



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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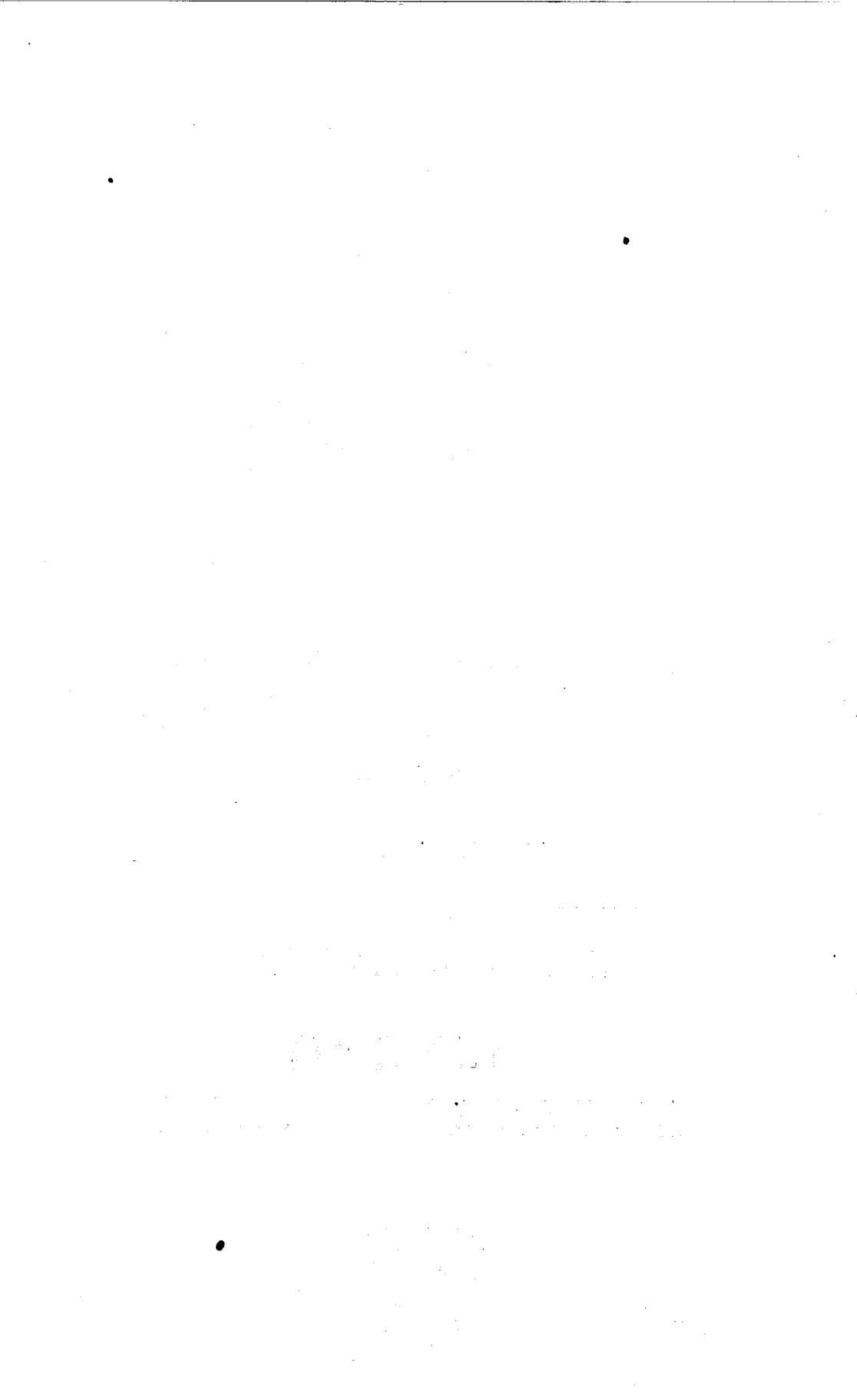
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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 3rd October, 1962

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

PRESENT;

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Health, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

- The Honourable ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
(Johor Bharu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
(Kuala Selangor).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN
IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJIAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S.
(Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior,
DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'
HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL
AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

- The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor) (*On leave*).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'lumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 21 haribulan August, 1962, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya jemput Setia Usaha Majlis supaya membicarakan perutusan itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the message)

“Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills, without amendments:

A Bill to empower the taking of action to secure the efficient operation of aids to air navigation.

A Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1961.

A Bill to provide that in times of war or other emergency, the Police Volunteer Reserve and auxiliary police officers and other police officers and constables as well as the Royal Federation of Malaya Police Force, may be employed to serve in conjunc-

tion with the Federation Armed Forces or otherwise in the defence of the Federation.

A Bill to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958.

A Bill to incorporate the Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation to manage a fund for the maintenance and utilisation of savings in connection with the pilgrimage to Mecca.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN,
(President)”.

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has assented to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

The Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, 1962.

The Air Navigation Aids (Control of Obstructions) Bill, 1962.

The Police Bill, 1962.

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Development Fund Bill, 1962.

The Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation Bill, 1962.

KEMATIAN YANG BERTHORMAT ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N.

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, dengan dukachita saya ma'alumkan kapada Majlis ini akan kematian Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohamed Sulong bin Mohd. Ali, J.M.N., Ahli bagi kawasan Lipis, dan bagi pehak Majlis ini saya melafadzkan perasaan kehilangan dan sedih hati serta mengucapkan ta'ziah kapada kaum keluarga Allah Yarham itu.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PERTUNJOKAN TARIAN GELEK DI-LAKE GARDEN, KUALA LUM- PUR—1hb SEPTEMBER, 1962

1. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kapada Perdana Menteri siapa-kah yang bertanggung-jawab maka acara tarian gelek boleh termasuk dalam pertunjukan Puspagam Merdeka di-Lake Garden pada malam 1 haribulan September yang lepas kerana menyambut Hari Kemerdekaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertunjukan Puspagam Merdeka di-Lake Garden untuk menyambut Hari Kemerdekaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang lalu yang di-anjorkan seperti masa yang telah lalu oleh Jabatan Penerangan dan Radio Malaya. Tarian yang tersebut itu telah di-masokkan dengan tidak sengaja, dan chara tarian itu tidak-lah di-ketahui terlebih dahulu oleh pehak yang bertanggung-jawab. Apabila sahaja di-ketahui langkah telah diambil dengan serta merta menahan tarian itu daripada di-tunjokkan pada malam yang kedua.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biasa-nya pertunjukan yang seperti itu kalau hendak diadakan harus lebih dahulu mendapat kebenaran dari Polis, dan Polis akan bertanya apa-kah jenis pertunjukan yang akan di-tunjokkan. Ada-kah kabiasaan yang demikian ini juga ada di-jalankan?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertunjukan itu di-jalankan oleh pehak Kerajaan.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Ini nasib baik, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertunjukan ini merupakan tarian gelek dengan tidak di-siasat lebih dahulu tarian itu. Tidak-kah ada kemungkinan, umpamanya, satu tarian kominis hendak di-tunjokkan tidak di-siasat lebih dahulu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Pada biasanya, perkara ini di-siasat lebih dahulu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Kalau pada biasanya di-siasat lebih dahulu mengapa tarian gelek itu tidak di-siasat lebih dahulu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya telah menjawab bahawa perkara itu berlaku dengan tidak sengaja dan tidak di-ketahui lebih dahulu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah ta'arif tidak sengaja dalam hal ini? Ada-kah orang keluar sahaja begitu atau pun orang itu keluar dan di-ketahui waktu dia menari atau pun orang itu keluar menari dan besok baharu di-ketahui?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan chara tarian itu tidak di-ketahui terlebih dahulu, dan di-ketahui hanya pada masa pertunjukan itu di-jalankan. Sa-lepas sahaja di-ketahui langkah menahan tarian itu telah diambil.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-ketahui itu ada-kah masa pertunjukan itu atau lama sa-sudah itu?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I gather from the reply of the Acting Prime Minister that the display was held under the sponsorship of the Information Department; and since such a disgraceful episode has taken place, could I ask the Acting Prime Minister if any action has been taken against the Director of Information Services for his lapse?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already explained that this happened without the knowledge of the person responsible for staging the show. As soon as it was known, then the

person responsible took the necessary action to stop the show from being held a second time. I consider that necessary action has been taken by those responsible to stop the show being repeated a second time.

DETAINEE YUEN FOO THONG— REFUSAL OF LEAVE

2. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri apakah alasan maka Yuen Foo Thong, sa-orang tahanan di-Kemah Tahanan Muar, di-tolak permintaan-nya supaya di-benarkan berchuti pulang ka-rumahnya sa-lama tiga hari dari 15 haribulan hingga 17 haribulan September, 1962.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang tahanan harus di-benarkan keluar dari tempat tahanan-nya untuk pulang ka-rumah masing² bagi menghadhiri perkara² yang sangat mustahak—*urgent matters*—saperti kematian atau sakit tenat saudara mara yang sangat rapat. Permintaan keluar daripada Detention Camp—Tempat Tahanan—Muar pada 15 haribulan hingga 17 haribulan September, 1962, itu tidak termasuk didalam gulungan tersebut dan oleh yang demikian tidak di-luluskan.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah larangan tidak di-benarkan orang tahanan ini balek dengan kehendak pihak Polis?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: Tidak berapa terang tentang soalan itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tidak di-benarkan permintaan orang tahanan itu balek ka-kampung oleh sebab Polis tidak membenarkan-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: Saya sebutkan peratoran itu memang ada.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertanyaan saya, adakah Polis melarang erti-nya Kerajaan mahu meluluskan tetapi Polis menahan peratoran sa-macam itu.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan Polis menahan, peratoran sa-macam itu sa-memang ada.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Kalau Polis bukan menahan, saya ingin me-

ngatakan, menurut surat yang saya terima dari Pesuruh Jaya Penjara No. 37 Dalam DCHQ (Taiping) Secret 115/6167 bertarikh 10 September dia menyatakan bahawa Polis tidak membenarkan.

KEMALANGAN DI-PADANG KAPAL TERBANG, KUALA LUMPUR, 30hb OGOS, 1962

3. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berapa buah-kah kapal terbang kepunyaan Kerajaan yang telah rosak kerana kemalangan yang berlaku baharu² ini di-padang kapal terbang Kuala Lumpur.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-fahamkan kemalangan tersebut ini ada-lah kemalangan berlaku pada 30 haribulan Ogos tahun 1962. Pada waktu ini hanya sa-buah sahaja kapal terbang yang rosak.

4. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan apa-kah kerosakan-nya, taksir harga kerosakan-nya tiap² sa-buah, sebab² boleh berlaku kerosakan dan kemalangan itu dan siapa dan apa pangkat-nya kaki-tangan yang bertanggung-jawab atas kemalangan itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawab-nya, sa-buah kapal terbang dua engine bangsa Cessna rosak semua sa-kali ada-lah harga \$300,000. Kemalangan itu berlaku pada masa pemandu kapal terbang itu sedang menjalankan latehan turun kapadang dengan menggunakan satu engine sahaja. Sunggoh pun kemalangan ini mendukachitakan tetapi perkara ini tidak dapat tiada berlaku bagaimana sa-kali pun kita jaga hal ini.

5. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah kejadian itu berlaku oleh sebab kechuaian dan jika ya, apakah tindakan hukuman telah di-jalankan ka-atas orang itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kemalangan ini tidak-lah disebabkan kechuaian daripada siapa² pun.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, 1963

6. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether he is considering to hold the parliamentary elections by 1963.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the question of dissolution of Parliament is a matter for the Prime Minister to advise His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I did not ask who is responsible. But I asked whether the Prime Minister considers to have elections held in 1963 or not. I am not asking where the responsibility lies.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, that is a matter for the Prime Minister, and Honourable Members will be told of this in due time.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, does that mean that the Government is unprepared to tell us whether or not they are going to have elections in 1963?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I have said that the Government will tell this House and the country when the time comes.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, will you kindly ask the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister to answer the question? He has not answered my question.

DETAINEE WONG LOKE KUAN—RELEASE OF

7. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Internal Security why Mr Wong Loke Kuan detained under the Internal Security Act, 1960, has not been released and whether the Government will consider his release.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, Mr Wong Loke Kuan was detained for directing communist activities among members of the National Union of Factory and General Workers. He has not been released because it is considered that he still constitutes a threat to the security of the Federation.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, Mr Wong Loke Kuan is a suspected T.B. patient. All those who were

arrested with him were released. May I know why he is being detained still?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I have said that he is still considered to be a threat to the security of the Federation.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, why is it that after the Emergency had ended—and even the Communist Party is no longer recognised a threat—that one detainee is being considered as a threat to the security of the Federation of Malaya—just one detainee?

DETAINEES AT BATU GAJAH— HUNGER STRIKE

8. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior to state the reason why the detainees at Batu Gajah Detention Camp went on hunger strike.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, they went on a hunger strike in an attempt to get the Camp authorities to relax the curtailment imposed on them with regard to the privilege of the use of radio sets in the Camp.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister aware that one of the consequences of this hunger strike is that when the review of their detention came up again a week ago, the detainees refused to attend the enquiry and force was used on them?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: It has nothing to do with the present question, Sir.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, will the Government institute an enquiry into the hunger strike?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There is no need to institute an enquiry because the facts are known to the Government.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, the detainees went on a hunger strike because the authorities have been exerting oppression on them by curtailing whatever privileges they are entitled to, and as such it is the duty of the Government to set up an enquiry where they can ventilate their views. As detainees they have no other privileges except to inform the Government . . .

Mr Speaker: You are out of order. You seem to be making statements!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has said that the Government knows all the facts. I wish to know whether the Government knows facts on the official side alone or on the detainees' side also.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, the Government knows all the facts.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, is the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister saying to this House that the refusal of the detainees to attend the review on the last two occasions has not been caused by the same facts that have caused the hunger strike?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, it has nothing to do with this question.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE CHINESE TIN MINES (REHABILITATION LOANS) BILL

Bill to provide for the control and management of the Chinese Tin Mines Rehabilitation Fund, to prohibit the making of further loans from that fund, and to provide for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Assistant Minister of Rural Development; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1961 AND 1962) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1961 and 1962 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1963; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE JUDGES OF APPEAL BILL

Bill to make further provision as to the appointment of the Judges of Appeal; presented by the Assistant Minister of the Interior; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (ANTI- INFLATIONARY CESS) FUND (WINDING-UP) BILL

Bill to make provisions for the dissolution of the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Board, the payment of claims made to the Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund Ordinance, 1956, and the disposal of the monies remaining in the Fund after the payments of such claims and for matters connected therewith; presented by the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

MOTIONS

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLE- MENTARY) (No. 2) ESTIMATES, 1962

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, in accordance with S.O. 67-C, that the following motion be referred immediately to a Committee of the whole House:

"That this House resolves that a sum not exceeding \$5,000,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year, 1962, and that to meet the purpose of the Head and Sub-head set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 31 of 1962, there be appropriated the sum specified opposite such Head and Sub-head in the third column thereof."

Honourable Members of this House will remember that at the last session of Parliament in August, 1962, an Act to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, in order to provide for the creation of a Contingencies Reserve in the Development Estimates, was passed. The House will also remember that the purpose of creating such a Contingencies Reserve for the Development Estimates is to provide a source of funds from which the Minister of

Finance can make advances to meet urgent and unforeseen requirements in connection with the implementation of the Development Plan prior to the introduction of Supplementary Development Estimates in the Dewan Ra'ayat. The existence of such a source of funds will ensure that urgent work for which no provision exists can proceed without wasteful interruption. It is thought by the National Development Planning Committee too that additional funds may be required by certain Ministries before the end of 1962, owing to the rapid rate of progress of certain aspects of their approved programmes, and it is considered that a reserve of \$5,000,000 should be provided. The House is accordingly asked to approve the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1962, to provide for a contingencies reserve of \$5,000,000.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Finance in introducing this motion is rather brief in explaining to us the requirements. We on this side of the House fully appreciate that the objective of the Contingencies Fund is to enable the Government to draw money for certain urgent projects. However, Sir, it must be realised that, as far as development is concerned, it is known that in the course of one year Government is going to proceed on certain projects and, as far as contingencies are concerned, I am sure that if the development is planned properly it is possible for the Government to ascertain how much money is required for contingencies, and it is possible for Government to tell this House that in its opinion, acting on the advice of experts, what particular projects may need money from the Contingencies Fund.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I regret to note that in the course of his speech, the Honourable the Minister of Finance has made no effort whatsoever to give a more detailed explanation as to how the money is to be utilised. It seems

to me that \$5,000,000 for contingencies, in the absence of explanation, may be too large a figure. However, I feel that it is the duty of the Minister of Finance to convince this House that it should approve this sum of money and that this sum of money is by no means excessive. I hope that in the course of discussion in Committee, an attempt will be made by the Minister of Finance to give us more explanation on this.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, the House will recall that the total provision for development, which has been approved by this House for this year, is a sum in the region of \$450 million. If the Honourable Member for Tanjong were to do a little quick arithmetic, he will find that \$5,000,000 is roughly equivalent to one per cent of the total. What I have tried to explain in my speech is that it is not possible for the Government to foresee which particular project will be ahead of schedule and which project will not be ahead of schedule. I suggest, Sir, that the sum of \$5,000,000, which as I have already pointed out previously, is of the order of one per cent of the total, is not an excessive sum for this purpose.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Motion and Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1962, considered in the Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Head 153—

Mr Chairman: I propose that Head 153, Contingencies Reserve, amounting to \$5,000,000 may be approved.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not think that a further speech is required from me, as what I have said previously explains the situation.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask one question with regard to this particular Fund. According to the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance, he reckons that one per cent is a reasonable figure. So, may I ask him whether

in calculating this one per cent basis, does he take into consideration projects that may not be proceeding in accordance with schedule, and thereby there will be substantial savings as far as expenditure on such projects are concerned?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Yes, Sir.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Can the Honourable Minister give us an estimate of what percentage of the projects will be?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, I am only a Minister but not a prophet; and I do not mind telling the Honourable Member that the original figure suggested was far greater than one per cent, but the Treasury cut it down to one per cent and I feel that this figure is really a modest one.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$5,000,000 for Head 153 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 2) Estimates, 1962.

Question on the motion put, and agreed to, viz.:

That a sum not exceeding \$5,000,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962, and that to meet the purpose of the Head and Sub-head set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 31 of 1962, there be appropriated the sum specified opposite such Head and Sub-head in the third column thereof.

House resumes.

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

That a sum not exceeding \$5,000,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962, and that to meet the purpose of the Head and Sub-head set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 31 of 1962, there be appropriated the sum specified opposite such Head and Sub-head in the third column thereof.

Tan Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That a sum not exceeding \$5,000,000 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962, and that to meet the

purpose of the Head and Sub-head set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 31 of 1962, there be appropriated the sum specified opposite such Head and Sub-head in the third column thereof.

THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURE ORDINANCE, 1957

Deletion of the Central Bank Establishment Expenses Fund, the Tin Buffer Stock Contributors' Advances, and the Federation Air Service Fund from the Second Schedule

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended by deleting therefrom the following items:

“Central Bank Establishment Expenses Fund, Tin Buffer Stock Contributors' Advances, Federation Air Service Fund.”

Hon'ble Members will recall that in July, 1958, a Bill called the Statutory Fund Appropriation Bill, 1958, was passed by the then Legislative Council to create a statutory Trust Fund for the purpose of meeting the salaries and allowances of the staff of the then new Central Bank and for the purchase of the requisite office equipment and stationery to enable the Central Bank to commence operations. In his speech to the Council then, my predecessor stated that when the Bank had been established on a firm basis, it would be required to repay any sums advanced by the Treasury and that the statutory Trust Fund Advance Account would be closed. This position has now been reached, and the Central Bank Establishment Expenses Fund is thus no longer required and should, accordingly, be deleted from the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.

Likewise, the Tin Buffer Stock Contributors' Advances Trust Fund has now served its purpose and is no longer required. The Tin Control (Buffer Stock) Regulations, 1956, which covered the First Tin Buffer Stock made provision for the grant of hardship loans to miners. When the buffer stock was liquidated and contributions returned to miners, it was agreed with the tin mining industry that the Tin Buffer Stock Regulations, 1961, which

made provision for contributions to the Second Tin Buffer Stock should not make any provision for the grant of hardship loans. The Tin Buffer Stock Contributors' Advances Trust Account should accordingly be deleted from the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.

