

SARAWAK REPORT (1963 — 1983)

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I. Introduction

GEOGRAPHY

Sarawak lies on the northwest coast of the island of Borneo. One of the 13 States of Malaysia, it covers an area of approximately 124,449 square kilometres, which is nearly the size of the total area of the 11 States of Peninsular Malaysia, from which it is separated by the South China Sea. It has a long coastline but suffers an absence of good harbours.

Topographically, Sarawak can be divided into three geographical areas — coastal swampy plains, a belt of undulating country and a mountainous interior.

The coastal plains, which cover nearly a fifth of the State and extend along most of the coast, are low-lying, badly drained and filled with swamp vegetation.

The belt of undulating country varies in width from 32 to 160 kilometres and merges with the mountain ranges of the south-eastern fringe of the interior. These ranges, rising in places to over 2,000 metres form the central "spine" of the Island of Borneo with numerous ravines and plateaux. The greater part of the State is still covered by rain forests and large areas in the interior are still practically uninhabited.

The State's highest point above sea-level is the peak of Mount Murud (2,424 metres) in the Fourth Division near the Indonesian border. Its longest river is the Rajang running through the Sixth, Third and Seventh Divisions for a distance of 564 kilometres. Oceanliners can navigate right up to Sibü, about 120 kilometres inland while small coastal craft can sail as far as Kapit about 242 kilometres upriver. Rivers have always been very important for travel into the interior and have had a pronounced effect upon settlement.

Being just north of the Equator, Sarawak has a hot and humid climate with temperatures ranging from 22°C to 31°C at midday, and high relative humidity.

Rainfall is particularly heavy from December to February with frequent thunderstorms. The mean annual rainfall is about 254 centimetres but large areas of the State receive from 300 centimetres to 400 centimetres.

Sarawak is a rich State in terms of its forest products but the soils are not particularly suited to intensive agriculture although the majority of the population farm for their livelihood.

POPULATION

Based on the full-scale census conducted in 1980, Sarawak's population has reached 1.3 million with 80 percent still living in the rural areas. About 45 percent of the population are less than 15 years of age according to the 1970 census. The State Capital, Kuching (municipal area and suburbs) has an estimated population of nearly 300,000. Sarawak's second largest town, Sibü, is also an important commercial centre having a population of about 120,000 followed by Miri in the Fourth Division with 70,000 people. Bintulu, also in the Fourth Division, is a fast-growing town with the highest industrial growth due to the establishment of the

Liquefied Natural Gas facilities. It has a new \$558 million deep-sea port that can handle ocean-liners of 200,000 tonnes.

According to the currently available estimates of the racial breakdown of the population, the Ibans still remain in the lead with the Chinese, Malays, Bidayus and Melanaus following in that order. Other indigenous races in the State include the Kayans, Kenyahs, Bisayas, Kedayans, Kelabits, Muruts and the Penans.

The indigenous people of Sarawak can be conveniently divided into three major groups with distinct ethno-geographical boundaries.

Main Coastal Groups (Malay and Melanau)

Malay: Among the main coastal groups, according to the 1970 Census of Population, the Malays numbered 182,709, about nineteen percent of the population. At present, more than half live in the First Division at the south-western end of the state, and at the other end in the Fifth Division.

Ethnically, they are a mixture of races. This is a result of their varied history and the physical and religious assimilation of different people who have settled on the coast of Sarawak.

The main unifying force among the Malays is Islam, although survivals of older customs and beliefs can be observed in many aspects of their lives, particularly the elaborate marriage ceremony.

Although the Malays may be considered basically a rural people, most of the larger towns in the State have a significant Malay population, usually living in a distinct "kampong". About 18% of Sarawak's Malays live in towns of over 3,000 people, compared with 32.7% in the case of the Chinese.

Malays are well-represented in most forms of primary production: rice cultivation, rubber, fishing, logging and coconut. They have also traditionally played an important part in administration and other forms of Government employment.

Melanau

The second important coastal group is the Melanau. In 1970, there were 53,234 Melanaus, making up five percent of the population. They occupy a coastal belt of land extending from the mouth of the Rajang river to the mouth of the river Baram and extending inland some thirty-two kilometres from the sea. Generally, they can be categorised into three sub-groups: the Pagan, the Muslim, and the Christian Melanau.

The Melanau have been traditionally associated with the production of raw sago. They are also competent fishermen and boat-builders. Their women weave elaborate baskets and mats. Although they have in the passing years diversified their occupations to more stable employment such as timber loggers, they are still largely dependent on the production of sago and fishing.

The Melanau once lived in fortress-like longhouses; now they live in individual houses in Malay-style villages.

Other Coastal Ethnic Groups

The other coastal ethnic groups consist of the Kedayan in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, who, apart from fishing, are padi planters; the Belait, another coastal minority who are similar to the Kedayan, and are found in the Fourth Division; the Selakau of Lundu and Sematan in the First Division and the Sebuyau and Balau of the First Division coastal district.



Top left — A Murut girl; top right — A Kayan girl; and bottom left — A Kenyah girl; right — A Chinese girl.



Top left — A Malay girl; top right — Bidayuh girl; and bottom —
A Melanau girl; bottom right — An Iban girl in their traditional
costumes.

Main Lowland Groups (Iban and Bidayuh)

The Iban are by far the largest indigenous group in the country and comprise one-half of the total number of persons engaged in agriculture. They practise dry rice cultivation and cultivate small holdings of rubber and pepper. They are found throughout all Divisions, especially in the lowlands, living mostly in longhouses along streams and river banks. A relatively large number of Iban are now Christians, although they maintain their strong cultural identity and heritage. In the 1970 Census, the Iban numbered 302,984 to constitute thirty-one percent of the population.

The Iban are restless, lively and energetic people. Their customs and languages are fairly uniform in Sarawak. Like all the other inland ethnic groups, the Iban live in longhouses, each longhouse consisting of a series of family rooms with a long communal verandah or *ruai* under a single roof.

Bidayuh

The other main lowland group is the Bidayuh or Land Dayaks, who are the third largest indigenous group, numbering 83,276 in 1970, and forming 8% of the population.

There are five main groups, each speaking a different dialect, the two largest being in the Upper Sadong district, and in part of Kuching district. The largest of the other three groups live in Bau district, and the two smallest in Lundu, all in the First Division. Although these five groups do speak different dialects, there are many words common to some or all groups, and there are also many Malay and Sea Dayak words in common usage, according, no doubt, to the extent to which the various groups have had contact with these other groups in the past.

The Bidayuh are concentrated in the First Division and are largely rural. They are mainly engaged in the cultivation of dry padi under the 'shifting cultivation' system.

Many of the Bidayuh have been converted to Christianity.

Other Lowland Groups

Other minority lowland groups include the Kenyah (8,093), Kayan (7,899), Bisaya (2,803), Baketan (200), Sians (100) and Ukits (50) — these figures are based on the 1960 Census and other data.

The Kenyah and Kayan, though quite distinct, are often found living in related areas. They live in the middle and upper reaches of the main rivers in Sarawak. These two people still regard the great Batang Kayan valley in Kalimantan as the land from which they came, and as the cradle of their culture.

Economically, they have always been dependent on shifting cultivation of dry rice; these days however, cash crops are increasingly important.

The traditional isolation imposed by the inaccessibility of their homelands has been greatly lessened by the coming of the missionary and the building of airstrips.

These people are outstanding in craftsmanship in wood carvings and mural paintings which decorate their houses. They also excel in the making of long canoes.

Upland Groups

There are small groups of Kelabit, Murut and the nomadic Penan living in the interior highlands of the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Divisions.

The Kelabit are well-known for their wet terrace cultivation of padi. Though the Kelabit like all the inland ethnic groups live in longhouses, their longhouses are distinctive. The back half of the longhouse is divided from the verandah by a single long wall of planks. Through this wall several doors are cut. These give access to the back, living section, where family and private life goes on, but this back part is also as open as the front. There are no partitions for separate families. One can walk as easily up and down the back as in front, on the verandah.

Like the Kelabit, the Murut are also productive padi-planters. It should be noted that the Muruts of Sarawak do not denote the same community as the people known by the same name in Sabah.

The nomadic Penan live in very simple huts. They are basically hunters and food gatherers and usually do not live long in one place. They do not keep any domestic pigs or fowls, but have dogs which are important in hunting.

Their religion is partly based on bird omens and dreams.

As jungle dwellers, the nomadic Penan are unsurpassed. They are excellent in using blowpipes which they make.

Immigrant Groups

The Chinese

The Chinese form a significant proportion of the population of Sarawak (30% in the 1970 census).

Although Chinese contacts with Borneo occurred at least 1,500 years ago, actual Chinese settlement has been concentrated within the last hundred and thirty years — at the time when the first Rajah arrived in Sarawak, the number of Chinese residing here was negligible. From the 1850s, however, Chinese migration was considerable, attracted by the possibilities in commerce and the gold and antimony of the Bau region.

The Chinese are concentrated in the First Division, the Sibu-Sarikei-Binatang region of the lower Rajang and Miri in the Fourth Division. They are basically urban but large numbers are also engaged in agriculture.

Other Immigrant Groups

Other immigrant groups form a very small percentage of the population (around 2%). They comprise mainly Indians and Indonesians.

CULTURE

There are as many different cultures as there are races in Sarawak.

Foreign cultures have also had their impact. One of the earliest influences from outside was from Indian traders, particularly during the kingdom of the Hindu-Javanese Majapahit in the 14th century. Evidence of the Hindu influence among Malays includes the habit of chewing areca nuts and betel leaves, particularly by the women-folk. The use of markers or tombstones on Muslim graves can also be traced to the Hindu influence. Not until the turn of the century did the Hindu influence started to slacken. This was followed by the dawn of Islam brought about by the Arab merchants. Among the early converts were the Malays and Melanau along the coastal plains of Oya, Matu, Mukah and Bintulu, who were in contact with the traders, unlike the other ethnic groups which lived far inland. Besides the Arabs, Chinese traders also visited Sarawak. As they were solely interested in commerce,

however, there was little religious or cultural influence except for certain practices in the form of folklore, pottery and other earthen wares such as the venerated oriental jars. To the Ibans and Kelabits, for example, the bronze gongs and jars became status symbols.

The cultural influence of the Europeans did not come to Sarawak until the 19th century when the Brooke rule began. Christian Missions took advantage of the situation to spread their influence particularly among the pagan communities in the interior and did much work in the educational and medical fields.

HISTORY

The history of Sarawak as an integral state began with the arrival of an English adventurer, James Brooke, in August 1839. Sarawak was then a part of the province of the Brunei Sultanate. The oppression of the Sultan's Viceroy, Mahkota, over the local subjects had instigated the Malays and the Land Dayaks (now known as the Bidayus) into a revolt in the area then known as Sarawak — the revolt being led by Datu Patinggi Ali.

James Brooke, who had departed after a short stay, returned in 1840 and at the request of Raja Muda Hashim, interceded and brought about a settlement after the latter, who was sent by the Sultan to pacify the revolt, failed to do so. For his success, James Brooke was rewarded for his services by being installed as the Rajah of a territory from Tanjung Datu to the Samarahan River. By 1861 Sarawak had been further enlarged with the Sultan's cession of all the rivers and lands from the Sadong River to Kidurung Point and by 1864 it had been recognised as an independent State by both the United States and Britain. Further expansion of territory occurred during the reign of Charles Brooke, the nephew of James Brooke, who became the second Rajah after Rajah James Brooke's death in 1868. In fifty years, Charles built up his territory with conspicuous success. By 1885, Sarawak's frontier extended to the valley of the Trusan River. In 1890, the Limbang region was annexed at the request of the inhabitants themselves. Finally in 1905 the Lawas River area was purchased from the British North Borneo Company.

Sarawak started receiving British Protection in 1888 and, with the marked decline in piracy and headhunting, trade started gathering momentum. Between 1870 and 1917, the revenue rose from \$122,842 to \$1.7 million with expenditures increasing correspondingly from \$126,161 to about \$1.4 million. Public debt was completely wiped out and a considerable surplus started to build up. By 1917, Sarawak's imports totalled about \$4.9 million but her export earnings amounted to \$6.3 million.

Within the period, roads were being constructed, water supplies were established and a dry dock was opened in Kuching, where telephones and international telegraph services were also introduced.

In 1917, Sir Charles' son, Charles Vyner Brooke, was installed as the third Rajah of Sarawak and under his reign, progress in all fields continued while internal disputes were brought to the minimum.

In 1941, the Rajah introduced a new constitution as a token to mark the Brookes' 100 years of rule in the territory. Although hardly a revolutionary step, it was widely acclaimed as the first step towards self-government for the people. The new constitution specified the composition of the Supreme Council and Council Negri, and to all appearances, gave them increased powers.

The Rajah was henceforth to exercise his power only with the advice of the Supreme Council, and could legislate or spend further money only upon the advice and consent of the Council Negri. But then, members of these legislative bodies were appointed by the Rajah himself and he could, therefore, count on their support for his decisions.

Before the Rajah's enactment could be effected, however, the Japanese invaded and occupied Borneo and everything came to a standstill. By the end of 1944, conditions in Sarawak bordered on stagnation. Some parts of the country were close to starvation and chaos. The landings of the British and Australian paratroops in the Kelabit uplands early in 1945, which received excellent response from the people, paved the way for major Allied landings on Labuan Island and along the north-west coast of Sarawak as far down as Miri in June. Kuching was liberated on September 11, the same year.

The cession of Sarawak to the British Crown

Soon after the liberation of the whole of Sarawak on February 8, 1946, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke made known his intention to give up Sarawak to the British Crown. The reason given for this was that, as a Colony, the people of Sarawak could enjoy, with financial and technical help from Britain, "an era of widening enlightenment, stability and social progress such as they have never had before". The feelings and reactions were mixed. The initial sense of bewilderment soon crystallised either for or against the move. But Sir Charles airily dismissed any idea that any one should question his decision on the matter, declaring, "I am spokesman of the people's will. No one other than myself has the right to speak on your behalf. Not one of you will question whatever I do in his high interests. There shall be no Rajah of Sarawak after me. My people will become subjects of the King. This is for your good. By Royal Command".

Such a remark reflected the authoritative and arrogant attitude of the Brooke rulers towards the people of Sarawak. However, on this occasion, many did disagree. The people of Sarawak were, for the first time, reluctant to have their future arranged in so arbitrary a manner, and a major protest was organised by the Malay National Union saying that the people had not been consulted on the matter.

Eventually it was decided that two members of the British Parliament would visit Sarawak to ascertain public opinion upon the matter of cession. Their recommendation was that there was sufficient approval for the matter to come up before the Council Negri.

In May 1946, a debate took place and the Cession Bill was passed with a slender majority — by the votes of the European members who were not citizens of Sarawak.

The Anti-Cession Movement

The passing of the Cession Bill caused bitterness and dissatisfaction among many Natives. They joined forces with members of the Malay National Union to form a strong and vocal movement against Cession which grew until eventually it claimed to have no less than 35,000 members throughout the State. These members, who were mostly Native Government servants and teachers, denounced cession as being illegal and demanded a restoration of the independent status. It was claimed that an anti-cession rally at the Central Padang in Kuching was attended by about 15,000 people. Acutely embarrassed by the anti-cessionists, who were mostly Government servants,

the new colonial government issued a notorious Secretariat circular — "Circular No. 9" to curb their activities, which was signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. C.W. Dawson. (See box)

Secretariat Circular No. 9/1946

"In view of the political change in the Status of Sarawak by which on 1st July, 1946, it became a Crown Colony, His Excellency the Governor has directed that this circular should be sent to all Government officers on the Establishment.

- (a) Government expects and requires absolute loyalty from all servants.
- (b) Since there is no question of any change in the present regime or any reversion to Brooke Rule, Government will not permit or tolerate any association by its servants with any activities designed to keep alive the question of cession.
- (c) There will be no victimisation for any speech or act of any Government servant in the past relating to the question of cession, but each Government servant must now make up his mind whether he wishes to serve the present Government loyally and faithfully or not.
- (d) If you do not feel that you wish to continue in the Government Service under these conditions, you should inform your Resident, District Officer, or Head of Department, as the case may be, before 31st December, 1946 and he will advise you as to the course you should pursue.
- (e) Any Government servant in future who associates himself with any activity designed to keep open the question of cession or commits any act of deliberate disloyalty to Government will render himself liable to instant dismissal."

If the circular was designed to instil fear among those public servants who were active in the anti-cession movement, it misfired miserably. A total of 338 teachers and Government servants, mostly Malays, representing about 13% of the Civil Service, resigned. This episode of mass resignation is now known in the history of the State's struggle for Independence simply as "338". The climax of the anti-cession activities was the murder of the Second Governor of the Colony of Sarawak, Duncan Stewart, by two members of the Sibu-based Gerakan Pemuda Melayu on December 3, 1949. The Government's reaction to the attack was swift and thorough when four young Malays involved in the assassination, Rosli bin Dhoby, Morshidi bin Sidek, Bujang bin Suntong and Awang Ramli bin Haji Matsaruddin, were convicted and sentenced to death. Fifteen others were imprisoned and detained from three weeks to 12 years. However, this anti-cession movement clearly showed the British that the people of Sarawak were concerned about their future. It also served as an awakening of the political consciousness of the people of Sarawak.

A number of the anti-cessionists continued their involvement in politics and won for the State its "second independence" by supporting the formation of the Nation of Malaysia mooted by Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, then the Chief Minister of independent Malaya. Among them were Datuk Haji Noor Tahir, the late Datuk Ajibah Abol, the late Datuk Amar Abang Haji Ikhwan Zaini and the late Tan Sri

Mohd. Su'at Tahir.

In 1963 Sarawak achieved independence within Malaysia.

II. Government and Politics

THE GOVERNMENT

The Malaysian Constitution provides for a Head of State and two Houses of Parliament at Federal level — the Senate (Dewan Negara) and the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat). Sarawak is represented by 24 members in the Dewan Rakyat and five members in the Dewan Negara, 3 appointed by the Yang Di Pertuan Agong and two elected by the Dewan Undangan Negeri (the State legislative body).

At State level, Sarawak has a written Constitution and a single chamber legislative body, the Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN) formerly known as the Council Negeri. The DUN has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Though subjects for legislation are set out in the Federal List, a Concurrent List (on which either the Federal or State Legislature may legislate) and a State List, residual power lies with the State. Wherever inconsistency arises, Federal Law prevails. The State Constitution provides for a Yang di-Pertua Negeri to be appointed by the Yang Di Pertuan Agong every four years. The Yang di-Pertua Negeri appoints the Chief Minister from among the Members of the DUN who commands the confidence of the majority of the DUN Members. Political power is vested in the Chief Minister and his Cabinet Ministers who are responsible collectively to the Dewan Undangan Negeri — the supreme legislative body in the State. The DUN has 48 members who are elected through single member constituencies by secret ballot during General Election. Every citizen above 21 years of age is eligible to be registered to vote. General elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the Federal Parliament are held within 90 days of the dissolution of the DUN and Parliament. Both the State Legislative Assembly and Parliament function for a period of five years.

THE MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI (STATE CABINET)

The State Constitution of Sarawak provides that the executive authority of the Government be vested in the Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri (the Head of State) and the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri (formerly known as the Supreme Council). Consequently, the Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Sarawak, discharges his function through acting on the advice of the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri. This process is commonly known as Yang di-Pertua Negeri-in-Council. The Majlis is in fact the Inner Wheel of Government. Its name was changed from Supreme Council to the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri in 1976.

Changes were made to the composition of the membership of the Supreme Council when the Constitution of the State of Sarawak was amended by Ordinance No. 8 of 1965. With the coming into effect of that Ordinance on 28th May, 1965, the Supreme Council consisted of the Chief Minister and eight other Members. The ex-officio Members ceased to be Members of the Supreme Council, but they continued to sit at meetings to give official advice only and were not responsible for making decisions

which were the collective prerogative and responsibility of the Supreme Council. After 31st July, 1970, the State Attorney General and the State Financial Secretary ceased to attend meetings of the Supreme Council while the State Secretary continued to do so in his new capacity as Secretary to the Council.

Under the Constitution of the State of Sarawak, the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri consists of a Chief Minister and not more than eight nor less than four other Members appointed from among the Members of Dewan Undangan Negeri. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri (known as Governor prior to 26th August, 1976) acting in his discretion, that Member of the Dewan Undangan Negeri who appears to him as likely to command the confidence of a majority of the Members of the Dewan. The other Members of the Majlis are appointed by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri with the advice of the Chief Minister, that is to say, the Chief Minister selects them from among the Members of the Dewan Undangan Negeri who support him. The Yang di-Pertua Negeri, on the advice of the Chief Minister, may assign to a Member of the Majlis responsibility for any business of Government including the administration of any department of Government and he shall be styled "Minister".

THE DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI (THE LEGISLATURE)

The Legislature of Sarawak consists of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri and the Dewan Undangan Negeri formerly known as Council Negri. The power of the Legislature to make laws is exercised by Bills passed by the Dewan Undangan Negeri and assented to by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri. The Dewan Undangan Negeri is unicameral and consists of 48 members elected by the people. Every citizen who has attained the age of 21 years is eligible to vote and to stand for elections. Voting at an election is secret. Citizens who have attained the age of 21 years are, subject to certain qualifications, entitled to have their names entered or retained in a register of electors.

The Dewan Undangan Negeri has a life of five years from the date of its first sitting though it may be dissolved earlier; a general election is held within ninety days of dissolution. The present Dewan Undangan Negeri was constituted by the State Elections in September, 1979.

A session of the Dewan Undangan Negeri is summoned by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri in whom is also vested the power to prorogue or dissolve the Dewan. Sittings are open to the public and the press, local and foreign. In debates members may speak in English, Bahasa Malaysia, and other Native languages. Facilities for simultaneous interpretation in Iban, Bahasa Malaysia and English are provided in the Dewan Undangan Negeri.

The Dewan Undangan Negeri is presided over by a Speaker who is appointed by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri after consultation with the Chief Minister from among persons who either are members or qualified to be elected as elected members of the Dewan Undangan Negeri. In the absence of the Speaker, the Chair is taken over by a member of the Dewan Undangan Negeri, the qualification of whom is determined by the Standing Order of the Dewan.

Development of the Dewan Undangan Negeri

Dewan Undangan Negeri is the legislative wing of the Government and the supreme symbol of the sovereignty of the State. Its development has therefore been

looked upon as the political, parliamentary and constitutional development of the State.

The Dewan was first established by the Rajah Muda through a meeting held in the small fishing village of Bintulu on 8th September, 1867 and styled as the Sarawak General Council. From 1903 onwards, it was renamed and gazetted as Council Negri. Gradual growth took place as time progressed and the Council was renamed Dewan Undangan Negeri in 1976 through Constitutional amendment.

The members of the General Council in 1867 were appointed personally by Rajah Brooke and restricted to only 5 British Officers and 16 Malay and Melanau members with the white Rajah as President. As the State grew the membership also grew to include Dayak and Chinese in 1937. On 24th September 1941, one hundred years after Sir James Brooke proclaimed himself as Rajah, a written constitution known as the 1941 Constitution Order was enacted supposedly ending the Rajah's absolute rule. Another new Constitution was drawn up in 1956 changing the composition of the Council Negri to 24 elected unofficial members, 14 Ex-officio, 4 nominated and 3 standing members. The unofficial members were elected by an indirect three-tier system.

A further constitutional development was witnessed in 1963 increasing the elected membership from 24 to 36 members and reducing the official members and nominated members to three each. In 1969 a 48-member Dewan Undangan Negeri was elected directly by single-member constituencies. Two other direct General elections took place in 1974 and 1979 respectively.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT

Sarawak has 24 seats in the 154-member Parliament, five in the 58-member Senate (three appointed by the Yang Di Pertuan Agong and two elected by the Dewan Undangan Negeri). At present three members of the State Barisan Nasional Party are serving as Ministers in the Federal Cabinet and three as Deputy Federal Ministers. They are: the Minister of Science, Technology and Environment, Datuk Amar Stephen Yong; Minister of Education, Datuk Dr. Sulaiman Haji Daud; the Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts, Datuk Leo Moggie; Deputy Minister of Primary Industries, Haji Bujang Ulis; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Encik Luhut Wan and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Abang Abu Bakar bin Datu Bandar Abang Haji Mustapha.

HEAD OF STATE

Sarawak's first Head of State, then known as the Governor, was the late Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg bin Abang Sapiee. Following his death in 1969, the second Governor was Tun Datuk Patinggi Tuanku Haji Bujang. On completion of his second term of office in 1977, he was succeeded by the third Governor, Tun Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji Muhammad Salahuddin. When he had completed his four-year term, Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub was sworn in as the fourth Yang di-Pertua Negeri, on April 2, 1981.

RECENT POLITICAL HISTORY

Political Parties

Even before Sarawak became independent within Malaysia, political awareness was gradually developing in the State. Eventually, this political consciousness found

expression in the formation of the first political party in the State — the Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) in June 1959, led by Mr. Ong Kee Hui as Chairman and Mr. Stephen Yong as Secretary-General.

Ten months after the formation of the SUPP, Party Negara Sarawak (PANAS) was registered on April 9, 1960, with Datu Bandar Haji Mustapha as Chairman and his brother, Datu Abang Othman as Secretary-General.

On April 10, 1961 a new party was formed under Iban leadership, the Sarawak National Party (SNAP). Its Chairman was Mr. J. S. Tinker the Secretary-General — Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan.

In the two years preceding the birth of Malaysia, three more political parties were formed. The Barisan Rakyat Jati Sarawak (BARJASA) came on Sarawak's political scene in December, 1961 under the chairmanship of Datuk Tuanku Haji Bujang. BARJASA's Secretary-General was Encik Alfred Unteng Mason.

PARTY PESAKA (PAPAS) — the second Iban party was established in 1962. The late Tun Datuk Patinggi Temenggong Jugah formerly from PANAS became its first President.

The second Chinese party — the Sarawak Chinese Association (SCA) — came on the political scene in Sarawak in July, 1962. Its President was Mr. Ling Beng Siew. The Secretary-General was Mr. Chen Ko Ming.

In January, 1963, the Sarawak Alliance, originally composed of SNAP, BARJASA, PAPAS, SCA and PANAS was formed under the chairmanship of the late Tun Datuk Patinggi Temenggong Jugah. The Secretary-General was Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan. Three months later, PANAS withdrew its membership of the Sarawak Alliance.

From August 1963 onwards, a number of political parties were established but they were mostly short-lived and were eventually dissolved a few years later. They included the Sarawak Indian Congress — registered in 1963 and dissolved in 1968; Party Machinda established in 1964 and dissolved in 1967; and the Tugau United Peoples' Party (TUPP) registered in 1965 and dissolved in 1968.

In March 1968, BARJASA and PANAS decided to merge and form Party Bumiputera Sarawak. Party Bumiputera was led by the late Tan Sri Datuk Amar Abang Ikhwan Zaini, with Datuk Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud as the Secretary-General.

In April, 1969, a Land Dayak Party was formed: Party Umat Sarawak, formerly known as Party Bisamah. Encik Leonard Siricord was the first President. The Secretary-General was Encik Frank Dustine Dirau. The party was dissolved in 1981.

Party Bumiputera and Party Pesaka decided to merge in 1973 and the outcome of this merger was Party Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB). The first President of PBB was the late Tun Datuk Patinggi Temenggong Jugah, while the Secretary-General was Datuk Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub.

In July, 1974 Parti Negara Rakyat Sarawak (NEGARA), formerly known as Party PEACE was established under the leadership of Encik Stanley Daniel James as President and Encik Alexander Arumugam Negasuwaran as Secretary-General.

The Parti Rakyat Jati Sarawak (PAJAR) was registered in March, 1978 with Tuan Haji Alli Kawi as President and Encik Razali Sabang as Secretary-General. With a change in leadership in 1982, the Party was renamed Sarawak Demokratik Bersatu (BERSATU).

In March, 1978, the Sarawak Peoples' Organisation (SAPO) came on Sarawak's political scene. Miri based, this party was under the chairmanship of Encik Antalai anak Sawing. The Secretary-General was Encik Raymond Szetu Mei Thong.

The Parti Bersatu Rakyat Jelata Sarawak (BERASA) applied for registration on December 2, 1978 but withdrew the application on the same day. The President of the party was Abang Mohamad bin Abang Anding; and the Secretary-General, Encik Stanley Oscar Bryan anak Suntai.

In June 1978, the Kongress Indian Muslim Malaysia (KIMMA) with its Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur applied to the Registrar of Societies Sarawak to form a Branch in Kuching Town. The registration was cancelled in 1982.

The Kuala Lumpur based Democratic Action Party (DAP) has branches in Kuching, Sibul, Miri, Sarikei, Bintang, Bintulu, Igan and Mukah. The first two branches in Sibul and Sarikei were registered in September, 1978.

Independence within Malaysia

Preparations in the form of important Constitutional changes were carried out prior to Sarawak's entry into Malaysia. This was to ensure that Sarawak would have a fully democratic legislature and a ministerial system of Government, before finally entering Malaysia.

As laid down under the 1956 Constitution, the Council Negri was composed of 14 official members, 24 members indirectly elected by the people, and 4 nominated members. Early in 1963, this Constitution was modified to give Sarawak a fully democratic legislature. The number of elected representatives were increased from 24 to 36 while the number of official and nominated members decreased to three each.

The new Constitution also provided for a ministerial system of Government for the first time. A member of the Council Negri, who in the opinion of the Governor, was likely to command the confidence of the majority of members would be appointed as the Chief Minister. He, in turn, would advise the Governor on the appointment of five other members of the Council Negri to the Supreme Council. These members would be known as ministers and be responsible for Government Departments. The remaining three members of the Supreme Council were official members; they were the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and Financial Secretary. When independence was declared, the Chief Minister would preside over the Supreme Council.

The new Constitution meant that political leaders elected indirectly by the people, would take over control of the Government from the Colonial civil servants.

In the light of these constitutional changes new elections were held between April and July 1963.

Since Sarawak retained the three-tier system of election, the first stage involved election to the Municipal and District Councils, the second stage from District to Divisional Advisory Councils and the final stage, from Divisional Advisory Councils to the Council Negri.

1963 Elections

The elections were contested by three political parties: SUPP, the Sarawak Alliance, and PANAS as well as a large number of independent candidates. The Sarawak Alliance was formed by Pro-Malaysia parties in October-November, 1962. It originally consisted of PANAS, SNAP, BARJASA, Party Pesaka and Sarawak

Chinese Association (SCA). PANAS withdrew from the Alliance in April, 1963 due to certain disagreements, and contested the election separately.

The Pro-Malaysia parties — the Alliance and PANAS — did well at all levels of the elections and had a strong majority in the first Council Negri. The Alliance having secured 19 seats, PANAS five seats, Independents seven seats, and later joined the Alliance, and SUPP five seats.

Formation of the Government

With the completion of elections in July, 1963, Encik Stephen Kalong Ningkan (now Datuk) of SNAP was elected Sarawak's first Chief Minister Designate. Later, members of Sarawak's first "cabinet" were announced. They included two members from SNAP, two from BARJASA and one from SCA.

The United Nations Mission

The original date chosen for the formation of Malaysia was August 31, 1963 but because of opposition from Indonesia and the Philippines, expressed at the Manila Conference of July 30 — August 5, Malaysia agreed to a postponement, in order to allow a United Nations team to ascertain the support of the people of the Borneo States for Malaysia.

The mission visited Sarawak and Sabah between August 16 and September 5. In its report, the mission stated that a substantial majority of the population were in support of the formation of Malaysia.

Indonesia, however, refused to accept the conclusion of the report, arguing that the conditions under which it had been carried out were not satisfactory. Plans to launch Malaysia were nevertheless continued and on September 16, Malaysia officially came into being.

On Independence Day, Sarawak was still a relatively undeveloped State in many ways. The preparations for independence had been very inadequate. Although it had a modern ministerial system of Government, the new government lacked experience and was forced to rely heavily on expatriate advice and guidance, particularly in the Civil Service. Economically the country was also undeveloped, heavily dependent upon agriculture and a limited number of export goods, rubber, timber and pepper. Manufacturing was confined to the simple processing of primary produce for export. It gave employment to only four per-cent of the labour force and produced only 8 per-cent of the Gross National Product.

There was a shortage of local officers to take over senior posts in the Government due largely to the fact that no serious effort had been made during the Brookes' and colonial rules, to build up a nucleus of trained and experienced local officers. After Malaysia, many young people and serving officers were sent abroad to study but there was a considerable gap needing to be filled before their return to Sarawak. This gap was at first filled with expatriate officers. Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan, the first Chief Minister had given his support to the concept of Malaysia and worked with Federal leaders in many ways, but from time to time, he displayed suspicion of the intentions of Kuala Lumpur towards Sarawak. Clearly, such an attitude was not

conductive to the development of a national identity and was viewed with concern by the Central Government.

In 1965, serious strains had developed within the Ningkan Cabinet over this and other issues. By the middle of 1966, matters came to a head and 21 of the 32 Alliance members in Council Negeri made it known that they no longer had confidence in Datuk Ningkan as Chief Minister. After a period of what is known as 'constitutional crisis' Datuk Ningkan was succeeded by Penghulu Tawi Sli (now Datuk) as the second Chief Minister of Sarawak.

Penghulu Tawi Sli headed a Government supported by PESAKA, BARJASA, PANAS and SCA with SNAP and SUPP in the Opposition. In November, 1966, BARJASA and PANAS agreed to merge to form a new party, known as Party BUMIPUTERA.

Under the Tawi Sli Government, expatriate officers were excluded from the decision-making level and the replacement of top expatriate officers greatly accelerated.

The three top posts of State Secretary, State Financial Secretary and the State Establishment Officer were taken over by local officers, and all other expatriate officers in the administration were replaced rapidly as were a good many of the top expatriates in other departments.

Direct Elections

Towards the end of the 1960's preparations were underway for a new general election to be held in 1969 and in these elections, the three-tier system of voting was abandoned in favour of direct elections.

For the first time in the history of Sarawak, the people would choose their own representatives directly, representatives whom they considered could best represent their interests at both State and National levels of the legislature.

In 1965, new boundaries for the 48 State and 24 Parliamentary Constituencies had been drawn up based on population as well as on geographical considerations. It will be noted that the membership of Council Negeri was now increased from 42 to 48. These 48 members would be directly elected by the people of 48 Constituencies. There would be no more ex-officio and nominated membership.

The elections were contested by a total of 221 candidates for the 48 State seats and 94 for the 24 Parliamentary Constituencies.

In May, 1969, polling for Sarawak's first direct election began, but was suspended because of the "May the 13th incident", comprising racial disturbances in Kuala Lumpur after which a nation-wide emergency was declared. One year later, 1970, the elections in Sarawak were resumed. Fresh ballots were printed and all votes cast in 1969 were destroyed; however the original nominations remained unchanged. Polling was staggered because of communication difficulties. It began in the remote interior areas of Sarawak, ending in the main towns.

The State elections result gave the Alliance (Party Bumiputera, SCA and PESAKA) a total of 24 seats in the Council Negeri, with SNAP securing 12 seats and SUPP — 11. The remaining seat was won by an Independent, who later joined the Alliance giving it a majority in the House.

Sarawak Coalition Government — the First in Malaysia

When the State Election results were announced, the leader of Parti Bumiputera,

Datuk Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub (now Tun Datuk Patinggi), spearheaded the formation of a Coalition Government, with himself as its leader. The Coalition Parties consisted of Parti Bumiputera, SUPP and SCA. Shortly afterwards, the PESAKA leader, Tan Sri Datuk Temenggong Jugah, pledged his party's support for the Coalition.

The Secretary General of the SUPP, Encik Stephen Yong (now Datuk Amar) and Encik Simon Dembab Maja of PESAKA were appointed Deputy Chief Ministers.

The Coalition covered all parties except SNAP which later applied to join the Coalition, but was rejected.

The new Coalition Government pledged to be a strong, clean and effective Government, and to strive for political stability and peace, and get on with the job of developing and bringing prosperity to Sarawak.

As soon as it took over the helm of the Government, the Coalition Party set itself the task of re-organising the former administrative and planning machinery in order to carry out the ambitious economic and social development programmes for Sarawak. Various innovations, and improvements in the Government machinery were introduced, including the setting up of new State agencies each designed to look after some special aspects of development work.

The new Government created two new Divisions in the State in order to streamline ground administration, bringing the total number of Administrative Divisions in Sarawak to Seven. The Third Division which covers a wide area was split into another two Divisions. The aim was to bring closer contact between Government and people, and increasing general efficiency. Unity was further strengthened by the merger early in 1973 of Parti Bumiputera and Parti Pesaka, two of the three component parties in the Sarawak Alliance, into a new party — the Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu, P.B.B.

Barisan Nasional

The Sarawak Coalition Government has been in power since 1970. The component parties are Parti Bumiputera, SUPP and SCA. Parti Pesaka later became a Coalition member, so that all parties were included except SNAP. The Coalition Government in Sarawak proved to be so successful that it became a model for other States of Malaysia, resulting in the birth of the Barisan Nasional government in 1974.

Another milestone in the political history of Sarawak was reached when in March, 1976 the Sarawak National Party which had been in the opposition since the latter part of 1966 decided to join Barisan Nasional. Unofficial and friendly discussions were held between the two sides for several months on this matter, followed by official discussions within the Barisan Nasional at both State and Federal levels in which all affiliated parties would have to discuss and approve SNAP's entry. Welcoming SNAP's decision, the Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub said the coming together of major elements of democratic leadership in Malaysia as a whole and in Sarawak in particular was proof of the political maturity of all the leaders concerned. Thus, on November 1, 1976 SNAP officially became a member of the Barisan Nasional.

Sri Aman

Sarawak, which inherited the problems of communist insurgency from its colonial past, saw the laying down of arms by 585 communist guerillas under Operation Sri



The first Governor, the late Tuan Yang Terutama Tun Datuk
Abang Haji Openg bin Abang Sanjee. S.M.N. P.N.B.S.



The second Governor, Tuan Yang Terutama Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang bin Tuanku Osman, S.M.N., D.P., P.S.M.,
S.P.M.S., S.P.D.K.



The third Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tuan Yang Terutama Tun Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji Muhammad Salahuddin, S.M.N., D.P., S.P.M.P., S.P.D.K.



The present Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tuan Yang Terutama
Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub,
D.P.S.S., S.M.N., D.P., S.P.M.J., S.I.M.P., S.P.M.K.,
S.S.D.K., S.P.M.P., S.P.M.S., S.P.D.K., P.N.B.S.,
LL.D. (Hon.) (U.K.M.), D.Sc. (Hon.) (U.P.M.)

Aman in October, 1973. The voluntary surrender of members of the Sarawak Communist Organisation, representing 85 per cent of the guerillas, at last brought peace and security to the State. For 11 years previously, the people lived under constant threat and intimidation from the communist terrorists. With Sri Aman, peace was restored.

Rascom

In the earlier stages of Sarawak's independence within Malaysia, several operations involving mostly military participation were launched to fight the SCO. In 1971, a major civil-security forces operation code-named "Operation Ngayau" was mounted as part of the overall plan formulated to combat the threat of armed communism. In March, 1972, the Rajang Area Security Command (RASCOM) was established. Under RASCOM, the Third Division became a special security area, directly administered by the Chief Minister as the Director of Operations. Under the set-up the activities of the Administration and Security Forces were closely co-ordinated. This collective approach represented a new concept in counter-insurgency, resulting in surrenders and defections on the part of the terrorists. This culminated in the mass surrender of the SCO under the terms of Operation Sri Aman.

Transfer of Leadership

From 1970 to 1981, Sarawak's third Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub was at the helm of the State Government. After 11 years as leader of the Coalition and later the Barisan Nasional Government in Sarawak, he decided to step down. So in March, 1981, Datuk Amar Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud (now Datuk Patinggi) became the fourth Chief Minister of Sarawak.

Under Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib's leadership, the Barisan Nasional Government has continued to progress. One of the first things he did on taking over as Chief Minister was to sign the 'Spirit of Labuan' understanding with Sabah, strengthening further the close traditional ties between Sarawak and her neighbouring State of Sabah.

His meeting with Datuk Harris Salleh, Sabah's Chief Minister, took place at Labuan on June 6, 1981. During the meeting, both Chief Ministers stressed the need for closer co-operation in the economic and social fields. Among other subjects, both leaders agreed upon a framework for further detailed exploration with regard to various projects, such as the road network, a cement project, a mini steel rolling mill, shipping between Sarawak and Sabah, pulp and paper, Borneo Film Organisation and exchanges of officials.

A Summary of General Elections During The Past Two Decades

The three-tier system of election to Council Negri, through the District Council and Divisional Advisory Councils which was practised in the 1963 elections, gave way to direct election in 1969. The first direct elections in Sarawak were to be held between April and June 1969, but because of the outbreak of the May 13th disturbances in Kuala Lumpur and the proclamation of the state of emergency throughout Malaysia, on May 15, 1969, all elections which remained uncompleted had to be suspended. This suspension affected Sarawak, and when elections were suspended polling had already started in seven of the 24 Parliamentary constituencies

and in nine of the 48 State constituencies. Because of communications difficulties in Sarawak, and communist activities in some parts of the State, the Election Commission decided to fix a fresh date for polling one year later, from June 6 to July 4, 1970.

The results of the 1969/1970 direct general elections in Sarawak were as follows:-

	<u>Parliamentary seat</u>	<u>State seat</u>
Alliance	7	15
SUPP	5	12
Parti Pesaka	2	8
SNAP	9	12
Independent	1	1
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 24	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 48

Simultaneous General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly and House of Representatives, 1974

During 1974 Sarawak's general elections to the House of Representatives and State Legislative Assembly were held simultaneously with those in Semenanjung Malaysia. Polling in Sarawak was staggered over a period of three weeks beginning on August 24, 1974. The results of the elections were as follows:-

	<u>Parliament</u>	<u>State</u>
Barisan Nasional	15	30
SNAP	9	18
Bisamah	0	0
Independent	0	0

Parliamentary General Elections in Sarawak 1978

Because of the dissolution of Malaysian Parliament on June 12, 1978, one year earlier than schedule, Sarawak Legislative Assembly was not dissolved until 1979 and so the 1978 elections in Sarawak were confined to the Parliamentary elections to elect 24 members of Parliament.

Nomination day was fixed for June 21, 1978 and polling was carried out in stages over a period of 15 days beginning on July 8, 1978. About 60.3 per cent of the 440,295 voters came out to vote. The results were as follows:-

Barisan Nasional	23
Sapo	1
Pajar	0
Umat	0
Independent	0

State General Elections in 1979

The State Legislative Assembly was dissolved on August 11, 1979 and nomination day was fixed for August 29, 1979. Polling began on September 15 and ended on

September 22, 1979. On the night of September 22, counting of votes was carried out at 44 counting centres and the results were as follows:-

Barisan Nasional	45
Pajar	0
DAP	0
SAPO	0
UMAT	0
Independent	3

This was the first time that the Sarawak State Election was held separately. In 1969 and 1974 they were held simultaneously with the Elections to the House of Representatives.

Parliamentary Election in 1982

The 1982 Parliamentary Election in Sarawak was held simultaneously with those in Semenanjung Malaysia. Nomination Day was fixed for April 7, 1982 while polling was staggered over a period of five days beginning on April 22, 1982. On nomination day, four Barisan Nasional candidates were returned unopposed.

Counting of votes was done on the night of April 26, 1982 and the results of the election were as follows:-

Barisan Nasional	19 seats
PAJAR	0
DAP	2
SAPO	0
Independent	3
	<hr/> 24

NEW STATE FLAG, ANTHEM AND CREST

On August 30, 1973 the State introduced its new Flag, Anthem 'Sarawak Bahagia' and Crest and new Motto 'Hidup Selalu Berhidmat'. The designs for the Flag, Crest and the musical score for the Anthem were creations of the sons of Sarawak soil.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The history of the evolution of the Local Government in Sarawak begins in 1921, when the Kuching Sanitary Board which was mainly composed of Government officials was established. The Board was responsible for the general administration of municipal services in the town. In 1934, the body was renamed Kuching Municipal Board and was composed of nominated unofficial representatives. Similar bodies were also established at Bau, Sarikei, Binatang and Miri.

When Civil Administration was restored after World War II, the Municipal Board was revived in its former form. In 1953, the Kuching Municipal Ordinance was enacted and the Kuching Municipal Board became the Kuching Municipal Council.

When Sarawak became a British colony, the Colonial Administration began an experiment in local government and gave responsibility over primary education to the Local Authorities. The passing of the Local Authority Ordinance in 1948 marked the

true beginning of Local Government in Sarawak. The Ordinance empowered the Governor to set up local authorities or District Councils and defined their powers and responsibilities. The same year, the Limbang Local Authority was established with Councillors from the various communities. Prior to that, local authorities consisted of only Bumiputera members. From 1948 to 1952, several more mixed local authorities were established.

The most advanced of these was the Kuching Municipal Council which had a majority of Unofficial Members after 1953. Three years later, on November 4, 1956, the Municipal Council Election was held as an experiment in free elections. All its members were elected by the Kuching people in a secret ballot, the first in Sarawak. By 1959, all the local councils throughout Sarawak held elections, the first State-wide General Elections of representatives to the District Councils in Sarawak. The election also served as the first electoral college in the three-tier system of election to Council Negeri. However, since 1963, there have been no local government elections and those elected remained as Councillors until the restructure of Local Government in 1981.

The services provided by Local Authorities vary from one authority to another — the bigger councils or Municipalities provide more and better services, while smaller councils are more limited in the services they can provide. Public services provided included road maintenance, street lighting, scavenging service, conservancy, sewerage and water services.

Among the most significant changes experienced by the Local Government during the two decades of independence within Malaysia were the taking over of various services by the Federal Government: Primary education in 1973, maternity and child health services in 1979 and the fire fighting services in 1981. Another significant change was the restructure of Local Authorities.

The restructure exercise involved all local authorities in Sarawak. Two committees were appointed to undertake the study on the matter, the first was the Ad Hoc Committee under the chairmanship of Datuk Leonard Linggi Jugah, then the Minister for Local Government, appointed in 1973. The second was the Committee of Officials under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government appointed in 1975.

The recommendations of the two committees were accepted by the Government and consequently two Bills were passed in December 1977, the Kuching Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill 1977 and the Local Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1977. The amendments were brought into force in November 1981.

The restructuring involved three major aspects, i.e. physical, administrative and functional. (a) The physical aspects were, for example, the elevation of the status of certain District Councils to that of Municipalities. For instance, the Sibuluan District Council and the Miri District Council were elevated to the status of municipalities with the enlargement and absorption of bigger areas of the District Councils. This was considered necessary in order to have a more coherent and rational basis of service management in those areas in view of their rapid development and urbanisation.

(b) Administrative aspect: This involved the appointment of Councillors by the Government. They were no longer elected. In the restructuring exercise, the emphasis was given on administrative efficiency rather than party politics. Councillors were required to formulate programmes and should be able to give expert

advice on their proper implementation. They should be persons of experience and knowledge.

(c) Functional aspect: Before the restructuring exercise, the functions of local authorities were limited in scope and inadequate to meet the needs of the community. With the fast tempo of development in the State, local authorities would now play dynamic role and embark on the implementation of projects which would directly improve the economy of the poor section of the community, such as the construction of markets and hawk stalls for petty traders. Local Authorities would also be involved in the physical development of the town such as implementation and improvement of town roads, town beautification and the provision of other amenities.

Although many of the functions of the Local Government have now been taken over by other agencies in the process of nation building, local authorities are still actively involved with many important projects concerning the daily life of the people. With the restructuring, the Local Government system in Sarawak continues to flourish and contribute to national development.

THE ADMINISTRATION

At the present time, Sarawak is divided into seven Divisions; each in the charge of a Resident.

First Division	(headquarters in Kuching)
Second Division	(headquarters in Bandar Sri Aman)
Third Division	(headquarters in Sibul)
Fourth Division	(headquarters in Miri)
Fifth Division	(headquarters in Limbang)
Sixth Division	(headquarters in Sarikei)
Seventh Division	(headquarters in Kapit)

Each Division is subdivided into a number of Districts, administered by District Officers, and most of the Districts into smaller areas each in the charge of a member of the Sarawak Administrative Officer's service. The keynote of administration in Sarawak has always been close contact with the people and the work of Residents and District Officers includes regular travel within their areas.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Prior to independence through Malaysia in 1963, Sarawak, as a British Colony, followed the colonial system of administration with the executive powers entrusted in the Governor as the representative of the Queen. His chief administrator was the Chief Secretary to the Government.

With independence, Sarawak became a component State within Malaysia and chose to adopt a ministerial system of Government. This system entailed certain changes in the pattern of the State Civil Service. The executive power of the Colonial Governor was replaced by a system of collective responsibility. The policy of the Government was formulated by the Cabinet (Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri) and the implementation of the policy was the individual responsibility of each Minister assisted by the Civil Service.

New posts of Permanent Secretaries were created to serve the various Ministries. Heads of Departments were now responsible to the Permanent

Secretaries, each under the portfolio of the Ministry concerned. The Permanent Secretaries were responsible to their Ministers for the implementation of policy and to the State Secretary administratively. Since the formation of Malaysia, the Civil Service has been expanding so rapidly that plans have had to be made quickly to cope with the manpower requirement and increased workload.

The arrangements made when Malaysia came into being were aimed at providing for the proper functioning of the Government services in the State while preserving the existing terms of service of serving officers and ensuring progressive Borneanisation of the Civil Service with the ultimate object of full integration of the Federalised Departments with the Federal service as a whole. It was also agreed that during the early years of independence, as few changes as possible should be made in the administrative arrangements in the State affecting the day to day lives of the people. The Federal powers should be delegated to the State Government for this purpose.

The post of Federal Secretary was created to look after all matters of policies affecting Federal interests in the State, and to liaise, co-ordinate and effect integration where necessary so as to enable the Federalised Departments to operate smoothly with supervision and proper guidance. The Federal Secretary's post was abolished in 1982 as having outlived its functions.

The strength of the Civil Service in Sarawak on Malaysia Day was 2,699. Since then the service has expanded rapidly to keep pace with the tempo of development in the State. Better schemes of service were drawn up to replace the old and out-dated ones in order to meet the challenge of the present day civil service.

To-day the number of officers serving in both State and Federal Departments totals over 52,000, an increase of about 200% over a period of twenty years.

In line with Government policy to enhance the welfare of the civil servants, the following special Committees on salaries were appointed by the Federal Government to review the principles governing the emoluments and conditions of service of the Civil Services as a whole:- The Suffian Salaries Commission, implemented in 1971; The Aziz Salaries Commission implemented in 1973; The Cabinet Committee on Salaries implemented in 1978 and the Cabinet Committee Salaries Revision in 1980.

Of the four salary revisions, the Cabinet Committee Report which was implemented in the State on 1st July, 1978 was the most significant in that it not only revised the salaries of government officers and employees of Statutory Bodies and Local Authorities, but also completed the process of integration of Federal service in the State with that in Semenanjung Malaysia.

Ketua-Ketua Masyarakat Scheme

The various revisions of salaries introduced by the Government were designed to give incentives to the Civil Service to work harder and give of their best. In the same way, the Barisan Nasional Government has reorganised the Area Headmen System in order to improve its efficiency. Under the new Ketua Ketua Masyarakat Scheme, which was integrated into the Civil Service, the new headmen were appointed by the Government on a uniform salary scale.

Being civil servants, they would have to discharge their duties fairly and thoroughly and not allow political activities to distract them from their work. Thus they would be able to concentrate upon attending to the needs of the villagers.

THE JUDICIARY

The passing of various legislations after Independence gave Malaysia a uniform court system throughout the States. This process was facilitated by the fact that the legal systems of all the States have their roots in the Common Law.

The administration of justice in Sarawak has a colourful history beginning with the time of the White Rajahs. The first Court of Justice was opened by James Brooke in November 1841. Charles Brooke, the Second Rajah, with the Courts Order 1870 constituted a number of courts from which the present High Court in Borneo can trace its origin. In that year, the Court House and Public Offices were opened. The building which housed the judiciary still stands to this day.

The Court Order 1922 constituted 5 courts namely the Supreme Court, Residents Court, District Court, Magistrates Court and Native Court. These courts continued to function until Sarawak became a Colony in 1946, excluding the period of the Japanese occupation.

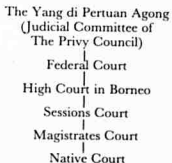
In 1947, the Circuit Courts Ordinance constituted 2 Circuit Courts which have jurisdiction throughout Sarawak. Legally qualified persons were appointed as judges to preside over the Circuit Courts.

The Act was later repealed and replaced by the Sarawak North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council in 1951, which gave the three territories one superior court called the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeal of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

The Courts of Magistrates were constituted and established in 1952 by the subordinate Courts Ordinance of Sarawak.

The formation of Malaysia transformed this further. Article 121 of the Federal Constitution vested judicial power in the High Court and a Federal Court. There are actually 2 High Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction — the High Court in Malaya and High Court in Borneo. The extension of the Subordinate Courts Act 1948 (Revised 1972) in June 1981 brings us to the present structure. This created the Session Court in Sarawak, abolished the District Court, Police Court and Petty Court, and reorganised all Subordinate Courts along the same line as those prevailing in Semenanjung Malaysia.

The present structure can be depicted thus:-



Magistrates Courts

With the extension of the Subordinate Courts Act 1948 to Sarawak, there is now a uniform system of Magistrates Courts throughout.

A Magistrates Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal case or matter arising within the local limits of jurisdiction assigned to it and, where there are no such limits, within the local jurisdiction of the High Court. In practice, however, the determining factor is whether an action or offence arose within the administrative area of the Magistrate.

A first class Magistrate generally has jurisdiction to try all civil actions where the amount in dispute or value of subject matter does not exceed \$10,000.00. A second class Magistrate can only try actions for debt or liquidated demand payable with or without interest not exceeding \$500.00.

In criminal matters, a first class Magistrate has jurisdiction to try all offences which carry the maximum term of imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or those which are punishable by fine only. However, they can only pass a maximum sentence of 5 years imprisonment, a fine of \$10,000.00 and whipping up to 12 strokes. A second class Magistrate can try offences carrying a maximum imprisonment of 12 months or those which are punishable by fine only. Their power of sentencing is further limited to a maximum of 6 months imprisonment and maximum fine of \$1,000.00.

Sessions Court

This came into existence when the Subordinate Courts Act 1948 was extended to Sarawak.

The Sessions Court, presided by the President, can try all actions and suits of a civil nature if the value of subject matter does not exceed \$25,000.00.

In criminal matters it can try all offences not punishable by death, and it can pass all sentences except the death sentence.

The High Court

The High Court constituted by the Courts of Judicature Act 1964 (Revised 1972) has jurisdiction to hear cases not triable by the Subordinate Courts and may pass any sentence allowed by law including the death penalty. It also has a criminal appellate jurisdiction and therefore hears appeals from the Subordinate Courts.

In its appellate civil jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from the lower courts where the amount in dispute or the value of the subject matter is five thousand ringgit or less.

Its original civil jurisdiction includes: matrimonial matters, bankruptcy, Company Law, guardianship of infants, grant of probate.

The Federal Court

It has exclusive jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions of a High Court, determination of validity of laws passed by Parliament and disputes or questions between States, or between Federation and States.

The Yang di Pertuan Agong may make arrangements for reference of appeals from the Federal Court to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England. This however is only limited to civil cases.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

The Sarawak Audit Department was established in 1911. On 16.9.1963, Malaysia Day, the Department became a branch of the Auditor-General's Office. It is at present headed by a Director who carries out the duties and responsibilities of the Auditor-General in the State.



Top, the seats of power — the 22-storey State Secretariat, the Dewan Undangan Negeri (Legislature) at right and the Lapau (ceremonial hall) in the foreground; and bottom — The Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub opening a Dewan sitting.

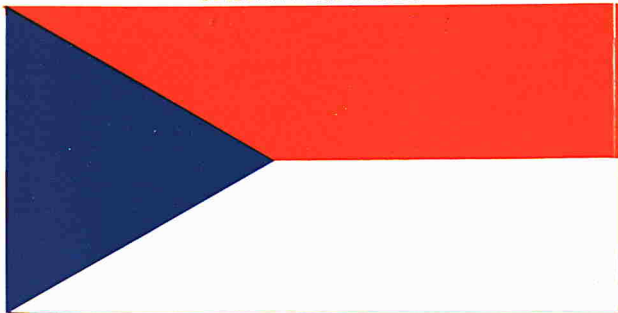


A historic occasion, the hoisting of the State's new flag by the then Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, at midnight on August 31, 1973, on the occasion of the State's 10th anniversary.



Top, Sarawak's first State Secretariat on Independence, which now houses the State's Treasury; and bottom, the nine-storey complex which replaced it. This building is now the headquarters of the Sarawak Foundation, which also now houses the head office of the Sarawak Economic Development Corporation and the Kuching Municipal Office.

SARAWAK FLAG



The Blue triangle in the flag signifies a united people of Sarawak pursuing the national aspirations. The top half of the field in Red represents courage and determination; and the bottom half of the field in White represents honesty and purity.



The old colonial flag.



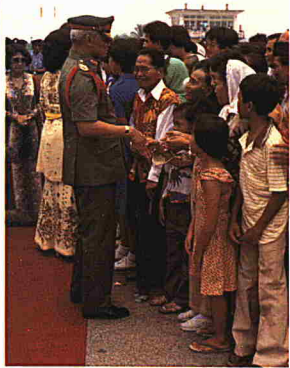
SARAWAK CREST

The State Crest consists of the symbol of a ceremonial Kenyalang with its wings and tail each comprising 13 stripes to represent 13 States in Malaysia and Bunga Raya appearing on each of the outer sides of the legs.

The Kenyalang stands on a ribbon with the motto of "Hidup Selalu Berhidmat" and State colours on the chest.



Top, election time — voters at a coastal village queuing up to cast their ballot papers ; bottom, a senior citizen being assisted by an election official at a polling station.



Top: Their Majesties the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong shaking hands with their subjects during a Royal Visit to Sarawak; bottom — Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud at the swearing-in ceremony.

The Audit Department is an independent body and carries out its functions under the Audit Act without interference from any ministry or department. The Auditor-General is appointed by the Yang Di Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister after consultation with the Conference of Rulers. Safeguards in the Act ensure that the Auditor-General is in a position to perform his duties independently and objectively without fear or favour.

Government auditing is to enhance the process of financial accountability and to make constructive suggestions to continually improve the financial management of government and its agencies. The functions of the Auditor-General are laid down under the Audit Act. Under the Act, the accounts of all bodies entrusted with the management of public monies are subject to audit by the Department. The Department carries out audit examinations to see that there is correct accounting and compliance with rules and regulations in Government ministries, departments and statutory bodies. It also sees that public funds and assets are used efficiently and effectively and that there is no wastage or extravagance.

In Sarawak, the Audit Department which acts as a watchdog of the State Fund, has the duty to report to the State Legislative Assembly about, among other matters, instances of weaknesses in financial controls, inefficiencies, wastages and extravagance. These are usually highlighted in the Annual Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the State of Sarawak, which is laid before the State Legislative Assembly and examined by the Public Accounts Committee.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

State Public Service Commission

Sarawak's first Public Service Commission came into operation on November 1, 1961. When the State achieved independence through Malaysia, the PSC was incorporated into the Constitution of Sarawak.

Before Merdeka, the PSC's function was confined to an advisory capacity to the Governor. The Commission made recommendations to the Governor and the Chief Secretary on matters of appointment and renewals of contracts, promotions, acting appointments, extension of pensionable service and discipline. It also tendered advice on the selection of candidates for scholarships awarded by the Government or by donor countries under the Colombo Plan and on the extension and termination of such scholarships and the alteration of course for which their holders asked permission.

However, when Sarawak became independent within Malaysia, the PSC assumed full executive authority in regard to appointment, confirmation, emplacement on permanent pensionable establishment, promotion, transfer and exercise of disciplinary control over members of the public service. In addition, the commission also deals with the selection of candidates for Government scholarships and student loans.

The State Public Service Commission consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not less than two or more than four other members, each of whom are appointed by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri after consultation with the Chief Minister. Members are appointed from members of the community or retired civil servants who have given distinguished service to the State. Their term of office lasts between one and five years and this may be extended at the pleasure of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

Since its inception more than 20 years ago, the Commission has been served by five chairmen:

Mr. R.L.V. Wilkis (1961-1964)
Mr. F.R.K. Kitto (1964-1966)
Datuk John Nichol anak Kassim (1967-1971)
Datuk Dominic Dagok anak Randan (1971-1973)
Abang Louis Barieng (1974-1977)
and Datuk Tuah Johari bin Haji Bojeng — present chairman

The Public Services Commission Malaysia, Sarawak Branch Secretariat

The Public Services Commission Malaysia (Sarawak Branch) was established under Article 146 B of the Federal Constitution and is responsible for appointments to the Civil Service, temporary appointments, appointments on contract, emplacements to permanent and pensionable posts, transfers, disciplinary action and absorption of temporary staff into the permanent establishment.

However, under the A514, 1981 Act, the Public Services Commission Malaysia, Sarawak Branch was abolished and replaced with the Public Services Commission Malaysia, Sarawak Branch Secretariat, with its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

The Commission is divided into the following units:

- General administration and finance
- Recruitment
- Service
- Promotion and
- Discipline and Special Unit.

