Pakistan have unhappily gone to war again for the third time. The Prime Minister, Tun Haji Abdul Razak, has appealed to both nations to cease hostilities and so has U Thant, the UN Secretary-General. Friends of both countries, India and Pakistan, of course, hope that the fighting will end soon and that a serious attempt will be made to find a political solution at the Conference Table.

Communist guerrillas are also active in both East and West Malaysia. The Government, in its White Paper, has indicated that the guerrillas are busily re-activating themselves, training and setting up a supply organisation.

These are the happenings both on the international scene and internally. The storm signals are there, and it is important that Malaysia steer clear of the impending storm in order to free ourselves from the uselessness of war and strife and to concentrate on the more meaningful task of economic development and a better life for all Malaysians. By following a rational course, Malaysia can avoid being engulfed by a war of liberation and can instead be a haven of peace and progress in the troubled region.

Malaysia has a policy of non-alignment. This is proper. At a recent meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers, all the participating countries—Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines—signed a Declaration of Neutrality for South-East Asia. This is most welcome. But there is as yet no immediate reaction from the super powers—China, the United States and Russia. A policy of non-alignment could win more friends for Malaysia. A neutral South-East Asia, guaranteed by super powers, may mean peace in the region. Regional co-operation can mean prosperity for the area. These are important factors to keep the storm clouds away from Malaysia. But there are other factors which play an equal, if not, more important role to achieve security, political stability and economic progress of

Malaysia. These are the exercises of political and economic democracy in this country. Given equal political and economic rights, a person knows he has a stake in the country. There is a sense of belonging of being wanted. He will prove to be a tireless worker and work his guts out for his country. He will be a better soldier and defender of the country's rights. Ultimately, it is the dedicated and motivated citizen who will make Malaysia succeed.

One of the reasons for the backwardness and neglect of new villages in the past has been the absence of Local Council elections for the past six years. Nearly all Local Council members are at present nominated by the Government. As such, complaints and requests from the new villagers have not been heard or, if heard, have not been attended to. The people's voice must be heard through elected Councillors. It is, therefore, shocking to hear the Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government say that the Local Council elections could not be considered for some time yet, even though the Athi Nahappan Royal Commission favoured Local Councils elections. Since so much damage is done by six years' lack of democracy at Local Authority level, at grass-root level, one would have thought that, in order to improve living conditions for the new villagers and to relieve their frustrations, the sensible thing to do would be to prepare for Local Council elections as early as possible. I therefore urge the Government to give this matter urgent and serious consideration and make immediate preparations for early Local Council elections as a contribution to political stability and national development.

I also urge the Government to give wider cultural democracy to the people especially with regard to educational development. On October 14th, 1971, a letter was sent to the Minister of Education from the Federation of Kwang Tung Associations of Malaysia requesting that the Government re-introduce the Senior Middle III examination on the grounds that they will guarantee a reservoir of Chinese language teachers to teach in Chinese media primary schools and to maintain and raise the standard of the Chinese language. This is a legitimate request and it is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution.

The Minister of National and Rural Development in presenting the Development Estimates said that there must be an acceleration of development because, I quote, "it is only in this way the nation can provide opportunities and roles for everyone". This is sensible and most welcome, because if the national cake is enlarged there would be more to go round and the chances are better for all to have a fair share of the cake, in particular for the have-nots of all races, whether Chinese, Malays, Indians and others. Development programmes should be geared to look after the interests of all if economic democracy is to be practised. A peasant in the field should be given land; the resident of the new village should be given a security of land tenure and other social amenities. The poor in urban areas should be given job opportunities as the unemployment problem is even more acute than in the rural areas.

The amount of \$1,334 million to be spent in 1972 is impressive. The plans to open up more lands and machinery to start industries are also impressive. But the big problem, however, is the effective implementation of these plans. Three factors are vital for successful implementation:

- (1) A proper utilisation of land, of the million acres that are to be opened in the next 5 years.
- (2) Research and technology to pave the way for agricultural and industrial development.
- (3) Enough skilled man-power.

Thousands of acres will be opened next year and many more in the years to come. The big question is whether the crops planted will be of value in the commodity markets of the future. Is it wise to plant more rubber? Only a few days ago rubber plunged down to 88.25 cents a kilo or 40 $\frac{1}{16}$ cents a pound—the lowest since the price control imposed after World War II was removed. This is the price on the Malaysian Rubber Exchange. On the world markets there may be discounts on this price, which means a lower price. To the average smallholder, who produces less than first grade rubber, he may be paid only 30-odd cents a pound. With these factors in mind, there must be some basic re-thinking on whether it is fair to saddle the settler in an FLDA scheme with purely

rubber land which can only give him a pitiful income. He should be given alternative crops with better value and with no synthetic rubber to compete with. More research into the types of crops suitable for Malaysian soil should be effectively conducted. This type of research must be given topmost priority. Quite often the Minister of Finance boasts that Malaysia is able to sell every pound of rubber produced here, but he forgot to mention at the same time—sell at what price? If the price is low, as it is now, the settler or smallholder would not be happy with his lot.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if we are internationally known as the world's largest producer of rubber, we should look harder also to invent more uses for rubber. The Rubber Research Institute is doing well but more scientists and more money must be expended to discover new ways to incorporate rubber into consumer goods. The key for the future of rubber is research. There should be more factories in the country to manufacture rubber products. At the moment there is only one major factory for rubber tyres—Dunlop Industries—when there could be at least a few more. Goodyear Tyre has scouted around Senawang Industrial Estate, and it is hoped that the Government will encourage Goodyear to begin operations as early as possible. Michelin Tyres are popular in this country and it is surprising that the manufacturers have not been invited to set up a factory in this country and I urge the Minister of Commerce and Industry to look into this matter.

There is at present much unemployment, or at least over 12,000 are unemployed, but the Finance Minister claims that Malaysia's credit rating is high and capital is readily tapped overseas. It is a strange but sad fact that although capital is plentiful in Malaysia, unemployment is also plentiful. The fault lies in the lack of know-how, both managerial and technological. A crash programme should therefore be initiated to fill this gap by having more vocational and technical institutes and by having more in-service training institutes at home and abroad. With trained professional and technicians available capital can be utilised, more factories built and more employment opportunities created.

Finally, Mr Speaker, with clock-like rhythm Malaysia has a flood problem. Johore and the East Coast States of Pahang

and Kelantan are particularly affected. With the floods come destruction and sometimes death. Houses are washed away, crops are damaged or destroyed and livestock disappears. How much loss can the poor peasants and farmers living in riverine areas endure? No matter how hard they toil, the little that they have are washed away by one bad flood. Surely, Mr Speaker, Sir, this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. Last January the worst floods in 30 years of history affected many parts of the country. In Parliament the House was assured that a team of international experts will come to study the flood problem and riverine folk would be resettled on higher land. What had happened to this specialist team and is the report ready? Floods occur frequently in Pahang, Kelantan and Johore because the power and might of the Sungei Pahang and Sungei Kelantan have not been controlled by man. We are not using available manpower to do this and end the misery of fellow-Malaysians in flood-prone areas. We should train our youths, our young to be Marine Engineers, Hydrographers, Hydrologists and Ecologists. With a task force of such professionals and technologists the power of the rivers can be controlled and harnessed to be used for the benefits of the people. Dams could be built, water for irrigation provided and electric power supplied to the towns and villages. In the next few years a million or more acres of land will be cleared for development. If care is not exercised, soil erosion which accompanies opening of land will bring silt to the rivers and cause flooding. Ecology specialists who will study the balance between living things and resources of nature could help with this problem. Have we, Tuan Speaker, trained a portion of our manpower to be Ecologists? We must have such trained persons; otherwise largescale clearing of land may cause a train of unpleasant consequences for the country. On the one hand you open land and on the other hand through ignorance and negligence cause destruction, floods, loss of property and death.

Prevention, therefore Mr Speaker, Sir, can save us millions of dollars and also prevent lot of the peasants and farmers in the East pay lip-service if it intends to improve the lot of the peasant and farmers in the East Coast States. Mere talking and grandiose plans will not affect the necessary change for better life. The implementation of the plans require specialised knowledge and

skilled manpower. You can build dams, power stations, irrigation channels and ports to export the rice, rubber, timber and palm oil. There is a technological gap between the planning stage and successful implementation. This gap must be bridged.

I, therefore, urge the Minister of Research, Technology and Local Government to have a blueprint for the education of Ecologists, Hydrographers, Marine Engineers and people of that calibre. Quite often the Prime Minister has been reported that he directed the Government Officers to make the decisions and implement them effectively if the Government's development plans were to succeed. But, alas, we have been told in Parliament that the situation of land titles was the responsibility of the State Governments and low cost housing was also the responsibility of State Governments. The Minister of Research, Technology and Local Government also passed the buck to State Governments in the matter of Local Council elections. If this type of vacillation and indecision continues, then nothing can be done; Good-bye to the Second Malaysia Plan. Admittedly, State Governments must be consulted and agreement reached before action could be taken. But too many things are at stake, such as the success of the Second Malaysia Plan, democracy and political stability. New villagers without land titles will not feel secure. People without a decent home, not a luxurious home, a decent simple home, will become dissatisfied citizens. People denied of the right to vote, to voice grievances at Local Council levels so as to express their grievances will feel neglected and frustrated, if not given the right to do so. These are vital issues and the Federal Government must take upon itself the responsibility, the correct policies to be formulated and carry them out as expeditiously as possible. Passing the buck may also prove to be an infectious habit. If the leaders indulge in this regrettable feeling, then it may affect leaders in the second and third rungs and files in Government Offices will pile up and gather nothing more fruitful than dust.