In December, 1957, a statutory Trust Account was created, and an amount of \$500,000 was credited to it to provide for a Federation Air Service to which advances could be made from the Fund. With the transfer in mid-1958 of the aircraft operated for the Federation Air Service to Messrs Malayan Airways Ltd, the Fund is no longer required. The Trust Account can accordingly be closed and the Federation Air Service Fund deleted from the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended by deleting therefrom the following items:

"Central Bank Establishment Expenses Fund, Tin Buffer Stock Contributors' Advances, Federation Air Service Fund."

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT No. 3) ORDER, 1962

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1962, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 37 of 1962 be confirmed.

Sir, this Order under the Customs Ordinance has been made and it is presented to the House, as the Ordinance requires, for confirmation. A domestic bicycle manufacturing industry has been established but it is meeting intense competition from low-priced imports from countries such as China and Japan where the manufacturers enjoy the benefits of a large home market. After consideration of a report

submitted by the Tariff Advisory Committee the Government is satisfied that our own manufacturers should be afforded increased tariff protection to enable them to build up sales in their home market. At the same time, it is considered that the manufacture of an increasing number of component parts within the Federation should be encouraged. The Order now before the House achieves these objectives in three ways, firstly, by raising the duty on Code No. 733.110, that is on complete bicycles, from \$12 to \$14 full rate, and \$9 to \$11 preferential rate, secondly, by increasing the rate of duty on those components which can be manufactured economically in the Federation and, lastly, by removing the duty on those components whose manufacture locally is uneconomic at the present time due, primarily, to the limited size of the domestic market.

I am satisfied that these changes in the Tariff will afford a reasonable opportunity for the expansion of the domestic manufacture of bicycles whilst, at the same time, ensuring that home manufacturers are not shielded from fair competition from imports, as such competition is essential to ensure efficiency. Finally, I wish to emphasise that the changes in the Tariff made in this Order do not justify any sharp increase in the price of bicycles; on the contrary little or no increase should occur.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1962, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 37 of 1962 be confirmed.

PERATORAN NAIK DARJAH

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan usul yang terdiri dengan nama saya ia-itu:

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa peratoran naik darjah dengan sendiri yang di-jalankan di-dalam sekolah² pada

masa ini hendak-lah di-kaji sa-mula dan dihapuskan serta di-ganti dengan suatu peraturan yang lebih baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita mengator susunan pelajaran dengan sukatan²-nya maka tujuan kita ia-lah supaya membolehkan anak yang belajar di-sekolah itu mengikuti pelajaran itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa sa-suai dengan perkembangan fikiran dan pelajaran yang di-bentuk menurut pelajaran yang kita atorkan. Maka pelajaran rendah dan menengah telah di-bahagi² supaya orang² yang menjadi murid atau budak² yang menjadi murid sekolah itu dapat mempelajari sa-suatu yang sa-padan dengan akal-nya. Timbul-nya susunan pepereksaan di-dalam falasafah pendidekan ia-lah dengan tujuan hendak menyesuaikan pelajaran dengan kebolehan kanak², dan apabila di-lakukan pepereksaan dari satu masa ka-satu masa, maka nyata-lah di-dalam pepereksaan itu bahawa kanak² itu sama ada ia dapat meneruskan atau tidak pelajaran ka-perengkat kedua ada-lah bergantung kepada pengukoran kebolehan belajar yang hanya dapat di-tentukan dengan pepereksaan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah asas pepereksaan yang sa-lama hari ini di-pakai di-dalam negeri ini, dan pada waktu yang akhir ini Kerajaan telah meletakkan satu peraturan automatic promotion atau naik darjah dengan sendiri. Saya memang akui bahawa ada sebab² yang boleh di-terima dari segi pendidekan bahawa automatic promotion ini boleh di-jalankan. Akan tetapi, jika kita pandang bahawa tujuan yang besar bagi kita ia-lah mengenalkan murid kita dan mengetahu² dengan dalam-nya sama ada murid itu boleh mengikut pelajaran pemindahan dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Nyata kepada saya bahawa dengan sa-mata² mengadakan automatic promotion atau naik darjah dengan sendiri tidak-lah dapat di-aku² bahawa masalah ini dapat di-atasi. Apabila saya lihat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepada Penyata yang di-kemukakan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Mengkaji Dasar Pelajaran yang di-keluarkan pada tahun 1960, maka nampak kepada kita bahawa asas bagi automatic promotion

atau naik darjah dengan sendiri bukanlah lebih di-letakkan di-atas asas pelajaran dan kepentingan pendidekan tetapi di-atas asas memberi tempat kepada orang lain. Paragraph 149 daripada Penyata itu mengatakan:

"Under the recommendations of the 1956 Report no pupil shall spend more than one year in a standard of an assisted primary school or in a Form in an assisted secondary school except with the written approval of the appropriate authority. Provision is made however for exceptions according to age in Standard VI and Forms III and V."

dan paragraph 150 mengatakan:

"Some members of the public who have submitted memoranda to us advocate the discontinuance of this system of automatic

Apabila telah di-jalankan sistem naik darjah dengan sendiri itu di-asaskan supaya membolehkan orang lain pula menduduki tempat itu, maka nyata-lah kepentingan atau yang di-ajar pada masa itu di-gantungkan kepada kepentingan kedudukan atau kerusi yang ia dudok dan belajar di-sekolah itu. Maka apa yang telah berlaku pada masa itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah bahawa murid² yang belum dapat mengisi otak-nya dengan pelajaran² yang di-beri telah di-naikkan, dan ini pada beberapa perengkat pelajaran itu menyebabkan beberapa kepayahan sebab pelajaran, mithal-nya, Ilmu Hisab dan sa-bagai-nya ada-lah pelajaran² yang berhajatkan kepada kekokohan di-perengkat awal. Maka dengan ada-nya automatic promotion kita telah tidak dapat meletakkan ukoran yang tepat kepada pelajaran budak².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila di-'itirafkan hal ini di-dalam perbahathan dahulu oleh saya, maka di-kemukakan-lah hujah seperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Penyata Pelajaran ini yang mengatakan bahawa walau pun sa-benar-nya automatic promotion atau naik darjah dengan sendiri ini berjalan di-dalam sekolah tidak-lah berma'ana bahawa tidak boleh di-adakan internal examination atau pepereksaan dalam sekolah yang di-jalankan oleh guru bagi kepentingan murid². Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan mengadakan pepereksaan di-dalam sekolah dengan kelolaan dan kuasa sekolah itu sendiri, saya telah nampak jadi bagini: murid itu

di-pereksa supaya mereka itu rajin mengaji dan melancar pelajaran mereka, tetapi mereka tahu bahawa kalau pun mereka tidak lulus dalam peperiksaan itu mereka akan di-naikkan juga dengan dasar naik darjah dengan sendiri yang di-amalkan oleh Kementerian. Murid itu dengan sendirinya lemah dalam pelajaran.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini telah saya dapat perhatikan di-dalam satu perjumpaan dengan guru² di-Sekolah Menengah Sultanah Zainab, yang ketetulan saya menjadi salah sa-orang daripada Jema'ah Pengurus. Di-dalam pertemuan itu 10-15 orang guru telah di-panggil dan kebanyakan daripada mereka itu—apabila saya sebutkan kebanyakan—melainkan sa-orang sahaja telah mengatakan bahawa kelemahan yang berlaku sekarang di-dalam sekolah² menengah satu daripada sebab yang besar ia-lah kerana automatic promotion. Saya harap Kementerian Pelajaran tidak akan mengambil tindakan di-atas guru² itu. Sebab kita bertujuan ia-lah mengetahui apa-kah kelemahan ini berlaku di-sekolah yang tersebut. Mereka itu menerangkan dengan jelas bahawa sa-kira-nya tidak di-betulkan hal ini maka akan berkepanjangan kelemahan pelajaran murid sekolah dan ini akan mengakibatkan kejatohan di-akhir tahun ketika mereka di-pereksa.

Satu daripada perkara yang telah menjadi ubat pada agakan Kementerian ia-lah kelulusan yang di-buat bahawa tiap² sekolah boleh mengadakan internal examination, tetapi sa-lain daripada sebab yang telah saya sebutkan tadi ia-itu Guru Besar sekolah menyatakan bahawa telah ada surat keliling daripada Kementerian Pelajaran bahawa sekolah² tidak-lah boleh menghabiskan waktu mereka dengan peperiksaan. Ini bererti peperiksaan tidak-lah di-galakkan.

Jadi, apa yang telah berlaku bahawa mereka memikirkan pada Dasar Rancangan Naik Darjah dengan sendiri ini berjalan dengan sa-penoh-nya, dan oleh kerana perkara² seperti mathematic—ilmu hisab yang patut di-kokohkan pada peringkat awal daripada pelajaran lagi tetapi telah tidak dapat di-lakukan peperiksaan pada tiap²

tahun untuk mengetahui sama ada sa-saorang budak itu boleh mempunyai kedudukan yang kuat di-dalam ilmu mathematic supaya membolehkan dia naik darjah. Kira-nya ini dia telah tidak dapat maka dua tahun yang akan datang akan kehilangan sa-mata², sebab dia akan berjalan dan pada zahir-nya dia akan naik darjah dan ketika dia akan di-pereksa atau pada ketika atas asas² utama bagi ilmu mathematic ini akan di-kehendaki maka dia akan jatuh dengan sendiri-nya. Ini-lah sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya membawa usul ini supaya perkara ini di-perhatikan sa-mula oleh Kerajaan dan di-timbangan penghapusan sistem ini dengan peratoran yang lebeh baik. Apa-kah sebab perkara ini di-fikirkan patut di-wujudkan satu peratoran yang lebeh baik. Sebab dengan tiada-nya peperiksaan biasa, hilang-lah satu initiative—satu penarekan bagi budak² supaya membacha dan mengkaji dengan halus sa-belum masuk peperiksaan.

Pada fikiran Jawatan-Kuasa yang mengemukakan Kajian Sa-mula Dasar Pelajaran ini, ini sa-bagaimana paragraph 152:

"It is also essential that parents should be kept regularly informed of the progress of their children by being supplied with detailed reports from the school."

Dia telah meletakkan perkara ini kapada kerjasama bapa murid². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memberitahu bapa² murid tentang keadaan anak²-nya adalah satu perkara yang mudah tetapi membawa bapa² murid itu supaya memahami implication report yang di-kemukakan itu ia-lah satu soalan. Sebab kita berada dalam satu masyarakat terutama bagi anak² Melayu yang bapa²-nya belum lagi mengetahui peringkat pelajaran anak² itu sendiri. Di-suroh-lah membacha report card dan di-suroh-lah bapa-nya bertindak terhadap kedudukan report itu. Dan oleh kerana kebanyakan bapa² itu miskin dan oleh kerana bapa² itu sendiri tidak mengetahui apa-kah pelajaran² dan bagaimana hendak menninggikan pelajaran anak²-nya itu maka apa yang di-harapkan dan apa yang di-sebutkan sa-bagai essential di-dalam paragraph 152 daripada Penyata Mengkaji Sa-mula Dasar Pelajaran itu tidak dapat di-wujudkan. Oleh yang demi-

kian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua oleh sebab anasir² yang membolehkan kita menjalankan naik darjah dengan sendiri ini telah terbantut dan terchedera pada beberapa tempat dan tidak boleh dijalankan automatic promotion ini dengan sempurna-nya di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mengemukakan satu usul yang tidak pun sempat di-fikirkan oleh Menteri Pelajaran ketika report ini di-kemukakan, ia-itu supaya internal examination—peperiksaan dalam, yang dijalankan oleh sekolah² pada tiap² tahun itu di-kira markah-nya dan mempunyai akibat di-dalam perhetongan panjang markah peperiksaan akhir pada peringkat Primary dan Secondary, itu telah tidak di-timbangkan. Sa-kira-nya itu dapat di-lakukan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umpama-nya walau pun dia akan di-pereksa pada kelas VI atau pada kelas yang akhir bagi tahun Sekolah Menengah tetapi telah di-beritahu kepada dia, di-tahun² yang dia tidak di-pereksa itu, markah² yang dia dapat di-dalam internal examination itu akan di-kira maka dia sendiri akan mengambil berat. Dengan yang demikian boleh-lah Kementerian ini menggunakan peperiksaan yang mempunyai akibat pada perhetongan akhir ini sa-bagai asas bagi melakukan dua perkara. Pertama, asas bagi melakukan perhetongan di-tahun yang akhir. Yang kedua, asas melakukan layanan yang tertentu kepada murid² yang lemah bagi tahun² yang tertentu. Sa-kira-nya pada darjah satu, dua dan tiga atau darjah empat sa-umpama-nya di-dapati dia lemah di-dalam ilmu yang di-tentukan itu tetapi oleh kerana atoran automatic promotion ini berjalan maka dia di-pindahkan dan layanan hendak-lah di-beri kepada-nya supaya dia dapat menutup kelemahan² pelajaran-nya dalam mata² pelajaran yang tertentu. Hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jika dapat di-lakukan maka dengan sendiri-nya dapat mengubat kesulitan² kedudukan tempat yang di-sebutkan dalam paragraph 149 daripada Penyata Pelajaran ini. Ini-lah yang saya katakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada chara yang dapat dengan mewujudkan satu sistem yang lebih baik daripada

automatic promotion yang tidak ada berkait dan tidak ada bersyarat ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang mengatakan sistem automatic ini oleh kerana ini-lah yang paling moden sa-kali di-dalam chara² pengajaran dan pendidekan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, paling moden sa-kali di-dalam masharakat yang seperti mana? Sudahkah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan keadaan-nya yang ada sekarang ini, dengan keadaan ibu bapa belum dapat mengikuti dan belum dapat memberi contribution—sumbangan bersendirian bagi mengembangkan anak²-nya dengan pelajaran-nya sendiri? Sudahkah kita fikirkan di-dalam keadaan serba belum dapat ini patut kita melangkah kepada satu sistem pelajaran yang sudah di-pakai orang di-tempat lain kerana berlainan dan berbeza pelajaran ibu bapa itu sendiri. Maka ini-lah perkara yang patut di-fikirkan oleh Kementerian dan saya perchaya sa-kira-nya di-atas asas² ini di-fikirkan saya perchaya hal ini akan dapat di-persetujui oleh Kerajaan untuk mengkaji sa-mula. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap supaya Kerajaan dapat berhati² di-dalam hal ini. Sebab ibu bapa kanak² di-dalam negeri ini apabila mereka itu merungutkan tentang kelemahan anak² mereka dengan sebab tidak ada peperiksaan dan sa-bagai-nya, kita boleh-lah menjawab kepada mereka itu yang sa-benar-nya sunggoh pun tidak ada peperiksaan, kami menyuruh tuan² supaya menggalakkan anak tuan² membacha dan sa-bagai-nya.

Tetapi sa-telah kita menyiasat dan menyelideki-nya maka membolehkan mereka membuat demikian, oleh itu jangan-lah mereka itu menjadi mangsa, padahal Kerajaan boleh membuat sistem yang lebih baik lagi. Ini-lah saya mengemukakan chadangan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Di-dalam sokongan saya bagi usul ini suka-lah saya hendak menarek pandangan Dewan ini di-atas dua tiga perkara yang penting di-atas kedudukan pelajaran yang ada di-dalam

negeri kita sekarang ini. Oleh sebab automatic system yang sedang dijalankan di-dalam negeri kita pada masa ini akibat-nya banyak-lah budak² yang tidak mahu mengambil hirau di atas pelajaran mereka. Saya ada-lah sa-bagai salah sa-orang anggota bagi Jema'ah Pengurus Sekolah Menengah Inggeris di-Kota Bharu, juga Sekolah Rendah Inggeris di-Kota Bharu. Oleh itu dapat-lah saya sedikit sa-banyak pengalaman dan pengetahuan di-atas kedudukan murid² di-dalam kedua² sekolah tersebut. Dengan di-adakan automatic system yang sedang berjalan itu banyak-lah budak² daripada orang kita Melayu, demikian juga daripada golongan bangsa² lain apabila mereka pulang ka-rumah terus-lah mereka menchampakkan buku² dan bermain² sahaja, kerana mereka tahu bahawa mereka akan di-naikkan darjah walau pun mereka tidak belajar bersungguh². Barangkali Menteri yang bersangkutan akan menjawab bahawa ada-lah automatic system ini ada berjalan di-negeri² yang bertamaddun, tetapi suka-lah saya menarek perhatian bahawa ada-lah ibu bapa murid², lebeh² lagi dari golongan orang² Melayu belum-lah lagi dapat mengikuti pelajaran² anak² mereka itu yang sedang di-bangku sekolah. Kita tahu sungguh pun ibu bapa itu di-beri kenyataan atau pun report² untuk mengetahui di-atas kejayaan atau tidak-nya bagi anak² mereka itu di-bangku sekolah, tetapi kebanyakan ibu bapa itu sendiri tidak tahu bahasa Inggeris, tidak faham report² yang telah di-berikan kepada-nya.

Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu ada-lah banyak guru² yang belum lagi mempunyai kebolehan yang tinggi sa-bagaimana yang ada di-luar negeri yang bertamaddun. Saya tidak-lah bermaksud bahawa guru² yang ada sekarang ini tidak mempunyai kebolehan. Tetapi sa-golongan yang besar daripada mereka itu barangkali belum menchukupi mempunyai kebolehan dan latehan yang tinggi supaya dapat menjayakan anak² kita yang sedang ada di-bangku sekolah itu. Ini-lah sa-tengah daripada sebab²-nya yang patut kita kaji dan timbangkan dengan halus-nya, dengan ini dapat-lah kita mengatasi kelemahan yang ada

pada murid² sekolah pada masa yang akan datang.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr Speaker, Sir, the motion before us is to ask the Government to abolish the present system of automatic promotion and to replace it by a better system. Sir, our education policy at the moment is intended for two types of education—one is for academical education and the other for technical education.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we are now considering is the question of automatic promotion, and this has a bearing on the future generations of the country, because under the automatic promotion system a child at the age of six is sent to school and he does not need to prepare himself for examination at the end of each year, as he is certain to be promoted every year until the end of the sixth year, when he has to take an entrance examination to go to a secondary school. For six years a child can be very lazy, and the teachers of these children in the primary school can also be lazy. Now, who is to blame when a child fails in the entrance examination to enable him to go to a secondary school? During the six years of education of the child, so far as the teachers are concerned, they can take life easy, because no one can say who is to be blamed for the failure of the child. From the primary class he goes to Standard I, Standard II and so forth, and the teachers are different persons, not the same teacher throughout; but if it is the same teacher from one class to another continuing throughout until the sixth year, then the teacher can be held responsible. As it is today a person may be teaching Standard I, another Standard II, and so forth; and when the child reaches Standard Six and sits for the entrance examination to a secondary school in which he fails, is the child to be blamed or are the teachers to be blamed? Therefore, the point is that it is necessary to have monthly tests and annual examinations. I am sure, Sir, that under the present system of automatic promotion very few schools, as far as I know, would take the pains to give pupils monthly tests or annual examinations. The very

few schools which, I know, are doing so are the Mission schools. In the Mission schools most of the teachers are of the conservative type; they believe in teaching and that teaching is a noble profession; they devote their lives, thoughts and everything to teaching. The modern method of teaching is something like a teacher going to a class, reading aloud to the children and caring little whether the pupils understand or know the subject or not.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been suggested that the automatic system of promotion has been copied from other countries. If that is true, then I would like to refer to the opinions of a Headmaster, who has been in this country for a long time and who has recently retired—he is Dr Lewis. On his retirement, before he left the country he expressed his views and he gave his suggestions as to why he disagreed with the present system of automatic promotion. Firstly, he said that he disagreed with the Malayan system of the Primary School Examination—I think he has very good reasons for saying that; secondly, he said the system was unfair, because it did not take into consideration the different rates of progress of children. Here, his opinion is supported by the five Russian teachers, who were touring England and who have, in fact, given their opinions on the matter: one Russian teacher said—this was at the time when they were in England some time in 1960: “We find your eleven-plus test quite unacceptable.” The teacher, of course, gave her reasons for that.

Now, coming to the ex-Headmaster of the Victoria Institution—Dr Lewis—he has pointed out that some of the children are late developers and some are precocious and that we must give the children the opportunity to prove themselves and for that something additional must be provided—and that is lacking in this country. We have not a school for such research, we have not the facilities, and if we have no such things, then why should we copy a system that is not practicable in this country? The system may be practicable in England, but I understand now that even in England they are beginning to feel that the system is not good.

Therefore, Sir, it is about time that we should set up a school very quickly to do research and to make the necessary recommendations.

Now, let us come back to these five Russian school teachers who were touring England visiting the English boarding schools for a fortnight. The Headmistress, Miss Klomakova, told the English people, “We find your eleven-plus test quite unacceptable. We think it wrong that some children should receive a proper secondary education and others not. Besides, we do not think you can possibly tell a child’s ultimate capabilities at that age.” Sir, that is very true, because Sir Winston Churchill was found to be an able person only after he was 27 years, and quite a number of our Ministers, in fact, became prominent when they were pretty old—some of them became grandfathers, I was told. (*Laughter*).