At the end of 1981, the Commission advertised 222 vacancies for the various federalised departments in the State. Applications received totalled 2,679. Of this number, 1,322 were called for interview and 118 were selected. In 1982, 11,063 applications for jobs in the federalised departments were received for 957 vacancies. Of this figure, 4,369 were called for interview and 516 were selected. There are 52 Federalised Departments in Sarawak.

GOVERNMENT STATUTORY BODIES

In recent years, various new State agencies have been set up, each designed to look after some special aspects of development work. These agencies include the Sarawak Land Development Board (SLDB), the Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC), the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC), the Sarawak Foundation, the Housing and Development Commission (HDC), the Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA), and more recently, the Sarawak Land Custody and Development Authority (LCDA). Among the agencies designed to look after special aspects of development work is the Bintulu Development Authority (BDA) which is charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating development activities in Bintulu, including undertaking the development of commercial and industrial estates and assuming local authority functions. Several gigantic projects are sited at Bintulu, including the Liquefied Natural Gas Plant, the Bintulu Deepwater Port, Crude Oil Terminal,

Urea/Ammonia Plant, the Kidurong Township, the various other infrastructural projects. The LNG plant in Bintulu is the biggest single capital investment in the industrial project in the country. The \$3 billion and six million tons capacity per annum plant delivered the first shipment of LNG to Japan on Saturday, January 29, 1983 when the first tanker "Tenaga Satu" despatched the initial shipment of 130,000 cubic metres of LNG. The Malaysian Liquefied Natural Gas (MLNG) expects to make 34 shipments of LNG to Japan in its first financial year (April to March 1984).

ANTI CORRUPTION AGENCY

The Anti Corruption Agency was established in Sarawak in October, 1967 with its head office in Kuching, covering the First and Second Divisions, and branch offices in Sibul, covering the Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions, and in Miri, covering the Fourth and Fifth Divisions.

Some of the responsibilities and functions of the ACA include widening public knowledge and awareness of the danger of all forms of corruption, investigating and prosecuting all cases of corruption and co-operating with Ministries, Government Departments and Agencies to prevent corruption.

To carry out these functions, the Agency employs several methods, including confirming allegations of corruption by surveillance, by investigation, by conducting surprise checks to ascertain that the laws and regulations are adhered to; and by carrying out anti-corruption campaigns to create a society which will see the evils of corruption in the right perspective.

To carry out the responsibilities entrusted to it, the ACA officers have been empowered to investigate within the framework of the various existing laws in the State. The most important law under which the Agency operates is the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1961 (Revised 1971). The other prescribed laws are: The Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 22, 1970; Penal Code; Police Act, 1967; Customs Act, 1967; Criminal Procedure Code and Anti Corruption Agency Act, 1982.

The First State Cabinet 1963



Datuk Stephen K. Ningkan



Datuk James Wong



En. Abdul Tah Mahmud



Datuk Dunstan Endawie



Datuk Abg. Othman



Datuk Teo Kiu Seng



Peng Francis Umpau



En. Tajang Laing



Awg Hgini Peng Annu



En. Charles Limang

Second State Cabinet 1966



Datuk Penghulu Tawi SS



Abg. H. Mohd. Yusoff



Encik Abdul Taib bin Mahmud



Awg. Hipsi Peng Annu



Peng. Francis Umpan



En. Tajang Laing



Datuk Teo Kui Seng



Datuk Ling Bee Seng



Abg. Ishwan Zaini



Encik Sandom ak Nyauk

First Coalition Cabinet 1970



Darak Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub



En. Stephen Yong



En. Simon Dombab Maja



En. Sim Kheng Hong



Dr. Sulaman Hj. Daud



En. Leonard Linggi



En. Nelson Kundu



Penghulu Abok



Abg. Ikhwan Zaini

Barisan Nasional Cabinet 1976



Datuk Patinggi Hj. Abdul Rahman Ya'kub



Datuk Sim Kheng Hong



Datuk Dunstan Endawan



Enok Alfred Jabu



Dr. Wong Suen Kai



En. Leo Moggie



En. Joseph Balan Selang



En. Ahmad Zaidi



En. Nopu Bato



En. Celestine Ujang

**Present
Barisan Nasional
Cabinet
(from March 26, 1981)**



**Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib
Mahmud**



Tan Sri Datuk Amar Sim Kheng Hong



Datuk Daniel Taym



Datuk Alfred Jabu Ak. Numpang



Datuk Dr. Wong Soon Kai



Encik Joseph Balan Seling



Datuk Haji Nuseh Tahir



Puan Hajjah Hafshah Haji Harun

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
(22.7.63 — 16.6.66)**

No.: Name:

- 1 Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan
- 2 Datuk James Wong Kim Min
- 3 Encik Abdul Taib bin Mahmud
- 4 Datuk Dunstan Endawie ak Enchana
- 5 Datuk Teo Kui Seng
- 6 Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu
- 7 Datuk Abang Othman bin Abg. Hj. Moasili
- 8 Penghulu Francis Umpau ak Empam
- 9 Encik Tajang Laing

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
(17.6.66-7.9.66)**

No.: Name:

- 1 Datuk Penghulu Tawi Sli
- 2 Encik Abdul Taib bin Mahmud
- 3 Abang Hj. Abdulrahim bin Abg. Hj. Moasili
- 4 Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu
- 5 Penghulu Francis Umpau ak Empam
- 6 Encik Tajang Laing
- 7 Datuk Teo Kui Seng
- 8 Datuk Ling Beng Siong

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
(7.9.66-23.9.66)**

No.: Name:

- 1 Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan
- 2 Datuk James Wong Kim Min
- 3 Datuk Abang Othman bin Abg. Hj. Moasili
- 4 Datuk Dunstan Endawie ak Enchana
- 5 Encik Charles Linang

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
(24.9.66-6.7.70)**

No.: Name:

- 1 Penghulu Tawi Sli
- 2 Abg. Hj. Abdulrahim bin Abg. Hj. Moasili
- 3 Encik Abdul Taib bin Mahmud
- 4 Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu
- 5 Penghulu Francis Umpau ak Empam

- 6 Encik Tajang Laing
- 7 Datuk Teo Kui Seng
- 8 Datuk Ling Beng Siong
- 9 Abang Ikhwan Zaini
- 10 Encik Sandom ak Nyuak

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
(7.7.70-9.9.74)**

No.: Name:

- 1 Datuk Hj. Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub
- 2 Encik Stephen Yong Kuet Tze
- 3 Penghulu Abok anak Jalin
- 4 Encik Simon Dembab anak Maja
- 5 Abang Ikhwan Zaini
- 6 Encik Sim Kheng Hong
- 7 Encik Nelson Kundai Ngareng
- 8 Dr. Sulaiman bin Hj. Daud
- 9 Encik Leonard Linggi ak Tan Sri Datuk Amar Temenggong Jugah
- 10 Encik Alfred Jabu anak Numpang
- 11 Puan Ajibah binti Abol
- 12 Encik Nyipa Bato

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
(9.9.74-23.9.79)**

No.: Name

- 1 Datuk Patinggi Hj. Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub
- 2 Datuk Sim Kheng Hong
- 3 Encik Alfred Jabu anak Numpang
- 4 Puan Ajibah binti Abol
- 5 Encik Nyipa Bato
- 6 Encik Ahmad Zaidi
- 7 Dr. Wong Soon Kai
- 8 Encik Celestine Ujang anak Jilan
- 9 Datuk Dunstan Endawie anak Enchana
- 10 Encik Leo Moggie anak Irok
- 11 Encik Joseph Balan Seling

ASSISTANT MINISTERS

- 1 Puan Hafsa binte Harun
- 2 Encik Chong Kiun Kong
- 3 Encik Lo Foot Kee
- 4 Abg. Ahmad Urai bin Datu Hakim Abg. Haji Mohideen
- 5 Encik Ambrose Gramong ak Jelian

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
(23.9.79-26.3.81)**

No.: Name:

- 1 Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Hj. Abdul Rahman Ya'kub
- 2 Datuk Amar Sim Kheng Hong
- 3 Datuk Amar Dunstan Endawie ak Enchana
- 4 Datuk Alfred Jabu ak Numpang
- 5 Dr. Wong Soon Kai
- 6 Encik Celestine Ujang ak Jilan
- 7 Encik Joseph Balan Seling
- 8 Datuk Hj. Noor Tahir
- 9 Encik Daniel Tajem ak Miri
- 10 Datuk Amar Hj. Abdul Taib bin Mahmud
- 11 Puan Hafsah bte Harun

ASSISTANT MINISTERS

- 1 Encik Chong Kiun Kong
- 2 Abg. Hj. Ahmad Urai bin Datu Hakim Abg. Hj. Mohideen
- 3 Encik Ambrose Gramong ak Jelian
- 4 Encik Michael Ben ak Panggi

**MEMBERS OF MAJLIS MESYUARAT KERAJAAN NEGERI
(SUPREME COUNCIL)
26.3.81-To-date**

No.: Name:

- 1 Datuk Patinggi Hj. Abdul Taib bin Mahmud
- 2 Datuk Amar Sim Kheng Hong
- 3 Encik Daniel Tajem anak Miri
- 4 Datuk Alfred Jabu anak Numpang
- 5 Datuk Dr. Wong Soon Kai
- 6 Encik Joseph Balan Seling
- 7 Datuk Hj. Noor Tahir
- 8 Puan Hajjah Hafsah binti Harun

ASSISTANT MINISTERS

- 1 Encik Chong Kiun Kong
- 2 Abg. Ahmad Urai bin Datu Hakim Abg. Hj. Mohideen
- 3 Encik Ambrose Gramong anak Jelian
- 4 Encik Michael Ben anak Panggi
- 5 Datuk Chia Chin Shin
- 6 Encik Robert Jacob Ridu
- 7 Encik Gramong Juna

COUNCIL NEGRI MEMBERS
 (Newly constituted Council Negri 1963)

Name	Date Elected Apptd. C.N.	Date Ceased C.N.
1 Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan	15.7.63	20.3.69
2 Datuk James Wong Kim Min	"	"
3 Datuk Amar Abdul Taib Mahmud	22.7.63	23.11.67
4 Datuk Teo Kui Seng	22.7.63	20.3.69
5 Datuk Amar D. Endawie	15.7.63	"
6 Awang Hipni bin Peng. Annu	"	"
7 Pengarah Storey ak. Ngumbang	"	"
8 Datuk Penghulu Tawi ak. Sli	"	"
9 Encik Kadam ak. Kiai	15.7.63	27.6.68
10 Encik Sim Boon Liang	15.7.63	20.3.69
11 Datuk Ling Beng Siong	22.7.63	20.3.69
12 Encik Mak Yau Lim	15.7.63	"
13 Tan Sri Datuk Ong Kee Hui	"	"
14 Datuk Stephen Yong Kuet Tze	"	"
15 Encik Chan Siaw Hee	"	"
16 Encik Chong Kiun Kong	"	"
17 Encik Charles Linang	"	"
18 Encik Leong Ho Yuen	"	"
19 Datuk Abang Othman bin Abg. Hj. Moasili	"	"
20 Datuk Dagok ak. Randan	"	"
21 Datuk Abg. Hj. Abdul Rahim b. Abg. Hj. Moasili	"	"
22 Datuk Penghulu Francis Umpau ak. Empam	"	"
23 Penghulu Jinggut ak. Attan	"	"
24 Encik Sandom ak. Nyuak	"	"
25 Datuk Pengarah Banyang	"	"
26 Encik Tutong ak. Ningkan	"	"
27 Encik Francis Bujang ak. Manja	"	"
28 Encik Sng Chin Joo	"	"
29 Datuk Penghulu Abok ak. Jalin	"	"
30 Datuk Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau	"	"
31 Penghulu Baya Malang	"	"
32 Encik Tajang Laing	"	"
33 Encik Kamar bin Bubin	"	"
34 Encik Mohd. Fauzi bin Hamdani	"	"
35 Tua Kampong Isa bin Hj. Ali	"	"
36 Encik Racha Umong	"	"
37 Penghulu Sibat ak. Semada	20.2.64	20.3.69
38 Datuk Amar Sim Kheng Hong	15.7.63	"
39 Encik Abing Nawan	"	"
40 Peng. Langi ak. Jilap	19.11.68	"
41 Datuk Amar Tan Sri Jugah ak. Barieng	15.7.63	12.11.63
42 Datu Bandar Abg. Hj. Mustapha	15.7.63	19.2.64

COUNCIL NEGRI MEMBERS
(Newly constituted Council Negri 1970)

Name	Date Elected Apptd. C.N.	Date Ceased C.N.
1 Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub	5.7.70	31.7.74
2 Datuk Stephen Yong Kuet Tze	5.7.70	31.7.74
3 Datuk Abang Ikhwan Zaini	4.7.70	1.12.72
4 Dr. Sulaiman Haji Daud	28.1.73	31.7.74
5 Encik Simon Dembab Maja	5.7.70	2.11.73
6 Encik Alfred Jabu ak. Numpang	19.1.74	31.7.74
7 Encik Bennet Jarow	5.7.70	13.8.70
8 Encik Leonard Linggi Jugah	17.7.71	31.7.74
9 Datuk Penghulu Abok ak. Jalin	4.7.70	31.7.74
10 Datuk Sim Kheng Hong	5.7.70	31.7.74
11 Encik Nelson Kundai Ngareng	4.7.70	31.7.74
12 Datuk Abang Haji Abdulrahim bin Abg. Hj. Moasili	5.7.70	31.7.74
13 Puan Ajibah bt. Abol	5.7.70	31.7.74
14 Encik Joseph Balan Seling	4.7.70	31.7.74
15 Encik Michael Ben ak. Panggi	4.7.70	31.7.74
16 Tuan Haji Shabbuddin Y.K. Cheng	5.7.70	1.12.73
17 Abang Abu Bakar bin Datu Bandar Abg. Hj. Mustapha	15.12.73	31.7.74
18 Encik Chew Kim Poon	5.7.70	31.7.74
19 Datuk Chia Chin Shin	5.7.70	31.7.74
20 Encik Chong Kim Mook	5.7.70	31.7.74
21 Encik Chong Kiun Kong	6.7.70	31.7.74
22 Encik David anak Jemut	5.7.70	31.7.74
23 Awang Daud bin Pengiran Matusin	5.7.70	31.7.74
24 Datuk Dunstan Endawie ak. Enchana	5.7.70	31.7.74
25 Encik Ambrose Gramong ak. Jelian	4.7.70	31.7.74
26 Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu	4.7.70	31.7.74
27 Awang Ismail bin Pengiran Zainuddin	4.7.70	31.7.74
28 Encik Edward Jeli ak. Belayong	4.7.70	31.7.74
29 Encik Thomas Kana	4.7.70	31.7.74
30 Encik Kenneth Kanyan	4.7.70	31.7.74
31 Datuk Khoo Peng Loong	5.7.70	31.7.74
32 Encik Kihok bin Amat	5.7.70	31.7.74
33 Encik Kong Chung Siew	4.7.70	31.7.74
34 Encik Lee Thiam Kee	5.7.70	31.7.74
35 Encik Nelson L. Kudu	4.7.70	31.7.74
36 Penghulu Lias ak. Kana	4.7.70	31.7.74
37 Datuk Ling Beng Siang	4.7.70	31.7.74
38 Encik Francis Loke	5.7.70	31.7.74
39 Penghulu Mandi anak Sanar	4.7.70	31.7.74
40 Encik Mohamad bin Musa	4.7.70	31.7.74
41 Encik Stephen Ngelambong ak. Bangau	5.7.70	31.7.74

42	Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan	5.7.70	31.7.74
43	Encik Nyipa Bato	4.7.70	31.7.74
44	Encik Ong Ah Khin	5.7.70	31.7.74
45	Encik Mohd. Fauzi bin Hamdani	5.7.70	31.7.70
46	Encik Segus ak. Ginyai	30.7.70	31.7.74
47	Encik Vincent F. Suyong	5.7.70	31.7.74
48	Datuk Penghulu Tawi Sli	4.7.70	31.7.74
49	Encik Anthony Teo Tiao Gin	4.7.70	31.7.74
50	Wan Alwi Tuanku Ibrahim	5.7.70	31.7.74
51	Encik Wong Kah Sing	5.7.70	31.7.74
52	Datuk James Wong Kim Min	5.7.70	31.7.74

COUNCIL NEGRI MEMBERS
(Newly constituted Council Negri 1974)

Name	Date Elected Apptd. C.N.	Date Ceased C.N.	
1	Datuk Patinggi Hj. Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub	28.8.74	11.8.79
2	Datuk Sim Kheng Hong	26.8.74	11.8.79
3	Encik Alfred Jabu ak. Numpang	9.9.74	11.8.79
4	Puan Ajibah bt. Abol	26.8.74	14.6.74
5	Puan Hafsa bt. Harun	9.8.76	11.8.79
6	Encik Nyipa Bato	14.9.74	11.8.79
7	Encik Ahmad Zaidi	14.9.74	11.8.79
8	Dr. Wong Soon Kai	26.8.74	11.8.79
9	Encik Celestine Ujang ak. Jilan	9.9.74	11.8.79
10	Encik Chong Kim Mook	30.8.74	11.8.79
11	Encik Lee Nyan Choi	30.8.74	11.8.79
12	Abg. Abu Bakar bin Datu Bandar Abg. Hj. Mustapha	24.8.74	11.8.79
13	Encik Lo Foot Kee	24.8.74	20.1.79
14	Dr Chua Kok Meng	17.3.79	11.8.79
15	Tuan Hj. Abdul Rahman Hamzah	29.8.74	11.8.79
16	Encik Mohamad bin Musa	29.8.74	17.11.78
17	Encik Adenan Hj. Satem	20.1.79	11.8.79
18	Encik Chong Kiun Kong	2.9.74	11.8.79
19	Encik Segus ak. Ginyai	2.9.74	11.8.79
20	Encik Arthur Madeng ak. Jangko	14.9.74	11.8.79
21	Encik Michael Ben ak. Panggi	14.9.74	11.8.79
22	Encik Mohd. Puteh bin Abdullah @ Lee Thiam Kee	5.9.74	11.8.79
23	Encik Hilary Tawan ak. Masan	5.9.74	11.8.79
24	Encik Daniel Tajem ak. Miri	13.9.74	11.8.79
25	Encik Hollis ak. Tini	13.9.74	11.8.79
26	Encik Nadeng ak. Lingoh	9.9.74	11.8.79

27	Encik David ak. Jemut	9.9.74	11.8.79
28	Abg. Ahmad Urai bin Datu Hakim Abg. Hj. Mohideen	9.9.74	11.8.79
29	Datuk Dunstan Endawie ak. Enchana	14.9.74	11.8.79
30	Encik Chong Siew Chiang	28.8.74	11.8.79
31	Awg. Hipni bin Pengiran Annu	3.9.74	11.8.79
32	Encik Anthony Teo Tiao Gin	3.9.74	11.8.79
33	Encik Chew Kim Poon	26.8.74	11.8.79
34	Datuk Ling Beng Siong	30.8.74	11.8.79
35	Encik Sandah ak. Penghulu Jarow	29.8.74	11.8.79
36	Tuan Hj. Salleh bin Jafaruddin	3.9.74	14.4.77
37	Tuan Hj. Wan Habib bin Syed Mahmud	11.6.77	11.8.79
38	Encik Edward Esnen bin Unang	3.9.74	11.8.79
39	Dr. Jawie Masing	6.9.74	11.8.79
40	Encik Gramong ak. Jelian	6.9.74	11.8.79
41	Encik Leo Moggie ak. Irok	4.9.74	28.7.78
42	Encik Gramong Juna	16.9.78	11.8.79
43	Encik Francis Umpau ak. Empam	4.9.74	11.8.79
44	Encik Ngelambong ak. Bangau	9.9.74	11.8.79
45	Encik Jonathan Sabai ak. Ajing	9.9.74	11.8.79
46	Encik Peter Gani ak. Kiai	14.9.74	11.8.79
47	Encik Joseph Mamat Samuel	9.9.74	11.8.79
48	Encik Mumin bin Kader	31.8.74	11.8.79
49	Datuk Chia Chin Shin	31.8.74	11.8.79
50	Encik Edward Jeli ak. Belayong	11.9.74	11.8.79
51	Encik Joseph Balan Seling	10.9.74	11.8.79
52	Datuk James Wong Kim Min	8.9.74	11.8.79
53	Awg. Daud bin Awg. Matusin	8.9.74	11.8.79

COUNCIL NEGRI MEMBERS
(Newly Constituted Council Negri 1979)

No.: Name:

- 1 Encik Chong Kim Mook
- 2 Encik Patrick Anek Uren
- 3 Encik Tan Meng Chong
- 4 Tan Sri Datuk Amar Sim Kheng Hong
- 5 Puan Hajjah Hafsa Haji Harun
- 6 Abang Johari bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg
- 7 Puan Sharifah Mordiah Tuanku Fauzi replaced by Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul
Taib Mahmud in 1981
- 8 Encik Adenan bin Haji Satem
- 9 Encik Chong Kiun Kong
- 10 Datuk Amar Stephen Yong Kuet Tze
- 11 Encik Robert Jacob Ridu
- 12 Encik Michael Ben anak Panggi

- 13 Abang Haji Ahmad Urai bin Datu Hakim Abang Haji Mohideen
- 14 Encik Mohd. Hilary Tawan
- 15 Encik Daniel Tajem anak Miri
- 16 Tuan Haji Zainuddin bin Haji Satem
- 17 Datuk Alfred Jabu anak Numpang
- 18 Datuk Wan Yusof bin Tun Datuk Patinggi Tuanku Haji Bujang
- 19 Datuk Amar Dunstan Endawie anak Enchana
- 20 Encik Mohd. Asfia bin Awang Nassar
- 21 Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub replaced by Abang Ali bin Abang Abdul Rani in 1981
- 22 Datuk Dr Wong Soon Kai
- 23 Tuan Haji Wan Habib bin Syed Mahmud
- 24 Encik Ambrose Gramong anak Jelian
- 25 Datuk Tajang Laing
- 26 Datuk Celestine Ujang anak Jilan
- 27 Encik Joseph Balan Seling
- 28 Tuan Haji Salleh Jafaruddin
- 29 Datuk Haji Noor bin Haji Tahir
- 30 Encik Hollis Tini
- 31 Encik Jonathan Narwin anak Jinggong
- 32 Encik David anak Jemut
- 33 Encik David Teng Lung Chi
- 34 Encik Anthony Teo Tiao Jin
- 35 Encik Ting Ing Mieng
- 36 Encik David Tiong Chiong Chu
- 37 Datuk Sandah anak Penghulu Jarow
- 38 Encik Gramong Juna
- 39 Encik Joseph anak Kudi
- 40 Encik Joseph Mamat Samuel
- 41 Encik Abdul Mumin bin Kader
- 42 Datuk Chia Chin Shin
- 43 Encik Edward Jeli anak Belayong alias Dian anak Blayong
- 44 Datuk James Wong Kim Min
- 45 Dr Jawie Masing
- 46 Encik Ambrose Blikau anak Enturan
- 47 Encik Jonathan Sabai anak Ajing
- 48 Encik Peter Gani anak Kiai

III. Development Plans and Economic Growth

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Planning as an instrument for overall co-ordinated development efforts at the macro level came to Sarawak only after the Second World War when the then colony was faced with the pressing need for long-term investment to repair war damages and to make up for several years of neglect and general deterioration. Thus, the 1947-1956 Development and Welfare Plan was drawn up. Subsequently, two other slightly overlapping Plans were formalised for the periods 1955-1960 and 1959-1963. However, due mainly to financial and institutional constraints, the achievements of all these plans were somewhat less than remarkable. For instance, the 1959-1963 Plan which was coincidentally drawing to a close at the time of Sarawak joining Malaysia, could only afford an average of \$32 million in development expenditure per year for the five-year period.

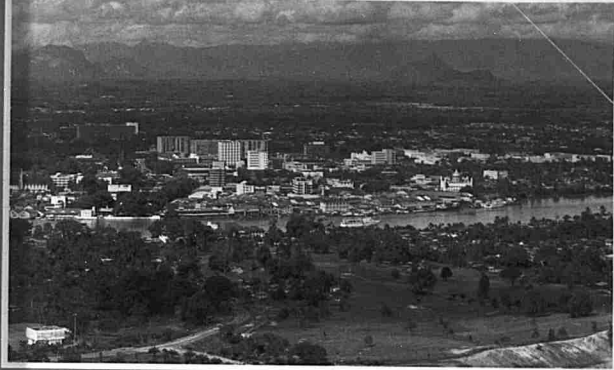
Sarawak Development Plan (1964-1968)

The Sarawak Development Plan drawn up immediately following the formation of Malaysia saw a tremendous increase in the allocation of development expenditure for the five years (1964-1968) over the previous Plans. In fact, the total budget for the 1964-1968 Plan was more than double (114%) the 1959-1963 Plan — increasing expenditure from \$160.2 million to \$343.07 million.

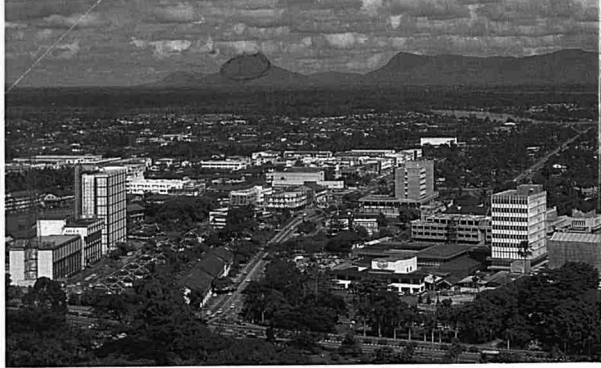
The main thrust of the Sarawak Development Plan was aimed at rural economic and social development. Towards this end, the following broad objectives were embodied in the Plan:

- (i) To improve the farmers' livelihood and make the country-side a more pleasant place to live in;
- (ii) To provide employment for the State's labour force;
- (iii) To raise the per capita output of the economy and to protect per capita living standards against the adverse effects of a probable decline in rubber prices;
- (iv) To diversify agricultural products and broaden the economic base of the State;
- (v) To improve and expand social facilities and services in the State.

The sectoral distribution of expenditure for Agriculture and Rural Development increased three-fold over the previous 5-year Plan — from \$27.8 million to \$108.69 million. In terms of its share of the total Plan allocation, it increased from 17.4% to 31.7%. On the other hand, although the share of the Transport Sector was somewhat reduced from 44.6% to 38%, in absolute terms provision for the sector was \$59.13 million higher. The most significant feature of the Transport Sector which still accounted for the single largest proportion of the total Plan allocation was the



Top — Kuching's town centre; bottom left — the industrial estate at Pending; bottom right — constructing the dam for the Batang Ai hydro-power project.



Top, the north-west part of the Kuching where several shopping complexes are being planned and bottom, the one-time residential area of Satok, which has now become one of the many shopping centres in the State Capital.



Top, Sarawak's newest deep-sea port of Tanjung Kidurong in Bintulu, Sarawak's Fourth Division; and bottom, Datuk Sim Kheng Hong Port, one of the two in the State Capital.

substantial shift of emphasis in favour of feeder road construction and the building up of road construction capabilities in the Public Works Department. Similarly, although the overall share of the Social Sector as a whole declined by 5.5% (from 20% to 14.5%), in absolute terms provision was about 55% higher — increasing from \$32.1 million to \$49.58 million.

First Malaysia Plan (1966–1970)

It was the declared intention of the Government that the Sarawak Development Plan (1964–1968) would be absorbed into the First Malaysia Plan with such revision as might be necessary. Thus, in December, 1965 by virtue of the adoption of the First Malaysia Plan by Parliament, the State changed over from the implementation of the Sarawak Development Plan (1964–1968) to participation in an integrated National development plan.

In terms of development objective for the State, the policies and strategies spelt out in the Sarawak Development Plan were largely retained. New emphasis, however, was placed on developing the State's natural resources, including agriculture and forestry, to provide a base for future industrial development as well as to generate the employment and income required to lift the economy to a position of self-sustained growth.

The total provision for the State under the First Malaysia Plan was \$379.7 million which was an increase of \$36.63 million over the overlapping 1964–1968 Sarawak Development Plan. The increased emphasis on Agriculture and Rural Development which started in the Sarawak Development Plan was continued. With an additional allocation of \$21.49 million (increased from \$108.69 million), the \$130.1 million for Agriculture and Rural Development became the largest sectoral allocation and accounted for 34.2% of the total development expenditure for the 5-year Plan. The overall provision for the Social Sector as a whole was also very significantly increased — from \$49.58 million to \$81.4 million. In fact, this increase of \$31.8 million over the corresponding Sarawak Development Plan provision took up almost 90% of the extra allocation provided under the First Malaysia Plan. The sectors that were given substantially less allocation due mainly to implementation problems were General Administration (reduced from \$27.83 million to \$14.27 million) and Transport (reduced from \$130.63 million to \$111.91 million). The decrease in the latter was roughly equal to the increase in allocation for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Despite the problems associated with Confrontation and the shortage of technical manpower, as well as limitations in implementation capacity prevalent at the time, the State managed to achieve a credible 76% of the financial targets.

Second Malaysia Plan (1971–1975)

The Second Malaysia Plan was launched in 1971 amidst an over-riding need to attain national unity. Whereas the First Malaysia Plan strived primarily to provide for the social and economic needs of the country, the Second Malaysia Plan sought to further accelerate the economic growth and at the same time achieve social integration and a more equitable distribution of income and opportunities. The fundamental principles underlying the Second Malaysia Plan were expounded through the New Economic Policy (NEP) which incorporates the two-pronged objectives of eradicating poverty and restructuring society to reduce and eventually eliminate the identification of race with economic functions. The Plan itself was the first in a series within the

Outline Perspective Plan (1971-1990) aimed at accelerating economic change designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of economic opportunity, income and wealth among the population.

In pursuing the NEP in Sarawak, the Second Malaysia Plan was tailored to achieve the following broad objectives:

- (i) To build up and improve the physical infrastructure to permit economic development, provision of welfare services to all people, efficient administration and communication between sections of the people;
- (ii) To assist and promote agricultural development as well as improve the level of technology in agriculture and marine fisheries;
- (iii) To promote the efficient development of timber resources;
- (iv) To provide facilities and opportunities for the promotion of processing and manufacturing industries and the improvement of service industries;
- (v) To give all assistance to the construction of low cost houses in urban and rural areas;
- (vi) To maintain the good health of the people and improve, diversify and extend educational facilities;
- (vii) To promote interest in sports and foster good relations between races.

The budget for the Second Malaysia Plan, totalling \$815.66 million, was more than twice the size of that of the First Malaysia Plan of \$379.7 million. In absolute terms, allocations for all sectors were greatly increased. The largest increase was \$139.81 million in the Transport Sector (from \$111.91 million to \$251.72 million) which once again overtook the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector to account for the biggest share (30.9%) of the total development expenditure for the Plan. Although the percentage allocation for Agriculture and Rural Development declined, there was an increase in provision of some \$30 million for the sector.

Other significant increases in the sectoral distribution of development expenditures were in Commerce and Industry which grew from \$2.5 million to \$60.31 million; Utilities from \$15.4 million to \$95.71 million; Communications, from \$24.13 million to \$67.90 million; and General Administration, from \$14.27 million to \$62.08 million.

In spite of the huge increase in size of the overall Plan, and the serious shortage of professional staff, the achievements of both financial and physical targets were highly satisfactory. A full financial achievement of 100% and physical achievement of 93% were recorded.

Third Malaysia Plan (1976-1980)

At the National level the Third Malaysia Plan which was launched in July, 1976 was the second to be implemented in line with the New Economic Policy. In Sarawak, the Third Malaysia Plan was guided by the following objectives in addition to the implementation of the NEP:

- (i) To provide adequate physical infrastructure in both rural and urban areas in order to improve transport and communications, to permit more rapid economic development and effect efficient administration;

- (ii) To provide social infrastructure to cater for the welfare of the people and to improve the standard of living and quality of life;
- (iii) To intensify agriculture and rural development in the State;
- (iv) To promote and expand processing and manufacturing industries;
- (v) To establish appropriate growth centres throughout the State in order to achieve a more balanced distribution of development within the State.

During the Third Malaysia Plan period, public development expenditure actually increased by about 184% over that of the Second Malaysia Plan. In terms of individual sectors, the Transport Sector continued to claim the biggest share (31.1%) of the total TMP allocation as a result of an increase in provision of 186% or \$467.34 million to \$719.06 million. The expenditure on Agriculture and Rural Development on the other hand increased by an even greater percentage of 217% or \$345.8 million to \$505.06 million. As a proportion of the total TMP allocation the share of Agriculture and Rural Development expenditure increased by slightly more than 2% to 21.8%.

Towards improving the quality of life the allocation for the Utilities Sector was increased by a hefty 233% or \$222.66 million to \$318.37 million. The share of the Utilities Sector in the total TMP allocation also increased by 2%. The other area of very significant increase was in the Social Sector as a whole which improved its share of the total Plan allocation by more than 5%. In absolute terms, \$326.57 million more was allocated for the Social Sector as a whole in the TMP than in the SMP. This represented a growth of about 291% in development expenditure allocation.

Given the substantially larger targets set under the Third Malaysia Plan compared with those under the Second Malaysia Plan, achievement performance was not unexpectedly somewhat lower than in the previous plan period, being 79% and 70% in financial and physical terms respectively.

Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-1985)

The Fourth Malaysia Plan represents another step towards the fulfilment of the long term Malaysia goals of socio-economic progress and national unity. It inaugurates the second decade of the New Economic Policy. It further elaborates and refines policy measures and programmes embodied in the Second and Third Malaysia Plans (1970-1980) to ensure achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the NEP: the promotion of national unity through the two-pronged objectives of eradicating poverty irrespective of race and the restructuring of society to eliminate the identification of race with economic function.

The areas of emphasis in the implementation of the Fourth Malaysia Plan on Sarawak will be similar to those pursued under the Third Malaysia Plan. There will be only minor deviations from the policies that have been found to be successful in sustaining the social and economic development of the State during the preceding Third Malaysia Plan.

A total development expenditure of \$3,567.37 million was originally allocated for the Fourth Malaysia Plan. Even though the size of the original Fourth Malaysia Plan is more than half as large again (54.1%) as the total allocation for the whole of the Third Malaysia Plan of \$2,315.02 million, by the Mid-Term Review (1983), it is estimated that 98.3% or \$3,505.4 million of the original financial targets will have been achieved.

In terms of the performances of the individual sectors, it is anticipated that all sectors will be achieving more than 60% of the original Fourth Malaysia Plan allocation in the first three years of the Plan, with several sectors actually accomplishing more than the original Plan provisions. These sectors include Transport, exceeding by \$33 million; Commerce and Industry, \$37.44 million; Utilities, \$68.89 million and the Social Sector as a whole, \$126.49 million.

The sector estimated to account for the largest share of the development expenditure in the first three years of the Fourth Malaysia Plan is the Transport Sector (27.9%) with its financial achievement of \$979.62 million. The Utilities Sector which has been growing consistently over the past several Plans, thanks to the accelerated investment on water supplies programmes and huge hydro-electricity projects, is estimated to overtake the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in terms of financial performance. The estimated development expenditure of \$866.37 million on Utilities between 1981-1983 is almost twice that of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector (\$450.65 million) over the same period. It represents 24.7% of the development budget for the three years.

Table 1
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE* FOR SARAWAK, 1964-1983

(Allocations in \$ Millions)

Sector	1964-1968		1966-1970		1971-1975		1976-1980		(1981-1985)		1981-1983	
	Allocation	%	Allocation	%	Allocation	%	Allocation	%	Allocation	Allocation	%	
1 Agriculture and Rural Development	108.69	31.7	130.10	34.2	815.66	19.5	505.06	21.8	(711.01)	450.65	12.9	
2 Mineral Resources Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.09	0.1	(4.37)	2.50	0.1	
3 Commerce and Industry	0.75	0.2	2.50	0.7	60.31	7.4	62.96	2.7	(153.03)	192.47	5.3	
4 Transport	130.63	38.0	111.91	29.5	231.72	30.9	719.06	31.1	(945.99)	979.62	27.9	
5 Communications	6.61	1.9	24.13	6.3	67.90	8.3	143.57	6.2	(329.60)	261.27	7.4	
6 Utilities	19.00	5.5	15.40	4.1	95.21	11.7	318.37	13.7	(797.48)	866.37	24.7	
7 Feasibility Studies	—	—	—	—	6.30	0.8	8.00	0.4	(1.30)	5.5	0.2	
Sub-Total (Economic)	265.48	77.4	284.04	74.8	641.20	78.6	1,759.11	76.0	(2,945.18)	2,758.18	78.7	
8 Education and Training	28.06	8.2	45.53	12.0	58.00	7.1	258.80	10.3	(206.49)	328.46	9.4	
9 Health & Population Health	19.52	5.7	21.01	5.5	21.16	2.6	50.17	2.2	(48.99)	53.61	1.5	
10 Social & Community Services	2.00	0.6	14.85	3.9	33.22	4.1	149.90	6.5	(241.34)	241.24	6.9	
Sub-Total (Social)	49.58	14.5	81.40	21.4	112.38	13.8	438.95	19.0	(496.82)	623.31	17.8	
11 General Administration Total	27.83	8.1	14.27	3.8	62.08	7.6	116.96	5.0	(125.37)	123.91	3.5	
Total	343.07	100	379.70	100	815.66	100	2,315.02	100	(3,567.37)	3,505.40	100	

*Excluding Defence and Internal Security

Development Expenditure 1964-1983

The level of public sector development expenditure in Sarawak estimated for the 3-year period of the Fourth Malaysia Plan Mid-Term Review (1981-83) is impressive compared to that for the 5-year period of the Sarawak Development Plan (1959-63) even allowing for inflation. The extent of the growth between the two periods measured in terms of the number of folds public investments in major areas increased over the past 20 years is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

GROWTH OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE *1964-1983 (1959-1963 = 1)

Sector	1981-1983
Agriculture and Rural Development	16.2
Commerce and Industry	481.2
Transport	13.7
Communications	49.3
Utilities	72.8
Education and Training	18.9
Health and Demography	5.7
Social and Community Services	45.5
General Administration	11.1
Total	21.9

*Excluding Defence & Internal Security

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The rate of economic growth of Sarawak in the 2 decades since the State gained independence through joining Malaysia has been both rapid and unprecedented. Owing to a change in the basic methodology employed in the computation of the Gross Domestic Product and a shift towards the concept of measurement of economic growth in real terms, the evaluation of the economic performances of the State over the 20 years has been divided into two periods: 1963-1972 and 1973-1982.

Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (1963-1972)

While the more widely accepted measure of economic growth at present is the Gross Domestic Product by industrial origin or economic activities, this method of computation was not used in the case of Sarawak until 1967. Prior to that macro-economic performances in the State were only gauged by the expenditure on Gross Domestic Product.

In both absolute and percentage terms the expansion of the GDP during the period 1963 to 1972 was remarkable. (Table 3.) The State actually more than doubled the size of its GDP from \$550 million in 1963 to \$1,165 in 1972.

Table 3
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1963-1972) IN MARKET
AND CURRENT PRICES

(\$ Million)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Private Consumption Expenditure	378	391	449	518	520	538	571	629	676	703
General Government Consumption Expenditure	72	85	93	111	118	118	126	118	135	174
Gross Capital Formation:										
Private	70	90	107	122	91	53	58	66	88	99
Public	41	42	55	56	49	93	98	94	91	95
Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	397	437	484	519	540	638	692	737	818	661
Less Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	408	450	505	558	591	637	670	730	745	567
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	550	595	683	768	727	803	875	914	1,063	1,165

Expressed as an average of annual increase over the 9-year period, the rate of growth was a healthy 8.7% per annum.

While noting that the measurement of the GDP was at market and in current prices, it is also realised that the movement of price index over the period was negligible. Inflation was only a significant factor in the State macro-economic equation after 1971. The Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100) shot up by 3.5 points from 98.7 in 1971 to 102.2 in 1972.

The rapid expansion of the State economy during the decade was due largely to the extremely favourable performance of the export sector which, in view of the open nature of the economy, is still a vital stimulus to overall economic growth. This sector accounted for the largest share of more than 60% of the GDP during the period. The total export of goods and non-factor services grew by an average of 5.8% per annum; expanding from \$397 million in 1963 to \$661 million in 1972. The main items that contributed towards this growth were petroleum, timber, pepper and other agricultural products. Negative growth in the export sector was experienced in 1972 largely as a result of the global oil crisis prevailing at that time which decreased the demand for crude petroleum and brought down the volume exported by as much as 48%.

Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Origin (1968-1972)

As observed above, prior to 1976, the Gross Domestic Product was not computed by Industrial Origin. As such, therefore, comparative sectoral evaluation of growth is not possible.

In 1968 the Agriculture and Livestock Industry was the biggest contributor (20.9%) to the Gross Domestic Product. (See Table 4.) This situation continued up

to 1971, but by 1972, the rapid expansion of the Mining and Quarrying Industry has outstripped it as the largest GDP contributor. While in absolute terms output from the Agriculture and Livestock Industry increased by \$24 million between 1968 and 1972, its share of the GDP over the same period declined to 16.5%. On the other hand, the Mining and Quarrying Industry which was contributing a negligible 1.25% in 1968 had within a period of 5 years accounted for 21.5% of the GDP. The reason for the structural transformation and the sudden upsurge in the contribution from Mining and Quarrying Industry was the exploration of the newly discovered petroleum deposits off shore from Miri. The crude petroleum production over the period grew almost 22 times from 198,767 long tons to 4,362,455 long tons.

Other significant structural shifts involved the Forestry and Logging Industry and the Manufacturing Industry. While the output of the latter increased marginally from \$71 million in 1968 to \$78 million in 1972, its share of the GDP declined from 9.9% to 7.4% due to the growth in the size of the economy. In the case of Forestry and logging, a reassessment in Government policy pertaining to timber and a freeze in timber licensing during the FAO Forest Inventory Survey in the early 1970's coupled with a generally weak timber market, had actually resulted in a decrease in the output from \$118 million in 1968 to \$77 million in 1972. In terms of its share of the GDP, the contribution from the Forestry and Logging Industry declined from 16.4% to 7.3% over the same period.

Table 4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1968-1972) BY
INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT FACTOR COST IN CURRENT PRICES
(*\$ Million*)

Industry	Year				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1. Agriculture and Livestock	150	186	168	171	174
2. Forestry and Logging	118	126	133	103	77
3. Fishery	17	17	18	22	23
4. Mining and Quarrying	9	16	30	172	227
5. Manufacturing	71	75	77	78	78
6. Building and Construction	39	42	45	49	56
7. Electricity and Water	10	11	12	12	15
8. Transport and Communications	27	29	31	34	37
9. Wholesale and Retail Trade	115	115	125	130	144
10. Banking and Insurance	9	12	13	14	14
11. Ownership of Dwellings	51	51	53	54	55
12. Public Administration and Defence	39	45	45	48	64
13. Services	63	67	70	72	91
GDP at Factor Cost	718	792	820	959	1,055

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin,
Statistics Department, Sarawak.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (1973-1982)

As noted earlier, inflation was insignificant in the State up to 1972. Thereafter, however, it quickly worsened and between 1973 and 1974 the Consumers Price Index (CPI) escalated by 15.8 points. Over this same period the Consumer Price Index for food rose by 27 points; clothing and footwear by 13 points; transport and communications by 20 points; and furniture, furnishings and other household equipment by 18 points. In order to be able to measure the real growth rate of the economy, the practice of accounting output in current prices was replaced by that of using constant prices with 1970 as the base year.

From 1973 to 1980, the average annual rate of growth of 6.7% is relatively lower than that of the preceeding 10 years. (See Table 5.) The relatively slower pace of growth particularly during the first half of the 1970 decade was a result of world-wide inflation, recession and stagflation brought about largely by the oil crisis and the slowing down of the economic activities of the major industrialised nations. The GDP in 1970 constant prices for the State grew from \$909 million in 1971 to \$1,122 million in 1975. The average annual rate of growth of 5.4% over the four years which coincide with the Second Malaysia Plan period (1971-1975) was lower than the 8.3% per annum rate of growth during the Third Malaysia Plan period (1976-1980). In absolute terms the GDP at 1970 constant prices grew from \$1,122 million in 1975 to \$1,668 million in 1980. The relatively lower average rate of growth during the 1971-1975 period may be attributed largely to the slower pace of economic expansion towards the end of the period.

**Table 5: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1973-1980)
BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT PRICE**
(Base Year 1970 = 100)

Economic Activity	Year	(\$ Million)							
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
1. Agriculture and Livestock	153	163	163	181	172	185	197	192	
2. Forestry and Logging	94	81	72	124	138	169	212	236	
3. Fishing	45	59	74	83	94	88	93	77	
4. Mining and Quarrying	186	165	181	234	225	189	205	193	
5. Manufacturing	97	100	93	101	106	111	120	140	
6. Construction	66	88	68	78	82	84	89	114	
7. Electricity and Water	17	20	23	26	26	30	34	37	
8. Transport and Communications	39	44	47	61	65	72	75	86	
9. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	114	122	124	136	143	152	169	183	
10. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	22	21	24	28	31	35	39	40	
11. Owner Occupied Dwellings	49	51	51	52	53	55	56	59	
12. Government Services	112	127	137	158	178	185	200	209	
13. Other Services	17	19	20	24	26	27	27	27	
14. Less: Imputed Bank Service Charges	11	11	12	12	13	15	18	20	
15. Plus: Import Duties	58	69	57	63	61	53	61	95	
16. Gross Domestic Product at Purchaser's Value	1,058	1,118	1,122	1,337	1,387	1,420	1,559	1,668	

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin.

The year 1976 was a turning point in the recovery of the economy from stagnation and marginal growth not only for Sarawak and Malaysia as a whole, but also for most other nations in the world. The GDP in purchaser's value at constant price grew by 19% from \$1,122 million in 1975 (GDP in current prices was \$2,100 million) to \$1,337 million in 1976 (\$2,879 million in current prices). Exports of goods and non-factor services increased by 56% while exports of the primary commodities, the driving force behind the State economy, increased by 60% from \$1,387 million in 1975. In terms of earnings and volume, exports of these commodities particularly crude petroleum, timber, rubber and black pepper increased substantially. In 1977, there was a drop in the export earnings of crude petroleum as a result of a second major oil crisis which led to a weakening of external demand for crude petroleum. This was further aggravated by the petroleum conservation policy adopted by PETRONAS in 1978 which resulted in the reduction of oil production as well as export volume. Consequently, the GDP grew at a much lower rate of 3.7% and 2.5% in 1977 and 1978 respectively. The State economy began to recover a year later with a 9.8% increase in the GDP at constant price. Export of primary commodities particularly crude petroleum, saw logs and pepper increased significantly both in value and volume during the year.

Although inevitably affected by the sluggish economic growth and the high inflation and unemployment experienced in the industrialised nations, especially in terms of the demand for its exports, Sarawak's economy has remained relatively stable. In 1980 and 1981 the GDP was estimated to grow at 7% per year. This was considered satisfactory although less impressive than in 1979. The economic growth rate in the industrialised nations, by comparison, was very much lower (estimated at an average of 2%) in 1980. As in the previous economic down-turn, the slower pace of economic growth in the State during these years was largely due to the general decline in demand for exports from the State. This deterioration is reflected in a lowering of prices and export volume for most major primary commodities. For instance, the average f.o.b. price of logs dropped from \$133 per cubic metre in 1979 to \$122 per cubic metre, and \$117 per cubic metre in 1980 and 1981 respectively, while the revenue from export of sawn timber decreased by 20% over the period — from \$106 million in 1979 to \$85 million in 1981.

The weak external demand for agricultural commodities was reflected in the drop in the volume exported. The export volume of rubber in 1981 for instance fell by 20%, white pepper and black pepper by 11.7% and coconut oil by 9.4%.

The adverse impact of global economic recession upon the economy of the State resulted in further deterioration of the overseas demand for exports from the State. It is envisaged that this will have further slowed down the economic growth of the State to an estimated 6% in real terms in 1982. Although the f.o.b. price of crude petroleum has continued to decline since February, 1982, its export earning has been stabilised through the stepping up of the volume exported. Thus, the amount earned in 1982 showed an increase of 1.3% (from \$2,690 million in 1981). For the medium term, in view of possible further cuts in the price of crude petroleum it is expected that the performances of the State economy will be further depressed. The unfavourable effect expected as a result of the price cut, however, will be partially compensated for by the injection of a new source of revenue — the export of LNG is expected to net \$600 million in foreign exchange for the State in 1983.

The performances of other exports particularly the agricultural commodities showed a decline. In 1982, export earnings and volumes of rubber dropped by 58% and 43%, white pepper by 41% and 32%, black pepper by 4.5% and 4.4%, sago flour by 13% and 5%, and coconut oil by 41% and 29% respectively.

Export of saw logs, however, increased in value and volume by 55% and 33% respectively in 1982. Sawn timber export also increased by 19% in value and 13% in volume. Compared to the performance in the previous two years, the timber industry showed a remarkable improvement, amidst the prevailing bleak economic conditions. Export of logs in particular increased in volume and value and the average f.o.b. unit value increased from \$117 per cubic metre in 1981 to \$137 per cubic metre in 1982. Timber constituted about 27% of the total export earning of the State during this period, and still remains the second largest export of the State after crude petroleum.

At the sectoral level, the relative importance of Mining and Quarrying in terms of its contribution to the total GDP is noted. Its share to the GDP at 1970 constant price was 17.6% in 1973 and 11.6% in 1980. From 1972 to 1978 it constituted the biggest share in the GDP followed by Agriculture and Livestock. In 1979, however, it was overtaken by Forestry and Logging as the largest contributor. As a result of the adoption of the National Depletion Policy aimed at conserving energy resources, the total crude production from the State was stabilised at 95,000 barrels daily compared to 100,000 barrels daily in 1979.

Forestry and Logging is also becoming more important in terms of its value-added share in the GDP. This is especially so with the improvement of the logs market after the 1974/1975 recession. The logs output has increased steadily with high production from the hill forests. Whereas in 1972 production dropped by 18.8% from 3,904,706 cubic metres in the previous year and decreased further to 2,511,341 cubic metres in 1975, in 1976 with the economic recovery, the logs output increased substantially to 4,414,217 cubic metres and continued to grow to 8,376,657 cubic metres in 1980. Like all other primary commodities exports of timber and logs are vulnerable to price fluctuations, and changes in the overseas timber markets will influence log production or harvesting in the State. In fact, the State timber production, especially logs, is expected to increase until it reaches its optimum capacity of 12 million cubic metres by 1985/1986.

Agriculture is still an important economic activity in the economy of Sarawak as the majority of the population are highly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The bulk of the population is involved in padi farming; a substantial number in low-yielding hill padi planting. The rest are traditionally involved in rubber, pepper and, more recently, in cocoa and oil palm cultivation. In terms of growth, the value-added of Agriculture and Livestock has increased at an average rate of 2.1% per annum between 1967-1971. The average growth rate was 2.7% per annum in real terms between 1971-1975 and 3.3% between 1976-1980 with the output at constant price valued at \$147 million in 1971 and \$192 million in 1980. In terms of its share in the GDP, Agriculture and Livestock constituted the highest share up to 1971.

Pepper is an important source of growth in agriculture and the third largest foreign exchange earner after petroleum and timber. A pronounced increase in its supply was experienced in 1968 when production increased by 75% (or 9,900 tonnes) from 13,262 tonnes in 1966. The drop in the export prices of pepper since 1978 following an increase in the world supply and subsequent further deterioration of prices has continued to adversely affect the growth of pepper production in the State.

Rubber, another important agricultural commodity is rather erratic in terms of its production. This is partly a result of the inconsistent tapping due to weather conditions as well as socio-economic and political reasons. Over a period of two decades, export earnings of rubber dropped from \$72.6 million in 1962 to \$24.2 million in 1982. Its export volume dropped from 44,499 tonnes in 1962 to 19,938 tonnes and 15,919 tonnes in 1972 and 1982 respectively.

The general decline in production and export volume of rubber during the last decade is partly due to a shift towards oil palm and cocoa which were introduced in 1966 under the Agriculture Diversification Programme, and into the land schemes in the seventies. Sarawak began contributing to the total Malaysian oil palm export only in 1974 when the first harvesting was done on the oil palm land schemes. During that year, the production was 525 tonnes valued at \$732,000. It increased to about 16,000 tonnes and 19,000 tonnes in 1978 and 1979 respectively. The State had been importing palm oil and palm kernel since the early seventies, and thus the net export of palm oil products was only \$519,027 in 1974. This increased to \$4.04 million in 1975 and to \$35.2 million in 1979. The export of palm oil increased from \$732,000 in 1974 to \$32.6 million in 1980 despite fluctuations in the price of the commodity. In terms of total volume exported over the period, it increased from 523 tonnes to 25,562 tonnes. In 1981, however, the amount earned dropped by 32% as its f.o.b. price decreased.

While the export earnings of the agricultural commodities, particularly rubber, pepper and coconut oil has declined since 1979, the amount earned by cocoa beans has increased despite a drop in its f.o.b. prices (from \$6.68 per kilogramme in 1979 to \$3.47 per kilogramme in 1982). However, cocoa is still a minor cash crop in terms of its value-added share in agriculture, although undoubtedly its importance as an agricultural export earner is growing.

Manufacturing, which at one time constituted a larger share in the GDP than Mining and Quarrying, grew at the relatively high rate of 8.5% in real terms during the Third Malaysia Plan period (1976-1980) compared to 3.8% in the four years between 1971-75. The emphasis in Manufacturing in the sixties and the early seventies was predominantly on import substitution. However, this has been shifted in favour of industrial activities of a more remunerative nature. The Government industrial policy towards the development of resource-based industries is encouraging and is expected to provide a wider base for the growth of Manufacturing in the near future.

IV. Natural Resources And Their Development

As a developing State, Sarawak is well-endowed with natural resources. These include agricultural land, fishing resources, huge areas of forest and varied minerals including oil.

LAND AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

The basis of Land Law and Administration in Sarawak has been the Land Code (Cap.81) 1958. In 1971 amendments were made to the Land Code (Cap. 81) to give wider definition to the categories of persons permitted to hold land in areas other than Native Area Land in Sarawak and also to permit certain persons or bodies to hold and deal in Native Area Land. The amendments also involved certain provisions which gave greater flexibility in the matter of alienation of State land and the charging of land and premia.

In 1974, other amendments to the Code were made one of the major of these involved a provision that on the expiry of 6 weeks after notice of the direction of the Minister to extinguish Customary Rights, the land shall revert to the State. This enables the extinction of Customary Rights to be effected independently of the final settlement of compensation thereto and possession to be taken of the land affected by such rights.

Another major amendment introduced four new sections to prevent non-citizens from manipulating land values in Sarawak, i.e. there is to be a total prohibition on land dealings by non-citizens who have not been granted permanent residence in Sarawak and by foreign owned companies and corporations which are not registered in Malaysia. This amendment also requires the consent of the Governor-in-Council for land dealings by locally registered companies where the majority voting rights are held by non-citizens and by foreign Governments and sovereigns. The requirement, however, does not apply to the Federal Lands Commissioner or Federal or State Government or Statutory bodies or agencies.

One other important amendment provided for the issue of grants in perpetuity, instead of leases, free of premium, rents and fees, to Natives in cases where their occupation and use of State land, is recognised in accordance with the rights acquired by customary tenure amounting to ownership of land for residential or agricultural purposes. It also made provision to convert into grants in perpetuity leases of State land which have already been issued to Natives in similar cases, with the exception of those titles the use of which prior to 3rd April 1974 has been changed from agricultural purposes to any other purposes.

On 8th December, 1974, further amendments to the Code were made to give power to officers of the Department of Lands and Surveys to arrest without warrant any person found unlawfully occupying State land. Provisions were made to enable officers not below the rank of Superintendent and with the assistance of police

officers to evict any person found committing an offence of illegally removing rock materials under Section 32A or in unlawful occupation of State land, and to take possession of any property used in the commission of an offence.

There are also a number of other ordinances in Sarawak relating to land. Some of these enactments are the Mining Ordinance of 1949, the Land (Control of Sub-division) Ordinance of 1954 and the Strata Titles Ordinance of 1974.

The Administration of the Land Code (Cap. 81) is entrusted to the Director of Lands and Surveys. The Land and Survey Department is responsible for a wide range of Land Administration duties which cover survey, planning, registration, valuation, and general administration of Land Laws and alienated land.

To facilitate the general administration of land, land in Sarawak has been classified under Section 4 of the Land Code (Cap. 81) into the following categories:-

- (a) Mixed Zone, where land can be held under title by non-Natives or by Natives;
- (b) Native Area Land, where land can only be held under title by Natives;
- (c) Reserved Land, where land is reserved for Government use;
- (d) Native Customary Land, where the Natives hold land under customary tenure and includes such land within areas which have been declared to be Mixed Zone Land or Native Area Land;
- (e) Interior Land Area, which is residue of land not falling under any of the above four categories.

The Land Code of 1958 also provides a new system which should enable the greater part of the land in Sarawak to be brought on the Register within a reasonable period of time. The adjudication of native customary rights plays an important role in the proper development of the State, especially with the formation of several statutory bodies undertaking land development.

FORESTRY RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

About 75% of the total area of Sarawak or 93,000 sq. km. are at any one time under forest cover. Of this, it is estimated that 33% (about 25% of the State area) are under permanent forest.

Due to its geographical location, tropical rainforest predominates in Sarawak. The forest is generally heterogeneous in nature with many of the species still undescribed by botanists. It is estimated that about 10% of Sarawak forest are valuable as commercial timber.

Forest Classification

The forests of the State can be broadly classified into the following categories depending upon the natural characteristics of the vegetation:

(i) Mangrove Swamp

This occurs in the tidal swamps in sheltered places in the estuaries of the larger rivers.

(ii) **Peat Swamp Forest**

Due to the broadness of the peat swamp which makes up a greater part of the coastal belt and the varied vegetation thereon, this category is further sub-divided into (a) Mixed Swamp Forest, (b) Alan Swamp Forest, and (c) Padang Paya Forest.

(iii) **Kerangas or Health Forest**

This occurs in areas of very poor soil and is scattered throughout the State.

(iv) **Riparian Forest**

This category occupies the narrow strips of riverine alluvial soils.

(v) **Other Forest**

"Other Forest" refers to the remaining forest which is found on less defined soil. It is divided altitudinally into (a) Lowland Dipterocarp Forest, (b) Hill Dipterocarp Forest and (c) Moss Forest found on mountain regions.

Timber Industries And Their Production

Timber based industries are, after petroleum, the second most important contributor to the State export earnings and employment. The total value of forest products exported grew from about \$60 million in 1963 to almost \$1,000 million in 1981. An employment survey conducted by the Forest Department for 1977 revealed that the timber sector offered direct employment for 28,000 persons and indirect employment for an additional 17,000 persons.

Timber Harvesting

The log harvesting industry in Sarawak has advanced considerably since it became the backbone of timber production.

From 1963 period to 1981, log production has followed quite an irregular pattern. This is because of:

- (a) influences of the licensing of large tracts of State land hill forest in late 1960's;
- (b) sharply fluctuating international demand for logs;
- (c) transition period in the Government policy when the issue of licences was temporarily curtailed in late 1960s to early 1970s;
- (d) licensing of Forest Industries Development Project areas commencing from 1964.

Sawmilling Industry

This industry made its beginning under an FAO Sawmill Engineer in the early sixties. Use of circular saws were soon changed to bandsaws. The contribution of this industry in terms of total output, value of exports, revenue and employment has been significant.

Ramin is one of the most significant timbers.

Veneer and Plywood

This is quite a new industry as it started only in 1975. The United States is the main market for Sarawak veneer and plywood.

Mouldings/Dowels

This industry is a thriving high-value producer and is labour intensive. It uses basically Ramin off-cuts as raw materials. Due to the shortage of Ramin, attempts have been initiated to make use of other species.

Other Smaller Industries

These include the production of laminated board, and wood chips.

Timber Revenue

Forest revenue accruing to the public sector is mainly derived from the following sources:

- (a) Timber Royalty;
- (b) Premia;
- (c) Fees and Services;
- (d) Export Duties;
- (e) Timber Cess (Sarawak Foundation Trust Fund);
- (f) Timber Development Premium
- (g) Timber Grading Fees.

Over the 1963-1982 period, the total revenue collection by the public sector from timber increased steadily except for the period between 1972 and 1975 when it fluctuated. In 1981 the total revenue collected was \$212.5 million.

The biggest source of revenue comes from the Timber Royalty which in 1981 was \$124 million — a very great increase from 1963 when only about \$6 million was collected.

Timber Grading Fees and Timber Development Premium were collected and credited to the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation's fund.

The other important source of revenue is the Export Duties imposed on the exportation of timber to other countries. Due to the relatively small population in the State, the output of timber based industries is mainly exported. On the other hand, there is also a small amount of timber being imported into the State annually.