At this juncture, Mr Speaker, Sir, finally, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Health to an urgent matter, that is, there is an epidemic of poliomyelitis in Negri Sembilan where I come from. In the Seremban Hospital there is a ward filled with paralytic children affected by polio. For

every one such known case there must be at least a few others unrecorded or unreported. It is not known what is the position in other States and I hope the Health Minister will enlighten the House on this matter. What is strange is that an immunisation campaign has not been launched as polio is an infectious disease. What is also strange is that the Health Ministry has not included polio immunisation in its Prevention of Diseases Campaign. I would urge the Government to institute a mass polio immunisation campaign as from today if we are to avoid having a population of cripples because polio affects the young in particular and cripples them. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus (Dungun): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya mengambil bahagian untuk memperkatakan sedikit ketika mana usul yang dibawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar bagi meluluskan peruntukan sa-banyak \$1,334 juta lebeh untuk Rancangan Pembangunan bagi tahun 1972 akan datang. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, rancangan yang di-kemukakan di-hadapan kita ini ada-lah yang mengandongi beberapa segi di-mana 60% daripada-nya ada-lah untuk rancangan ekonomi dan untuk meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat di-dalam negara ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam hal ini ingin saya memperkatakan bahawa memandangkan kepada banyak-nya peruntukan yang telah di-kemukakan itu nyata-lah kepada kita di-masa yang akan datang lebeh ranchak pembangunan ekonomi akan di-selenggarakan oleh pehak Kerajaan.

Pada saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ingin mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan bahawa sesungguhnya di-masa² yang akan datang saya ingin mengingatkan sekarang ini kepada Kerajaan supaya rancangan² yang banyak seperti ini hendak-lah benar² menaikkan taraf hidup pendapatan atau pun taraf hidup ra'ayat di-luar² bandar, atau pun di-kampung². Sa-belum daripada ini seperti ketika mana rancangan² yang lalu di-jalankan banyak kita dapati pembangunan² ekonomi di-jalankan oleh pehak Kerajaan, tetapi yang mendukachitakan kita ia-lah kedudukan ra'ayat—kedudukan orang² kampung khas-nya kaum bumiputra orang² Melayu memang pendapatan-nya tidak begitu bertambah. Kalau dahulu kita dapati

mereka berkeadaan dengan pendapatan sa-banyak \$3 sa-hari atau pun \$2.50 sa-hari dan sekarang pun ketika mana rancangan² yang lalu telah berjalan pendapatan mereka ada-lah seperti biasa juga.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, hal ini kita dapati di-mana² sahaja baik di-negeri² Malaysia Timor, atau pun di-negeri² Malaysia Barat. Saya akui ada orang² yang mendapat keuntungan dengan ada-nya rancangan pembangunan ekonomi ini, tetapi peratus-nya tidak begitu banyak. Khas-nya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kesulitan ini di-alami oleh orang² kampung—penduduk² di-luar bandar yang mereka bekerja membuat kebun² atau pun membuat perusahaan² tanaman dengan sa-chara menanam sayoran, menanam buah²an dan sa-bagai-nya. Apa-tah lagi kalau mereka menjadi tuan punya pekebun² kecil yang mempunyai tanah 4 ekar atau pun 5 ekar sa-mata². Hal ini kita dapati dengan murah-nya harga getah di-negara ini. Harga getah kita tahu ra'ayat di-kampung² menjual kepada pembeli² getah di-kampung² dan di-bandar² kecil dengan harga 25 sen atau pun sa-banyak²-nya 30 sen sa-kati. Jadi dengan keadaan bagini bererti pendapatan mereka cukup menderita. Patut-lah pehak Kerajaan mengkaji hal ini dengan sa-benar²-nya supaya pendapatan mereka lebeh bertambah.

Ada pendapat daripada pehak Kerajaan, kepada sa-tengah² Menteri mengatakan jika mereka hendak berjaya menambahkan pendapatan mereka hendak-lah mereka pergi ka-rancangan² Kerajaan di-mana Kerajaan membuka berpuluh² ribu ekar malah beratus² ribu ekar di-bawah rancangan pembangunan² Kerajaan. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, suka saya menyatakan bahawa di-masa sekarang ini nampak-nya Kerajaan lebeh menumpukan rancangan ladang negara, atau pun ladang negeri dan di-joint venturekan dengan sharikat² luar negeri. Kepada penduduk² di-luar bandar dan di-kampung² mereka boleh pergi bekerja di-sana. Mereka memang banyak sudah pergi ka-sana untuk menyara hidup mereka dan anak isteri mereka. Tetapi kebanyakan mereka ada-lah ta' lain dan ta' bukan berada sa-bagai buroh kasar atau pun buroh biasa sa-mata² dan mereka hanya mendapat gaji sa-banyak \$2.50; \$3.10 dan sa-tengah²-nya \$3.50 sahaja. Pernah saya kemukakan, Dato' Yang

di-Pertua, hal ini kepada pehak² yang tertentu—yang berkuasa di-peringkat Negeri dan di-peringkat daerah yang menyatakan supaya pendapatan mereka, atau pun gaji mereka ini di-naikkan sedikit daripada keadaan demikian itu. Jawapan² yang saya terima ia-lah ranchangan kita ini kita beri dengan sa-chara kontrek, kita buat perjanjian dengan kontrekter dan kontrekter-lah yang menjalankan urusan²-nya.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, apabila ranchangan ini di-jalankan oleh kontrekter, maka memang menjadi dasar kepada orang² yang menjalankan perniagaan dan kontrekter² ini untuk mencari untung. Mereka mengambil pekerja² untuk menebas—tebang, untuk membuat lubang dan sa-bagai-nya dengan gaji yang terlampau murah dan saya dapati ada sa-tengah²-nya mendapat gaji \$1.80 sehari, dan ada sa-tengah-nya mendapat \$1.50 sa-hari dan ada juga \$3.00 atau \$3.50 sehari. Dan hal ini menjadi berat kepada orang² kampung, tetapi kenapa mereka bekerja. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, memang sa-benar-nya mereka bekerja ini ia-lah kerana lapar perut. Perut-nya lapar untuk menoreh getah, atau pun bekerja menoreh getah mereka tidak dapat seperti itu, kerana getah murah, tambahan pula getah ini terpaksa dikerjakan di-masa panas. Bila musim hujan tidak dapat mereka bekerja. Sa-chara tidak langsung kita nampak bahawa kaum² yang menjadi kontrekter² atau pun orang² yang mempunyai modal menjalankan urusan² Kerajaan, ranchangan Kerajaan seperti ini memerah tenaga ra'ayat tenaga orang² kampung. Jadi, saya rasa pehak Kerajaan sendiri tidak suka mendengar bahawa ra'ayat-nya di-perah oleh orang² tengah atau pun orang² yang mempunyai modal sedikit sa-banyak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu yang ingin saya sebutkan ia-lah sa-tengah² ranchangan Kerajaan di-beri pengurusan-nya, atau pun kerja² untuk menguruskan-nya kepada sharikat² asing, atau pun sharikat² besar yang ada di-dalam negeri ini sa-lama tiga tahun, empat tahun, lima tahun dan sa-bagai-nya mengikut perjanjian Kerajaan dan orang² yang berkuasa di-peringkat Negeri, peringkat daerah, mungkin di-peringkat Federal pun tidak berkuasa untuk membatalkan perjanjian yang mereka buat itu. Erti-nya ladang² yang di-buka oleh

mereka dan oleh Kerajaan itu terserah kepada pehak sharikat² yang tersebut menjalankan-nya dengan bijaksana-nya sendiri sa-lama masa yang di-buat perjanjian oleh Kerajaan itu. Alang-kah sedeh-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita pergi melihat di-ranchangan² itu kita dapati orang² kampung bekerja dengan bertungkus-lumus, tetapi mereka makan ikan kering. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mereka makan ikan kering, membawa bekal beras dan minyak serta ikan kering kerana pendapatan mereka sa-demikian.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ingin saya mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan bahawa sa-sungguh-nya untuk meningkatkan ekonomi orang² kampung khas-nya ekonomi orang² Melayu hendak-lah pehak Kerajaan menggalakkan orang² yang mempunyai modal besar, terutama sa-kali orang² yang terlibat dengan pimpinan² politik Kerajaan yang selalu-nya mendapat kerja² besar seperti kontrek² yang menjalankan perusahaan di-ranchangan² itu supaya mereka menjalankan usaha-nya sendiri, menjalankan pekerjaan-nya. Kita tidak mahu mendengar dan melihat bahawa ada sa-orang yang lesen-nya nama mereka, tetapi pekerjaan-nya di-selenggarakan oleh orang lain, kerana ini menjadi contoh kepada ra'ayat yang lebeh rendah pemikiran-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hal ini saya ingin menarek perhatian lagi ia-lah tentang perjanjian yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan dengan kompeni² luar negeri untuk membuka perusahaan². Kedapatan kita melihat ada sa-tengah²-nya pehak Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Pusat telah menyerahkan tanah 10,000 ekar; 100,000 ekar, malah lebeh kepada satu kompeni untuk membuka-nya, membuka perusahaan² yang di-setujui oleh kedua²-nya, tetapi sa-tahun demi sa-tahun kita dapati pehak sharikat itu masih belum menjalankan usaha-nya. Pada asal-nya pehak Kerajaan menyatakan bahawa tujuan ranchangan ini di-buat ia-lah untuk memberi pekerjaan kepada ra'ayat² di-luar bandar dan di-kampung². Perkara itu kita setuju, tetapi oleh kerana kelambatan berjalan-nya ranchangan² seperti itu maka tujuan itu tidak dapat di-laksanakan. Boleh pehak kompeni atau pun sharikat² yang berkenaan menyatakannya, sebab apa mereka tidak buat, kerana urusan begitu bagini dan sa-bagai-nya; yang kita memang tidak mahu sama ada benar