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, in Russia even unintelligent children are educated to a much higher level than the British children in secondary modern schools. Therefore, the bearing on the future generations of children in this country is a very important factor for us to consider. And if we were to consider the report for the year 1961, where it was stated that of the 40,000 odd children who sat for the secondary school examination, the majority of passes are in Grade “C” the large number of failures can be appreciated. Further, in our education system, it is stated that if one fails to go to the secondary school one can go to the post-primary school—I am just wondering how many post-primary schools there are in the country just now. What happens to all these poor unfortunate children among whom are quite a number of very intelligent ones? They are thrown into the streets and they are very quickly taken into the various camps, and they become thugs and rogues. These are good people, but because they have gone to a place where the atmosphere is not good, they sort of contracted a bad disease, and no amount of police force in this country can help put the situation in good order, if we allow more children to go into the streets next year.

Therefore, Sir, it is important to note what another professor said in regard to the type of books

Mr Speaker: Is that one from Russia too? (*Laughter*).

Enche' Chin See Yin: No, Sir. This one is from England. He was a professor in the University of Malaya, but he talked a little too much and he was told to "pack off". He is Professor T. L. Green and he made the remarks when he first came to the University of Singapore. He referred to his experience in Ceylon where conditions are comparable to those in this country and he said that the most important thing is the type of text books that must be prepared for the people. He said that in a country, which got its independence quite lately, there were quite a lot of opportunists and quite a lot of textbooks, as there was a large potential market for such

Mr Speaker: How is that relevant to the motion?

Enche' Chin See Yin: Books used in connection with primary education, and automatic promotion. (*Laughter*). The textbooks have been Malayanised and that is why the Education Department must be very careful.

Mr Speaker: That is not relevant.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I will confine myself to the motion. I raised the matter, because I thought of dinning into the ears of the Ministry of Education to be more careful. If we have books that we commonly use daily for a child to study, then it is easy for the child to pick up—and here, again, very much depends on whether the teacher has taken much pains to see that what is taught in the day will be gone into by the pupils in the evening—and in this connection a test should be taken monthly and an annual examination be conducted.

Mr Speaker, Sir, for these reasons and others which need not necessarily be mentioned but which are well-known to us, I think this motion is reasonable; and if it is a reasonable one, then I ask the Government to accept it, because

of the advice given by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong the First—and I quote what he said:

"Whatever is good for the people should have the support of all Parties irrespective of where the idea has originated. All Parties alike have a duty to the people as a whole but on the majority Party in any Parliament lies the special responsibility of listening with receptive minds all constructive criticisms of their policy ever ready to accept sincere contributions to the common weal."

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengambil peluang berchakap tentang usul ini sa-belum Menteri Pelajaran mengemukakan pendapat-nya. Ada satu perkara yang saya hendak kemukakan ia-itu usul ini di-kemukakan di-sini ia-lah kerana terutama sa-kali memandangkan kepada kelemahan dan kemundoran kanak² di-sekolah² kebangsaan untok memasoki sekolah² menengah dalam negeri ini. Perkara yang saya hendak bentangkan di-sini ia-lah perkara ujian² yang di-jalankan pada tiap² minggu, bulan dan tahun di-dalam sekolah itu bagi menentukan kemajuan atau kemundoran dalam pelajaran. Harus-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri akan memberitahu bahawa sungguh pun pepereksaan tidak di-jalankan dalam sekolah pada masa ini, tetapi ujian² mingguan dan bulanan ada di-jalankan di-dalam sekolah itu. Laporan berkenaan dengan ujian itu ada di-chatitkan dalam kad laporan, kemudian enam bulan atau sa-tahun sa-kali di-hantar kepada warith murid² itu.

Saya suka hendak minta penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu ada-kah beliau puas hati bahawa ujian yang telah di-jalankan, terutama di-dalam sekolah² kebangsaan negeri ini dan juga laporan yang di-chatitkan dalam kad laporan yang di-hantar kepada warith-nya itu benar hasil daripada ujian telah di-jalankan dengan betul dan menurut arahan Kementerian Pelajaran? Kalau sa-kira-nya perkara itu tidak dapat di-terangkan sama ada kita puas hati dengan peratoran yang di-jalankan itu, saya suka sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri dapat menerangkan apa-kah pada masa ini ada di-jalankan apa² ikhtiar atau arahan yang baharu bagi

menentukan bahawa ujian yang di-jalankan di-dalam sekolah² itu di-jalankan dengan betul, dan laporan yang di-chatit dan yang di-hantar kepada warith murid² itu ada-lah laporan yang betul. Kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri ada mendapat kenyataan daripada sa-tengah warith murid² itu mengatakan anak²-nya yang belajar dalam sekolah² kebangsaan itu pada tiap² kali dia menerima kad laporan itu daripada Guru Besar tempat anak-nya ber-sekolah itu pelajaran anak-nya ada-lah bagus, baik dan chukup memuaskan.

Mr Speaker: Perkara itu apa kena mengena dengan usul ini.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli: Berkenaan dengan laporan itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maksud saya ia-lah kalau sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri menolak usul ini tentu-lah beliau akan menerangkan ia-itu sa-kira-nya ada ujian di-jalankan, kami hendak tahu apa-kah ujian yang di-jalankan itu benar² telah di-jalankan dengan sempurna. Sebab pengalaman warith murid yang menerima laporan tentang kemajuan anak²-nya itu saperti saya katakan tadi apabila anak-nya masok pepereksaan pilihan masok ka-sekolah menengah anak-nya telah kechiwa. Jadi di-situ-lah datang keraguan ba-hawa sama ada laporan yang di-beri tentang ujian² anak²-nya dalam sekolah itu benar² telah di-tulis dengan betul dan di-laporkan dengan sempurna.

Mr Speaker: I think it is a good time to suspend the sitting for fifteen minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.25 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.50 a.m.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk membangkang usul ini. Bukan-lah bangkangan saya ini oleh kerana datang-nya usul ini daripada pihak pembangkang, tetapi oleh kerana alasan-nya tidak lojik. Saya dapati dan saya suka menarek perhatian Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian berkenaan dengan dasar pelajaran ia-itu manakala Perikatan menang dalam

pilihan raya tahun 1955 dahulu, maka pihak Kerajaan telah memandang ia-itu dasar pelajaran yang di-laksana-kan waktu pemerintahan penjajah dahulu itu tidak sa-suai. Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan telah membentuk satu Jawatan-Kuasa pengkaji bagi membuat laporan untuk pertimbangan Majlis pada waktu itu, dan sudah pun di-persetujui ia-itu satu dasar yang baharu yang telah di-luluskan pada tahun 1956 dan di-laksanakan pada tahun 1957. Sa-lepas dua tahun, dari segi pengalaman, pelaksanaan dasar pelajaran yang baharu itu, Kerajaan berpendapat bahawa ada beberapa perkara yang nampak-nya berkehen-dakkan pemindaan untok di-susuaikan lagi. Maka Kerajaan telah melantek pula satu Jawatan-Kuasa untok meng-kaji dasar tahun 1956 itu. Dalam dasar yang baharu kita telah meluluskan pada tahun 1961 chuma ta' sampai dua tahun kita laksanakan dasar itu. Oleh yang demikian satu² chadangan, atau satu² dasar, atau satu² perchubaaan bagi sa-barang ranchangan, perchubaaan itu tidak-lah dapat kita ketahuī bagai-mana-kah kebaikan-nya sa-hingga kita telah berjalan beberapa tahun.

Usul ini pada pendapat saya ta' patut di-kemukakan oleh kerana memang menjadi kewajipan bagi pihak Kerajaan memerhatikan perlaksanaan dasar pelajaran yang pada masa ini sentiasa, atau selalu-nya menchari apa² perkara yang di-fikirkan tidak sa-suai. Sudah sa-benar-nya berlaku perkara itu, maka Kerajaan tidak ragu² lagi akan meminda menyesuaikan kepada dasar yang baharu itu. Usul ini ta' patut di-kemukakan ia-lah oleh kerana kewajipan bagi mana² Kerajaan mene-liti, atau memerhatikan di-atas dasar yang sedang di-laksanakan itu. Sa-bagaimana usaha sekarang ini ia-lah dengan chara menaikkan darjah dengan sendiri-nya—tidak ada di-tahan sa-saorang murid itu naik darjah² dengan tidak di-teruskan me-ngenai pepereksaan. Memang di-ada-kan pepereksaan dengan chara ujian. Tiap² penggal di-adakan pepereksaan dan buku bagi kemajuan murid itu di-tulis apa juga kemajuan sa-saorang murid itu dalam tiap² penggal mana-kala di-adakan ujian. Dalam buku itu

hendak-lah di-tanda tangani, maka terpulang-lah kepada warith-nya menyemak dan memerhatikan di-atas kemajuan anak²-nya. Mengenai pelajaran bukan-lah di-tanggung oleh guru² sahaja tetapi warith dan ibu bapa ada-lah tanggung jawab bersama. Jika di-dapati pelajaran anak-nya lemah dalam sa-suatu perkara itu, menjadi tanggung jawab kepada ibu bapa mengajar atau menghantar anak-nya kepada guru lain untuk di-ajar supaya dapat kemajuan yang lebih lagi.

Perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya baik-lah kita tanggohkan dahulu, ta' payah-lah di-terima usul ini. Usul ini sa-bagaimana pehak Kerajaan tahu ia-lah sa-bagai kewajipan-nya menghalusi dalam perkara ini dari sa-masa ka-samasa manakala di-dapati benar² ada perkara² yang tidak sesuai di-jalankan tentu akan di-pinda.

Lagi satu perkara mengenai murid² yang masuk sekolah. Jika kita adakan peperiksaan, yang tidak lulus itu di-benarkan dia duduk dalam darjah, dan pada masa saya di-bangku sekolah dahulu, murid² yang masuk sekolah yang umur-nya dua tahun lebih di-benarkan duduk dengan murid² dalam satu darjah. Saya dapati perkara ini sudah terjadi dan maseh ada di-sekolah² yang kadang² murid² yang berumur 12 tahun duduk sama dengan murid² yang berumur 10 tahun. Jadi kita dapati pada masa dahulu kedudukan-nya tidak sa-baya. Saya berpendapat pada masa sekarang ini umur-nya sama belaka, dan murid² tidak berapa ragu mempelajari dan bertekun sunggoh² serta berlumba² untuk mendapatkan pelajaran. Kalau-lah kita ikut pelajaran dahulu, pelajaran masa penjajah, kita masuk satu² darjah itu kita akan dapati murid yang lebih umur-nya di-tahan naik darjah. Jadi sa-hingga murid itu besar daripada yang patut di-biarkan belajar dalam sekolah.

Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, alasan saya, saya harap bagi pehak penchadang itu terima-lah bingkangan saya ini dengan baik-nya.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya

bangun menyertai rakan saya membangkang dengan keras-nya usul ini. Sa-bagai sa-orang bekas guru tentu-lah mengetahui dan mengikuti dengan lebih lanjut mengenai susunan pelajaran dan juga sistem pelajaran penjajahan, yang mana perkara ini adalah berlainan sa-kali dengan sistem atau pun chara yang telah di-jalankan dalam masa negara kita telah merdeka dan lebih² lagi sa-telah Dasar Pelajaran telah di-pinda pada tahun 1961. Saya rasa sistem atau chara pelajaran yang di-jalankan pada hari ini ada-lah cukup sesuai dengan keadaan masa dan mengikut kehendak orang ramai seluruh-nya, tambahan pula dasar Kerajaan negeri ini ia-lah hendak memberi jaminan pelajaran yang cukup kepada seluruh kanak² dengan tidak kira apa golongan dan apa darjah kehidupan. Jadi dengan dasar ini-lah yang kita jadikan sistem pelajaran ini bertingkat² dengan tidak mengambil sa-barang peperiksaan hanya ujian Penggal dan Tahunan.

Sa-lain daripada itu, kita hendak memberi peluang kepada kanak² mendapat pelajaran dari peringkat pertama hingga menengah. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita adakan sekatan ia-itu peperiksaan dan menahan kanak² itu daripada naik darjah dari sa-tangga ka-satangga atau dari sa-tahun ka-satahun tentu sa-kali akan menjemukan kanak² itu, dan boleh jadi berhenti sa-tengah jalan sahaja dan tidak dapat pelajaran daripada peringkat pertama hingga sa-terus-nya.

Jadi bidang pelajaran kita pada hari ini bukan sahaja untuk sekolah kebangsaan tetapi sampai ka-sekolah menengah dan lanjut dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi peluang yang kita beri kepada kanak² dari mula itu sudah cukup memberi jaminan kepada seluruh ra'ayat ia-itu kita memberi pelajaran dengan tidak ada sekatan dan memberi dorongan melanjutkan pelajaran-nya.

Sa-perkara lagi yang di-bangkitkan oleh pehak penchadang ia-lah kelemahan anak² kita itu di-titekberatkan kepada guru². Sa-bagai sa-orang bekas guru saya suka membela kedudukan guru. Yang sa-benar-nya, kelemahan itu bukan di-sebabkan oleh guru sahaja, tetapi masyarakat dan ibu-bapa ada-lah bertanggung-jawab.

Ini-lah sahaja bangkangan saya. Dan saya menyeru kepada pihak penchadang supaya memikirkan dengan teliti dan saksama berkenaan dengan sistem pelajaran yang ada berjalan sekarang ini, ia-itu sistem pelajaran yang baik dan yang dapat di-terima oleh seluruh ra'ayat.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jebeu-Jempol): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berpendapat ia-itu tatkala menimbangkan sa-suatu dasar pelajaran bagi negeri ini yang pertama kita hendaklah mengambil satu fikiran, ia-itu tiap² kanak² dalam negeri ini mesti-lah ada pelajaran. Yang kedua tiap² dasar itu hendaklah di-tujukan dan menimbangkan kepada umur kanak² itu. Menurut dasar yang ada sekarang ini kanak² mula masuk sekolah berumur enam tahun, dan di-dalam primary mesti belajar sa-lama enam tahun, dan mereka ini hendaklah di-naikkan tiap² tahun. Jadi, sa-kira-nya di-adakan peperiksaan dalam darjah primary ini maka ta' dapat tiada ada di-antara murid² itu tidak dapat naik darjah. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-naikkan, peperiksaan yang di-chadangkan itu tidak ada bermatlamat. Mithal-nya, kalau sa-orang murid itu dua tiga kali tertahan maka apa-kah yang akan jadi kepada murid itu kelak. Umur mereka itu akan lebeh dan tidak dapat meneruskan pelajaran-nya lagi.

Mengikut pengalaman saya sendiri saya dapati murid yang tidak lulus dalam peperiksaan dalam darjah Enam itu, mereka itu di-benarkan duduk sa-tahun lagi kalau umur-nya rendah. Ini ada-lah satu peluang bagi murid itu belajar lebeh kuat supaya mereka dapat naik ka-peringkat menengah. Jadi saya tidak dapat menerima chadangan ini, kerana chara itu akan menyekat murid naik darjah dan tidak sa-suai dengan umur-nya kelak.

Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat mengatakan tadi ia-itu ada beberapa sekolah murid² itu di-naikkan terus dari darjah Satu hingga darjah Enam dengan tidak ada peperiksaan terus. Tetapi mengikut pengalaman saya, sekolah² di-Negeri Sembilan ada peperiksaan dan keputusan peperiksaan itu di-beritahu kepada ibu-bapa-nya. Jadi saya dapati oleh kerana ada pepe-

reksaan, murid² itu belajar lebeh kuat lagi dan akan mendapat nama yang baik dan pujian daripada guru²-nya. Saya fikir chara yang sa-umpama ini memang ada baik-nya.

Sa-perkara lagi tentang tuduhan terhadap guru² sekolah yang kebanyakannya tidak ada bertanggung-jawab. Walau pun saya tidak ada membawa pesan daripada pihak guru², tetapi tuduhan yang sa-umpama itu tidak berapa baik, kerana saya tahu guru² itu ada bertanggung-jawab kepada anak² kita, ra'ayat dan negeri ini. Saya harap tuduhan yang sa-umpama itu sa-belum di-keluarkan hendaklah di-fikirkan lebeh dahulu.

Pihak penchadang mengatakan yang dia dapat laporan atau keterangan tentang kelemahan di-sekolah² itu kerana dia menjadi sa-orang daripada ahli Lembaga Pengurus. Saya tidak-lah hendak berkata panjang dalam soal ini, tetapi saya dukachita menyatakan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana ada ahli Lembaga Pengurus sekolah dalam negeri ini, kadang² menchuba memberi nasihat atau menchampioni pekerjaan yang dia sendiri tidak tahu. Saya dapati ada di-antara-nya chuba hendak mengajar atau memandu guru² itu mengajar. Saya rasa perkara yang sa-umpama ini memang tidak baik dan tidak patut di-buat oleh mereka itu, kerana mengajar ini ada-lah satu pekerjaan yang khas kepada guru² sahaja, dan ahli Lembaga Pengurus itu tidak ada kelayakan untuk mengetahui ada-kah chara mengajar di-sekolah itu betul atau tidak di-jalankan oleh guru² itu. Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh pihak pembangkang ini tidak patut di-terima oleh Dewan ini.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move an amendment to the motion by the deletion of the words "abolition and replacement by a better system of promotion" and to substitute therefor the phrase "improvement or replacement". The amended motion will then read as follows:

That this House resolves that the present system of automatic promotion of students in schools should be re-examined with a view to its improvement or replacement,

Mr Speaker, Sir, I ask for this amendment, because there is no doubt that the introduction of this system is in a way an experiment—unfortunately, at the cost of some of our students. We feel that this present automatic system of promotion ought to be re-examined and, if possible, improved; and if it cannot be improved, it must be replaced by another system. Sir, I have with some patience sat and listened to some of the speeches given in this House this morning. Unfortunately, I have noticed that although many words have been used very little facts have been produced, which has inclined me to believe that he who makes the most noise has the least material.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I realise that at the moment the question of education and automatic promotion is very much a matter of opinion of educationalists throughout the world. It is realised that this is a specialist subject, but in Malaya there is another added difficulty, and this difficulty must not be ignored or minimised. The difficulty here is the fact that we are trying to introduce *Bahasa Kebangsaan*, which is a foreign language to many of our students, and this language is going to be used side by side with English as a medium of instruction, which is also another foreign language.

Now, Sir, there are many schools, even so-called schools for the Malays, where English is still the medium of instruction. Therefore, a Malay student has to sit for an examination in a foreign language, or a language that is not his own. In some schools Malay is now a necessary subject and in some primary schools it is in certain cases a medium of instruction. To the non-Malay students this is not his mother tongue. These students have to be examined in these languages. In such instances, if a boy or girl has, after six years, to sit for an examination for the first time in his life in another language, it is possible that he might get what is known as “examination jitters”; he might be frightened to have to answer in Malay or English which may be to him a foreign language; and since this is the first time he has to sit for an examination, and since this examina-

tion is going to decide his future—that is to say, either he leaves school or goes to a secondary school—it is quite possible that the boy might be frightened.

Now, that figures which have just been given to me by a member of the Ministry of Education—these are approximate figures—come to this: in 1961 about 60,000 students sat for the Malayan Secondary Schools Examination; and out of approximately 60,000 students who sat for it approximately only 30 per cent passed—about 20,000—and the other 40,000 had to leave school at the end of six years. Sir, out of a possible 40,000 there must be a high proportion of students who have, because they have to sit for an examination for the first time, to use an idiomatic expression, “flunked it”. We believe that the first six years of education for a student is most important. Here, we wish to emphasise straight-away that we believe that every student in Malaya should have at least six years education—because of this we accept the fact that there must be automatic promotion during the six years of a boy's education in this country.

However, Sir, there is something else, and it is this: if we have no examination at all, or no tests at all, during the six years, it is possible that we would not know how the boys are improving and whether some of the boys have the ability to absorb education as they are being promoted. I remember that, when I was a school-boy, I used to play marbles—the examination period was the marble season—and I still remember that I played marbles until time came for the test; I went to the class and sat for my examination and came out again to continue my game of marbles . . .

Mr Speaker: I hope you are not playing marbles now! (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: And I remember that I did not do very well. So, I learnt a lesson very early in life which is this—unless somebody compels you to do something, you are bound to play the fool. Soon afterwards I stopped playing marbles and concentrated on my examinations. If we do not have a

national test at the end of every year, it is quite possible that none of the students may study; and it may be possible that teachers, because the students do not have to sit for a national examination, would not concentrate on teaching the students properly.