Timber Exports

Besides its importance as a source of Government or public sector revenue, the timber industry is also a vitally important private sector activity and a major contributor to the State GDP. The viability and essence of the State timber industry, however, lie in the availability of export markets of which the most important are for logs and sawn timber. Logs are exported mainly to Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

Ramin is the main species of sawn timber exported. Thus, due to a decline in Ramin log production over the years, the export of sawn timber has also followed a

downhill trend. The major importers of Ramin sawn timber are countries in Western Europe such as West Germany, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands.

Agencies Responsible For Timber Resources Development

1. Forest Department

The Forest Department is broadly divided into six main branches. These are:-

- (a) Forest Administration;
- (b) Amenities and Conservation;
- (c) Protection and Legislation;
- (d) Forest Operations;
- (e) Forest Industrial Development Research;
- (f) Forest Research.

In looking after forest of the State the main objectives of the Department are:-

- (a) Research on afforestation;
- (b) Forest regeneration;
- (c) Forest protection;
- (d) Maximising the utilization of the forest resources;
- (e) To preserve sufficient land for timber production in perpetuity;
- (f) Environmental protection and the conservation of flora and fauna;
- (g) The Department also performs police duties such as enforcing the Forest Ordinance, Wildlife Protection Ordinance and controls all forestry operations covered under the terms of a forest licence;
- (h) The Department holds the responsibility of collecting revenues and other such fees;
- (i) The Forest Department also performs the role of managing the forest, particularly managing the Permanent Forests, and maintaining the principal of "sustained yield" for timber production and environmental protection.

2. Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation

The Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) was established in May 1973 under the Sarawak Timber Industry Corporation (Perbadanan Perusahaan Kemajuan Kayu Sarawak) Ordinance, 1973.

The main function of STIDC is to stimulate by all possible means the planned expansion of wood-based industries throughout the State at a rate consistent with the overall interest of the economy, the availability of capital and technical expertise and the effective management of the forest resources.

3. The Ministry of Forestry

A central body that co-ordinates the administration of the Forest Department and the STIDC is the Ministry of Forestry. The Ministry of Forestry was formed as a

separate entity in 1980 when it was separated from the combined Ministries of Forestry, Lands and Mineral Resources which was earlier still called the Ministry of Land and Forests.

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Forestry are policy formulation and decision making on matters pertaining to exploitation and conservation of forests as well as the development of timber industry.

Apart from the above, the Ministry also co-ordinates the operation of the following ordinances:

- (a) Forest Ordinance;
- (b) National Parks Ordinance; and
- (c) The Protection of Wildlife Ordinance.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Sarawak has been endowed with varied and reasonably rich mineral resources. For more than a century, minerals have been important to the life of Sarawak and today they still play a prominent part in the economy. Gold and antimony were the first to be mined, after which mercury, coal, then oil and bauxite, and more recently silica sand have been worked.

The discovery and development of different minerals has made a substantial contribution to the economy of Sarawak at various times, with occasional periods of exceptional prosperity. The maximum production of antimony was 1872, of mercury in 1877, of coal in 1898, of gold in 1907, of oil in 1929 and 1976, and of bauxite in 1961. Recent discoveries of silica sand, kaolinitic clay and gas have resulted in new mineral industries. For example, the natural gas off-shore from Bintulu is in the production stage and plans are in hand for mining the kaolinitic clay. Prospects for the resumption of coal mining are good, with increased attention being paid to the possibilities of exploiting coal in the various major deposits in Sarawak.

The mining sector has been contributing significantly to the economic growth of the State especially in the early 1970's largely due to the increase in the volume of export and the favourable prices of petroleum. Present trends in the sector indicate a continuation of the predominance of oil and natural gas in view of the exploitation of the vast natural gas deposits off the coast of Bintulu. This will supply the requirements of the liquefied natural gas plant in Bintulu.

The total output of major minerals in the State between 1963-1981 were worth more than \$14,000 million.

Petroleum

Petroleum is by far the most important mineral in terms of its contribution as revenue earner to the State. Petroleum royalty to the state government in the form of cash payments amounted to about \$161 million in 1982 compared with \$135 million in 1980 and \$37 million in 1975. Upstream petroleum investments in Sarawak registered \$1.3 billion in 1982 compared with \$0.5 billion in 1980 and \$0.2 billion in 1975.

The Petroleum industry in Sarawak started in 1910 when oil was first produced from the Miri field; oil production then was confined to the land areas.

The initial production level of the Miri field was only 83 barrels per day. It subsequently reached its peak production of 15,211 barrels per day in 1929. Since then production from this field continued to decline over the years and the average production fell to only 263 barrels a day in 1972.

With the exhaustion of reserves on-shore, exploration for petroleum resources began to shift off-shore in 1968. It was not until 1971 that the industry actually made a significant impact on the State economy through the marked increase in production from off-shore oil field.

Production of crude oil was slightly more than 373,000 barrels in 1963 and this declined to about 328,000 barrels in 1967. However the year 1968 marked a new era in the oil industry with the discovery of a new oilfield off-shore Miri which went into production in July 1968. As a result of this discovery, production increased to more than 1.5 million barrels for that particular year, 3.387 million barrels in 1969, and 6.559 million barrels in 1970. By 1971, the level of production was more than 25 million barrels and in 1981, well over 35.5 million barrels. The production of crude petroleum reached its peak in 1976, when a total of 42.4 million barrels were produced.

Initially the production in Sarawak was solely operated by Sarawak Shell Berhad. With the formation of the National Oil Corporation (PETRONAS) the Government took over the responsibility of developing the petroleum resources of the state.

In terms of export, petroleum has been the single largest earner of foreign exchange for the past 20 years. It accounted for 56% of the total export earning in 1962, 53% in 1972 and 62% in the period 1982.

The export earnings from petroleum and petroleum products were valued at \$226.2 million in 1962. By 1972 this value had increased by 42% to about \$321.1 million. In 1976, because of higher unit prices and output, the export earnings from petroleum was valued at \$1,532.2 million. In 1978, there was however, a drop of 28% from the previous year in export earnings from crude petroleum largely due to the reduction in its f.o.b. value. Export earnings however recovered a year later and in 1981 the value stood at \$3,018.5 million. Today, crude petroleum alone accounts for 55% of the State's total export earnings.

Natural Gas

During the late 1960s and early 1970s when Sarawak Shell Berhad was prospecting for oil along the Continental Shelf of Sarawak natural gas was encountered in most of their drillings in addition to the discovery of oil reserves in the off-shore fields. Subsequent investigations revealed that a number of the wells contained gas in commercial quantities.

Huge reserves of unassociated gas were found off-shore Bintulu in 1971.

This discovery of natural gas off the coast of Sarawak was to mark the beginning of an important era in the economic history of Sarawak. In October 1971 Shell and Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan proposed the liquefied natural gas project to the Malaysian Government, after which period between 1971-1973 Shell and Mitsubishi Corporation carried out a feasibility study for the exploration of the gas resources. A joint venture agreement was signed on 31st March, 1978 between Shell, Mitsubishi and PETRONAS, and in June the same year, the Malaysia LNG Sdn. Bhd. was incorporated.

The \$3,000 million LNG plant is the single largest investment to date in Malaysia and signifies an important landmark in the development of the gas industry in the

State and in the country as a whole. The first export shipment of liquefied natural gas to Japan was in January, 1983.

Sarawak state will also be entitled to royalties as a result of the production of gas from this project. It is estimated that the royalties, in the form of cash payments, due to Sarawak for the years 1983 to 1986 will be as follows:

Sarawak: Cash payments accruing from gas production
Unit: M\$ Million

Year	Cash Payments
1983	49
1984	84
1985	125
1986	176

Petronas

The Petroleum Nasional Berhad or PETRONAS was formed in 1974 with the enactment of the Petroleum Development Act. Under the Act, the entire ownership and exclusive rights of exploring and extracting petroleum and gas both on-shore and off-shore are vested in PETRONAS. The formation of PETRONAS, therefore, spelled the end of the concession system, whereby oil companies were totally responsible for the exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources in the country.

In 1975, the Sarawak Government signed an agreement with PETRONAS, under which the State Government will be paid a fixed 5% of the gross production by value of oil and gas produced in the State in exchange for the entire ownership and control of petroleum and gas resources which became vested in PETRONAS.

Petronas' Activities in Sarawak

Petronas' activities in Sarawak are guided by its corporate objectives which are to:

- (a) explore, produce and properly manage the petroleum resources of the country;
- (b) ensure that the country is provided with petroleum and petrochemical products at fair prices;
- (c) offer the government advice on petroleum and petrochemical matters;
- (d) ensure that Malaysians are in control and are actively involved in its activities and
- (e) encourage the establishment of petroleum-based industries locally.

Petronas' activities in Sarawak are centred at Miri, where the Lutong refinery and crude oil terminal are located and at Bintulu where the LNG plant is situated.

Further Petronas has since 1976 with the signing of the PSC, continued to ensure uninterrupted gas supplies at relatively subsidised rates to the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation (SESCO). Presently about three million standard cubic feet per day of gas from the West Lutong and Baram oil fields flow to SESCO, Miri, while an

initial gas supply of 0.3 million standard cubic feet per day commenced in May 1983 for SESCO Bintulu.

The major petroleum projects under implementation in Sarawak are as follows:

LNG Project

- (a) The LNG project was first conceived in 1971 with the discovery of substantial volumes of natural gas in the Central Luconia gas fields, offshore Sarawak. Following the discovery of the gas reserves, a number of studies were made and the results indicated that an LNG plant to liquefy the gas for export would be viable. The proposal to establish the LNG project was submitted in 1973 to the Federal Government which directed Petronas in 1974 to undertake the initial co-ordination of the project.
- (b) The LNG plant in Tanjong Kidurong, Bintulu, which was completed in December 1982, is currently producing 1.7 million tonnes per annum of LNG for export to Tokyo Electric Co. and Tokyo Gas Co. in Japan. The first shipment of 57,000 tonnes of LNG left Sarawak for Japan on January 29 1983. When the plant becomes fully-operational in 1986, it is expected to produce six million tonnes of LNG per annum. The plant is jointly owned and operated by Petronas, Shell and Mitsubishi. Petronas' equity share in the project is 65 per cent while Shell and Mitsubishi hold at 17.5 per cent stake each.

Asean Bintulu Fertiliser Plant

- (a) Another petroleum project in the State is the Asean Bintulu fertiliser (ABF) plant. The project was first conceived at the seventh meeting of the Asean Economic Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur in December 1978. At the meeting, it was agreed in principle that the Malaysian ammonia-urea plant will be one of the Asean industrial projects. The Malaysian Government appointed Petronas to implement the project which will be operational at Bintulu, Sarawak, with feedstock gas from the Central Luconia area.
- (b) This Asean joint-venture plant, which is targeted for completion in mid-1985, has a capacity to produce 1,000 tonnes of ammonia and 1,500 tonnes of urea per day.
- (c) In keeping with the other Asean industrial projects where the host country holds a larger equity share, Malaysia, through Petronas, has a 60 per cent equity shareholding. Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand each hold a 13 per cent share while Singapore has a nominal one per cent share.

Petronas' retail marketing network in Sarawak continues to be strengthened. Petronas first commenced its retail marketing activities in Sarawak in early 1981 with a diesel and kerosene skid tank station at Bintulu. Two additional stations were established in Kuching by August, 1982, in order to meet the growing demand for middle distillates i.e. diesel and kerosene.

Besides the skid tank stations, an aviation depot was established at the Kuching Airport in early 1982 and plans to provide aviation refueling facilities at the Sibul, Miri and Bintulu Airports are underway.

Petronas' future development in Sarawak

- (a) 10 petrol stations by 1985:
- (b) A bulk petroleum product depot at Kuching with product delivery centres at a few other smaller towns by end of 1984; and
- (c) A phased LPG market entry commencing from April 1983 and the appointment of LPG dealers to assist Petronas in the marketing of this product.

Gold

Gold has probably been mined in West Sarawak for several centuries and is known to be widely distributed in small quantities elsewhere in the State. Most of the recorded output has come from the Bau Mining District where nearly a million ounces were produced between 1899 and 1921. Since then, small-scale mining has met with varying success.

Over the last decade, the production of gold has slowly declined from about 1,400 ounces in 1971 to about 67 ounces in 1981. The sharp drop in production is a result of the closure of the few important operating mines on expiry of their mining licences since 1979.

Investigations carried out by the Geological Survey Department reveal that there is little prospect for large-scale mining in the Bau area in the future.

Antimony

Antimony was discovered in the Bau area in 1823, and since then a total of about 90,172 tonnes have been produced mostly in the latter part of the last century. The principal mines were near Gunong Pangga, Jambusan, Bidi and Buan Bidi, all in the Bau Mining District. Small amounts of ore have been mined at irregular intervals during the present century, and although regular mining was resumed in 1964, production has been small. In 1970 when the world antimony price reached its highest level, prospecting was very active and the number of mines in operation increased. Several of the old workings in the Bau area were mined but the ore exploited was of low grade.

Large-scale antimony ore mining appears unlikely as the known deposits are of low grade and uneconomic size. Prospects for small-scale mining, however, appear good for a number of years.

Bauxite

Bauxite was mined from 1958 to 1965 by the Sematan Bauxite Ltd. at Munggu Belian, Sematan in West Sarawak. During this period, a total of approximately 1.52 million tonnes was mined and exported mainly to Japan. For several years, bauxite was Sarawak's main mineral product.

Bauxite has also been found at a number of other places in West Sarawak, the only important deposit, however, being at Bukit Gebong where it is estimated that about 1.5 million long tons of washed bauxite may be available from an area of about 265 hectares. The grade, however, is poorer than that at Munggu Belian.

A regional reconnaissance survey for bauxite deposits in West Sarawak undertaken by the Geological Survey Department in 1981-1982 suggests that the deposits at Tg. Serabang and Bukit Batu may justify detailed evaluation of their economic potential.

Coal

Sarawak has widespread and abundant occurrences of coal. The largest coal deposits known to have some economic potential are located in Silantek, Bintulu, Mukah-Balingian and the Merit Pila area. Coal is also known to occur in the Sadong, Menangkín, Hose Mountains and the Usun Apau areas. The total potential for coal in the State is estimated to be around 500 million tonnes.

As for the quality of the deposits is concerned, the Bintulu coal and part of the Silantek deposit are of coking properties and suitable for use in metallurgical processes. The Merit-Pila, Mukah-Balingian and Sadong are of lignitic variety and the main industrial use will be as a fuel for power generation.

The Silantek coal deposit, located in the Silantek-Abok area, about 130 km from Kuching was known as early as 1869. Since then the coal has been investigated on several occasions by both the Geological Survey Department as well as private companies. The latest exploration was carried out in 1981 to determine the feasibility of developing part of the deposit.

Drilling has proven the existence of about 7.4 million tonnes of coal, comprising 2 million tonnes of coking coal and 5.4 million tonnes of anthracitic coal. Further inferred reserves of 50 million tonnes may be available between 123-136 km and further south to the Kalimantan border. So far, the Silantek coal deposit has not been worked.

The Merit-Pila deposit is located in the upper reaches of Batang Rajang about 75 km up-stream of Kapit in the Seventh Division. Extensive prospecting work was done between 1974-1977. Three major zones have been identified as the coal areas, namely, (i) Nanga Merit area where 2 major coal zones designated as Belawai-Merjun and Merit-Tebulan are found; (ii) the Pila river area; and (iii) the Long Hills area. Prospecting work has indicated that a total potential reserve in the region of 250 million tonnes is available in the Merit-Pila basin. At present, a private concern has been awarded the Mining Lease in part of the Nanga Merit and Long Hills areas for exploration.

Coal deposits in the Bintulu area have been known since the early 1900s. Modest-sized deposits of coal are found scattered in several localities near Bintulu. Extensive exploration was carried out between 1974-1977. At the present stage of development, a General Prospecting Licence has been issued over the area. Based on the results available so far, it is considered unlikely that very thick coal seams with great lateral extent exist in the Bintulu area. The occurrence of a single large deposit of coal is unlikely.

Large coal deposits also occur in the low-lying area between the Mukah and Balingian rivers. The Mukah-Balingian coal deposits have been investigated by the Geological Survey Department and more recently by private interests in 1974-1975. By far the greatest potential for coal lies in the eastern part of the area in the Pengareh, Lamai and Bawan areas, where conservative estimates put the reserve at about 100 million tonnes. In the central area, the limited drilling carried out has shown a potential reserve of about 30 million tonnes.

Constructional Materials

Constructional materials produced in Sarawak consist of stone, gravel, sand and structural clay products which are mainly bricks, tiles, and sub-soil pipes. The production of stone during the period 1963-1980 was 11.5 million cubic metres

valued at about \$88 million; and that of gravel 727,000 cubic metres valued at about \$4.17 million. In the period 1963-1981 about 349.9 million bricks valued at about \$49.59 million were produced.

Most of the stone and gravel produced was used for road construction and maintenance, and as concrete aggregates in building construction. Operating quarries in West Sarawak are producing quality stones. These include the quarries at Stapok, Stabar, Semenggo, Stigang and Sibanyis. The Sebuyau quarry is producing excellent quality granite stone; and the Stebun and Ensabang quarries are producing good quality stone from basalt and andesite. Limestone is fairly widespread in First Division and at present, there are 3 quarries producing limestone in the area.

Kaolinitic Clay

Deposits of kaolinitic clay suitable for use in the paper industry, and for ceramics and refractory purposes are found near Balai Ringin, and Silantek. Similar clay also occurs at Sematan, Tanah Puteh, Muara Tuang, Kuching, Sibulaut and Santubong.

Glass Sand

Deposits of silica sand suitable for glass manufacture have been located north of Bintulu and in the Baram Valley both in the Fourth Division; in Lundu, Sematan and Santubong in the First Division; and near Roban in Second Division. So far only the reserve near Bintulu has been mined. Mining of the reserve in Bintulu started in 1976 and up to 1981 a total of about 425,000 tonnes of glass sand has been produced.

Other Minerals

The other minerals which are found in small quantities include dolomite, iron ore, lead, copper, nickel, mercury and phosphate.

Dolomite was discovered in 1981 in part of the Melinau Gorge. However, exploration may not be possible as a result of the gazetting of the Melinau area as a national park.

Iron ore occurs at various places in West Sarawak and parts of the Rajang and Baram Valleys. However, the deposits are not of economic significance.

Nickel, associated with copper and cobalt, was discovered in 1961 near Bukit Gebong, West Sarawak during routine mapping by the Geological Survey Department. Subsequent prospecting failed to locate the mineral in any commercial quantities.

Mercury mining and smelting at Tegora and Gading constituted an important industry in West Sarawak in the nineteenth century, but production has been small and intermittent since 1898. In 1962, some prospecting was done at Tegora but further prospecting operation work was held up for security reasons in 1964. Further investigations in 1968, 1969 and 1970 indicated that there are reserves of about 21,000 tonnes.

Guano and rock phosphate are found in limestone caves in Sarawak notably in the Niah, Selabar, Lobang Batu and Staat caves. A total reserves of about 20,000 tonnes is estimated. Production is done on a small scale in order to avoid disturbing swiftlets nesting in the caves.

Agencies Responsible For Mineral Resources Development

Mines Department

The Mines Department was part of the Geological Survey Department, Borneo Territories before Sarawak joined Malaysia. In 1964, a separate, independent Department of Mines was formed. The Department was first administered by the Director of Geological Survey, Borneo Region, who was gazetted as the Inspector of Mines for Sarawak and Sabah. In 1969, the responsibilities for the administration of the Department was transferred to the Mines Department, Malaysia, in Kuala Lumpur. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Malaysia became the overall authority and an Inspector of Mines from Peninsular Malaysia was sent over to take charge of the administration of the Mines Department, Sarawak and the Mines Department, Sabah. At present, the activities of the department in Sarawak and Sabah are under the Deputy Director of Mines, the Director's post being vacant since 1974.

The Department of Mines is essentially a mining law-enforcement and industry-monitoring body responsible for the orderly development of mineral resources, and the inspection of fossicking, mining and mineral processing activities. It plays an important role in advising the State and Federal Governments on technical aspects and policies pertaining to the industry such as with regard to mining, mineral exploration, mineral processing, foreign investment in mining and other related matters.

The role the Department is playing in the development of the Mining and Quarrying industry may best be seen in the functions it is performing. These include:

- (i) Law enforcement and administration of the mining rules and ordinance;
- (ii) Advising the State Government on all technical aspects and policies relating to the mining industry; on the issuing and renewal of prospecting licences and mining leases;
- (iii) Compiling statistics related to the mining industry;
- (iv) Promoting greater bumiputera participation in the mining industry in terms of ownerships and employment;
- (v) Promoting the growth and development of the mining industry;
- (vi) Conducting exploration and evaluation work which cannot be undertaken by the private sector;
- (vii) Delineating potential mining areas with a view to encourage private sector investment;
- (viii) Conducting research on improved methods of mining and mineral beneficiation;
- (ix) Conserving the State's mineral resources by ensuring that the exploitations of such resources are carried out in orderly, safe and efficient manner;
- (x) Ensuring that safe, orderly and skilful practices are adopted in all mining operations so as not to cause danger to life and property;
- (xi) Site investigation of quarries;

- (xii) Site investigation and approval of explosive magazine for quarries, mining and civil engineering works;
- (xiii) Providing a technical advisory service to the industry;
- (xiv) Protecting natural environment as far as possible by ensuring that adequate anti-pollution measures are taken in the course of prospecting and mining operation;
- (xv) Evaluation of feasibility studies and prospecting reports.

Geological Survey Department

The Geological Survey Office in Kuching was the headquarters of a combined Department established in 1949 for Sarawak and Sabah, then known as the Geological Survey Department, British Territories in Borneo. With the formation of Malaysia on 31st August, 1963, the Department became a branch of the Geological Survey Department Malaysia. It was known as the Geological Survey Department, Borneo Region, Malaysia. This was eventually integrated with the Geological Survey Department, Malaysia under one Director-General with the Federal headquarters in Ipoh when Malayanisation of the Geological staff in Sarawak was completed in mid 1968.

The Geological Survey Department is the research organisation responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the geology and mineral resources of the country, and for the application of this information to economic and cultural development, both by departmental action and by provision of advisory services.

The Department in the past two decades has been geared towards carrying out systematic geological mapping, economic mineral investigations, and research and undertaking publication. From performing the essential reconnaissance work, the Department has moved to the more active exploration projects with specific economic objectives. This change of emphasis has been adopted with the primary objective of stimulating and accelerating exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the State. Besides these the Department is also engaged in the exploration and development of underground water to solve the water supply problems in the coastal areas of Sarawak.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Sarawak is primarily an agricultural economy with 79% of her population living in the rural areas. According to the 1977 Agriculture Census, it was estimated that about 69% of her economically active labour force were engaged in various agricultural activities. In terms of land area, it was estimated that about 2.8 million hectares in the State had been brought under cultivation. However, of this only 11% is intensively used for horticulture, perennial cropping and wet padi cultivation. The other 89% is or has once been used for shifting cultivation.

Most of the farms operating in the State are small-holdings. There are very few estates in existence. Since the early 1960s, the important crops grown in Sarawak have been padi, rubber, pepper, coconut and sago. However, oil palm and cocoa have become increasingly important since the late 1970s. To reduce an over-dependence on a particular crop and to generate extra income, the Department of Agriculture has encouraged smallholders to diversify their agricultural activities by

cultivating other crops. Under its crop diversification programme, cultivation of perennial crops including coffee, nutmeg and cashew has been encouraged.

Agriculture is an essential economic activity in the State with a large proportion of the population depending on it for their livelihood. It is also a significant source of foreign exchange earning. In 1980, the export of agriculture commodities earned about \$250 million in foreign exchange for the State. The main agricultural exports since the 1960s were pepper, rubber, palm oil, sago flour and coconut oil. With regard to padi production, the State has consistently met about 40% of its requirement for the past twenty years. Efforts are being made to increase this percentage.

The Agricultural Sector remains a low productivity sector despite progress made over the past twenty years. Poverty still prevails among various agricultural groups. Development of the sector continues to emphasise not only the achievement of the objective of eradicating rural poverty, but also the generation of greater employment opportunities and the improvement of opportunities for agro-based industries. The Government's main target in agricultural development is to improve the living conditions of smallholders.

Crop Development

The main crops cultivated in the State from 1963 to 1982 were padi, rubber, pepper, coconut, sago and oil palm.

(i) Padi

By 1979, the total area under padi cultivation was estimated to be 135,374 hectares of which 69,789 hectares were cultivated with wet padi and 65,585 hectares with hill padi. In terms of production, the average annual padi production in the 1960's was about 100,000 tonnes. However, by the late 1960s, the annual padi production had increased to between 112,000 tonnes and 150,000 tonnes. In 1979, the padi production was 184,872 tonnes. The production was estimated to be over 190,000 tonnes in 1980.

Shifting cultivation has continued to be a significant feature of padi production in Sarawak. In spite of improvement brought about through subsidised ammophos fertiliser, the yield for hill padi has remained low at just around 700 kg. per hectare. Wet padi production on the other hand is about 2,000 kg./hectare and has, therefore, received more attention in respect of improving production techniques. Results of double-cropping trials using short-term padi varieties under drainage and irrigation are encouraging. This system was first introduced in 1974, and by 1980 about 818 hectares had been implemented.

The Assistance to Padi Planters Scheme was introduced to promote padi production and to assist padi farmers in the State. The Scheme includes normal Assistance to Padi Planters, Hill-Padi Fertiliser (Ammophos) Subsidy, and Wet-Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme, double-cropping and wet-padi production competition. Normal Assistance to Padi Planters Scheme has been implemented since 1958 to encourage opening of new swamp land for padi cultivation and to improve the standard of cultivation of land already farmed, generally on a two-to-three year cycle. Wet-padi fertiliser subsidy scheme was introduced in 1974 with a view to increasing

padi production in order to achieve rice sufficiency. Between 1963 and 1982, over 55,000 hectares of wet padi were developed under the Assistance to Padi Planters Scheme.

(ii) **Rubber**

Between 1963 and 1982 an estimated area of 200,000 hectares of rubber were cultivated. Of this, about 46% were planted with the high yielding trees. Most of this rubber was planted in the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions.

Most of the rubber produced in the State is exported to foreign countries. Between 1963 and 1982, the annual export of rubber, mainly in the form of smoked sheets, fluctuated between 20,000 tonnes and 45,000 tonnes. The lowest annual export earning from rubber was recorded in 1972 when only about \$14 million was realised. However, exports rose after that and reached a peak of \$88 million in 1980. The annual export earning of rubber averaged about 22% of the total agricultural export earnings.

The Government encourages rubber planting. In 1956, a subsidised Rubber Planting Scheme was introduced to promote rubber cultivation. The scheme caters for new planting and replanting with high yielding rubber for smallholders. The scheme was suspended in 1972 due to the depressed rubber prices and was re-introduced in 1976. When the scheme was newly implemented, subsidies were given at the rate of \$200 per 0.4 hectare for new planting and \$450 per 0.4 hectare of replanting. Since 1981, the rates have been revised to \$950 and \$1,000 per 0.4 hectare for new planting and replanting respectively. Under this scheme, an estimated area of 73,000 hectares were cultivated with rubber. Rubber land development schemes were also implemented between 1964 and 1970.

(iii) **Pepper**

An estimated area of 11,960 hectares were cultivated with pepper by 1980. The pepper farms are mainly found in the First, Third, Fourth and Sixth Divisions. The average pepper holding is about 0.22 hectare with around 200 to 400 pepper vines.

In the 1960s export earnings from pepper averaged less than \$50 million annually. After 1970, pepper exports rose quickly until the early 1980s when production started to decline due to falling market prices. Pepper exports increased from 11,763 tonnes in 1962 to 28,096 tonnes in 1981. Likewise, the export earnings from pepper also rose steadily from \$23.9 million in 1962 to \$81.6 million in 1981. Pepper production reached its peak in 1979 when 36,118 tonnes were produced for export at a value of \$136.4 million.

The pepper subsidy scheme was not introduced until the year 1973. From 1973 to 1982, a total of 9,028 hectares of pepper had been cultivated under the scheme. The Subsidy Scheme provides assistance for the control and prevention of foot-rot disease in established gardens, for the maintenance of immature gardens during the period before bearing and also for the establishment of new gardens.

(iv) **Coconut**

The total area under coconut cultivation increased from 12,700 hectares in the early 1960s to 53,400 hectares in 1978. Most of the coconut gardens are

found in the coastal fringes of the First and Second Divisions. From 1963 to 1982, the annual export earnings from coconut and coconut products averaged about \$4 million, thus giving a total export earning of more than \$70 million.

Under the Coconut Planting Scheme introduced in 1959, the cumulative area of coconut planted in the period 1963-1982 was 38,180 hectares. The annual area planted were highest during the Third Malaysia Plan years.

(v) **Sago**

Sago production for human and animal consumption occurs in Oya, Dalat and Mukah in Third Division as well as Beladin and Pusa in the Second Division. The total area under sago is estimated at around 60,000 hectares. Its exact acreage is difficult to gauge as sago palm mostly grows semi-wild in peat swamps.

Sago flour exports over the past 20 years averaged over 31,000 tonnes per year. As a whole, its volume has declined though with improved processing techniques its quality has improved.

(vi) **Oil Palm**

By 1980, the total area planted with oil palm in the State was estimated to be about 23,000 hectares. The crop was first introduced to Sarawak with an area of 195 hectares planted by Sarawak Oil Palm Sdn. Bhd. in 1969 in the Fourth Division. By the early 1970s, the Department of Agriculture had introduced this crop for planting under its crop diversification programme. Since then, the Sarawak Land Development Board and SALCRA have undertaken various oil palm schemes in the Second, Third and Fourth Divisions.

The palm oil exports from Sarawak had increased from a mere 500 tonnes in 1974 to about 26,000 tonnes in 1980 valued at \$32.6 million.

Livestock Development

In the early 1960s Sarawak was still dependent on imports for much of its livestock and livestock product requirements. By the early 1980s, however, though still importing ducklings and cattle products annually, the State was self-sufficient in poultry meat, eggs and fresh pork with some surplus for export to Sabah and Brunei.

The livestock population in Sarawak over the past 20 years, though fluctuating, has increased considerably. In 1963 the State cattle population was below 11,000; buffalo below 7,000; pigs about 300,000 and goats about 10,000. By 1981, the population had increased to 17,000 for cattle, 8,000 for buffalo, about 400,000 for pigs and about 20,000 for goats.

The Government introduced the livestock development subsidy scheme in 1967. The main objectives of the scheme were to help alleviate protein hunger especially in rural areas; to introduce improved animal breeds, and to introduce sound husbandry practices to the farmers in order to increase animal productivity and farm efficiency. The three components of the livestock development subsidy scheme are Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme, Assistance to Pig Improvement Scheme and Poultry Improvement Scheme. Animal Husbandry Development Subsidy Scheme serves to stimulate interest in cattle/buffalo/goat farming among smallholders by providing animal husbandry and technical services and assistance in the form of

materials in order to improve their production. With regard to the Assistance to Pig Improvement Scheme, it has been designed to promote and improve pig husbandry standards and practices so as to improve the quantity and quality of pork, thereby increasing income for pig farmers. The Poultry Improvement Scheme aims to assist poultry farmers keeping around 200 to 250 chickens.

To supplement its subsidy schemes, the Department of Agriculture has used its agricultural stations at Semongok, Tarat, Temudok and Kabuloh as livestock breeding stations. It has also established a livestock station at Karabungan in the Fourth Division. The improved livestock breeds resulting from research and development have been distributed from these stations to farmers through subsidy schemes or sale. In addition, a pilot dairy cattle project and an artificial insemination service were also started in Tarat in 1974.

Agricultural Development Agencies

1. Agriculture Department

Government efforts in agricultural development in the State as described in the foregoing are mainly undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. In 1963, the Department had four branches charged with the various aspects of agriculture development. These were crop, livestock, fisheries and research. By 1982, there are five main branches within the Department, namely, research, agriculture extension, education, veterinary and inland fisheries.

2. Agriculture Marketing Agencies

Three agencies are charged with the responsibility of monitoring and generally promoting the down-stream success of specific agricultural activities and programmes. These agencies are:-

(i) National Rice and Padi Board

The two aspects of the functions of the National Rice and Padi Board (LPN) that are specifically aimed at promoting padi cultivation are:

- (a) to ensure a fair and stable price of padi for farmers, and
- (b) to make recommendations to the Government on policies designed to promote the development of the padi and rice industry. This includes the institution and management of the system of subsidy for the production of padi and that of Government — supported prices in the marketing of the same.

(ii) Pepper Marketing Board

In addition to the grading scheme which promotes the export and marketing of pepper through standardising the quality of the pepper marketed, the Pepper Marketing Board has also instituted a licensing scheme for all pepper dealers designed to give a better deal to pepper farmers for their sale of pepper.

(iii) Federal Agriculture Marketing Authority

While the National Padi and Rice Board and the Pepper Marketing Board were set up specifically to monitor and promote the marketing and general development of padi and pepper, the Federal Agriculture Marketing

Authority is charged with the same responsibility for a selected series of other crops and agricultural produce as well as encouraging the processing of these crops to facilitate marketing and increase the value added to the crops marketed. Some of these crops include coffee, groundnuts, cocoa and copra.

3. Drainage and Irrigation Department

The development of agricultural infrastructure is mainly undertaken by the Drainage and Irrigation Department. Drainage and irrigation schemes implemented by the Department as described earlier are to increase farm productivity, particularly for padi, as well as to reclaim more land for agriculture.

Drainage and irrigation plays an important role in increasing the productivity of the Agricultural Sector. The main objective of drainage and irrigation is to provide the necessary engineering services beyond the capacity of individual farmers for the orderly development, management and control of water as an integral part of the Agricultural Development Programme. Drainage and irrigation seeks to modify the natural environment, and create physical conditions suitable to plant growth. By providing drainage and irrigation facilities, more new land for agricultural development can be reclaimed, thereby creating employment opportunities, providing means for relieving the population pressure in over-crowded farming areas, and at the same time permitting increase of food and crop production.

The first carefully planned drainage and irrigation project, the Kabong/Nyabor Drainage Scheme Stage 1, was launched in 1964 by the Department of Drainage and Irrigation. The implementation of this project was followed by investigation and planning of other schemes. Between 1964 and 1980, there was a total of 28 drainage schemes completed covering a total area of 16,930 hectares. The total expenditure amounted to \$42.814 million.

During the Fourth Malaysia Plan period, emphasis is being put on the implementation of Asian Development Bank financed projects of which there are 10 under various stages of implementation. The introduction of the Asian Development Bank financed projects has changed the strategy of the Drainage and Irrigation Department from the development of small areas simply for agricultural purposes to integrated area development which includes not only drainage and irrigation infrastructure, but also roads, bridges, aquaculture, resettlement of rural population and other social amenities. The Samarahan River Basin Study and the Kalaka/Saribas Feasibility Study currently being undertaken, are exercises leading towards the integrated area development concept.

4. Sarawak Land Development Board (SLDB)

When the Board was established in 1972, it inherited 7 Rubber Schemes and one partially developed Oil Palm Scheme from its predecessor, the then Sarawak Development Finance Corporation (SDFC). Since taking over from the SDFC the SLDB has been largely concentrating its efforts on developing oil palm schemes and to a lesser extent cocoa schemes.

(a) Rubber Schemes

The Board inherited seven rubber schemes totalling about 5,668 hectares from the SDFC. The schemes were opened up as far back as 1964 and are now fully matured except for a few lots in Lubai Tengah. Since 1972 there was no further expansion to the present hectareage under rubber. Out of a total of

1,400 lots, about 1,175 have been given away to the settlers with each settler having 3.2 hectares of rubber, 0.8 hectare of other crops and a house on a 0.2 hectare housing lot in the village. The total current population of settlers (including dependants) is about 7,050.

Production in the rubber scheme lots is relatively low, due to poor farm practices such as irregularity in tapping, absenteeism, adverse road condition, non application of fertilisers, etc. To supplement their income, enterprising settlers grow cash crops such as pepper, fruit trees, vegetables, etc. Furthermore, the settlers enjoy the benefit from better public amenities.

(b) Oil Palm Scheme

Oil palm planting by a Government agency in Sarawak was first undertaken by the SEDC in 1970 when it opened up the Bukit Peninjau Oil Palm Scheme with a planted area of 672 hectares. Like the rubber scheme this scheme was also handed to the SLDB in 1972.

By the end of the Second Malaysia Plan period (1971-1975), the Board had succeeded in planting an area of 9,219 hectares of oil palm. The total perimeter area completed was 17,097 hectares. This included a new development of 611 hectares in the Mukah area.

During the Third Malaysia Plan period (1976-1980), the Board developed another four new schemes; two in Suai and another two in Mukah. By the end of the TMP, a total of 15,522 hectares were planted. The perimeter hectareage completed was 28,777 hectares.

In the Fourth Malaysia Plan period (1981-1985), the Board is continuing with the implementation of its projects. By end of 1982, the SLDB had planted 16,287 hectares of oil palm in 12 schemes. The area of matured oil palm is around 10,490 hectares for all the schemes except for Suai I and II.

The first oil palm scheme that came into production was Bukit Peninjau Scheme in 1974. The Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) harvested were first sent to the Sarawak Oil Palm Sdn. Berhad mill for processing. With the completion and commissioning of SLDB Niah Palm Oil Mill in 1978, all the FFB harvested in the region are sent to this mill for processing. The FFB harvested at Mukah/Balingian Schemes are processed at the Mukah Palm Oil Mill which was commissioned in 1981.

The production of FFB for 1974 was 1,186 tonnes for all the 9 schemes. It increased significantly for the subsequent years. From a figure of 1,186 tonnes, it reached to 20,646 tonnes in 1977 and 47,286 tonnes in 1978. The production in 1978 was doubled that of 1977. In 1981 the figure was 96,681 tonnes.

(c) Cocoa Scheme

In line with the Government policy on diversification, the SLDB started a 4.45-hectare experimental plot of cocoa in Sungai Tangit Oil Palm Scheme in 1973 to assess the suitability of cocoa to Sarawak.

A number of hybrid crosses were planted and observation on growth and other factors were carefully studied. From this small plot another larger trial plot of 211 hectares were developed in 1974 in the area between Ladang Tiga and Subis Complex on what is commonly known as Ladang Koko.

The actual field planting was started in 1975. The results from this trial proved very encouraging as the plant came into bearing only after 18 months

of planting. The first harvest began in October 1977. By end of 1982, a total of 828 planted hectares have been established in Ladang Koko.

For processing the cocoa beans the Board set up a one-ton-capacity Samoan dryer in 1977. Due to the increase in the planted hectareage, another new drying and fermenting factory was constructed in the scheme. The factory which was operational in 1979 is able to process cocoa beans at the rate of 4 tons dry beans per day.

5. Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA)

SALCRA was formed in 1976 and entrusted with the fundamental responsibility of developing and managing native customary rights land. It was felt that the objectives of the New Economic Policy could be more easily achieved within the environment in Sarawak by introducing an agency which could develop land belonging to the natives.

The Authority was therefore charged with the responsibility of consolidating, rehabilitating and developing land in Sarawak for agricultural purposes. This includes native and non-native lands. The approach adopted for the development of land by the Authority is essentially an 'in-situ' one.

SALCRA has been largely concentrating its efforts on oil palm and cocoa projects although it started a tea project in 1981.

(a) Oil Palm Scheme

SALCRA started its first project in 1976. The Lemanak Oil Palm Scheme which is situated at Lubok Antu (Second Division) commenced operation in September, 1976. Under the Third Malaysia Plan, 1,422 hectares were planted, and by 1982 the total target hectareage of 1,800 were implemented.

Planting in the Batu Kaya Oil Palm Scheme started in 1977. The planted area achieved in the TMP was 970 hectares. The targetted area is approximately 1,000 hectares.

The Pakit/Undop Scheme only started in 1980. The total targetted area is approximately 1,320 hectares. A total of 1,124 hectares were planted in 1981 with the balance to be completed by end of 1982.

The total number of participants in the three schemes is 757 from 29 longhouses.

The Authority is constructing a palm oil mill in Lemanak with a capacity of 20 tons/ffb per hour which is expected to be operational in 1984. The construction of a bulking installation in Kuching is expected to start in 1983.

(b) Cocoa Scheme

Under the original Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-1985) allocation, SALCRA was allocated \$14.2 million to undertake three cocoa schemes, namely, Paku/Layar Cocoa Scheme, Tae/ Serian Cocoa Scheme and Kampong Bajo/Pandan Blungai Cocoa Scheme. The physical target under the Plan period is 2,428 hectares for the three schemes.

The Paku/Layar Scheme started in 1981 with a target planted area of 1,214 hectares. The Kampong Tae/Serian Scheme also started in 1981 with a target planted area of 809 hectares. Both these projects will have their field plantings ready by 1983.

The Kpg. Bajo/Lundu Scheme is expected to commence in 1983. The target planted area is 405 hectares.

(c) **Tea Scheme**

SALCRA has also implemented the first tea project in the State. The 202 hectare-scheme at Kampong Mayang Tembawang (Serian) started in 1981. By the end of 1982, 50 hectares had been cleared and planted with tea seedlings. The project also involves the construction of a processing factory by 1984.

(d) **Batang Ai Resettlement Scheme**

SALCRA is also responsible for agricultural development at the Batang Ai Hydro-electricity project Resettlement Scheme.

The project, which encompasses about 4,000 hectares, is to accommodate some 600 Iban families from 24 longhouses directly or indirectly affected by the H.E.P. project.

Agricultural activities are phased out in two stages. Intake of settlers started in 1982. The major agricultural components involved in the project are the cultivation of cash crops of cocoa and rubber.

The Authority has also earmarked several areas for development in the future.

6. **Land Custody and Development Authority (LCDA)**

While both SLDB and SALCRA have opened up and developed substantial area of land for agriculture schemes, both of them have done so purely with public funds and without any participation from the private sector which tends to shy away from investing in a State with a peculiar land tenure system and a relatively sparse rural population that is indicative of possible labour supply problems. On the other hand rural land owners are unable to embark on large-scale development on their own for lack of finance and expertise. LCDA was, therefore, established to forge land development by bringing together the two parties so that mutual benefits are gained.

The Authority was formed in September, 1981 and actually commenced operation in 1982. The Authority deals with both commercial and agricultural development.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Fisheries development in the State is undertaken by three Government departments/agencies. The Department of Agriculture is entrusted with the responsibility of promoting inland fisheries, while the Department of Marine Fisheries concentrates on the development of coastal fishing. The Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia or Majuikan, however, caters for both coastal and inland fisheries.

Inland Fisheries

In Sarawak, inland fish production comes mainly from riverine fishing and freshwater pond culture. Brackish water pond culture is still at its infant stage. While riverine fishing is an important means of livelihood for people living along the major river systems, freshwater fish farming is a popular practice in the inland rural and sub-urban areas especially where fresh fish are not readily available. The produce from fishing and aquaculture activities is usually for home consumption and only the surplus or highly priced species are sold in the local markets.

The Department of Agriculture has established a fisheries section since 1957 to look into the fishery development in the State. With its establishment, freshwater fish

breeding stations were set up at Batu Lintang, Semongok and Tarat in the First Division to produce fish fry for distribution to farmers through the Fish Pond Subsidy Scheme. By 1981 the Department was maintaining 24 fishery stations. Inland fisheries research activities were started in 1971 to look into the possibility of culturing oyster and estuarine species like fish and prawn in the brackish water swamps. Since 1976, studies have been undertaken on fry production, giant fresh water prawn and marine prawn culture.

An Inland Fisheries Development Scheme was introduced by the Government to encourage rural farmers to produce their own supply of fish as an extra source of animal protein as well as a source of cash income. The components of the Inland Fisheries Development Scheme are: Fresh Waterfish Pond Subsidy Scheme; Brackish Water Fish Pond Subsidy Scheme; Fish Pond Renovation Subsidy Scheme; Oyster Culture Subsidy Scheme and Cage Culture Subsidy Scheme. Since its inception, more than 18,000 ponds covering more than 1,800 hectares have been constructed. The yearly distribution of fish fry ranges from 400,000 to 2,300,000.

Marine Fisheries

Fishing has of course, always been a way of life for the coastal and estuarine people. In 1982 it was estimated that there were about 12,175 coastal fishermen in the State.

Coastal fishing development in the State is undertaken by the Department of Marine Fisheries. The main objectives of the Department are to eradicate poverty among the fishing community by increasing the productivity and income of fishermen and to raise the standard of living and the quality of life of fishermen through the implementation of socio-economic development projects. To meet these objectives, the Department has provided training and education for the fishermen.

The Department has trained no less than 1,200 fishermen in the fields of engine driving, gear technology, post-harvest technologies, fishing techniques and short modular courses in engine maintenance and repairs. Besides, the Department organises radio programmes, exhibitions, dialogue sessions, demonstrations, film shows, study tours and workshop for the fishermen. The Department also has a planning and implementation of fisheries development projects in the State. Among these projects are the construction of fish landing jetties at various fishing centres, and the building of fisheries complexes, ice plants, cold storage plants, slipways, repair yards, fuel depots, etc. for Majuikan. In respect of its research programmes, the Department undertakes to survey the demersal and pelagic fish stocks in Sarawak waters, and to study water pollution caused by industrial and agricultural wastes.

Majuikan

The Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia or Majuikan has been established in Sarawak since 1973. The objectives of the Board are to uplift the socio-economic status of the fishermen; and to encourage the growth and development of the fishing industry in the State. Since its inception, Majuikan has launched several development projects in the State. It has introduced, under a hire-purchase scheme, 90 units of multi-purpose fishing vessels to local fishermen. The programme was first launched in 1980 whereby 40 units of multi-purpose fishing boats were completed, each fully equipped with modern fishing gear. In 1981 and 1982, another 50 units were completed. The boats were hired to selected participants from the Fishermen's Associations.

Majuikan had also helped in the formation and registration of 10 Fishermen's Associations with a total membership of around 3,000 fishermen. The main purpose of forming the various Fishermen's Associations is to eradicate poverty among fishermen by uniting and organising them under a single organisation so that Government projects can be channelled through these Fishermen's Associations. Apart from that, they can have collective bargaining power over the middlemen. Through these Fishermen's Associations, Majuikan has launched 6 diesel projects, 1 spare part project, 2 fish marketing projects and 12 units of cold-rooms. Majuikan has also provided a fish landing complex at Bintawa, Kuching together with marketing services. The landing complex can accommodate around 120 landings totalling 470 tonnes of fish. Other facilities provided at Bintawa include 6 cold-rooms for storage purposes.



Top, a timber yard and bottom, a sago processing factory.



Top, drilling for oil on one of the off-shore rigs in Sarawak's Fourth Division; and bottom, an oil refinery at Lutong near Miri.



Top, an aerial view of an oil palm scheme; and bottom an oil palm processing factory.



A young pepper garden,
and bottom, a view of PP



harvested pepper berries;
pepper garden.



Harvesting a padi field



Top, felled logs on a journey by mini-rail to a river ending up either aboard foreign going vessels as exported logs or in local timber processing factory, bottom.



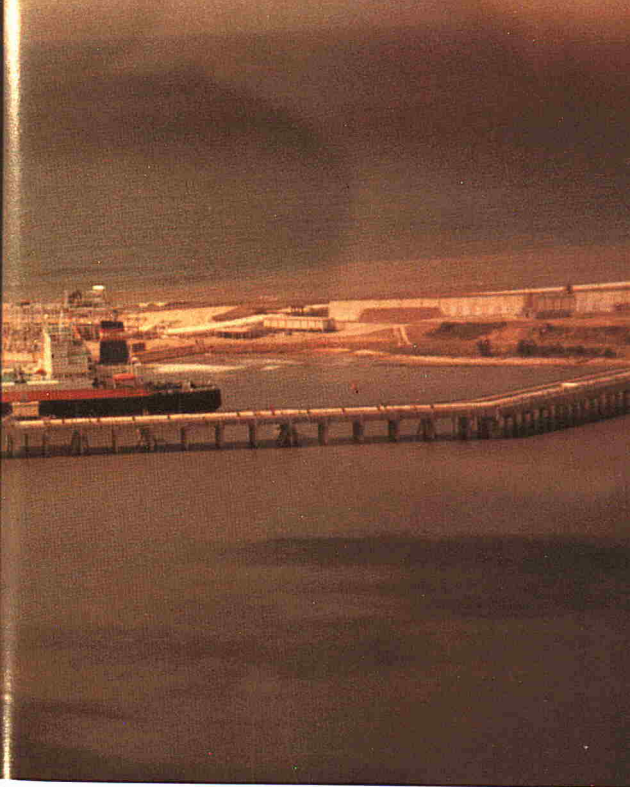
Aerial views of the LNG plant.



Close-up view of the LNG loading terminal.



A Malaysian-owned LNG carrier unloads from a terminal at a port in Japan.



"Maga Satu" taking in her
sturgeon for shipment to



Top, trawlers lying idle during a "lay-over" after a successful outing; and bottom a fisherman loading his catch onto a lorry for the market.



An aerial view of the Bintulu deepsea port.



Top, small-time fishermen from a coastal village inspecting a trap; and bottom, a cattle farm in Sarawak's Fourth Division.

V. Trade and Industries

Sarawak's economy has been marked by growing diversification in the last two decades. The industrial sector, though small, is growing rapidly and is being given special emphasis in the development strategy.

Meanwhile the State's timber and agricultural sectors have continued to provide a firm base for its prosperity.

TRADE

Exports

In 1962 Sarawak exported goods worth \$407.2 million only. By 1972 this had grown to \$607.1 million thus giving the State an average annual rate of growth of exports of only 4.9% during the period. Over the following decade, however, exports increased to \$4,967.1 million, representing an average increase of exports of some 71.8% per annum over the ten-year period. Even allowing for inflation this average rate of growth was extremely impressive.

The major export items from Sarawak are petroleum and petroleum products, forestry products and agricultural products. Crude petroleum together with petroleum products has been the largest earner of foreign exchange for the State since the 1960s. It accounted for 56% of the total export earning in 1962, 53% in 1972 and 62% in 1982. The export of crude petroleum from Sarawak included re-exports from Brunei up to 1977. Prior to 1967, petroleum products formed the largest contributor to the total State export value. After 1967, the discovery of new oil wells resulted in a big increase in crude oil production and the export value of crude petroleum amounted to more than that earned from export of petroleum products.

In 1978, there was a substantial drop of 28% in the crude petroleum earning. This was largely due to the reduction in its f.o.b. value and export volume as a result of the oil crisis prevailing at the time as well as the conservation move adopted by PETRONAS in the same year which resulted in a restriction on crude petroleum production.

Timber, saw logs and sawn timber particularly, has become the second largest export earner since 1964. In that year, it accounted for 15.5% of the total export earning while rubber accounted for 15.0%. In 1972, timber accounted for 22% of the total export value, and this further increased to 27% in 1982.

The favourable growth of exports in relation to imports particularly since 1968 was largely due to the fine performances of the primary export commodities brought about by increases in their export volumes or average f.o.b. values or both. For instance in 1968, the increase in the total export value by 20% or \$101 million (from \$503 million in 1967) which was the biggest increase in the 1960s, was largely due to the rise in the export value of crude petroleum by 30% or \$35 million (from \$133 million in 1967) and saw logs by 39% or \$39 million (from \$100 million in 1967). In terms of volume, export of crude petroleum had increased by 29% or 809,117 metric

tonnes (from 2,759,493 metric tonnes in 1967) and saw logs by 33% or 744,274 cu. metres (from 2,240,853 cu. metres in 1967). In 1973, an increase in the average f.o.b. value for crude petroleum, saw logs, white pepper and rubber contributed to an increase of 37% or \$227 million (from \$607 million in 1972) of the total exports.

There was an increase of more than 60% in the total value of exports in the 1970s with especially good performances in 1974, 1976 and 1979 when there was a general boom in prices of the primary commodities. In 1974, the total export earning had increased from \$834 million in the previous year to \$1,386 million. This was largely attributable to the increases in the average f.o.b. value of petroleum and pepper. In terms of volume, crude petroleum exports had decreased by 15%, from 4,313,303 tonnes in 1973, while the export volume of pepper had increased. In 1976, an increase in the average f.o.b. value and volume exported for crude petroleum, saw logs, black pepper and rubber contributed to the favourable growth of exports during the year. Crude petroleum alone constituted 63% of the total export earning, while timber contributed 16%, pepper 6%, and rubber 3%. By 1979, there was an increase in the amount earned from the export of crude petroleum, sawn timber and rubber brought about by an increase in their average f.o.b. values while the export volumes except for crude petroleum had decreased.

The increase in the total export earning was lower in 1980 (31%) and 1981 (12%) due to the drop in the average f.o.b. prices or export volumes or both. The decline in the average f.o.b. prices of pepper since 1977, and that of palm oil, cocoa, saw logs and sawn timber and the declining volume exported for rubber contributed to the lower increase in the total export earnings during the two years. In terms of volume, white pepper dropped by 24% in 1980 (from 10,595 tonnes in 1979) and the lower prices resulted in a low amount earned in 1981 despite an increase of 8% in the volume exported. Black pepper exports have continued to decline in volume since 1979. Despite the increase in the volume of saw logs exported the amount earned was still lower because of the drop in the average f.o.b. prices of saw logs in 1980 and 1981.

The overall decline in the export earning of the above commodities has however been more than compensated for by the increase in the amount earned by petroleum and petroleum products. The export earning of petroleum had increased by 58% or \$837 million (from \$1,450 million in 1979) in 1980 and a further 18% to \$2,690 million in 1981 due to an increase in the f.o.b. prices from \$351 per tonne to \$584 per tonne in 1980 and \$661 per tonne in 1981. The negative growth rates of exports in 1963, 1972, 1978 and 1979 were largely due to a drop in the export earning of crude petroleum brought about by lower export volume or lower f.o.b. prices and volumes especially in 1977 and 1978. In 1982 the total export earning increased to \$4,967 million (an increase of 10% from \$4,517 million in 1981). The export earning of crude petroleum was only \$2,725 million, a slightly more than 1% increase from 1981 which was as a result of the increase in the export volume of petroleum while its average f.o.b. price had declined. Agricultural products dropped in terms of volume and the amount earned. The export earning of rubber dropped by 58% white pepper (41%), black pepper (5%), sago (13%) and coconut oil (41%). However the overall drop in earnings by agricultural commodities was more than compensated for by the increase in the amount earned by timber. The export earning of saw logs had increased by 33% in volume (from 6,923,075 cu. metres in 1981) and 55% (from \$812 million in 1981). Sawn timber increased by 12% in volume and 19% in export value.

The 1962-1982 period saw significant changes in terms of the relative contribution of the primary commodities to the total export earnings. The share of agricultural commodities in particular had dropped substantially from 25% in 1962 to 13% in 1972 and reduced further to 3% in 1982. The performance of other commodities such as petroleum and timber had remained favourable.

It is anticipated that the State's total exports will continue to grow favourably and at a much faster rate to allow continuous surplus in the balance of trade in the future. The development of major industrial and resource-based projects when fully implemented will enhance and provide a wider export basis thus contributing to a much stable performance of the sector.

Imports

The State's imports grew steadily from \$401 million in 1962 to \$3,314 million in 1982 except for some interruptions when negative growth rates were recorded in 1963 and in the early years of the 1970s. During 1963-1967 imports grew at a much faster rate in relation to exports which had resulted in an unfavourable position in the external trade.

The major import items in the State include consumer and capital goods such as food, manufactured goods, mineral fuels and related materials, machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles. There have been significant changes in the pattern of the State's imports over the years. In the 1960s and up to 1971, mineral fuel constituted the largest share of the total import, accounting for as high as 46% or \$322 million of the import bill. Its share of the total imports began to decline thereafter from 52% in 1962 to 20% in 1972 and 5.9% in 1982. The drop in the import bills for the commodity particularly since 1971 is largely due to increase in the State's production and drop in its imports of crude petroleum from its neighbouring state, Brunei.

As for the food item, the import bills have been increasing from \$68.3 million in 1962 to \$104.30 million in 1972 and \$426.2 million in 1982. The abrupt increase in the import bills for food in 1972 onwards may be attributed to imported inflation translated into high prices for the food items. Although the import of food items is expanding, its share in the total imports has been declining. Food items accounted for 17% of the State's imports in 1962, 22% in 1972 and was reduced to 13% in 1982. The trend is expected to continue with economic diversification and intensive efforts to increase domestic food production. For instance, rice which forms the largest import of food item has declined in its share from 32% in 1962 to 22% in 1972 and further to 12.8% in 1982.

Machinery and transport equipment has gradually become important as an import item, expanding from \$33.9 million in 1962 to \$80.7 million in 1972 and further to \$1,135.2 million in 1982, indicating a significant increase in the total share from 8.5% in 1962 to 40% in 1982. The growth in the import of machinery is largely related to the growth of industry in the State, while the large increase in the import of machinery and transport equipment in general is in keeping with the rapid pace of development in the State.

The import bill in 1972 was \$470.8 million, of which food constituted the largest item (22.0%) followed by mineral fuels (20%), machinery and transport equipment (17%) and manufactured goods (16%). There were significant changes by 1977 when machinery and transport equipment became the single largest import item to replace

food. Today, machinery and transport equipment remains as the leading import section accounting for 40% of the total import value in 1982 followed by manufactured goods, 22% and food, 13%. Machinery and transport equipment are confined largely to machinery specialised for particular industries, power generation and electrical apparatus and appliances.

Balance of Trade

During the period 1963 to 1967, Sarawak experienced a deficit in its external trade. This has improved since 1968. In 1968, the trade surplus was \$29.5 million and this increased substantially to \$1,653.3 million in 1982. The favourable balance of trade since 1968 was mainly due to timber, particularly saw logs in the early years, and petroleum, the price of which was given a boost after the oil crisis in 1973. Sarawak for the first time experienced a billion-dollar surplus in 1976 at around \$1,153.4 million.

The change to a favourable balance in the State's external trade had been largely due to the favourable performance of the export brought about by improvement or increase in the export prices or the demand for the primary commodities, particularly timber and petroleum. For example, the good performance of petroleum contributed to the favourable trade surplus especially in the second quarter of 1970's up to 1977. Export earnings of crude petroleum continued to increase from \$307 million in 1973 to as high as \$1,310 million in 1977 due to improvement in f.o.b. prices of petroleum during the period which increased from \$71 per tonne in 1973 to \$262 per tonne in 1977. The trade surplus increased substantially in 1976, 1979 and 1980 as a result of higher increase in the export earnings of petroleum in 1976 and 1980 and the overall increase in the export earnings of petroleum, timber and agricultural products in 1979.

The decline in the trade surplus in some years was brought about by the drop or lower increase in the export earnings of the primary commodities. For example, in 1970, imports grew by 14% while exports grew at a lower rate of 5% resulting in a smaller external trade surplus. The years 1977, 1978 and 1981 also saw a fall in the trade surplus: the lower surplus in 1978 was due to the poor performance of petroleum with its export earnings declining by 25%. In 1981, there was a drop in the export value of timber by 3% and agricultural products by 24% while the export earnings of petroleum increased by 20%.

The trade surplus in 1982 was \$1,653.3 million which is higher by about 9% than in 1981. This is due to the favourable export position of saw logs and sawn timber — the increase in their total export earnings have more than offset the decline in the export earnings of the agricultural commodities particularly rubber and pepper. In spite of a 8% increase in the export volume for crude petroleum (from 4.1 million tonnes to 4.4 million tonnes) the lower average f.o.b. unit value recorded in 1982 (\$618 per tonne as against \$661 per tonne in 1981) resulted in a slightly more than 1% increase in its export earnings. The decline in the f.o.b. prices of pepper and rubber which began in the second half of 1981 continued up to the end of 1982 resulting in a drop of the export earnings of pepper and rubber by 35% or \$49.2 million.

Despite the drop in the export prices of crude petroleum in early 1982, (from \$661 per tonne in 1981 to \$618 per tonne in 1982) petroleum still remains as the most important contributor to the State's foreign exchange. It is expected that petroleum will continue to dominate the State's trade surplus. New resource-based projects in the State such as the LNG plant when fully implemented are expected to provide for

an additional source of growth and ensure perpetuation of the favourable position of the State's external trade in the future.

Trading Partners

During the 1960s and the first part of the 1970s, between 30% and 45% of Sarawak's exports were to Singapore. Since 1977, Japan has become the largest trading partner accounting for 23% of the State's exports and 18% of its imports. Japan accounted for the biggest share of the State's exports since 1976 (replacing Singapore) and of its imports since 1977 (replacing the State of Brunei). The State's substantial imports from Brunei are represented by crude petroleum.

In terms of value, the State's exports to Japan expanded from \$52 million in 1962 to \$111.2 million and \$1,083 million in 1972 and 1981 respectively. In 1982, the export value was \$1,213 million which is about 12% higher than in 1981. The State's imports from Japan also increased during the decades but by a much lower rate than exports, resulting in a trade surplus since 1963 (\$40 million) which increased to \$198 million in 1974. A substantial trade surplus with Japan was recorded in 1976 and in 1979, largely due to the favourable performance of logs exports to Japan during the years.

Japan mainly imports saw logs and crude petroleum from Sarawak. These accounted for 28% and 15% respectively of the State's exports to Japan in 1963, 78% and 9% in 1970 and 34% and 60% in 1980. In 1982 they accounted for 54% and 42% respectively. The main State import items from Japan are machinery and transport equipment and manufactured goods.