atau pun tidak, tetapi selalu kedapatan seperti demikian itu. Saya harap pihak Kerajaan mengawasi dan menjaga hal ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu ingin saya menyebut tentang kedudukan orang² kampung. Kampung² yang ada diseluruh negara kita ini selalu-nya ketinggalan. Maksud ketinggalan saya ia-lah mereka ketinggalan mendapat jalan yang baik, mendapat letrik, mendapat paip ayer dan sa-bagai-nya. Ada jalan besar yang dibuat oleh Kerajaan menuju ka-suatu tempat yang lebeh ekonomik mengikut pandangan Kerajaan, tetapi di-kampung² keadaan mereka berlumpor dan tidak maju. Pernah saya suarakan kepada pihak² yang tertentu. Saya menhadangkan supaya di-buat jalan yang baik, tetapi selalu jawapan yang saya terima, tidak boleh buat jalan yang baik di-kampung² kerana kampung² ini jalan-nya ada-lah jalan yang di-kenali dengan nama jalan daerah atau pun jalan mukim sa-mata² dan kawasan-nya atau pun luas-nya ada-lah terlampau terbatas. Pernah saya menhadangkan supaya jalan seperti ini di-ambil oleh pihak Jabatan Kerja Raya untuk menjalan pekerjaan-nya sa-tiap tahun, tetapi yang kita dapati jalan² itu terlampau kecil, ta' chukop ukoran yang di-kehendaki oleh pihak Jabatan Kerja Raya. Jadi, dalam kesempatan ini saya menyeru kepada Kerajaan supaya memerhati hal ini dengan menyelaraskan antara pihak Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar dan Jabatan Kerja Raya untuk menjadikan jalan² kampung itu lebeh sempurna, bukan hanya dengan menempatkan tanah² merah sa-mata² yang bertambah lumpor lagi bahkan hendak-lah di-tempatkan dengan baik, dengan di-isi atau pun di-buboh minyak tar dan sa-bagai-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu ingin saya menyebutkan sedikit tentang keadaan peruntukan kita hari ini. Peruntukan kita ini nampak-nya dalam bidang keselamatan atau pun pertahanan kita ada-lah rendah ia-itu hanya 19% sahaja. Pada asal-nya ada-lah perkara ini baik, jika ditibangkan dengan tujuan atau pun hasrat ra'ayat mahu meninggikan dalam bidang ekonomi, tetapi saya mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan supaya mengambil perhatian

dalam hal keselamatan dalam negeri atau pun pertahanan negeri kita ini, kerana kita tahu bahawa sa-sabuaah negara itu dapat menegakkan diri-nya apakala dia kuat, apakala dia lemah selalu sahaja mereka di-tekan di-tindas oleh pihak² yang lebeh gagah, yang lebeh banyak mempunyai kekuatan. Jadi, alang-kah baik-nya sedikit sa-banyak dimasa² yang akan datang Kerajaan memikirkan hal ini dengan menambahkan sedikit sa-banyak peruntukan untuk mempertahankan negara kita. Hal ini kita dapat tahu sekarang ini, di-mana² pun dalam dunia ini nampak-nya orang yang gagah dapat menekan orang yang kecil, orang yang dhaif, atau pun orang yang tidak gagah. Kita dapat tahu di-Arab, Israel atau pun Yahudi dapat menduduki tanah Arab kerana mereka mempunyai lebeh kekuatan dan sekarang ini pergolakan di-antara India dengan Pakistan pun demikian juga. Nampak-nya oleh kerana India lebeh kuat maka India akan menang atau pun banyak kemenangan berada di-pihak mereka. Jadi, demikian juga di-Rhodesia dan di-lain² negeri. Jadi, saya mengambil perhatian kepada Kerajaan untuk hal ini. Apa-tah lagi kita tahu bahawa ada sa-tengah² ra'ayat dalam negeri kita ini apakala terjadi sa-suatu hal sa-tengah di-antara mereka menyokong di-satengah² negara asing. Hal ini chukop membimbangkan kita, kerana ra'ayat negeri kita ini ada mempunyai pemikiran² yang tersendiri, yang mereka anggap bahawa mereka mempunyai konsep atau pun mempunyai dasar-nya sendiri. Jikalau terjadi sa-suatu hal maka yang menjadi beban kepada negara kita ia-lah Kerajaan kita dan ra'ayat negeri ini, khas-nya ra'ayat yang memang turun-menurun berada di-negara kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu ingin saya mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan dalam masaalah kita hendak membanyakkan perasaan puas hati ra'ayat kepada Kerajaan, khas-nya dalam masaalah untuk membasmikan pengkhianatan² atau pun penjahat², atau pun kominis yang ada di-negara kita ini. Saya rasa pihak Kerajaan hendak-lah menjalankan dasar yang lebeh baik kepada ra'ayat, baharu-lah ra'ayat berasa puas hati kepada Kerajaan, khas-nya dalam segala segi. Perasaan pileh-kaseh hendak-lah di-jauhkan sama sa-kali, sama

ada menerima pekerjaan², sama ada menjalankan pengurusan², perbadanan² Kerajaan, sama ada menerima buroh, atau pun memberi bantuan² kepada ra'ayat.

Kita tidak mahu ada orang yang berkata bahawa saya bekas Pasokan Keselamatan saya tidak dapat permit teksi, tetapi ada sharikat anu yang di-dalam-nya ada bekas Ahli Dewan Negeri, atau pun Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat yang tertentu, tetapi dia dapat. Perasaan sedeh seperti ini selalu-nya mendalam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan untuk mengatasi, atau pun untuk mengambil tindakan balas, hal ini selalu terjadi-nya mereka melakukan sa-suatu hal yang tidak menyengankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam masaalah luar negeri, saya ingin mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan bahawa Kerajaan kita hendak-lah lebih berani sedikit bertindak atau pun mengeluarkan fikiran—fikirannya dalam arena antarabangsa atau pun arena negara² lain. Hal ini saya sebut ia-lah kerana masaalah yang berlaku di-negara kita, Filipina di-mana orang² Islam di-Filipina banyak telah di-tembak, di-bunuh oleh orang² yang tertentu. Ada tuduhan mengatakan Filipina terlibat, ada yang mengatakan tidak terlibat, hanya gulongan² yang tertentu sahaja yang terlibat dengan pembunuhan umat Islam di-Filipina itu

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Saya suka-lah hendak tahu bagaimana ada kaitan-nya atas perkara itu dengan usul ini?

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Ada, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Baik-lah dudok dahulu dan sambong lagi esok.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: "P 20", Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu kita belum sampai ka-situ lagi. Ini polisi-nya sahaja. Polisi kena atas perkara itu, tetapi ta' usah tepat² sangat dan ta' usah merewang² ka-tempat lain.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Saya rasa dalam polisi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Polisi!

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Ta' melarat lagi sa-hingga sampai ka-butir-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Itu melarat sampai ka-negeri lain. Itu bukan ta' melarat—saya tahu! Saya hanya memberi nasehat, pendekkan sedikit ucapan itu!

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Sambong sedikit lagi hal itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Sadikit sahaja.

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap hal ini pehak Kerajaan kita menyuarakan dengan lebih berkesan, bukan bererti-nya saya menyatakan minta Kerajaan kita marah benar² kepada negara jiran kita itu—tidak, tetapi perundingan atau pun pengiraan sa-chara lebih berkesan di-buat antara negara kita sa-bagai Anggota Asean dengan negara sahabat kita sa-bagai Anggota Asean juga. Saya tidak tahu ada-ka-h Kerajaan telah buat atau tidak—saya tidak tahu, tetapi apa yang telah ternampak di-dalam surat² khabar atau pun kenyataan pehak Kerajaan tidak ada-nya perbuatan seperti itu lagi. Jadi, saya harap pehak Kerajaan dalam masaalah umat² Islam luar negeri ini pehak Kerajaan kita biar-lah berani menyuarakan hal itu, kerana mahu tidak mahu, kita ini ada-lah sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang mengatakan Kerajaan kita ada-lah sa-buah negara Islam, kita mengadakan pertandingan Qur'an dan sa-bagai-nya, maka kalau kita menyuarakan perkara² yang seperti itu ada-lah amat baik dan chukup baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyatakan kepada Kerajaan lagi, ia-itu dengan tujuan supaya keselamatan atau pun dasar kita yang selalu kita hebah²kan, ia-itu dasar Pengechualian Asia atau pun dasar perdamaian Asia dapat benar² di-laksanakan oleh kita negara² yang menandatangani-nya dan di-akuai oleh negara² besar.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mengingatkan Kerajaan supaya dalam kita berkawan dengan negara² besar ini, hendak-lah kita awasi sedikit supaya jangan kita rapat² sangat, sebab negara² besar ini di-antara satu dengan yang lain itu selalu-nya dia berperasaan tidak puas hati.