Sir, if I remember correctly, under the old system, the percentage of passes of every class was sent to the headmaster, who then took it into consideration in assessing the work of the master in charge of the class. If the percentage of failures is high, the headmaster sent for the teacher concerned to inquire why the percentage of failures was so high. Therefore, the class test at the end of every year is essential in order to keep the teachers on their toes and in order to make certain that students do try to study. Study is an active process; it is not a passive process. When a person knows that he does not have to take a test, he may just sit down and try passively to absorb his education—and passiveness is certainly not as good as active learning.

Sir, the other point about the annual class test is this: since boys progress and absorb at different speeds, it is quite possible that at the end of the year, if we have a class test, we would be able to differentiate between boys who are learning and keeping pace with the class and boys who are falling behind; we may also find out the inclination of a boy, that is whether he is good in mathematics, or he is good in literature; and further by means of the yearly test, we may find out what boys need special tuition and in what subjects. Under the automatic promotion system without the yearly test, a boy who is weak continues to be weak, and when he gets to the next higher class he finds that he is unable to cope with the tuition and therefore falls behind.

Again, Sir, I remember that in my school days certain parents gave their children private tuition at home depending upon the results the boys got in school. Certain boys got additional tuition in literature and certain boys got tuition in mathematics. Now, under the present automatic promotion

system, there is no proper national test. This is a failure of our educational system. And I know of some Members on the opposite side of the House who have sent their children abroad to complete their education, because they are unable to complete their education in Malaya.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, we feel that the present system must be re-examined with a view to improvement or replacement of the present automatic promotion system as it exists today. At the end of every year there should be a national class test set by the school for all students, in order to find out which of the boys are backward and in what subjects; it will also find out the aptitude of every boy. The annual test will also enable the school to give extra tuition in school on the subjects in which the students are weak: for example, it sometimes happens that a teacher of a subject may be so inadequate that the whole of his class may be weak in that subject, and when the students go to the next class and meet a new teacher in that subject that teacher may not realise until some time has lapsed that they are weak in his subject, but if we have a test at the end of every year, it at once becomes apparent from the test results what extra tuition should be given to those students and the teachers would not then dare to play the fool.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we feel that automatic promotion must at the same time be coupled with tests, in order to educate the students in the subjects in which they are weak, and in doing so it would give them a better chance when they come to the entrance examination at the end of the sixth year when they have to move to secondary schools. And Mr Speaker, Sir, the figures which I have given just now is emphasised again in the figures given in the written replies: for example, in 1961 in the Lower School Certificate Examination the figures given are that 34,049 students entered the examination and only 9,379 students passed; again, the figures for the Federation of Malaya School Certificate Examination are that 1,126 students only sat for it; and

finally also for 1961 only 3,797 sat for the Senior Cambridge Examination and only 1,423 passed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the lowering percentages of passes, I think that it is only fair that we should review this automatic promotion system and we should set up a proper committee to go into this matter again.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the amendment.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul yang ada dihadapan Dewan ini ia-lah pindaan kepada usul yang asal yang berbunyi: bahawa sistem automatic itu hendaklah di-kaji sa-mula dan dengan tujuan membaiki atau pun menggantikan dengan satu sistem yang baharu

Mr Speaker: Bukan sistem yang baharu improvement or replacement.

Enche' Abdul Rahman: Di-ganti dengan tujuan yang lebih baik, atau di-ganti dengan satu peratoran yang lebih baik.

Mr Speaker: Di-ganti sahaja. All those words are deleted and in substitution therefore insert the words "improvement or replacement". That is correct?

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: That is correct, Sir. I am not interested whether the system will be better or not (Laughter).

Enche' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau apa pun bunyi usul itu, tetapi tujuan-nya ada-lah sama ia itu di-tujukan kepada system automatic promotion. Saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan bahawa system automatic promotion itu ia-lah satu sistem yang baharu yang telah di-terima oleh Majlis ini pada masa membentangkan Penyata Menyemak Dasar Pelajaran dalam tahun 1960 kerana di-dalam penyata itu kita telah menjelaskan bahawa system automatic yang di-chadangkan atau pun yang telah berjalan semenjak Penyata Tahun 1956 itu hendaklah di-teruskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tatkala Jawatan-Kuasa mengkaji dasar pelajaran tahun 1956 yang di-jalankan dalam tahun 1960 itu, kita telah meminta fikiran daripada berbagai² badan yang ada bersangkutan-paut dengan hal pelajaran negeri ini, dan kebanyakan daripada badan² itu yang terdiri daripada orang² professional ia-itu orang² yang mengerti dalam selok belok pelajaran bersetuju automatic promotion hendaklah di-teruskan menimbang pada beberapa perkara. Satu daripada-nya ia-lah dasar hendak memberi pelajaran perchuma sa-lama 6 tahun.

Sa-lain daripada itu salah sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang berchakap tadi mengatakan bahawa system automatic promotion ini ada-lah satu perkara yang di-import—di-bawa masuk dari luar. Saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan bahawa system automatic promotion ini telah di-aku² oleh semua negeri² dan telah pun di-iktiraf oleh pakar² berkenaan dengan pendidekan sa-bagai satu system yang baik. Jadi keraguan atas system ini yang telah di-nyatakan oleh ahli² yang telah berchakap dalam Dewan ini boleh-lah di-bagikan kepada beberapa sebab.

Yang pertama, dengan ada-nya system ini daya-usaha atau pun initiative yang ada pada murid² dan juga pada guru² akan berkurangan, dan ini akan melemahkan semangat guru² dan murid² bekerja bersungguh².

Satu lagi alasan yang saya dengar tadi ia-lah masharakat kita belum-lah lagi boleh menerima satu system yang berkehendakkan perhatian yang sa-penoh²-nya daripada ibu bapa yang bertanggung-jawab atas pelajaran anak²-nya pada masa mereka di-rumah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biar saya mengambil peluang ini bagi menerangkan dengan sa-dalam²-nya ia-itu daripada segi dasar pelajaran kebangsaan mesti-lah kita bertanya apa-kah faedah-nya yang kita harapkan di-dapati oleh sa-saorang murid daripada pelajaran rendah, dan juga pelajaran menengah. Dasar utama pelajaran rendah ini ia-lah melengkapi sa-orang murid dengan pengetahuan dasar—basic—permulaan supaya membolehkan murid² itu me-

mainkan peranan-nya dalam masyarakat. Sekolah² rendah di-harapkan supaya membuat persediaan bagi membentok peribadi murid² waktu umur mereka maseh kechil lagi dan sa-masa fikiran mereka chergas dan sedia menerima bentok keinginan untuk mengetahui sa-suatu maseh tebal, fikiran mereka maseh subor dan semangat mereka maseh tinggi. Sa-suatu pendidekan yang hanya menumpukan perhatian terhadap sa-suatu pepereksaan dan chuba memechah²kan bukan menurut umur masing² tetapi menurut kebolehan mereka sa-chara vocal dalam beberapa mata pelajaran jika pepereksaan tahunan di-jalankan sa-mula, akan dengan sendiri-nya lari dan melinchong daripada tujuan pelajaran, dan harus akan menjadikan pelajaran sa-umpama ini satu perkara yang artificial. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah pakar² pendidekan berpendapat, bahawa dalam masa permulaan, murid² itu menerima pelajaran-nya maka hendak-lah dia menerima pelajaran-nya mengikut taraf umur murid² itu, dan sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi bahawa system ini ada-lah satu system yang telah pun berjalan di-lain² negeri dan di-dapati berjaya. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah system ini telah kita bawa ka-mari dan menjadikan satu daripada system pelajaran kita. Sunggoh pun system automatic promotion ini di-jalankan, tetapi bukan-lah berma'ana bahawa sekolah² tidak di-galak mengadakan ujian² penggal dan juga ujian² tahunan yang di-adakan oleh sekolah² itu sendiri.

Dalam Penyata Menyemak Dasar Pelajaran telah di-tegaskan bahawa ujian² penggal, ujian² tahun hendak-lah di-jalankan oleh semua sekolah² dan keputusan ujian penggal dan ujian tahun ini hendak-lah di-nyatakan, atau pun di-rekodkan dalam satu kad yang boleh di-tunjokkan oleh murid² itu kepada ibu bapa atau penjaga-nya. Pada masa di-adakan ujian penggal dan ujian tahun dalam sekolah masing², keputusan ujian ini ada-lah di-sampaikan kepada guru² besar yang akan menasihatkan guru² yang di-bawah jagaan-nya.

Biasa-nya atas ujian² ini-lah murid² itu di-bahagi kepada kumpulan², dan guru² yang mengajar murid² ini akan

memberi perhatian yang istimewa kepada kumpulan²-nya dalam satu darjah yang kurang chergas otak-nya. Bagitu juga-lah sa-terus-nya kalau di-dapati sa-saorang murid itu lemah di-dalam satu mata pelajaran sa-bagaimana yang di-sebutkan oleh sa-tengah Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi, maka guru yang mengajar mata pelajaran itu dapat-lah berpandu kepada rekod yang di-nyatakan dalam ujian Penggal dan Tahunan itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, kemajuan murid² ini daripada darjah Satu sehingga darjah Enam yang di-chatitkan dalam rekod itu pada masa di-adakan ujian² dalam sekolah, ada-lah juga menjadi satu daripada perkara yang di-timbangkan pada masa kanak² itu masuk di-dalam pepereksaan masuk ka-sekolah menengah. Berma'ana jika sa-saorang kanak² itu di-dalam pepereksaan masuk ka-sekolah menengah yang di-dapati tidak begitu baik dan tidak mendapat pangkat yang membolehkan dia masuk ka-sekolah menengah, tetapi jika di-dapati bahawa kemajuan-nya sa-lama 6 tahun yang lepas itu baik, dia akan di-timbangkan supaya boleh masuk ka-sekolah menengah. Jadi perhetongan di-dalam hal kemajuan murid pada masa dia di-darjah² rendah ini juga mendapat perhatian pada masa menimbangkan naik ka-sekolah² menengah.

Sa-lain daripada itu, ada lagi satu perkara yang di-sebutkan oleh sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-lah berkenaan dengan murid² yang lambat maju dalam pelajaran atau pun late developers. Saya suka hendak menjelaskan bahawa mana² murid yang tidak berjaya dalam pepereksaan pilihan masuk ka-sekolah menengah, dia boleh-lah memasoki satu jenis sekolah lain yang di-namakan Post Primary School yang dalam bahasa Melayu-nya Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan. Pada masa dia berada dalam tahun yang pertama di-Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan itu guru²-nya ada-lah sentiasa memerhatikan kemajuan murid² itu. Dan jika di-dapati ada murid² yang masuk dalam kumpulan saperti yang saya katakan tadi (late developers) yang pergi ka-Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan ini layak masuk ka-sekolah menengah yang lain ia-itu—

Sekolah Menengah Akedemik—dia akan di-benarkan berpindah daripada Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan pergi ka-Sekolah Menengah Akedemik. Dan sa-lain daripada itu saya suka hendak menjelaskan bahawa sa-lain daripada usaha yang telah saya sebutkan, pada masa sekarang di-dalam Kementerian saya ada satu Jawatan-Kuasa yang mengandongi pegawai² yang bertanggung-jawab berkenaan dengan hal ini, yang sentiasa memerhatikan dan mengkaji bagaimana-ka chara² sistem automatic promotion ini boleh dapat di-baiki dan di-sasuaikan dengan ke-adaan masharakat yang ada dalam negeri kita ini. Jadi masaalah-nya ia-lah bukan-nya sistem automatic promotion ini tetapi ia-lah chara² perlaksanaannya. Dan saya mengaku bahawa dalam pelaksanaan pada masa sekarang maseh ada perkara² yang kurang sempurna, tetapi sa-bagaimana yang telah saya katakan, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang baharu yang sentiasa mendapat perhatian daripada pegawai² Kementerian saya. Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi bahawa satu Jawatan-Kuasa yang mengandongi pegawai² dalam hal ini ada-lah sentiasa memerhatikan hal ini dan akan membaiki sistem ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Salah satu daripada chadangan atau shor Yang Berhormat dari Bachok tadi ia-lah supaya keputusan pepereksaan tahunan yang di-jalankan di-sekolah² di-masokkan dalam perhetongan, dan saya telah jelaskan tadi bahawa perkara itu telah di-jalankan pada masa sekarang.

Oleh yang demikian, pada pendapat Kerajaan bahawa usul ini tidak mustahak dan tidak kena pada tempatnya pada ketika ini. Oleh itu, Kerajaan tidak dapat menerima, sama ada pindaan atau pun usul yang asal (*Tepok*).

Mr Speaker: If no other Honourable Member wishes to speak, I shall put the amendment first. The question is that the amendment made by the for the deletion of the words "abolition and replacement by a better system of promotion" and the substitution thereof of the words "improvement or replacement" may be agreed to.

Question put, amendment negatived.

Mr Speaker: Now we come back to the substantive motion.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I won't take up much time of this House. I have had the advantage of hearing the reply of the Minister of Education, but I think that there has been a slight misunderstanding of our proposal. Our proposal is that these tests should be annual tests and the examination papers should be set by a national body. We have maintained that a teacher may not be inclined to give a proper education to the students regarding his subjects unless and until he feels that the questions set for examination shall come from somebody other than himself and outside the school. I am not saying that all teachers are not conscientious, but there are some teachers who may not be conscientious and who may only teach a proportion of the subjects he is supposed to teach and he will, therefore, set the test papers only on the subjects he has taught.

Sir, at the moment the annual or periodic tests are not held on a national system: some schools may have followed the system of annual tests and some schools may not have followed it. I agree with the Honourable Minister of Education that this automatic promotion system is a new system and that it has been accepted by the House. It has also been often stressed by the Ministers that Malaya has a different context. Also I cannot agree with the Minister that all educationalists have agreed on the system which has been set up in Malaya. The majority of the educationalists have accepted some form of automatic promotion. That is on a matter of general principle; on the implementation itself of the general principle there have been many disagreements. Not all States in America, for example, have the system of automatic promotion; neither is it true in certain districts of France. So when he says, "all", I do not know what he means. If he says that they have accepted the principle, I also say that we also accept the principle of automatic promotion, but we say that this must have a greater elaboration. There

must also be automatic promotion on a system whereby all our students and all our teachers are kept on their toes with national periodic test papers being sent to the schools for the testing of the students. I hope that the House will consider this matter and will remember that it is our children who are going to be affected by this system—not ourselves.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong kuat kepada chadangan yang di-kemukakan ini, walau pun pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri dan Yang Berhormat² yang lain dari pehak Perikatan menentang chadangan ini. Saya suka mengeluarkan buah² fikiran saya dan menegaskan lagi hujah² dari pehak penchadang ia-itu bahawa system automatic promotion ini atau naik darjah dengan sendiri-nya, ini ada-lah melemahkan murid², yang pertama. Yang kedua, juga ini akan melemahkan atau mengurangkan initiative daripada pehak guru² mengajar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana kita ketahui hasil² atau korban² daripada sistem ini ada-lah kebanyakan tertimpa kepada anak² jati negeri ini ia-itu anak² orang kita Melayu. Kalau sa-kira-nya tadi pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan sistem ini bagus dan negeri² di-luar telah banyak menjalankan sistem ini maka kita di-sini menjalankan-nya pula, saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa ra'ayat satu² negeri di-luar itu saya merasa mereka sudah tidak banyak yang buta huruf lagi tetapi di-dalam negeri ini kita boleh katakan beberapa banyak daripada ibu bapa lebeh² lagi daripada orang² kita Melayu yang maseh buta huruf belum mengetahui lagi apa-kah kepentingan keperluan pelajaran bagi anak²-nya. Saya merasa dukachita sa-kali tentangan² di-atas chadangan ini datang-nya daripada saudara² saya Yang Berhormat² bangsa Melayu sedangkan tidak ada bangkangan satu pun daripada saudara² yang bukan Melayu di-dalam Dewan ini. Dan dari pehak saudara yang bukan bangsa Melayu itu pula ya'ani dari pehak pembangkang menyokong chadangan ini yang kalau di-sokong ini ada-lah kepentingan, keuntongan-nya banyak pergi kepada anak² bangsa

Melayu, anak² daripada Yang Berhormat² Perikatan bangsa Melayu sa-belah sana (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun Melayu tidak berbangkit tetapi ra'ayat negeri ini ada-lah yang terbawah yang maseh tertinggal di-belakang ada-lah umat Melayu yang empunya negeri ini, bukan orang² Arab atau orang² asing.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Saya minta dia tarek balek.

Mr Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan kepada puan, usul yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini ada-lah sangat terang. Tolong jangan-lah bersharah atas perkara lain daripada yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

Che' Khadijah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bersharah, tetapi bila saya berchakap maka ada²

Mr Speaker: Perchakapan Che' Puan itu jaga sedikit, jangan terkeluar daripada usul ini.

Che' Khadijah: Saperti yang saya katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam sekolah², murid² itu jika tidak di-adakan pemereksaan pada tiap² tahun untuk menaikkan mereka ka-suatu darjah maka anak² itu akan tahu, "bahawa tahun hadapan saya akan naik juga, kalau tidak belajar pun ta' apa". Dari pehak guru² juga berfikir begitu walau pun lemah murid²-nya itu, murid² itu keseluruhan-nya akan naik juga. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya ada satu² tindakan daripada Kerajaan yang menyatakan markah daripada murid² dari satu² kelas itu ada-lah di-jadikan sa-bagai markah bagi guru² yang mengajar di-darjah itu, erti-nya jika markah murid² dalam satu darjah itu rendah, bererti guru² yang mengajar di-dalam darjah itu tidak berusaha bersungguh² tentang pelajaran yang di-berikan kepada anak² itu supaya murid² itu menjadi pandai dan mendapat markah yang tinggi. Jadi ini ada-lah bererti kelalaian daripada sa-saorang guru. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya ada peratoran macham ini saya merasa saperti saya juga bekas sa-orang guru dan saya merasa kalau ada mithal-nya

peratoran yang macham itu tentu guru² itu akan berlumba² dengan guru² yang lain, bersungguh² mengajar pelajaran kapada murid². Jika markah-nya tinggi bererti markah guru itu tinggi dan dia akan berlumba² dengan kawan²-nya daripada darjah² yang lain.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kadang² guru ini mengajar di-sa-suatu darjah itu tidak-lah lama kerana ada yang menunggu result-nya. Apabila dia dapati dia lulus tidak lama dari itu dia di-kirim keluar negeri untuk meneruskan pelajaran-nya maka bertukar-lah guru di-dalam darjah itu. Jika di-tukarkan guru maka pelajaran anak itu pun sudah mulai lembab sebab sistem sa-saorang guru untuk memasokkan pelajaran ka-kepala anak² itu adalah berlain²an. Ada guru² itu yang jiwa-nya tidak berapa kuat maka chara pengajaran-nya agak lembab. Kalau guru-nya itu chergas pantas maka pengajaran yang chergas dan pantas itu di-masokkan ka-otak anak² itu maka otak anak² itu chergas dan pantas pula.

Sa-sudah itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada hujah² daripada saudara² saya Yang Berhormat sa-belah sana mengatakan kalau-lah di-pakai sistem ini, kata-nya memaksa murid² yang bodoh itu tertinggal di-sa-suatu darjah maka nanti terdapat-lah umor murid² itu 15 tahun atau kurang daripada itu mithal-nya 10 tahun, jadi berbeza sangat. Umor yang tinggi itu nanti sudah jadi orang dewasa di-dalam darjah itu bersama² dengan anak² yang lain. Tetapi ini saya merasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chetek betul hujah yang di-bawa-nya ka-mari. Kalau pun akan jadi tetapi tidak banyak hanya sa-orang dua barangkali. Kita memikirkan kalau sa-kira-nya anak ini di-ajar dengan sunggoh² dan anak itu lemah kerana kelalaian dia, dia akan belajar bersungguh² supaya lain kali dia tidak akan tinggal lagi. Jadi, ini bukan bererti meninggalkan murid² itu kerana dia lembab, tidak. Guna-nya, dia itu di-tinggalkan supaya menjadi satu pelajaran kapada-nya, malu dengan rakan²-nya yang lain. Kalau dapat dia akan melangkah ka-kelas lain sebab ada pula orang² yang pandai kerana bersungguh² belajar dia boleh melangkah dari satu kelas terus melangkah

ka-kelas yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Masa sudah chukup. The sitting is suspended till half-past four this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai menyambung ucapan saya tadi maka di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya terus memberikan jawapan dan hujah daripada Yang Berhormat wakil dari Seberang Utara yang beliau mengatakan ia-itu ada-lah tanggong-jawab ibu bapa untuk menjaga anak²-nya sa-masa anak²-nya itu berada di-rumah dan kalau mereka itu kekurangan pelajaran maka hendak-lah mengajarkan mereka dan kalau tidak boleh di-ajar hendak-lah menyerahkan kapada orang lain untuk mengajar-nya. Memang pada theory-nya sangat bagus, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi manakala tiba pada practical-nya sangat susah; lebeh² lagi terhadap orang² kita Melayu yang kebanyakan-nya terkena oleh kemalangan kelemahan pelajaran itu. Sangat heboh dalam surat khabar mengadakan satu Jawatan-Kuasa untuk menyiasat kelemahan murid² itu. Kelemahan² itu saya merasa ada-lah di-sebabkan ibu bapa mereka itu miskin yang dari pagi hingga ka-petang menchari kehidupan mereka, boleh-lah kita ibaratkan kalau memakai kain yang singkat bila menarek ka-atas tampak lutut dan bila menarek ka-bawah nampak perut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau untuk mengajar anak²-nya itu sudah-lah masa-nya tidak ada dan kita tilek pula dari segi 'ilmu pengetahuan terhadap ibu bapa anak² itu lebeh² lagi orang kita Melayu tidak mempunyai 'ilmu pengetahuan menulis dan membacha kebanyakan-nya, kechuali baharu-lah sekarang ini pekah Kerajaan mengadakan kelas² dewasa untuk membasmi buta huruf untuk menugaskan ibu bapa itu memeriksa kelemahan anak²-nya.