Sarawak's trade surplus with the other ASEAN countries besides Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah have increased during the past two decades from \$116.1 million in 1962 to \$247.5 million in 1972 and \$642.6 million in 1981. In 1982 there was a higher trade surplus recorded at \$777.3 million.

However, Sarawak's trading with the EEC countries and China has suffered deficits during the decades. Sarawak's trade with the EEC countries has not been favourable except for some years in the early and mid 1970s. Its trade with China has not been favourable except for 1980. Its trade with the United States improved in the 1970s except for 1975, but again suffered a deficit in 1982 of as high as \$259.4 million.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

The Industrial Sector plays a relatively small role in the overall economy of the State. In 1982, it accounted for only 7.5% of the total Gross Domestic Product in the State. However, the sector is growing rapidly and has good potential for further expansion especially in petro-chemical, and resource-based industries. The Government is giving special emphasis to this sector.

The industrialisation strategy of Sarawak is to meet the twin objectives of the New Economic Policy of eradicating poverty, especially urban poverty, and of restructuring of society. Industrial development will contribute directly towards increasing the per capita income of the population, creating employment and business opportunities, establishing infrastructural facilities and developing undeveloped areas. The government promotes Bumiputra participation in commerce and industry in line with the National objectives of restructuring society.

In the 1960s, most of the industrial activity in the State was carried out by the private sector. By the 1970s, the Government had stepped up its activity in the

promotion of industrial development in the State with the establishment of various relevant Government departments/agencies. The main Government bodies directly involved in the industrial development are the Industry Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (set up in Sarawak in 1972), the Malaysia Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) (set up in Sarawak in 1974), Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) (formed in 1972), Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) (formed in 1975), the Industrial Coordination Committee (formed in 1976) and Bintulu Development Authority (BDA) (formed in 1978). MARA, a Federal Agency established to promote Bumiputra participation in Commerce and Industry, has had an office in Kuching since 1965. The Industry Division of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce (Sarawak Branch), the Malaysia Industrial Development Authority (Sarawak Branch) and the Industrial Coordination Committee are entrusted with the responsibility of promoting and coordinating the industrial development in Sarawak in line with the National Industrial Policy as set out in the New Economic Policy. The State Agencies such as the SEDC, STIDC and BDA have been able to promote industrial growth in the State by developing new policies and strategies, and providing industrial facilities, while SEDC has been involved directly in the establishment of various major industrial projects.

From 1963 to 1978, the main industrial establishments in the State were concentrated in the three main towns of Kuching, Sibu and Miri. However, since 1979, Bintulu is developing as a major industrial centre not only in the context of Sarawak, but the country as a whole. The country's largest single project, the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant, costing about \$3.3 billion, is situated in Bintulu. The first shipment of LNG to Japan was made in January, 1983. Other important industrial investment in Bintulu includes the \$600 million deepwater port, the \$100 million Crude Oil Terminal, the \$737 million Urea/Ammonia Plant and the Palm Oil Tanks. The implementation of Asean's Urea/Ammonia Project has started and it has the capacity to produce 1,500 tonnes of urea and 1,000 tonnes of ammonia daily. These major projects will create the foundation for rapid industrial growth in the area.

Industrial Growth

Due to the unavailability of data, it is not possible to analyse the state of industrial growth before the year 1968. However, between 1968 and 1982, the rate of industrial development in the State was from moderate to rapid. According to the data provided by the Malaysia Industrial Development Authority, there were 3 industrial projects approved in 1968 with a capital investment of about \$2.5 million. By June, 1982, the total accumulative number of projects approved stood at 276 with a total capital investment of about \$3,895 million. The paid-up capital of each project approved is \$250,000 or more.

The Table below shows the capital investment and employment structure together with the number of project approved, during the period 1968 to 1982:-

Year	No. of Project Approved	Capital Investment (\$'000)	No. of Person Employed
1968	3	\$ 2,486	451
1969	3	4,100	565
1970	4	8,913	384
1971	11	12,655	917
1972	14	10,529	738
1973	19	51,670	1,205
1974	23	92,540	1,486
1975	29	25,722	1,599
1976	38	73,267	2,560
1977	21	26,882	816
1978	34	32,048	1,673
1979	32	2,657,761	1,831
1980	20	118,156	1,473
1981	17	68,264	674
(June 1982)	8	708,525	879

From the Table, it is noted that there were fluctuations in the trend of projects approved. From 1970, there was an increasing trend of projects approved until 1976 which recorded 38 projects approved. In 1977, the number dropped to 21 and went up again to 34 in 1978. From 1979 to 1981, there were less projects granted approval each year.

In terms of investment, the year 1979 was noted for its record capital investment of about \$2,658 million. For the years 1980 and the first half of 1982, a sum of \$118 million and \$708 million were recorded respectively. These were the result of major industrial projects taking place in Bintulu.

Industry-wise, 60 approved projects were granted to the wood and wood products industry, followed by 55 in food industry, 25 in chemical and chemical products, and 24 projects in non-metallic products.

The Table below shows the various type of industry approved between 1968 and 1982:-

No.	Type of Industry	Approval	
		No.	%
1.	Food Industry	55	19.9
2.	Beverages and Tobacco	4	1.4
3.	Textile and Textile Products	5	1.8
4.	Leather and Leather Products	1	0.4
5.	Wood and Wood Products	60	21.7
6.	Furniture and Fixtures	7	2.5
7.	Paper and Printing and Publishing	10	3.6
8.	Chemical and Chemical Products	25	9.1
9.	Petroleum and Coal	1	0.4
10.	Rubber Products	8	2.9
11.	Plastic Products	11	4.0
12.	Non-metallic Products	24	8.7
13.	Basic Metal Products	10	3.6
14.	Fabricated Metal Products	23	8.3
15.	Machinery and Equipment	3	1.1
16.	Electrical and Electronic Products	7	2.5
17.	Transport Equipment	6	2.2
18.	Hotel and Tourist Complexes	11	4.0
19.	Miscellaneous	5	1.8

Most of the industrial projects in the State are located in the main urban centres. Of the 276 projects granted approval, 136 projects are located within the industrial estates of Kuching, Sibul, Miri and Bintulu while 140 projects are located outside the industrial estates.

The Table below shows the distribution of industrial projects in the State:-

No.	Industrial Estates/Town/District	Approval	
		No.	%
1.	Kuching (in Pending Industrial Estate)	104	37.7
2.	Kuching (outside Industrial Estate)	59	21.3
3.	Sibu (in Upper Lanang Industrial Estate)	11	3.9
4.	Sibu (outside Industrial Estate)	35	12.7
5.	Miri (in Piasau Industrial Estate)	17	6.2
6.	Miri (outside Industrial Estate)	9	3.3
7.	Bintulu (in Kidurong Service Industrial Estate)	3	1.1
8.	Bintulu (in Bintulu Service Industrial Estate)	1	0.4
9.	Bintulu (outside Industrial Estate)	12	4.3
10.	Sarikei	9	3.3
11.	Other areas	16	5.8
	Total	276	100

Bumiputra participation in Industry and Commerce has also been encouraged during this period. From 1968 to June 1982, the total paid-up capital for all approved projects was about \$1,082 million, out of which \$650.47 million or 60.1% was reserved for Bumiputra participation. The big volume of reservation for Bumiputra participation was mainly the result of approval of Malaysia LNG Sdn. Bhd. and Asean Bintulu Fertiliser Sdn. Bhd. The total paid-up capital of these 2 projects was \$820 million of which \$510 million was Bumiputra capital. Of the 276 projects approved, 57 were Bumiputra projects, with the term 'Bumiputra project' reserved for a project having 51% or more of the proposed called up capital reserved for Bumiputra participation.

Besides the 276 projects issued with licences by the Malaysia Industrial Development Authority, there were also 260 smaller projects approved by the State Industrial Coordination Committee during the period 1976 and 1982 in the various fields of industry. The paid-up capital of each project approved in this case does not exceed the sum of \$250,000. The Industrial Coordination Committee is chaired by the State Financial Secretary with members consisted of heads of relevant Ministry/Department/Agency.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC)

The role of SEDC in the industrial development of the State has been in the development of industrial facilities as well as its investment in the industrial sector

either on its own or in joint-ventures. The Corporation is also entrusted with the responsibility of promoting Bumiputra participation in commerce and industry in line with the objectives of the New Economic Policy.

The SEDC is the main agency entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking the development of industrial estates throughout the State except in Bintulu. The Pending Industrial Estate in Kuching, covering an area of 187.85 hectares has been fully occupied. During the Fourth Malaysia Plan period, the Corporation is to develop another industrial estate in Petra Jaya. In Sibul, the Upper Lanang Industrial Estate is to be developed in 5 stages. Stage I to Stage III covering an area of 60.7 hectares have been completed. Stage IV, consisting of 105.3 hectares is to be developed during the Fourth Malaysia Plan period. In the Piasau Industrial Estate, Miri, all the 33.6 hectares of industrial land have been sold for industrial undertakings. In the Fourth Malaysia Plan period, the proposal is to develop an additional area of 60.7 hectares to meet the increasing demand for proper industrial sites. Smaller industrial estates in Sri Aman, Sarikei and Betong will also be developed by the Corporation under the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

Among the industries that the SEDC has helped to establish in the State since its formation in 1972 are Cement Manufacturers Sarawak Sdn. Bhd., Kuching Hotels Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Motor Industries Bhd., Hume Industries Sdn. Bhd. and Perbena Sdn. Bhd. The Sarawak Motor Industries Sdn. Bhd., situated at Tanah Puteh, Kuching was established in 1973 to assemble Hino trucks and other vehicles. Hume Industries is a joint-venture project set up in 1975 to produce reinforced concrete pipes and pre-stressed concrete products. The Kuching Hotels Sdn. Bhd. is a joint-venture project between SEDC and Incheape Bhd., which has resulted in the setting up of an International standard hotel, the Holiday Inn, which opened for business in 1976. Perbena Sdn. Bhd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of SEDC with the objectives of participation in construction and Realty Estate Development. The cement clinker plant of Cement Manufacturers Sarawak Sdn. Bhd. is situated at Pending Industrial Estate and owned jointly with the Sabah Economic Development Corporation. This project's total cost was \$44.5 million and the production is to cater for both Sarawak and Sabah markets.

Bumiputra involvement is encouraged and facilitated by SEDC, particularly in its own projects, through various measures including training programmes, adoption schemes and extension services. Over the years, the Corporation has sold its shares in companies such as Sarawak Motor Industries Bhd. to capable Bumiputra Organisations in the State.

Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)

This Corporation was set up in 1973 to promote orderly development of timber and timber-based industries. The main function of STIDC is to stimulate by all possible means the planned expansion of wood-based industries throughout Sarawak at a rate consistent with the overall interests of the economy, the availability of capital and technical expertise, and the effective management of the forest resources. Hence, one of the basic objectives of the Corporation is to develop new policies, plans and strategies towards more active promotion and development of the timber industry and the marketing of high quality timber-based products suitable for both overseas and domestic markets.

In order to encourage timber and timber-based industries in the State, the STIDC has prepared the Timber Industry Development Plan (TIDP) which is included as a schedule within the long term forest licences. The TIDP requires the licensee to establish basic wood processing activities on a scheduled basis whereby the order, form and magnitude of the log input is specified. The forest operator is given time to establish log production initially for export and must then submit plans supported by feasibility studies for the progressive development of a manufacturing complex.

The major investment that has been made by the Corporation since its formation was the acquisition of 100% shares in Forescom Plywood Bhd. in December, 1980. Since the takeover, STIDC has successfully managed its operation despite the poor world market for plywood and the prolonged world economic recession. The STIDC has also invested in several timber operations where it holds only nominal shares. The ventures are mainly for the purpose of holding shares in trust for Bumiputra.

Bintulu Development Authority (BDA)

In anticipation of the rapid industrialisation taking place in the Bintulu area, the Bintulu Development Authority was formed in 1978. The BDA undertakes to develop industrial sites, construct low-cost houses and co-ordinate the implementation of infrastructure and utilities necessary for rapid industrial growth.

In order to supplement the activities of major industries in Bintulu, the BDA is providing sites for various service industries both at Kidurong and Bintulu. Phase I of the Bintulu Service Industrial Estate has been fully taken up. The site preparation for the second industrial estate for light industry, the Kidurong Service Industrial Estate, covering an area of 91.33 hectares, has been completed. The estate will be able to accommodate warehouse facilities, garages, showrooms and various light industries. In order to encourage Bumiputra participation in industry, the BDA will allocate at least 30% of its industrial lots to Bumiputra entrepreneurs.

MARA

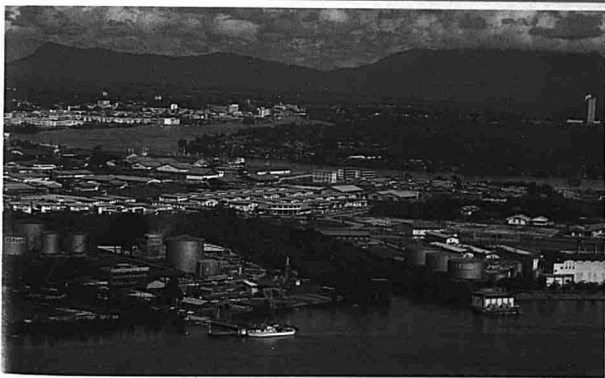
A MARA office was established in Sarawak as early as March, 1965 in order to promote Bumiputra participation in commerce and industry. To achieve this objective, MARA Sarawak has been carrying out programmes on entrepreneurial development to encourage Bumiputra participation in commercial and industrial activities. These programmes include identifying and creating projects, providing guidance, advisory services and technical skills, promoting and marketing products, and organising courses and seminars. Under its loan scheme, MARA has provided credit finance for Bumiputra entrepreneurs to enter into commerce and industry. During the 1966-1982 period, loans totalling \$1,094,620 were provided for Bumiputras to take up 203 small manufacturing projects.

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

In order to promote private investment in the country, various investment incentives such as Pioneer Status, Labour Utilisation Relief, Locational Incentive, Investment Tax Credit, and the Increased Capital Allowance are provided. These incentives are designed to grant tax relief to companies setting up new enterprises or expanding existing ones. Companies enjoying tax relief are exempted from payment of 4% company tax, 5% development tax and an excess profit tax.



Top, the 165-room Holiday Inn, Kuching's first international hotel, which is now undergoing an expansion that will more than double its present capacity; and bottom, the artist's impression of the new-look Holiday Inn when it is completed early 1985.



Top, her imagination and skill with a brush has made Sarawak's vases the favourite souvenirs among tourists. There are several vase-making factories along the highway to the old airport, and bottom, an aerial view of the Pending industrial estate in the

1. Pioneer Status

Companies which intend to produce goods which are not yet manufactured on a commercial scale suitable to the economic requirement of the country or whose establishment is vital to the public interest can apply for pioneer status. Companies which intend to manufacture products wholly for export are also eligible to apply for pioneer status and they are allowed an initial tax relief period of two years beginning on production day.

2. Labour Utilisation Relief

The Labour Utilisation Relief provides for exemption of income tax and development tax based upon the number of full-time paid employees engaged in the project. This incentive is designed to encourage industrial ventures which will generate greater employment opportunities in the country.

3. Locational Incentive

This incentive is designed to encourage the dispersal of industries away from the existing industrial concentrations in the urban areas.

4. Investment Tax Credit

An Investment Tax Credit is an alternative concession granted to companies which do not qualify for pioneer status. The amount of tax credit given will not be less than 25% of the total capital expenditure incurred by the project. The tax credit is given for the year of assessment in the basis period in which the expenditure was incurred and for not more than 5 years after the beginning of the basis period in which the period was approved.

5. Increased Capital Allowance

In order to encourage existing factories to modernise their production techniques and to set up modernised factories, the Government has designed a tax incentive called Increased Capital Allowance which can be granted to projects which the Government deems to be desirable in the national interest but which cannot be granted tax exemption under Pioneer Status, Labour Utilisation Relief, Locational Incentive or Investment Tax Credit.

Out of 276 projects granted approval from 1968 to 1982 by the Malaysia Industrial Development Authority, 120 projects were granted investment incentives while the other 156 projects were approved without tax incentives. The approved projects with incentive included 87 with Pioneer Status, 20 with Investment Tax Credit, 2 with Labour Utilisation Relief, 6 with Locational Incentive and 2 with Increased Capital Allowance Incentive.

TOURISM

Ever since the early days of Brooke rule, Sarawak has been visited by travellers, scientists and researchers, lured by the romantic history, the scenic beauty and the natural resources of the State.

It is only recently however that serious attention has been given to building up the tourist industry.

Tourism in the State, has until very recently, been promoted almost entirely by the private sector. Private tour operators would select a few specific attractions and advertise them in brochures, while hoteliers sensing the high demand for accommodation by the tourist industry were encouraged to build tourist class hotels.

To organise and co-ordinate these activities, the Sarawak Tourist Association was set up in 1965 with one of its functions also being to provide information and assistance to international tourists.

Realising the important role tourism can play in boosting the economic growth of a country, the Federal Government later set up the Tourist Development Corporation (TDC), and a regional office was established in Kuching in 1978.

The State Government is also fully aware of tourism as a fast growing industry, and to co-ordinate and look into the general affairs of this matter in the State, it has set up the Sarawak Tourist Development Committee within the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, and under the Chairmanship of the Ministry's Permanent Secretary. The Sarawak Tourist Development Committee is responsible for working with the TDC in the implementation of the national tourism policy and both recommending policies and measures on tourism matters to the State Government, as well as advising the TDC on the formation of national tourism policies and measures, after taking into consideration the special features of Sarawak's case.

Despite the fact that tourism is a fairly new industry, the many service industries involved provide a good deal of employment.

Hotels

Besides tourist class hotels, there are a few hotels of international standard, namely the Holiday Inn, Kuching, the Aurora Beach Hotel, Bintulu and the Hilton, Kuching, (under construction). Holiday Inn is also undergoing substantial extension. Several other international class hotels are planned for the future.

Tourist Attractions

The main tourist destination at the present time is Kuching and its immediate environs. Not only is Kuching most readily accessible to the international traveller, but it has a combination of interesting features, from a riverine setting and diverse cultural life-styles to its romantic history as the seat of Brooke rule. Its museum is acknowledged to be one of the best in the region.

Outside Kuching, the attractions include the famous longhouses, National Parks, the Niah Caves, (the site of stone-age settlement) and fine beaches. The now world-famous Mulu National Park is likely to be a tourist attraction of major importance in the future.

Future Role of Tourism

Efforts are being made to upgrade the standard of tourist guides in Sarawak. With the TDC (Certification and Control of Guides) Regulations, 1976 in Sarawak, enforcement officers from the TDC regional office make regular checks on guides.

It is hoped that similar checks on the Travel Agencies and Tour Operators can be enforced with the implementation of the TDC (Registration and Control of Tourist Agencies) Regulations, 1978, to ensure that tour operators, in their anxiety to attract tourists to the country, do not undertake practices detrimental to the travel trade and the interests of the people of the State.

It is heartening to note that local councils are making efforts to educate the public to help make the various towns attractive, which in itself will enhance the beauty of Sarawak as a tourist destination.

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is considering a cultural centre project in Kuching. This is to enable the various ethnic groups to perform and display their culture and arts, both for local people and tourists. One of the functions of this cultural centre will be to encourage the younger and future generations of the various communities to learn about their ancestor's way of life, dancing and handicrafts.

Future tourism in Sarawak is likely to concentrate on development of the State's romantic history, cultural variety and undisturbed natural beauty.

Domestic Tourism

Apart from the promotion of tourism for international tourists, efforts are also being made to encourage domestic travel within the State and Malaysia, to encourage Malaysians to learn more about their own country and to encourage national unity.



The Sarawak Branch of the Bank Negara Malaysia in Kuching

VI. Finance and Banking

One of the vital resources in the process of economic development and growth is the availability of funds from both the public and private sectors. The acceleration of the development tempo of the country necessitates the public and private sectors to play a complementary role in order to achieve the maximum public good. The fiscal and monetary policies of the Government should be aligned to tap all available resources to finance its activities and development programmes but they should not be too restrictive as to inhibit expansion of private sector activities. The compatibility of public sector policies and private sector activities is thus of vital importance in the financial sector of the economy bearing in mind the narrow revenue base of the State Government.

STATE REVENUE

Prior to Sarawak joining Malaysia in 1963, all items of revenue accrued to the State. The base, however, was very narrow.

After 1963, the revenue base was restructured into Federal and State subjects. State revenue is now derived from some 72 items. These, however, may be broadly classified into three categories i.e. revenue derived from State subjects, assigned revenue from the Federal Government and Statutory Grants as provided under the Tenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution.

Revenue from State subjects are:-

- (i) revenue from lands, mines and forests;
- (ii) entertainment duty;
- (iii) fees, fines and forfeitures in Courts other than Federal Courts;
- (iv) revenue from licences including trade licences;
- (v) interest on State balances and investment;
- (vi) receipts from land sales and sales of State property;
- (vii) fees and dues from State ports and harbours; and
- (viii) rents on State property.

The items of revenue assigned to the State under Part V of the Tenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution are:-

- (i) import duty and excise duty on petroleum products;
- (ii) export duty on timber and other forest produce;
- (iii) export duty on minerals (up to a joint royalty and export duty of 10% ad. valorem); and

- (iv) revenue from motor vehicles and driver's licences.

The third category of revenue of which the State is in receipt consists of the following grants from the Federal Government:-

- (i) a *Capitation Grant* as for each State of the Federation. It is payable to each State in respect of a financial year and is calculated according to yearly population projection of the State.
- (ii) a *State Road Grant* which rate is regularly reviewed in respect of all roads in Sarawak of 14 feet wide or more maintained by the State Government or Local Authorities.
- (iii) an *Escalating Grant* which is a special grant provided under the Federal Constitution. The amounts payable are fixed for 5-year periods and are subject to review under Article 112D of the Federal Constitution.
- (iv) a Revenue Growth Grant whereby the amount given varies and depends on the growth of Federal revenue in any financial year as compared to the previous year. The amount allocated is apportioned between the thirteen States in Malaysia.

Total State revenue received in 1963 was \$91.6 million and this has steadily grown over the years to \$536.3 million in 1982, an increase of 618%.

Between 1964 and 1974, revenue received from the Federal Government as statutory grants and from items of revenue assigned to the State made up nearly half of the total amount of State revenue for each year. For example, in 1968, they amounted to \$49.314 million or 51.5% of the total State revenue of \$95.685 million. Of the revenue collected from State subjects, the biggest contribution is from royalties and permits from Forest. In 1968, this amounted to \$18.473 million or 19.3% of total State revenue. By 1982, revenue from this source was estimated around \$100 million. The second biggest item under this category is interest earned from bank deposits and investments.

Royalties on oil became the largest contribution to State revenue from 1975 onwards. Revenue from royalties on oil in 1975 amounted to \$109.290 million, representing 53.0% of total State revenue. In 1977, it contributed \$52.578 million and in 1982, it contributed an estimated \$150 million. In 1975, the Government of the State of Sarawak entered into an Agreement with Petronas whereby the entire ownership in, and the exclusive rights, powers, liberties and privileges of exploring, exploiting, winning and obtaining petroleum whether lying onshore or offshore is vested in Petronas. In return for the ownership and the rights in respect of petroleum vested by the Government in Petronas, Petronas shall make to the Government cash payment equivalent to 5% of the value of the petroleum won and saved from areas in Sarawak annually.

Royalties on oil will continue to be an important contribution to State revenue. In addition, royalties from gas will enhance the State revenue in future. The first shipment of gas from the Bintulu LNG plant in January 1983 signalled the potential revenue generation from this source. When in full production in 1986, revenue from this source should match that from crude oil.

Sarawak is fortunate to be endowed with several natural resources from which she can tap her revenue. The dependence on income from natural resources and primary

commodities and the openness of its economy make it imperative for the State to diversify its revenue base. Towards this end, the Government has embarked on several programmes to diversify the economy so that it becomes more resilient in the wake of fluctuations in the demand for primary commodities. However, it must be noted that apart from these resources, the revenue base is rather small and narrow. Moreover, the financial position of the State may be further jeopardised by the fluctuations in the demand and prices of her major export commodities such as oil, timber and agricultural produce.

STATE EXPENDITURE

The expenditure pattern of the Government may be divided into two sections namely operating expenditure and development expenditure.

Operating Expenditure

The State Operating Expenditure can be classified under three categories namely expenditure in respect of Personal Emoluments, Other Charges Annually Recurrent and Other Charges Special Expenditure.

(a) Personal Emoluments

This is payment in respect of staff salaries and staff Employees Provident Fund (EPF) contributions, acting allowances and other allowances like housing. All salaries in respect of pensionable and non-pensionable officers are met from this vote.

(b) Other Charges Annually Recurrent

This includes all charges that are annually recurrent in nature, for example, replacement of plant and equipment, maintenance of roads and bridges, expenses connected with office administration and staff travelling and transport charges.

(c) Other Charges Special Expenditure

This is for items the acquisition of which is not required annually, for example, office furniture and equipment, purchase of safes and replacement of items like vehicles.

Operating expenditure has been growing rapidly during the period 1963 to 1982. The table below indicates the revenue and operating expenditure for the period under review.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)
Revenue	91.6	53.3	60.4	70.7	79.8	95.7	76.2	82.8
Operating Expenditure	82.7	42.5	43.7	48.5	65.3	58.3	54.2	56.7
Surplus/(Deficit)	8.9	10.8	16.7	22.2	14.5	37.4	22.0	26.1
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)
Revenue	90.2	88.2	97.2	105.4	111.4	243.3	201.2	238.8
Operating Expenditure	56.7	78.7	92.5	111.9	132.0	109.0	134.6	182.6
Surplus/(Deficit)	33.5	9.5	4.7	(6.5)	(20.6)	134.3	66.6	56.2

	1979	1980	1981	1982	(Revised)
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	
Revenue	266.8	492.1	416.9	536.3	
Operating Expenditure	173.6	199.6	251.9	274.3	
Surplus	93.2	292.5	165.0	262.0	

Source: Financial Statements, State of Sarawak.

The ordinary expenditure for 1963 was relatively high as it included expenditure on Federal subjects such as Police, Education, Medical, Post and Telegraphs. From 1964, the operating expenditure which excluded these items was very much reduced. Between 1964 to 1971, the operating expenditure increased only marginally. This was due to the limited revenue available. However, from 1972 onwards, operating expenditure has increased substantially. It rose from \$78.7 million in 1972 to \$327.9 million in 1982, an increase of 316.6%.

The rapid increase in operating expenditure was due to a variety of reasons. In part, it was due to the rapid expansion of the public services including the creation of new Ministries, departments, divisions and districts and the implementation of certain programmes not earlier considered. In part, the rapid increase in operating expenditure is also due to the implementation of new terms and conditions of service as, for instance, the Suffian Salary Report in 1972 and the Cabinet Committee Report in 1978. The trend in the rapid increase in operating expenditure is expected to continue as the Government embarks on its numerous development programmes in order to meet the objectives of the New Economic Policy.

This rapid growth trend in the operating expenditure can be easily appreciated by the illustration below:-

	1964	1972	1982
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(Revised Est.) (\$m)
Agencies:			
Public Works Department	4.256	8.700	47.274
Public Works Department	5.059	14.649	56.740
Lands and Surveys	4.804	9.766	32.370
Agriculture	4.051	10.006	36.957
Administration	3.114	5.505	19.095
Chief Minister's Office	1.270	5.062	21.394
Agencies:			
Forestry	1.418	3.281	19.459
Drainage and Irrigation	0.143	1.167	7.752

Source: Financial Statements, State of Sarawak.

Development Expenditure

Sarawak was in the midst of implementing the programmes put forward under its own State Development Plan (1964 — 1968) when in December 1965, the State Plan was enlarged and assimilated into the First Malaysia Plan (1966 — 1970). The major

emphasis on development expenditure was in areas of economic activities that were income and employment generating. The Second Malaysia Plan (1971 — 1975) was launched in 1971 amidst an over-riding need to attain national unity. The Plan sought to further economic growth and, at the same time, achieve social integration and a more equitable distribution of income and opportunities. These aims were embodied in the New Economic Policy which sought to eradicate poverty and restructure society. The Third Malaysia Plan (1976 — 1980) launched in July 1976 was the second phase in the implementation of the New Economic Policy. The Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981 — 1985) will further enhance the fulfilment of the Malaysian long-term goals of socio-economic progress and national unity. It is within the framework of these Development Plans that the growth in development expenditure can be discerned.

Development projects in the State are financed from both State and Federal Funds. Under Federal Fund, there are three categories of Development Expenditure, namely Federal Grant, Federal Loan and Direct Federal Expenditure.

Federal Grant

Federal Grant can be classified into Reimbursable Grant and Direct Grant. Expenditure provided under Reimbursable Grant will be paid by the State Government first and reimbursed by the Federal Government. Subjects under this category are Drainage and Irrigation, Agricultural Research, Animal Husbandry and Rural Roads. Examples of Direct Federal Grant for the State are the grant for Rubber Replanting administered by the Agriculture Department and matching grants given to certain Statutory Bodies which are for specific purposes. The Sarawak Land Development Board (SLDB) received Federal Grants for the development of the Nanga Sekuau Scheme while Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation (SESCO) and the Kuching Water Board received grants for the implementation of the rural electrification programme and the rural water supply programme respectively.

Federal Loans

According to the Development Fund Act, 1967, all loans raised from sources outside Sarawak for the purpose of development are classified under Federal Loans. Besides institutions like the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank, the Federal Government also provides loans to the State for relending to the Statutory Bodies for housing, land development, port development and water supply.

Direct Federal Expenditure

This expenditure item is in respect of subjects listed under the Ninth Schedule of the Federal Constitution. These include, for example, defence, medical expenses, education, telegraph and communication. The funds required are financed direct from Federal revenue and implemented by the Federal Agencies concerned.

Development Expenditure

State Fund

For the years 1964 to 1970, only a small proportion of the State revenue was contributed to the Development Fund Account. The main reason was that the bulk of the revenue collected was utilised to meet the State's operating expenditure, leaving a

small surplus for contribution to the Development Fund Account. However, with effect from 1971, the situation had improved tremendously. The table below illustrates the growth in contribution from State Revenue to the Development Fund Account.

	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1982
Revenue (\$ million)	60.4	79.8	76.2	90.2	93.8	206.3	201.2	266.8	516.9	536.3
Contribution to Development Fund (\$ million)	2.0	5.0	5.0	45.0	33.0	132.3	33.0	88.8	160.6	209.0

Source: Financial Statements, State of Sarawak.

The total State and Federal funds available to the State for development are highlighted in the Table below.

	Development Expenditure		(Revised Est.)
	1966 (\$m)	1972 (\$m)	1982 (\$m)
State Funds	2.346	42.267	293.043
Federal Grants	22.376	17.531	33.813
Federal Loans	0.947	8.059	218.080
Total	25.669	67.857	544.936
Direct Federal*	32.558	25.978	484.963
Grand Total	58.227	93.835	1029.899

* Excluding Royal Malaysia Police and Malaysian Armed Forces.

Source: Financial Statements, State of Sarawak.

In addition to the development programmes carried out by the various Ministries and Government Departments, various Statutory Bodies like the Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC), Housing and Development Commission (HDC), Sarawak Land Development Board (SLDB), Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA) and Land Custody and Development Authority (LCDA) have been established to carry out specific functions to achieve the objectives set by the New Economic Policy.

The financing of Statutory Bodies' operating expenditure is mainly from their own generated revenue supplemented by State Grants. However, their development funds are mainly from Federal Loans and loans from other financial institutions like the Asian Development Bank.

Overall Financial Position (1963 — 1982)

The Table below indicates the overall financial position of the State over the years under review.

Financial Position of the State of Sarawak

	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	(Revised Est.) 1982
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)
Revenue	53.3	95.7	88.2	243.3	402.1	536.3
Expenditure (Including Contribution to Statutory Funds)	70.3	63.5	128.7	157.5	260.6	552.3
Surplus/(Deficit)	(17.0)	32.2	(40.5)	85.8	141.5	(16.0)
Consolidated Revenue Account	31.0	49.4	105.8	(53.0)	18.6	263.5
Overall Surplus/(Deficit)	14.0	81.6	65.3	32.8	160.1	247.5

Source: Financial Statements, State of Sarawak.

From the Table, it can be observed that the overall accumulated surplus increased from \$14.0 million in 1964 to \$247.5 million in 1982. Throughout this period, the State experienced overall deficit in respect of 2 years only, that is, in 1974 and 1975. In 1974, there was a shortfall in revenue as royalties on oil payable in 1974 were not paid until 1975.

From 1976 onwards, the increase in revenue from timber and oil resulted in a substantial increase in accumulated surplus, rising from \$32.8 million in 1976 to an expected overall surplus of \$247.5 million in 1982. However, in the light of the world economic recession and the low prices obtained for the State's primary commodities such as timber, pepper and rubber, there is every indication that the surplus enjoyed by the State will be eroded. The situation is further aggravated by the existing glut in the oil market and the weakening in the prices of petroleum will greatly affect the revenue of the State. Although the State has another potential revenue earner in LNG, the present depressed economic conditions and the fact that Sarawak is still very much orientated towards an export economy, will make the task of balancing State revenue against operating and development expenditures more difficult.

BANKING SYSTEM

The financial sector in Sarawak is dominated by the commercial banks and the finance companies. The commercial banks form the largest and most important group of financial institutions in Sarawak. At the time of achieving independence in 1963, Sarawak was served by 9 commercial banks with a network of 18 branches, concentrated mainly in the larger towns. Like all licensed banks in Malaysia, these banks came under the supervision of Bank Negara Malaysia through the Banking Ordinance, 1958, which was subsequently amended to become the Banking Act, 1973.

The second largest group of deposit-taking financial institutions in Sarawak are the finance companies. Prior to 1969, these companies operated mainly as unlicensed deposit-taking companies, which were subsequently brought under the supervision of the Central Bank with the coming into effect of the Borrowing Companies Act, 1969. In 1969, there were 9 finance companies with a network of 17 offices in Sarawak. The Borrowing Companies Act, 1969, was subsequently renamed the Finance Companies Act, 1969 in 1979 so that only licensed borrowing companies would be known as finance companies, to distinguish them from other financial institutions which were not licensed to undertake finance company business. The unlicensed companies were thenceforth no longer allowed to use the term "finance company" (or its derivative) in their company names.

The past two decades saw a rapid expansion in the branch network of both the commercial banks and finance companies in Sarawak, mainly in the smaller towns and rural areas. By the end of 1982, the number of commercial banks in the State increased to 13 with a total of 46 branch offices, while the number of finance companies increased to 11 with 24 offices (Appendices I and V, Maps I and II).

Bank Negara Malaysia

Monetary Policy

As the nation's monetary authority, Bank Negara is responsible to the Government for promoting monetary stability and a sound financial structure, and to influence the credit situation to help achieve the nation's overall economic objectives. Specifically, the Bank is obliged to ensure that the increase in the supply of money and the volume of credit are consistent with the growing needs of a rapidly expanding economy without creating undue pressure on resources. The Bank regulates the volume of money and the generation of credit by commercial banks and finance companies through a range of instruments, including quantitative and qualitative controls.

The Central Bank has relied mainly on variations in the statutory reserves and liquidity requirements as the main instruments of monetary management. These have been supplemented by discounting arrangements and whenever appropriate, credit control and the provision of liquidity swaps as well as the issue of selective credit guidelines and the use of moral persuasion. In addition, the Central Bank uses selective measures such as credit guidelines and ceiling interest rates to influence the availability and cost of credit to priority sectors of the economy to help the nation's twin economic goals of eradication of poverty and the restructuring of society as laid down in the New Economic Policy.

Deliberate monetary management in Malaysia only began with the establishment of Bank Negara Malaysia in January 1959. Prior to this, the structure of nature of operations of the Currency Board precluded any active role for monetary policy as the financial system then was relatively undeveloped. The monetary and banking structure which the Central Bank inherited when it commenced operations was orientated primarily to service international trade and payments, and the banking scene was dominated by foreign banks. There were only rudimentary money and capital markets and the Central Bank did not assume currency issuing powers until June 1967. Thus, the initial efforts of the Bank during the 1960s were concentrated mainly on establishing the necessary basic conditions for the effective implementation of the tools of monetary policy. Its first priority was to encourage the establishment of domestic banks and the expansion of the banking network, especially to smaller towns

where banking facilities were inadequate or non-existent. Other financial institutions were established alongside the development of commercial banks, namely, the Stock Exchange of Malaya and Singapore, Malaysian Industrial Development Finance, Pilgrims Management and Fund Board, the Agricultural Bank of Malaysia, discount houses and merchant banks. In 1969, the finance companies were brought within the purview of the Central Bank.

By the end of the 1960s, the monetary and banking environment in Malaysia had undergone a radical transformation, resulting in a well developed financial system, offering a wide range of financial services and consequently an improvement in the transmission mechanism of monetary policy. National development reached a turning point in 1971 with the implementation of the New Economic Policy which called for the eradication of poverty irrespective of race and the restructuring of society to reduce and eventually eliminate the identification of race with economic function in the process of nation building. Within this new environment, central banking policy in the 1970s sought to maintain monetary stability and a strong and stable currency; to further the growth and development of sound financial intermediation; and to promote economic growth, with increasing emphasis on the eradication of poverty and on the restructuring of society. Efforts were concentrated during the 1970s on consolidating the growth of banking and the activities of non-bank financial institutions and in fostering integrity and professionalism in financial management.

In the 1980s the Central Bank will continue to maintain monetary measures to expand and strengthen the basic infrastructure of the various financial institutions in the country. The conduct of monetary policy will remain flexible, with the objective of maintaining economic growth with price stability, protecting the nation's balance of payments and maintaining orderly conditions in the financial system as well as ensuring that the priority sectors of the economy have ready access to bank credit at reasonable cost.

Exchange Control

Another of Bank Negara's responsibilities as the monetary authority of the nation is to administer the Exchange Control Act, 1953, on behalf of the Government. The Governor of the Bank is the Controller of Foreign Exchange ("the Controller"). In line with the liberal exchange control system of Malaysia, the Controller has, with effect from April 14, 1983 delegated to the commercial banks increased authority for giving exchange control approvals. The banks are permitted to approve any amount of remittance outside the country without reference to the Controller provided that, if the payment is for the purchase of shares or immovable property, whether in or outside Malaysia, the payment is not financed with funds borrowed in ringgit in Malaysia. Borrowings of \$100,000 or more from non-residents require the permission of the Controller, but repayments of principal and interest on approved loans may be permitted by the authorised banks. The permission of the Controller is required for borrowing in Malaysia exceeding M\$500,000 in aggregate by companies which are controlled by non-residents.

Currency Issue

The Central Bank started issuing its own currency on June 12, 1967, thereby replacing the Currency Board as the sole currency issuing authority in Malaysia. The unit of currency was the Malaysian dollar which was divided into 100 cents. Under

the Malaysian Currency (Ringgit) Act, 1975, the Malaysian dollar and cent were renamed "ringgit" and "sen" respectively. The statutory requirements governing the issue of the new Malaysian currency are set out in Part III of the Central Bank of Malaysia Ordinance, 1958. The currency is required under the law to have a minimum cover 80.59 per cent in gold and foreign exchange. In practice, the coverage exceeds the minimum requirement significantly (cover as at end of 1982: 152.4 per cent). Upon assuming the currency issuing power, the Central Bank began redeeming the old Malayan currency issued by the Currency Board. The legal tender status of the Malayan currency was terminated on January 16, 1969, but the Central Bank continued to redeem the currency until the end of 1976.

Since 1967, there has not been any change in the basic design of the Malaysian ringgit. The denominations issued at that time were \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100. About a year later, the \$1,000 note was introduced. On September 1, 1982, the Bank issued two new denominations of \$20 and \$500 notes as legal tender to add to the existing denominations already in circulation. The two new denominations were introduced to provide intermediary denominations between \$10 and \$50 notes, and \$100 and \$1,000 notes respectively. The new notes are entirely Malaysian character, the general design being based on traditional Malaysian ornaments, woodcarving and other crafts, and flora from various parts of the country, including Sabah and Sarawak. The watermark of a "tiger head" in the existing series of notes has been replaced with a watermark portrait of the first Yang Di Pertuan Agong. On the same date, the Bank also issued a series of three special coins to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Independence of Malaysia. The series, which bear the portrait of the first Prime Minister, Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, holding a kris against the background of a crescent and a fourteen-sided star on the obverse side and the nation's coat-of-arms on the reverse side of each coin, consisted of a 500 ringgit gold coin, a 25 ringgit silver coin and a one ringgit cupro-nickel coin.

Bank Negara Malaysia, Kuching Branch

In line with the Central Bank's ultimate objective of establishing a branch office in every state throughout Malaysia, the Kuching Branch, the fifth branch set up, was established in 1967.

At the time of its establishment, the Branch Office was situated at the old Treasury Building at Jalan Tun Abang Haji Openg and it was officially declared open on June 3, 1967. In the first few years of its operations, the old premise was sufficient to cope with the demands of the public. However, with the rapid progress and development of the State, there was a need for a bigger office to cater for the increasing number of customers. Therefore, in November 1972, the Bank obtained from the State Government a piece of land at Jalan Satok for a new building. Construction work on the new building began in March 1976 and was completed in September 1977. The building was officially declared open on May 27, 1978 by the Yang Di Pertua Negeri of Sarawak.

Functions of the Kuching Branch

The main functions of the Kuching Branch are:

- (i) To provide banking and advisory services to the State Government and Statutory Authorities in Sarawak, i.e. to serve as banker to the Government or related institutions and agencies in the State;

- (ii) To provide Clearing House Facilities for commercial banks operating in Kuching and to serve as banker to the commercial banks;
- (iii) To supply the currency (cash) needs of its customers, banks and members of the public; and
- (iv) To administer the Exchange Control Regulations on behalf of the Exchange Control Department in Kuala Lumpur.

Staff

Since the Branch was established, the number of staff has grown from only 20 in 1967 to 76 at the end of 1982. Over the last 20 years, an increasing number of statutory bodies and Government agencies in the State now maintain their accounts at the Branch.

Clearing House Facilities and Currency Supply

Prior to the opening of the Kuching Branch, there was no centre for commercial banks to clear their cheques. Instead, each bank maintained clearing accounts with other banks and the clearing of cheques was done on a bank-to-bank basis. When Bank Negara opened its Kuching Branch in 1967, a Clearing House was set up within its premises for the convenience of the commercial banks and also to expedite the clearing of cheques. The Branch also served to supply currency to the commercial banks since its establishment (prior to this, commercial banks obtained their currency supply from Treasury).

Commercial Banks

The importance of the commercial banks stems mainly from their provision of current account facilities to members of the public which ensure that receipts and payments can be effected readily through cheques drawn on such accounts. The provision of wide-ranging deposits and other financial services enable the commercial banks to mobilise effectively idle funds and the savings of the private sector and to efficiently channel these resources through credit facilities to enterprises for the production of goods and services.

Prior to the formation of Malaysia in 1963, the operations of the commercial banks in Sarawak were governed by the Companies Ordinance, 1948. The banking system then was dominated by foreign banks and several small locally-owned banks which were involved primarily in the financing of external trade, transactions in foreign exchange and trading in commercial bills, in particular import bills. The growth of the banking business was slow as the mobilisation of domestic savings was constrained by the relatively undeveloped state of transport and communications in the State. Up to 1949, banking facilities were available in only two towns, namely Kuching and Sibul. By 1962, the facilities were extended to Miri, Sarikei and Simanggang.

When Sarawak joined Malaysia in 1963, the activities of the commercial banks in the State were brought under the supervision of the Central Bank through the Banking Ordinance, 1958, which was subsequently amended to become the Banking Act 1973. The Act stipulates, among other things, the legal and financial requirements with which the commercial banks have to comply including provisions to facilitate effective supervision and control of the banks in order to promote a sound banking structure in the country. To enable the Central Bank to effectively supervise

banking activities, the Act also covers the issue of banking licences; the financial requirements and duties of banks; the protection of depositors; the operational policy of banks; ownership; control and management of banks; loans to directors; and advances for shares and loans for immovable properties. With the consolidation of the activities of the commercial banks under the Act, the banks in Sarawak began to play a more significant role in economic development in the State. The banks were encouraged to finance diversified economic activities, particularly those in the agricultural and industrial sectors. This brought about the establishment of new indigenous banks and the expansion of basic banking infrastructure in the State. The range of financial services expanded not only geographically but in depth, with increasing linkage to the nation's money and capital market in Kuala Lumpur. By the end of 1982, the banking network had spread to 12 towns in Sarawak, with the spread of the banking habit and increasing competition to meet the demand for banking services.

Growth of Deposits and Loans

Parallel to the expansion of the banking network was the greater attention paid to facilitating receipts and payments in retail banking. As a result, much of the development in commercial banking in Sarawak over the last two decades was centred on deposit mobilisation and credit operations, in response to the rapid growth in income and business opportunities in the country. During the second half of the 1960s, deposits placed with the banking system rose at an average annual rate of 11 per cent while bank loans and advances increased at a slower average annual rate of 9.2 per cent. In the 1970s, the growth momentum accelerated: deposits rose by 20.2 per cent a year on the average, with bank credit expanding at an average rate of 22.9 per cent a year. This continued into the period 1980-1982 when deposits and loans of the commercial banks averaged 28.7 per cent per annum and 29.1 per cent per annum respectively. The relatively faster growth in bank loans from the 1970s onwards was reflected in the loans-deposits ratio of the commercial banks which grew steadily from 48.8 per cent in 1965 to 57.7 per cent in 1982, reflecting an increasing use of the banks' resources for lending purposes.

Deposits

The growth in the deposit base of the commercial banks reflected the expanding network of bank branches as well as the trend towards rising savings in the form of fairly liquid but safe interest-bearing financial assets by households as their incomes increase over time. Total deposits placed with the commercial banks in Sarawak increased at an average annual rate of 19.4 per cent from \$123.6 million in 1965 to \$2,508.9 million at the end of 1982. A large proportion of the increase in deposits was derived from the non-bank private sector, including statutory authorities.

Over the period 1965-1982, there was a noticeable shift in the liquidity preference of depositors towards fixed deposits as a result of the relatively more attractive returns from such deposits. This was reflected by the declining share of demand deposits in total deposits from 40.5 per cent in 1965 to 22.3 per cent in 1982 while the share of fixed deposits increased from 44.4 per cent in 1965 to 64.2 per cent in 1982, the national average being 21.9 per cent and 64 per cent respectively at the end of 1982. Fixed deposits increased at an average annual rate of 22 per cent from \$54.9 million in 1965 to \$1,609.9 million at the end of 1982, faster than the average rate of increase of

demand deposits of 15.3 per cent per annum over the same period. Savings deposits increased at an average annual rate of 18.7 per cent from \$18.5 million at the end of 1965 to \$340.6 million at the end of 1982. Their percentage share of total deposits outstanding rose over the 10-year period from 15 per cent in 1965 to 23 per cent in 1975 but declined subsequently to 13.6 per cent at the end of 1982 (Appendix III).

Direction of Commercial Bank Lending

Commercial bank credit in Sarawak increased at an average annual rate of 20.6 per cent from \$60.3 million at the end of 1965 to \$1,446.9 million at the end of 1982. Throughout the period, the concentration was on loans for general commerce activities which amounted to \$390.6 million or 27 per cent of total loans outstanding at the end of 1982, although its share had declined from 37.6 per cent in 1965, reflecting the divergence of bank lending into other economic sectors in more recent years.

Reflecting the diversification in the State economy, and growth in other sectors, lending to the building and construction sector and the mining and quarrying sector expanded significantly. Loans extended to the building and construction sector rose at an average annual rate of 25.6 per cent over the period 1965-1980, with its share of total bank loans outstanding rising steadily from 6.6 per cent in 1965 to 14.9 per cent in 1980. By the end of 1982, however, the share of the building sector declined to 10.6 per cent of total loans outstanding as lending to other sectors expanded. In contrast, the mining and quarrying sector, which accounted for only 0.1 per cent of total loans outstanding at the end of 1965, increased its share significantly to 9 per cent of total loans outstanding at the end of 1982, reflecting mainly developments in the petroleum industry in the State. Another area of growth in recent years was the financial, insurance, real estate and business services sector which accounted for \$185.3 million or a share of 12.8 per cent of total bank loans outstanding at the end of 1982.

Bank lending to the agriculture and manufacturing sectors increased moderately over the past two decades, with their share of total loans outstanding rising from 5.9 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively in 1965 to 10.8 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively at the end of 1982, reflecting the relatively modest growth of manufacturing in the State.

Bank Lending to Special Groups

Prior to the 1970s, bank lending tended to concentrate on the more profitable commercial sector and the large business concerns which were able to provide sufficient collateral or guarantee for their loans. This pattern of lending was reflective of the trend in the industry as a whole and if unchecked, would have led to reduced access to credit by the other sectors of the economy, such as small-scale enterprises, and the Bumiputera community. Consequently, the Central Bank urged the commercial banks to step up their lending to the priority sectors of the economy, namely the Bumiputera community, small-scale enterprises, housing, agricultural food production and manufacturing. These efforts culminated in the introduction, in October 1976, of specific priority sector lending guidelines whereby all commercial banks, including Sarawak banks, were required to extend certain percentages of their total loans outstanding to the various priority sectors. The underlying rationale for setting guidelines on the direction of bank credit stemmed from the recognition that small-scale enterprises, housing and agricultural food production, because of their wide domestic linkages and significant income multiplier effects, could provide a

stable base upon which sustained economic growth could be built, while lending to the Bumiputera community and the small man promoted directly the national objectives of eliminating poverty and restructuring society, as well as redressing past inequities to ensure ready access by these special groups to credit extended by the commercial banks. The latest guidelines introduced in March 1983 require the commercial banks to channel 18 per cent of their loans outstanding at the end of 1982 to the Bumiputera community and 6 per cent for agricultural food production and at the same time maintain their level of lending to the small-scale enterprises and manufacturing sectors and to individuals for housing as at December 31, 1982 throughout the period to December 31, 1983.

In addition to the above guidelines, the Special Loan Scheme (SLS) of the Credit Guarantee Corporation was established in January 1981, with the objective of providing loans to the really small-scale enterprises at a lower cost. Under the scheme, small-scale enterprises are defined to include all registered businesses (including petty traders, hawkers and others licensed to trade) with net assets of up to \$250,000 each or in the case of limited companies, shareholders' funds of up to \$250,000 each, and a loan limit not exceeding \$250,000 in each case. SLS loans are charged a fixed rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum and are limited to \$50,000 each. The SLS loans may form part of a larger credit facility not exceeding \$250,000 in the aggregate to each small-scale enterprise. To encourage the commercial banks to extend loans under the SLS, a tax rebate of 2 per cent per annum on loans extended under the Scheme was granted by the Government to the banks.

FINANCE COMPANIES

In the early 1960s, several finance companies were established as limited companies to undertake money lending activities such as providing credit to purchase consumer durables, particularly motor vehicles on hire-purchase terms, and short to medium-term business finance. The resources of these finance companies were derived mainly from savings and fixed deposits by the public. Prior to 1969, the activities of these companies were regulated by various government agencies which were responsible for policing the provisions of the Money Lenders Ordinance, 1951, the Companies Act 1965 and the Hire Purchase Act, 1967. With the enactment of the Borrowing Companies Act, 1969, (now known as the Finance Companies Act, 1969) a distinction was made between those finance companies licensed under the Act (known as licensed borrowing companies) and those which are not. Under the Act, the licensed borrowing companies came under the supervision of the Central Bank and the Act imposed specific restrictions on the licensed finance companies and their uses of funds: their investment holdings, the granting of unsecured advances, loans to directors and the amount of their risk assets in relation to shareholders' funds.

Growth of Deposits and Loans

Since 1969, the finance companies have expanded their operations substantially to become the second largest mobiliser of deposit funds in Sarawak, after the commercial banks. They operate in the short and medium-term credit market but are prohibited from accepting demand deposits, dealing in gold or foreign exchange, and granting loans in the form of overdrafts, including unsecured loans. They offer savings and fixed deposits facilities to their clients and normally pay higher interest rates than the commercial banks. More than 90 per cent of the deposits placed with the finance

companies are in the form of fixed deposits of varying maturities. Over the past decade, deposits placed with the finance companies in Sarawak increased at an average annual rate of 26.4 per cent from \$46.9 million in 1971 to \$618.1 million at the end of 1982 (Appendix VI).

Credit extended by the finance companies comprised mainly hire-purchase loans, leasing finance, housing loans and short to medium-term loans for business and private purposes. Total credit granted over the past decade by the finance companies in Sarawak increased at an average annual rate of 35.6 per cent from only \$22.6 million in 1971 to \$646.6 million in 1982. About one-third of the loans extended by the finance companies are hire-purchase loans for the purchase of durable goods, particularly motor vehicles. The interest charged on these loans is governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1967, which specifies ceiling rates for particular categories of hire purchase finance (Appendix VII).

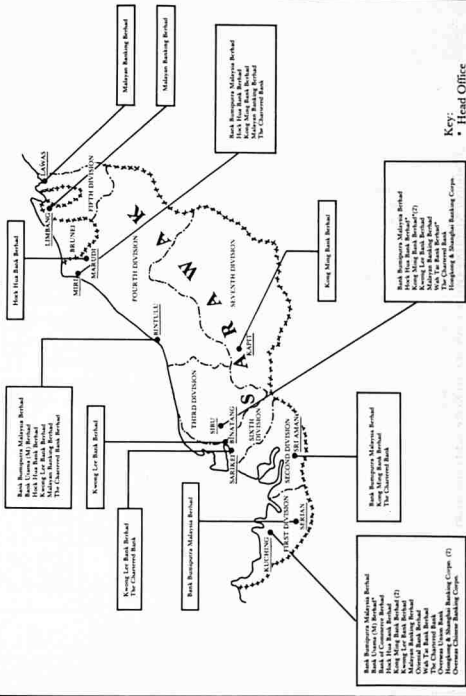
As a result of the rapid increase in loans relative to deposits, the loans-deposits ratio of finance companies in Sarawak registered steady increases over the last decade from 48.4 per cent in 1971 to 104.6 per cent by the end of 1982, reflecting the increasingly important role played by finance companies in the extension of credit for various purposes in the State.

Direction of Finance Company Lending

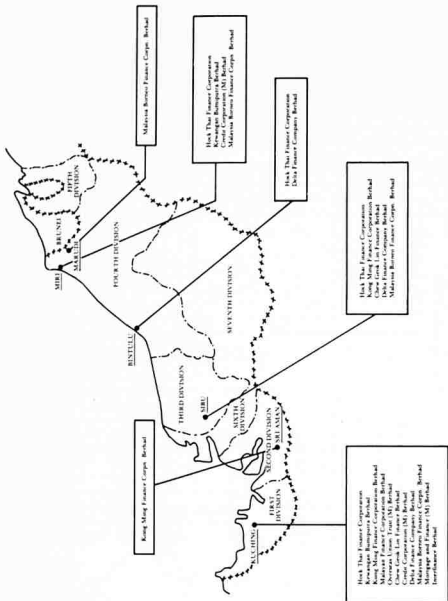
A major part of the loans by finance companies in Sarawak is channelled to the agricultural sector, which recorded an average annual growth rate of 37.3 per cent over the 1971-1982 period, to account for a share of 36.9 per cent of total loans outstanding at the end of 1982, compared with an average share of less than 25 per cent per year in the early 1970s. Loans to private individuals, mainly for housing and consumption purposes, recorded an equally strong average annual growth of 32.2 per cent over the same period, although the share of total loans outstanding for this area declined from 37.9 per cent at the end of 1971 to 28.8 per cent at the end of 1982. The real estate, building and construction sector accounted for 13.9 per cent of total loans outstanding in 1982, marginally higher than the share of 13 per cent as at the end of 1971. Loans to the financial, insurance and business services sector represented a new development in finance company lending in Sarawak, accounting for 4.7 per cent of total loans outstanding in 1982, compared with negligible amounts previously. Other areas of loans include the general commerce, transportation, manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors.

Like the commercial banks, the finance companies are also subject to the Central Bank's guidelines on lending to the priority sectors which require them to channel at least 20 per cent of their loans outstanding to the Bumiputera community, 25 per cent to small-scale enterprises and 20 per cent as housing loans to individuals.

MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN SARAWAK
(As at December 1982)



MAP II: DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCE COMPANIES IN SARAWAK
(As at December 1982)



SARAWAK: TOTAL REVENUE 1963 — 1982

<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
91.6	53.3	60.4	70.7	79.8	95.7	76.2	82.8	90.2	88.2	93.8
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	
	90.2	206.3	243.3	201.2	238.8	266.8	402.1	516.9	536.3	

SARAWAK: EXPENDITURE (ORDINARY) 1963 — 1982

<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
90.2	70.3	51.8	53.3	70.3	63.5	59.2	64.9	101.7	128.7	119.0
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	
	147.6	242.0	157.5	167.6	289.6	263.9	260.6	413.5	543.8	

SARAWAK: EXPENDITURE (DEVELOPMENT) 1963 — 1982

<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
48.7	24.1	24.9	25.7	25.0	28.6	25.5	32.8	47.9	67.9	72.8
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	
	98.3	136.9	110.7	78.8	91.6	94.7	138.5	248.5	381.6	

Number of Commercial Banks and their Branch Offices in Sarawak, 1963-82		
Year	Banks	Branch Offices
1963	9	18
64	10	20
65	10	21
66	10	24
67	10	24
68	10	25
69	10	25
70	10	25
71	10	26
72	11	28
73	11	30
74	11	32
75	11	35
76	11	36
77	12	37
78	13	40
79	13	40
80	13	41
81	13	42
82	13	46

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Growth of Deposits and loans of Commercial Banks in Sarawak, 1965-82					
Year	Total Deposits (\$ million)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Total Loans (\$ million)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Loans/Deposits Ratio (%)
1965	123.6	—	60.3	—	48.8
1966	140.3	13.6	67.6	12.1	48.2
1967	145.9	4.0	76.1	12.6	52.2
1968	171.3	17.4	82.8	8.8	48.2
1969	186.5	8.9	85.4	3.2	45.8
1970	219.3	17.6	103.2	20.8	47.1
1971	239.4	9.2	121.6	17.9	50.8
1972	287.7	20.2	135.3	11.2	47.1
1973	401.3	39.5	178.5	32.0	44.5
1974	446.0	11.1	232.0	29.9	52.0
1975	492.8	10.5	270.2	16.5	54.8
1976	616.6	25.1	320.4	20.8	52.0
1977	699.3	13.4	387.2	35.4	55.4
1978	869.6	24.4	524.1	21.5	60.3
1979	1,177.2	35.4	673.0	28.4	57.2
1980	1,398.7	18.8	991.1	47.3	70.9
1981	1,843.0	31.8	1,167.4	17.8	68.8
1982	2,508.9	36.1	1,446.9	23.9	57.7
Average Annual Growth Rate (%)		19.4		20.6	

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Types of Deposits of Commercial Banks in Sarawak, 1965 — 1982 (\$ Million)										
Types of Deposits	1965	%	1970	%	1975	%	1980	%	1982	%
	Demand Deposits	50.0	40.5	58.1	26.5	104.0	21.1	360.4	25.8	558.4
Fixed Deposits	34.9	44.4	117.0	53.4	274.2	55.6	743.8	53.2	1,609.9	64.2
Saving Deposits	18.5	15.0	43.9	20.0	113.3	23.0	290.9	20.8	340.6	13.6
Other Deposits	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.3	3.6	0.3	—	—
Total Deposits	123.6	100.0	219.3	100.0	492.8	100.0	1,398.7	100.0	2,508.9	100.0

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Classification of Loans and Advances of Commercial Banks in Sarawak, 1965 — 82 (\$ million)										
	1965	%	1970	%	1975	%	1980	%	1982	%
	1) Agriculture	5.0	5.9	4.4	4.3	15.4	5.7	81.2	8.2	156.9
2) Mining & Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.9	5.6	0.6	130.1	9.0
3) Manufacturing	5.8	6.8	6.2	6.0	18.4	6.8	139.3	14.1	153.3	10.6
4) General Commerce	32.1	37.6	37.5	36.3	92.5	34.2	260.7	26.3	390.6	27.0
5) Building & Construction	5.6	6.6	8.8	8.5	40.8	15.1	133.8	13.5	153.5	10.6
6) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.9	7.5	185.3	12.8
7) Miscellaneous	36.8	43.0	46.1	34.4	100.8	37.3	296.6	29.8	277.2	19.2
Total	85.4	100.0	103.2	100.0	270.2	100.0	991.1	100.0	1,446.9	100.0

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Number of Finance Companies and their Offices in Sarawak, 1969 — 82		
Year	Finance Companies	Offices
1969	9	17
1970	9	17
1971	9	17
1972	9	18
1973	9	18
1974	9	19
1975	9	19
1976	9	19
1977	9	19
1978	9	19
1979	10	20
1980	11	22
1981	11	23
1982	11	24

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Growth of Deposits and Loans of Finance Companies in Sarawak, 1971-82 (\$ million)					
Year	Total Deposits	Annual Growth Rate	Total Loans	Annual Growth Rate	Loans/Deposits Ratio (%)
1971	46.9	74.3	22.7	10.2	48.4
1972	47.6	1.5	20.8	-8.4	43.7
1973	78.6	65.2	43.9	112.0	55.8
1974	85.8	9.1	58.2	32.6	67.9
1975	103.5	20.6	61.4	5.5	59.3
1976	137.5	32.9	73.5	19.8	53.5
1977	149.3	8.6	116.2	58.0	77.8
1978	179.8	20.4	176.3	51.7	98.1
1979	277.5	54.3	244.3	38.6	88.0
1980	368.3	32.7	403.4	65.1	109.5
1981	490.7	33.2	498.7	23.6	101.6
1982	618.1	26.0	646.6	29.7	104.6
Average Annual Growth Rate		26.4		35.6	

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Classification of Loans of Finance Companies in Sarawak, 1971-82								
(\$ million)								
Types of Loans	1971	%	1976	%	1981	%	1982	%
Hire Purchase Finance	8.0	35.2	23.1	31.4	159.0	31.9	206.2	31.9
Leasing Finance	0.02	0.08	4.3	5.9	172.8	34.6	222.5	34.4
Housing Loans	2.2	9.7	13.3	18.1	70.1	14.1	89.0	13.8
Other	12.5	54.6	32.8	44.6	96.8	19.4	128.8	19.9
Total	22.7		73.5		498.7		646.6	

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS BY SECTOR OF FINANCE COMPANIES IN SARAWAK

	1971		1976		1981		1982	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	7.3	32.2	16.4	22.3	178.9	35.9	238.4	36.9
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.7	0.7	6.3	1.0
Manufacturing	3.1	13.7	3.8	5.2	15.3	3.1	21.9	3.4
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General commerce	0.6	2.6	3.7	5.0	24.4	4.9	37.9	5.9
Building and construction	2.2	9.7	8.1	11.0	49.4	9.9	57.8	8.9
Real estate	0.1	0.4	6.3	8.6	26.0	5.2	32.3	5.0
Private individuals	8.6	37.9	24.2	32.9	149.8	30.0	186.1	28.8
Transportation	0.4	1.8	3.1	4.2	24.1	4.8	30.6	4.7
Miscellaneous	0.3	1.3	7.6	10.4	27.1	5.5	35.3	5.4
a) Financing, insurance and business services	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	21.7	4.4	30.1	4.6
b) Restaurant and hotel	—	—	7.1	9.7	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2
c) Other services	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	4.1	0.8	4.0	0.6
Total	22.7	100.0	73.5	100.0	498.7	100.0	646.6	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCE COMPANIES IN SARAWAK

Name of Finance Companies	Kuching	Sri Aman	Sibu	Miri	Bintulu	Marudi	Total
Hock Thai Finance Corporation	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
Kewangan Bumiputra Berhad	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Kong Ming Finance Corporation Berhad	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Malayan Finance Corporation Berhad	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Overseas Union Trust (M) Berhad	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chew Geok Lin Finance Berhad	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Credit Corporation (M) Berhad	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Delta Finance Company Berhad	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Malaysia Borneo Finance Corp. Berhad	1	—	1	1	—	1	4
Mortgage and Finance (M) Berhad	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Interfinance Berhad	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	11	1	5	4	2	1	24
Source: Bank Negara Malaysia							

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN SARAWAK

APPENDIX X

Name of Banks	Kuching	Serian	Sri Aman	Sibu	Sariket	Binatang	Kapit	Miri	Marudi	Bintulu	Limbang	Lawas	Total ^a
Malaysian Bank													
Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
Bank Utama (M) Berhad	1 ^{xx}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Bank of Commerce Bhd.	1 ^{xx}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hock Hua Bank Berhad	1	—	—	1 ^{xx}	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	5
Kong Ming Bank Bhd.	2	—	1	1 + 1 ^{xx}	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Kwong Ming Bank Bhd.	1 ^{xx}	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Malayan Banking Bhd.	1 + 2 ^a	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	6
Oriental Bank Berhad	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wah Tat Bank Berhad	1	—	—	1 ^{xx}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Foreign Bank													
The Chartered Bank	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
Overseas Union Bank	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
HongKong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	15	1	3	9	3	1	1	5	1	6	1	1	46

NOTES: a — Permission already granted to start business but not in operation yet
 xx — Head Office
 b — Existing Offices (excluding those Banks which have been granted permission, but have yet to commence business)

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

VII. Labour and Employment

Sarawak is a rural-based economy, with a significant proportion of its revenue derived from the primary sector. In 1980 only 17.6% of the population lived in urban areas.