Kalau kita rapat yang sa-belah ini, yang sa-belah lain berasa churiga. Mithal-nya, kalau kita rapat dengan China, Russia mengatakan dia ta' puas hati. Kalau kita rapat dengan Russia, Amerika ta' puas hati. Jadi, hendaklah kita sa-chara tengah², atau pun jaga diri kerana kita ada-lah sa-buah negara kecil yang memang kita takut sangat kepada penekanan luar terhadap negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Berapa lama lagi?

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Sadikit lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Dua minit lagi!

Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Yunus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana dua minit, maka saya berterima kaseh-lah kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dan saya akan sambong dalam lain meshuarat. Terima kaseh.

Tuan Richard Ho Ung Hun (Sitiawan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk menyentoh sadikit sa-banyak pada aspek² tertentu daripada maksud belanja pembangunan yang akan memakan jumlah perbelanjaan terbesar itu yang sedang di-bahathkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah tentu sa-tiap Ahli dalam Dewan ini akan memegang harapan yang kuat supaya wang dari pembayaran² chukai atau pun tax payers yang terbesar itu akan membawa berbagai² faedah yang akan menyenangkan dan memudahkan chara hidup ra'ayat jelata kita keseluruhannya bukan sahaja di-bandar² bahkan di-kawasan² luar bandar juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini saya suka menyebut sadikit peristiwa yang telah berlaku yang saya yakin patut meragukan pehak Polis tentang kewajipan dan budi bahasa (courtesy) yang kerap di-laong²kan terhadap perkhidmatan kepada ra'ayat.

Pada suatu hari tidak lama dahulu, Setiausaha saya telah datang ka-Ibu Kota dari kawasan Sitiawan, Negeri Perak untuk mengambil bahagian dalam satu seminar. Dan oleh sebab beliau tidak biasa dengan jalan raya di-Kuala Lumpur, maka beliau pun turun daripada teksi-nya berdekatan dengan sa-buah panggong wayang di-Jalan Ipoh, untuk meminta bantuan dari Pegawai Polis yang

sedang bertugas dalam sa-buah Pondok Polis yang dekat di-situ. Bantuan yang di-minta itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya hendak menggunakan talipon Polis supaya beliau dapat berhubung dengan saya agar pertunjukan sesuai dapat di-berikan oleh saya supaya beliau dapat bertemu dengan saya dengan segera. Malang-nya, jawapan pegawai itu telah bukan sahaja menolak permintaan itu, tetapi telah menolak-nya dengan sikap kasar. Setiausaha saya itu ada-lah sa-orang peladang, akan tetapi faseh juga dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Barangkali rupa-nya tidak begitu halus dan pakaian-nya tidak begitu kemas dan sebab itu telah gagal dalam permintaan bantuan yang asal itu.

Saya suka menyatakan bahawa mengikut pengalaman saya sendiri mana² juga yang saya pergi, saya sendiri telah di-sambut baik oleh Polis dengan sikap berbudi bahasa. Akan tetapi kebanyakan dari ra'ayat yang berkehendakkan, atau pun memerlukan bantuan segera dan pantas sentiasa bukan-lah orang² sa-bagai saya yang berupa rupa-nya berada sahaja, tetapi sa-benar-nya miskin juga, tetapi ada-lah orang² daripada kalangan pekerja peladang², penjaja² dan sa-bagai-nya.

Apa yang lebih penting ia-lah Pegawai² Polis saperti itu-lah sentiasa menjadi barisan contact di-antara Polis dengan ra'ayat dan segala kesan dalam perasaan² ra'ayat baik, atau burok akan di-sebabkan kerana kelakuan Pegawai² Polis saperti itu. Saya harap Kerajaan akan mengambil perhatian tentang peristiwa ini supaya perhubungan Polis dengan ra'ayat akan bertambah baik dan juga supaya kejayaan "Salleh System" yang di-katakan chemerlang itu tidak akan di-chachat. Dengan ini-lah pembayar² chukai atau tax-payers akan berkata wang lebih daripada \$30,000,000 yang akan di-belanjakan di-Malaysia Barat untuk pembangunan Polis di-Raja Malaysia ada-lah berfaedah dan bernilai.

Dan juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, izinkan saya menyebutkan satu lagi peristiwa yang telah agak-nya merosakkan nama baik Polis di-kawasan Sitiawan. Baharu² ini di-katakan sa-orang penjaja ice-cream tua sedang menonggang basikal-nya dan menjajakan dagangan-nya apabila beliau melalui satu road block di-mana ada beberapa orang Polis bertugas. Ada mungkin penjaja tua itu tidak

dengar perintah berhenti yang di-keluarkan oleh Polis itu; ada mungkin juga penjaja tua itu telah kurang faham akan apa yang dikehendakkan oleh Polis itu, walau bagaimana pun penjaja tua itu tidak berhenti dan terus menonggang basikal-nya perlahan² melalui road block itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka sa-orang daripada Pegawai Polis itu pun telah naik radang-nya dan menghentikan penjaja tua itu dan terus ketokkan muka-nya dengan satu papan tulis yang keras lagi tajam. Nyaris² mata si-penjaja itu terkena. Dahi-nya telah luka dan akhir-nya dimasukkan hospital di-mana kechederaan itu pun di-jahit dan di-ubatkan. Saya yakin peristiwa saperti itu tidak berlaku selalu. Dan saya tidak langsung berminat mengambil tindakan undang² terhadap Polis peradang dan tidak bertanggung-jawab itu. Sa-barang tindakan itu terpulang kepada si-luka tersebut.

Apa yang saya ragukan dan saya perchaya patut ragukan Kerajaan ia-lah nama baik keseluruhan Pasokan Polis di-kawasan Sitiawan telah rosak kerana sa-orang daripada-nya yang tidak baik, lebeh² lagi apa yang patut di-anggap dahshat ia-lah sa-orang Pegawai Polis berpakaian seragam dalam tugas rasmi-nya tidak dapat menahan diri-nya daripada menggunakan kekerasan di-atas sa-orang ra'ayat tua dan miskin.

Sudah tentu peristiwa "pagar makan padi" saperti itu tidak akan membantu Kerajaan dalam tugas-nya untuk memenangkan hati orang ramai. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka merayu kepada Kerajaan supaya arahan yang sesuai di-buat untuk perasaan kechiwa di-kalangan ra'ayat di-Sitiawan yang mungkin telah timbul itu di-kikis.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-seluruh tanah ayer kita ada-lah wujud-nya kekurangan persefahaman antara Polis dengan orang ramai khusus-nya orang ramai yang miskin. Tidak akan berguna dan berfaedah langsung kira-nya pembangunan yang mana di-cherminikan dalam anggaran yang sedang di-bahathkan berma'ana sahaja lebeh banyak tanah di-ambil dan di-bena, lebeh pondok² Polis di-adakan, lebeh rumah² kediaman di-bena untuk Pegawai² Polis, jika Pegawai-nya tidak menjalankan tugas-nya dengan betul.

Sa-belum saya dudok, saya suka men-chadangkan supaya "hari terbuka" atau pun "open day" di-adakan sa-tahun sa-kali oleh Pejabat Polis, bukan sahaja di-Sitiawan, bahkan di-mana² juga dalam negara kita untuk mendalamkan lagi persefahaman antara polis dan ra'ayat dan juga Anggota² Polis bukan sahaja di-Sitiawan, tetapi di-seluruh negara kita di-minta berchampur-gaul dengan lebeh giat dan lebeh aktif lagi dengan ra'ayat jelata supaya pada satu hari nanti Polis dapat di-anggap sa-bagai sahabat orang ramai dan bukan musuh-nya. Sekian.

Tuan Haji Yusof bin Haji Abdullah @ Haji Yusof Rawa (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah kita ucapkan terima kasih kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ketika membawa usul meminta Dewan ini meluluskan Anggaran Belanjawan Pembangunan bagi 1972 yang berjumlah \$1,334,277,594. Uchapan yang sederhana dan tenang; uchapan yang tidak ada membayangkan tanda² phobia—PAS phobia atau DAP phobia, rengkas-nya Oposisi phobia. Tidak tahu-lah saya apabila dia menggulung perbahathan ini phobia² itu akan munchol kembali lalu terperchek di-sana sini sa-bagai satu jenis kemanisan yang biasa oleh beberapa Menteri di-dalam uchapan dan chakapan mereka menjawab kami yang di-sabelah sini yang kadang-kali hawa dingin dalam Dewan ini tidak dapat, tidak mampu membatasi kepanasan darah tinggi sa-tengah² Menteri, maka termelulu jawapan² mereka dengan perkara² yang tidak ada sangkut-paut-nya dengan soalan² yang di-kemukakan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jangan-lah hendak-nya Menteri yang berkenaan marah, sebab kami daripada Parti Pembangkang ini banyak chakap, kerana sekarang seruan Menteri itu bukan-lah masa untuk berchakap dan beruchap yang bersemangat dan panjang, tetapi ada-lah penting untuk bertindak. Baik benar nasihat ini dan sa-patut-nya nasihat ini-lah mesti di-tujukan-nya kepada diri-nya sendiri dan Menteri yang lain supaya Menteri² itu benar² bekerja. Tidak-lah chuma menchanang²kan ka-sana sini ranchangan² pembangunan yang akan di-buat dalam Ranchangan Malaysia yang akan di-buat demi kepentingan ra'ayat hinggakan oleh sebab kuat sangat barangkali gema gendang pukulan mereka itu, maka telah bengang telinga manusia kehairanan hendak mengetahui apa-kah dia peluang² yang terbuka itu.