Mana yang mahu belajar dapat-lah mereka kenal sedikit sa-banyak dan sa-tengah daripada ibu bapa itu tidak dapat belajar kerana tidak ada masa. Jadi, hujah² yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara itu saya rasa sangat mudah sa-kali dan tidak termasuk pada akal kita kerana orang² kita kebanyakan-nya sangat miskin dan sangat kekurangan di-dalam serba serbi-nya. Mengikut pendapat daripada Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara beliau mengatakan sistem yang di-berikan pada masa ini ia-itu auto-matic sistem ini ada-lah sesuai dan juga sesuai dengan kehendak orang ramai. Di-sini kami dari wakil ra'ayat membawa chadangan ini dan menyokong chadangan ini kerana orang² ramai di-kawasan kami merasakan tidak sesuai dan kami tentang dan kami minta ubah kerana ini ada-lah membawa kelemahan kepada anak² kita orang Melayu di-kampung² di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Jadi, kalau-lah di-katakan kehendak orang ramai tidak tahu-lah kalau kehendak orang ramai di-kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Tetapi bagi kawasan kami meminta ubah kepada sistem yang lebih baik atau sistem yang boleh membawa keuntungan bagi anak² Melayu negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil daripada Jelevu berkata konon-nya pihak penchadang ada-lah menuduh bahawa kami menuduh guru² itu tidak menunaikan kewajipan-nya atau tidak bertanggung-jawab kepada murid²-nya. Sa-benar-nya tuduhan itu ada-lah salah, pihak penchadang tidak sa-kali² menuduh guru² itu, tetapi kami menuduh system automatic itu-lah yang menyebabkan kelemahan murid dan kelemahan guru² di-dalam tanggung-jawab-nya mengajar murid²-nya, yang bersalah sistem itu, jadi bukan-lah kami menuduh guru² itu. Agak saya niat wakil daripada Jelevu itu memesongkan tujuan penchadang itu ada-lah hendak memanching undi pada masa akan datang. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyatakan dengan tegas bahawa kami daripada pihak penchadang kami tidak ada niat merendah²-kan atau mengatakan guru²-lah yang bersalah dalam soal ini. Ada salah

sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi mengatakan pihak pembangkang bahawa pada tahun 1961 Sekolah Rendah, murid² sa-banyak 30,000 orang di-adakan ujian masuk ka-Sekolah Menengah dan memang sa-tahu saya yang akan di-naikkan ka-darjah menengah itu hanya 30 peratus sahaja dan menurut keterangan Yang Berhormat tadi yang lulus dalam ujian itu hanya sa-banyak 9,376 orang daripada murid yang 30,000 orang itu tadi. Jadi, lebih kurang sa-banyak 21,000 orang ada-lah tidak terus menyambung pelajaran-nya. Dalam lebih kurang 21,000 itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu ada-lah sa-bahagian besar ada-lah tertimpa kepada anak² Melayu. Sekarang kita masuk kepada Sekolah Lanjutan pula sudah pernah terjadi yang rumah mereka itu jauh dari sekolah itu biar pun perbelanjaan untuk pergi itu \$10 atau \$20 ibu bapa itu tidak mampu dan terpaksa anak² mereka itu di-berhentikan daripada belajar. Ada saya membaca surat khabar sa-belah daerah Renggam lebih kurang 90 orang murid yang boleh masuk ka-Sekolah Lanjutan dan Sekolah Lanjutan itu di-Keluang, kerana itu terpaksa anak² itu tidak dapat masuk ka-sekolah itu dan terberhenti-lah pelajaran anak² itu begitu sahaja. Kalau kita pandang anak² kita yang berkelulusan darjah 6 sekarang di-Sekolah Melayu membaca pun kurang lancar, bagaimana anak² itu boleh meminta kerja. Ini-lah sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pihak kami di-sini mengemukakan chadangan ini supaya di-fikirkan dengan sa-dalam²-nya bagaimana perkara yang menimpa anak² orang Melayu di-kampung² itu dapat kita ringankan dan dapat kita pilihkan sa-mula supaya ne'mat itu betul² dapat di-rasa oleh anak Melayu kita.

Sa-bagai kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran tadi, dalam Kementerian Pelajaran ada satu Jawatan-Kuasa yang terdiri dari pegawai² Kerajaan yang mengkaji dan memerhati serta menilik keadaan² tentang dasar pelajaran pada hari ini. Oleh sebab itu-lah kerana ada Jawatan-Kuasa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami minta kerana sudah nampak bahawa system yang

di-chuba² sekarang ini sa-bagai kata Menteri tadi system ini kita chuba, kita lihat kemajuan-nya, kalau ta' ada kemajuan nanti akan di-ubah dan akan di-perbaiki lagi. Sekarang nampak-nya kemajuan tidak ada, tetapi kemerusutan, kekurangan yang sangat banyak, oleh kerana kemerusutan menimpa terlalu banyak pada ra'ayat terutama kepada orang² Melayu di-kampong², maka kami meminta pada hari ini dengan membawa chadangan ini supaya di-terima oleh pihak Kerajaan. Jadi bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh pihak Kerajaan tadi meminta supaya pihak penchadang usul ini menarik balek, kerana chadangan ini di-adakan sekarang.

Saya minta supaya Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-bentok oleh Kerajaan ini mengambil perhatian yang berat dan mengubah untuk memperbaiki kemajuan² bagi anak² kita dalam negeri ini. Sa-takat ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mudah²an dapat di-fikirkan dan di-terima chadangan daripada pihak kami.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-hadapan kita ada satu usul dari pihak Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu ia-itu satu usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Dia menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa peratoran naik darjah dengan sendiri yang di-jalankan di-dalam sekolah² pada masa ini hendak-lah di-kaji sa-mula dan di-hapuskan serta di-ganti dengan suatu peratoran yang lebih baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah mengikut hujah² yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tetapi apa yang saya faham Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dalam ucapan-nya tidak membuat satu kata yang tegas supaya di-hapuskan automatic promotions, atau pun chara² mengikut darjah dengan tidak payah melalui peperiksaan. Pendek kata, hujah² yang di-bawa-nya itu adalah berlawanan dengan usul-nya ini. Hujah-nya menyatakan bersetuju jika internal examination di-beri perhitungan besar dalam masa menaikkan sa-orang murid ka-satu² darjah. Pendek

kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu nampak-nya tidak meminta di-mansokhkan, tetapi tegas-nya pada memperbaiki chara² internal examination dan assessment atau pun perhitungan, dan memberi pertimbangan ini dalam menentukan naik darjah dari tingkat satu hingga tingkat atas.

Perkara yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memang di-adakan pada masa ini pada peringkat M.S.S.E. atau pun untuk meningkatkan tingkat satu. Sa-lain daripada itu, saya dapati di-pandang lebih baik pula di-adakan peperiksaan di-hujung satu² penggal, kerana hasil daripada satu² peperiksaan itu akan membolehkan dan menjadikan satu panduan kepada sa-orang murid dan juga kepada guru² mereka untuk memperbaiki keadaan dan kebolehan, atau pun kelemahan sa-saorang murid pada masa dia dalam pelajaran dalam satu² darjah. Jika di-tinggalkan hanya pada akhir tahun sahaja, keadaan dan kelemahan sa-saorang murid itu sa-masa dia dalam darjah tidak dapat di-atasi.

Sa-lain daripada itu saperti yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat, hanya di-tumpukan kepada automatic promotions, mengikut usul yang tertulis itu, hanya di-sekolah rendah Kerajaan

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penerangan—itu ada-lah terjemahan sahaja dalam bahasa Melayu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Yang ada ini, di-dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Dalam usul ini kalimah primary itu sudah dipotong sa-benar-nya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Bagaimana pun saya telah mengatakan tadi hujah² yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah berlainan daripada kandungan usul-nya, dan jika hanya sa-takat untuk memperbaiki keadaan yang ada sekarang sahaja, ini berma'ana yang hujah beliau ini berlawanan dengan usul-nya tadi untuk menghapuskan. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran tadi ia-itu pada masa

sekarang ini chara² menjalankan automatic promotions ada-lah dalam perhatian Kementerian dan beberapa kerja² telah pun di-jalankan untuk memperbaiki, dan dengan lebeh-nya kerja² yang ada sekarang ini, umpamanya dalam Kementerian yang ada sekarang ini telah di-tubuhkan satu educational and vocational service dimana sa-orang pakar dari Canada telah membuat siasatan dan mengeshorkan chara untuk memperbaiki bagi menjalankan automatic promotions ini, chara mengadakan peperiksaan, menyimpan kad² dan juga rekod bagi sa-orang murid pada masa sa-saorang murid itu dalam pelajaran-nya pada masa akan datang.

Sa-lain daripada itu, ada juga satu bahagian Educational Testing and Measurement Unit yang kita adakan untuk bertugas mengadakan rekod ia-itu rekod bagi keadaan dan kemajuan kanak² dalam sekolah. Dengan chara itu dapat-lah kita tahu bagaimana perjalanan yang ada sekarang ini dapat di-baiki. Sa-lain daripada itu, ada di-adakan "in service courses" bagi guru² sekolah kebangsaan khas-nya, dan salah satu isi kandungan course ini ada-lah untuk menyampaikan chara² pelaksanaan automatic promotion dan assessment atau memperhetongkan kebolehan murid². Nazir² Sekolah juga sedang di-perbesarkan supaya sekolah² dapat di-lawati dengan lebeh baik lagi. Dengan chara ini saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keadaan dan kelemahan yang di-dapati pada masa sekarang ini dapat di-baiki lagi. Dengan apa yang telah saya terangkan itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berpendapat ia-itu usul ini tidak mustahak, dan saya bagi pehak Kerajaan menolak-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hujah yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pelajaran tadi bahawa dengan di-adakan beberapa perubahan dan penambahan tenaga dalam bahagian Nazir² Sekolah dan lain² itu di-harapkan bahawa kelemahan pelajaran bagi pelajar² dan murid² itu akan dapat di-atasi pada masa yang akan datang. Itu dengan sendiri-nya dapat kita perhatikan bahawa pehak Kementerian atau sa-

kurang²-nya pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sendiri telah sedar bahawa memang keadaan murid atau pelajar sekarang ini lemah dalam pelajaran-nya, chuma tidak di-nyatakan dengan tegas dan terus terang sama ada kelemahan pelajaran murid² itu di-sebabkan oleh automatic promotion atau sa-bagai-nya.

Sa-perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian tentang ucapan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara. Dalam ucapan-nya yang panjang lebar beliau telah menyatakan bahawa oleh kerana dasar pelajaran di-zaman penjajah itu tidak sasuai lagi maka terpaksa di-buat dasar baharu bagi menggantikan-nya. Akan tetapi kata beliau pengalaman² dalam pelaksanaan dasar pelajaran baharu itu Kerajaan berpendapat ada kelemahan dan kekurangan yang patut di-pinda untuk di-sasuaikan dengan masa. Maka Kerajaan telah melantek sa-buah jawatan-kuasa bagi mengkaji dasar pelajaran yang baharu itu, dan akhir-nya melahirkan satu penyata yang merupakan satu dasar pelajaran baharu dalam tahun 1961. Kata beliau masa yang dua tahun itu belum chukup dan tidak-lah dapat kita hendak mengkaji atau mengubah dasar pelajaran yang telah di-buat dalam masa yang sengkat itu. Kata dia sa-suatu perchubaan tidak-lah dapat di-ambil satu langkah dalam tempoh yang begitu sengkat dan tidak dapat di-ketahui bagaimana kekurangan atau kebaikan-nya dalam masa perchubaan yang tidak sampai dua tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang kapada ucapan yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara, maka sa-olah² beliau hendak menyamakan bahawa dasar² pelajaran yang di-bentok untuk negeri ini sa-bagai dasar perchubaan. Saya tidak dapat menyatakan atau menyetujui kenyataan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat itu, sebab apa-lah erti-nya satu perchubaan dalam masa yang begitu panjang, dan tidak boleh kita sifatkan sa-suatu dasar pelajaran itu sa-bagai satu chara perchubaan. Dan kalau itu hendak dinamakan perchubaan, maka boleh-lah kita katakan bahawa murid yang telah kechiwa itu akibat daripada dasar pelajaran atau sa-bahagian daripada-

nya ia-lah kurban daripada per-chubaa². Boleh-kah kita hendak jadi-kan murid itu benda yang hendak di-hadzamkan di-dalam satu bilek ma'amal atau bilek perchubaa², dan boleh-kah kita hendak katakan Kement-terian itu sa-bagai satu Kementerian Pelajaran chuba² dalam menentukan sa-suatu dasar yang mana sa-suai bagi ra'ayat dalam sa-buah negara yang baharu merdeka ini? Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kata-nya Kerajaan tidak ragu² lagi bagi meminda dasar pelajaran yang ada sekarang ini kalau Kerajaan telah yakin bahawa perchubaa²-nya itu menghasilkan keadaan yang tidak baik. Sa-kali lagi beliau itu menegaskan bahawa ini merupakan dasar perchu-baa².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat dukachita kalau bonar bahawa Kement-terian Pelajaran menjadikan dasar pelajaran itu sa-bagai dasar perchubaa². Saya rasa kekechiwaan murid yang berpuluh² ribu pada tiap² tahun itu patut di-perhatikan dengan berat oleh pihak Kementerian bahawa ini satu daripada hasil perchubaa² oleh Kement-terian, dan sudah sampai masa-nya bahawa dasar itu, terutama bahagian yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Ber-hormat dari Bachok ia-itu automatic promotion di-kaji sa-mula dan di-ganti dengan suatu dasar yang baharu.

Yang Berhormat dari Jelebu-Jempol mengatakan bahawa kalau kita tidak ambil dasar ini bererti terpaksa memakai dasar zaman penjajahan dahulu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah bererti bahawa kalau dasar ini kita tidak terima, maka alternative bagi kita mesti kembali kepada dasar pen-jajahan. Bukan itu sahaja dasar yang ada dalam dunia ini. Tidak-lah ahli² pelajaran kita sampai begitu sa-kali beku chara berfikir. Sa-olah² hanya ada dua dasar pelajaran dalam dunia ini, ia-itu sama ada mengikut dasar pela-jaran yang di-pakai oleh Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang, atau pun dasar pelajaran zaman penjajahan. Kami di-sabelah sini tidak-lah bermaksud supaya Kerajaan kembali kepada zaman penjajahan dan mengamalkan dasar pelajaran zaman penjajahan. Chuma kita menghendaki supaya ke-adaan yang di-pandang lemah saperti

apa yang kita katakan itu di-kaji sa-mula supaya dapat-lah di-lahirkan satu kaedah yang lebih baik daripada apa yang ada sekarang ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun telah bersusah payah Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran menerangkan hal ini, tetapi nampak-lah kepada saya bahawa beliau sendiri telah mengadakan ubat² bagi penyakit yang ada di-dalam sistem automatic promotion. Demikian juga Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda, chuba mengatakan saya berlaga dengan diri saya sendiri. Yang sa-benar-nya beliau berlaga dengan diri-nya sendiri. Cherita-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semua ubat yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri² Yang Berhormat ia-itu mengadakan kursus, peperiksaan dan menambah Nazir² Sekolah dan sa-bagai-nya ia-lah untok merawat pe-nyakit yang ada dalam naik darjah dengan sendiri itu. Yang aneh kepada saya, walau macham mana pun di-ubat dan di-betulkan akhir-nya di-naikkan juga. Yang sa-benar-nya, kalau penyakit itu timbul kerana di-naikkan darjah—di-tempekan² sana sini—akhir-nya di-naikkan juga darjah, jadi bererti kita mengubat orang sakit dan besok kita mengemukakan balek sebab²-nya yang menyebabkan dia sakit kelmarin untok kita tempekan ka-perengkat yang akan datang.

Saya telah katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan tujuan menghapus-kan prinsip ini bukan-lah saya mengatakan supaya balek kepada chara yang lama, tetapi kepada satu peratoran yang lebih baik daripada yang berjalan sekarang ini. Dan dalam Report yang saya bachakan tadi, dan telah di-ulang oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa budak² itu kalau pun kita terangkan asas kemajuan atau ke-mundoran mereka pada masa itu, maka asas itu ada-lah asas artificial. Ma'ana-nya, kalau nampak berbeza pun pada lahir-nya tetapi batin-nya tidak-lah berbeza.

Jadi, kita menaikkan begitu sebab kita tahu perkara itu. Saya pun me-mandang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, me-naikkan budak yang tidak pandai itu-lah artificial dan itu-lah tempat yang di-tuju yang mengakibatkan keban-

tutan waktu dia sampai di-tempat yang tidak boleh lagi balek ka-belakang. Saya teringat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa di-dalam menghadapi masalah ini hendak-lah ada liberal mind—fikiran yang terbuka sedikit, janganlah prejudice yang mempunyai perasangka terhadap apa sahaja yang bukan automatic promotion. Saya teringat, ada sa-orang adek saya; ini fact, saya sebutkan apabila dia tidak pass di-darjah VIII—Form IV di-dalam Malay College, saya sebutkan ini supaya boleh di-refer orang-nya, maka guru besarnya mengatakan, “saya boleh naikkan darjah awak tetapi saya fikir awak elok-lah tunggu sa-tahun lagi di-sini”. Kemudian adek saya bertanya-lah kapada saya bagaimana tentang perkara ini. Oleh kerana saya tidak bersetuju dengan automatic promotion, saya katakan kapada dia belajar-lah di-kelas VIII dahulu sa-tahun lagi. Akhir-nya, alhamdullillah sampai-lah dia ka-darjah IX dengan mendapat grade satu dan sekarang belajar dengan baik-nya di-University di-tahun yang akhir. Jadi, nampak-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perhatian dan kebolehan pelajaran dengan penangkapan fikiran sa-saorang itu kadang² belum tiba masa bagi diri-nya. Jadi, kalau kita nampak belum tiba masa-nya, kita tolakkan juga dia kerana hendak membolehkan orang lain dudok di-tempat-nya.

Saya berharap supaya di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan asas² ini dan ini-lah sebab saya katakan prinsip yang keras, prinsip ini di-naikkan walau apa jadi pun. Chuba, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perhatikan umpama-nya di-dalam ucapan Menteri Yang Berhormat, kata-nya sekolah² boleh mengadakan peperiksaan internal dan di-dalam peperiksaan internal itu juga di-katakan; saya ingat kalau kiraan peperiksaan itu tidak baik dia tidak di-naikkan dan ini tidak di-kira in view of menaikkan dia lagi. Jadi, sudah prejudice chara² melayani satu² kes. Saya rasa sa-telah peratoran ini tidak sesuai maka patut-lah kita perbetulkan. Oleh kerana Kerajaan ini pun nampak-nya tidak mendengar kata orang maka saya mengemukakan perchakapan yang panjang lebar dan saya berharap-lah supaya hal ini menjadi satu perkara

yang telah di-sebutkan di-dalam Dewan ini dan mudah²an Dewan ini dapat memikirkan-nya dengan halus dan ditimbangkan lagi dengan saksama.