However, this situation is slowly changing with the gradual growth of the urban population. In 1960, the population of the State stood at 744,529 and the proportion of urban population was 12.5%. The size of the population rose to 976,269 in 1970 and the urban population was reported at 15.3%, while the latest figures taken from the '1980 Population and Housing Census' indicate that the population has risen to 1,294,846 with an urban population of 17.6%. The increasing rate of urbanisation has been due both to the growth of rural settlements into urban settlements as well as the influx of rural population into existing urban settlements.

Such trends have inevitably influenced labour and employment issues.

The increasing rate of urbanisation has meant that more urban-base employment opportunities must be created. In the 1970's the urban sector of the State was registering an unemployment rate of around 7% even though manpower was being imported. It was clear that the unemployment being experienced was not due as much to the shortage of employment opportunities as to the lack of suitable or skilled manpower to meet the requirements of the urban sector of the State. This lack of skill was reflected by the level of literacy of the population. The 1970 population census showed that for the population over the age of 10 years, the literacy rate was very low. Only 38.2% were literate, 4.0% were semi literate and 57.8% were illiterate.

Realising that there is a shortage of skilled manpower and also that literacy is important for skills development, the State has taken a keen interest in promoting literacy as well as the mobilisation and training of youths to eventually replace the foreign labour force.

LABOUR FORCE

With the growth of the State's population, the number of employed persons also increased correspondingly. This number rose from 294,285 in 1960 to 364,100 in 1970 and to 436,206 in 1976 (See Table 1). These figures worked out to be around 37-39% of the total population. Within the working age group of 15 years to 64 years, the labour force participation rate was recorded at 73.3% in 1960 and 69.2% in 1970. This slight decrease may be accounted for by the fact that, with the steps taken by the Government to encourage higher standards of literacy and skill development, a significantly larger number of young people within the working age population are remaining longer in school and are joining the labour force much later. The great increase in secondary school enrolment from 35,459 in 1970 to 96,512 in 1980 indicates the increasing rate of educational attainment of the population and of the labour force.

Those who are not economically active comprise students, housewives and the handicapped.

Table 1
Total Urban Population and Total Employed Persons in Sarawak — 1960, 1970, 1976, 1980

	1 1960	2 1970	3 1976	2 1980
TOTAL POPULATION	744,529	976,269	1,131,248	1,294,846
URBAN POPULATION* (PERCENTAGE)	92,940 (12.5%)	148,717 (15.3%)	N.A	227,684 (17.6%)
EMPLOYED PERSONS**	294,285	364,100	436,206	N.A

Source:

1. Sarawak Report on the Census of Population taken on 15.6.60 by L.W. Jones, Superintendent of Census, Sarawak and North Borneo.
2. 1980 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, (Preliminary Field Count Summaries), Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur.
3. Agriculture Census, 1976 (Advance Table), Annual Statistical Bulletin Sarawak, 1980.

Note:

- * Refers to towns with population of 10,000 and above.
- ** Figure given for 1960 includes only those aged 15-64, while for 1970, it includes those ranging from 10 above.

EMPLOYMENT

The structure of the State's economy governs the type of employment opportunities available. Although the State has been actively seeking to broaden its industrial and commercial base, a large proportion of the working population remain in the primary sector. In 1960, 81.5% of the employed persons were engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishing activities. This figure was reduced to around one third of the whole population during the years 1970, 1973 and 1976.

On the average, growth has been recorded in all other occupational groups. For example, in 1960 'Professional, Technical and Related Workers' constituted only 2.1% of employed persons. This figure has risen gradually to 3.0% in 1970, 3.4% in 1973 and 3.9% in 1976. This means the secondary sectors, like commercial and industrial sectors have been playing an increasingly important role in the economy of Sarawak. It also implies that there has been a corresponding increase in skills and experience related to these sectors in the labour force.

It is interesting to note that in terms of employment status the percentage of 'own account worker' and 'unpaid family workers' has been decreasing. On the other

hand, the percentage for both 'employer' and 'employee' has been increasing, as Table 2 indicates. This clearly indicates that with increasing development, more and more people are moving towards paid employment.

Table 2
Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status: Sarawak
1975-1979

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979*
Employer	5.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.1
Employee	71.9	73.0	75.9	76.0	76.5
Own Account Worker	13.4	12.5	11.2	10.8	10.4
Unpaid Family Worker	9.2	7.9	6.5	6.5	6.0
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source:

1979 Report of the Labour Force Survey, Jabatan Perangkaan, Kuala Lumpur.

Note:

- * Before 1978, the Labour force Survey only covered 6 major towns, i.e. Kuching, Simanggang, Sibul, Sarikei, Miri and Limbang. Since 1978, Bintulu has been included into the survey.

Employment of Immigrant Workers And Non-Citizens

The employment of immigrant and non-citizen workers in the State is regulated by the Employment (Restriction) Act, 1968 and Section 119 of the Labour Ordinance (Cap. 76, Laws of Sarawak). The employment of immigrant and non-citizen workers is restricted to ensure that priority for employment is given to local citizens. Any person found employing a non-citizen and any non-citizen found employed without a valid Employment Permit will be prosecuted under the Employment (Restriction) Act. A total of 127 persons were prosecuted and fined a total of \$13,840 between 1970 to June, 1982.

Under Section 119 of Labour Ordinance (Cap. 76, Sarawak), no person is permitted to employ any immigrant workers unless he has obtained from the Commissioner of Labour a Licence to do so. "Immigrant Worker" is defined in the Ordinance as "any worker whose passage to Sarawak has been provided in consideration of a promise to perform work in Sarawak". Employers who are unable to recruit workers with the required skills locally may apply for a Licence to employ immigrant workers. Only immigrant workers with special skills are allowed to be recruited and brought into the State. This concession is made so as to enable local workers to be trained and gather experience from the skilled immigrant workers and eventually to reduce the State's reliance on immigrant workers.

In addition to obtaining an Employment Permit under the Employment

(Restriction) Act or a Licence under the Labour Ordinance (Cap. 76, Sarawak) the immigrant worker must also obtain a visit pass (Employment, Temporary Employment or Professional) from the Immigration Department. This pass must be applied for prior to arrival in Sarawak.

The implementation of various government projects in Bintulu beginning in 1978 necessitated the bringing in of a large number of skilled immigrant workers by the contractors and their sub-contractors. As at the end of 1981, a total of 6,945 skilled immigrant workers were employed in Bintulu working in Malaysia LNG, Bintulu Deepwater Port and associated projects like the quarry operation. Of these, a total of 5,737 were Korean workers. The figures for the total number of skilled immigrant workers in Sarawak for the years 1976-1981 can be seen in Table 4 below:-

Table 4
Number of Immigrant Workers in Sarawak 1976-1981

YEAR	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
WORKERS	856	729	946	1,192	1,818	7,484

Source:
Labour Department, Sarawak

The majority of the immigrant workers were employed in the construction industry as welders, fitters, heavy equipment mechanic and operators, skilled painters, plumbers and masons. In 1981, 6,766 out of 7,484 immigrant workers were employed in the construction industry alone.

TRAINING

Recent years have revealed the extreme shortage of skilled manpower in the State. Although there is ample supply of unskilled labour, the demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour still continues to outstrip the supply. The shortage is particularly felt in the construction industries where skilled workers have mostly been brought in from Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, Japan and Peninsular Malaysia.

The need for training of the local manpower is of extreme importance especially since Sarawak has been allocated \$3.3 billion to undertake projects under the Fourth Malaysia Plan. This in turn emphasises the need for manpower planning to ensure the highest level of productive employment within the scope of long-term economic development, and to ensure that manpower shortage does not impede the implementation of development projects. Various government and semi-government organisations are actively involved in the training of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Manpower Department

The Manpower Department is one of the departments that has established 'crash course' training programmes. These training programmes which are of 6 months duration are specially for projects in Bintulu and have been in operation since 1977. Up to 1982 a total of 2,844 persons had been trained as skilled and semi-skilled

workers in various trades under this scheme. Of that number, 512 were welders and 484 were general and fitter mechanics.

The Department has also proposed to offer 40 places to unemployed youths and school leavers in the State for preparatory trade courses of 6 months duration at the Industrial Training Institutes in Kuala Lumpur and Prai in 1983 and subsequent years. The trade courses offered are in the fields of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Printing.

The Department has also introduced a programme of on-site training for construction workers. In this programme, contractors involved will undertake to train a minimum of 5 workers in building trades such as bricklaying, carpentry work, bar bending and plumbing for a period of 3 months.

A contractor subscribing to this training programme is required to pay the trainee workers a fixed allowance and in return his company is entitled to a package of incentives which include double tax deduction from his gross income for all wages incurred in employing the trainees for a maximum of 3 months of on-site training and an allowance of \$35.00 a day to the supervisor (trainer) for each day that he conducts the training. This programme was introduced in the State capital beginning May 1982.

Training Branch

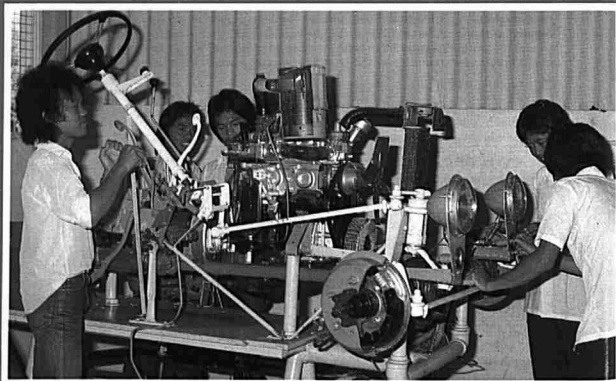
The Training Branch is a section of the Chief Minister's Office which has been given the responsibility of meeting the necessary training requirements of Government officers. Training may be held either locally, in West Malaysia or overseas. The Branch also operates the Civil Service Training Centre which conducts basic courses for all levels of Government employees. However, due to the limited capacity of the Civil Service Training Centre, a large number of officers still need to be sent to institutions outside the State for more advanced training. The total number of officers sent for training over the years has been increasing as can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3
Total Number of Officers Sent for Training from 1963-1982

TYPE OF COURSES	1963-1972	1973-1982
1. Agriculture	—	97
2. Forestry/Estate	29	114
3. Technical/Engineering	—	156
4. Administration/Management	—	38
5. Surveying	2	34
6. Jabatan Islam	6	2
TOTAL:	37	441

Source:

Training Branch, Chief Minister's Office.



Through the Employment Office of the Labour Department many school leavers have found jobs in construction industry or a vehicle assembly plant as mechanics (Top). Others choose to go for vocational trainings (bottom) and usually end up with supervisory jobs as skilled mechanics in a vehicle assembly plant.

The training provided is in various fields and at varying levels, from certificate or diploma level to undergraduate and postgraduate level.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department conducts its own training programmes, essentially tailored to meet the Department's own needs. Two main courses conducted are:-

- (a) Basic principles in automatic engineering. This course is meant for Junior Technical Assistants and Mechanics.
- (b) Basic principles in engineering survey. This course is meant to provide basic engineering survey skills to Junior Technical Assistants employed by the Department. It is a 1-year course and up to 1982, 305 JTAs have been trained.

Other than these two formalised training programmes, the Department also operates several on-the-job training courses for its employees in order to improve their skills. All these training opportunities help to further build up the pool of skilled and semi-skilled manpower in the State.

Land and Survey Department

The Land and Survey Department also conducts its own training programmes for its employees. Since 1963, the following Departmental training courses have been conducted:-

- (i) Two-year Survey Training course at the Joint Sarawak/Sabah Survey Training School;
- (ii) Refresher Draughting course;
- (iii) Initial or Basic Draughting course; and
- (iv) Demarcator Training course.

These courses for serving officers have been established to help meet the increasing demand for trained officers to keep up with the accelerated tempo of development.

Youth Development Training Centre

The formation of the Youth Development Training Centre was actually the brainchild of the present T.Y.T. Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Sarawak, Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub.

The training centre was established on 16th July, 1973. The objectives of this Centre are:-

- (i) to provide trade courses for unemployed youth and school dropouts throughout the State, especially in building construction and joinery works, so that they are better equipped to find jobs or be self employed.
- (ii) to produce a supply of tradesmen to meet the increasing need for semi-skilled workers in building and construction industry and workshops.
- (iii) To instil discipline and self-reliance to mould the recruits into good, dedicated workers and citizens.

Currently the Centre conducts 4 types of courses. Initially when the Centre was established in 1973 only two courses — Carpentry & Joinery, and Bricklaying & Masonry — were conducted. Two more courses — Plumbing & Sanitation, and Bar Bending — were introduced in 1980. Since its inception, the Centre has trained 941 youths.

Special Courses

Special courses are also conducted by the various government agencies to meet urgent requirement for skilled and semi-skilled manpower. One of the many examples is the conversion of a vocational school to conduct six-month courses in building and construction skills required in the Bintulu Development Area. In addition to this, every year MARA sponsors bumiputra trainees from Sarawak to attend training courses in the various MARA Vocational Training Institutes in Peninsular Malaysia. In anticipating a shortage of trained production workers in relation to projected demand in Bintulu, the Government has also taken measures to increase the number of such workers within the State. For example, 30 youths from around the Miri/Bintulu area have been sent for a preparatory trade training course in Kuala Lumpur, and another 46 have been sent for training in various relevant trades at the Pusat Latihan Belia in Dusun Tua, Selangor.

The Department of Education also provides training for students in its vocational schools and Institut Teknologi MARA.

In addition Private sector employers play an important role in providing various types of on-the-job training for their employees. These training activities go a long way in augmenting the skills training capacity in the State. In addition, there are numerous privately run commercial schools that provide training in clerical and secretarial duties for school leavers. The advent of computerisation in the State also saw the setting up of a privately managed computer training centre in 1982.

WAGES

The only legislation which provides for the establishment of Wages Councils to make Wages Regulations Orders for the regulation of the remuneration of workers for certain sectors in the country is the Wages Council Ordinance, 1947. The Wages Regulation (Sarawak) (Shop Assistants) Order, 1972 was made in pursuant to this law. It became effective from 1st November, 1972. However, it only covers workers in the retail trade in the Kuching Municipal Area. Amongst the other provisions of this Order, is the provision on statutory minimum remuneration which stipulates that the minimum remuneration payable to adult workers and young persons are \$100.00 and \$65.00 per month respectively.

There is no universal minimum wage law in Malaysia. In the absence of legislation prescribing fixed statutory minimum remuneration for all categories of workers in the country, wage rates therefore vary depending on workers' qualification, skills, experience, the types of industry, the location of the industries, and the availability of workers. For example, higher wages are paid in newly developed areas far removed from the established labour pools. A case in point is Bintulu where drivers can earn from \$800/- to over a \$1,000/- per month.

Wages statistics collected in 1981 from establishments in the private sector indicated that the wage rates of workers in the unskilled categories was about \$8.00 per day while in the skilled categories the rates ranged from \$12.00 to \$25.00 per day.

In the public sector, general labourers earned between \$9.00 to \$12.80 per day. General workers in the construction and logging industries earned an average of \$10.00 per day. By comparison, during the early 1960s, the wages of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers varied from \$3.00 to \$14.00 per day. For those employed in the sawmills and timber industries the rates varied from \$3.50 to \$10.00 per day.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Government recognises the vital role of workers in the country's drive towards industrialisation. It has thus enacted various laws to protect the legitimate rights of the workers so as to maintain a healthy workforce. Laws on compensation for losses arising out of employment injuries, provisions of benefits upon retirement from work, etc. have been enacted.

Employers in the Kuching Municipal Council Area employing more than 5 employees with salaries not exceeding \$500/- per month are covered by the *Social Security Organisation (SOCSO) Schemes*. The Organisation, which comes under the Ministry of Labour has implemented the Employment Injury Insurance Scheme with effect from 1st March, 1974 and the Invalidity Pension Scheme from 1st July, 1975 in the Kuching Municipal area and contiguous areas with concentrations of employment. The Employment Injury Insurance Scheme aims to provide benefits (disablement, dependency, funeral, medical, constant attendant allowance) to workers who sustain injuries as a result of accidents or sicknesses arising out of and in the course of employment. The Invalidity Pension Scheme on the other hand is meant to protect employees from invalidity arising out of illness or injury that prevents them from taking part in any gainful activity or from earning at least 1/2 of the normal earnings of a sound and healthy person who possesses similar qualifications and training. A total number of 1,126 employers and 32,829 workers are registered under the Schemes. A total amount of \$725,609.99 benefitting 3,042 injured persons has been paid out since 1974.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap.80, Sarawak) continued to be enforced in the State up to 31.5.1981 after which the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 was extended to Sarawak. The law provides for compensation to workers (and dependants of deceased workers) who sustain injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment. This Act covers all workmen on contract of service performing manual work and workmen on contract of service performing non-manual work but earning not more than \$500/- per month and who are not covered by SOCSO. There used to be disparities in the quantum of compensation payable to workmen in Sarawak and in Semenanjung Malaysia before 1.6.1981. With the extension of Workmen's Compensation Act to Sarawak this disparity has ceased. The amount of compensation due in respect of fatal accident has been increased from \$7,200 to \$14,400. The amount payable for permanent partial or permanent total disablement was also raised from \$9,600 to \$19,200. In 1981, a total of 2,670 accident cases were reported of which 1,904 cases were settled and the amount of \$1,339,052.21 had been paid.

Employees Provident Fund was introduced in Sarawak with the extension of the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance 1951 (F.M 21 of 1951) in September, 1969. Its sole objective then was to provide provident fund benefits to persons in employment whose wages were \$500/- and below. The number of contributors as at 31.12.82 stood at 214,114.

The amount of contribution received monthly has increased from \$589,664 in 1969 to \$9,316,856 in 1982.

The role of the Fund has since been further extended and the present objectives are:-

- to provide provident fund benefits to persons in employment irrespective of their wages;
- to provide provident fund benefits to those who are self-employed and who have elected to contribute to the Fund;
- to provide death benefits to the estate of deceased members whose death occurred prior to their having attained the age of 60 years;
- to provide housing grants to the extent of 10% of the cost of the house under approved Low Cost Housing Scheme;
- to provide housing grants to the extent of 10% of the purchase price of a house or 45% of the amount standing to the credit in the fund whichever is the lesser up to the maximum of \$20,000/-;
- to provide withdrawal of annual interest credited to the members.

The Fund operates essentially as a compulsory saving scheme. The rate of contribution is 9% from the employee and 11% from the employer. The contributions received by the Fund are invested in Government Loans and in approved companies. The income from the investment of the fund after deduction of the administrative expenses incurred is credited to the accounts of the Fund's contributors by way of annual interest.

The Fund is an autonomous Statutory Corporation administered by a board which consists of representatives of the Government, employees and employers.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT AND THE INDUSTRIAL CLIMATE

The legal framework for ensuring industrial peace and harmony in the State is embodied in the Industrial Relations Act, 1967. The Act consolidated the process of trade union recognition by an employer and the procedure for negotiation of collective agreements and institutionalised the machinery for settlement of trade disputes and individual grievances and the system of compulsory arbitration.

With the increase in the number and variety of industrial enterprises in the State, trade disputes can not be entirely avoided but employer-employee relations during the year 1963-1982 on the whole were satisfactory. There has been preparedness on the part of the parties concerned to resolve their differences through joint discussions and, where deadlock resulted, to resort to conciliation or arbitration instead of a show of strength. This is illustrated by the low record of strikes and trade disputes which occurred over the years. During the period 1969 to 1982, a total of 41 strikes and 29 trade disputes occurred. This worked out to about 3 strikes and 2 trade disputes per year. The highest number of strikes occurred in 1974 and 1978 with 7 strikes each. There are 76 collective agreements concluded during the period 1969 to 1982, providing for an overall improvement on wages and other conditions of employment benefiting about 10,504 workers. Some employers in the private sector also granted the payment of special relief allowances to their employees.

The percentage of salary increase for 1981 ranged from 11.75 per cent to 65 per cent whereas for 1982 the increase ranged from 9.31 per cent to 43.7 per cent.

The Trade Union Movement in Sarawak is relatively young, its development hampered by low literacy rates, leadership problems and difficulties of communication. However, there has been a steady growth in both the number of trade unions and trade union membership since 1966. There was a total of 63 unions with a membership of 28,878 in the State as at 31st December, 1982 as compared to a total of 24 unions with a membership of 5,316 in 1966. On the whole, the membership response in the public sector (Government, Statutory Bodies and Education Service) is better than that in the private sector. There were 23 employees' unions with a membership of 22,826 in the public sector compared to 37 unions and a membership of 6,012 in the private sector as at 31st December, 1982. There were also 3 employers' unions with a membership of 40 in the private sector during the same period.

The Trade Union Registry, Sarawak, administers and enforces the Trade Union Act, 1959 and the Trade Union Regulations, 1959. Officers of the Registry carry out inspections of the unions and their branches periodically. During the inspection, they advise union officials on the proper methods of keeping accounts and of any statutory provisions in the laws with which they may be required to comply. Trade union officials often consult the staff of the Registry on matters related to the constitutional, financial and statutory aspects of trade union administration.

THE ROLE OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT, SARAWAK

The Labour Department, Sarawak, was established as a separate State Department in 1960. The Department was absorbed into the Ministry of Labour Malaysia when Sarawak joined Malaysia on 16th September, 1963. The Director of Labour, Sarawak is now directly responsible to the Honourable Minister of Labour through the Secretary General, Ministry of Labour for the administration of the Labour Department Sarawak and the enforcement of the various Labour Laws.

Labour legislations currently administered and enforced in Sarawak include:

- Labour Ordinance (Cap.76, Sarawak)
- Weekly Holidays Ordinance (Cap.79, Sarawak)
- Wages Council Ordinance, 1947 enforced in Sarawak w.e.f. 1964
- Employment Information Ordinance, 1953 enforced in West Malaysia w.e.f. 15.11.1953 and in East Malaysia w.e.f. 2.3.1967
- Industrial Relations Act, 1967 in force w.e.f. 7.8.1967
- Employment (Restriction) Act, 1968, in force w.e.f. 1.7.1969
- Wages Regulation (Sarawak) (Shop Assistants) Order, 1972 in force w.e.f. 1st November, 1972
- Internal Security (Registration of Labour) Regulations, 1960
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952

In enforcing and implementing the provisions of the labour laws quoted above, officers from the Labour Department carry out regular inspections on places of employment with a view to ensuring the due compliance of the various regulations enacted for the welfare and protection of workers. This includes ensuring that:-

- proper conditions of employment exist;
- the standard of housing, sanitation, water supply and other ancillary services provided for workers conform to minimum requirements;
- special protection is given to women, children and young persons regarding hours of work, type of occupation, etc. as laid down in the law;
- female workers are paid maternity allowance as prescribed by the law;
- the time and place of payment of wages and the form in which such wages are paid are not contrary to the provisions of the law;
- overtime work is restricted as required by the law so that more employment opportunities may be created.
- overtime pay and additional wages for work performed on weekly rest days and prescribed holidays are paid in accordance with the law.
- annual leave, prescribed holidays, sick leave and weekly rest days are given to workers in accordance with the law;
- not less than the statutory minimum remuneration is paid to workers covered by Wages Regulation Orders;
- workers employed in establishments covered by the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, (Cap.79, Sarawak) are given a holiday of one whole day in each week;
- non-citizens are not employed without a valid Employment Permit issued under the Employment (Restriction) Act, 1968;
- adequate compensation is paid to workmen injured by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment and to dependants of fatally injured workmen.

Employment Service

The Sarawak Employment Service was previously under the Department of Labour. However, since 1.1.1980, it has been absorbed into the newly established Manpower Department. Its role is to register job-seekers and assist them in obtaining employment and also to assist employers who have difficulty in recruiting workers.

Statistics recorded from 1965 to 1982 showed that out of a total of 44,801 job-seekers registered, only 5,228 placements were made.

VIII. Communications

Traditionally, communications in Sarawak have been based on water transport which was a natural outcome of the geography of the State and particularly the large number of rivers which serve as natural transport routes into the interior. With the urgent need to open up more land for development, the development of road communications has naturally been given high priority. On the other hand the great distances between the centres of population have made air travel very important. There are no railways in Sarawak.

ROADS

By the end of 1983, after 20 years of Independence, Sarawak will have a total road network of over 4,000 kilometres. The modest network of 604.8 kilometres existing in 1963 was centred around a few major towns such as Kuching, Sibul, Miri, Sri Aman (formerly Simanggang) and Sarikei. On achieving independence through Malaysia, Sarawak placed strong emphasis on the social and economic development of the rural sector. Thus, road construction programmes were stepped up and within two years another 272 kilometres of roads were constructed.

First Malaysia Plan (1966-1970)

A total of 758.4 kilometres of roads were constructed during the First Five-year development Plan period at a cost of about \$68.5 million; these comprised Trunk and Feeder Roads. In addition, roads previously constructed to lower standards were improved and upgraded. The most significant achievement of the period was the completion in 1968 of the 459.2 kilometres Kuching-Sibu Road, linking four administrative Divisions (First, Second, Third and Sixth Divisions) in southern Sarawak, so that for the first time, motorists were able to drive all the way from Kuching to Sibu.

This road formed part of the projected First Trunk Road linking Kuching to Miri, a distance of 1,097.6 kilometres. Work on the Sibu-Miri link continued into the next development plan.

Second Malaysia Plan (1971-1975)

A sum of \$127 million was spent on the construction of 772.3 kilometres of roads under the second development plan. The high point was the completion of the 228.8 kilometres Miri/Bintulu Road which was declared open by the late Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak on May 11, 1973.

The development of the Second Trunk Road system commenced after the Mid-Term Review of the Plan with the construction of the 35.3-kilometre Beluru/Long Teru Road. The second trunk road system consists of 1,216 kilometres of roads branching off at kilometre 141.6 Kuching/Sibu Road and running more or less

parallel to the First Trunk Road to link all other regional centres namely Kuching, Sri Aman, Sarikei, Sibul and Miri.

Third Malaysia Plan (1976-1980)

Road construction in Sarawak accounted for an expenditure of \$260 million during the Third Development Plan. A total of 996.8 kilometres of roads were completed during the period.

Top priority was given to continuing the construction of the First Trunk Road of which another 57.6 kilometres between Sibul and Bintulu were completed. Another section of the Second Trunk Road, i.e. Miri/Bintulu/Labang/Tubau/Belaga was approved and the survey on it started. In the same period, the feasibility study of another section of this trunk road, namely the Beluru/Long Lama/Limbang portion was completed and funds for the construction of the section from Beluru to Long Lama were requested under the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

Much emphasis was given to the construction of rural roads in the Third Malaysia Plan, with the aim of connecting minor rural centres to trunk and feeder roads in order to benefit the rural population. A sum of \$30 million was provided for a rural road construction programme introduced in 1978 with the expenditure spread out to \$10 million yearly. Nearly \$18 million was spent for constructing 125.23 kilometres of such roads during the Plan period.

Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-1985)

A target of 760 kilometres of roads has been set for completion under the Fourth Plan period. A sum of \$280.817 million has been allocated for the purpose.

The most significant achievement under the Plan so far is the completion in September 1982 of the formation level of the 57.6 kilometres missing link of the First Trunk Road, along the stretch from Sibul to Bintulu. Construction work on a 1100 foot bridge spanning Batang Tatau will begin in early 1985. Its completion will enable motorists to drive all the way from Sematan at the southern tip of Sarawak to Miri in the north and beyond to the neighbouring Sultanate of Brunei. In the case of the Second Trunk Road, another three sections have been added for implementation. These are the 219.2 kilometres Kanowit/Song/Kapit/Pelagus/Ulu Batang Mukah/Bintulu Road, the 135 kilometres Lawas/Long Sukang/Long Napir/Nanga Medamit Road and the 192 kilometres Song/Ulu Entabai/Kilometre 242 Kuching-Sibul Road.

The Kanowit/Song/Kapit/Pelagus/Ulu Batang Mukah/Bintulu Road will provide access to the remote Seventh Division and Pelagus, the site of a hydroelectricity scheme.

The Song/Ulu Entabai/Kilometre 242 Kuching-Sibul Road cuts into the interior of the Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions, opening up vast areas of great potential.

Priority is also being given to the building of roads to link Sarawak with her neighbours Sabah, Brunei and Kalimantan in Indonesia. The 28.8 kilometres Lawas/Merapok/Sindumin Road linking Sarawak with Sabah was completed and declared open jointly by the Chief Minister of Sarawak, Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud and his Sabah counterpart, Datuk Harris Mohamad Salleh in December 1981. Work is in progress on roads linking Sarawak and Brunei through the Limbang/Brunei Border and Sarawak with Indonesia over the

Tebedu/Kalimantan border. The Fourth Malaysia Plan also saw the construction of trunk roads associated with major development projects. These include the Bintulu/Tanjung Kidurong Road, the Bako Trunk Road which is associated with development work on the Bako Peninsula and the Lubok Antu/Batang Ai Road (Batang Ai hydro electricity scheme). Being proposed is a road from Sarikei to Tanjong Mani, one of the oldest anchorages for ocean liners in Sarawak. The proposed road is part of a plan to develop the port to effectively serve the Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions.

Other significant projects completed or being implemented are:-

- (a) the reconstruction of the Kuching/Serian Road, including the two-lane dual carriageway from Mile 3 Bazaar to the Kuching Airport;
- (b) the Bau/Lundu Road;
- (c) the Miri/Bintulu Road;
- (d) the Gunung Serapi Road which provides access to the Troposcatter Station;
- (e) the Jalan Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, linking Petra Jaya with Kuching;
- (f) the Sungei Merah/Sibu Central Road, linking the new Sibu Airport with the First Trunk Road;
- (g) the Bukit Lima Trunk Road, linking Sibu with Upper Lanang Industrial area.

Road Transport

The total number of motor vehicles in Sarawak increased from 11,857 at the end of 1963 to 148,628, an increase in excess of 100%. Over the same twenty-year period, the number of motor cars increased from 4,167 to 43,513 and motor cycles from 4,590 to 43,235.

The increase in vehicle population was accompanied by a greater demand for driving licences. In 1981, the Land Transport Department conducted 33,266 driving tests as compared with only 5,726 in 1963. The total number of valid driving licences issued in 1981 was 186,053 whereas in 1963, only 19,668 people held driving licences.

The most important methods of public transport were buses and taxicabs. In 1981, a total of 18 bus companies operated 519 buses. There were 621 taxicabs and 41 Private Hire Cars throughout the State as at 31st December 1981.

The total number of commercial vehicles has increased significantly. In 1981, the Land Transport Department's Examinations section conducted 20,607 commercial vehicle inspections compared with only 3,595 in 1963. The increase may be attributed largely to the increasing popularity of own-account vans, pick-ups or light trucks particularly in the late 1970's.

SHIPPING AND PORTS

Sarawak has a coastal strip some 720 kilometres long and numerous rivers.

The sea and the rivers therefore provide a major means of transport.

Ocean-going ships can navigate up the Rajang River (Sarawak's longest river) for 272 kilometres and the Sarawak River, on which the State Capital Kuching is located for 35.2 kilometres. Other rivers are navigable by coastal steamers, launches and longboats. Most of the rivers have shallow bars which limit the size of vessels using them.

Shipping Ordinance

The introduction of the Sarawak Merchant Shipping Ordinance and the Port Authorities Ordinance in April 1961 signified a step towards better control and efficient management of shipping in Sarawak.

Marine Department

The task of regulating shipping in Sarawak falls on the Marine Department. Its main functions are:-

- (a) **Carrying out hydrographic surveys and producing local navigational charts and tide prediction tables.**
- (b) **Maintaining buoys and lights**
Since 1962, buoys and lights have been serviced by a fund to which ships calling at Sarawak have to pay charges. The fund is managed by a board.
At present, the Marine Department maintains seven major lighthouses, numerous beacons, leading marks and navigational buoys.
- (c) **Registering, surveying and licensing ships**
The enforcement of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1961 meant that vessels had to be registered, surveyed and licensed by the Department. In 1962, 320 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 24,366 were surveyed. In the same year, 536 tambangs (river taxis) and 564 fishing craft were licensed. In 1982, the department licensed 100 Malaysian ships (64,154 gross tonnage) and 1,854 Sarawak ships (196,233 total gross tonnage).
- (d) **Providing pilotage services**
These are handled by Marine Department staff holding Master's Foreign Going Certificate as well as department-trained Juragans (coastal ship's masters).
- (e) **Conducting examinations for various grades of certificates for sea-going deck and engine room staff**

Ports

The main ports are at Kuching, Sibul, Bintulu and Miri. Kuching handles the bulk of Sarawak's imports and exports while Sibul plays a major role for the central region and Miri serves the northern part of the State. Bintulu is the newest and most modern port, built to serve the new industries of that area.

Kuching, Sibul (Rajang) and Bintulu ports are administered by Port Authorities.

Kuching Port Authority

Established in 1961, KPA administers two port complexes, one at Tanah Puteh

and the other, Datuk Sim Kheng Hong Port at Pending. It also administers the oil jetty at Biawak.

Tanah Puteh Port

The Tanah Puteh port complex began operation on June 5, 1961. It has a single wharf 244 metres long and 12.2 metres wide with a load factor of 1.91 tonnes per sq. metre. The original covered storage facilities consisted of two godowns. Between 1963 and 1973, the storage space was doubled with the construction of more godowns.

Designed to handle up to 305,000 tonnes of mixed cargo annually, the Tanah Puteh port now has two transit sheds and six back sheds with a total sheltered floor area of 13,700 sq. metres and a Dangerous Cargo Shed 186 sq. metres. There is an open storage area of 14,864 sq. metres.

The lowest water level alongside this wharf is 5.8 metres. Berthing alongside is therefore limited to ships not bigger than 131 metres in length and a draught of 5.2 metres.

Located at the downstream end of the wharf is a ramp suitable for use by landing craft. Measuring 16.5 metres long and 5.2 metres wide, it can take a maximum load of 50.05 tonnes.

Datuk Sim Kheng Hong Port at Pending

Constructed at a cost of \$21 million, this port handles containerised cargo apart from general break bulk and unitised cargo. The reinforced concrete wharf is 262 metres long and 18.3 metres wide with a load factor of 3.42 tonnes per sq. metre.

The depth of water alongside the entire length of the wharf is 8.5 metres at the lowest water level. Berthing alongside is therefore limited to vessels of 176.8 metres length overall and draught of about 7.6 metres.

Immediately downstream of the wharf is a revetment 42.7 metres long and 9.1 metres wide with a load factor of 1.95 tonnes per sq. metre.

The port, which came into operation in March 1975, has a designed capacity of 356,000 tonnes per annum. Two transit sheds with a sheltered floor area of about 14,000 sq. metres form the main sheltered storage facilities at the port complex. There is also a Dangerous Cargo Storage Shed with a floor area of 186 sq. metres and an open storage area of 43,055 sq. metres.

Biawak Oil Jetty

The jetty is mainly used by small tankers carrying petroleum products to the nearby Shell and Esso installations. It also serves as a bunker for vessels on foreign and coastal trades.

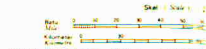
Traffic Growth

At present, Kuching Port handles the bulk of Sarawak's import and export. The volume of cargo has been increasing steadily, averaging 7% per year up to 1968. Between 1968 and 1972 the average annual increase was even higher at about 8% per year. In 1982, 1,042,295 tonnes of dry cargo passed through the port.

Liquid cargo using the port's pipeline at Tanah Puteh rose to 18,599 tonnes in 1982. The facilities at Biawak Oil Jetty handles 195,909 tonnes of petroleum and related products in 1982.

The volume of cargo worked at the anchorages and private facilities situated within the port limits totalled 758,688 tonnes in 1982.

MALAYSIA (S)

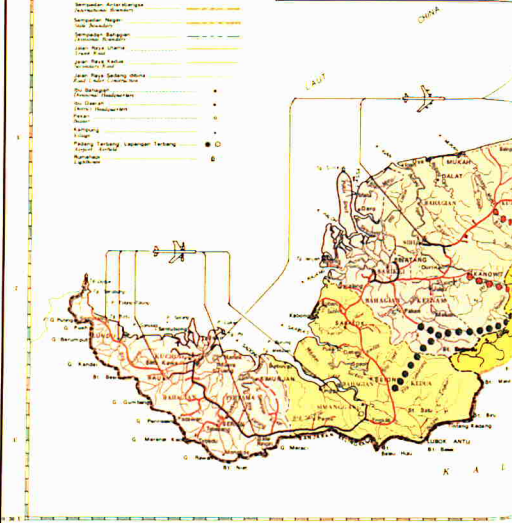


JABATAN KERJA RAYA SARAWAK
ROADS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
4TH MALAYSIA PLAN (1981-1985)



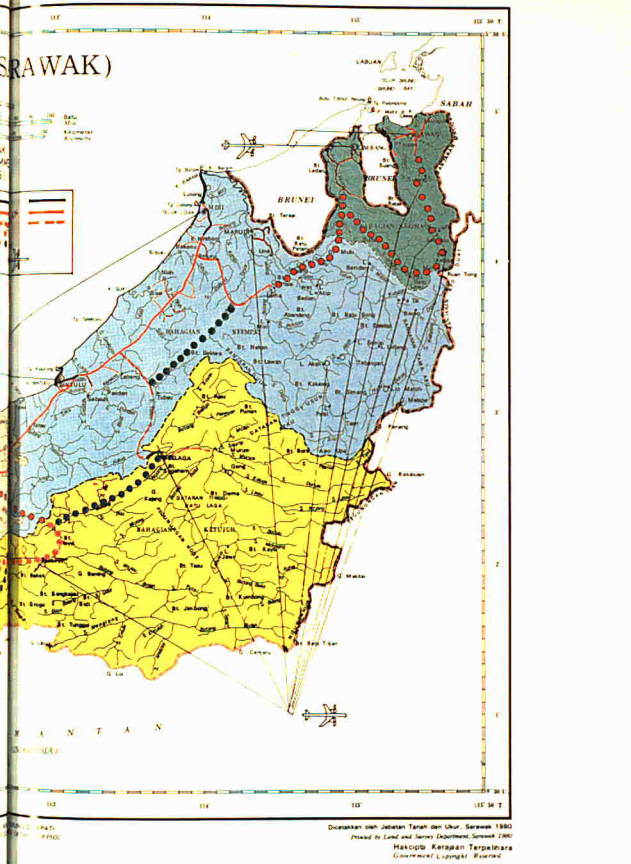
PETUNJUK
REFERENCE

- Sempadan Antarabangsa (International Boundary)
- Sempadan Negeri (State Boundary)
- Sempadan Bahagian (Division Boundary)
- Jalan Raya Utama (Trunk Road)
- Jalan Raya Tadika (Feeder Road)
- Jalan Raya Selang (Other Road)
- Jalan Raya Lain-lain (Other Road)
- No. Bahagian (Division Number)
- No. Daerah (District Number)
- Pagar (Fence)
- Bandar (Town)
- Kampung (Village)
- Polisi Terbang Lapangan Terbang (Airport Security)
- Rumahnya (House)
- Lights (Light)



RAWAK)

1:100,000
Baku
Mile
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Kilometer



SPATI
PPDC

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Container Traffic

While Kuching Port was ready to handle containers on a feeder basis as early as 1976, regular shipment of containerised cargo only began in June 1982. At present, the port handles an average of about 200 containers monthly, carried mainly in MISC (Malaysian International Shipping Corporation) ships.

Rajang Port Authority

RPA came into being on November 1, 1970 with an area of jurisdiction extending from Kapit in the Seventh Division to the estuaries of the Rajang River under the Sixth Division. Its establishment co-ordinated and controlled the wharves and other port facilities of Sibul, Sarikei and Binatang.

Sibu Port

Sibu is Sarawak's second largest town after Kuching and the trading centre for the Rajang basin. In 1970, its port facilities comprised a Customs wharf 148.8 metres long with two berths, a separate lighterage jetty providing one berth and three transit sheds with a total area of 3,150 sq. metres.

Ports on the Rajang River especially Sibu played an important supporting role for timber and other export industries by serving as the principal distribution point of imported food and consumer goods destined for population centres located along the Rajang River and its hinterland.

The Sibu port had therefore become very congested. An expansion project was accorded high priority under the Second Malaysia Plan (1971 — 1975). As a result of the expansion, the Customs Wharf was extended by 291 metres to 438 metres which is equivalent to five berths. Another two transit sheds with an area of 6,750 sq. metres and a Dangerous Goods Store of 504 sq. metres were added.

Construction of the Sibu Port Expansion Project commenced in January 1974 and was completed in May 1977 at a total cost of \$23.3 million. It was financed by an Asian Development Bank loan of US\$3.5 million, a Kuching Port Authority loan of \$6.25 million, a State Government loan of \$3.5 million as well as the Authority's own funds generated from port operations.

With the completion of the project, the capacity of Sibu Port was increased from 175,000 tons to 450,000 tons per annum and thus will be able to meet the demands for port facilities up to 1985. The additional facilities were intended primarily to cater for the needs of cargo handling by palletisation. They could also be adapted to meet the requirements of containerisation on a feeder service basis.

Sarikei Port

In 1970, Sarikei Port consisted of a 36-metre pontoon wharf and a transit shed of 705.6 sq. metres.

The port was expanded at a cost of \$1.2 million in 1976, enabling it to accommodate vessels up to 3,000 tons. The cost was borne by the Federal Government.

The additional facilities were a concrete wharf measuring 59.4 metres by 10 metres, a new transit shed of 518.4 sq. metres and a hard standing area of 1,474.2 sq. metres.

Binatang Port

Port facilities in Binatang consists of one concrete wharf of 47.1 metres in length and a transit shed of 477 sq. metres.

Containerisation

An MISC ship brought the first containerised cargo to Sibul Port on July 21, 1982. The Rajang Port Authority is gearing up both in terms of manpower and equipment to meet the advent of containerisation on a feeder service basis.

Development Projects Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan

The following projects are to be undertaken by the Rajang Port Authority under the Fourth Malaysian Plan:

- (a) A new transit shed, 108 metres by 42 metres and ancillary works in Sibul Port.
- (b) Extension of covered storage space, 48.6 metres by 25.8 metres in Sarikei Port.
- (c) A new concrete oil jetty at Sungei Merah, Sibul 30 metres by 10 metres.
- (d) A new Administrative Office (Bangunan RPA).

Bintulu Port Authority

Incorporated on August 15, 1981 BPA administers the Bintulu Deepsea Port which began operations on January 1, 1983. The port is the most modern in Sarawak and indeed some of the facilities available are among the most sophisticated in this region. It is an international port and the first Federal port in Sarawak. It is seen as playing an important role in accelerating the industrial and infrastructural development of the local growth centre as well as the nation generally.

The port took three years to build, not taking into account a three-year study. When it was completed at the end of 1982, a sum of 558-million ringgit had been spent on it.

Facilities

1. Jetty for loading Liquefied Natural Gas into LNG tankers for export.
2. A 270-metre bulk cargo wharf with a depth of 13.5 metres for loading urea/ammonia fertilisers when the Asean joint venture project starts production.
3. Three general cargo wharves of 514.5 metres in length and a water depth of 10.5 metres alongside.
4. A ro-ro ramp (25.5 metres long).
5. Two transit sheds of 5,000 sq. metres each.
6. Three storage sheds each with a floor area of 2,400 sq. metres.
7. One Dangerous Cargo Shed with an area of 312.5 sq. metres.
8. Three open storage yards with a total floor area of 40,544 sq. metres.

The port is equipped with the latest visual traffic monitoring system (VTMS) to ensure very safe movement of ships. The system can monitor the movement of 120 ships at port at any one time. LNG and crude oil pipes are laid on the seabed in the port area. As such, ships using the port must use the pilotage service available to ensure absolute safety.

The port has five tugboats, three of which are driven by 3,500 horsepower engines each. The other two have 1,500 hp. engines. Also available are three towing boats and two pilot craft.

Containerisation

A preliminary study is being carried out to find out the possibility of starting container services at the port. This is prompted by the growing interest shown by container operators to use the port as a base for container services for the Bintulu hinterland. The port has adequate facilities for containerisation.

Miri Port Authority

Ocean-going vessels calling at Miri anchor about two to three miles offshore and their cargo is carried by lighter to the Government wharf inside Miri River. The offshore loading berths at Lutong which serve the Lutong oil refinery and the surrounding oilfields are located 5.6 kilometres offshore.

Elsewhere in Sarawak, foreign ships call at open anchorages along the coast to load logs for export. Stevedoring operations are often interrupted by bad weather during the monsoon months of October-March.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

With the formation of Malaysia in 1963, the then Posts and Telegraphs Department was re-organised as a regional department to become Posts and Telecommunications Department, Borneo Region. In 1967, another re-organisation took place. This time the department became two separate departments, namely the Postal Services Department and the Telecommunications Department or Jabatan Telekom. The re-organisation brought them directly under the responsibility of the respective Heads of Department in Kuala Lumpur.

Telephones

There are over 54,000 telephone subscribers in Sarawak at present with direct dialling facilities to over one million subscribers in the Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei regions. Over 500 million telephone subscribers throughout the world are also accessible with operator assistance. International Subscriber Dialling Service (ISD) was introduced in 1982 in Sibul and Petra Jaya (in Kuching). Exchanges are being expanded as more and more Computer Controlled Exchanges are brought into service.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD), first introduced between Sarikei and Sibul in 1965, has been gradually extended to cover the whole of Malaysia and Brunei.

Microwave Link

There is a microwave link between Kuching and Kota Kinabalu, the capital of Sabah. The old single channel VHF links between various rural exchanges have been replaced by 24/60 channel VHF/UHF radio links providing a first grade high capacity Trunk and Junctions Network.



Top, a rural access road which opens up the interior while at the same time provides the farmers with a faster means of transporting their produce to the market, and bottom, a tropo-scatter station which receives TV signals for onward transmission, through the micro-wave system, to other parts of the State.



A ferry like this one will soon become a thing of the past as bridges like the Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub Bridge (right) get completed at the numerous river crossings along the State's trunk roads.



River transports are still the cheapest means of travelling between small towns in Sarawak and (below) one of the chartered helicopters used for the flying doctor service in remote areas.





Top, passengers arriving in Kuching will no longer have to step onto the tarmac as the new terminal (foreground, bottom) is equipped with aero-bridges.

External Communications

A troposcatter system was installed in 1970. This was replaced by a 1200-channel submarine cable link from Sematan at the southern end of Sarawak to Kuantan, Pahang on the Malaysia mainland in 1980.

Telex Services

These have been expanded. The present 700 Telex Subscribers in the State have instant access to the International Telex Network.

Television

TV was introduced in Sarawak on August 30, 1975. This involved the construction of several relay stations spaced throughout the length of Sarawak.

Engineering works to introduce a second TV channel to Sarawak are in progress.

Other Services

(1) Radio Paging Services introduced in Kuching and Bintulu.

(2) Ship-to-Shore Radio/Telephone/Telegraph Service expanded and upgraded.

The various development projects have involved the construction of several Exchange buildings, microwave, radio and TV station buildings, several kilometres of access roads to remote hill stations and offices, stores, workshops and training school buildings.

The department's capital investment during the last 20 years in Sarawak amounted to about \$300 million. This does not include the \$64 million spent on the Sematan/Kuantan Submarine Cable System.

Capital investment rose drastically over the years from \$20 million during the First Malaysia Plan (1966-1970) to \$60 million in the Second Malaysia Plan (1971-1975), \$82 million in the Third Plan (1976-1980) and about \$132 million for the first two years of the Fourth Plan.

The following figures compare the progress achieved since Malaysia Day

	1962	1968	1982	Remarks on Increase up to end of 1982
No. of Subscribers (Direct Exch. Lines)	4133	6,581	53,374	13 fold increase since 1962 or 8 fold increase since 1968.
Telephone Stations	5689	10,801	76,562	13 fold increase since 1962 or 7 fold since 1968.
Revenue (\$'000)	*	4,900	68,912	14 fold increase since 1968.
Operating Expenditure	*	3,200	29,590	9 fold increase since 1968.
Staff Establishment	*	842	3,735	4 fold increase since 1968.

*In 1962 the Department was part of the then Posts & Telegraphs Department. Actual figures for Telecoms alone are not available.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air transport is an important factor in the social, economic and cultural

development of Sarawak. The State is divided from mainland Malaysia by the South China Sea and the only convenient means of travel between the two regions is by air. Sarawak's terrain is characterised by numerous rivers and mountains making air transport a vital link for many areas and indeed the only convenient means of communication in certain areas.

There are now a total of nineteen airports and airstrips in Sarawak ranging in size and standard from the international airport in the State capital of Kuching to the grass airstrip of the Kelabit highlands at Bario in the Fourth Division (North Sarawak).

The main airports are Kuching, Sibü, Bintulu and Miri.

Kuching Airport

The State's main airport, located some 11 kilometres from the State capital, has been undergoing a major transformation incorporating a new terminal complex with a distinctly local design. The complex consists of a three-storey terminal building with a floor area of about 13,098 sq. metres, four nose loaders to provide sheltered embarkation and disembarkation, a VIP building, a 36-metre tall control tower, a cargo building of 1,431 sq. metres and other ancillary buildings and facilities. The terminal can handle a peak hour traffic of 691 passengers.

The existing runway is 2454 metres long and 46 metres wide with an 8 metre shoulder on each side. Work to strengthen the runway to LCN 90 standard to enable it to cater for Airbus operations was completed in March 1982.

Sibü Airport

With a bituminised runway 1,372 metres long and 30 metres wide, Sibü Airport can take in the Fokker Friendship (27) type of aircraft. Major renovation work was carried out in 1981 to enlarge the airport terminal building. As a result, there is now a bigger public concourse, more check-in counters and an air-conditioned departure lounge capable of accommodating 140 passengers at a time.

There is no plan to further expand the airport simply because the present site does not permit it. Instead the Government has decided to develop a new airport for sibü. An area of 354 hectares has been acquired along the Sibü-Durin Road, 23 kilometres from Sibü town. The master plan of the proposed new airport is ready and a team of consultants is preparing the detail design of the airport. Construction work is expected to begin in 1984.

Bintulu Airport

Malaysian Airline System introduced Fokker (27) services to Bintulu on 1st July 1968 following the completion of major work to lengthen the runway to 1,372 metres. Bintulu Airport is one of the few airports in Sarawak to be equipped with Night Landing Facilities. The terminal building was renovated and enlarged and the parking bay was extended in 1982.

These are only interim measures to ease congestion. The airport is undesirably close to the town being only a walking distance away from what has become the fastest growing centre in this region. To meet further demand, it will be necessary to develop a new airport for Bintulu and a study is underway to find a site.

Miri Airport

The airport serving Sarawak's oil town caters for aircraft up to Boeing 737 class.

Work is now in progress on a new terminal building, taxiway and parking apron and is expected to be completed by mid-1984.

The existing airport with a runway of 1,372 metres by 30 metres was completed in 1968. Scheduled commercial flights using F27 aircraft began using the airport on September 1, that year. Prior to this, the existing Dakota (DC3) and Twin Pioneer services used Shell's grass airstrips at nearby Lutong.

Malaysia's national carrier, MAS introduced B737 services to Miri in 1977 after the runway was extended to 1,982 metres by 61 metres and strengthened to LCN 45 standard.

Rural aerodromes

Sarawak has 15 rural airstrips with either bitumen, crushed gravel or grass runways. The Malaysian Airline System operates regular flights to these aerodromes using the 9-seater Britten Norman Islander aircraft and the Skyvan. Three of these airstrips — Long Sukang, Ba Kelalan and Long Seridan — were first used by the missionaries. They were later improved to civil aviation standards between 1971 and 1975 to enable the introduction of MAS rural air services to these highland locations.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

The Malaysian Meteorological Services regional office in Kuching is responsible for providing an effective and international standard meteorological service; particularly in the fields of aviation, economic development, agriculture, research and education.

The Department keeps a 24-hour weather watch throughout Sarawak via the meteorological stations, upper air observatory stations and the Regional forecast office. Meteorological information and statistics are collected, compiled and supplied on request.

The Forecast office continues to provide routine aviation weather forecasts and selected special weather reports to civil and military aircraft operations daily. Weather forecasts are broadcast over Radio and Television. Warnings of storms, strong winds and heavy rainfall are also provided for the general public through the mass media when necessary.

In 1980, the Department introduced the Marine Meteorological and the Agrometeorological Divisions to Sarawak. The Marine Meteorological Division, in collaboration with the Department of Marine, Sarawak, collects observation data from weather ships and assists in the preparation of daily marine weather bulletins.

The Agrometeorological Division monitors the climate variability which affects agricultural activity and hence land development and utilisation.

POSTAL SERVICES

As a fast expanding organisation, the postal services in Sarawak handled a total of 89.35 million letters and parcels in 1982 compared with a mere 9.60 million in 1963. The department's cash turnover stood at \$260.7 million. The projected turnover for 1983 is in the region of more than \$286 million.

The staff has increased from 250 in 1963 to 893 in 1982.

The objective of the department is to assist in economic and social development as well as to comprise an efficient tool of Government administration.

Post Offices

The department spends the bulk of its financial resources on building new post

offices and replacing old ones. There are now 52 post offices throughout the State compared with 42 in 1963.

The department launched its first mobile post office in 1963. To-date, there are 18 such post offices. To cover areas where post offices are not available, the department has set up a network of 200 postal agencies. There were only 15 such agencies in 1963. These mobile post offices and postal agencies have greatly increased services in rural areas.

Services

To speed up mail delivery in areas beyond the peripheries of the main towns in Sarawak, a motorised delivery service was introduced in 1976. At present, the department maintains a fleet of 56 motorcycles for this purpose. Mail vans are also being used to deliver non-dutiable parcels and packets within the urban area of the State Capital, Kuching. A similar service will also be provided later in Sibul and Miri.

The department also maintains a fleet of 76 heavy vehicles (trucks and vans) for transporting mail to and from collection/despatch points.

Special Service

A special service called "All-The-Way Express" between Kuching and Kuala Lumpur and between Kuching and Sibul, Miri and Bintulu was introduced in March 1981 to further improve mail delivery services. Under this service, a postal article is despatched at the earliest and most suitable time of the day. Upon receipt at the destination post office, the article will be delivered by a special arrangement at the earliest possible time. The success of this service depends on the cooperation of the Malaysian Airline System (MAS) which is the department's sole airmail carrier.

Post Office as Agent of other Government bodies

The Post Office performs many kinds of services on an agency basis on behalf of other government departments and agencies for which it charges a small fee. For instance, like their counterparts in other States, post offices in Sarawak are heavily involved as agents in the sale of shares managed by a national investment trust, Amanah Saham Nasional (ASN). Between April 1981 when the investment scheme was launched and December 1982, a total of 86,549 unit holders invested about \$15,823,697.00 in the scheme through post offices throughout the State. This impressive performance is due to the fact that post offices are widely distributed over the State and are therefore better placed than other agents which are mostly in the urban areas.

MALAYSIAN INFORMATION SERVICES

The Sarawak Information Service was established in 1951 with the objective of providing the people with news and views on development and international affairs. This was done through the Department's own weeklies in Malay, Iban, Chinese and English, in addition to news releases issued to the local dailies. In the rural areas, where radio reception was unsatisfactory, the Department deployed its mobile cinema units to show development films and newsreels.

When Malaysia was formed, the Department was federalised and renamed the Malaysian Information Services. Its pre-independence role continues until today though on a wider scope as latest communications equipment such as telex, telephoto

despatches and video cassette recorders have come into use. With the growing sophistication of the Press in Sarawak, the Department ceased its English and Chinese weeklies. Topographic and editorial policy changes were made to the other publications in Iban and Malay, which it still produces today mainly for rural and overseas distributions. The Iban weekly known as "Karang Seminggu" has a circulation of 3,500 and its monthly, "Pemberita", about 6,500. In Bahasa Malaysia, the "Pedoman Masyarakat" is also a weekly with a circulation of 3,500 and while the monthly "Pedoman Rakyat" has a circulation of about 6,500. The Malaysian Information Services in the State compiles local important speeches into booklets for free distribution, as well as distributing Federal publications.

The mobile film units, which have increased from 5 units (2 land and 3 riverine) in 1963 to 53 (19 land, 36 riverine and 3 bandar units) today, are also now better equipped. Officers-in-charge of these units are also trained to conduct group discussions as well as organise civic assemblies and tours for community leaders and members of clubs and associations. Through such methods of face-to-face communication, the flow of information is two-way, thus providing the Government with feedback upon which to formulate better policies and more useful programmes for the people.

On special occasions, e.g. general elections, royal visits or anniversary celebrations such as National Day, the Department plays a leading role in organising publicity campaigns while at the same time assisting both local and visiting journalists, by providing facilities ranging from basic transportation to press centres fully equipped with international telex and telephone services. Internal transportation is without exception always provided free and so are despatches of TV newsreels and other films to their respective destinations.