Menteri² selalu menyeru ra'ayat jelata supaya merebut peluang² sa-belum mereka terchichir atau sa-belum mereka mati, tetapi yang agak aneh ra'ayat jelata tertanya² apakah dia peluang² yang konkerit yang ada di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Kerajaan ini. Apa yang mereka mengerti latar diberi tahu tidak lain dan tidak bukan melainkan data² ranchangan² sa-chara garisan kasar-nya, tetapi peluang² konkerit bagi bumiputra tidak ada langsung tersebut dan apabila kita tanya pada Menteri² itu dalam Dewan ini juga apa-kah dia peluang² yang tuan² sebutkan itu, Oh! kamu bodoh, kamu tidak mengerti padahal kamu sendiri telah menyokong usul Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua ini.

Ya, kami sokong tetapi apa yang perlu bagi kami ia-lah meminta daripada pemerentah memberi pengertian yang sa-benar²-nya apakah dia peluang² yang ada bagi bumiputra ini? Yang ada chuma-nya garisan kasar yang mengatakan bahawa negara ini akan membangun dan banyak bumiputera² akan mendapat faedah sa-chara langsung atau tidak langsung, tetapi peluang² yang di-sebut²kan itu sa-hingga hari ini belum ada di-bumi kenyaataan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya mengingatkan Dewan ini bahawa di-dalam menjalankan pembangunan² yang akan datang ini jangan-lah sa-kali² ada pileh kaseh. Menteri² akan menjawab: Ini lagu lama. Lagu lama tidak lama, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak sungutan² daripada orang² kuat daripada Parti Pembangkang yang telah chuba hendak mendapatkan peluang² yang di-sebutkan itu tetapi malang-nya mereka di-sisirkan atau di-singkirkan kerana mereka tidak sa-bulu dengan pemerintah. Jadi ini akan menambahkan lagi perasaan ketidakpuasan di-dalam hati ra'ayat jelata untuk membantu menjayakan pembangunan yang sedang di-lancharkan oleh pemerintah kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah saya menarek perhatian bahawa di-dalam melancharkan pembangunan² mesti-lah tiap² Kementerian yang berkenaan membuat penyeliaan yang chermat dan berteliti benar di-dalam meranchangkan sa-suatu pembangunan itu. Sebab sudah banyak chontoh² kerana tidak sempurna penyeliaan di-dalam sa-tengah² pembangunan maka Kerajaan telah rugi beratus² ribu ringgit bahkan berjuta² ringgit. Chontoh-nya minggu sudah

Dewan ini telah meluluskan Anggaran Tambahan Belanjawan dan satu item ia-lah untuk Kementerian Kesihatan yang meminta satu token vote sa-banyak \$10 ia-itu di-sebabkan sudah \$200,000 telah di-perbelanjaan untuk memperbaiki sa-buah kelinik di-Malaysia Timor. Pada hal bangunan yang di-perbaiki itu baharu sahaja siap di-dalam tahun 1970 memakan belanja kurang lebeh sa-tengah juta. Apa-kah ini tidak mencherminakan betapa kechuaian di-dalam penyeliaan membena bangunan ini? Baharu sahaja siap hampir sa-tengah juta harga-nya, tetapi sudah rosak dan memakan belanja \$200,000 untuk memperbaiki-nya. Fikirkan-lah baik² dalam hal ini.

Kemudian lihat pula kita sekarang ini di-musim banjir. Telah banyak kali musim banjir, tetapi di-sabelah Kedah belum ada kedengaran apa². Baharu² ini khusus-nya di-kawasan saya di-Kota Star Selatan telah di-timpa oleh banjir yang merugikan ra'ayat jelata beratus² ribu ringgit. Mengapa ada banjir di-Kota Star Selatan pada hal dahulu belum ada. Jawab-nya yang kita dapat mudah sahaja. Sebab sekarang ini telah ada taliayer Ranchangan Perayeran Muda melintasi kawasan ini dan sa-lama ada taliayer itu-lah terjadi-nya banjir. Apa-kah arti-nya ini? Tentu-lah ini membayangkan betapa ranchangan itu telah di-buat dengan tidak teliti, dengan tidak ada mempunyai perhetongan yang baik, maka dengan sebab ada-nya taliayer itu bah-lah di-kawasan itu, rugi-lah ra'ayat jelata dan pemerintah sendiri rugi, sebab dia terpaksa membayar ganti rugi pada mereka yang telah kehilangan harta benda itu. Maka di-harap-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian² yang berkenaan ketika merenchanakan apa² pembangunan yang berchermat supaya mengkaji sa-dalam²-nya supaya tidak merugikan pemerintah sendiri dan ra'ayat jelata, dan sa-perkara lagi yang kita harapkan bahawa di-dalam pembangunan ini jangan-lah hendak-nya beberapa gelintir manusia sahaja yang mendapat faedah, tetapi manusia ra'ayat jelata tidak mendapat apa² faedah.

Kita selalu mendengar ra'ayat jelata mendapat per capita income yang beribu ringgit tetapi pendapatan benar-nya tidak-lah lebeh sa-ringgit dan dua ringgit sa-hari. Jadi pembangunan yang akan di-buat ini sa-harus-nya-lah pemerintah berfikir sa-masak²-nya

supaya memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat jelata bukan kepada sa-tengah² gulungan manusia yang ada kepentingan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan keselamatan kita, kita akan membelanjakan berjuta² dan ini menarek perhatian sebab sa-bagai apa yang kita dengar dan baca di-dalam surat khabar pada hari ini, Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita berjanji akan memberi sagu hati kepada orang² kominis yang menyerah diri dan akan dipimpin untuk hidup sa-chara baharu. Tetapi yang kita kesalkan banyak daripada bekas² Pasokan Keselamatan yang telah bersara, yang telah tamat perkhidmatan mereka, yang telah menggadaikan nyawa memelihara keselamatan negeri ini di-abaiakan, mereka itu di-biarkan memperjuangkan nasib hidup mereka, terkatong² hingga konon-nya ada berita—betul tidak betul, saya tidak tahu-lah, itu Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri yang dapat memastikan-nya—konon-nya ada beberapa orang daripada bekas² Pasokan Keselamatan telah masuk ka-dalam hutan, tetapi mereka ini masuk bukan-lah kerana mereka itu setuju dengan fahaman² kominis, tetapi ada-lah sa-bagai satu pernyataan atau satu protest yang sa-chara negative kepada pemerintah untuk menyedari nasib mereka itu dan supaya pemerintah mengambil berat di-atas kawan²-nya yang sedang berjuang, benar tidak benar tidak-lah saya tahu, Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri-lah yang boleh menegaskan-nya. Tetapi inilah satu kenyataan yang menunjukkan betapa bekas² Pasokan Keselamatan ini banyak yang merasa diri mereka itu di-abaiakan dan disia²kan sa-sudah mereka itu menamatkan perkhidmatan mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menghadapi pembangunan yang sedang kita hadapi ini tentu-lah banyak undang² baharu atau undang² lama di-gubal dan di-pinda untuk menyesuaikan dengan ranchangan². Apa kata kalau-lah kira-nya di-dalam Pejabat Peguam Negara kita ini di-tugaskan alim ulama' duduk bersama, tetapi alim ulama' yang jujur, jujur kata saya, jangan alim ulama' pa' bodek—yang jujur.

Sebab apa, supaya dapat-lah alim ulama' itu membantu Jabatan Peguam Negara memberi pandangan dari segi Islam dan ini akan lebeh meyakinkan ra'ayat yang beragama Islam yang terbanyak dalam negara ini bahawa pembangunan itu sa-laras dengan ajaran agama Islam.

Maka apabila ra'ayat yakin yang pembangunan ini sa-laras dengan ajaran² ugama yang di-nasehati oleh alim ulamak yang jujur tadi, saya fikir akan lebeh pesat lagi sokongan ra'ayat jelata terhadap pembangunan² yang akan di-lancharkan itu.

Dan berchakap berkenaan dengan pembangunan yang sa-laras dengan ugama, tahu-kah tidak Kementerian Pengangkutan bahawa Sharikat Kapal Haji yang baharu di-tubuhkan itu tidak begitu beres dan tidak begitu terator menjalankan usaha pengangkutan jemaah² haji ka-Pelabohan Jeddah. Sebab kapal² yang mereka chartered (bukan mereka beli) mereka chartered, ada-lah kapal² yang telah tua, kapal² yang tidak berhenti rosak, walau pun muka-nya telah di-beri make-up yang paling hebat supaya nampak muda dan rupawan, tetapi enjin² dan jentera²-nya ta' berhenti rosak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dan pengumuman telah dibuat bahawa pelayaran yang di-jadualkan itu akan terlambat. Dan jangan tidak tahu bahawa jika terlambat-lah kapal itu sampai ka-Pelabohan Jeddah, harus jemaah² haji tahun ini tidak dapat menunaikan Fardu Haji mereka.

Saya tidak tahu, tetapi banyak-lah berita² angin yang bertiup, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan sharikat itu, berkenaan pengendalian-nya, berkenaan itu dan ini, maka saya harap tidak-lah benar berita² itu, supaya jangan-lah kerana kepentingan beberapa gelintir manusia, beribu² jemaah haji dapat kesulitan dan kesusahan akibat-nya.