Question put, and negatived.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL BY PEOPLE FROM THE PROPOSED MALAYSIAN TERRITORIES INTO THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House views with grave concern the increasing restrictions on travel by people from the proposed Malaysia territories into the Federation of Malaya.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I hope that you will not consider me out of point, when I begin my speech by referring to the Berlin Wall which divides East Germany from West Germany. Every day we read in the headlines of the newspapers of the world, “So-and-So shot while crossing the Berlin Wall”, “So-and-So caught while climbing the Berlin Wall”, and “So-and-So held after successfully crossing the Berlin Wall.” We hear time and again condemnations of the wicked people who put up the Berlin Wall.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, let us shift our attention from faraway Berlin to the borders of our own country—not only the borders of our own country but beyond, because with the advent of Malaysia the boundaries of this country will no longer be the Johore Straits but will extend much farther; and in view of this what has recently happened has caused dismay among all people who have any faith in the intentions of the Government in power in the Federation today. We find that the Federation Government has published in the *Government Gazette* dated 13th September, 1962, Legal Notification No. 237 which reads as follows:

“INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1960

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, the Minister hereby makes the following order:

1. This order may be cited as the *Internal Security (Educational Institution Visits) Order, 1962.*

2. Except in accordance with written permission first obtained under sub-section

(1) of section 42 of the Act, the pupils, students, teachers and members of the schools and educational institutions of the State of Singapore specified in the Schedules hereto are hereby forbidden to enter into or travel within the Federation as a group, or as one of a group of five or more such persons, or for the purpose of effecting as one of a group of such persons some common object within the Federation."

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have been shocked very recently by the fact that 19 students of the Singapore Chinese Schools who were boating in the Straits of Johore have been detained by the Federation Marine Police. This appears in the *Straits Times* of 24th September and the students concerned were charged in Court. I will read the charge, Mr Speaker, Sir:

"That at 7 p.m. yesterday near Pulau Merambong, Geylang Patah, being a group of more than five students from Singapore who failed to comply with a written order made by the Federation Minister of Internal Security forbidding them to enter the Federation without the written permission of the Commissioner of Police or any police officer not below the rank of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and that they thereby committed an offence punishable under the Internal Security Act."

Mr Speaker, Sir, within Singapore and Federation there has been intense interest aroused by this incident. In fact, Legal Notification No. 237 would not have gained such publicity except for the fact that it was so quickly put into use whereby 19 students were arrested.

Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps many people do not know about this, but the fact is that such a ban on students' travel has existed within the Federation of Malaya itself, and I will quote from the *Straits Times* of 15th September, in which the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Internal Security, Enche' Samad Noor has given a statement, and I will quote:

"He said (i.e. Enche' Samad Noor) that in 1957 the Federation Government introduced the Schools (Tours) Regulations, 1957, which required the Federation students and teachers in groups of five or more to obtain permits before travelling from State to State within the Federation or outside Malaya."

He gives a further statement:

"We feel that since such a restriction has been imposed on our own students, it would not be unfair to do so in the case of Singapore students."

Mr Speaker, Sir, regarding this point, that since there is already this measure affecting our own students, it is not unfair to apply it to students who come from Singapore. I would like to give my reply to that, and that is this: it does not mean that because there is an undemocratic law which affects our own people—and it does not give us the excuse—that law can be turned against students from Singapore. I would also add that a bad example, a bad instance, of an undemocratic law can never be taken as a good precedent, and the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Security has not at all in his statement justified this measure, because it is not justified against students from Singapore and it is not even justified against students and teachers within the Federation of Malaya itself.

Mr Speaker, Sir, perhaps very few people have gone through Legal Notification No. 237, but the Press has brought some of its implications to the notice of the public. It is most surprising in its choice of school students and teachers who are banned from travelling into the Federation of Malaya. First of all, we find that this notification affects many girls' schools: for example, Cedar Girls' Secondary School, Crescent Girls' School, Raffles Girls' Secondary School, Tanjong Katong Girls' School and many other schools. Secondly, it affects Mission Schools, Christian Institutions, which we know do not at all preach any subversive documents. Thirdly, we find that even Government Schools are affected. The Federation Government, since it has entered into very close relationship with the Singapore Government and the Singapore Premier, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, surprises us by even placing a ban on Government Schools. Further on, Mr Speaker, Sir, under Schedule III, Other Educational Institutions, Universities/Colleges/Post Secondary Institutions, what do we find heading the list? We find the University of Singapore; then we find the Nanyang University, the Singapore Polytechnic, Teachers Training College, Singapore, Trinity Theological College, Southeast Asia Union College, Singapore

Institute of Commerce and Mercantile Institution—even the Institute of Commerce which is supposed to deal in business is being banned. Then under Vocational/Technical Institutions where, perhaps, ideological considerations are very distant, we find Balestier Junior Trade School, Tanjong Katong Secondary School, Queenstown Secondary School, Geylang Craft Centre (Malay)—the Government is even afraid of visits by the Geylang Craft Centre, a Malay school—Maris Stella Vocational School (English) and Singapore Girls Vocational High School. Then under Other Secondary Schools, we find Kallang Malay Secondary School (Malay), and Sang Nila Utama Secondary School (Malay)—I suppose this is one of the institutions which is trying to promote the national language and even that school does not find favour with the Government that sits opposite to us today.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this ban causes surprise and anxiety among the people of this country and it also causes fear in the people of the proposed Malaysian territories. We find that the Government with a Cabinet which has lawyers and doctors in it fears to let university students come into our country. Perhaps, they will welcome people who have no brains, who do not know how to read or write. We ask: Why has this Government got this intense mental inferiority complex in respect of educated students and educated people? Why, we ask, does this Government choose to victimise people who are in the process of getting higher educational qualifications? Are we to presume that the Government is so mentally bankrupt as to fear people with brains? And are we to presume that the few highly qualified people in the Alliance Cabinet find that their mental stamina is evaporating on seeing educated people coming to our country?

Mr Speaker, Sir, this is a very bad start for the proposed Malaysian State, and if this is how it is going to start, I would say that the latter phases of Malaysia are going to be very dangerous and very damaging to the students and teachers and people of the territories

concerned. We have already a statement from the Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Internal Security that since 1957 the movements of students and teachers have been under strong Police restriction. That was what has happened in Malaya up to today; and now these same undemocratic laws are directed against the students and teachers of Singapore. Tomorrow, if and when Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah come into the Malaysian State, we may find that these same measures are directed against them—although we welcome them as a State, their students and teachers are not welcome into the Federation. Not only that but this measure, as it applies today, also restricts travel even within the States of Malaya—travel from State to State by teachers and students is restricted. What guarantee have we that tomorrow the Government will not tell the teachers and students of Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah, “You cannot travel within your own State without a Police permit in groups of five or more”? We have no guarantee at all, and all the indications are that this measure will be enforced in those States.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this measure becomes more sinister, as we know that the people of Sarawak and Brunei especially do not share the political ideals of the Federation Government, and any student or teacher coming from Brunei, Sarawak or Singapore will be treated most shabbily as has been done in the case of the 19 students who were arrested.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I referred to the Berlin wall. The Internal Security Act, section 42, and this Order made pursuant to section 42 (1) together has created a wall across the Causeway, and although it is an invisible wall it is no weaker than its Berlin counterpart. It is most paradoxical because you say to the people of Singapore: “Let us unite; let us bring down barriers; let us come closer”—You say that in words—but in deeds you put up stronger barriers. You separate them more than they are already separated from us now; you cause them more suffering than that

already existing. So, this is a case of Government paying lip service on one hand and doing the very opposite of what it preaches on the other.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we find today that the Causeway, the air corridors and the sea passages are closed to travels by these students from Singapore. So, we ask: Are these people revolutionaries? Are they criminals? Are they politicians? What are they? Mr Speaker, Sir, they are nothing but students. Those students who want to travel, who may consider this land their own land and who may want to see it, are being treated suspiciously and prevented from coming in.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this desperation of the Federation Government indicates that it is not sure of itself and that the path that it is travelling is not supported by the people of this country, or the people of the countries which may unite with us in the future. This action that the Federation Government has taken against these students makes it the Infant Terrible of the newly independent countries. We are told that we are a new democracy, a young democracy, a rising democracy. But, Sir, if we are young and can be so bad, and can do so much harm to students and teachers within and without the Federation, I dread to think how this young democracy will grow up. If in its childhood, it can be so undemocratic and so dictatorial, how will this practice blossom when it grows? This leaves a very sinister question mark for the future of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we have been told when we were very young that one of the best methods of education is travel. I do not think that any one in the Cabinet will dare deny that travel is one of the best forms of education, yet when students want to travel, they are restricted. They are not allowed to travel, they are not allowed to expand their mental horizon, they are not allowed to learn about various places and the peoples of these countries by first-hand knowledge. But, the surprising thing is that this cruel blow comes from a Cabinet which is topped by people who have had the freedom to go to the United Kingdom,

to Singapore, to study and who, perhaps, in the countries of their study, were not prevented from travelling. Are we to understand that the democratic practices that they were allowed in England have been forgotten and left behind in England by them? If they were to do justice to the educational institutions in England in which they studied, and in which many Members of the Opposition studied, they should allow democratic practices among the students and teachers here.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very strange indeed that today, when I am standing in this House and condemning the Government for its restrictions on teachers' and students' travel, the Head of the Government which has brought in this measure, the Prime Minister, is himself travelling to many countries—it is very strange indeed, Sir. If the students of India and Pakistan were to know this and were to ask our Prime Minister about it, what reply has the Government got to give? Mr Speaker, Sir, let us now think that we can determine the future of this country for ages to come. We cannot. We can only do it within our life span—perhaps, ten years, perhaps fifteen years, perhaps twenty years, perhaps more. After that into whose hands is the Government and the country going to go? Into the hands of the students of the Universities, people who are educated, people who are being given qualifications to man the best and the highest posts in this country, because these people are the educated people, the intellectual elite of this country. They will not only be the biographers of tomorrow, they will not only be the historians of tomorrow, but they will also be the history makers of tomorrow. And I must warn the Cabinet and its leaders that their passage through history will pass through the hands of these same students whose freedom they are robbing today. It is these same people who today are studying history and the other sciences, who will write the history of this country—and they will perhaps write the obituary of the Government of today. So, I ask the Government not to blacken its record and its role in history. I will

ask the Government to cease its suppression.

Mr Speaker, Sir, political expedience and politics are not learnt from books. They are learnt from life. So whatever we do, we must understand fully the consequences of our actions, and the act of the Government in suppressing the freedom of students, curtailing the freedom of the teachers, is giving them political education, is educating them, is indoctrinating them with the idea that the Government of the day is no friend of democracy, is no respecter of the liberties of the people—not only that it is not a respecter of the liberties of the people but it is also not even a respecter of the liberties of innocent students. This, Sir, is the practical political education that the Government is giving to the students of our country—and that it has given and imparted to the students of Singapore by the arrest, the humiliating arrest, of the 19 students of Singapore while they are at sea. These students are being charged in Court and, perhaps, convicted. Such things will not be easily erased from the memories of the people concerned—the nineteen students concerned—but it will not also be erased from the memories of each and every student in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are a democracy. We fight for liberty, we are for the free world—yes—but we do not trust anybody. We do not trust the students, we do not trust the teachers. Even teachers cannot travel; they are potential subversives. That, Sir, is the attitude of the Government. The future of Malaya is in the hands of the teachers. They are the people who are going to mould the minds of the people who are going to be the citizens of tomorrow, and as they mould so will this country be. A Cabinet and a few Members of Parliament are not going to determine the future of this country. It is the teachers, who six days a week teach and instruct the children of this country. It is these people who are going to mould the future of this country. So, I would like to ask the Government whether its distrust of these teachers is justified. Sir, are we

living in an honourable society where we are going to credit every man with honesty of intentions, or are we going to treat even highly qualified teachers as potential subversives and dangerous characters? There can be no worse insult by the Federation Government to the largest body of educated people in our country than this very humiliating measure.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one very interesting point which crops up from this motion is that many of these schools that are affected by this ban are girls' schools, and I am sure that the Honourable Member for Dungun and the Honourable Member for Jitra-Padang Terap and the Honourable Member for Pontian Selatan will be very greatly agitated by this fact. If they are not agitated, then I must say that it is no credit. It has surprised me, Sir, that up to today no voice has been raised by these lady champions against this undemocratic measure which has applied since 1957 against girl students and women teachers of our country. Even young innocent girls are not allowed to travel without a police permit; even women teachers cannot travel without a police permit.

Mr Speaker: Order, order. I must warn you that you have been repeating too much.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am clarifying on the lady aspect of it. *(Laughter)*.

Mr Speaker: Please do not repeat!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am touching on the ladies' aspect of it, Sir. *(Laughter)* I have found it necessary in this House to stand up on many occasions to champion the cause of women's rights, and I would not have done it had the ladies themselves, especially on the Government Bench, been more attentive to the problems of the ladies and girl students of this country. I have found that they have neglected their duties. I have had to stand up here because there must be someone to see that these humiliating restrictions are not imposed on the lady teachers and female students of our country. I ask the Honourable Member from Jitra-Padang Terap, who was lately the Chairman of the

Women's Day Celebrations on August 26, whether she gives her support to me (*Laughter*) when I seek to lift these restrictions on girl students and women teachers. We know that in that Committee which celebrated the Women's Day, there was another great champion of the ladies of this country and she was Mrs Bhupalan. Mrs Bhupalan has been fighting for equal pay for women and other such issues; she has fought for women's rights. So, I would ask the Honourable Member for Jitra-Padang Terap whether she stands in this House today for democracy for lady teachers and democracy and freedom of movement and freedom from Police interference for girl students of our country. I would welcome that support, and I am sure the female students and women teachers of this country will hail her support, and I hope both the ladies outside and I will not be disappointed. (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is another point which I would like to stress. I have already said that we are treating students and teachers with suspicion, but I will now even go further and say that we are treating teachers and students both within Malaya and in Singapore like criminals released on parole and like dangerous detainees released on conditions. Are we fair to these people to treat them in this manner?

Mr Speaker, Sir, that is all that I have to say in moving this motion, and I hope that all Members will give this motion their impartial and unprejudiced views. Thank you.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion. In seconding the motion, I wish to point out that if we study history, we will find that all Governments which respected their scholars were able to maintain their power for a long time with the help of the scholars and that those which sought to suppress scholars found that they could not last very long. The finding of this is that a genuinely good Government, instead of putting restrictions on scholars, teachers and students, would rather help them to develop in a more healthy manner so that they would

become useful citizens of the country and would help in the development and prosperity of the country. These restrictions, which the Government have put on the students and teachers travelling within Malaya and from out of Malaya into Malaya, are bound to cause a chain of reaction among these teachers and students, so that even if they had been very willing to help the Government, they might think otherwise. This measure of the Government is creating a type of condition whereby more anti-social characters may come into being, and I think no wise Government would like to see this state of affairs come about.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as my Honourable friend from Damansara has pointed out, the future of Malaya is in the hands of the students of the moment. They are the people who are going to write the history of our country. Therefore, I certainly think it is very unwise for the Government to impose such restrictions whereby these scholars would have less chance of developing in a more healthy manner.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua manakala saya membacakan usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Damansara, pada mula²-nya saya memikirkan ia-itu Yang Berhormat itu baharu sahaja bangun dari mimpi. Sebab saya mengatakan begitu kerana usul yang di-kemukakan-nya itu ada-lah di-tujukan kepada orang² yang datang daripada daerah² bakal Malaysia ka-Persekutuan yang mana termasuk orang² daripada berbagai² golongan ia-itu yang datang sa-bagai pelawat ka-dalam negeri ini kerana hendak melihat keadaan² dalam negeri ini. Tetapi manakala saya dengar hujah² yang di-kemukakan oleh pihak Yang Berhormat tadi, dia telah menunjukkan sa-mata² kepada murid² sekolah dan juga kepada penuntut² University sa-terus-nya kepada guru². Maka saya dapati ada-lah usul ini ada bertujuan di-belakang-nya ia-itu sa-mata² hendak membela pihak atau golongan yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. Is that not imputing improper motive?

Mr Speaker: He is in order. Please proceed.

Tuan Haji Azahari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi ini ada-lah sangat² bertelagah dengan tujuan Kerajaan yang mana pada hari ini telah pun membela atau memberi sokongan kepada pihak² pelawat daripada luar negeri terutama sa-kali daripada negeri² atau daerah² bakal Malaysia yang akan di-tubuhkan itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah kita tahu ia-itu Kerajaan pada masa ini tidak ada mempunyai sekatan² terhadap perjalanan atau pun lawatan² mahu pun dari negeri ini atau dari luar negeri. Bahkan Kerajaan telah mengadakan peruntukan² yang khas untuk memberi galakan kepada penduduk² dalam negeri untuk melawat ka-satu negeri ka-satu negeri yang lain di-bawah anjoran Information Department atau pun Pejabat Penerangan. Jadi, pada hari ini jika kita katakan ada sekatan² yang diberikan oleh pihak Kerajaan maka sekatan² itu ada-lah di-tujukan kepada orang² yang datang dari luar negeri yang membawa niat jahat terutama sa-kali daripada orang² yang di-pengaruhi oleh komunis atau pun pihak² pro-communist. Ini-lah tujuan yang kita adakan sekatan² sa-umpama itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekatan itu bukan-lah satu sekatan yang tepat, bahkan jika sa-kira-nya mereka suka hendak masuk melawat ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-bolehan mereka itu masuk membuat lawatan-nya dengan ada-nya kebenaran daripada polis. Jadi, itu sa-mata² untuk hendak memberi pengetahuan kepada pihak polis supaya polis itu menjaga orang² yang ada mempunyai niat yang burok masuk ka-Persekutuan ini. Kita tahu bahawa orang² yang dudok dalam Persekutuan ini dudok di-dalam aman dan damai, jika sa-kira-nya kita tidak adakan apa² sekatan yang chukup bagaimana yang dapat di-jalankan oleh Undang² Security Act maka boleh jadi akan mengakibatkan perkara yang tidak baik akan berlaku.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri ini sa-bagai sa-orang Menteri, kalau Yang Berhormat itu sa-orang loyar maka

saya pun loyar juga. Kalau Yang Berhormat dari Damansara itu belajar di-England maka saya pun belajar di-England juga (*Tepok*). Tetapi saya harap-lah sa-bagai sa-orang loyar dan sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat hendak menjadi champion itu dan menjadi champion ini tolong-lah ada sedikit had-nya. Beliau juga mengatakan bahawa pihak Menteri² Perikatan ini, otak-nya sudah chair, otak-nya sudah hilang terbang. Memang otak kami chair, kalau otak tidak chair bagaimana hendak berfikir. Kami Menteri² Perikatan ini ada-lah di-tugaskan oleh ra'ayat² yang telah melantek chalun² kami daripada Party Perikatan yang telah membentok Kerajaan bukan sahaja sa-kali bahkan dua kali mula dari 1955 hingga 1959 dan dari tahun 1959 hingga 1964 dan tugas kami ia-lah untuk menjaga keamanan di-dalam negeri ini. Walau pun dharurat telah tamat, tetapi subversive element atau anasir² subversive sedang masuk menjelema di-dalam negeri ini. Yang Berhormat itu sa-orang yang berani boleh-kah menapisan ada-nya anasir² subversive yang sedang menyeludup, anasir² yang menghasut orang ramai dan anasir² yang hendak merobohkan ketenteraman orang ramai dalam negeri ini. Boleh-kah Yang Berhormat itu menapisan perkara² ini, sa-kira-nya pihak Kerajaan tidak mengambil tindakan untuk menyekat sama sa-kali apa juga saluran apa akan jadi di-negeri kita yang aman ini. Mula² dia buka cerita berkenaan dengan wall of Berlin (Tembok Berlin) di-bawa-nya pula ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Perkara² ini semua-nya sudah keterlaluan, sudah melampau. Orang ramai mahukan keamanan, orang ramai mahukan kema'amoran, saya harap tolong-lah pihak² yang hendak berchakup itu fikir-lah dahulu apa² yang hendak di-chakap-nya, kalau ia loyar, kami di-sini pun banyak loyar.

Yang Berhormat itu membangkitkan bahawa Yang Teramat Mulia keluar negeri, siapa pun ada keluar negeri bahkan Yang Berhormat itu sendiri ada keluar pergi ka-London sedikit hari dahulu, dia tidak di-sekat kerana dia benar² hendak belajar. Tetapi sekarang di-bachakan-nya Gazette, Sekolah

Perempuan itu, Sekolah Laki² ini, tetapi ini-lah dia kalau maha tahu, kalau belum tahu saya hendak beritahu tektik² daripada kominis, tektik² subversive elements (*Ketawa*) menyerap di-dalam sekolah² yang pehak Kerajaan tahu dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! Perlahan sadikit!