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in Sarawak began with the official opening of the then Radio Sarawak on June 7th, 1954. 'Radio Sarawak' commenced its career with a single transmission on 353 metres in the medium wave band and 5.025 megacycles in the shortwave band, broadcasting programmes in English, Malay, Chinese and Iban. By the end of 1954, the total daily programme output was 5 3/4 hrs (6 3/4 hrs at the weekend.)

With Sarawak's independence within Malaysia, and the subsequent introduction of TV, Radio Sarawak has grown to become 'Radio Malaysia Sarawak' and then 'Radio-Television Malaysia' or simply RTM.

From a modest two-storey building fronting Jalan Tun Openg, RTM Sarawak's headquarters is now a sprawling complex including a nine-storey block and a modern 500-seat auditorium for TV programme productions. In addition, RTM Sarawak now operates regional stations in Sri Aman, Sibul, Miri and Limbang with recording studios at Kapit and Sarikei. The daily programme output is in excess of 60 hours. The Kuching studios alone broadcast on four separate programme networks, two being carried on 20 KW medium wave transmissions and the other two on 10 KW medium wave transmissions. RTM Sarawak broadcasts in eight languages namely Bahasa Malaysia (national network), Iban, English, Chinese, Bidayah, Kayan/Kenyah, Bisaya and Murut. In addition there are special services for the Armed Forces and Police. There is also a weekly programme in Melanau.

As at the end of 1982, RTM Sarawak had 1,035 staff compared with 123 in 1963. The majority of the staff are at headquarters in Kuching. The rest are spread out in the regional radio stations and in television which was introduced in 1975. RTM

Sarawak only has facilities to produce TV programmes; it does not have transmission facilities.

Recent developments in Broadcasting

Broadcasting in Sarawak has developed very considerably over the last two decades. Expansion can be put into three main stages:-

- radio broadcast originating entirely from Kuching.
- setting up of regional stations.
- introduction of television.

On September 16, 1963, Radio Malaya, Radio Sabah and Radio Sarawak merged to become Radio Malaysia. Radio Malaysia Sarawak then operated two programme networks based in Kuching. The networks were carried by two medium wave transmissions of 5 and 10 kilowatts serving Kuching and 2 short wave transmissions per networks of 5 to 10 kilowatts serving the rest of Sarawak. This grew to three networks of medium wave transmissions (5KW, 5KW and 10KW) supported by five shortwave transmissions in 1966.

Three years afterwards marked a significant milestone. A transmitting station was completed in Limbang, a project signalling a new phase in the local broadcasting development. Thereafter broadcasting facilities were no more confined to Kuching. Limbang Broadcasting Station (broadcasting house was completed in 1971) was the first of the regional stations; the others being Sibu (commissioned on December 7th, 1974) followed by Miri (opened on September 2nd the following year).

The latest of the regional stations is at Sri Aman where transmitting facilities became operational in 1979 and the broadcasting house officially opened in October 1982.

The eve of National Day (30th August) in 1975 took on an added significance. It marked the introduction of television (initially black and white) to Sarawak. Although RTM Sarawak has production facilities, it does not transmit TV programmes as in the case of Angkasapuri, the headquarters station in Kuala Lumpur, and Kota Kinabalu in Sabah. It produces programmes and generally services the national network and Channel Three, the channel which originates from Sabah. Colour television was introduced to Sarawak in August, 1978.

Yet another broadcasting station will be built in Sarawak in the next few years. The proposed Bintulu Broadcasting Station was approved for implementation in the Third Malaysia Plan. However, due to lack of funds, the construction of both the transmitting station and broadcasting house has been deferred. The transmitting station is being put up for review for implementation under the 4th Malaysia Plan period while the broadcasting house will be put forward for the 5th Malaysia Plan. The major development in TV under the 4th Malaysia Plan period will be the introduction of the second channel. It is now confirmed that Channel Two will be introduced to Sarawak by 31st August, 1983 covering the towns of Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibu, Kapit, Bintulu, Miri and Limbang. Another project being proposed is FM broadcast. Introduction of FM broadcast to Sarawak is presently in the feasibility study stage.

Filem Negara Malaysia, Sarawak Branch

The Sarawak branch of Filem Negara Malaysia under the Ministry of Information

was established in Sarawak in 1973. Administratively it comes under RTM Sarawak and occupies three floors of the 9-storey tower block in the RTM Sarawak headquarters complex.

Film Negara Malaysia in Sarawak started with an approved staff of 28. Now it has a staff strength of 56 officers. In 1982 it had an annual operating expenditure totalling \$1,363,656.

Its role in Sarawak is more of a supporting service to its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. It produces documentary films on government development projects in Sarawak and Sabah and short newsreels for use by the mobile units of the Malaysian Information Services and for screening in local cinemas.

Radio/TV Licensing Division (Sarawak Branch)

The Sarawak Branch of the Radio/TV Licensing Division under the Ministry of Information was inaugurated on 10th December, 1973. The objective of the Division is to ensure the legal usage of all radio and television receiving sets in the country.

The Division has an office in Kuching and a regional office in Sibul, operational from 1st April, 1982 to mobilise enforcement activities in the 3rd, 6th and 7th Divisions.

The Commercial Division (Sarawak Branch)

The first Radio 'commercial' went on the air (over Radio Malaysia Sarawak) in May 1972.

In Sarawak, the Commercial Division is still a service department while at the same time trying its best to earn revenue for the government. It earns about \$600,000 annually.

The Kuching office is manned by an approved staff of 14 officers.

THE PRESS

There are eight newspapers published in Kuching alone. These exclude the Sarawak Gazette, which when it first appeared was a mere chronicle of the Brooke administration. The full-size publication is now a government quarterly house journal circulated mainly among the Civil servants and students, including those overseas.

Of the eight dailies, two of them are in English — the Sarawak Tribune which was first published on December 12, 1945, and the Kuching-edition of the Borneo Post (the other edition being in Sibul) which first appeared on November 28, 1979.

Today, there is only one paper in Bahasa Malaysia, the Mingguan Sinar, which is actually a party organ of the PBB. All the other dailies still in circulation in the State capital today are in Chinese — the Chinese Daily News (1945), the International Times (1968), the Berita Petang (1972), the People's Tribune (1974), the See Hua Daily News (Kuching Edition) and the World Morning Post (Special Edition).

In Sibul, apart from the Borneo Post which is in English, the other three dailies — the See Hua Daily (1952), the Malaysia Daily News (1968) and the Sin Hua Pao (1974) — are in Chinese.

In Miri, the Miri Daily News set up in 1957 and the See Hua Daily News (Miri Edition) are in circulation.

IX. Public Utilities

WATER SUPPLIES

The control and management of water supplies in Sarawak is vested in water authorities except in the large urban areas of Kuching and Sibul where Water Boards have been established.

The Kuching and Sibul Water Boards, under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Works, have powers conferred upon them by the Water Supply Ordinance (Cap.141), while the Water Authorities are under the immediate control of the Divisional Organisations of the Public Works Department with the Director of Public Works gazetted as the Water Authority in each case.

Kuching Water Board

The Kuching Water Board was established on 1st January 1959 by authority of the Kuching Water Board Order, 1959 under sections 2 and 3 of the Water Supply Ordinance to take over the Kuching Water Supply from the Public Works Department.

The Board is responsible for the administration, management and supervision of all waterworks situated within its area of supply and the policy of the Board is to extend mains and to provide an adequate supply of fully-treated water within this area. The Water supply system conforms in all respects to modern requirements and a development programme is drawn up and implemented to meet the growth of demand.

Originally the area of supply covered 44.5 square kilometres and in 1963, it was increased to 90.7 square kilometres. With housing development taking place extremely rapidly in Kuching, it has been found necessary to extend the area of supply further and the new statutory limits of the Board's area of supply now cover 225 square kilometres. The new statutory limits are roughly bounded to the east by Sungei Kuap, to the west by Sg. Sarawak and Sg. Sarawak Kiri and to the south by a line joining Sg. Sarawak Kiri to 20 km Kuching/Simanggang Road and to the north by a line roughly 0.8 km north of Jalan Istana.

In 1959, the average daily quantity of water supplied was 9.9 million litres and the number of service connections to the Board's mains was 4,472. From 1963 to 1982, the Board laid 448 km of trunk and distribution mains and installed 25,158 numbers of new water connections. The average daily consumption rose from 13.2 million litres in 1963 to 60.4 million litres in 1982, showing an increase of 35%. Water production capacity also increased from 18.2 m.l.d. in 1963 to 63.6 m.l.d. in 1982, an increase of 250%.

The water is supplied from two sources; one from Matang Hills catchment and the other from Sg. Sarawak Kiri at Batu Kitang.

(i) Matang

From 1907, the water from Matang was distributed to consumers without treatment. Chlorination of the water was introduced in 1960. Construction of a

9 m.l.d. treatment plant was commenced in 1964 and completed in 1966 at a cost of \$1,250,000. The capacity of the treatment plant was further expanded to 15.9 m.l.d. in 1977 at the cost of \$2,223,000.

The Matang treatment plant draws raw water from Sg. China and Matang Catchments. During the wet weather season, it has ample supply of raw water to enable the plant to produce its maximum capacity. However, due to the inadequate storage capacity of the Matang Dam, shortage of raw water has been experienced during the dry season. Records showed that supply from the plant during the dry season has been as low as 10% of its maximum capacity. To ensure that the plant would have sufficient supply of raw water to produce a maximum capacity throughout the year, an earth storage basin was constructed below Sg. Rebutut catchment in 1973 and completed in 1976 at a cost of \$2,771,000. The basin covers an area of 10.8 hectares and has a storage capacity of 273 million litres. Water from the basin will be pumped up to the Matang Treatment Plant whenever necessary to supplement the raw water from Sg. China and Matang Catchments.

(ii) **Batu Kitang**

The Board's first treatment plant was constructed at Batu Kitang and commissioned in 1957. This plant had a capacity of 18 million litres per day. It is situated on the bank of Sungei Sarawak Kiri about 64 km from the estuary. Raw water is drawn from the river and pumped to the treatment plant. Coagulation is by alum-lime process and after sedimentation the settled water is passed through rapid gravity sand filters. Sterilisation is by chloramines and the treated water is pumped through a 500 mm. asbestos cement main to Kuching for distribution.

The initial pumping capacity from the plant was 13.6 million litres per day and in 1965 the pumping rate was increased to 18 million litres per day by changing the pump impellers and the installation of a second stage pumping station at Batu Lintang.

In 1968 the capacity of the treatment plant was increased to 27.2 million litres per day by the construction of four additional sedimentation tanks and two filters.

With the rapid development taking place in Kuching, the demand for water reached the Board's maximum supply of 36.3 million litres per day from the two existing water treatment plants in 1975. The Board therefore carried out major development works to increase and to expand the supply and distribution system under the Third Malaysia Plan (1975-1980).

The major project under this plan was the Kuching Water Supply Expansion Project Phase I. Briefly, this project comprised the construction of a new 27.2 million litres per day treatment plant with provision for future expansion to 54.5 million litres per day, a new river intake and pumping stations, a reinforced concrete water reservoir of 18 million litres capacity, 16 km of 83 cm dia. steel transmission mains and approximately 56 km of distribution mains.

The total cost of this project was \$22.6 million of which \$13 million was financed by a loan from the Asian Development Bank. A local consortium loan of \$7 million was also obtained to finance the local cost of the work.

Investigation, survey and design were carried out in 1974. Actual

construction work commenced in November, 1976. The project was completed in February, 1979.

(iii) **Rural Water Supplies**

Prior to 1977, the Board implemented limited mains extensions to rural communities due to financial constraints. From 1977, with the assistance of the Federal grant, more water supply projects to rural areas have been carried out to improve the well-being of the rural people. The financial allocation for rural water supply schemes has increased from \$2 million in the 3rd Malaysia Plan to \$12.5 million in the 4th Malaysia Plan. The Board has since 1963 implemented rural water supply schemes which have benefitted about 35,000 people.

Tariffs

The scale of charges of the Board is as follows:-

Domestic Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	\$4.00
1,000 to 15,000 litres in any one month	44 cents per 1,000 litres
In excess of 15,000 litres but not exceeding 50,000 litres in any one month	65 cents per 1,000 litres
The excess over 50,000 litres in any one month	69 cents per 1,000 litres

Domestic/Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	\$17.00
1,000 to 25,000 litres in any one month	75 cents per 1,000 litres
The excess over 25,000 litres in any one month	86 cents per 1,000 litres

Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	\$20.00
1,000 to 25,000 litres in any one month	88 cents per 1,000 litres
The excess over 25,000 litres in any one month	96 cents per 1,000 litres

Special Commercial Rate for Water Processed for Sale

Minimum charge in any one month	\$25.00
1,000 to 25,000 litres in any one month	\$1.10 per 1,000 litres
The excess over 25,000 litres in any one month	\$1.21 per 1,000 litres

Public Standpipes

39 cents per 1,000 litres

Water Collected at Depot

(Consumer's Transport)

39 cents per 1,000 litres

Water to Ships	\$1.54 per 1,000 litres
Fees	
For "Turning on Service"	\$5.00
For "Reconnection" due to non-payment	\$15.00

4th Malaysia Plan

The Board's proposed development programme for the 4th Malaysia Plan has been drawn up to meet anticipated increase in water demand for the period. The priority projects under the programme include the expansion of the capacity of the Batu Kitang Treatment Plant by 40.9 m.l.d., the construction of additional storage, the laying of trunk mains and the stepping up of the implementation of rural water supply schemes. The estimated expenditure for the programme is \$47.15 million.

Master Plan Study

In order to develop the water supply facilities systematically and efficiently in pace with the growth of Kuching up to the year 2010 and to avoid any shortcomings in future years, a Master Plan Study is being carried out. Consultants appointed by the Board commenced the study in August, 1982. The study includes

- (a) Source of supply
- (b) Existing facilities
- (c) Future water demand
- (d) Plans for future development
- (e) Cost estimates

Kuching Water Supply Expansion Project Phase II

Following the Master Plan Study, the Kuching Water Supply Expansion Project, Phase II will be undertaken. This will consist of the construction of additional sediment tanks and filters and installation of new pumpsets, and chemical equipment including a standby generator. This is to increase the output of the Batu Kitang Treatment Plant from 27 m.l.d. to 68 m.l.d. When this project is completed, the supply will meet the demand up to the year 1990. Detailed design and tender documentation are expected to be completed by April, 1983. Construction is expected to commence in September, 1983 and the project is expected to be operational by January, 1985.

Sibu Water Board

Like the Kuching Water Board, the Sibu Water Board was established on 1st January 1959 by authority of the Sibu Water Board Order, 1959 made under sections 2 and 3 of the Water Supply Ordinance, (Cap.141), to take over the water supply system in Sibu from the Public Works Department in that year.

The Board administers, manages and supervises all waterworks situated within an area of approximately 129.5 sq. km of the Sibu Town.

Installations

In 1963, there was only one treatment plant with a maximum capacity of 6.8 m.l.d. In 1970, a new 9 m.l.d. plant was completed to increase the capacity to 15.9 m.l.d. Another 18 m.l.d. plant was again constructed in the 3rd Malaysia Plan and completed in 1979; and the old 6.8 m.l.d. plant was dismantled.

The Board therefore has two treatment plants with a total production capacity of 27 m.l.d. at present. The plants are situated at Lanang Road near its junction with Bukit Lima Road, Sibul. Raw water pump houses with intake jetty have been built at the river bank of Batang Rajang at Lemang Road, opposite the Treatment plants. A booster pump station at Deshon Road serves to pump water through a 30 cm R.C. main to supply water to the military camps at Km 23.2 Ulu Oya Road. The Board also has a total storage capacity of 18.45 million litres of treated water in high level pre-stressed tanks and R.C. underground reservoir situated at various sites within the Board's area of supply.

Tariff

The Board levies the same scale of charges as the Kuching Water Board.

Development Projects

The present production capacity of the treatment plants of the Board is 27 m.l.d. Water demand, on the other hand, had reached 23.6 m.l.d. in 1981. Based on an estimated annual growth rate of 9%, the present plants can meet the demand for water up till the end of 1983 only. The Board has therefore drawn up a development programme for the 4th Malaysia Plan Period to cope with the increasing demand for water.

The total estimated expenditure for the implementation of the 4th Malaysia Plan Development Programme is \$14.545 million. This is ear-marked for the following development projects:-

Sibu Water Supply Expansion Project (Phase II)	\$5,990,000.-
Rural Water Supply Main Extension	\$5,300,000.-
New Water Services	\$2,000,000.-
Plant and Equipment	\$750,000.-
Building	\$200,000.-
	\$305,000.-
<hr/> Total	<hr/> \$14,545,000.-

The Sibu Water Supply Expansion Project (Phase II) will be carried out in two stages because of financial constraints and land acquisition problems. Stage I of the project will be the construction of a 27 m.l.d. treatment plant which is scheduled to be completed before the end of 1983. With the completion of this treatment plant, the Board will be able to meet the maximum water demand till 1990. Stage II of the project will be the construction of a 9 million litres underground reservoir. The construction will be implemented in 1984 and completed in 1985.

As regards the rural water supply project, this mainly covers the building of two

2.27 million litres underground reservoirs at Km 20.8 Ulu Oya Road and Deshon Road and the laying of 18.4 km of 38 cm mains along Ulu Oya Road. These projects will be fully implemented in 1983/1984.

The other projects in the development programme are annual features development works to be carried out to meet the requirement of water supply services.

Water Authorities

The Public Works Department is responsible for the investigation, surveys and design of all public water supply projects in the State, except the areas under the Kuching and Sibü Water Boards. The Department is also responsible for the provision of independent supplies to Secondary Schools, Security Forces installations, etc.

The various PWD Divisional Organisations are responsible for the actual construction of new waterworks and for the maintenance and operation of supplies generally.

Progress between 1963-1983

In 1963, there were only fourteen public water supplies throughout Sarawak (excluding Kuching and Sibü Water Boards) and out of these fourteen, nine were fully treated supplies while five of them were raw water receiving chlorination only. The total amount of water supplied in 1963 was in the region of 1,296 million litres and the total population served was approximately 50,000 only.

Since then, the number of water supplies operated and maintained by the Public Works Department throughout Sarawak has increased from 14 to 79. Seventy-one (71) of these are fully treated and the remainder partially treated or chlorinated only. The total amount of water supplied in 1983 is approximately 20,152 million litres and the population served is approximately 650,000 which is about 50% of the State population.

Finance

In 1963, the total operation cost for all the water supplies throughout Sarawak was \$400,000 and the total revenue collected was \$350,000.

However, the total operation cost has been estimated as increasing from \$400,000 in 1963 to \$12,600,000 in 1983 and the total revenue collected from \$350,000 to \$5,950,000 in 1983. This means that the Government subsidy for water supplies has increased from \$50,000 in 1963 to \$6,500,000 in 1983.

Government has also allocated millions of dollars to construct new water supplies in rural area in order to provide safe drinking water and improve the living standard of our rural people, and to undertake extension of water supplies in major towns to meet the increased demand for potable water. The total allocation for water supplies in 1982 was \$126,154,900 of which \$37,424,900 was State Fund, \$73,730,000 was Federal Loan and \$15,000,000 was Federal Grant.

Organisation and Manpower

With the number of water supplies increased from 14 in 1963 to 152 in 1983, the manpower required to design, operate and maintain these water supplies also increased from 70 in 1963 to 1,178 in 1983, an increase of 1,700%.

On top of the increase of staff, strategies also have been formulated to raise the

standard of performance and the output of our water supplies. The strategies include the setting up of a training programme for all grades of staff, implementing a systematic programme of preventive maintenance of all plants, equipment and reticulation systems, and carrying out a systematic programme of waste detection.

ELECTRICITY

The Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation (SESCO) is primarily responsible for the supply of electricity in the State.

Organisation

The Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation (SESCO) was incorporated on 1.1.1963 under the Sarawak Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1962 (No. 25 of 1962), to take over the assets and liabilities of its predecessor, the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company Limited with the State Government as the sole stockholder. It is a statutory body vested with the responsibility to supply electricity to the public throughout the State.

The power to carry out this responsibility is vested in the Board of Members comprising a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than seven other Members appointed by the Minister provided that the number of officials shall not exceed the number of unofficials.

Administratively, the power is vested in the General Manager who is assisted by two Deputy General Managers, the Financial Controller and seven Chief Engineers of various disciplines. In addition, two Managers are specifically appointed to assist in the implementation of large projects, i.e. the Batang Ai Hydro-electric Scheme in the Second Division and the Feasibility Studies of Hydro-electric Scheme in the Pelagus Areas in the Seventh Division as well as the High Voltage Direct Current Transmission (HVDC) to Semenanjung Malaysia. The Corporation's permanent staff was 1,420 in 1982.

Recent Growth

The Corporation has grown at a tremendous speed since 1963. Such a growth rate is an indication of the role which the Corporation plays towards the economic development of the State. Operating in only 19 stations in 1963, by 1982, SESCO was supplying electricity in 63 stations scattered over the whole State.

To meet the growth in demand the Corporation incurred development expenditure during the various Malaysia Plan periods as follows:-

	<u>M\$ (million)</u>
First Malaysia Plan (1966-1970)	26.9
Second Malaysia Plan (1971-1975)	51.8
Third Malaysia Plan (1976-1980)	142.8
	<u>221.5</u>

A much greater amount, in the region of \$1.5 billion, is expected to be incurred during the Fourth Malaysia Plan period 1981-1985. The main reasons for the

increase in expenditure is the implementation of the Batang Ai Hydro-electric Scheme and the expected commencement of the implementation of the huge hydro-electric project in the Pelagus areas. In conjunction with this project another project for high voltage direct current transmission to Semenanjung Malaysia is under consideration.

Major Projects Completed

The largest project ever completed by SESCO is the Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub Power Station at Sungei Biawak, Kuching with its associated civil works, plant, switchyard etc. at a total cost of \$44 million. This station with 3 diesel generating sets of 12 MW capacity each was officially declared open on 17th March, 1979 by YAB Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad in his capacity as the Deputy Prime Minister at that time. This station is connected in parallel with the old power station at Sungei Priok which was declared open on 31st July, 1959 to meet the electricity demand in Kuching, Bau, Serian and as far as Tebakang. With another \$16 million for the 33KV system extension which was completely energised by 1979 in connection with this new power station, the total cost involved amounted to \$60 million which was partially financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the form of a loan. The first phase of the 33KV system between Sg. Priok Power Station and Km 11.2 costing \$5 million was energised in 1973.

The Sungei Merah Power Station in Sibul was declared open on 16.1.1965 by the then Chief Minister Datuk Stephen Kalong Ningkan. This station initially contained 3 x 1,350 KW new generating sets and 3 old generating sets transferred from the old power station in the town. The 33KV system costing \$6.5 million partially financed by ADB loan was energised in 1979.

Another project of considerable size is the power station at Pujut Road, Miri which was declared open on 2nd December, 1972 by the then Deputy Chief Minister, Datuk Stephen Yong. This power station cost \$5.9 million and involved 3 x 1.02 MW generating sets transferred from Kuching.

The new power station at Tanjung Kidurong, Bintulu with initially 2 x 3.9 MW gas turbines costing \$7.7 million financed by the Employees Provident Fund Board of Malaysia was commissioned in 1980. In connection with this project, the 33KV system linking this new power station and the old power station in Bintulu Town costing \$8.1 million was also commissioned in 1980.

Rural Electrification

In regard to the Rural Electrification Scheme a total amount of \$28.5 million was spent on rural electrification projects both in new rural stations and system extensions from the existing stations to rural areas.

Initially, rural electrification was carried out on a very modest scale out of SESCO's own funds with the first station at Lundu established in 1964. As for the system extensions, again on a very small scale, these were paid by the consumers concerned but on easy payment terms.

It was not until the later part of 1972 that a change was made in the policy whereby the Federal Government, the State Government and SESCO shared the capital costs of the rural electrification projects on an equal basis. Further change took place in 1976 whereby the State Government's responsibility was relieved by the Federal Government paying 2/3 and SESCO paying 1/3 of the capital costs. Another change was made in 1980 with the SESCO's financial responsibility relieved and now the Federal Government is paying 100% of the capital costs of the rural electrification projects as and when considered that these projects are viable and are for the benefit of the rural populace.

Major Projects under implementation

- (1) 2 units gas turbines of 8 MW each are in the course of installation at Miri at an estimated cost of \$17 million.
- (2) A similar unit at an estimated cost of \$8.5 million is also being installed at Bintulu Tanjung Kidurong Power Station to cater for industrial development there.
- (3) One 14 MW diesel generating set estimated at a total cost of \$11.5 million is on order for Kuching Power Station.

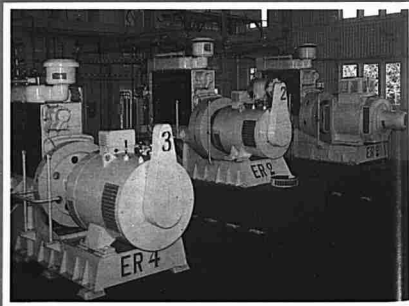
(all the above generating sets are expected to be commissioned in 1983)

- (4) The 92 MW Batang Ai hydro project located in the Second Division approximately 220km from Kuching and comprising 4 x 23 MW sets with an estimated cost of \$560 million is being implemented. This project is expected to be completed in 1986 with the first 3 sets expected to be commissioned in 1985 for supplies to Kuching by High Voltage transmission lines. The ceremonies for the earth-breaking of the diversion tunnel and for the laying of the foundation stone of the main dam were officiated by the Chief Minister, YAB Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud on 31.5.1981 and 3.11.1982 respectively. The diversion tunnel was completed in early July, 1982.

Feasibility Studies

A master plan study of power development with the main emphasis on the survey of the abundant hydro-electric potential in the State undertaken by the SAMA Consortium, a group of German and Swiss Engineering companies under a technical aid programme extended to Malaysia by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, was completed in mid 1981. In connection with the above, a feasibility study undertaken by the same consortium of the Pelagus site was completed in July, 1982. A similar study is being carried out by the same consortium at Bakun which is expected to complete by July 1983. The Government is expected to make a decision whether Pelagus or Bakun is to be developed first after the completion of the studies.

The planning strategy of the Corporation is to harness the abundant hydro electric resources in the State in an attempt to reduce the dependence on fossil fuel for generation of electricity whenever possible and feasible. This is in line with the national policy on energy. The Batang Ai Hydro-electric project now also being implemented is the first step towards this goal. The development of the mini hydro-electric projects now also being implemented is another.



Top, the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation's Power station at Pending and bottom, some of the modern generators in use at the station.

The State's abundant water resources are suitable for development into huge hydro-electric projects and the State has been described as the "power house" of the Asean region. The idea of harnessing the resources in the Pelagus areas was initiated by SESCO. This idea not only received the support of the Prime Minister, YAB Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, but also international organisations as a result of which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to give grants for a Master Plan Study of Power Development with the main emphasis on the survey of the abundant hydro-electric potential in the State, and also for feasibility studies for the huge projects at Pelagus (770 MW) and Bakun (2,600 MW) and for the transmission of surplus power to Semenanjung Malaysia by high voltage direct current undersea cables.

These schemes, if proved viable by the feasibility studies, will involve billions of Malaysian ringgit. If Bakun is chosen, it will be the largest hydro-electric station in the Asean region and the undersea cable will be the longest in the world.

Public Works Department Electrical Branch

The Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department was originally set up to deal mainly with the installation and maintenance of lighting and power in Government Buildings and Quarters. It also looked after a small quantity of airconditioning installations, water heaters, fans and electric cookers.

In 1963, the Electrical Branch had only two electrical dual functions of:-

- (i) The Chief Electrical Engineer who dealt with Government electrical installations and electrical equipments; and
- (ii) The Chief Electrical Inspector who administered the Sarawak Electricity Ordinance which dealt with the licencing of electricity generation, issuing of Certificates of Competency to electrical contractors and wiremen.

Over the years, the workload of the Electrical Branch has increased. Airconditioning works are getting more costly and sophisticated, so are the lighting installations of modern buildings. Lifts, fire fighting facilities, public address system which also fall under the portfolio of the Branch. Furthermore, the Branch is responsible for the installation of generators and power distribution networks to Government projects which have not yet been connected to SESCO's supply.

The number of electricity supply licences issued to the public is actually declining owing to the rural electrification programme of the SESCO. However, the installed capacities of Government generators has increased to 16,000 KW as compared to about 500 KW in 1963. This is due to the increase of the number of schools, water supplies, agriculture sub-stations and health sub-centres in remote areas.

The Electrical Branch now has 9 electrical engineers. Since 1973, a number of projects have been commissioned to consultants for design and supervision owing to the shortage of professional staff. Owing to the tremendous demand for maintenance work, a fair proportion of maintenance works also relies on contractors' services.

FIRE SERVICES

There are 15 fire stations in the State, and they are all managed by the Local Councils of the respective Districts. Eight smaller Councils cannot afford to establish a fire station in their District due to financial constraints. Most of the fire stations are

housed in the Council office buildings. Apart from the major Councils in Kuching, Sibul and Miri which have established stronger fire brigades, most other Councils can afford to maintain only a small fire station with a handful of firemen and simple equipment.

There are two aspects of fire services, that is fire fighting and fire prevention. The latter involves in educating the public on fire hazards and on what they can do to help prevent fire outbreaks, and giving demonstration and free training to members of voluntary bodies on fire fighting and prevention techniques. Because of the comparatively small size of the fire brigade maintained by each Council, and because most Councils cover very large rural areas with a poor communication network and facilities, the Councils can only provide their fire fighting service to the urban areas. For such services, the Council will levy a certain percentage of rates on the property owners through the annual assessment rates, which are the main source of income for maintaining their fire brigade. In most Districts where the Council cannot afford to establish fire brigades, local organisations or voluntary bodies will form voluntary fire fighting squads to safeguard their properties. These voluntary squads, though not well equipped and insufficiently trained at times, have played their role quite effectively, and in many areas their existence will still be much needed for some years to come.

Due to financial constraints, most Councils are suffering a shortage of manpower and equipment. In cases of severe fire, many fire brigades are handicapped in their ability to provide effective services without adequate modern equipment and manpower. The burning down of 69 shophouses in Bau in one fire incident in 1978 is a vivid example of the difficulty faced in fighting a severe fire by a small fire brigade with inadequate equipment.

Among the several obvious problems encountered by the Councils in providing more effective and satisfactory fire fighting services are financial constraints in the provision of efficient modern equipment, lack of manpower and training, low water pressure from fire hydrants, fast building development and the construction of multi-storey buildings, and excessively large areas of responsibility.

In view of the inability of the Councils to improve and develop their fire brigades to cater to the ever increasing demand, and the increasing complexity of fire fighting and prevention technology, the Government has decided to follow the move in Semenanjung Malaysia for the handing over of fire services to the Federal Government. Arrangements on the take-over by the Federal Government of the property, equipments and manpower are in the final stage, and the take-over will be completed soon.

X. Social Services

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

General Review

In 1963, Medical and Health Services in Sarawak were largely curative and urban based with inadequate rural health services. There was hardly any integration and co-ordination of the health programmes and the curative services. There was also an acute shortage of trained professional and para-medical personnel.

Since the initiation of the First Malaysia Plan in 1966, however, the Medical and Health Services in Sarawak have expanded tremendously in its scope of services, physical facilities, geographical coverage, staffing and output of trained para-medical personnel. The number of staff in the Sarawak Medical Department increased from about 1,730 in 1982. The yearly recurrent or operating expenditure also increased ten-fold from \$7,725,687 in 1963 to \$89,914,182 in 1981. Similarly, the development expenditure per year soared from \$2,893,887 in 1963 to \$13,350,310 in 1981. The total recurrent and development expenditure per capita per year was raised nearly six-fold between 1963 and 1981 from \$13.19 to \$77.58.

General improvement in the socio-economic and nutritional status of the people, especially those in rural areas, and greater accessibility of better medical and health services are reflected in falling mortality rates in the State. The rate of natural increase was 20.6 in 1960, and was raised to 25.9 in 1980, although the crude birth rate has remained about the same since 1960.

Development in Recent Years

Each of the six development plans implemented between 1963 and 1982 have given special emphasis to the development of health and medical services. Projects under continuing implementation include malaria eradication, tuberculosis control, rural health improvement schemes, dental services, training programmes, and the expansion of medical facilities such as hospitals, dispensaries and the flying doctor service.

Special emphasis has been given to expanding services in areas which have been inadequately served in the past and to integrating the various health programmes and curative services.

Manpower and Training

The number of professional and technical personnel in both the public and private sectors in the State has increased tremendously since 1963, as shown in the following table:-

Category of Personnel	Year	Government	Private	Total	Staff/Population Ratio
Medical Practitioners	1963	32	25	57	1:14,021
	1970	46	42	88	1:11,078
	1981	93	88	181	1: 7,332
Qualified Dentists	1963	4	4	8	1:99,905
	1975	15	7	22	1:44,312
	1981	25	12	37	1:36,864
Pharmacists	1963	0	1	1	1:799,246
	1975	6	0	6	1:186,460
	1981	11	10	21	1: 63,196

Para-medical personnel such as hospital assistants, nurses, dispensers, dental nurses, health inspectors, laboratory technicians have also increased in number in the State since 1963 as shown below:-

Category of Personnel	1963	1970	1981
Staff Nurse	N.A.	252	511
Hospital Assistant	N.A.	153	189
Dispensers	N.A.	33	83
Dental Nurses	3	47	112
Health Inspectors	N.A.	12	123
Laboratory Technician	N.A.	41	79
Radiographer	1	19	31
Assistant Nurse	N.A.	207	343
Midwives	440	625	641
Community Nurse	—	—	374
Junior Hospital Assistants	—	—	142
Rural Health Supervisors	N.A.	45	156

(N.A. = Not Available)

Hospital Services

Bed Strength

In 1963, there were only 8 government hospitals with a total bed strength of 1,132. The acute bed to population ratio was 0.79 per 1,000 population. There were 5 general hospitals, one each at Kuching, Sibul, Miri, Sri Aman, and Sarikei and one district hospital at Lundu. The total number of acute beds in these hospitals was 632. There were two special hospitals, viz. Sarawak Mental Hospital in Kuching with 300 beds and Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital (a leprosarium hospital) near Kuching with 400 beds. A small hospital of 46 beds at Kapit formerly run by the Methodist Mission, was taken over by the Medical Department in 1973.

By 1982, however, there were 16 government hospitals in Sarawak with a total bed strength of 2,908. There are 7 general or divisional hospitals, one each at Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibul, Miri, Limbang, Sarikei and Kapit, and 7 district hospitals, one each

at Lundu, Serian, Saratok, Mukah, Bintulu, Marudi and Lawas. The total number of acute beds in these hospitals has been increased to 2,160. The acute bed to population ratio has also been raised to 1.58 per 1,000 population although this figure is still far from the target of 2.0 per 1,000 population.

Specialist Services

In 1963, there was only one Medical Specialist, one Psychiatric Specialist, one Eye Specialist, (all in Kuching) and two surgeons (one each in Kuching and Sibul) serving in the Medical Department of Sarawak. By 1982, however, specialist services in general medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology were available at the three major hospitals in Kuching, Sibul and Miri. There is also an obstetrics and gynaecology specialist in Sri Aman Hospital, two eye specialists in Kuching and Sibul, two radiologists in Kuching and Sibul, a paediatrician, an ear-nose-throat specialist, an anaesthetist and a psychiatric specialist (all in Kuching).

Specialised Supportive Services

Physiotherapy service was started in Sarawak General Hospital in Kuching in 1963 and was available in Sibul and Miri since 1967 and 1973 respectively. In 1966, an occupational therapy service was initiated in Sarawak General Hospital and was extended to Sarawak Mental Hospital and Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital in Kuching during the same year. A Social Worker Service, which was only available in Sarawak General Hospital in 1963, is now also available in Sibul and Miri. A specialised dietary service was started in Sarawak General Hospital in 1969 and in Lau King Howe Hospital in Sibul in 1970.

Special Hospitals

There are two special hospitals in the State viz. Sarawak Mental Hospital and Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital (a leprosarium). Both are close to Kuching town.

Sarawak Mental Hospital

The present Sarawak Mental Hospital started functioning in 1956. The bed strength of the hospital is 330. During 1978, the second class ward was converted into a 2-bed detoxification unit for drug addicts. This hospital also runs a general outpatient clinic and a sick ward (17 beds) for people staying around the hospital.

A new treatment policy for mental patients consisting of short term admission, intensive therapy and early return to home environment to continue drug therapy, was initiated in 1967. In line with this policy, mental health units were established in Miri in 1967, in Sibul in 1970 and in Sri Aman in 1976. The psychiatric specialist from Kuching visits these units regularly.

Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial (RCBM) Hospital

This hospital has accommodation for 400 patients and hospital ward accommodation for 80 patients. Patients used to come from all parts of Sarawak and even from Sabah and Brunei. With the adoption of modern and effective methods of treatment since 1965, discharge rates of patients from the hospital have improved. In 1975, a policy was initiated to treat all leprosy patients in various hospitals, health centres, and dispensaries as outpatients, and to restrict admission to R.C.B.M.

Hospital to patients who are highly infectious to others, who need corrective surgery or who have severe complications of the disease or treatment. Since then the hospital also provides general outpatient service to people staying near the hospital.

Rural Health Services

In 1963, curative services were provided in rural areas of the State through 32 static dispensaries and 11 travelling dispensaries. There were a total of 229 rest beds in the static dispensaries. There were 4,361 admissions and 428,408 outpatient attendance that year.

At that time there was minimum integration of the health programmes and the curative service. Maternal and Child Health Clinics run by Local Authorities and Rural Health Supervisors' offices-cum-quarters were not located in the same places as static dispensaries and they all functioned independently of each other. It was decided in the Second Malaysia Plan to correct this unsatisfactory situation in the rural areas by establishing a new system of rural health services modified from the one existing in West Malaysia. A two-tier system consisting main health centres each serving a population of 25,000 and health sub-centres each serving a population of 5,000 was established. However, at the mid-term review of the Second Malaysia Plan, it was found necessary because of the sparsity of the rural population in Sarawak, to create a lower category of facilities known as the Community Health Centres (or Klinik Desa) each to serve a population of 2,000. These main health centres, health sub-centres and community health centres provide a comprehensive medical and health care service, which includes simple medical care, dental care (mainly relief of pain), maternal and child health including family planning, environmental health, control of major diseases and other communicable diseases, health education, nutrition education on supplementary feeding, mental health, school health, simple laboratory services and data collection.

The staffing pattern of a health centre and community health centre includes a Hospital Assistant, a Medical Auxiliary, two midwives or two community nurses (Jururawat Masyarakat), one Rural Health Supervisor, a Junior Laboratory Technician, two attendants and two drivers/boatmen.

A Health Centre and a Community Health Centre have two components — one static and the other travelling. The travelling component or village team consisting of a Medical Auxiliary, a midwife or community nurse and a Rural Health Supervisor visits villages situated within 11.2 km radius or two hours' journey of the health centre or community health centre on a monthly basis.

In the Third Malaysia Plan, the structural pattern of the rural health service in Sarawak was finalised. For each district with a total population of 50,000, there would be a District Health Centre, which consists of a health office and a district hospital, 4 Health Centres (or Pusat Kesihatan) and 12 Community Health Centres (or Klinik Desa). Smaller units called Klinik Desa Phase I, each to serve a population of 1,000-2,000 were found necessary for the rural areas of Sarawak and were established in the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

Since 1970, no new dispensaries were built. In fact, since 1979, nine static dispensaries in the State have been converted into klinik desa by extension and renovation of the dispensary buildings to house a Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Clinic and an office for Rural Health Supervisor. Two MCH Clinics have also been extended and converted to a klinik desa Phase I. Sub-dispensaries and travelling

dispensaries have continued to be established in remote areas as an interim measure. These sub-dispensaries will later be upgraded to community health centres and the travelling dispensaries will eventually be replaced by village health teams.

The number of static and mobile rural health facilities (excluding Maternal and Child Health Clinics) has increased greatly from 43 in 1963 to 84 in 1970 and 247 in 1982. The outpatient attendances and admissions at rural health facilities have also increased tremendously over the years. Nevertheless, in a state-wide survey in 1979, it was discovered that there were still 3,702 rural kampongs (or 74.7% of all rural kampongs in the State) and 563,942 people (or 68.1% of rural population) in the underserved areas. In other words these kampongs were more than 4.8 km by road or river or more than 1.6 km on foot from the nearest health facility.

Flying Doctor Service

The Flying Doctor Service has become an important means of providing curative outpatient services and maternal and child health services including family planning to people living in remote areas of the State which are mostly not served by any existing static or mobile health facility. The service started as a pilot project on 25th September, 1973. Initially 40 locations were visited monthly using a helicopter from Tentera Udara Diraja Malaysia (TUDM) in the South and a State South East Asia helicopter in the North. In April 1975, a permanent scheme of service was initiated. Two helicopters were chartered to cover 202 locations in the State on a monthly basis.

From a modest beginning of 40 bases covering 31,893 people in 1973, the Flying Doctor Service in Sarawak has expanded to 248 locations covering 113,375 people in 1982. At present three helicopters are chartered from a private firm and are based at Kuching, Miri and Kapit. Usually a flying team consists of a doctor, a hospital assistant and two community nurses or midwives. Very ill patients are evacuated by helicopter to the nearest hospital. Moreover, the helicopter is also utilised to transport drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies to very remote health facilities in the State and to transport health staff to remote areas for disease control activities.

Rural Health Improvement Scheme

This scheme was started in 1962. Under this scheme, young men from the rural areas of Sarawak were selected for training as Rural Health Supervisors (RHS). On completion of training each RHS was assigned an area covering a population of 2,000-5,000. His role is to motivate the rural people to accept a change for a more hygienic and sanitary way of living. He makes frequent visits to kampongs where he sets up kampong health committees for improvement of environmental sanitation. The aim of the scheme is to provide (i) a safe adequate water supply to each kampong, (ii) a sanitary latrine, preferably indoor, for every home and (iii) a clean and sanitary environment in each kampong through construction and maintenance of drains, proper refuse disposal, general cleaning and fencing in of domestic animals. Prior to 1967, response to this scheme from the rural kampongs was poor. Then in 1967, a policy was adopted that before a water system was installed in a kampong, sanitary latrines should be constructed, drains and refuse pits should be dug, fencing in of domestic animals should be carried out and general cleaning of the environment should be completed. This strategy worked and has been continued since then.

All projects in the kampongs are carried out on a gotong-royong basis with technical guidance from the Rural Health Supervisors. A token contribution towards

the cost of the project is made by the villagers which generally ranges from \$10-\$20 per household. The sum is used for the purchase of pipe-fittings and pour-flush bowls.

As at the end of October, 1972, a total of 2,184 projects have been completed under this scheme. These projects include 1,642 pipe gravity feed water-supply systems, 374 rain catchment water tank projects, 96 wells, 67 mechanical pumps and 5 hydraulic rams. 471,911 people (or 57% of rural population) in rural areas have been provided with latrines while 465, 954 people (or 56.6% of the rural population) have been provided with water-supply systems.

After 1962, the scheme received assistance from U.N.I.C.E.F. in the form of materials such as hand pumps, hydraulic rams, sanitation kits and hand tools, equipment and supplies for the making of tanks for storage of rain water, and trucks. Such assistance was discontinued in 1980.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Provision of health services for mothers and children by the Local Authorities began in 1962 under Section 99 of Public Health Ordinance 1962 Sarawak. Since then various local authorities were responsible for administering the services with the Medical Department providing senior professional staff to supervise the midwives working in the Maternal and Child Health Clinics throughout the State.

In 1963, there were only nine static MCH Clinics at Sekama Road and Mosque Road Health Centre in Kuching, Sibul, Sarikei, Bau, Tarat, Miri, Simanggang and Limbang. There were also fifteen subsidiary mobile clinics in Kuching District. Till 1973, UNICEF provided substantial aid in terms of equipment and supplies such as refrigerators, skim milk and vitamin A & D capsules.

With the implementation of the integrated Health Delivery System in 1971 the Maternal and Child Health Services became part and parcel of the total Health Service and the Local Authorities were requested to cease building new MCH clinics. Instead, MCH services would also be provided through the Health Sub-centres and Community Health Centres of the Department.

The Maternal and Child Health Services provide a comprehensive health care programme for women of child-bearing age and children from birth up to 6 years of age. To achieve the objectives of prevention of disease and promotion and maintenance of optimal health of mothers and pre-school children the programme includes the following services:-

- (1) Antenatal clinic
- (2) Domiciliary and clinic delivery
- (3) Home visiting and nursing
- (4) Advice and treatment of mothers during puerperium.
- (5) Family planning
- (6) Postnatal clinics
- (7) Comprehensive immunisation programme against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles.
- (8) Routine health screening of infants and pre-school children.

- (9) Treatment of minor ailments and referral to higher level health care if necessary.
- (10) Health Education
- (11) Nutrition Education including cooking demonstration.
- (12) Food supplementation, including iodised salt distribution.
- (13) Registration of births and deaths in the rural area.
- (14) Data collection and record keeping.

Measles immunisation for infants was introduced in 1978 while smallpox vaccination for children was ceased in 1980 following the world-wide eradication of smallpox. Maternal and Child Health Services have been extended to remote areas of the State through the Flying Doctor Service since 1976. In 1980, the Medical Department took over MCH Services including staff from all the Local Authorities in the State.

Prior to 1980, the Sarawak Family Planning Association provided family planning services through the Local Council rural clinics and its urban centres. The Medical Department has been providing free family planning services as part and parcel of maternal and child health services in community health centres since 1973 and in all government MCH clinics in the State since 1980.

Since Independence there has been a tremendous increase in MCH clinics and staff. In 1982, there were 152 MCH clinics including isolated MCH clinics, health centres and hospital-based clinics.

Each year, 75% of total estimated pregnant women in the State are being provided antenatal care while 77% of all deliveries are conducted by trained personnel.

Eighty-six per cent of infants start their primary immunisations which protect them against tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and measles, although a lesser number (71%) complete their immunisations.

The impact of the immunisation programme is evident by the decline in the incidence of childhood communicable diseases. No case of acute poliomyelitis has been reported in the State since 1977. The incidences of tuberculosis, pertussis (whooping cough) and measles have dropped remarkably, as shown below:-

	No. of reported cases per 10,000 population	
	1963	1981
Tuberculosis	41.47	12.64
Pertussis (whooping cough)	24.12	—
Measles	48.34	4.42
Diphtheria	5.38	0.04

Dental Services

The activities of the dental services in Sarawak comprise the outpatient dental care service at static dental clinics, school dental services in both primary and secondary schools, oral health education and fluoridation of water-supply.

1. Outpatient Dental Care Service

Outpatient dental services are available at all the static dental clinics in the major towns in the State. The services rendered range from consultations to the provision of relief of pain and adequate dental treatment e.g. simple fillings and dental prostheses. Priority in outpatient service is given to antenatal mothers.

In the very rural areas, Hospital Assistant or Junior Hospital Assistant provides relief of pain treatment at any of these medical facilities i.e. the mobile dispensaries, sub-dispensaries, klinik desa and health sub-centres.

In 1960, there were only 4 dental centres in Sarawak i.e. at Kuching, Sibul, Miri and Sri Aman. Since then the number of clinics have increased year by year. There are now 8 main dental centres, 14 clinics attached to hospitals, 102 clinics in primary schools and 7 in Secondary Schools. More and more people are being treated at all these centres.

2. School Dental Service

The primary school dental service started in 1963. Dental Clinics in primary schools are staffed by trained Dental Nurses. The students are given regular, systematic comprehensive dental care right from the time they enter school till they leave to enter lower secondary school. Those schools in the very rural areas are not neglected; mobile dental squads are formed as from 1978 to visit these schools annually. The mobile dental squads travel by boats or land cruisers to the schools to treat the children.

They are given similar dental treatment as their counterparts in the urban schools.

At the end of 1982, there are 102 primary school dental clinics as compared to 4 in 1963.

3. Specialist Treatment

With the return of specialist from oversea, orthodontic treatment i.e. realignment of teeth and dentition to improve aesthetic and masticatory functions, became part and parcel of dental care of children.

An officer trained in major dental surgery came back to Sarawak after overseas training to start the service in Kuching General Hospital.

Fluoridation

The controlled addition of sodium silico fluoride to community water-supply to reduce the prevalence of dental decay has been carried out since 1962 with the help of water authorities (Kuching Water Board, Sibul Water Board and Water Supply Section of Public Works Department).

The water in Sarawak is fluoridated to the recommended level of 0.7 ppm fluoride (7 parts of fluoride to 1 million parts of water by weight). At present 15 water works throughout the State fluoridate their water.

The Central Analytical Laboratory in Kuching helps to analyse the water samples for the fluoride level.

There is quite a fluctuation in the level of fluoride in the water-supply. It is necessary for the authorities concerned to ensure that a level of 0.7 ppm. fluoride is maintained in their water-supply throughout the years to ensure that the target set for 50½ reduction of dental decay in school children will be met.

Specific Health Services

Malaria Control Programme

A successful WHO-assisted Malaria Control Pilot Project was undertaken for the first time in Sarawak during 1953-1954 in the river valleys of Baram and its tributary, the Tinjar, which was one of the most malarious areas in the State of Sarawak. The method of control was by using DDT residual spraying applied at a dosage of 2 grams (Technical grade) per square metre to all living houses and farm huts at six monthly intervals. The spectacular reduction in the prevalence of malaria from this pilot project area prompted the Government to initiate a large scale control project as from 1955 and by 1959 practically all the malarious areas in the State were covered by residual spraying of DDT.

Despite operational and administrative constraints and the increasing number of the imported infections due to continuous movement of people especially along the border, the Malaria Control Programme has been able to reduce the annual incidence of malaria in the State from 1,667 cases in 1975 to 754 cases in 1981.

Steps have been taken to get the community involved to support the Malaria Control Programme in administering presumptive treatment and chemoprophylaxis. This approach has been intensified in some villages in the border regions where there are frequent crossings of the border by people from either side.

Chemoprophylaxis is also given to individuals who go hunting and farming in areas which are known to be malarious.

Vector Control Programme

The establishment of a Vector Control Programme in the State in 1975 was aimed at controlling the breeding of Aedes mosquitoes to prevent the occurrence of an outbreak of dengue fever/dengue haemorrhagic fever in the State and to terminate the transmission in the event of an outbreak. In 1980, filariasis control is added to the control programme. Vector control activities are also being carried out in Kuching and Miri airports and at the various harbours in Kuching.

The Destruction of Disease-Bearing Insects Act 1975, which is a Federal Act, came into force throughout Malaysia on 23rd August, 1982, the date appointed by the Federal Minister of Health, Malaysia. The law gives power to health officers to compound offences.

With effect from August 1982, abate larvicide has been made available to the general public throughout the State for prevention of breeding of aedes mosquito larvae in all types of receptacles and containers.

Tuberculosis Control Programme

The tuberculosis control programme was started in the State in 1961 with assistance from the Colombo Plan in terms of personnel, drugs and equipment. That year, control operations commenced in Kuching. Teams tuberculin-tested school children and gave B.C.G. vaccination to those requiring protection. Mass miniature radiography was carried out on certain high risk adult groups and on all children who were positive reactors to the tuberculin test. Sputum examinations were also made in appropriate cases. To ensure that drugs were taken regularly by tuberculosis patients, assistant health visitors specially trained for the purpose provided a "follow-up" service by making frequent home visits. By 1966, the control programme was extended to the whole State.

Leprosy Control Programme

The State Leprosy Control Programme was launched in Sarawak in June, 1974 with its headquarters (Leprosy Control Centre) located at Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital near Kuching. The leprosy control centre coordinates the activities of this programme and maintains a State register of leprosy. The National Control Centre at Sungei Buloh provides technical assistance/advice.

The objective of the programme is to reduce the incidence of leprosy thereby eliminating it as a public health problem in the community in the course of two decades. Emphasis is on outpatient treatment and decentralization of treatment. Admission to hospitals is only for those cases with positive bacterial status and those who require surgery, physiotherapy or rehabilitation.

Applied Food and Nutrition Projects

A pilot Applied Food and Nutrition (AFNP) project was started in 15 villages in the Tebakang Sub-district in First Division in 1975 using a multi-sectoral approach. Apart from improvement of medical and health facilities and intensification of routine activities under Maternal and Child Health Services and Rural Health Improvement Schemes in the sub-district, three types of nutritional activities were also undertaken by the Medical Department, viz. (i) distribution of food supplements; (ii) village level supplementary feeding and (iii) activities at the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) at Tebakang.

In 1981, the State Applied Food and Nutritional Programme was extended to six villages in the Sarawak River Delta region in the First Division. Apart from improvement of medical and health facilities and intensification of activities under Maternal and Child Health Services and Rural Health Improvement Scheme in the region, the Medical Department trained eleven volunteers (called Village Health Promoters) from these six villages in 1982. The volunteers were trained to provide basic medical and health care and education on a permanent basis in the community and to motivate villagers to participate in health and nutritional activities. They maintain constant contact with the local health staff who provide close supervision and continual training.

Endemic Goitre Control

Endemic goitre, most probably due to insufficient dietary iodine intake, was first reported among the indigenous people living along the Rajang River in the 1950's. Various studies carried out in the State since 1971 have shown high prevalence rates among children and adults of 30-99%, mainly in inland regions.

An endemic goitre control programme was initiated in the State in 1957 with the setting up of a salt iodisation plant in Sibuluan. A second plant was established in Kuching in 1965. The iodisation of raw salt was done free of charge for salt importers and retailers. Iodised salt was made available to the public through their usual salt retailers at the same cost as raw untreated salt. From time to time, intensive health education campaigns using pamphlets, posters and health talks were carried out to urge people, especially those staying in rural interior regions of the State, to take iodised salt to prevent goitre. Since 1979, prepacked iodised salt has been distributed to the public from static and mobile rural health facilities including the flying doctor service.

Primary Health Care

As early as the fifties, Medical Department recognised the need for village-based

health workers to provide basic health care in remote isolated areas in the State. An *ulu dressers scheme* was instituted in 1950. Young men from remote villages were selected and given training in simple medical and surgical diagnosis and treatment. After training they returned to their own villages to provide simple care to the people of their own villages and of neighbouring villages. They were each paid a small salary. Because of their isolation and the lack of suitable supervisory staff, the results were not as good as were hoped for. In 1960, there were 54 ulu dressers in the State (30 in Medical Department and 24 in Local Authorities). On 1st January 1963, all were reabsorbed into the Government establishment. In 1975, only 23 of them were left. They were converted to attendants with the CCR revision of salary in 1977. A few of them are still in charge of remote sub-dispensaries in the State.

In 1963, a *Home Help* scheme was introduced to replace the relatively unsuccessful ulu dressers scheme. A home help was a voluntary worker who was given a short course of training in medical and surgical diagnosis and treatment, usually at Static dispensaries. Then they returned to their villages as Home Helps. They were not paid but were given free medical supplies. Follow-up supervision was poor. For replenishment of medical supplies, these volunteers had to pay their own way to the nearest dispensaries. Thus, their initial enthusiasm soon gave way to disillusionment. Lack of supervision, problems of logistics plus the financial burden imposed on the volunteers caused the disintegration of the scheme. At present, only two of the original home helps remain active.

Training of *traditional birth attendants* was started in 1979 with the aim of improving their skill, knowledge and practices of obstetric and family planning. They were trained to recognise complications of pregnancy, delivery and puerperium and to refer women with these complications to the nearest Maternal and Child Health Clinics. A total of 76 have been trained. As often as they can afford, they travel to the nearest MCH clinics for consultation and replenishment of medical supplies.

In May 1979, 13 *manangs* and 2 home helps were trained in basic medical care and preventive health care for two weeks at Entabai Dispensary in Sixth Division. The choice of manangs was because of their traditional role as medicine-men in the rural villages. The majority of them were illiterates. After training, they returned to their own villages. Thereafter, they came down to the dispensary every month to report on their activities, to have their diagnosis and treatment checked and to receive more on-the-spot training. They were paid \$20 to \$30 each time they turned up at the dispensary; the money was to compensate them for time lost and fuel consumed during the journey between their villages and the dispensary. Evaluation of their work in 1981 showed that they all had had a positive effect in both the treatment and prevention of diseases in their villages.

A *Village Health Promoters Programme* was initiated in the State in 1981. Seven Village Health Promoters were trained in 1981 and another 30 were trained in 1982. All of them were from First Division. In 1982 financial assistance for the training of these volunteers was given by the Sarawak Foundation and the Lions Club of Kuching District. The objective of the Village Health Promoters Programme is to promote self-reliance among rural communities in providing health care for themselves. Volunteers, a male and a female from each village, are selected by the villagers themselves. At the request of the village committee of each kampong, the Medical Department will help to train these volunteers in (i) how to increase food production in their kampongs thereby improving the nutritional intake of the villagers, (ii) how to

increase monthly incomes of villagers thereby raising their economic status, (iii) how to improve environmental sanitation in their villages, (iv) how to persuade villagers to discard harmful habits and adopt instead healthy practices, (v) promotion of proper maternal and child health care, (vi) promotion of proper nutrition, and (vii) first aid and treatment of common illnesses. Priority is given to remote localities presently served by flying doctor service.

Most of the Village Health Promoters trained are still active in their voluntary work in their villages.

Other Health Service Agencies

1. Local Authorities

In urban and rural towns, public health activities like scavenging services, vector control, communicable disease control, sanitation of food and food premises, licensing of food premises, sanitation of abattoirs, meat inspection, collection of food samples for analysis, are carried out by health staff of the Local Authorities.

2. Missionary Clinics

There are at present three Missionary clinics in the State (all in First Division). The clinics offer basic curative treatment and maternal and child health service to the local people. The Roman Catholic Mission runs a clinic at Bau and another at Tiang Bekap. The Anglican Mission has a clinic at Bunan Gega. BINA (a Muslim welfare organisation) operates a general practitioner clinic in Kuching and a mobile dispensary service in First Division. A number of first aiders and health workers in First, Second and Fourth Divisions have been trained by the Seventh Day Adventists. Each of them covers a number of villages. Similarly the Methodist Mission in Kapit has trained a number of health workers who function in the Seventh and Fourth Divisions.

3. Private Nursing and Maternity Homes

There are at present 13 private nursing and maternity homes in the State run by general practitioners and qualified midwives. Six of them are operated by the Roman Catholic Missions.

4. Voluntary Organisations

Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak (ATAS)

This association renders various types of assistance including food parcels to needy tuberculosis patients and their families.

MALRA

The Sarawak Branch of the Malaysian Leprosy Relief Association (MALRA) is a voluntary organisation which is interested in the welfare of leprosy patients. It has a farm project (just over 80 hectares) near Kuching with leprosy patients as workers. The patients are paid daily wages by MALRA. This body also provides food parcels and financial aid to needy ex-patients and assists them to find work. It also pays for the maintenance of patients' children who are being looked after at the Salvation Army Home until their mothers are well enough to take care of them.

Sibu Benevolent Society

This society maintains a nursing home for the aged in Sibu.

Sarawak Society for the Blind

The Blind Centre in Kuching is run by this society.

Sarawak Cheshire Home

This is a home in Kuching for the physically handicapped persons and is run by a voluntary organisation.

School for the Deaf

Started in 1965 by Kuching Municipal Council, this school was handed over to the Sarawak Government in 1973. It is now run by the Education Department.

Hun Nam Siang T'ng Society

This society manages a Home for the Aged in Kuching.

EDUCATION

The main function of the Education Department Sarawak is to implement the provisions of the Education Act 1961 as amended and extended to Sarawak in 1976. This includes the provision of education for children between the ages of six and 19 years as well as administrative and supporting facilities to enhance the effectiveness of the teaching programmes.

Because of the size of Sarawak, the administrative machinery of the Education Department is decentralised. Besides the head office at Kuching, there is a divisional education office in each of the seven Divisions of Sarawak, a district education office at 18 of the 25 districts and at one sub-district making a total of 19.

At the headquarters level, for ease in administration, the Department is organised into various functional Divisions or Sections. There are eight main Divisions in 1982.

- (1) The Schools Division, dealing with professional, personnel and administrative matters at Secondary and Primary Schools.
- (2) The Education Media Service Division, dealing with the provision of Education Television, Education Radio and Audio Visual Aid Services.
- (3) The Inspectorate, dealing with the inspection and report on all primary and secondary schools.
- (4) The Finance and Supply Division, dealing with budget, financial provisions, accounts, and logistics to all schools and offices.
- (5) The Establishment and Service Division, dealing with the creation of posts, appointments, promotions, discipline and all related service matters.
- (6) The Development and Planning Division, dealing with the 5-year plans, the provisions of physical facilities for all schools and offices.
- (7) Examinations Division, dealing with all internal and external examination matters.
- (8) Training and Scholarship Division, dealing with In-Service Training for teachers and non-teaching staff including matters relating to assistance to needy pupils and local scholarships.

Policy Changes

On September 16, 1963, Sarawak became a State within Malaysia. As education is a Federal subject, the Sarawak Department of Education from that date came under the Federal Ministry of Education, subject to an agreement on education reached between the Governments concerned. The policy and systems of administration of education in Sarawak remained under the control of the Government of the State until such time as that Government agrees to change.