Maka saya berseru-lah kepada pehak pemerintah supaya di-dalam menjalankan pembangunan² mereka jangan-lah sa-kali² di-abaiakan supaya ra'ayat jelata benar² dapat menikmati pembangunan² itu. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' James Wong Kim Min (Miri-Subis): (Dengan izin) Mr Speaker, Sir, in the presentation speech of the Honourable Minister of National and Rural Development, when he enunciated the objectives of the Government in connection with the development, he, however, had left gaps or question marks which still remain to be answered by the Government. For instance, the Honourable Minister called for action instead of lengthy speeches. He had also mentioned that the State Governments and statutory bodies are very active in the efforts of implementing

specific programmes in the States. Now, may I ask as to who have been making these lengthy speeches? Surely, they are not from the Opposition. If anybody has made these lengthy speeches, I think the fault must surely lie with the Honourable Ministers who have gone around the country making all sorts of promises.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in an early debate in this House on another Bill, I had brought up the subject of the delays in the implementation of rural programmes, such as the establishment of Bank Bumiputra, Bank Pertanian and such bodies in Sarawak. One year after the Second Malaysia Development Plan has been approved, none of these Banks has yet been established in Sarawak and there is now another four-year period for us to implement the Second Malaysia Plan. I, therefore, agree wholeheartedly with the Minister when he said that we should proceed with actions and not words. But, unfortunately, Sir, you can see how false it is for us to have actions when one year after the presentation of the Second Malaysia Plan an important organisation such as the Bank Bumiputra has not yet been established in Sarawak. I was just told in the lobby outside that it would be established next year, but that means two years would have gone by. In the meanwhile, the Honourable Prime Minister, during his presentation of the Second Malaysia Development Plan, has pointed out how important it is for us and for this nation that the Second Malaysia Plan must not fail. Here—I do not know where the fault lies but I know it lies with the Government—somebody has been dragging his feet over the establishment of these bodies.

Sir, I would like to touch, again, on the question of the most important objectives of all, namely, a manpower survey for Sarawak. In the debate on the Second Malaysia Development Plan, I brought up the subject on the urgent need of a manpower survey for Sarawak. Again, at the Council Negri meetings on the 25th and 26th of November, the subject was again brought up in the Council Negri of Sarawak, as to why a manpower survey was not carried out, and the Chief Minister enlightened the House by saying that he could not get the man and that the man to do the survey was not available. Mr Speaker, Sir, man, as I stated earlier on, is the most important aspect of the whole development programme in this

country. For the betterment of man or the re-structure of society, of course, man himself is the most important of all. Here we have a development being carried out in the State of Sarawak without even knowing what are the needs of the manpower of the State and what manpower do we have in the State. This is the impossible position in Sarawak today, and this has not been carried on because of the shortage of one man to do the survey, one expert, and the whole machinery of work for Sarawak on the manpower survey has been gummed up because of that. Is this the way that the Government is going to carry out the Second Five-Year Development or the four-year development plan as one year has now lapsed if one man is allowed to impede the progress and development? If that is so, Sir, then it augurs very ill for this country.

Sir, I would, therefore, appeal most strongly to the so-called dynamic Coalition Government of Sarawak that it should go ahead and get the man—from wherever you can, get him—and proceed ahead with the manpower survey, but to admit so publicly that the State Government and the Government of Malaysia are not able to obtain one man to do the manpower survey for Sarawak, Sir, is an admission of defeat.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I said earlier on that man is the most important asset of the nation. I do not wish to elaborate on this, Sir, as I have touched on this particular subject in previous debates—I do not know which one, Sir—here when dealing with the development, particularly rural development. I wish to stress the importance of the rural folks who tend to be forgotten simply and purely because they are so far away and they are so out of sight and therefore they tend to be out of mind of various people and Ministers included.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I had occasions to travel quite widely in Sarawak in the rural areas. In fact, I represent rural areas in Sarawak both in the State and Federal Legislatures—I can say here now, Sir, that the rural people in the State of Sarawak at the moment are in a great sense of frustration—frustration in the sense that the price of rubber is so low. As most of them are dependent on rubber, therefore, their means of income is small and practically nil. We all know that there is

hardly any market for sago, and timber is in a depressed state. Meanwhile, capital is very, very short, especially for the rural folks so they look around and say, "Now, what shall we do? What shall we plant?" But the Government unfortunately, Sir, has not been able to provide this guidance.

Take an instance, Sir, the case of a person up in the Limbang or in the Subis area. Now assuming that the Bank Bumiputra has established a branch there in Miri—and I do not know when they will establish one—say this particular person has 20 acres of land, i.e. he applies for a piece of land there and is able to get this land which has a title because under the conditions of the new legislation which has been passed by the Council Negri on the 25th or 26th November only titled lands are chargeable to the banks. (But, some are not so lucky, Sir.) Well, what shall he do? Assuming he can get a \$5,000 loan from the bank, whom does he go to for advice on what crops to plant? Obviously he cannot plant rubber because it takes too long and he does not have very much faith in rubber. He cannot plant oil palm because oil palm normally is an estate product. So what does he do? He goes to the Agriculture Department, possibly, and I do not think they could advise him on the best crop and on what to plant. But the Agriculture Department is not in a position to advise him on where to sell this crops and whom to sell it to. But unless he is able to plant the crop and sell the crop, Mr Speaker, Sir, he will not be able to repay his debts.

Now, this is a very peculiar situation which will happen in Sarawak and I am sure in other rural areas of Malaysia. West Malaysia is more fortunate in this respect in that you have better marketing facilities here, but in Sarawak with the difficulty of transportation, the distances and other factors and the absence of infrastructures, well, it is practically impossible, Sir, a non-starter for the poor farmer to proceed ahead. I therefore, Sir, would like here to appeal to the Government not only to make promises, to make high-sounding phrases as to the restructuring of society, but please get down to the ground, Sir, and on the spot and tell the people, rural folks and farmers, what they should plant and how they should plant it, so that they could get the best benefit out of it, so that they can better themselves and better their lot of living.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has made the appeal to say, "Let us develop this country and make proposals which can be implemented immediately". I am sure the Honourable Minister made this statement with all sincerity. I would, however, like here to ask the Minister to please give more careful consideration to proposals made by Opposition Members on this side of the floor as I can assure the Honourable Minister that Opposition Members here are generally interested in the welfare of the country and also in the rural development of the nation and, therefore, all criticisms, we submit, Sir, must be accepted in the spirit in which they are given. I agree with the Minister that let us get on with the job, let us not dilly dally.

Before I leave this particular subject, Sir, may I seek the assurance of the Honourable Minister of National and Rural Development, whether development schemes in the Second Malaysia Plan for all States will be implemented and not held up because of delays in the approval of funds to the States. This has happened before where development projects have been approved and the P.W.D. and the other departments are to proceed ahead with the job, but suddenly things were held up because the funds were not available. There was delay in the Federal Capital for the lack of funds. Can we have the assurance, Sir, from the Honourable Minister that this will not happen? Because nothing is more frustrating I know to the State Governments and State public bodies and bodies which carry out implementation of the plan to find suddenly that they are short of funds and they do not have the funds to implement projects which have already been approved.

Another matter, Sir, which I would like to bring to the attention of this House is the question of industrial development for Sarawak. We have heard time and time again, repeatedly being said, that we should have industrial development in this country. But what has happened, Sir? I know of one particular case in point in Sarawak where there was an application made by a particular company for a particular processing factory. They sent in their application in April, 1970 through the State Government for the Federal Government to process. This went in 1970 and I gather subsequently after

some delay the State Government had recommended to the Federal Government for approval under the pioneer status, but up to today or up to two weeks ago, at least, when the Council Negri met, no reply has yet been received from the Federal Government and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry regarding this particular application. I had occasion, Sir, to bring this subject up in the Council Negri on the 26th November and asked the Deputy Chief Minister there as to why there was this delay or this non-reply to an application made about 1½ years ago; either "yes" or "no" by the Federal Government, and the Deputy Chief Minister then replied, "Well, you know, we have done our duty as a State Government; we have forwarded the application to the Federal Government with our recommendation." I said, "What happened? Why was there no reply?" "Well", he said, "it is not our fault. We have forwarded it there, and that is their business. If there is no reply, it is the Federal Government's fault."

Now, that is the impossible position, Sir, of where there was an application—in this case it was a galvanising factory—the application was made and for 1½ years there was absolute silence on the application, not even an acknowledgement letter. Now, this is an impossible position as I said and I here ask the Government, "Are they sincere? Is the Federal Government sincere in the development of Sarawak?" I throw a challenge across the floor now and ask the Federal Government, "Are you sincere in the development of Sarawak?" If this is the attitude the Federal Government is going to adopt, that they will sit on applications made for industrial applications for development in Sarawak, then Sir, it augurs very ill for the industries of Sarawak and it makes nonsense of the whole 5-year Development Plan and I say we in this House will all be terribly disappointed and I think the most disappointed man will be the Honourable Prime Minister himself. I would ask the Honourable Minister to look into this matter, this allegation, which I am prepared to substantiate.