Dato' Haji Sardon: Ini-lah saya mengatakan di-minta ia menapikan kalau tidak ada-nya soal² ini, kita bukan membawa cherita Tembok Berlin bahkan jauh sa-kali, kita sekarang ini hendak mengadakan keamanan. Saya harap tuduhan yang mengatakan bahawa kami ini bankrupt, kami tidak bankrupt bahkan kami lebih subur lagi. Ia menggunakan pujokan kepada pehak kaum ibu dan meminta wakil dari Jitra-Padang Terap supaya menyokong-nya, itu tidak payah-lah. Kalau di-tanya orang ramai mereka itu sukakan keamanan bukan sahaja pehak penuntut² bahkan guru² juga. Kami tahu apa² tujuan yang kami buat itu. Saya harap-lah Yang Berhormat itu tidak menapikan ada-nya keadaan subversive element, ada-nya benda² yang ada sekarang ini, pertama sa-kali apa hal yang ada di-Singapura kita tahu kalau tidak di-jaga akan merebak lebih jauh lagi daripada pulau yang kecil itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is really difficult to reply to the Honourable Member for Damansara, because his speech was so full of irrelevancy and anomalies and, as you say, repetitions. If I were to reply in a court of law, Sir, I would just say, "There is no case to reply." Unfortunately, this is not a court of law; this is a political forum and speeches made here are not only intended for consumption by Members of this House but also for consumption outside. Therefore, Sir, reluctantly I have to state my case on behalf of the Government.

First, Sir, the motion put up by the Honourable Member is also full of inaccuracies. The motion says "This House views with grave concern the increasing restrictions"—I would like to stress the words "increasing restrictions"—"on travel by people from the

proposed Malaysia territories into the Federation of Malaya." Now, Sir, is this true? Since this idea of Malaysia was mooted, there has been increased travel by people from the other Borneo territories and Singapore to the Federation. There has not been an increase of restrictions but rather people are encouraged to come to the Federation. In fact, the Government has been paying for people to come and visit the Federation. So, it is not true to say that there is increasing restrictions on travel by people from the proposed Malaysia territories into the Federation.

Now, Sir, it is not true to say that the restrictions on students from Singapore coming into the Federation was imposed due to Malaysia—this is not true at all. The Honourable Member himself admitted that such a regulation was in existence in 1957, and at that time the idea of Malaysia was not even thought of. So, therefore, obviously this motion itself is full of inaccuracies.

Sir, it is clear, as has been stated in this House on many occasions, that we in the Federation of Malaya, because of the somewhat unsettled situation due to communist subversion, have to have the Internal Security Act, and that Act was debated fully in this House some years ago and, I think, Members of this House by a great majority accepted that it was desirable to have the Internal Security Act. Therefore, Sir, under that Internal Security Act, it is necessary for the Government to have to pass a number of regulations—and one of the regulations is to restrict the entry of students from outside Malaya in groups of more than five. As I have said, Sir, this restriction is not new. It was imposed in 1956.

In 1955, when I was the Minister of Education, we knew very well that, because there was unrestricted entry of students from Singapore, there was considerable subversion on our students here by Singapore students—and that act of subversion resulted in student trouble in 1957. Therefore, in 1956 under the Emergency Regulations then, we had to pass an Order restricting the entry of students in groups of more than five from outside the Federation.

Also, Sir, as the Honourable Member himself has said, we had also to restrict the movements of students from State to State within the Federation itself. All these actions were taken in order to protect the interests of the innocent students. It is necessary as innocent students who have no love for communism, who want to live their own way of life, who want to devote their time to study, in order that they can grow up and become useful citizens, must be protected from the other students whose sole aim is merely to subvert the students so that they can follow their communist way of life. We have clear evidence that this was done by students from outside, from Singapore in particular, in 1955 and 1956. And even recently, Sir, events in Singapore have shown that communist subversion among the students is still practised on a considerable scale. Therefore, it is necessary in the interest of innocent students here that we should continue to exercise this power under the Internal Security Act to prohibit students from outside to come here in groups of more than five. Here, Sir, we only prohibit students from coming in without permission. There is no total ban. Now, the Honourable Member says that there is a total ban, and that we are treating students as criminals: we are not. We are only saying, "You cannot enter the Federation without permission", because we must prevent students whom we know have been engaging in communist activities from entering the Federation and subverting the innocent students here. We are really protecting the innocent students from being subverted by the students who are engaged in communist activities in Singapore. That is really the purpose of this regulation prohibiting students from coming into the Federation.

Sir, it is necessary that we should list all the schools; may be included in the list are some very good schools, but we cannot discriminate in the Order against any particular school. We have to list all schools, including the University of Singapore, but it does not mean that these schools are bad. Some of them, I say, are good schools.

But because in the Order we cannot discriminate against any school, we have to list them—97 of them, all the schools in Singapore—under the Order. We are only doing this because we want to stop bad students—students who are communists, students who will harm our innocent students here in the Federation. That is the real purpose of this Order and there is no other purpose. The Honourable Member for Damansara has always been championing the cause of his so-called innocent students, but these are the people who are really propagating the communist ideology—and as you know, to us here the communists are the enemies of the State—and in the interests of the people of this country, in the interests of the good people of this country, and in the interests of the peace and happiness of our people, we must take necessary action to prevent our innocent students, our innocent teachers, from being subverted by people who have no other aim in life but to force other people to adopt their way of life, to adopt their ideology. And, as I have said many a time in this House, so long as the Alliance Government is in power, we shall continue to take action against the communists, because we consider the communists as enemies of the State and are not acting in the interests of our people. In fact, they are acting against the happiness and the interests of our people and our country. Therefore, Sir, I must say that the Government totally rejects this motion, and I hope this House will support the Government and that this motion must be rejected. (*Applause*).

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the speeches from the Ministerial Bench on this motion, and I must say that although the Honourable the Minister of Transport spoke with vehemence, a lot of his phrases were empty. I know that he is a lawyer. I do not deny that, but I am sure that he is better known as the Minister of Transport than as an advocate and solicitor of the Malayan Bench.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I happen to know that he has been round the world and that he has been to England. But what

has that got to do with the question of the banning of students coming into the Federation of Malaya? How relevant is it? He has said that the Member for Damansara has been irrelevant, but this is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to hear the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister again talking of peace loving people and the happiness of Malaya. That is a phrase which sounds very nice. But is it because the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has run out of words that he keeps repeating himself? He talked of "happiness" and "peace loving people"—I counted and found that he used those words five times each. As regards the word "subversion", I have counted up to a dozen times this morning and then I stopped counting.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am glad to hear that the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister went back to the time when he was the Minister of Education in 1955. If a person has to go so far back to history to prove the needs of his present action, I think, either history has not moved, or he himself has not progressed—in this instance I do not know which is true. Sir, if I heard it correctly, this is a blanket ban on not less than 97 educational institutions in Singapore. It has been said that the good schools have also been banned together with the bad schools, in order that the innocent students of the good schools may be protected. Sir, I wonder how the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister can see the logic of that statement—I certainly cannot, because this is not a question of preventing students from visiting other schools in Singapore but of preventing students from coming into Malaya.

Sir, it has been alleged—here, again, by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister—that this ban is necessary to prevent subversion. If we look at the words of paragraph 2 of this Order, it reads:

"2. Except in accordance with written permission first obtained under sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Act, the pupils, students, teachers and members of the schools and educational institutions of the State of Singapore specified in the Schedules

hereto are hereby forbidden to enter into or travel within the Federation as a group, or as one of a group of five or more persons, or for the purpose of effecting as one of a group of such persons some common object within the Federation."

Clearly, Sir, the first point here is that not only are the students banned but the teachers also. The last two speakers on the Ministerial Bench have dealt with students and, obviously, by default teachers should have been exempted. But no!—even the University lecturers and professors have to apply for permission from the Minister of the Interior or of Internal Security. That is the first point. Secondly, I think this is a very peculiar supposition because the Order says that only students who come as a group, or as one of a group of five or more persons, are banned. Does it mean to say that a group of five or more persons can spread subversion and that a group of less than five persons cannot do so? Supposing three pupils or six pupils of three in each group were to come here, could they not do the very same thing? So, where is the logic of this Order? It has been stated that the Honourable Member for Damansara was illogical. Well, in that case I think the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister is also illogical.

Mr Speaker, Sir, another point is that under the said Order, it is stated that the students of the schools specified in the Schedule are forbidden to enter into or travel within the Federation as a group, or as one of a group of five or more such persons. The first part of this phrase means that no group of more than five or more can come into the Federation, even if they do not have a common object, because the second part of the Order goes on to say, "or for the purpose of effecting as one of a group of such persons some common object within the Federation." Obviously, Sir, here the Order does not distinguish between a group of five persons who come here for no object at all and a group of persons who come here with one common object. Therefore, if five or more persons happen to travel in a bus, and they happen to come from the same school and they happen to come also from the same place, whether or not they have a

common object, according to this Order—I do not know how it is interpreted by the Minister concerned—they are guilty of an offence. Therefore, we get this peculiar result when a group of 19 students who went out boating happened to cross the “magic line” and thus moved into the territorial waters of the Federation of Malaya: because they were in one group and in one boat, they were supposed to have moved in one group of more than five into Malaya—perhaps with one common object—that was to sail, and by sailing they were guilty of an offence.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Transport says that he is a lawyer and I would ask him to correct me if I or my logic is wrong. I, myself, do not particularly consider one Order or one Act by itself as important—and I am sure that the Honourable Member for Damansara is not merely talking of one Order. The point is this: wherever there is a storm, the leaves must first begin to fly; wherever there is going to be a flood, drops of water must fall from heaven; and wherever there is an attempt to restrict movements and freedom, there will first be indications such as this Order.

Sir, we agree that the Order may not have been aimed at Malaysia, but we cannot alter the fact that this Order was published on the 13th September, 1962. Why was it not published before the idea of Malaysia had coagulated? Mr Speaker, Sir, the question before the House in this motion is not merely whether the Honourable Minister of Transport is more qualified in law than myself, or that I am a better debater than him; neither is it a question as to whether the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister speaks more eloquently than myself and has a greater history or longer history in this Parliament. The question is whether this is the beginning of a restrictive practice in Malaya.

Of course, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister knows more about subversion than I do, since he has all the Police files at his disposal; and since I cannot read at all anything about communism, I am quite ignorant on the

subject. I am, therefore, quite willing to accept what he says—and that is that subversion can come by any method or by any means. In this connection, I have only to say this: if subversion can come by any means, it can come by means of a group of less than five persons.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is ridiculous for us to keep harping upon the desire for peace and happiness. We all want peace and happiness. We cannot, therefore, by claiming that because the Government wants peace and happiness, conclude that the Members of the Opposition do not want peace and happiness—just because we oppose the Government. That is not correct. We want peace and happiness, but we have different methods and we believe in different methods, whereby we can achieve peace and happiness.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we must not forget that the symbol for education is the Torch of Learning; we must not forget that the question of education also depends upon the breadth of the mind; and the breadth of the mind must depend upon the breadth of vision which must depend upon the person's educational background. In other words, one cannot say that a person, who is brought up in a monastery, or in a *pondok* school, staying in a little place, and confined to reading the pages of a book, can be more educated and can apply himself better to learning than another person who has gone and examined and seen for himself the various structures of education in the various countries of the world. I have no doubt that since Members of the Ministerial Bench are so fond of travelling round the world that they must agree with me on this and admit that every time they come back they must have gained a bit from such experience. If that is not true, then what the former Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives said—that he learnt a lot when he went to Japan—and what the Minister of the Interior said—that he also learnt a lot when he returned from Australia—cannot be true. And if this statement is not correct or true, then let us not waste money on educational travel.

Mr Speaker, Sir, whilst our students go abroad and are encouraged to travel, and are given all facilities to travel, here in Malaya the students are being restricted not only as regards travel within Malaya but also as regards travel into Malaya from Singapore.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the House may not know that when the Honourable Member for Setapak went to Brunei—the last trip—he was only given a 48-hour visa and had to leave that country within 48 hours. He is a Member of Parliament, and if he went there for political reasons, he is justified—yet he was restricted. Again, Sir, if it is correct that the Order is to restrict the political activities of students, then the Order must say so. The Order merely says that if a group of five or more persons

Mr Speaker: I think that is not relevant.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Yes, it is, Sir.

Mr Speaker: According to the motion here, it says "restrictions on travel by people from the proposed Malaysia territories", not people from Malaya to the proposed Malaysia territories.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: About the Honourable Member for Setapak, or about the present motion?

Mr Speaker: About the Member for Setapak.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Yes, that is right. I was merely giving an illustration to show what all these things could amount to—a little bit of restriction here and a little bit of restriction there. Coming back to the motion itself, the Order states that five or more persons who travel without permission in the Federation, whether or not there is a common object, or where one of the persons in a group of five has a common object with the other people, may be guilty of an offence. Now, Sir, if it is merely a question of allowing students to visit other students, according to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, then the students could be prohibited from meeting other students; or if it is a question of restriction on the political activities of the students,

this could be put in the Order. As it is, the Order is too wide and too vague. And because it is so, we say that in principle it is an attack upon the democratic practice which we are anxious to establish in Malaya—that is what the Honourable Member for Damansara was trying to say. He was not merely saying that this Act alone is the death knell of democracy, that this Act alone will kill democracy, but that this Order and the present practice may lead to a point where democratic freedom will be seriously curtailed. Thank you.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang dipertua, pada mula²-nya saya tidak-lah berchadang hendak berchakap pada kali ini tetapi nampak-nya peluang telah di-buka dan ini-lah peluang yang saya tunggu². Berchakap dalam perbahathan chadangan yang telah dikemukakan oleh Enche' K. Karam Singh sa-bagaimana

Mr Speaker: Jangan sebutkan nama-nya.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Damansara. Saya tidak-lah hendak membutir satu persatu atas ucapan-nya yang panjang lebar yang telah di-hemborkan tadi. Tetapi sa-balek-nya saya akan mengulas atas ucapan-nya yang ada mengusek² dan mengejek² saya dengan hendak chuba melemahkan semangat kami kaum wanita, dengan mengambil peluang membabit² saya sa-bagai Pengerusi Jawatan-Kuasa Perhimpunan Hari Wanita yang telah di-lancharkan baharu² ini dengan mengugut saya supaya bangun menyokong dengan chadangan-nya itu.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, I never frightened anyone.

Mr Speaker: You want to explain—on a point of information or on a point of order?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of explanation, Sir, if the Honourable Lady would allow me.

Mr Speaker: Yang Berhormat hendak beri dia jalan?

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Tidak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar saya dapati Yang Berhormat ini ada menaruh ingatan yang tidak baik terhadap perjuangan kami dan ter-hadap Perhimpunan Hari Wanita. Baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang ramai mengetahui melalui mem-bacha surat khabar bagaimana chem-buru-nya Yang Berhormat itu terhadap perjuangan kami dan kejayaan Per-himpunan Hari Wanita yang mana dia membuat keritik

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of order. I do not think that

Mr Speaker: What is the order?

Enche' 'K. Karam Singh: Order 36 (1)—irrelevancy.

Mr Speaker: Saya chuma hendak mengingatkan, dia tidak ada menyebut berkenaan dengan bagaimana Che' Puan menjadi Yang di-Pertua Hari Wanita itu. Jadi jangan-lah di-panjang-kan hal itu.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sedar, tetapi tadi dia telah pun membawa perkara itu jadi patut-lah saya pula memberi penerangan dalam Majlis ini supaya dia tidak terkeliru dan faham apa maksud kami

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! The time is up. The meeting is adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 o'clock p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Acreage of Padi Planted and Annual Yield

1. Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama berapa-kah luas sawah padi yang bertanam dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan berapa banyak pula hasil padi tiap² tahun sa-lama tiga tahun yang lalu.

Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama (Enche' Abdul Aziz): Luas tanah yang bertanam dan hasil-nya ia-lah seperti berikut:

	<i>Musim</i> 1959/60	<i>Luas tanah yang</i> <i>bertanam</i>	<i>Jumlah hasil</i> <i>(Gantang)</i>
(a) Hujan	...	868,420	337,726,000
(b) Panas	...	33,610	7,187,000
(c) Luar musim	...	11,640	4,902,000
<i>Musim</i> 1960/61			
(a) Hujan	...	879,300	363,594,000
(b) Panas	...	30,200	7,136,000
(c) Luar musim	...	20,890	9,250,000
<i>Musim</i> 1961/62			
(a) Hujan	...	872,740	339,854,000
(b) Panas	...	33,270	6,089,000
(c) Luar musim	...	35,570	13,403,000

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Hire-Purchase

2. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether steps will be taken by the Government to ensure that all Hire-purchase Finance Companies abide by the rule that, when Hirers have paid

<i>Barang² yang di-hantar</i> <i>ka-luar negeri</i>	<i>1959</i>		<i>1960</i>		<i>1961</i>	
	<i>Harga</i> <i>(\$juta)</i>	<i>Banyak-nya</i> <i>(tan)</i>	<i>Harga</i> <i>(\$juta)</i>	<i>Banyak-nya</i> <i>(tan)</i>	<i>Harga</i> <i>(\$juta)</i>	<i>Banyak-nya</i> <i>(tan)</i>
Getah	1,721.8	782,875	1,829.1	766,797	1,442.4	790,562
Kelapa kering	13.4	20,319	34.5	61,380	19.0	42,280
Minyak kelapa (yang baik dan kurang baik)	29.8	28,715	23.9	28,225	27.7	42,116
Minyak kelapa sawet	51.7	76,968	60.5	96,027	61.2	93,427
Nenas dalam tin	21.6	27,186	26.2	32,990	26.2	33,766
Sagu	.3	2,452	.3	2,669	.4	2,629
Tepong ubi	.9	2,998	4.0	16,534	5.0	21,315
Kayu balak (sudah di-gergaji)	32.7	255,642	55.2	354,859	41.5	312,126

one-half of the Hire-purchase price of the goods and if they have not put an end to the agreement even though they are not paying their monthly repayment instalments promptly, they can only repossess the goods provided an Order of the Court is obtained.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): At present there is no law in the Federation regulating Hire-purchase. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Attorney-General's Chambers are at present examining a draft legislation on Hire-purchase and the point raised by the Hon'ble Member will be taken into consideration when a Bill is drafted.

Trade Figures of certain Malayan exports

3. Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa-kah harga dan banyak-nya hasil Tanah Melayu yang tersebut di-bawah ini yang di-hantar ka-luar negeri pada tiap² tahun sa-lama tiga tahun yang lalu:

- Getah;
- Kelapa kering;
- Minyak kelapa;
- Minyak kelapa sawet;
- Nenas dalam tin;
- Sagu;
- Tepong ubi;
- Kayu balak.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Harga tahunan dan banyak-nya barang² Tanah Melayu yang tersebut itu di-hantar ka-luar negeri tiap² tahun sa-lama tiga tahun yang lalu ia-lah seperti berikut:

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Secondary School Examinations

4. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa orang-kah yang telah masuk peperiksaan masing² (a) Sijil Pelajaran Rendah, (b) Sijil Persekutuan dan (c) Sijil Persekolahan Sa-berang Laut dalam tahun 1959, 1960 dan 1961, dan berapa orang-kah yang telah lulus bagi tiap² tahun itu serta nyatakan tingkat² kelulusan-nya.

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Bilangan chalon² dalam tiap² satu bahagian itu ia-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

(a) Sijil Pelajaran Rendah—

	Yang Masok Pereksa		Bilangan Naik Darjah		Bilangan yang Lulus
1959 ..	22,436	..	7,967	..	5,472
1960 ..	27,999	..	11,116	..	6,828
1961 ..	34,049	..	11,062	..	9,379

(b) Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sahaja—

	Yang Masok Pereksa	Gr. I	Gr. II	Gr. III	Jumlah (I-III)
1959 ..	181	—	9	32	41
1960 ..	1,380	61	113	300	474
1961 ..	1,126	35	125	404	564

(c) Sijil Persekolahan Cambridge sahaja—

	Yang Masok Pereksa	Gr. I	Gr. II	Gr. III	Jumlah (I-III)
1959 ..	6,144	391	1,080	1,488	2,959
1960 ..	5,165	361	908	1,089	2,358
1961 ..	3,797	147	546	730	1,423

(d) Sijil Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bersama dengan Sijil Persekolahan Cambridge—

	Yang Masok Pereksa	Gr. I	Gr. II	Gr. III	Jumlah (I-III)
1959 ..	4,820	223	444	477	1,144
1960 ..	6,753	858	1,468	1,601	3,927
1961 ..	8,967	1,076	2,043	1,919	5,038

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Federation Army for service in West Irian

5. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pernah menerima permintaan untuk mengirinkan tentera-nya ka-Irian Barat di-bawah panji² Bangsa² Bersatu dalam masa peralihan, dan jika ada,

ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan permintaan itu.