In 1966, free primary education was introduced, and this resulted, over the years, in a marked rise in primary enrolment. This policy change meant that any child of school going age in the State, regardless of his financial situation, was assured of a primary school place in the State Education System.

With effect from 1.1.1973 the State Coalition Government took over the administration of primary schools which were formerly under the direct management of local authorities. The main objective of doing this was to accelerate the development of primary education, particularly in the rural areas, both from the view of professional standards and administrative facility. Towards this end, district education offices headed by experienced and senior officers and directly responsible to the Divisional Education Officers have been set up in the various districts in all the seven administrative Divisions of the State. These district education offices since their establishment in 1975, because of the close contact with problems in the field, and the smaller number of schools under their care, have been able to contribute towards raising the general quality of education, particularly primary education in the rural areas.

In March, 1973, a new circular on salaries and terms and conditions of service (Service Circular No. 1 of 1973) under the Sarawak Education Service became effective. This circular generally provided officers with better salaries, terms and conditions of service. Another revision of salary and terms and conditions of service which also covered officers in the Education Service in Sarawak (Service Circular No. 2 of 1978) was made in 1978. With these two circulars which improved the terms and conditions of service of officers in the Education Service considerably, the Education Service would be able to attract more qualified personnel, particularly university graduates with professional training, so that educational standards can be further improved.

In 1974, the Common Entrance (Selection) Examination limiting the entry of Primary 6 pupils to secondary schools was abolished. This was a major policy decision enabling all Primary 6 pupils to obtain places in secondary schools. This policy naturally meant great pressure on Government resources to provide the necessary educational facilities, classrooms, hostels, equipment, teachers, etc., in order to cater for the large increase in secondary pupils. However, the Federal and State Governments are determined to provide every child of correct age in the Nation nine years of continuous education; six years at primary level and three years at junior secondary level. This prompted an educational revolution so that every citizen gets his due share in knowledge and training. With the abolition of the Primary 6 examination, another major step was taken towards the integration of the State Education System with the National system.

The implementation of the Service Circular No. 1 of 1973 dated 15.3.73, relating to salaries and terms and conditions of service under the Sarawak Education Service, plus the taking over by the State Government with effect from 1.1.73 of the administration of aided primary schools in Sarawak, which until then had been administered by the local authorities, together with the State Government's intention to bring the policy and administration of education in Sarawak in line with the

National educational system as speedily as possible, has led to attention being focussed on the need to review the Sarawak Education Ordinance 1961. In this connection a Joint Committee of Federal and State officials was set up to look into the feasibility of extending the Education Act of 1961 to Sarawak.

The Joint Committee held several meetings in 1974 and 1975 and completed its report by July, 1975. The Education Act (extension to Sarawak) Order, 1975 was made in December 1975, and with effect from 1.1.76, the Education Act 1961 (with modifications) was extended to Sarawak.

The extension of the Education Act 1961 to Sarawak certainly marked a significant new era in the history of education in Sarawak, bringing the education system in this State into the fold of the National system of education, and ensuring the eventual full integration of the State Educational System with the National System. It radically alters the system of education in the State, particularly with regard to the main medium of instruction in the school system. With effect from 1.1.77, steps were taken by the State Education Department to convert all Government and Government aided English Primary Schools into national primary schools or Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan, by making Bahasa Malaysia as the main medium of instruction beginning at primary one level. This meant that by 1982 all Government and aided English primary schools had been fully converted into National primary schools using Bahasa Malaysia as the main medium of instruction, and by 1989 all Government and aided English Secondary Schools up to Form 6 will be fully converted into national secondary schools using Bahasa Malaysia as the main medium of instruction.

In order to ensure the complete conversion of all Government and aided English primary and secondary schools into National schools, using Bahasa Malaysia as the main medium of instruction, the State Education Department has embarked on a suitable programme of training Bahasa Malaysia teachers both in service and pre-service at the local teachers training colleges, as well as the recruitment of Bahasa Malaysia teachers from Semenanjung Malaysia so that there will be a sufficient number of trained Bahasa Malaysia teachers to serve at all levels of classes in the school system.

The implementation of Bahasa Malaysia as the main medium of instruction is the basis for national integration and unity among the people of Malaysia.

As a result of the extension of the Education Act 1961 to Sarawak in 1976, the teaching of the Islamic religion in schools, both primary and secondary, has also been further increased. Section 36(i) of the Education Act 1961 provides as follows:-

“Where in a school, there are 15 or more pupils professing the Islamic religion, such pupils will be instructed in the tenets of that religion by religious teachers”

In 1977, an Islamic Education Unit was established at the Education Department to administer religious education. An officer was assigned by the Ministry of Education to take charge of this Unit. Agama teachers from Semenanjung Malaysia were sent to Sarawak and as at the end of 1982 there were 435 agama teachers from Semenanjung Malaysia teaching the Islamic religion in various primary and secondary schools throughout the State.

As the school system gradually changes to conform with the National system, steps have been taken to adopt a common syllabus at primary and secondary level. As a

result of such steps, all primary schools in the State now follow the same syllabus for all subjects as those used in primary schools in Semenanjung Malaysia, and all primary schools have also to sit the Primary Five Assessment examination which is conducted nationally, throughout Malaysia. Similarly at the secondary level the Sarawak Junior Certificate Examination which had been held in Sarawak for 23 years since 1954 was replaced in 1977 by the Lower Certificate of Education Examination, another major step towards integrating the State education system with the National system. Further, in 1978 the Cambridge School Certificate Examination was taken in Sarawak for the last time, and in 1979 the Malaysia Certificate of Education Examination or the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia Examination took its place, while in 1982, students in Sarawak for the first time sat for the Sijil Tinggi Pelajaran Malaysia Examination instead of the Cambridge Higher School Certificate.

Textbooks On Loan Scheme

Before the implementation of the present Ministry of Education Textbooks on Loan Scheme, the Education Department had been giving assistance in the form of providing textbooks on loan to pupils in the Government Secondary Schools and to the needy ones in the Aided Secondary and Primary Schools through recurrent grant of subsidies given to the School Management Board/Local Councils by the Government as provided in the Grant Code Regulations 1956. As Government Schools were few in number in the early sixties, and funds limited, only a small section of the student population benefitted from the system.

The present scheme was implemented in 1975 and it can be considered as one of the poverty eradication programmes of the Government under the Third Malaysia Plan. (The main objectives of this scheme are to narrow the gap of educational opportunities between the rich and the poor and to develop a uniform educational system in the Nation). Guidelines for the implementation of the scheme are as follows:

- (1) all pupils in the Bahasa Malaysia Primary Schools are eligible for textbooks on loan;
- (2) the eligibility of pupils in all Government/Aided Secondary Schools/colleges or Vocational Schools (both Bahasa Malaysia and the English Medium) and the Government/Aided Primary Schools in the Chinese medium is based on the parents'/guardian's monthly income.

This Scheme has benefitted many pupils in the State especially those whose parents are of the lower income group and those living in the rural areas. In 1975, 134,328 out of 173,420 primary and 36,131 out of 50,625 secondary children were getting the benefits. As the years went by, the number of eligible pupils increased steadily. By 1982, approximately 86.2% of our primary pupils and 80.1% of our secondary pupils were under the loan scheme. This covered approximately 184,135 out of 213,614 in the primary schools and 80,321 out of 100,276 in the secondary schools.

Since the scheme was launched in 1975, the Government of Malaysia has spent approximately a total of \$28 million to implement the scheme in Sarawak.

Scholarship/Financial Assistance

Within these twenty years of Malaysia's Independence, the Education Department has administered Aid Schemes provided by both the Federal and State Governments to cater for the needs of pupils studying in Primary and Secondary schools in the

State. These aids are given in the form of cash or kind such as uniform, shoes, writing materials, etc., with the aim of:-

- (i) reducing the number of school dropouts due to finance;
- (ii) giving bright pupils from poor families the means and the incentive to complete their secondary education and to do well in their studies.

These Aid Schemes are as follows:-

1. **Federal Minor Scholarship** — a major scheme extended to Sarawak by the Federal Government in 1979 to assist needy students in all secondary and vocational schools in the State. Since its implementation from 1979 to 1982 a total of \$11.8 million was provided and a total of 50,247 awards were given to needy students. In 1983, \$3,029,760 was allotted for a total of 9,844 awards.
2. **Uniform Aid Scheme** — another major scheme implemented in 1982 by the State Government to provide two pairs of uniform, two pairs of shoes and a school bag per person, to Primary 1 pupils from families with low monthly income. In 1982 \$1.25 million was provided to benefit 32,380 Primary 1 pupils in the State. In 1983 this scheme was extended to Primary 1 and Form 1 and the provision of \$1.25 million was estimated for the project.

Boarding Facilities in Schools

As a result of the scattered nature of the population of Sarawak where communication is a major problem, the boarding system remains a special feature in Sarawak schools.

In order to provide opportunities for rural children who live far away from schools, board and lodging are provided in a number of primary schools. The Education Department subsidises the food of each primary boarder at a rate of \$3.50 per boarder per day. Cooks are employed by the Education Department to prepare the food for the children. In 1982, out of a total primary enrolment of 213,614 pupils, 38,287 pupils or 17.9 per cent were boarders.

In the secondary school system, out of a total enrolment of 100,276 pupils, 42,430 pupils or 42.3% were boarders.

Supplementary Feeding Programme

(For Day Pupils in Primary Schools)

The Supplementary Feeding Programme is an effort by the Ministry of Education to give supplementary food, that is $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total daily nutritional requirements and not the full daily requirements of the primary school pupil. Research has shown that malnutrition and 'hidden hunger' (Kelaparan Tersembunyi) are common among school children and also a number of students do not take breakfast before going to school.

The Programme was first introduced to Sarawak in 1978, its implementation dating from late June that year. The aim is to give supplementary food to primary school pupils especially those in the rural areas and from the lower income group, so as to improve their health status in line with the New Economic Policy.

In 1982, out of a total enrolment of 213,614 primary pupils, 90,000 primary pupils who are not boarders benefitted from this programme.

On the whole, supplementary feeding in schools has brought about an improvement in the pupils' daily class attendance and a better achievement in academic performance from pupils of the low income group.

The New Curriculum for Primary Schools (3R Curriculum)

The 3R curriculum is an educational programme designed for pupils in primary schools with the aim of emphasising the acquisition of skills in reading, writing and arithmetic (the 3Rs). The medium of instruction in this programme can either be Bahasa Malaysia or Chinese. This new syllabus came about as a result of one of the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee Report (1979) on education. It had been found that many children learning under the old curriculum, which covered a very wide field, were unable to read, write and do arithmetic even after six years of primary education.

Before the 3R curriculum was fully implemented in all primary one classes throughout the country in 1983, a number of schools were selected to try out the new syllabus. In Sarawak 30 primary schools were selected as project schools for this purpose. Teachers were specially trained to teach the 3R curriculum.

Towards the end of 1982, all indications showed that the new primary syllabus was successful and that it could be implemented throughout the nation in 1983. In 1983 over 1,200 Government and Government-aided primary schools throughout Sarawak are using the new syllabus for the benefit of the pupils.

Development Expenditure

Since the formation of Malaysia in 1963, Sarawak has been provided huge allocations under each five-year national development plan to implement its massive building programmes, especially in the area of primary and secondary education. For example, under the Third Malaysia Plan there was a total provision of \$220,219,910. Since the Third Malaysia Plan opportunities for vocational education have been substantially increased through the construction of new vocational schools in the State, and more are added in the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

Primary Education

Prior to 1973 the Local Authorities in the State were responsible for the development of primary education in their areas. Upon taking over the management of the "council" schools, the Education Department, Sarawak, launched massive building programmes under the Third and Fourth Malaysia Plans to accelerate the development of primary schools especially in the rural areas. Most of the projects are aimed at replacing and extending existing school facilities.

Secondary Education

The enrolment in secondary schools rose sharply after 1974 when the selection examination for secondary education was abolished. Despite massive building programmes, pressure on accommodation in secondary schools still exists. 56 new secondary schools have been completed to date. In addition numerous extension projects have been carried out in existing secondary schools.

Vocational Education

Kuching Vocational School, established in 1964, was at first the only vocational school in the State managed by the Education Department conducting full time trade

and commercial courses. In 1965, commercial courses were started in Sibu which also provided short nautical courses.

Under the Second Malaysia Plan, two vocational schools were built, one in Sibu and the other in Miri. Both provided trade and commercial courses. However, from 1980, the Miri Vocational School was converted to provide six-month short courses for training skilled manpower for the Bintulu development area.

During the Mid-Term Review of the Third Malaysia Plan, three more vocational schools were approved. In line with the Government policy of expanding vocational education in the country, an additional number of vocational schools are being planned under the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

Teacher Training

In addition to the existing Batu Lintang Teachers' College, two more teachers' colleges were built, in Binatang and Miri under the First and Third Malaysia Plans respectively. The teachers' college in Miri was completed in 1982 and becomes operational in 1983.

Other Education Programmes

To improve the quality of teaching in schools, the Education Media Services Unit provides teaching aids through the respective Divisional offices. Two of these offices-cum-workshops have been completed in Sibu and Sarikei. In addition a small radio studio was constructed in the premises of Radio Television Malaysia, Kuching, to cater for the needs of the schools' broadcasting section.

To ensure better supervision and educational administration at district level, a building programme of district education offices at all the district headquarters was launched under the Third Malaysia Plan. To date 11 such offices have been completed.

To increase the opportunities for higher education, a polytechnic college is being planned for the State.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Sarawak Branch

The Sarawak Branch of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka was established in 1977 to fully integrate the State Educational System with the National System, and with efforts made to widen the usage of the National Language in the State. Apart from carrying out various language and literary programmes, projects and activities each year in fulfilment of its functions, the Sarawak Branch of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka also took over successfully the responsibility for the distribution of textbooks under the Loan Scheme to Primary Schools throughout the State.

It also took over the functions of the now defunct Borneo Literature Bureau. The main task of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka is to promote the usage and development of Bahasa Malaysia. This is being done through talks, organising courses and the dissemination of information on the language. In 1980, the Dewan successfully organised the Seminar Perlaksanaan Bahasa Malaysia and in 1983 assisted in organising a Bahasa Malaysia Course for civil servants. Its other function is to increase the number and standard of literary works using local resources and materials. In the field of literary research, the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka has

recorded, translated and published material encompassing the folklore of the Iban, Melanau and other ethnic groups.

Sarawak Foundation

In 1971 with the establishment of the Sarawak Foundation, another milestone in the history of education was reached. The Foundation gives scholarships and loans to deserving students to enable them to pursue various degree and diploma courses in overseas universities. The Foundation also sponsors a large number of Sarawak pupils in secondary schools in Semenanjung Malaysia with the aim of promoting national unity. Most of the students under the scholarships of the Sarawak Foundation have been doing well in their studies in Peninsular Malaysia.

MARA Institute of Technology

The Sarawak Branch Campus of the MARA Institute of Technology was first established in July 1973 following discussions between the former Chief Minister, Datuk Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub and the Director of ITM. The Branch Campus offers several courses at its temporary accommodation at Batu Lintang Teachers Training College, Kuching. Final year students are sent to the main Campus at Alam Shah to complete their studies in their respective fields. A permanent site for the Sarawak Branch Campus outside of Kuching has been finalised.

Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Sarawak Branch

In June 1974, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia established a Branch Campus on a temporary site at Semenggok formerly occupied by the National Resource Training Centre, Kuching. From an initial intake of 114 Sarawak/Sabah students enrolled for a 1-year Preliminary Course, Student enrolment at the Campus has increased steadily to 462 students for the 1982/83 Academic Year. Since its establishment, it has turned out 270 Diploma graduates in Agriculture and Forestry. Both staff and students are also now involved in research projects and extension activities in selected kampongs.

An 800-hectare site at Bintulu has been set aside by the State Government as the permanent home of the Sarawak Branch Campus, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia. Site clearing and infra-structural works for the campus area are in progress. Initially, the Bintulu Campus will offer only diploma courses, but it is also planned for degree Courses to be introduced in stages.

WELFARE SERVICES

General Development

Prior to 1848, welfare services in Sarawak were confined to the care of the aged and destitute and to the custody and education of orphans and foundlings, activities which were undertaken almost entirely by religious and voluntary organisations. The Government at that time provided only rudimentary welfare services through the Secretariats of the Native and Chinese Affairs, and the Resident and District Offices to dispense limited cash relief to the needy and to maintain a Pauper's Home established with public subscriptions in Kuching. This Home subsequently became the Kuching Home for the Aged. Limited legislation such as the Women and Girls' Protection Order 1927 and the Mui Tsai Ordinance 1931 were available to deal with

the suppression of trafficking in women and girls and to protect them from being exploited for immoral purposes.

The war years (1941 - 1945) caused social disorganisation resulting in widespread destitution, illness, and malnutrition and some delinquency problems among the young. The existing welfare services were then found insufficient to cope with these problems. In 1948, the Government set up an Advisory Committee for Social Welfare which led to the formation of the Sarawak Social Welfare Council in 1950. The Council then became a Central Welfare Body with a State-wide representation from social, religious and youth organisations. It undertook to dispense funds provided by the Government throughout the State for welfare purposes. The Sarawak Social Council also established, with the financial assistance of the Government and the public, the Sarawak Boys' Home, the Kuching Boys' Club, the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Sarawak Society for the Blind, the Prisoners' Aid Society and the Sarawak Cheshire Home, all in Kuching. During the period from 1948 to 1963, in the absence of a Social Welfare Department, all welfare services were provided by or through this Council.

After the formation of Malaysia, the Government took steps to provide better and more extensive services to the people. This resulted in the establishment of the Ministry of Welfare, Youth and Culture in 1965 and the Welfare Division in 1966. A Government welfare programme was immediately launched. The Ministry decided to undertake a two-pronged approach: first to identify the areas which urgently required welfare services and second to provide and train the manpower urgently needed to carry out such welfare programmes. This approach was in line with the Report on the Survey of Social Welfare Services in Sarawak, conducted by the Ministry of Welfare Services, Malaysia.

The responsibilities and activities of the Sarawak Social Welfare Council were gradually taken over by the Welfare Division. By 1968, the take-over was completed and the Council itself was reconstituted as an advisory and consultative body. The organisations set up by the Council were also taken over by the Ministry except the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Sarawak Society for the Blind, the Prisoners' Aid Society and the Sarawak Cheshire Home which became voluntary organisations with annual grants from the Government.

Meanwhile, a division of responsibilities between the Federal and State Ministries of Welfare Services was made and an agreement reached whereby the Probation Service and the Sarawak Boys' Home Service became Federal but administered by the State Ministry of Welfare Services. All the other services remained the State responsibility.

In the last two decades, the State's welfare services have been diversified into more specialised services covering the aged, the destitute, juvenile delinquents, drug dependents, women and girls exposed to moral dangers and those in need of counselling. The organisational structure of welfare services has expanded from the single Welfare Division Office at its inception to offices in almost all Divisions and Districts. Manpower increased from a staff of only 6 officers in 1966 to 143 officers in 1982 to provide better State-wide coverage. The financial allocation for annual operating expenditure has also increased from slightly over one million ringgit in 1967 to \$5.5 million in 1981, and \$7.7 million in 1982. The same pattern followed in Federal operating expenditure which was increased from \$211,000 in 1967 to \$467,000 in 1981.

Organisation

The services of the Welfare Division have been divided into five branches with the Principal Welfare Officer as the Head of Welfare Division at Headquarters under the policy guidance of the Ministry of Welfare Services. These branches are:

- (i) Staff and administration service;
- (ii) General welfare services;
- (iii) Services for the family, children and the handicapped;
- (iv) Reformatory services; and
- (v) Drug rehabilitation services.

The formulation of policy is done at the Ministry level. Each of these Branch services is headed by a Senior Welfare Officer, Scale A22, as the Head of the Branch. They are responsible for the administration and supervision of the services under their respective branches. Three regional offices have also been established. The regional office at Kuching looks after the services in the First and Second Divisions. The second regional office in Sibuloh looks after the services in the Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions while the third regional office stationed in Miri looks after the services in Fourth and Fifth Divisions. These regional offices are also headed by Senior Welfare Officers in Scale A22. With the re-organisation of the Welfare Division, the objectives of the welfare services have been advanced from providing the remedial services to providing services to raise and to improve the socio-economic living conditions of the general public. In order to achieve this objective, the following services were provided:

Staff and Administration Services

This Branch undertakes to control and operate all matters connected with the management of welfare services, finance, staff matters and training of personnel.

In association with the need to increase its manpower, the Division has endeavoured to train the officers in various fields of social work practice. Its officers have undergone in-service training courses within Malaysia and professional or semi-professional courses overseas.

With an increase in financial allocation from slightly over one million ringgit in 1967 to 7.7 million ringgit in 1982, the Welfare Division has been able to establish welfare offices in all the Seventh Divisions and nine Districts namely, Saratok, Kanowit, Bintulu, Marudi, Mukah, Daro, Serian, Bau and Belaga. Another nine new district welfare offices are to be established in 1983.

General Welfare Service

The objective of this service is to provide monetary and material assistance to the needy and to the victims of civil disasters who cannot support themselves and their families without assistance, or who need help to tide them over a difficult period such as resulting from civil disaster. The services under this Branch include counselling and casework services, monthly cash assistance to the needy, and emergency and civil disaster service.

As regards general welfare relief, coverage has increased considerably. The total number of cases assisted under the various schemes of assistance increased from 3,172 cases in 1974 to 12,332 in 1981. The total expenditure under general relief services in 1974 was \$612,967 and this figure was increased to \$2,050,095 in 1981. 10,050 persons received assistance in 1974 and 243,234 persons in 1981. In December 1982, a revision of payment was brought about in view of the increases in the cost of essential food items. The revision made the assistance more meaningful.

During the past two decades, various civil disasters have occurred including severe drought which necessitated the emergency supply of drinking water, severe flooding, fire, and major accidents such as the M.V. Pulau Kidjang tragedy which occurred in December 1973. The Welfare Division has provided immediate relief services and also short-term rehabilitation assistance and longer-term assistance where necessary.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society, which is a State-wide organisation, has played an important role in providing relief to flood victims. In fact they have set up disaster relief programmes with their members specially trained for the purpose. St. John Ambulance is another organisation of great help in dealing with fire and flood relief operations since its members are trained in rescue work and relief operations.

Family, Children and Handicapped Service

The objective of this service is to provide substitute care and protection for those deprived of a natural home. The services under this branch include children's Homes, old persons' Homes, Homes for the handicapped, rehabilitation of beggars and grants to voluntary welfare organisations which provide related services.

At present, Children's Homes are provided by voluntary agencies such as the Salvation Army's Children's Home and Boys' Home and Hostel both in Kuching, and the Methodist Children's Home in Sibul. The total population of the three Homes is 215 children. Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan, a provision of 1.5 million ringgit was given to build a Sarawak Children's Home to be sited in Sri Aman, Second Division. This Home is planned for a maximum capacity of 100 needy children to supplement the three existing children's Homes which have reached their full capacity. The project is expected to be completed in two to three years.

As regard to old persons' Homes, there are now two Government Homes namely, the Kuching Home for the Aged and the Sibul Old Persons' Home, with a total capacity of 350 persons. The Sibul Old Persons' Home was a project under Third and Fourth Malaysia Plans with a total project value of \$2,046,000. Phase I of the project has been completed and is now operational. Phase II of the project was recently completed with an additional capacity for 75. Other old persons' Homes such as the Hun Nam Siang T'ng Old Persons' Home in Kuching and the Home for the Aged in Miri are run by voluntary bodies. They have a capacity of approximately 100 persons.

Services for the handicapped are mainly provided by the Sarawak Cheshire Home which can accommodate 60 persons and the School for the Mentally Retarded which can accommodate 80. Both these two institutions are managed by voluntary organisations. They are undertaking extension projects to provide more accommodation for the handicapped. The Training Centre for the Blind run by the Sarawak Society for the Blind in Kuching and the Sheltered Workshop in Sibul also provide services for the blind. These two institutions together can accommodate about 100 persons. The Sheltered Workshop in Sibul is also undertaking an extension

project to provide more accommodation for blind trainees. Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan, a provision of 1.5 million ringgit is made to build a Home for the Handicapped in Kuching which can accommodate 100 persons. It is now in the planning stage.

In 1974 a total of 38 voluntary welfare and relief organisations received annual grants totalling \$397,065 from the Ministry of Welfare Services in order to enable them to provide their respective services. In 1981 a total of 35 voluntary welfare and relief organisations received a total sum of \$375,460 as annual grants from the Government. The reduction in the grants to voluntary organisations indicates enhanced Government participation in direct assistance to these services.

1979 was the year designated by the United Nations as the "International Year of the Child". The Ministry played an active part in promoting the objective of IYC which was to raise the level of basic services for the well-being of the children. Various projects and programmes in respect of education, health and social services were undertaken, including a Scheme for Supplementary Feeding for School children, extension of water supplies and improvement in health sanitation facilities, and educational visits for students from the rural areas. Kampung Salak, a coastal village in Kuching was adopted as an on-going project for improving the services for the children.

The year 1981 was proclaimed "International Year of Disabled Persons". Various programmes and projects were planned with the launching of IYDP at the State level in Kuching in February 1981 followed by sports for the handicapped children in the Central Padang. A State-wide survey on handicapped persons in the State was carried out, with its report expected to be published soon. Financial grants were also given to various voluntary welfare organisations providing services for the handicapped during the year.

Reformatory Service

This branch looks after the Sarawak Boys' Home, the Probation Service, the Probation Hostel/Remand Home, and the Protection Home for Women and Girls, Miri. The Sarawak Boys' Home in Kuching has a population of 115 boys. The Probation Service has offices in Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibu and Miri. These services deal with the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and in certain cases adult probationers. Under the Third and Fourth Malaysia Plans, a sum of \$1,186,000 was approved for the construction of a Probation Hostel/Remand Home in Kuching, due for completion in 1985. It will be able to accommodate 30 boys. A Protection Home for Women and Girls in Miri to accommodate 200 persons is being built in Miri under the Fourth Malaysia Plan. Phase I of the project has recently been completed and the construction for Phase II is underway, the total project cost being \$2,101,000. The reformatory services are operating under the Protection of Women and Girls Act, 1973, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Juvenile Court Ordinance, 1947 and the Protection of children and Young Persons Ordinance 1959.

Drug Rehabilitation Service

This service carries out drug rehabilitation programmes in accordance with the requirements of the Dangerous Drug Ordinance 1952. The services under this branch consist of field services as required under the Dangerous Drug Ordinance, 1952, in connection with detection, detoxification, rehabilitation and aftercare, the

management of Drug Rehabilitation Centres, Half-Way Houses and Day-Care Centres, the management of casework including the evaluation of programmes of drug dependents, training of Welfare Officers for drug rehabilitation work, seminars and conferences, and liaison with Pemadam and voluntary welfare organisations connected with drug rehabilitation work.

Drug problems began to surface in the State in the later part of 1976. The Dangerous Drug Ordinance, 1952 was extended to Sarawak on 1.6.1978. The State Pemadam was set up on 20.4.1978. The State Ministry of Welfare Services has worked very closely with other related Government agencies such as the Police, Customs, the Court, the Information Service, the Administration and the Education Department in fighting drug abuse. Pemadam was given the role of public education and prevention through seminars, conferences, public lectures, exhibitions, and posters throughout the State with emphasis on the dangers and prevention of drug abuse. The former Centre for Protective Custody at 6th Mile, Kuching/Serian Road was converted into and gazetted as a Drug Rehabilitation Centre w.e.f. 23.3.1979 under the administration of the Prison Department. Immediate measures were taken to recruit more welfare Officers for the services and to train them and a certain number of volunteers have also been trained. Regrettably, the number of drug dependents has been on the increase year by year. By 31.12.1982, a total of 713 cases were recorded and dealt with by the Ministry.

The State Pemadam formed in 1978 has established Divisional and District Branches throughout the State. There is no doubt that Pemadam has played its role in education and the prevention of drug abuse. The public are now more aware of the problems and of the services available under the Ministry of Welfare Services, Medical Department and the Drug Rehabilitation Centre. They are also made aware of the concerted efforts of the Police and the Customs in the prevention of drug trafficking and the detection of drug abuse. However, there is still a need for the provision of the support services such as Day-Care Centres and the Half-Way Houses. Planning is underway to have these support services made available in the near future.

HOUSING

Housing has been given particular emphasis and attention by Government in recent years. Prior to 1971, housing development was left largely in the hands of the private sector and quasi-Government agencies. It was not until 1970 that the Government realised that with the rapid economic growth of the State and rapid rural-urban migration, the private sector would not be able to meet the increasing demand for housing. The Government decided, therefore, to step in to meet the need for adequate housing particularly for the lower income group. With this objective in mind, the State Government established the Housing and Development Commission in 1971, its primary function being to build as many houses as possible for the lower income groups. The efforts of the Commission are being supplemented by other Government agencies like the Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) and the Bintulu Development Authority (BDA).

Borneo Development Corporation

The Borneo Development Corporation (BDC), a quasi-Government agency, was actually the first agency to start low cost housing schemes in the State.

BDC is a company which was incorporated in Malaysia in 1958. Originally the shareholders were the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak. However, the company was restructured in 1975 and the shareholders are now the Sabah and Sarawak Governments.

BDC's involvement in the development of housing for the lower income group began in 1965 when it undertook the Kenyalang Park project in Kuching. The entire project, which was on a 68-hectare site, comprised 1,258 units of terrace houses, 128 semi-detached and 29 detached houses. The development was comprehensive and included schools, a clinic, markets, shops, service industries, a cinema and open spaces. The terrace houses were eventually sold at prices between \$8,600 and \$10,500 per unit making them the cheapest permanent houses available in the State.

A second housing development on the Kenyalang Park pattern was undertaken by BDC in Sibau on a 24.8-hectare site in 1970. This project, known as the Rajang Park Housing Scheme, took 9 years to complete. It cost \$20.2 million. The project provided 604 terrace houses, 52 semi-detached and 6 detached houses and a 32-unit shopping arcade.

A third housing project on a 6.4-hectare site was initiated by BDC in Sarikei in 1971. This was the \$4.5 million-Nyelong Park Housing Scheme. It consisted of 156 terrace and 22 semi-detached houses and 6 shops.

BDC is currently undertaking the development of its biggest housing project at Taman BDC, Stampin, Kuching. This 4-phase development on 94.4 hectares of land acquired in 1977, is envisaged to provide a total of 1845 units of residential houses and a shopping centre comprising 42 units of shophouses, schools, service industries, a cinema and open spaces. Its estimated cost is \$145.6 million.

Phase I, Stages 1 and 2 consisting of 382 houses and 2 shops in Stage 3 have been completed. Allocations of houses to successful applicants have been made and the Company is in the process of handing them over to the purchasers.

The Company is proceeding with the construction of 226 houses in Phase I Stage 3 as well as carrying out site clearing and earthworks for Phase II in 1983.

Housing and Development Commission

The Housing and Development Commission (HDC) is the main housing agency set up by the Government to carry out the function of building houses for the people, in particular, the lower income group. Established in 1971, its first task was to take over the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation's Resettlement Scheme at Bintawa, Kuching, comprising 298 units of houses.

As the Commission was established in 1971 and became operational in 1972, its contribution during the Second Malaysia Plan was not very significant. It constructed 96 units of houses in the Bintawa Resettlement Scheme, thereby bringing the total completed to 394 units. In addition, the Commission implemented a resettlement Scheme at Piasau, Miri. Under this Scheme, 164 units of detached houses and 5 units of shophouses were constructed.

For the TMP, the Commission set a more ambitious target of building 3017 units. The projects for implementation were:

	Projects	No. of Units
1.	RPR Piasau II	253
2.	RPR Piasau III	364
3.	RPR Jalan Istana II	616

4.	RPR Bintawa III	45
5.	RPR Bintulu	515
6.	RPR Sri Aman	123
7.	RPR Batu 12	181
8.	RPR Batu Kawa I	804
9.	RPS Jerijeh, Sarikei	116
		<u>3,017</u>

Due to various constraints and delays in implementation some of these projects were carried over into the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

For the early part of the Fourth Malaysia Plan, the Commission has been engaged in completing these projects as well as starting site formation work for its FMP projects.

The FMP projects are as follows:-

Projects	No. of Units
1. RPRR Batang Ai, Phase I	263
2. RPRR Batang Ai, Phase II	343
3. RPR Seduan, Sibul	1,000
4. RPR Batu Kawa II	711
5. RPR Siol Kanan	902
6. RPR Surabaya Ulu	681
7. RPR Batu 6, Miri	515
8. RPR Limbang	103
Total	<u>4,508</u>

With the exception of RPR Piasau II, all the continuation projects were completed by the end of 1982.

In addition to the implementation of the normal low cost housing schemes, the Commission plans to implement 4 Sites and Services Schemes at Siol Kanan, Mukah, Lawas and Kapit during the Fourth Malaysia Plan. These schemes are intended to help those with a family income of \$500 and below by providing them with a residential lot and a housing loan of not more than \$10,000 for the construction of a house. When implemented, these schemes will provide an additional 1,230 units of houses. The proposals are as follows:-

Project	Area	No. of Units
RTK Siol Kanan, Kuching	40 hectares	695
RTK Mukah	40 hectares	300
RTK Kapit	6 hectares	100
RTK Lawas	9.08 hectares	135
		<u>1,230</u>

To assist the rural people, the Housing and Development Commission has also implemented the Loans to Individuals Scheme. Under this Scheme, loans are provided in the form of materials for the construction of new houses or the improvement or renovation of existing houses. This Loans Scheme covers longhouses

as well. For the FMP period, a total of 324 doors of longhouses will be provided with such loans.

Borneo Housing Mortgage Finance Berhad

Borneo Housing Mortgage Finance Berhad which was incorporated in December 1958, was launched in early 1959 to promote home-ownership on Building Society principles. It is a joint-venture between the State Governments of Sarawak and Sabah to provide social benefits to the people of the two States.

The Company is not only the leading organisation in housing finance in the States of Sarawak and Sabah, but also one of the largest non-listed Public Companies in Malaysia.

Its Mortgage Asset has grown from a modest beginning of \$1.16 million at the end of 1959 to \$359.05 million at the end of 1982 spread over 31 townships in Sarawak and Sabah. Over the period of 24 years of its operations, the Company has given out loans totalling \$702.7 million to 19,045 families in the two States to allow them to acquire their own houses.

Apart from providing assistance to families for the purchase of their own homes, the activities of the Company have also provided important continuing support to the building industry in Sarawak and Sabah and assisted, to a significant extent, the development of modern residential areas.

The Company has always paid particular attention to the maintenance of good building standards and planned orderly housing development.

As a building society for the promotion of home-ownership, the Company does not engage in any form of speculative activity. Its operations are primarily confined to the provision of loans to acceptable individual house purchasers on the security of mortgages of freehold or leasehold properties, repayable by equal monthly instalments and loan interest over a period not exceeding 20 years.

In response to the building industry's need for financial support, the Company recently decided to move into bridging finance through the provision of short term loans to housing developers for approved housing projects. Besides complementing the Company's mortgage and finance facilities to provide effective support to the building industry, this new area of operation will provide it with an expanded base for further growth.

Other Government Agencies On Housing

The Bintulu Development Authority (BDA), a statutory body created in 1978 to tackle the rapid regional development of Bintulu, is another important Government organisation which has contributed to the provision of adequate housing for the people. Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan, the BDA will construct a total of 2,327 units of houses in Bintulu. Out of this total, 509 units will be for the lower income group.

The Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) is another statutory body that has gone into housing to supplement the work of the Housing and Development Commission. The Corporation is currently undertaking a low cost housing project at the Pending Industrial Estate. The project covers an area of 25.2 hectares and when completed will provide 1,015 units of houses for industrial workers. SEDC is also planning another housing project at the Upper Lanang Industrial Estate in Sibuluan. The project is on a 16-hectare site and when completed will provide another 400 units of houses.

In the rural areas, the Sarawak Land Development Board is providing low cost houses for settlers in all the land development schemes. To date, the Sarawak Land Development Board has constructed 2,245 units of settlers' houses and 370 units of staff quarters. The Sarawak Land Development Board plans to provide another 3,520 units of settlers' houses under the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports plays a far-reaching and vital role in the State. With the formation of Malaysia and the introduction of the ministerial system of Government, the responsibilities for culture, youth and sports were entrusted to a Ministry but it was not until 1974 that the subjects of culture, youth and sports came together under a single Ministry and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports as we know it today was established.

The Ministry is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing policies on culture, youth and sports in pursuance of the following objectives:-

- (i) promoting cultural consciousness and talents among the people with a view to developing a national cultural identity through an understanding of the arts, literature, drama, music and dances;
- (ii) improving the physical, social and mental well-being of young people so as to develop them into a healthy, dynamic and well-disciplined group through the provision of appropriate facilities, assistance and guidance; and
- (iii) through the provision of sports and recreational facilities and programmes to promote participation in sports and recreation in order to achieve physical fitness and well-being as well as to uplift the standard of sports and promoting goodwill and harmony among all Malaysians.

The Federal Department of Culture, Youth and Sports was formed in 1969 to assist the State Ministry in the implementation of its policies. In 1981, the Department changed its title to the Department of Culture, Youth and Sports, Sarawak.

Culture

The Cultural Section of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports aims to improve the knowledge, appreciation and practice of the arts through the staging of exhibitions and cultural performances, the organisation of instruction courses, workshops and seminars, and the rendering of financial and other forms of assistance to cultural organisations in the State. Apart from these, an important task is to conduct research into the State's rich cultural resources and to preserve the cultural heritage of the various communities and ethnic groups. This work is by and large carried out by the Sarawak Museum which comes under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry.

For example, in 1975, it was realised that there was a comparative lack of recorded traditional music particularly of the Ibans, Bidayuh and the Orang Ulu. The Ministry accordingly embarked on its first recording on cassette of local music for cultural dances such as the Joget, Tarian Mengarang of the Melanau, Ngajat Bebunguh of the Ibans, Belangi of the Bidayuh, Ngajat Lasan of the Kayan/Kenyah and Tarian Alai Anding of the Bisayah. A second cassette recording of traditional songs and music was undertaken in 1981.

Yearly, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports organises Dance and Drama Festival with participants drawn from local drama societies and schools. A theatre workshop was organised in 1982. The Rumpun Seni Drama (RUSDA) which is committed to promoting the local theatre staged a drama workshop in 1982 under the guidance of the renowned British Director, Miss Glen Walford. The workshop culminated in the presentation of a play based on a local legend entitled "Tugau".

In 1971 at the National Dance Festival, Sarawak won recognition for best choreography, creative dance and traditional dance.

Cultural Organisations

Prior to Merdeka, the Government expended little effort in encouraging and developing culture. The people were left on their own and it was largely through the initiative of non-Governmental organisations such as the Persatuan Kebangsaan Melayu Sarawak, Pergerakan Pemuda Melayu, Angkatan Semangak Anak Negeri and localised Pakat groupings that some form of cultural activities were kept going. The more popular of the Pakat groups was the MBHT Dramatic Party (Masjid Bintangor and Haji Taha Dramatic Party). Through its efforts, the bangsawan became the dominant feature on the local cultural scene.

In the post merdeka period, the development of culture became an important and effective strategy for national unity and integration. Government agencies were established to promote cultural consciousness and to intensify the level of appreciation of indigenous arts and crafts, the Malaysian language and literature, and traditional music, dances and customs. These were supplemented by the activities of community associations and by private cultural organisations which have shown a steady increase since Merdeka.

Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia

The Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia began as Lembaga Kraftangan Cawangan Sarawak in 1978. It became a full fledged corporation in 1979. Its functions are:-

- (i) to develop and stimulate the growth of the handicraft industry through various means including research and extension service;
- (ii) to guide and orientate existing craftsmen in the use of modern methods of production, management and marketing;
- (iii) to regulate the quality and maintain the standard of handicrafts for the local and export markets;
- (iv) to promote the export of handicraft products;
- (v) to advise and do all things necessary to meet all its obligations to the handicraft industry.

In pursuance of the above, the Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia has done research on local raw and finishing material for the handicraft industry such as rotan and bamboo and provided workshops for the training and guidance of local craft industrialists. In 1980, the Perbadanan successfully organised a Handicraft Exhibition. A scheme for adoption of dying industries has also been implemented

whereby the Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia not only gives aid to the craftsman to continue with his handicraft but also purchase his products. A craftsman from Kampong Pichin, Serian, was the pioneer of this scheme.

The Majlis Adat Istiadat

The office of the Majlis Adat Istiadat was first set up as a branch of the Chief Minister's Office on 1st October, 1974. The late Tun Datuk Patinggi Temenggong Jugah was appointed as its first Ketua Majlis. The Majlis' first task was to make recommendations to the Government and to finalise a constitution for the permanent establishment of a properly constituted Majlis Adat Istiadat.

The constitution came into force on 1st April, 1979 setting up permanently the Majlis Adat Istiadat with the following functions:-

- (a) generally to advise the Yang Di-Pertua Negeri on all matters pertaining to the native system of personal law and adat in Sarawak of races other than Malays or natives who profess the Islamic faith;
- (b) to examine the various adat of the natives and make recommendations for their application and enforcement;
- (c) to review from time to time the customary laws of the natives and make recommendations for their amendment;
- (d) to work towards the abolition of non-productive adat which is detrimental to the progress of the country;
- (e) to explain or elucidate the different forms of adat of the natives;
- (f) to serve as a centre for the collection and dissemination of information and advices on the adat of the natives; and
- (g) to perform such other functions as the Yang Di-Pertua Negeri may direct.

The Majlis Adat Istiadat achieved marked progress in its effort to set up a standardised Iban Code of Fines or "Tusun Tunggu". The first draft was completed in 1979 and following a discussion with all the Iban Temenggongs and Pemasca in Kapit in 1981, it was agreed:-

- (i) that there should be one standardised "Tusun Tunggu" for the whole of the Iban Community in Sarawak to supercede the existing "Tusun Tunggu Iban" for the Third Division;
- (ii) that all fines for breach of Iban "adat", customs and traditions except for the minor "Pemali" or "Pantang" (taboos or restrictions) were to be increased at least ten folds, to commensurate with the monetary value of today as well as the prevailing circumstances pertaining to the standard of living.

The final draft of the "Tusun Tunggu" was completed and submitted to the Government for consideration in 1982.

Work on the drafting of the Dayak Bidayuh Customary Laws was also undertaken. By 1981, the draft (in English) was completed and the translation of the draft into the four Bidayuh main dialects viz. Biatah, Bukar — Sadong, Bau — Jagoi and Selakau — Lara, is currently being undertaken.

The Majlis Adat Istiadat has also initiated research and investigation work among the Orang Ulu Community which comprises not less than 19 ethnic groups with the aim of compiling and codifying their adat.

The Sarawak Museum

The earliest Museum in Borneo was established at Kuching in 1886. In that year, a collection of ethnographic specimens from the Rajang was purchased to form the nucleus for the museum. In 1888, a proper museum building was designed by the Rajah's French Valet on the lines of a Normandy town hall. The building was further extended to its present form in 1911.

By 1963 when Sarawak achieved independence through Malaysia, the Sarawak Museum enjoyed international recognition as a research institute and an institution of higher learning. The objectives of the museum were then as now, to be an all round museum and not to over-specialize; to be interested in everything and to collect everything — plants and snakes and butterflies as well as porcelains, arts and prehistoric artifacts; to present well-selected exhibits and to explain the collection and museum work by giving lecture and radio talks, and by publishing popular accounts and articles in the local press. The *Sarawak Museum Journal*, published annually, contains articles on a variety of disciplines such as archaeology, history, natural and social sciences, including oral tradition, legends, folklore and other aspects of Sarawak. The journal is distributed world-wide. In addition, occasional papers and pamphlets on topical and interesting subjects are also published and are made available cheaply to tourists and students.

Since 1963, the Sarawak Museum has greatly increased its resources. It is now a full-fledged institution including a State Reference Library which is also a depository library and State Archives. It is charged with the implementation of the following ordinances and regulations:-

1. Antiquities Ordinance, 1954;
2. Turtle Trust Ordinance, 1957;
3. Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1958;
4. Local Newspaper Ordinance, 1958;
5. Sarawak Museum (Deposit Library) Ordinance, 1961;
6. Miscellaneous Licence (Edible Birds Nest) Regulations, 1963; and
7. Preservation of Books Act, 1966 Malaysia, Act of Parliament, No. 35 of 1968.

Under these Ordinances and Regulations, it is the responsibility of the Director and his staff to search, acquire and to protect antiquities and historical monuments which form part and parcel of the National heritage. As Executive Officer of the Turtles Board, it is the responsibility of the Director to extend protective measures to conserve the marine turtles. As a game warden, the Director renders assistance to the Chief Game Warden (Director of Forest) in the conservation of wild life. It is also the responsibility of the Museum to acquire any book, newspaper or other publication published in the State and preserve them including the records of State departments, statutory bodies and local authorities.

Apart from the normal function of a museum in collecting, documenting, preserving and exhibiting materials, the Sarawak Museum is also actively involved in research on ethnology, archaeology and natural history.

Since the beginning of 1982, all the major and important sections of the Museum became fully functional and are under the charge of a sectional head with the Director assuming overall responsibility for all activities in the Department.

(i) **State Archives and Reference Library Section**

The basic archival materials consist of Brooke papers and files, the *Sarawak Gazette* and the *Sarawak Government Gazette*, dating back to 1870 and earlier. These occupy 76 linear meters of shelving space. Closed files and records of various State Government departments, local authorities and other statutory bodies since 1946 and since the formation of Malaysia are being collected and preserved. These will form the principal sources of facts and data for research on the political, economic and social history of Sarawak.

Historical materials such as maps, stamps, currency notes and coins, photographs and documents are also under the care of the archivist.

Prints of photographs of social, religious and cultural activities of the indigenous people of Sarawak are properly recorded and filed for reference. The Museum also takes colour slides and films of the many festivals and rituals with documentaries and commentaries recorded on tapes. Microfilm processing and reading facilities have also been established.

More than 391 titles of journals and periodicals including 45 titles of newspapers occupy more than 600 linear meters of shelving space with an annual addition of 24 linear meters of new materials.

The Museum Reference Library, with 9,685 volumes of reference books, holds one of the best collections of books on Borneo in general and Sarawak in particular. It also contains essential reference books on anthropology, fine arts, archaeology, antiquities, natural history, South East Asian history and general social studies, and acts as a depository library for all local publications and theses or reports of research done through the Sarawak Museum.

(ii) **Antiquity Section**

As required by law, this section is responsible for searching, acquiring, regulating and protecting antiquities and historical monuments which form part of the country's heritage. Although the Antiquities Ordinance came into force in 1958, it was only in recent years that more funds were being provided for the acquisition of antiquities and cultural properties.

The Museum has spent a sum of \$650,000 since 1925 on acquisition; many of the objects acquired are rare pieces especially Mantaban jars, ceramic and brass object, e.g. cannons, kettles and gongs.

The Sarawak Museum also advises the Government to gazette buildings or structures which have historical, architectural or religious significance. Up-to-date, the Niah Great Cave and ten public buildings throughout the State have been gazetted as historical monuments.

A survey has been carried out on the burial poles (Keliring) and burial huts (Salong) in the Upper Rajang with the objective of salvaging and resiting many of these structures before that part of the mighty Rajang River is

flooded as a result of the implementation of the hydro-electric project in the area.

(iii) **Archaeology Section**

Systematical excavation began in Sarawak in 1948, before which virtually no archaeological work had been attempted. In the years following, efforts were made to explore and excavate sites in the Sarawak River Delta. These resulted in several thousands of trade ceramic sherds being recovered from six open proto-historic sites in association with large quantities of locally made soft pottery, gold ornaments, a wide variety of ancient glass beads, Chinese coins and other relics including a Tantric Shrine, a Stone Buddha figure in the Gupta tradition and a number of rock petrolyths (carvings). All this evidence indicated that the area was an important trade centre from about 12th century until about the 14th century A.D., as no post-Yuan evidence has been found in situ.

Systematic archaeological work carried out in the Niah Great Cave in 1954 and field work until 1967 revealed the West Mouth of the Cave as one of the most important archaeological cave sites ever found in South East Asia. Evidence of the history of human evolution dating back 40,000 years has been recovered in situ. Plans are being made to train up a qualified archaeologist to resume field work on this site which may yield more exciting finds in the future.

Since 1967 an abundance of new materials has been excavated from other sites, including Annamese ware of the 13th to 14th centuries from Tebing Tinggi; Sawankhalok ware of the 14th to 15th centuries and blue and white ware of the early 16th to 17th centuries from Bukit Sadong; and Chinese and Annamese blue and white of the 17th to 19th centuries at Muroh. All these represent evidence that maritime trade continued to take place along the coast of Sarawak right up to the 19th century when Europeans appeared on the scene.

In more recent years, the Sarawak Museum has also been responsible for exhuming and reburial of human remains including their grave-goods in Batang Ai where a hydro-electric project is being implemented.

(iv) **Ethnology Section**

This section carried out a number of major studies on the socio-economic activities of the Iban participating in the SALCRA Oil Palm Scheme at Lemanak and Batang Ai, a similar survey on the Iban who are being affected by the hydro-electric project at Batang Ai, a survey on the effects of tourism on the longhouse communities in the Skrang District and finally a human-ecological survey on the nomadic and semi-settled Penan within the Gunong Mulu National Park.

Preliminary surveys have also been conducted on the minority groups in the Upper Rajang and Balui River basins who are expected to be affected and who need to be resettled when the hydro-electric projects are implemented in these areas. The minority groups are the Kejaman, Sekapan, Punan Ba, Lahanan, Sihan, all of whom are known as Kajang, the Bukitan, the Ukit and the semi-nomadic Penan.

(v) **Display/Education Section**

The Museum exhibitions continue to attract tourists as well as local people. The number of visitors is increasing; 200,000 persons visited the Museum in 1981 compared with only 100,000 in 1963.

The Museum regularly puts up new exhibitions or improves existing ones. In 1966, a collection of 385 species of colourful marine and land shells (mollusca) was added. In 1963, a model of a two-bilik Iban traditional longhouse was reconstructed inside the Museum. A new historical gallery portraying the historical development of the State through historical documents, stamps, currency notes, etc. was opened in 1971 while in 1973, a new invertebrate Gallery displaying 1,300 specimens of colourful butterflies, moths, grasshoppers, centipedes, millipedes, spiders and other invertebrate of some 20 families was opened.

In 1976, the archaeological artefacts recovered from Niah and the sites at the Sarawak River Delta were reorganised and up-dated.

In 1981, a temporary exhibition at the Invertebrate Gallery called the TANGATA was organised in conjunction with the New Zealand High Commission in Kuala Lumpur. This photographic exhibition of Maori carving was a great success.

Among the more important seminars and workshops organised by the Museum are a Regional Seminar on Ethnographic Material sponsored jointly by the Sarawak Government and the Ford Foundation from the 2nd to 14th May 1974, and the Saameo Project in Archaeology and Fine Art (SPAFA) Regional Workshop on Ceramics of East and South East Asia sponsored by the State Government of Sarawak from the 18th to 27th May 1981.

The exhibitions in the Sarawak Museum at present consist of 2,358 ethnographical artefacts, 614 archaeological artefacts, 462 antiquities (ceramics and brass wares), 3,056 natural history specimens and 1,224 historical documents and items. Since 1976 descriptions of the exhibits have been given in both Bahasa Malaysia and English.

(vi) **Natural History Section**

This section is the longest established section in the Museum and has accumulated a large collection of 78,848 specimens consisting of skins of all known mammals and birds, with specimens of reptiles, amphibians, fishes and insects collected all over the country since the inception of the Museum. Only 4% of the collection is put up for public viewing.

(vii) **Conservation Section**

This important section was set up in 1977. A conservation laboratory exists to treat Museum artefacts which were collected more than 50 years ago or earlier and are deteriorating. Special efforts are made to preserve Museum specimens and also those ethnographic artefacts that are made of organic materials as many of them are no longer being produced by the people today.

Other Cultural Organisations

There are no less than 30 other cultural organisations in the State whose activities mainly centre round the performing arts — music, dances and drama. The more

active of these are the Sarawak Music Society, the Sarawak Arts Council, Rumpun Seni Drama and the Kumpulan Sri Tarina. In the literary field, worthy of note are the Angkatan Karya, Persatuan Penulis Utara (PUTERA), the Sarawak Literary Society, Persatuan Bahasa dan Sastra Sarawak and the Malaysian Historical Society (Sarawak Branch).

Apart from such organisations which cater for a specific cultural interest, much activity is generally being undertaken under the wing of established youth groups such as SABERKAS, and Community Associations such as the Persatuan Melayu Sarawak, Sarawak Dayak National Union, the Dayak Bidayuh National Association, the Orang Ulu National Association and the Federation of First Division Chinese Associations.

Youth

The earliest youth organisations in the State were more or less racial in character and were left practically on their own without financial assistance from the Government or proper guidance. Since Merdeka, a new outlook has arisen. With the progress in society and better education, young people are more determined to play an active role in their community and contribute towards nation building.

Youth Movements

(a) Saberkas

In 1972, a move was made to unite all the youth organisations in the State into a single body. This was done with the following objectives:-

- (i) to unite into a single organisation, all youths who are dynamic, disciplined and loyal to the King and country;
- (ii) to eradicate the racial feeling among youths and instil in them the feeling of unity in the nation, that is Malaysia; and
- (iii) to establish a youth body that is effective and forceful in bringing about change and development in line with the New Economic Policy.

Various meetings and discussions were held with the main youth organisations in the State, namely the Sarawak Youth Council, the Sarawak United Malay Youth Club, the Bidayuh Youth Association Sarawak and the Sarawak Dayak Youth Union. The response was good and the ground work for the unification was carried out among the youth leaders themselves with the co-operation of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Federal Department of Culture, Youth and Sports. On 22nd July 1972 SABERKAS (Pertubuhan Belia Kebangsaan Bersatu, Sarawak) was formed.

In July 1973, the 4-H Club came into the SABERKAS organisation and became the Belia Peladang section of SABERKAS.

At State level, the State Committee is the highest authority in SABERKAS. There are 25 District Committees and 810 units throughout Sarawak. The total membership stands at 66,757 making SABERKAS the largest youth organisation in the State.

(b) **Scouts**

Scouting made its appearance in the State in 1915 and had its beginning at the Chung Hua Middle School No. 1 and at St. Thomas's School. In 1940, the Sarawak Scout Association was founded and was registered as an affiliate of the Scout Association of Britain. In 1963, with the formation of Malaysia, the Association ceased to be an affiliate of the Scout Association of Britain and became a branch of the Scout Association of Malaysia in 1964. The total number of scouters and scouts as at 1980 is about 8,000.

The Fourth Malaysia Scout Jamboree, held in Sarawak from 24th to 31st July 1978, was by far the most ambitious undertaking and the biggest event ever organised in the history of scouting in Sarawak. 2,500 scouters and scouts took part in the Jamboree with the camp sited in undulating terrain amidst a wooded rural setting in Petra Jaya, Kuching. Apart from the scouts and scouters from the thirteen States in Malaysia, many of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region sent contingents.

(c) **Girl Guides**

The Girl Guides Association started in Sarawak in 1942. Guiding stopped during the war years and was revived in 1947 after the end of the Second World War. This resulted in the formation of three Girl Guide Companies, namely the First Kuching Girl Guide Company at St. Mary's Secondary School, the Second Kuching Girl Guide Company attached to St. Teresa's Secondary School and the Third Kuching Girl Guide Company at Mederasah Melayu School.

With the formation of Malaysia in 1963, the Sarawak Girl Guides Association became a branch of the Malaysian Girl Guides Association with its Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. The Girl Guides' uniform was changed; a lemon yellow tie is worn by all guides throughout Malaysia and badges, emblems and books are re-designed to fall in line with Malaysian concepts and guiding.

From a membership of only 106 guides in 1947, the movement has now expanded to 48 Girl Guides Units, 28 Brownie Units and 5 Cadet/Ranger Units throughout the State. The total membership stands at 6,035.

(d) **Other Youth Organisations**

Apart from the three major youth organisations already mentioned, there is also a number of other youth organisations in the State, such as the Sarawak Dayak Youth Association, the Boys' Brigade, the Girls' Brigade, BINA, the Young Christian Workers' Movement, Path Finders, and Jaycees.

Organisations such as the Boys' and Girls' Brigades, the Young Christian Workers' Movement, Path Finders and BINA Youth Section have religious backgrounds.

Youth Programmes/Activities

Programmes and activities arranged for youth in the State include the following:-

- (i) Youth Work Camps,
- (ii) Youth Exchange Programme,
- (iii) Youth Farm Projects (Belia Peladang)
- (iv) Youth in Business Programme

(i) **Youth Work Camps**

From 1973 to 1982, a total of eleven Youth Camps were organised in various districts in the State.

(ii) **Youth Exchange Programme**

This programme, at State, at Inter-State and International levels, is being encouraged. The programme aims at broadening the outlook of young people and giving them the opportunity to mix with young men and women from different surroundings to obtain new ideas and understand each other better. So far, the programme has covered Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, England, Canada, and Singapore. From 1973 to 1982, a total number of 218 youths from Sarawak participated in the Youth Exchange Programme.

(iii) **Youth Farm Projects (Belia Peladang)**

The programme was launched in 1972 as a way of encouraging young people to be actively involved in the field of economic development. Subsidies were given out to enable them to carry out viable farm projects. From 1978 to 1981, the following amounts were given out in terms of financial assistance:

1978	—	\$ 4,578.00
1979	—	\$54,570.00
1980	—	\$75,710.00
1981	—	\$54,261.00

The projects include crop planting, cattle and goat rearing, poultry farming and fish rearing.

(iv) **Youth in Business Programme**

This programme was launched in 1979. The ultimate aim of the programme is to increase the number of young people in business activities particularly in their own environment and in the new towns which have risen as a result of economic development. Participants are selected from those who have acquired a degree of skills in one of the training institutions in the country and to members of youth organisations. Under the scheme, capital loans are given for viable projects to enable the young entrepreneur to start his business. The amount of loans given out from 1979 to 1981 was:-

1979	—	\$355,405.00
1980	—	\$229,978.00
1981	—	\$225,580.00

Youth Training

Opportunities for vocational training are made available both in the State and in the Peninsula for the youth.

The Youth Development Training Centre was established in Kuching in 1973. It conducts courses in carpentry, brick-laying, bar-bending and plumbing for school dropouts and others between the ages of 18 and 23 years. As from January 1981, the Centre can take in as many as 120 youths per session for a training period of about 6

months. By 1982, a total of 865 had been trained at the Centre with the breakdown in the various trades as follows:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| (i) Carpentry and Joinery | — 466 |
| (ii) Brick-Laying and Masonry | — 198 |
| (iii) Plumbing and Sanitation | — 70 |
| (iv) Bar-Bending | — 131 |

From 1965 to 1982, a large number of young people were sent for training in various fields to the Youth Development Training Centre at Dusun Tua and to Peretak and the Industrial Training Centre at Sungai Besi. The following were the number of youth trained:-

	Period	Number Trained
Dusun Tua	1973 — 1982	657
Peretak	1965 — 1982	181
Sungei Besi	1973 — 1982	369

Participants are also being sent to undertake the endurance and leadership course at the Outward Bound School at Lumut, Perak.

Sports

In the field of sports, the objective is to build a healthy, fit and disciplined society capable of being actively involved in nation building and to uplift the standard of sports as well as to promote goodwill and harmony among the youth of the various communities in the State.

Programmes

To achieve these aims, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports together with the Department of Culture, Youth and Sports has embarked on the following programmes:-

- (i) the development of sports and recreational facilities throughout the State;
 - (ii) the allocation of financial grants to sports organisations;
 - (iii) encouragement of competitive sports and games; and
 - (iv) coaching and training schemes.
- (i) **Sports and Recreational Facilities**
- The existing policy is to ensure as widespread a development of these facilities as possible in the State. This is achieved by —
- (a) providing financial grants for the construction of minor recreational facilities, particularly in the rural kampongs and longhouses; and
 - (b) establishing sports or recreational complexes firstly in the Headquarters of every Division and eventually in every District Headquarters in the State.

Since 1964, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has been providing capital

grants for the provision of sports and recreational facilities in the rural areas. The grants have been used for the construction of football fields, basketball courts, sepak takraw courts, badminton courts, playgrounds, etc. and for the improvement of existing facilities.

In terms of physical achievement, a total number of 1,438 projects were implemented or assisted with funds under the scheme from 1964 to 1980. For the first two years of the Fourth Malaysia Plan, i.e. 1981 and 1982, 71 projects were implemented.

Proposals for the establishment of Sports Complexes in the Divisional Headquarters of Sarawak were submitted in the Second Malaysia Plan. By the end of the Third Malaysia Plan, a start had been made in Limbang with the construction of a football field and a grandstand. Work on site preparation for the Sibul Culture, Youth and Sports Centre started in 1979 and the building was completed by the end of 1982 at a cost of \$2.6 million. Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan, funds have been made available for the Sports Complexes at Bandar Sri Aman, Sarikei, Kapit and Limbang and for the District Sports Complexes at Serian, Kanowit and Lundu.