Mr Speaker, Sir, speaking again on rural and industrial development in Sarawak, we in Sarawak, Sir, are very backward in the sense that we do not have estates in Sarawak. Well, let me quote an example. All things being equal, Sir, an investor would prefer to

invest, shall we say, in oil palm estate in West Malaysia than in Sarawak for the simple reason that in West Malaysia you have everything here, you have the banking facilities, you have the infrastructure, you have cheaper communications, you have everything here whereas in Sarawak everything seems to be more difficult and everything is doubly more difficult because of the difficulties of transportation and so on and so forth. Therefore, I would like again here to make a plea to the Federal Government for special consideration for the development of Sarawak, in view of the fact that repeated pleas made by the Government to the private sector to invest in development projects such as oil palm and other projects have not met with the enthusiasm and response that was expected. It is no use, Sir, waiting longer and say, "Well, this will come after the people over here get interested in them ultimately". Well, it is now quite some time since we entered Malaysia in 1963—well, it is about 8 years now. Well, I think it is time the Government should look positively and factually at the problems of Sarawak and say, "Now, look, nobody is interested in going there, we shall have to do something about it." I would here make an appeal and ask the Federal Government whether the Government would be prepared instead of giving a 5-year pioneer status for investors or developers to go to Sarawak, to extend this particular incentive even to 10 years pioneer status or 12 years to certain industries. Make it as attractive as possible, get them to be started in Sarawak, because if all things are equal, if interests were the same, the pioneer status is the same, 5 years, then I can assure this House that Sarawak will not be developed in the next 50 years. Unless we receive special incentives, special preferences, special privileges, because of our very backward position, then we will not be able to develop ourselves. The Deputy Chief Minister, the Honourable Member for Padawan had mentioned yesterday in his speech that Sarawak is a poor country. Now, this is a fact. We admit it, and we have a lot of problems and we are also not a very rich country compared with some of the other States.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Padawan yesterday in his speech touched on the question of security. He said the security in Sarawak is much better now. I beg to disagree, Sir. People in Sarawak as a

whole, tend to disagree with him. Admittedly, I am not privy to security assessment he has of Sarawak but judging from what has happened in the 1½ years since the Sarawak Coalition Government has taken over the State Government in Sarawak, the position has gone from bad to worse. Where there was no curfew in Sibu before there is curfew now in Sibu and in some of the Divisions in Sarawak with the result that the standard of living of the people in the Fourth Division and certain parts of the Third Division are very badly affected by the curfew position. I would here, Sir, very strongly recommend, as I said earlier on in a previous debate, that the Government should not use only the big stick in overcoming the terrorist problem. We should also use the development stick and go down to the ground and down to earth and find out how best the Administration could help to better the standard of living of the people and to better their economic position. So far, all we have heard from the State Government is, and I do not like to say this because my two friends, the Member for Padawan and the Member for Payang, are not here, but I have said this also in Council Negri—that so far we have heard only about the “dynamic” Government but so far nothing “dynamic” has gone on the ground. In this instance I am reminded of my friend on this side of the House who in one of the debates said that the Government, and here I refer to the State Government, and also the Federal Government: “Jalan macham semut, berbunyi macham gajah”, or something to the effect, Sir. I ask the Government here and I appeal to the Government to please translate all the policies and good works which are envisaged under the Development Plan on the ground.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now may I touch here again on the question of the abolition of the Primary Six Common Entrance Examination. When this matter was debated earlier on this year, the Honourable Minister of Education had assured the House that if the State Government authorities were to approach him on this matter he would sympathetically consider it, and now we have reached the end of 1971 and we are faced with 1972. For the sake of rural development of the people in Sarawak and for the sake of the boys and girls of Sarawak of 12 years old who will be thrown out of school next year if they do not qualify, would the Government please

give special consideration to the abolition of the Common Entrance Examination in Sarawak? I am sure the Honourable the Chief Minister of Sarawak, the Honourable Member for Payang, has assured the House that he had made approaches to the Federal Government and the Federal Minister of Education on this matter, and therefore it cannot be said that that approach was not made by the State Government to the Federal Government on this.

I am now touching, Sir, on the question of development of the Fourth Division. The Honourable Member for Padawan has said that a big amount of men are available in the Fourth Division and the feasibility survey can be carried out there. But here again I stress that without a port for the Fourth Division either at Kuala Baram or possibly at Bintulu—it might be possible there—the development of Fourth Division cannot be carried out as satisfactorily and efficiently as if there is a port there and here again I would like to stress on the need of doing a quick feasibility survey on the various possibility of port for the Fourth Division and also proceeding ahead with the feasibility survey of the land so that more land will be available to the landless.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I like to touch briefly here on a request which my colleague has made. It is noted that in the Second Development Plan no provision is made for an Agricultural College in Sarawak, but may I point out, Mr Speaker, Sir, that under the First Malaysia Development Plan, a \$500,000 allocation was made for an Agricultural College and therefore it is surprising instead of going forward we are going backwards in this matter and that the \$500,000 has been deleted from the Second Malaysia Plan. I hope this matter could be reviewed, Sir, as the question of an Agricultural College for Sarawak is a matter of great importance.

Lastly, Sir, I would like here to second what again the Honourable Member for Padawan has made, a request to the Government and particularly the Minister of Health, I suppose in this particular instance, for more money for water supplies for the rural areas of Sarawak. I would like here again to make another plea for a hookworm survey of the rural areas in Sarawak and Malaysia, as a whole, to find out what is the incidence of hookworms, as I myself feel, Sir, and I

am convinced that hookworms have a very great debilitating effect on the rural folks of this country and has directly contributed to the lowering of their income by their not being able to work as hard as they should. Thank you very much.

Tuan Fan Yew Teng (Kampar): (*Dengan izin*) First of all, I would like to touch on education and I will not hesitate, Mr Speaker, Sir, to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Education, Enche' Hussein Onn, for having both the courage and the sense of realism in the interest of education in the country to spend about three to four days meeting teachers and their unions regarding conditions of service and pay vis-a-vis the Aziz Report. But I am not so prepared to commend the Education Minister for the implementation of technical and vocational education in the country.

Under the First Malaysia Plan from 1966-1970, we saw that \$30.8 million dollars were allocated for technical and vocational education and sad to say only 10.8 million dollars were used up by the Education Ministry which comes to about 35.1 per cent achievement of the First Malaysia Plan targets for technical and vocational education. I see that under the Second Malaysia Plan, education and training allocation for both secondary vocational education and technical education comes to just slightly over 10 per cent of the total allocations for education and training for the whole Second Malaysia Plan period. This too small a percentage is again most regrettable. Now we started off with the life of this Parliament and the life of the Second Malaysia Plan with a lot of publicity about the importance of science and technology. In fact, science and technology has been incorporated as one of the main aims of the Rukunegara. But we see that what the Government says about building a society orientated towards science and technology is different from the implementation of its development programme, particularly in the field of technical and vocational schools in the country.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, two out of four of the main aims of education and training programmes as listed in the Second Malaysia Plan are as follows:

- (1) The orientation and expansion of education and training programmes towards getting the manpower need of the country.

- (2) Improvement of the quality of education for the building of a progressive society orientated towards science and technology.

But under the Second Malaysia Plan we have only as a target seven new vocational schools and six secondary technical schools to be constructed in West Malaysia over the next five years and enrolments into these schools are expected to increase from 4,510 in 1970 to 12,830 in 1975. But we should not be misled by the 12,000 figure because this constitutes just about 2 per cent of the estimated total enrolment of 693,000 students in secondary schools in West Malaysia by 1975.

Another matter of great regret in this aspect of education is that while we talk so much of the importance of the relevance of science and technology for our developing society, at the same time the yearly intake of student-teachers into the T.T.T.C. (i.e. the Technical Teachers Training College in Jalan Cheras) seems to have decreased. This is indeed both an educational and planning irony. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is also regrettable that no mention of technical teacher-training provisions or even the construction of more educational technical teacher-training colleges and institutes in the country is made in the Second Malaysia Plan and also for this year's Development Estimates. Regrettable also are that pupils in our lower secondary schools throughout the country are still allotted only 1,600 minutes per week of vocational or technical education.

Many schools are still without workshops for vocational and technical education and/or adequately qualified technical teachers. There are even schools where workshop facilities for metal-work and wood-work donated by the Canadian Government are not being used and are lying idle to gather rust just because there are no technical teachers for those particular schools.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would now like to come to the problem of teachers. As I have complimented the Honourable Minister of Education just now, I must also sound a word of caution that from now on it will not only be disadvantageous to the nation in the long run, but perhaps suicidal to the implementation of our whole educational policy, if the Government ever were to go back to old

practices of paying lip service to teachers as nation-builders but not giving them job security, not giving them a sense of job satisfaction in terms of satisfactory pay and conditions of service.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, with regard to the Aziz Commission recommendations—this is not the time as yet to touch on them in detail—I would like to urge the Honourable Minister of Education not to force the Aziz Commission recommendations down the throats of teachers in this country. In fact, the period for them to decide as to whether to opt to the new scheme should be extended from the present three months to at least, say, six months, because, as we all know, we must have a contented teaching profession in the country if we were to really and seriously carry out our educational policy or what the Alliance Government has often called “the new dynamic educational policy”.