Perdana Menteri: Tiada.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"Mushroom" Insurance Companies

6. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance whether he will consider setting up a commission to investigate and report on the circumstances relating to the establishment of "mushroom" insurance companies without compliance with the statutory requirements to carry on business to the detriment of the public.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): The circumstances in which some 16 of the "mushroom" companies evaded the law are well-known and hence a commission to investigate and report is not necessary. These companies were only granted registration by the Registrar of Companies because they did not disclose in their Memoranda of Association that they proposed to carry on life insurance.

7. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance whether he will consider setting up a fund to make certain compensation to the claimants from "mushroom" insurance companies which were allowed to carry on business without complying with statutory requirements to carry on business to the detriment of the public.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: It is not proposed to set up such a fund. There is no more a case for the Government to recompense people who were defrauded by these companies than there is for it to recompense people who are otherwise defrauded. In any case some of the owners of policies with the "mushroom" companies deserve little sympathy for they were simply gambling on human lives. It is impossible to separate this group from other policy owners.

8. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance to state whether he will consider legislation to sequestrate the moveable and immoveable

properties of the promoters, directors and others involved in the management of "mushroom" insurance companies.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The existing machinery provided by the Companies Ordinance is as adequate as any new and special legislation could be for the purposes of securing a return of such of the companies' funds as have been wrongly applied.

It is not desirable to go beyond this and interfere with the basic principle of limited liability by imposing a levy on the personal estates of shareholders of companies that have simply traded at a loss.

Some directors and officers of companies have already been examined under oath and litigation is pending.

9. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Finance whether Government will consider extending the dateline for the submission of claims against "mushroom" insurance companies to 31st December, 1962, to enable claimants more time to submit their claims.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Liquidators are responsible to the Court for the proper conduct of their liquidations and the Court's supervision extends to such things as the closing date for claims. Commencing on 18th August the public has been asked by prominent advertisements, by radio and the public address vans of the Department of Information to submit their claims. It cannot be said that ample notice has not been given and there is no reason why the refunds to all claimants should be delayed by dilatory claimants.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Government Dispensary, Slim Village

10. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Health if he is aware that the Government Dispensary in Slim Village is housed in a rented building which appears to be too small for the purpose, and if so, to state whether the Government proposes to provide proper accommodation.

The Minister of Health (Dr Lim Swee Aun): The Government Dispensary at Slim Village has a floor area of 600 sq. ft. and is considered adequate to cope with the present average attendance of 40 patients per session of an average of 3 hours held on 3 days a week. The construction of a new building or the expansion of the existing service will be reviewed as and when necessary.

Family Planning

11. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan:

- (a) ada berapa buah Pusat Peranchang Keluarga di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu;
- (b) ada-kah telah menjadi satu dasar Kerajaan menjarangkan beranak.

Dr Lim Swee Aun:

- (a) Ada lebih kurang 50 buah Klinik Peranchang Keluarga di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-kelolakan oleh 11 buah Persatuan Peranchang Keluarga Negeri yang bergabung dengan Majlis Persatuan Peranchang Keluarga Tanah Melayu.
- (b) Oleh sebab perjalanan Persatuan Peranchang Keluarga ada-lah memuaskan maka dasar Kerajaan pada masa sekarang ia-lah terpulang kepada persatuan² sukarela itu sendiri menjalankan kerja²-nya.

SUNGEI BULOH LEPER SETTLEMENT

Charge for Food Supplied

12. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Health whether he is aware that inmates of the Sungei Buloh Leper Settlement who are employed in the Settlement are being made to pay \$30 per month as payment for food, and if so, the steps he is taking to help these people, in view of the fact that their monthly income is very low.

Dr Lim Swee Ann: The inmates of the Sungei Buloh Leper Settlement are encouraged to undertake occupational therapy as part of their treatment and rehabilitation. As a psychological incentive allowances are paid. These allowances are calculated on a daily basis which range from \$1 to \$11.84. It is possible for an inmate to receive an allowance of as much as \$308 for a 26 day month.

Land for Discharged Patients

13. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Health to state what plans has he taken to ensure that those in the Settlement would be given land so that on discharge they would at least have land to till.

Dr Lim Swee Ann: The Ministry of Health is responsible for the cure and rehabilitation of patients. It is not within its purview to ensure employment for discharged patients.

It is understood that the question of providing land for discharged patients is under action by the Malayan Leprosy Relief Association.

Maternity Hospital in Jinjang New Village

14. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Health if it is correct that there was a proposal to build a maternity hospital in Jinjang New Village some two or three years ago and if so, why was this proposal not included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Dr Lim Swee Ann: There was no proposal to build a Maternity Hospital in Jinjang New Village by the Ministry of Health.

Jinjang New Village, however, is at present served by:

- (i) a static dispensary with a resident Hospital Assistant;
- (ii) a resident Assistant Nurse and a resident Midwife; and
- (iii) a Maternal and Child Health team under a Health Sister which visits the village every Wednesday.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Detention of Prisoners who have served their sentence

15. Enche' K. Karam Singh asks the Minister of the Interior to state—

- (a) the number of persons who have served their prison terms and are still kept in continued imprisonment;
- (b) where they are kept;
- (c) the name of each such prisoner with details of Law under which each was charged, the sentence awarded and the time of commencement and expiry of sentence;
- (d) when these persons will, in accordance with justice, be released.

The Minister of the Interior (Tun Abdul Razak):

- (a) 119 persons who have completed their terms of imprisonment are now detained under the Banishment Ordinance.
- (b) Seremban Prison.
- (c) A list containing details of each person is available in the Ministry and can be made available for inspection by the Hon'ble Member.
- (d) These persons are detained under Orders of Banishment. They will be repatriated as soon as shipping arrangements are finalised.

Three-digit Lotteries

16. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of the Interior whether he is aware that collections from the three-digit lottery tickets run by the turf clubs amount to thirty or forty thousand dollars on each race day in every town of the Federation, where agencies exist, and if so, whether he will consider setting up a commission to examine and report on the moral, social and economic repercussions of this lottery on the community, particularly in the kampongs and new villages.

Tun Abdul Razak: The only towns where sales exceeded an average of

\$30,000 per race day during the month of August, 1962 were:

Ipoh,

Kuala Lumpur and
Seremban.

These can scarcely be considered "Kampongs and New Villages". The Government has always maintained that the operations of *illegal* digit lotteries, which are known to be rampant, do produce moral, social and economic repercussions; but that, on the other hand, the existence of legal three-digit lottery branches alleviates such repercussions, particularly morally and socially.

On the economic aspect, it is the Government's view that more good than harm is occasioned by the existence of the Totalisator Board's three-digit branches, which serve the purpose of channelling away from illegal operators bets which would otherwise have certainly been placed with them.

In the circumstances described above, it is not considered necessary to set up a commission to examine and report on the moral, social and economic repercussions of this lottery.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

"Chee Fah" Lottery

17. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Internal Security whether he would consider introducing legislation to enable drastic action to be taken for the suppression of "Chee Fah" organisations which are the source of moral, social and economic ruin to the kampong folks and the new villagers.

The Minister of Internal Security (Tun Abdul Razak): It is considered that, at this stage, no necessity arises for introducing legislation since the provision in the existing law is adequate for the purpose.

Fee for Permit to hold Public Rally

18. Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri benar-kah Kerajaan memungut bayaran \$10 pada tiap² kali di-adakan rapat umum oleh sa-sabuah

parti siasah, dan sa-kira-nya benar demikian, (a) bila-kah undang² sa-rupa itu di-kuat-kuasakan; (b) ada-kah undang² itu di-kuat-kuasakan seluroh Persekutuan; dan (c) ada-kah undang² itu di-lakukan kapada semua parti siasah.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mengikut Perintah Bayaran Yuran Polis (Police Fees Order) 1962 [L.N. 672 tahun 1952] sa-bagaimana yang telah di-pinda oleh Perintah (Pindaan) Bayaran Yuran Polis, 1955 [L.N. 173 tahun 1955], tidak ada bayaran yang di-kenakan untuk mengeluarkan lesen atau permit bagi mengadakan rapat umum yang bertujuan politik.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL LAND DEVELOPMENT

Allotment of Land to Families

19. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Rural Development to state:

- the total acreage of land developed under the Federal Land Development Authority according to States up to January, 1962,
- the total number of families given land under the land development schemes,
- a breakdown, by race, of land allotment as per the figures supplied for (a),
- the expenditure for each scheme giving the number of acres developed.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak):

- 60,874 acres,
- 3,631 families,
- Number of *Malayan* Families Settled—

Johore	...	...	717
Malacca	...	...	589
Negri Sembilan	...	...	125
Selangor	...	...	—
Perak	...	...	—
Pahang	...	...	492
Trengganu	...	...	400
Kelantan	...	...	400
Kedah	...	...	908

Total ... 3,631

(d)		Scheme	State	Acreage Under Development	Expenditure
No.					
1.	Kong Kong ...	...	Johore ...	3,265	\$1,633,418.96
2.	Sungai Tiram ...	...	" ...	550	139,930.01
3.	Kulai I ...	...	" ...	2,460	870,597.60
4.	Ayer Hitam ...	...	" ...	2,288	487,244.54
5.	Parit Haji Idris ...	...	" ...	253	85,478.30
6.	Bukit Serampang ...	...	" ...	2,200	404,863.48
7.	Endau ...	...	" ...	1,860	1,212,588.67
8.	Tenang ...	...	" ...	2,192	465,860.65
9.	Teck Wah Heng ...	...	" ...	1,400	No actual expenditure as at that date— groundwork on the Schemes just begun.
10.	Lenga ...	...	" ...	1,211	
11.	Jalan Muar Labis ...	...	" ...	1,400	
12.	Tenang Station ...	...	" ...	1,235	
13.	Medoi ...	...	" ...	1,305	
14.	Kemendore ...	...	Malacca ...	3,400	1,847,997.32
15.	Machap ...	...	" ...	749	399,768.07
16.	Solok Menggong ...	...	" ...	741	490,925.45
17.	Hutan Percha ...	...	" ...	1,895	471,459.50
18.	Bukit Rokan ...	...	Negri Sembilan ...	1,371	1,286.41
19.	Sungei Lui ...	...	" ...	1,060	74,265.94
20.	Sendayan ...	...	" ...	1,672	479,617.43
21.	Labu ...	...	" ...	2,166	525,842.80
22.	Sungai Buaya ...	...	Selangor ...	806	29,346.81
23.	Gedangsa ...	...	" ...	2,209	558,284.31
24.	Sungai Klah ...	...	Perak ...	1,051	31,180.00
25.	Bersia ...	...	" ...	303	19,500.00
26.	Ijok ...	...	" ...	1,926	459,865.29
27.	Bilut Valley ...	...	Pahang ...	4,542	3,158,580.74
28.	Kampung Awah ...	...	" ...	1,215	504,418.09
29.	Sungai Kertam ...	...	" ...	1,223	534,342.48
30.	Sungai Tekam ...	...	" ...	914	1,651.00
31.	Chalok ...	...	Trengganu ...	2,760	1,323,627.46
32.	Ayer Lanas ...	...	Kelantan ...	3,380	1,271,875.56
33.	Batu Lapan ...	...	Kedah ...	735	442,283.62
34.	Guar Napai ...	...	" ...	611	432,616.25
35.	Bukit Tembaga ...	...	" ...	1,160	547,815.89
36.	Sungai Tiang ...	...	" ...	3,366	1,287,499.01
Total ...				60,874	\$20,194,031.64

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Malay Bus Company—Telok Anson to Tapah Road

20. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah kebenaran yang telah di-beri kepada Sharikat Bas Melayu yang menjalankan perkhidmatan daripada Telok Anson ka-Tapah Road melalui jalan Sungai Manek Labu Kubong di-Perak itu hanya untuk menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya daripada Telok Anson sa-hingga Kampung Tapah Kechil di-sa-belah landasan keretapi Tapah Road itu sahaja atau pun sa-hingga ka-pekatan Tapah Road.

Menteri Pengangkutan (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sharikat Bas

Melayu menjalankan perkhidmatan bas berhenti² di-antara Telok Anson dengan Lintasan Jalan Keretapi khas untuk keretapi sahaja (Railway Occupation Crossing) di-Tapah Road (Kampung Tapah Kechil).

21. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan apa-kah sebab-nya Sharikat Bas ini tidak di-beri kebenaran untuk menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya sa-hingga ka-pekatan Tapah Road; ada-kah Pejabat Keretapi menentang-nya dan jika benar demikian, maka apa-kah alasan tentangan itu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Oleh sebab Lintasan Jalan Keretapi

di-Tapah Road itu khas untuk keretapi sahaja (Railway Occupation Crossing) maka hendaklah di-jadikan Lintasan Jalan Keretapi itu sa-buah Lintasan Jalan Keretapi Awam dahulu sa-belum Sharikat Bas Melayu di-benarkan menggunakan-nya dengan tujuan hendak menyambungkan perkhidmatan-nya sampai ka-Bandar Tapah. Perkara hendak menukarkan Lintasan Jalan Keretapi itu kepada satu Lintasan Jalan Keretapi Awam sedang di-timbangkan. Apabila telah siap di-tukarkan maka Sharikat Bas ini bolehlah memohon lesen daripada Lembaga Pelesen yang berkenaan untuk menyambungkan perkhidmatan bas-nya sampai ka-Bandar Tapah.

22. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa dengan tidak memberi kebenaran untuk menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya sa-hingga pekan Tapah Road, maka perusahaan bas ini tidak mendapat kemajuan yang sa-wajar-nya, dan oleh sebab itu ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan supaya kebenaran di-berikan kepada Sharikat Bas ini menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya daripada Telok Anson ka-pekan Tapah Road pada masa akan datang, supaya perusahaan bas ini bertambah maju.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Kerajaan tidak tahu bahawa Sharikat Bas ini tidak maju walau pun perkhidmatan-nya sampai Lintasan Jalan Keretapi sahaja. Sharikat Bas ini bolehlah menghantarkan permohonan-nya kepada Lembaga Pelesen untuk menyambungkan perkhidmatan bas-nya sampai ka-Bandar Tapah apabila Lintasan Jalan Keretapi itu jadi sa-buah Lintasan Jalan Keretapi Awam.

RAILWAY CENTRAL WORKSHOP, SENTUL

Recess Periods for Employees

23. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan supaya menerangkan jadual² masa berehat bagi pekerja² di-Sentul Workshop, Kuala Lumpur, pada masa² dan hari² kerja biasa dan juga hari Ahad.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Masa rehat pada hari² kerja biasa ia-lah daripada pukul 11.30 pagi sampai pukul 12.30 tengah hari sa-lain daripada masa rehat sa-belah pagi sa-lama lima belas minit antara pukul 8.45 pagi dengan pukul 9.00 pagi dan sa-belah petang sa-lama lima belas minit antara pukul 1.45 petang dengan pukul 2.00 petang. Pada hari Juma'at pekerja² Islam di-benarkan balek antara pukul 11.00 pagi dengan pukul 2.00 petang untuk menunaikan fardzu Juma'at. Pada hari Sabtu semua pekerja² bekerja sampai pukul 1.00 petang tetapi mereka berehat dari pukul 9.00 pagi sampai pukul 9.15 pagi. Pada hari Ahad biasa-nya Wokshop di-tutup dan pekerja² tidak bekerja pada hari itu.

Recess Period for Prayer to Muslim Workers

24. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan bila dan berapa lama-kah masa rehat yang di-untukkan bagi sa-saorang pekerja Islam, jika ia hendak menunaikan fardzu sembahyang Zuhur.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tidak ada di-khaskan masa berehat bagi pekerja² Islam menunaikan fardzu sembahyang Zuhur. Pekerja² Islam bolehlah menyempurnakan sembahyang fardzu Zuhur dalam masa rehat daripada pukul 1.45 petang sampai pukul 2.00 petang.

25. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Kerajaan boleh menimbangkan untuk memberi masa rehat kepada pekerja² Islam di-Wokshop ini daripada pukul satu hingga pukul dua petang pada hari² bekerja biasa, sa-lain daripada hari Juma'at itu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pentadbiran Keretapi tidak berchadang hendak memberi masa rehat kepada pekerja² Islam di-antara jam 1.00 petang dengan 2.00 petang kerana ini akan mengganggu urusan Wokshop.

26. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri

Pengangkutan ada-kah pada masa rehat itu pekerja² Islam di-benarkan balek ka-rumah masing² meninggalkan kawasan Wokshop itu.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Semua pekerja² termasuk pekerja² Islam di-benar meninggalkan kawasan Wokshop waktu rehat sa-lain daripada rehat lima belas minit itu.

27. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ada-kah Jabatan Keretapi mengadakan sa-suatu tempat khas yang menasabah di-dalam kawasan Wokshop itu, bagi kemudahan pekerja² Islam yang hendak menunaikan fardzu sembahyang.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pentadbiran Keretapi tidak menyediakan tempat sembahyang khas bagi pekerja² Islam dalam kawasan Sentul Wokshop.

Menu in Malayan Railway Buffet Cars

28. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Transport the reasons for pork and ham being removed from the menu in Buffet Cars of the Malayan Railway and thus deny them to the non-Muslim passengers.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Pork or ham is not served in the train because there is insufficient space in the train kitchen room to keep a separate refrigerator for storing pork or ham so as to avoid it coming into contact with other food. The use of separate cooking utensils and crockeries for pork or ham dishes would also require a separate storing place. There have been strong protests from Muslim passengers against the serving of pork or ham in the train while on the other hand non-Muslim passengers can do without such dishes since no passenger will normally travel in the train for more than 20 hours. Furthermore, other meat dishes are available.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Fee for re-installation of disconnected Telephone

29. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos

dan Talikom berapa bayaran yang dikenakan atas sa-saorang pelanggan talipon kerana menyambong sa-mula talipon-nya yang telah di-potong pada masa sekarang ini dan benar-kah bayaran itu telah di-naikkan dua kali ganda lebeh mahal dari bayaran yang biasa terdahulu-nya, dan jika benar demikian, ada-kah beliau bermaksud hendak menimbangkan-nya dengan tujuan hendak mengembalikan sa-mula bayaran chara lama itu.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Bayaran sa-banyak \$10 ada-lah dikenakan kerana memotong dan menyambongkan balek talipon sa-saorang pelanggan yang telah di-potong oleh sebab lambat membayar bil talipon-nya. Bayaran ini telah berjalan kuatkuasanya semenjak 1hb Julai, 1956 untuk menggantikan bayaran yang dahulunya di-kenakan sa-banyak \$5, ia-itu semenjak tahun 1933.

Bayaran menyambongkan balek talipon yang kena potong itu tidak hendak di-kurangkan saperti bayaran lama yang tidak pulang modal, oleh sebab bayaran saperti itu berma'ana bahawa sa-bahagian daripada belanja memungut wang itu akan lebeh lagi terkena kepada pelanggan² lain yang tidak melambat²kan bayaran kira² mereka. Satu syarat di-benarkan membuka kira² talipon itu ia-lah kira² itu mesti di-bayar dengan serta-merta dan peraturan ini ia-lah bagi kepentingan pelanggan² sendiri.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Age for entry into Government Service

30. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berapa-kah tingkatan umur yang sa-habis² tinggi yang lazim-nya di-benarkan bagi sa-saorang yang hendak memasoki jawatan² Kerajaan pada masa ini, laki² dan perempuan.

Perdana Menteri: Sa-bagaimana yang di-nyatakan di-dalam Buku Sekim Gaji tahun 1956, had umur bagi sa-saorang masuk terus ka-jawatan dalam berbagai² perkhidmatan Kerajaan ada-lah berlain² dari 23 hingga 35 tahun. Dalam pada itu, jika ada had umur itu tidak di-tetapkan dalam satu² Sekim tiap²

satu-nya itu di-timbangan mengikut apa yang baik.

31. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri oleh kerana had umur bersara bagi sa-sorang kaki-tangan Kerajaan pada masa ini telah di-naikkan, maka ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan ia-itu supaya tingkatan umur mulai bekerja itu pada masa akan datang ini di-naikkan lagi beberapa tahun dari-

pada apa yang di-tetapkan pada masa ini, jika ia, bila-kah perkara itu boleh di-timbangan, jika tidak harap terangkan sebab²-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Oleh sebab per-atoran yang ada pada masa ini di-dapati memuaskan maka tidak-lah di-chadangkan hendak di-naikkan had umur hendak masuk Jawatan Kerajaan walau pun had umur bersara telah di-lanjutkan.