Now we in the DAP do not hesitate, as we have stated before, to give praise, to give bouquets when they are well-deserved, and here I am to give another bouquet to the Honourable Minister of Education for having implemented parity of pay for D.T.C. teachers and Malay school teachers with S.C. and M.C.E., but it is a matter of regret that there are thousands of other teachers who have S.C. or M.C.E. qualifications or equivalent academic qualifications *plus* recognised teacher training who have been left out in the cold. They are the teachers in the following categories:

- (1) from the Malacca Women Teachers College and the Kota Bharu Teachers College.
- (2) the Tamil and Chinese School Teachers with S.C. and M.C.E.
- (3) Singapore T.T.C. holder teachers—many of whom are actually Malaysians.
- (4) Normal-Class Trained and College-Trained teachers who opted to the Unified Teaching Service and were appointed to primary schools.
- (5) D.T.C. teachers and others with Senior Middle III qualification.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, these categories of teachers who are not given parity of pay and conditions of service as their colleagues, i.e., the D.T.C. trained with S.C. and M.C.E. and also the Malay school teachers with similar qualifications, have contributed in fact many

years of service to the country and I see no reason why they should be left out in the cold. There are also about 10,000 teachers, D.T.C. trained teachers, who with L.C.E. or Junior Middle III qualifications who should also be favourably considered in their request for salary revision.

Teachers' work-load, Mr Speaker, Sir, is also an utterly important matter not only to the teachers themselves, but also to the pupils and education as a whole. As everyone knows, teachers in our schools are already at present given a very heavy work-load—this, if I remember, started some time in 1968—having to do extra-mural activities in addition to their normal teaching duties.

Now, what surprises many teachers, headmasters and members of the public, including parents of course, is that in spite of the fact that many teachers and headmasters have been given extra work-load since the last few years, they had been allowed—I say “allowed” because this is apparently allowed with the full knowledge of the Ministry of Education and its various State departments—to be compelled to be appointed and to carry out duties as unpaid officials of the Malaysian School Sports Council. Of course, we must concede that there are a good number of teachers who are public-spirited enough and who are sports-minded enough who are always prepared to do the job, but the great majority of teachers, as we know, are already overburdened and on top of it are compelled rather than persuaded to carry out these duties, very often having to do travelling and to pay for their travelling fares to attend meetings and other functions and having no advantage of insurance cover for services rendered during such activities. Apart from all these they are also made to miss many teaching periods in their schools and for headmasters many hours of carrying out their school responsibilities.

So I would urge the Honourable Minister to look into this matter with the view to making it not compulsory—that all teachers must serve on the MSSC against their will.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would give one example. In Perak, for instance, there are some heads of schools who have been asked to carry out sports and games programmes in their districts—having to take charge of

more than 30 schools in that particular area, that is, beside their daily normal responsibility as headmasters. For 1972, for instance many teachers and headmasters have got to organise as many as 54 activities for different age groups.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would also call upon the Minister of Education to look into an urgent problem—in fact this is a nightmare—the nightmare that is being suffered by 25,329 teachers who have been classified, rightly or wrongly, by the Royal Commission on the Teaching Service as “serving teachers without the requisite, professional and academic qualifications”. And these 24-over thousand teachers are only consoled by one tiny contradiction in the final chapter of the Aziz recommendations, that is that they may still enjoy the status notwithstanding the lack of any requisite professional qualifications of the new service. But they have been told in no certain terms that if and when the Ministry of Education wants to terminate their services because of the reason stated, of not having the requisite qualifications, they will be chucked out just like that.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir,

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: If the Honourable Member has much more to go, the time is not sufficient.

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: Mr Speaker, Sir . . .

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Have you got much longer to go?

Tuan Fan Yew Teng: 10 minutes more.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: 10 minutes! Well, you better continue tomorrow afternoon.

PENANGGOHAN

Dato' Ong Kee Hui: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

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

UCHAPAN PENANGGOHAN

KAKI-TANGAN KERAJAAN HENDAK-LAH BERBUDI BIASA TERHADAP RA'AYAT

Tuan Lim Kit Siang (Bandar Melaka): *(Dengan izin)* Mr Speaker, Sir, my fellow Parliamentarians in the D.A.P. and I in the

course of our meetings with the public have received recurrent complaints from members of the public, particularly from the labouring class and the illiterates that Government employees have been very rude and discourteous when dealing with them. We read in the press, from the “Letters to the Editor” column of similar complaints. These incidents happened to the educated. We can well imagine what treatment the illiterate, the old women and the labouring class, receive at the hands of the rude and discourteous Government servants. I know of an instance where workers who had been unjustifiably dismissed by the employer went to the Labour Office for help. Their first treatment was to be shouted at by a Labour Office employee who yelled at them. “Do you know what place is this?”

To the illiterate, a Government department is a place of some dread and awe. Coupled with their illiteracy they are easily cowed and frightened. They go away with the strengthened impression that Government departments are places where you go to be humiliated and not to be assisted. Another place which is a mine of public complaints against rude Government employees are the General Hospitals. The poor and the illiterate hate to go to the General Hospitals, especially the out-patients departments, for they have the accumulated experience of their class, that they are hecked, shouted at and even abused, but they have no choice but to go there when they are sick because they are too poor to go to see private practitioners. I know the Honourable Minister will ask me for specific instances and to report it to the Complaints Bureau or to the relevant authorities concerned. The educated can complain, but what about the illiterate?

My adjournment speech today, however, is on the general tone and atmosphere of public service meted out through the departments which come into frequent contact with the labouring masses—the illiterate. No individual complaint of rudeness can really solve the problem, unless the Government, from the top sets the tone all down the line, to all its Government employees that they must ever be polite and courteous to the public, however illiterate and however ignorant they are. I am aware that there have been courtesy campaigns in the past, but these had generally failed to achieve results. To be successful in its campaigns, to instill courtesy in

Government employees when dealing with the public, the Government must be able to communicate to all Government employees that they are not the people's masters but their servants, and that the Government is deadly serious in its resolve to have a courteous and polite public service. Unless the Government can communicate this resolve and back it up with action, a thousand courtesy campaigns among public servants will be merely empty propaganda. Thank you.

Tuan Abdul Taib bin Mahmud: (*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, may I at the outset reiterate here the great importance that this Government attaches to the idea of the civil servants giving dedicated and courteous services to the public. In fact, it goes without saying that every Government servant is expected to give those services. The Government has in the past, and still is continuing to remind the Government servants of this at the various levels and through various means.

The Prime Minister himself has many times spoken about the importance of civil servants to get close to the people and to serve the people. Various other Ministers, I am sure have done the same thing. Heads of Government departments have off and on reminded their subordinates to give due respect and courtesy. Circulars have been sent to the same effect, and in some departments posters were being hung in order to remind the workers that they have got to be courteous and polite to the public, particularly those who have direct dealing with the public. In spite of these efforts, we cannot deny that there are instances where some civil servants have been rude to the public and I hope most of these have received reprimands from their superiors. Now the question here is whether we need to have a general campaign in order to improve the position. I myself submit, Sir, that there is no necessity for that. Where you have a general lack of understanding for the need of courtesy and politeness to the public among civil servants, then a campaign is necessary because a campaign can only tackle the question of general education. But where enforcement is needed, I do not think a campaign is really that effective or useful at all. I still think that the present system is the best. There is one hesitation I would have, even if I want to associate myself with the Honourable Member for Bandar Melaka; and that is, a campaign of such nature would

impliedly put the blame on the vast majority of civil servants who are not really that bad to the public. In fact, I would say those who have not been blamed, of whom the Honourable Member have not received complaints about, are many, many more in numbers and these people deserve to be given the credit and the encouragement to continue serving the public as they have been used to. So I really do not think that an overall approach as in a campaign will in fact be good. In fact, it may give a very wrong impression of Malaysia as having a very bad Civil Service which is not the case, as the Honourable Member knows very well. For example, let me quote to the Honourable Member about those complaints we have received in the Complaints Bureau.

Since August this year, we have received more than 4,000 reports about various problems. Only 1½% of these reports deals with rudeness to the public. This shows probably that the literate people or those who can write have received less rude treatment—it may be. But is there any other way in which we can tackle the problem of the illiterates? I would say there may be. They do not have to write; they can go to the Complaints Bureau immediately after they have been ill-treated. Complaints will be taken, somebody else will write them down for them. This is the real purpose of the Complaints Bureau. I think the solution, as we have now, is the best because it is the proper way of bringing to light the grievances of the public. This is the very idea why the Complaints Bureau has been established. Make full use of the Complaints Bureau. This is an indication that the Government welcomes very much legitimate complaints from the public. It is only the co-operation of the public to bring about legitimate complaints that will bring about a greater improvement to our Civil Service in respect of areas where we still lack good service now and the instances that the Honourable Member had been able to quote may not justify that the ills are so widely spread.

I would like to take this opportunity, Sir, to remind the public that while we welcome all these complaints, in order to save the time of the people working in the Complaints Bureau, let them bring their complaints with proper substantiation because it has been found out in the past few months of the operations of the Complaints Bureau, that

we have received quite a lot of unsubstantiated complaints. For example, in the complaints regarding rudeness, only 40% have some legitimate grounds. The others were quite frivolous, and in fact, I would like to quote an instance in Penang where the Complaints Bureau took all the trouble to go to a department, interviewed many officers and when they were about to get clarifications from the complainants they found that the address of the people who complained was fictitious and the name of the complainant was also fictitious. The Complaints Bureau would not victimise anybody. Every citizen has the right to complain about legitimate

things and I would encourage them to use these facilities properly so as to serve its proper purpose.

Mr Speaker, Sir, while I share the good motive the Honourable Member has in trying to better the position of the people-in-the-street, I do not agree that a campaign of a general nature that he has advocated is the right method of approaching the problems.

Tuan (Timbalan) Yang di-Pertua: Dewan ini di-tanggohkan sa-hingga pukul 2.30 hari Selasa.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.45 petang.