(ii) **Financial Grants**

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports gives an annual grant to sports organisations to assist them in their operation and in implementing their programme of activities. In the 1960's the quantum of financial assistance to sports organisations was \$49,000.00 per annum. In the following decade, the amount was increased to \$258,000.00 per annum. Currently, there are 24 registered sports organisations receiving financial grants from the Ministry. Apart from these fixed annual grants, financial assistance is also being extended to sports bodies on an ad hoc basis to sponsor such activities as competitive meets, participation in competitions in Peninsular Malaysia or overseas, and training and coaching.

(iii) **Competitive Sports and Games**

Sporting activities are being held each year in collaboration with the respective sports organisations to celebrate National Sports Week and important major State events such as the 10th Anniversary Merdeka Celebrations.

Major sports events which have been organised include the following:-

Table Tennis:	1965 2nd Malaysian Table Tennis Championship
	1978 Visit of People's Republic of China Table Tennis Team
	1979 16th Malaysian Table Tennis Championship
Basketball:	1967 3rd Malaysian Youth Championship
	1968 10th Agong's Cup
	1977 19th Agong's Cup
	Visit of People's Republic of China Basketball Team
	1982 Exhibition Match by Harlem Crowns
	Exhibition Match by Japan NKK Basketball Team
Swimming	1972 10th National Championship
	1978 14th Malaysian Age Group Swimming Championship



An aerial view of the newly-completed sports stadium at Petra Jaya.

The Grandstand.



An aerial view of the detached low-cost houses also at Petra Jaya with Kuching Town in the background.

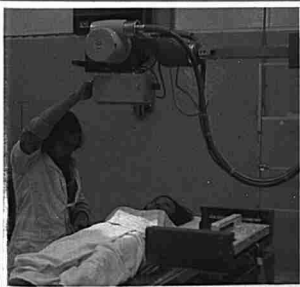


Top left — Malay traditional dance; top right — Kenyah traditional dance; and bottom left — Kelabit traditional dance; bottom right — Bidayuh traditional dance.



Young women being trained at handicrafts, which have found market outlets at hotels and tourists' shops around the State Capital.

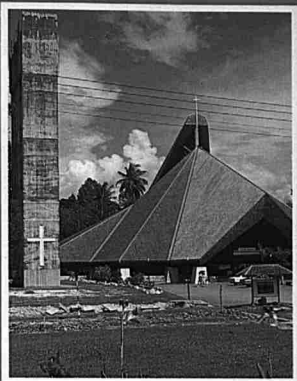
An educational TV class in progress in one of the rural schools in the State.



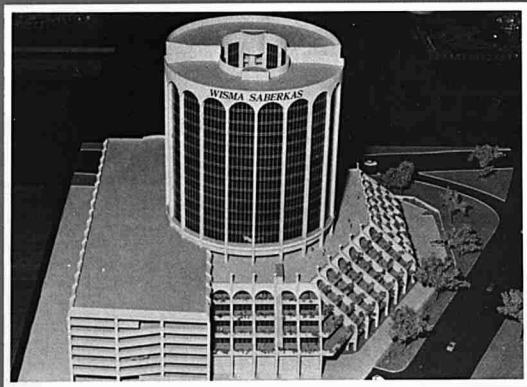
An X-ray technician at work at the Sarawak General Hospital in Kuching.



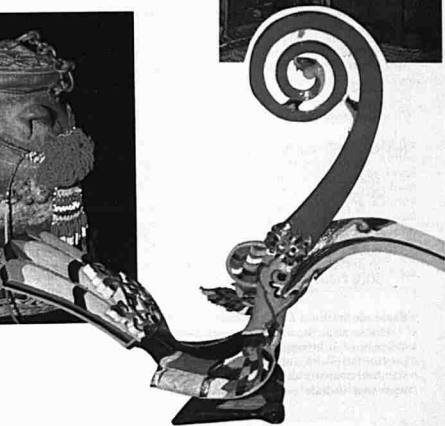
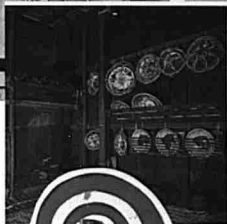
Top, the present State Mosque in Kuching, which has become too small for the increasing number of worshippers, thus necessitating a bigger Mosque now under construction at Petra Jaya; bottom, a Hindu temple.



Top, a Roman Catholic Church and bottom, one of the several "t'ua pek kong" temples in Kuching.



Top, the 19-storey Saberkas' headquarters-cum-office/shopping complex under construction at one of the development centres of Kuching; and bottom, a model of the complex.



Top: an exhibition hall on the first floor of the Sarawak Museum; middle right: an exhibit of a longhouse kitchen and bottom, a 350-year-old jar for storing rice wine or "tuak" and a carving of a hornbill, a native bird of the State, are some of the priceless exhibits of the Museum.

Boxing	1975	12th Malaysian National Boxing Championship
	1980	Malaysian National Boxing Tournament
	1981	17th Malaysian Open Boxing Championship
Volleyball	1975	10th National Volleyball Championship
	1980	11th Malaysian Volleyball Youth Championship

In competitive sports, Sarawak has performed well notably in volleyball, swimming, table tennis, athletics and bodybuilding. The most outstanding achievement was in bodybuilding, with Encik Bujang Taha bestowed the title of Mr. Malaysia (Light Weight), Mr. Asean (Bantam Weight) and Mr. Asia (Bantam Weight) in 1980. He represented Malaysia in the Mr. Universe contest held in Cairo, Egypt in 1981.

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports launched the Sportsman and Sportswoman Award Scheme in 1973 to raise the standard of sports in the State. The recipients of the award so far were as follows:-

1972

Sportsman — Encik William Yeo
 Sportswoman — Cik Gek You Choo

1978

Sportsman — Encik William Yeo
 Sportswoman — Cik Jessica Lau Kiu Ee

1981

Sportsman — Encik Bujang Taha
 Sportswoman — Cik Yip Pau Cheng

1982

Sportsman — Encik Tenny Kueh
 Sportswoman — Cik Hii Bai Seng

(iv) Coaching and Training Scheme

In line with the policy to upgrade and promote the standard of sports, various courses and coaching clinics have been regularly organised since 1974 with the co-operation of the various organisations in the State.

A recent development is to look for foreign coaches overseas. In 1982, the Sarawak Football Association with financial contribution from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports managed to obtain the service of an English football coach in the person of Mr. Alan Bradshaw. In the same year, through the United States Academy of Sports, the Ministry sponsored the visit of a tennis coach Mr. Rick Fisher to conduct coaching in Kuching.

Sarawak Stadium Corporation

The Sarawak Stadium Corporation was set up in 1972 under the Sarawak Stadium Corporation Ordinance. Briefly the object of the Corporation is to promote and provide facilities for all types of sports, games and athletics with a view to raising the standard of sports and games in the State. The powers of the Corporation are very wide and include powers to establish, manage and maintain stadiums, hold or

promote any sports, games, athletics, recreations, exhibitions and parades and provide facilities for training in any sports, games, athletics and other recreational facilities.

Sarawak Sports Stadium Complex

The Sarawak Stadium Corporation has planned as its priority project the construction of a Sports Stadium Complex on some 81 hectares of land at Petra Jaya, Kuching. The main features of the Complex include:-

- (i) an open-air stadium with football pitch and running track;
- (ii) open sports fields;
- (iii) indoor stadium with games courts and swimming pool;
- (iv) a games village; and
- (v) parks and lakes

In 1979 and 1980, a sum of \$4.2 million was available for the initial stage of the project, such as the opening up of an access road, cutting and levelling and the construction of the open sports field. The laying of the foundation stone for the Sports Stadium Complex was performed by the Tuan Yang Terutama Yang Di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak on 7th July 1982 and later in the year, work was started on the construction of the Sports Stadium.

The Stadium will comprise an international size football pitch with the first ever synthetic surfaced running track in the State; there will be a grandstand including VIP seating for 800 persons and public seating galleries for about 12,000 spectators. The Stadium is to be completed by July 1983 in time for the State's 20th Anniversary Merdeka Celebrations.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Public library services in Sarawak are provided by the Local Authorities* and the State Central Library. The library policy is to provide a public library network with as wide a coverage as possible in the State. This policy is implemented by the Local Authorities which receive capital grants for their new library building projects from the State Government. The State Central Library administers the Library Development Fund and co-ordinates the library services managed by the Local Authorities. The State Library's other activities include the centralized purchasing, cataloguing and processing of library books which are circulated to the Local Council libraries, and the provision of training facilities for library personnel and the reference, bibliographical and information services. It also provides a postal book service to individual readers in rural areas too remote from these public library services.

Before the formation of Malaysia, a small network of public libraries was already set up in the main towns like Kuching, Sibul, Miri and Sri Aman. The residents in Kuching enjoyed a more comprehensive lending service provided by the State Central Library, which was then administered by the Education Department. In addition, the State Central Library also served outstation adult readers through a postal book loan scheme and children in outstations by means of a book-box scheme,

whereby book-boxes containing simplified English books were circulated to the rural schools.

When Sarawak joined the Federation of Malaysia, education became a Federal subject, and in view of the Local Authority's involvement in the establishment and maintenance of public libraries, the State Ministry of Local Government assumed responsibility for public libraries and library development in the State. Subsequently the State Central Library became a division of the Ministry of Local Government on 1st January 1964.

With the provision of more funds for library development since 1963, not only have more libraries been constructed, but also the library facilities, including the book collections, have been substantially improved. Altogether twenty new library buildings have been established throughout the State. The total library development expenditure up to 1983 amounted to a sum of about 3 million ringgit. More and more books in Bahasa Malaysia were made available in all the library centres, in order to meet the rapidly increasing demands of the public. The State Central Library's stock of Bahasa Malaysia books has increased tremendously from 2,672 volumes in 1962 to 175,123 volumes at the end of 1982.

Under the First Malaysia Plan the Library Programme was given a provision of \$750,000 for library development from State Funds. By the end of 1970, the State Central Library had its new library building completed at the cost of \$300,000 the land was provided free by the State Government. The responsibility of providing the lending services previously rendered by the State Central Library to the residents in Kuching was handed over to the Kuching Municipal Council in 1970. The new Kuching Municipal Council Lending Library was constructed at the cost of about \$180,000. Other new library buildings were constructed at Miri, Sibuan and Serian. In all these projects the Local Authorities contributed 50 per cent towards the capital costs, while the balance was given by the State Government. Most of the reading materials were provided by the State Central Library.

A sum of \$611,000 was approved in the Second Malaysia Plan Development Estimates for library development. During this period, new libraries were established at Sarikei, Bau, Kanowit, Kapit, Mukah, Bintang, Bintulu, Marudi and Limbang. The Miri public library building was extended to provide for the expansion of library services. The pattern of financing these capital projects and the distribution of reading materials remained the same as that for the First Malaysia Plan.

Under the Third Malaysia Plan period, a sum of \$650,000 was allocated for library development. \$605,000 that is about 93% of the TMP allocation was spent on the construction of the new library buildings at Sri Aman, Lundu, Piasau and Julau and the library building extension in Bintulu.

The library development fund was increased to one million ringgit in the Fourth Malaysia Plan. Three new library buildings were constructed at Saratok, Dalat and Matu in 1982. The books for these libraries are, as usual, supplied by the State Central Library in Kuching on a bulk loan basis. The library projects earmarked for this year include the construction of the building extensions for the Kuching Municipal Council Lending Library and the Serian Library.

In addition, more library centres are being set up in the rural areas. This is attributed to the increasing interest and the active and willing participation of not only the Local Authorities but also the local people in the establishment of their kampong libraries. Library committees are set up at the kampong level. Each committee

consists of the local leaders including the penghulu and the Headmasters of the schools nearby. At the kampong level, the library premises are found either in a school, Balai Raya, Surau or other public building. A part-time library attendant is appointed by the committee subject to the approval of the State Library. The wages are paid by the Local Authorities concerned. The State Library provides the necessary training for the library attendant and supplies books on a bulk loan basis and also professional guidance. The State Library maintains a central "pool" collection of over 50,000 volumes of books so that there is no problem of book supplies needed for the establishment of these new library service points.

The whole of Sarawak is now covered by the library service either through the library centres run by the Local Authorities or through the postal book service operated by the State Central Library. Out of the present 41 public libraries in the State, 21 are located in the rural areas, operating on a part-time basis. These part-time libraries are open to the public for a total of 16 to 24 hours per week and their book collections range from 2,000 to 5,000 volumes.

The total library membership registered in 1982 stood at 73,579 while library books issued totalled 858,855. The total book collections in the public libraries at the end of December 1982 stood at 460,473 volumes.

* Including the Bintulu Development Authority.

XI. Security

Sarawak today enjoys a political stability which has enabled excellent socio-economic progress. The State has been remarkably crime-free, and the internal security threat has dwindled to insignificance.

There have been some anxious moments, of course, especially at the beginning of the two decades of Merdeka. Today, the State has left behind its teething troubles; it has surmounted what was known as "confrontation" with an external hostile regime, and has largely overcome the armed struggle of a small band of communist terrorists, thanks to dynamic leadership at both Federal and State level and the efforts of the security forces, as well as the people's own commitment towards security and progress.

For Sarawak, as for any practising democracy, law and order is maintained by a combination of civilian, police and military organisations, with the freely elected political government assuming the leading role. This system has shown its effectiveness in Sarawak. All security problems have been tackled with a civilian-oriented approach; security campaigns have always been integrated exercises involving the civil authorities, the police and the military. The security forces themselves also carry out civic action programmes.

The central theme in the government's efforts to maintain security has always been winning over the hearts and minds of the people, and enlisting their commitment to the nation's cause. This is specifically seen in the campaign to woo back those who have been misled into terrorism. The criterion for success therefore is not merely the number of terrorists killed, but also the number who have been persuaded to lay down their arms and return to society.

The State's tranquility today testifies to the wisdom of this strategy, and the will and ability of the government to implement it.

SECURITY FORCES

Due to the State's vastness and difficult terrain, coupled with a very long coastline and also a long common border with Indonesia, policing and patrolling is by no means an easy job. Under the Malaysian Constitution, security forces are federal subjects. In recognising the State's needs, however, the Federal and State Governments have worked closely to steadily increase the security forces, both to preserve law and order as well as to contain any external threat that may be posed to the nation's territorial integrity. The two main forces are the police and the military.

The police force, known as the Sarawak Component of the Royal Malaysia Police, is organised along traditional lines, including branches for criminal investigation, general duties, internal security (Special Branch), and marine policing. There are also the semi-civilian Border Scouts and the para-military Police Field Force.

Elements of the Malaysian Armed Forces serving in Sarawak include the Land Forces, the Royal Malaysian Air Force, and the Royal Malaysian Navy. There is also a militia-like RELA (the People's Volunteer Corps).

These security forces necessarily also have their respective administrative and logistics support organisations.

State Security Committee

The Chief Minister, as head of the State Government, has the over-all say in security matters, and is responsible to the Prime Minister. He is the Chairman of the State Security Committee, which directs and co-ordinates all operations, and whose members comprise top officers from the security forces and other relevant departments.

There has been little change in the role and set-up of this body since the inception of Malaysia, although it has undergone several variations of name following slight revision in its terms of reference to suit changing needs. From 1962 to mid 1964, it was known as the Borneo Territories Security Executive Committee (BTSEC); and then till April 1969 it became the State Security Executive Committee. In line with the national emergency declared, from May 1969 till January 1971 the State Operations Committee (SOC) took over. Upon the country's return to full parliamentary democracy, SOC was replaced by the State Security Committee (SEC), as it is known today.

History of Security Forces

Before Sarawak joined Malaysia, the only security forces in the State were the police, then called the Sarawak Constabulary, comprising the regular police and the para-military police field force. On 16th September, 1963, its total strength was 1,823 of all ranks. By the end of 1982, the number had increased to 8,672. Being a British colony, the State's defence was in the hands of the United Kingdom.

Shortly before Malaysia was formed, in December 1962, what was known as the Brunei rebellion broke out in the neighbouring Sultanate of Brunei, which was a British protectorate. The Brunei political party attempting the revolt also aspired to seize Sarawak and Sabah. The disorder spilled briefly into Limbang and Lawas, two Sarawak districts adjoining the Sultanate. This revolution was quickly crushed by Commonwealth forces promptly flown in by the British government.

This was followed by the so-called "confrontation" launched by the regime of President Sukarno of Indonesia against Malaysia from September 1963; Sukarno was also reported to be behind the Brunei revolt. 'Confrontation' continued, mainly in the form of border skirmishes, until Sukarno was ousted from power, and his successor brought an end to this meaningless campaign. Confrontation ended officially on 11th August, 1966.

During the colonial days, a small secret communist organisation had quietly been forming in Sarawak. These elements linked up with Sukarno and the Indonesian communist apparatus in those early days, and launched a terror campaign in selected towns and the jungle. They carried on even when the confrontation ended.

Even though small in number, these terrorists were tenacious and dedicated, and their guerrilla tactics caused considerable disturbance to the State's security. For a while in the late 1960s, the problem became increasingly serious.

By intensifying multi-pronged programmes under the integrated approach from 1971, however, the government surely and steadily isolated these terrorists and strangled their operations. Finally, demoralised and deserted by their sympathisers, the majority of these terrorists gave themselves up to the government to be rehabilitated as loyal citizens. This was the much publicised Operation Sri Aman, brought

to fruition in early 1974, when 570 members of the so-called Sarawak Communist Organisation laid down arms.

Today, there are about 100 terrorists left in the jungle, and although they have been lying very low, efforts are being made to trace them and convince them to return to society.

This success results from the combined efforts of the police and military as well as the civilian authorities.

A good example of this approach is the Rajang Security Command, (RASCOC), which was set up on 26th March, 1972 in the central region of Sarawak (today comprising the Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions) with almost complete autonomy to pursue this strategy. The Chief Minister, again, is the Director of Operations, assisted by a top civilian officer who again controls a combined organisation of civilian, police and military personnel and all resources at their command.

(a) POLICE

The Sarawak Constabulary, the predecessor of the present police force, was born in 1932, with a total strength of 859, being a merger of the Sarawak Rangers and the Sarawak Police established under Brooke rule. Under the terms of the Constabulary Order enforced in 1940 the Constabulary was to take lawful measures for the military defence of the country and the suppression of armed insurrections in addition to normal civil police duties.

Therefore, training started to include, as it does today, the use of arms. In 1940 the Constabulary was divided into 2 units — Force A, responsible for civil Police duties and Force B, comprising 3 Dayak Platoons of 100 men, responsible for para-military duties like those of the Police Field Force now.

On Malaysia Day, the Sarawak Constabulary became the Sarawak Component of the Royal Malaysia Police, and command is delegated by the Inspector-General of Police, Malaysia, to the Police Commissioner, Sarawak. The basic organisational hierarchy of today has not changed very much from that of 20 years ago.

Progress and Development in General

Since 1963, the Sarawak Royal Malaysia Police has progressed tremendously in all aspects of policing. In 1967 the last expatriate Commissioner, Datuk R. T. N. Henry was replaced by a Malaysian, Mr. J. C. Ritchie. The first Sarawakian to become Commissioner was Datuk Hamdan bin Sirat when Mr. J. C. Ritchie retired in 1970.

When the Sarawak Constabulary was incorporated into the Royal Malaysia Police on 16th September, 1963, the total strength was 1,823. Of these 118 were senior Police officers (ranks of Inspectors and above), and 1,705 other ranks, including 12 women Constables. By December 1964 the total figure had risen to 2,940, of which 184 were senior officers (including 2 women Inspectors), 2,756 other ranks (including 57 women Constables). By 1972 there were 5,700 policemen in Sarawak Component, and by 1982 these figures had risen to 8,672 of whom 223 are women members. Out of these 604 are senior Police officers (including 10 women).

The ratio of Police to population in 1964 was 1:278, in 1970 1:239, in 1972 1:181 and in 1982 1:151. It is the intention of the Royal Malaysia Police to increase the strength from the present 8,672 to 9,704 as approved. In 1963 the Police coverage was 1 policeman to 67 sq. km., in 1972 1 policeman to 20 sq. km., in 1982 1 policeman to 15 sq. km. However, this ratio does not reflect a realistic situation because only the urban, semi-urban and rural areas are policed while the deep interior is not.

In order to enhance greater efficiency in respect of command/control and administration, in September 1973 the Police Divisions were increased from 5 to 7, two being created out of the former 3rd Division. This was in line with the creation of two new administrative Divisions. Subsequently, the Police Districts were drawn in line with the Administrative Districts.

Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

The CID forms the backbone in the battle against criminal activities. The crime situation has always been under control. However, to increase efficiency, the CID has been re-organised, reinforced and revitalised by the injection of new strategies and improved methods of crime detection, prevention and apprehension. Some of the most recent additions include the establishment of the following units: Anti-Narcotics, Anti-Gambling and Anti-Secret Society, and Criminal Intelligence Unit.

General Duties Police

Several innovations in system and equipment have been added for the sake of greater Police efficiency and effectiveness. More Police Stations have been built, and Police Pondok and Village Posts have also been constructed throughout the State. At the moment there are 25 Police Districts, 44 Police Stations and 24 Pondok. The Government has approved a total of 132 Police Stations and 123 Pondok. In Kuching District, the Area Inspector concept has been introduced in 6 areas. This will eventually be extended to the whole of Sarawak. Mobile highway patrols and mobile Police vehicles have been introduced. Konmas (Konstabal Masyarakat) was commissioned on 28th October, 1982.

Financial constraints have not stopped Sarawak Police from improving and extending its services. Shophouses have been rented and turned into Police Stations. In the rural areas the Police has borrowed several old Government buildings and converted them to make-shift Stations.

Old trucks have also been improvised as Mobile Police Pondok. In order to provide services to the areas not accessible by roads, floating Police Stations would be introduced in the not too distant future.

Since March 1970, Police Cadets Corps have been established in schools, the idea being to instill interest in Police work amongst the school children. At the moment there are five boys and two girls platoons with a total membership of 272. The Police Cadets are being trained on the basic and elementary Police work and responsibilities.

Special Branch

As an integral part of the Police Force, the Special Branch has undergone various reorientation programmes and exercises in the last twenty years in accordance with the changing needs of the country. It has played a significant role in the various operations which have crippled the activities of the underground communist organisation.

Although the security situation is now good, the Branch remains ever alert to counter any subversive threats from remnants of the communist terrorists or any other anti-national elements. Since total peace requires the full participation of the people, the Branch also has a section which works hand in hand with other departments in explaining government policies, development and progress so as to promote civic consciousness among the public.

Police Field Force (PFF)

The Police Field Force was established in 1953 with the 3 Dayak Platoons, containing around 100 men, of the Force B of the Sarawak Constabulary. With the outbreak of armed conflict from 1962, the PFF was expanded and assumed the full role of para-military troops. By 1969 there were already 9 independent companies. On 12th December, 1970, the PFF Brigade East Malaysia was officially established comprising Brigade Headquarters elements and the 14th and 15th Battalions. Training was conducted at the PFF Training School at Bukit Siol, Kuching.

In early 1973, two new Battalions (17th and 18th) were formed and became fully operational in July 1973. Now the PFF Brigade Sarawak has Battalions based at Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibul, Miri and Limbang.

In addition to the para-military role the PFF has been assisting the General Duties, C.I.D. and Special Branch as part of the newly adopted Integrated Approach. During general elections the PFF has been entrusted with duties like escort of polling teams, giving security coverage and forming the Public Order Riot Unit (synonymous with those of Federal Reserve Unit in West Malaysia). The PFF has been progressing well in all aspects — in particular in tactics of para-military warfare, equipped with new and sophisticated weapons and ancillary equipment.

Marine Police Branch

The Marine Police was formed to undertake the tasks of maintenance of law and order, preservation of peace and security and other Maritime laws along the coast-line, the riverine areas, the harbours. This need became very clear with the Confrontation when armed intruders attempted to infiltrate Sarawak territory by sea.

The Branch started off in 1946 with a few 'kotak' type of boats for patrol purposes. By 1952 the Marine Police had two river craft with a barely sufficient personnel strength of 36. Now the branch has 354 personnel of all ranks. It has a permanent Headquarters base complete with major facilities at Bintulu, main bases at Sarikei and Limbang and forward bases at Bintulu and Sematan.

Presently, the branch has 27 river craft of various classes. The latest and most sophisticated additions are the PX and PZ which are used for Maritime patrols in open seas within 31 km. limit. A team which has given the branch a lot of pride is the Diving Squad. With only a handful of members, the squad has helped in a lot of maritime salvage operations on both the Government and private ships.

Border Scouts

The Sarawak Border Scouts Organisation was established in late 1962 following the fall of Limbang during the Brunei Rebellion and put into active service during the Confrontation in 1963. The personnel then only comprised several bands of natives raised from longhouses and kampongs along the borders with Indonesia and Brunei who were enlisted under the Auxillary Police scheme of the then Sarawak Constabulary Ordinance.

In the initial stage the primary role of the Border Scouts was to form an intelligence screen along the border areas against infiltrations and all forms of terrorist activities. In addition to that they were also to help with scouting for the other troops while in jungle operations. Following the end of Confrontation their roles changed to one of assistance to the PFF, Special Branch and Military in operations against the communist terrorists. Following Operation Sri Aman in October 1973, the roles of

the Border Scouts turned manifold ranging from jungle operations, rehabilitation of Sri Aman returnees, and psychological warfare, to that of complementary units to other Police branches.

Positive steps were taken to improve the scheme of service and the organisational structure with the view to mobilising and utilising the Border Scouts in line with the regular Police personnel. The Border Scouts have invariably displayed high courage in operations against the terrorists, accounting for 37 kills and 2 captures, and lost 30 of their own men. Presently, the Border Scout has 1,412 members of all ranks with all the officers and most of the junior command on loan from the regular Police. They are now scattered throughout Sarawak based in 53 posts and camps.

Miscellaneous Branches

Included in this category are the relatively smaller units of the Logistics, General Administration, Finance and Operations. However, they operate as vital links by forming the nucleus of the supply and service 'depots'. Steps have been taken to modernise and update the ancillary facilities of these branches. A new Signals Training School, an Armament Complex with indoor pistol range, and a Motor Transport Line complete with repair and maintenance facilities have been constructed. The Police Orchestra, Pancaragam Polis Di-Raja Malaysia Komponen Sarawak, though small, is popular. It sustains the morale and esprit de corps amongst the members, while at the same time provides entertainment to the public and is quite often invited to perform at State ceremonial functions.

(b) MILITARY

In military lingo, Sarawak and Sabah are known as Region II, and often referred to as East Malaysia. The army and the air force have their headquarters in Kuching, Sarawak, but the navy headquarters is in Labuan, Sabah.

Before Malaysia, Sarawak had no military set-up, its only para-military troops being the Police Field Force (the famed 'Sarawak Rangers'), an arm of the constabulary. The outbreak of the Brunei Rebellion, followed by the Confrontation then, saw the deployment of British and Commonwealth Forces in Sarawak and Sabah. The Sarawak Rangers, naturally took an active part in quelling this armed conflict.

The British withdrawal from East of Suez, and the need to protect the Nation's security, however, meant that Malaysia had to build up her own forces in this area. By 16th August, 1966, operations in this theatre were taken over by Malaysian forces.

The Land Forces in Region II, with headquarters in Kuching (Markas Tentera Darat Wilayah II — MAWILDA II), are under a General Officer Commanding. This army also previously went by the name of First Malaysian Infantry Division and also the Land Forces East Malaysia.

Under the command of MAWILDA II, the Third Brigade is responsible for the First and Second Divisions, RASCOM Military Headquarters in Sibul for the RASCOM and other areas, and Fifth Brigade in Sabah.

Role played by MAWILDA II

Since its inception 17 years ago, MAWILDA II has successfully carried out its roles and responsibilities in the maintenance of peace and security in this region, thereby ensuring the socio-economic development of the country progresses smoothly.

When MAWILDA II was first deployed to Sarawak, the State was facing threats from the communist terrorists. The immediate task was to win the hearts and minds of the people. Apart from conducting military operations, civic action programmes were also carried out in remote areas and villages incorporating the spirit of gotong-royong with the objective of encouraging the principle of self-help. The construction of 85 metres suspension bridge at Nanga Entabai, the Lundu-Biawak road and also a number of longhouses were some of the projects carried out.

A number of operations were launched, some with the co-operation of the Indonesian forces. The 'Hot Pursuit' concept was initiated with the Indonesian counterpart to flush out the militant communists from the Sarawak/Kalimantan border.

Operation Jala Raja was launched on 24th February, 1970. It was a massive combined operation against the communist terrorists, involving members of the Army, the Police Force, the Special Branch, Civil Administration and the Royal Malaysian Air Force in the First Division. It started with the imposition of a round-the-clock curfew in certain parts of the Kuching-Serian District. The Government also dropped 10,000 printed copies of safe-conduct passes. These passes contained an appeal to the communists to surrender in the Operation Jala Raja area. This was the second time the Government had made this offer. The first time was in Operation Harapan, which offered to the communists rewards for handing in their arms and ammunition and rewards for those who helped the communists to surrender.

Despite the success of Operation Jala Raja, the hardcore terrorists managed to regroup and expand with the help of many active supporters and sympathisers in the urban and rural areas. Meanwhile, the Pasukan Rakyat Kalimantan Utara (PERAKU) unit was also active in the Rajang Basin. Terrorism was widely employed by the communist terrorists. Explosive devices were planted in public places and anti-national slogans and materials were distributed throughout the Third Division causing confusion and disorder. As a result on 25th March, 1972, the whole of the Third Division was declared a special security area administered by the Rajang Area Security Command (RASCOC). Operation Ngayau was launched. A round-the-clock curfew in parts of Sibul, Sarikei and Binatang Districts as well as the Batang Rajang and Batang Igan was imposed. The operation was a success and the communist threat decreased tremendously in that area.

In the First and Second Divisions of Sarawak, other operations were launched. There had also been an increase in the tempo of joint operation with the Indonesians which had considerably disrupted the enemy. Border Check Points (BCP) were established as agreed upon with the Indonesians.

Parallel to the military operation, Jiwa Murni Projects were launched by the Government with active support from MAWILDA II. The military personnel had been carrying out civic activities since the formation of HQ 1 Div. With the Government's support, a civic action group consisting not only of the military personnel but also civilian officers from such departments as Welfare, Medical, Agriculture and Information was formed. Civic action activities were conducted in areas where the people not only needed material assistance but also explanations on government policies and measures.

Malaysian-Indonesian Co-Operation

With the end of confrontation, Malaysia and Indonesia felt that it was necessary to

have military co-operation in an effort to eliminate their common enemy, the communist terrorists. As a result, in Sarawak, 3 Bde was designated to co-operate with the Indonesian counterpart KODAM XII and likewise in Sabah, 5 Bde with KODAM XI. On October 1966, Liaison Teams were established, one at Bengkayang, Kalbar by 3 Bde and one at Kuching by KODAM XII.

The Rapat Series are a series of meetings and discussions by the respective military commanders responsible for opposing the joint enemy at their common border. The first Rapat was held in Kuching on 17th November, 1966 and the second was in Sinkawang on 13th December, 1966.

In addition to the Rapat series between the Panglimas of the respective Headquarters, 'Mini Rapat' were held by the battalion commanders at battalion level.

With this co-operation the communist threat at the Malaysian-Indonesian border diminished. At present there still exist two ground agencies to deal with the day to day matters concerning security at common border:

- (a) Periodic meetings between 5 Bde and KODAM XI in respect of border areas between Sabah and East Kalimantan Indonesia.
- (b) Periodic meetings between 3 Bde and KODAM XII in respect of border areas between Sarawak and West Kalimantan Indonesia.

Joint Border Posts

Joint border posts were established to enable the army personnel of both sides to conduct joint patrols at the border. The first Joint Post was established in Samusan, Lundu in 1973 and followed by other joint posts in Kandai, Lubok Antu and Biawak.

At present only two joint border posts at platoon level are currently manned by 3 Bde and KODAM XII at Biawak and Lubok Antu.

Joint Operations/Co-ordinated Operations

Since Rapat was established, a number of co-ordinated or combined MAF/TNI operations in the border region have been launched.

Joint Demarcation Border Survey

A joint demarcation survey team is still conducting the survey of the border region. Military involvement in this border survey project is confined to security protection, radio communication and air support.

The Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF)

At the start of Confrontation, the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) detached a complement of Twin Pioneers and Alouette III to Labuan and Tawau respectively, to assist the Royal Air Force (RAF) in the air support of the security forces. The control and tasking of the aircraft were placed under the command of the Royal Air Force (RAF).

In April 1966, the first RMAF Base was established at Labuan, commanded by a Malaysian. This was to be the home of the Alouettes and the Caribous, which had replaced the Twin Pioneers. RMAF Kuching was established in December 1967 with a small complement of Alouettes. Later a squadron of Nuris was based in Kuching. Both bases were then directly responsible to Air Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

However, for the day to day operations, the Base Commander Labuan, being the most senior RMAF officer, assumed the responsibility as the Senior RMAF officer in East Malaysia.

In November 1971, Air Headquarters East Malaysia was established in Kuching for command and control of all RMAF bases in Sabah and Sarawak. The appointment at this Air Headquarters has since been upgraded to Brig General (Air) and known as 'Panglima Wilayah Udara Dua'.

The RMAF has given operational support to operations against the communists primarily transport support of the ground troops in their operations.

The RMAF also provides air transportation between Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak mainly for the Armed Forces personnel. First to come into service was the Dart Heralds in 1963. In October 1976, the Dart Heralds were replaced by the Hercules C130 which have been in use since then. The C130 schedules have tremendously improved air transportation between West Malaysia and East Malaysia. The Caribous have also provided a good share of transport service within Sarawak and Sabah.

When not committed to operations, the RMAF carries out vital peace time tasks including flying doctor service, mercy flights for civilians from remote villages and longhouses to the nearest medical centre, and flood relief tasks. Some of these mercy flights have been made under adverse weather conditions from regions inaccessible by other means of communication or where the urgency requires air support. Even in times of drought like the 1972 drought that hit the coastal areas of the First Division of Sarawak, RMAF played the role of 'water carrier' from Kuching to the affected kampungs. During that short period, the RMAF carried 34,790 kg. of water in July and 59,715 kg. in August with a flying time of 41 hours and 25 minutes.

Other roles played by the RMAF bases have been search and rescue operations and disaster relief. The Medical Department, the Civil Aviation, the Land and Survey Department, the Prisons and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports have been some of the government departments and agencies that sought help.

From a mere detachment of aircraft to the formation of two Bases and an Air Headquarters, the RMAF in Wilayah II has come a long way. It is an agency providing service wherever and whenever called upon to do so.

The Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN)

The Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) was set up in Region II in the early 60's. A small group of officers and ratings were stationed in Labuan, Kuching and Sibul.

After the Confrontation, the Royal Navy handed over the naval patrol duties to the RMN and the Marine Police. In a brief ceremony at the Ban Hock Wharf on 3rd September, 1966, Lieutenant Commander M W Alvasse of Kapal DiRaja (KD) Mahamiru took over the command from Lieutenant Commander S G Campbell of Her Majesty's Ship (HMS) Dartington. After taking over, the RMN set up premises in Labuan, Tawau, Sibul and Kuching with a Resident Naval Officer (RNO) in charge.

The first naval base KD Sri Labuan was built in Labuan in 1965. With the expansion of the RMN, more bases were built. The KD Sri Tawau was built in 1969 in Tawau followed by the setting up of the KD Sri Rejang in Sibul in 1976.

Headquarters (HQ) RMN Region II was first set up in 1966 and was called HQ Command RMN East Malaysia. In 1968 the designation was changed to

Headquarters Royal Malaysian Navy East Malaysia. With the expansion of RMN in Region II in 1974, the appointment was filled by a Colonel (N) and this HQ came to be called Headquarters Naval Region II (Markas Wilayah Laut II). In 1976 the appointment was upgraded again to Commodore (Brig General) and assumed the title 'Panglima Wilayah Laut Dua'.

Role

RMN Region II carries out its role to safeguard the coastal waters of Sarawak and Sabah from any unsuspected aggression and to assist the security forces particularly in RASCOM area. The RMN also carries out anti-piracy patrols and at the same time takes part in civic action such as flood relief and giving assistance in the case of diving activities whenever required.

Since its inception the RMN in Region II has successfully carried out its duties in safeguarding the coastal waters of Sarawak and Sabah. The bases have been able to give assistance in logistics and technical matters to naval ships stationed in this region.

THE PEOPLES' VOLUNTEER CORPS OR RELA

Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia (RELA) was first established in 1964, and was first known as Vigilante Corps (Pasukan Kawalan).

The original purpose in establishing RELA was to raise a volunteer force which could keep watch on the nation's borders and report to the authorities any attempts to infiltrate undesirable persons into the country.

With the end of confrontation, members of RELA became the 'eyes and ears' of the Government and were given the task of providing the authorities with information on the whereabouts and activities of individuals and groups trying to cause chaos and disharmony within the country. RELA members were also given the task of assisting the Security Forces by carrying out such duties as guarding vital installations and maintaining patrols within the areas under their jurisdiction.

It was in 1972, also, that RELA was first established on a proper footing in Sarawak.

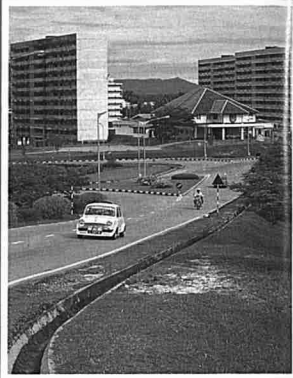
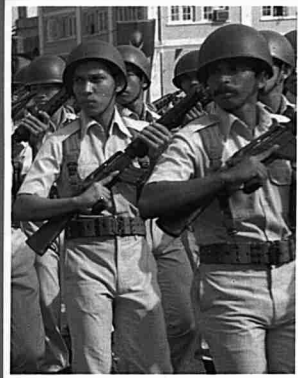
In 1974, the old name 'Pasukan Kawalan' was dropped and the new title 'Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia' (RELA) substituted in its stead.

Response to RELA has been overwhelming. RELA Headquarters have always received a very enthusiastic response from members of all races whenever RELA units have been established. This is particularly gratifying when it is remembered that none of the members are paid and that they are all volunteers.

Total membership of RELA in Sarawak at present is more than 22,000 including 2,400 Relawati (women members). Out of these, more than 12,000 members have undergone basic military training, conducted by Army, Police Field Force and RELA officers themselves.

RELA's members are encouraged to take part in gotong royong and civic projects and they are encouraged to undertake projects which will foster a greater feeling of unity and loyalty among the people. They are also encouraged to make greater efforts to improve their own standards of living and to help the government in the implementation of the New Economic Policy and Fourth Malaysia Plan.

Proposals have been made to utilise RELA units to act as a guard against smuggling, illegal immigration and other branches of the law which may otherwise go undetected, particularly in those isolated areas of the State where it is difficult to



Top left: Members of the Security Forces taking part in a March Past during a Ceremonial Parade; top right: high-rise flats for the police personnel families; and bottom: a military river patrol



Top, an army scout car on border patrol and bottom, foot soldiers during jungle training.

maintain a permanent government presence. Thus RELA can be expected, in the days ahead, to play a bigger and more prominent role in the all-out effort to develop peace, harmony and development in the State.

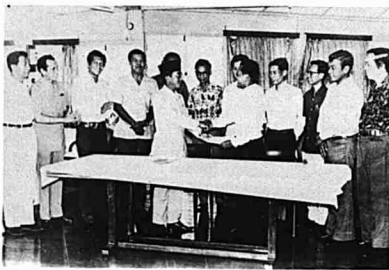
CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS

The Government also enrolls the general public in the defence of the country and the population by civic and non-military methods through organising Civil Defence Corps. It is the duty of this voluntary body to save life and protect property by employing means other than military weapons while promoting the will to win.

Since its establishment in Kuching in November 1964, the Department of Civil Defence has trained about 500 volunteers throughout the State every year. Today it has branches in Bandar Sri Aman, Sibul and Miri. Training includes safety measures against various forms of warfare, communications, first aid, fire-fighting, rescue methods, welfare relief and civic education. Corps members are then encouraged to spread their knowledge to family and friends.

The preservation of security in the State is essentially an exercise requiring the active participation of all peace-loving citizens, government machinery, as well as the security forces. Peace is promulgated through the promotion of law and order, and although much of this work attracts little public attention, it nevertheless entails the highest degree of perseverance and dedication.

Even with the prevailing stability, the task of protecting the State's security must go on.



The Chief Minister, Daruk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, shaking hands with Encik Bong Kee Chok, watched by Senior Officers and the latter's followers, after the signing of the Sri Aman Agreement at the Government Resthouse in Simanggang, now renamed Bandar Sri Aman to commemorate the occasion.

CHARTS

Prepared by Department of
Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch)

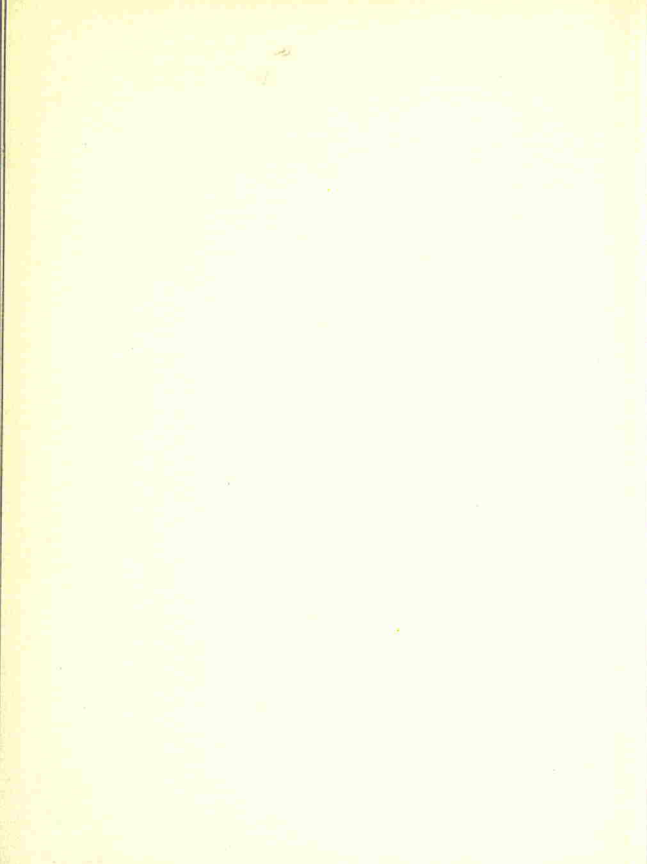
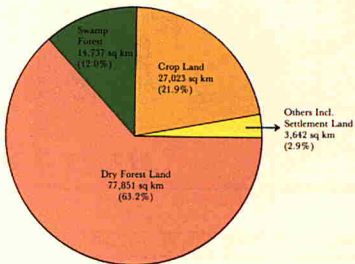
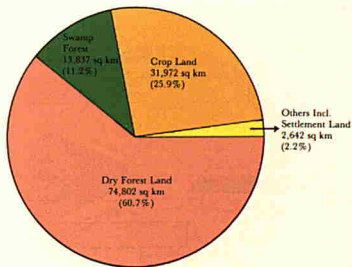


Chart 1
SARAWAK — LAND USE

1966

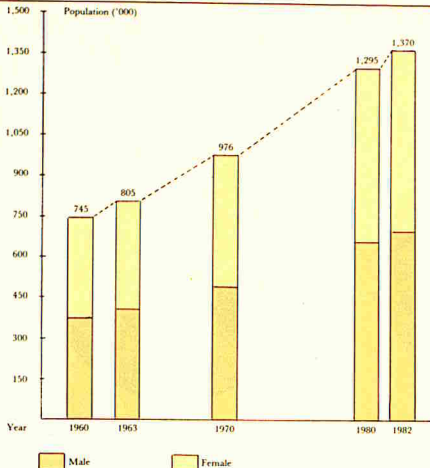


1976



* Based on Planimetric Measurement of Land Use Map 1966 and 1976

Chart 2
SARAWAK — POPULATION



Population ('000)

Year	Total Pop.	Male	Female
1960*	745	376	369
1963	805	406	399
1970*	976	492	484
1980*	1,295	654	641
1982	1,370	691	679

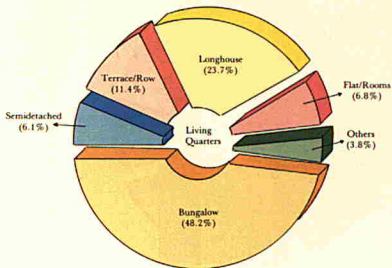
Average Annual Growth Rate

<u>1960/70</u>	<u>1970/80</u>	<u>1980/82</u>
2.71%	2.39%	2.26%

*Refers to Population Census figures. For 1980 the figures refer to the Preliminary Field Count Summary.

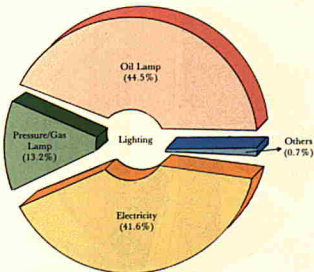
Source: Department of Statistics

Chart 3
SARAWAK — TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS, 1980



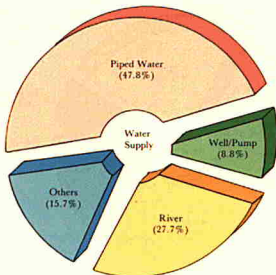
* Based on Population and Housing Census, 1980

Chart 4
SARAWAK — LIGHTING FACILITIES OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, 1980



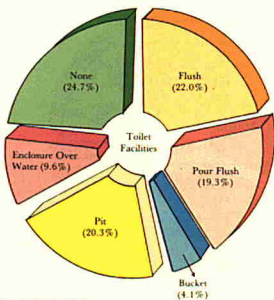
* Based on Population and Housing Census, 1980

Chart 5
SARAWAK — WATER SUPPLY OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS,
1980



* Based on Population and Housing Census 1980

Chart 6
SARAWAK — TOILET FACILITIES OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS,
1980



* Based on Population and Housing Census 1980

Chart 7
**SARAWAK — PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRY AND MAJOR OCCUPATION**

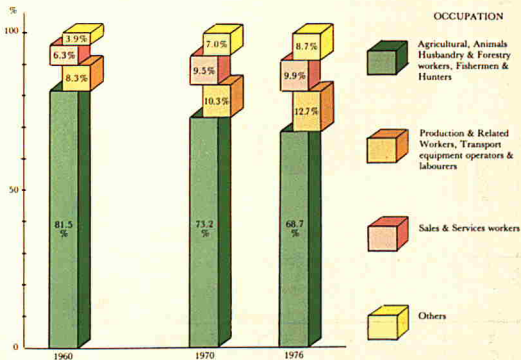
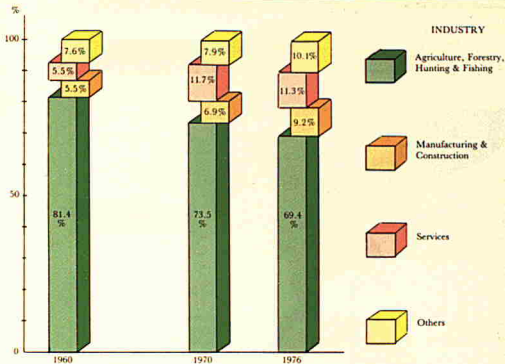


Chart 8
SARAWAK EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

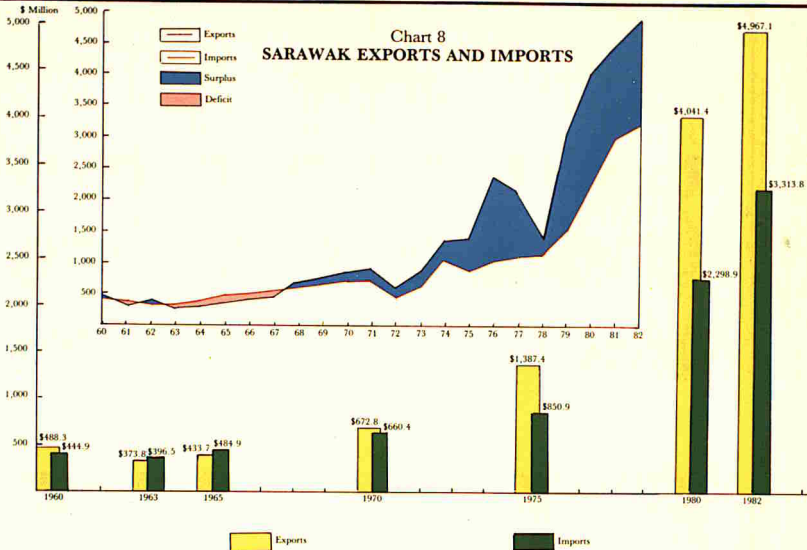
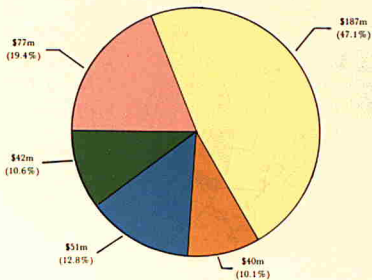


Chart 9
SARAWAK — MAJOR IMPORTS

1963



1982

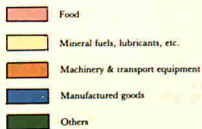
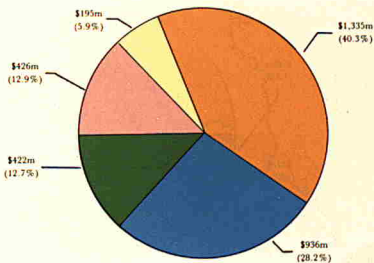
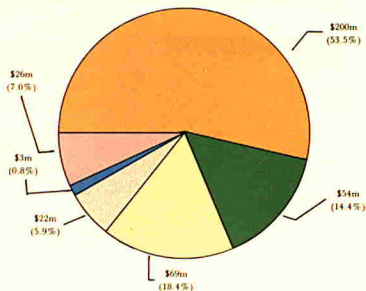
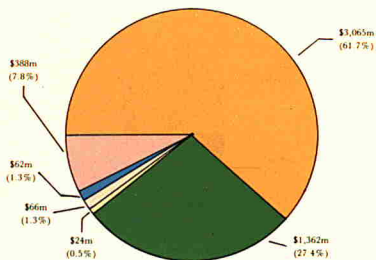


Chart 10
SARAWAK — MAJOR EXPORTS

1963



1982



1963

1982

Chart 11
SARAWAK'S MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

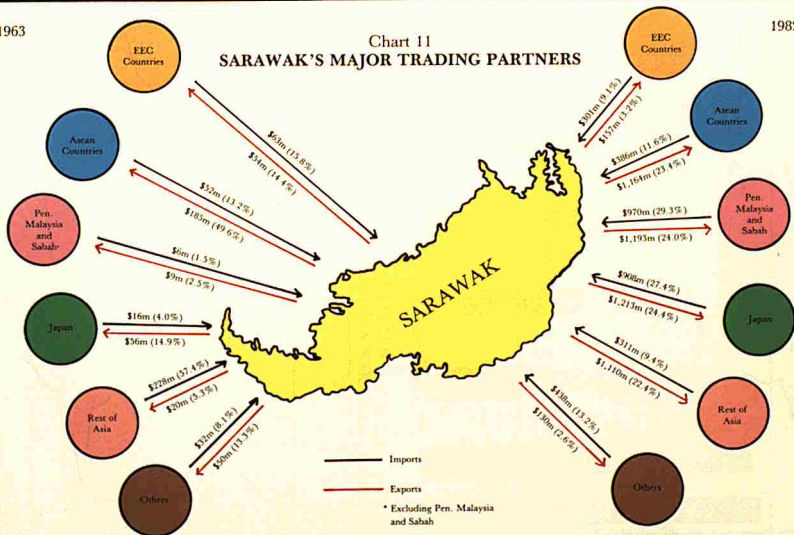
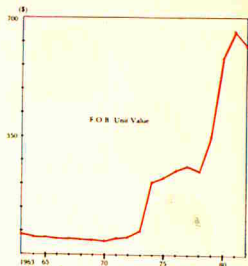
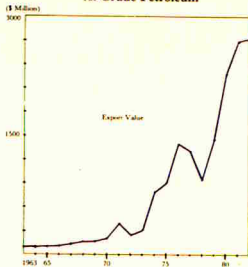
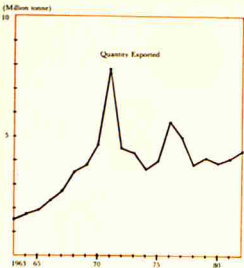


Chart 12 – SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND SAWLOGS, 1963 — 1982

A. Crude Petroleum



B. Sawlogs

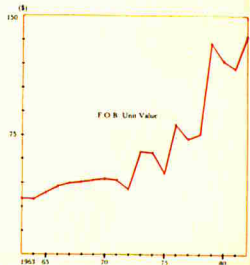
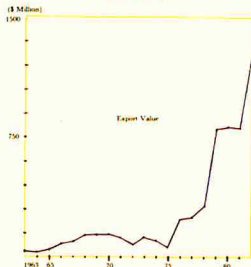
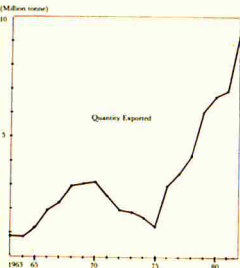


Chart 13. PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN SARAWAK, 1963 — 1982

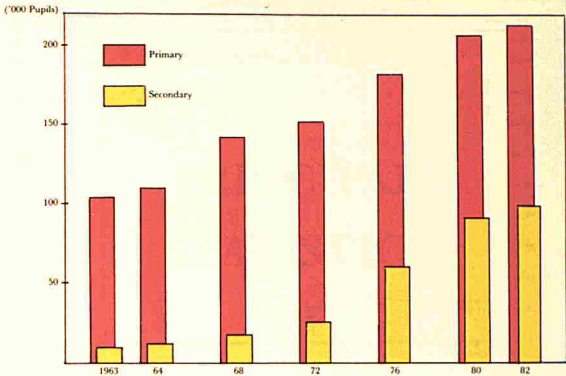


Chart 14. BOARDERS IN GOVERNMENT AND AIDED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SARAWAK, 1963 — 1982

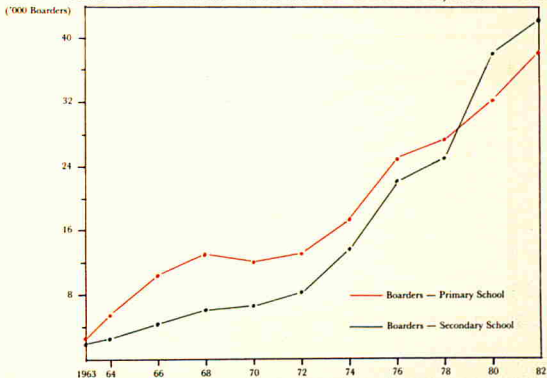


Chart 15
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL SERVICES,
SARAWAK 1963 — 1981

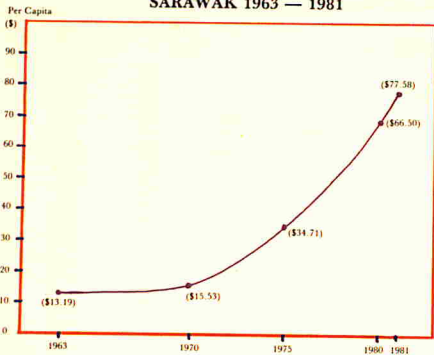
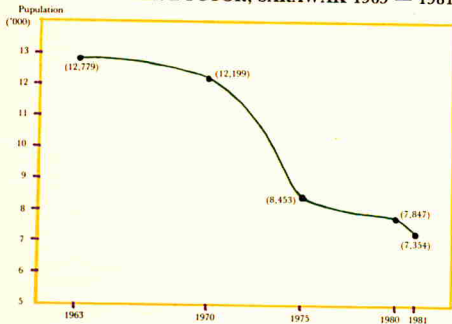


Chart 16
PERSONS PER DOCTOR, SARAWAK 1963 — 1981



APPENDIX

**PRINCIPAL
STATISTICS
OF
SARAWAK**

Prepared by Department of
Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch)

TEMPERATURE, RELATIVE HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE
— SARAWAK

Table 1

Year	Air Temperature in Degrees Centigrade				Mean Relative Humidity at 2 p. m. (%)	Rainfall			Bright Sunshine (Daily Mean Hours)
	Mean		Absolute Extremes			Total (in cm)	Maximum in a day (in cm)	Number of days of Rainfall	
	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum					
KUCHING									
1963	30.7	22.7	34.6	20.6	72	490.75	27.84	233	4.31
1970	31.3	23.0	34.3	21.0	67	428.63	18.69	267	4.94
1980	32.2	23.1	36.0	20.2	69	464.98	27.35	249	4.98
1982	29.7	23.0	35.6	20.5	66	312.09	10.19	225	4.76
SIBU									
1963	31.4	22.3	35.6	19.3	69	303.66	7.37	227	5.12
1970	31.8	22.3	35.3	19.3	67	292.66	8.13	244	5.57
1980	32.5	22.8	36.3	19.2	68	326.79	9.78	225	5.72
1982	32.1	22.5	35.9	19.5	69	312.30	10.47	223	4.93
MIRI									
1963	30.4	23.6	34.7	21.6	77	342.52	30.40	190	6.48
1970	30.6	22.8	33.9	20.4	72	319.05	9.20	207	6.21
1980	31.0	23.2	34.5	20.1	71	309.22	14.73	188	6.06
1982	30.9	23.2	33.6	21.2	74	236.50	12.20	182	6.31
BINTULU									
1963	30.1	22.9	34.4	20.8	75	425.35	22.83	214	5.28
1970	30.4	23.3	34.3	21.3	74	401.93	12.55	257	5.90
1980	31.0	23.4	33.9	21.0	75	393.17	12.53	236	5.45
1982	31.2	23.4	35.2	21.0	74	326.54	10.74	200	5.64

Source: Department of Meteorological Services

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY DISTRICT
— SARAWAK, 1980**

Table 2

District	Number of Households	Population*			Average Size of Households (Persons)
		Total	Male	Female	
Kuching	51,023	305,719	153,925	151,794	6.0
Bau	5,516	32,929	16,362	16,567	6.0
Upper Sadong (Serian)	10,969	67,011	33,639	33,372	6.1
Lower Sadong (Simunjan)	6,546	37,278	18,747	18,531	5.7
Lundu	3,858	22,412	11,592	10,820	5.8
Sri Aman (Simanggang)	13,433	68,405	34,504	33,901	5.1
Lubok Antu	3,853	20,543	10,140	10,403	5.3
Saribas	7,594	41,001	20,075	20,926	5.4
Kalaka	6,450	35,404	17,535	17,869	5.5
Sibu	25,010	134,786	66,147	68,639	5.4
Mukah	6,357	35,831	18,068	17,763	5.6
Kanowit	5,239	28,879	14,183	14,696	5.5
Oya/Dalat	4,307	22,326	11,002	11,324	5.2
Miri	19,660	99,470	52,232	47,238	5.1
Bintulu	10,708	58,296	32,063	26,233	5.4
Baram	9,076	53,046	27,687	25,359	5.8
Limbang	4,428	25,482	12,923	12,559	5.8
Lawas	3,413	20,137	10,060	10,077	5.9
Sarikei	7,899	43,199	21,689	21,510	5.5
Binatang	5,302	29,946	15,104	14,842	5.6
Matu/Daro	3,542	16,928	8,197	8,731	4.8
Julau	5,018	27,989	13,876	14,113	5.6
Kapit	6,485	38,345	19,004	19,341	5.9
Song	2,943	17,255	8,499	8,756	5.9
Belaga	1,875	12,229	6,237	5,992	6.5
Total	230,504	1,294,846	653,490	641,356	5.6

Source: Department of Statistics — Population and Housing Census, 1980

*The estimates refer to the Preliminary Field Count Summary.

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS BY DISTRICT — SARAWAK, 1980

Table 3

District	Total Living Quarters	Type of Living Quarters						
		House					Flat/Room	Others*
		Total	Bungalow	Semi Detached	Terrace/row	Longhouse		
Kuching	51,607	43,289	29,843	3,597	9,012	837	6,814	1,504
Bau	6,057	5,688	5,215	195	203	75	255	114
Serian (Upper Sadong)	11,276	10,786	7,102	851	687	2,146	285	205
Simunjan (Lower Sadong)	6,946	6,660	5,103	285	396	876	127	159
Lundu	4,057	3,915	3,427	134	189	165	52	90
Sri Aman (Simanggang)	14,080	12,709	5,935	596	1,331	4,847	846	525
Lubok Antu	3,989	3,675	835	164	249	2,427	98	216
Saribas	7,830	7,335	4,142	142	269	2,782	268	227
Kalaka	6,711	6,368	2,944	213	231	2,980	153	190
Sibu	22,648	18,485	8,231	2,179	5,269	2,806	3,420	743
Mukah	6,720	6,202	2,722	181	590	2,709	158	360
Kanowit	5,294	4,900	1,101	174	222	3,403	171	223
Oya/Dalat	4,216	3,997	2,220	318	269	1,190	26	193
Miri	21,008	19,442	11,066	2,628	3,597	2,151	928	638
Bitulu	10,451	8,993	3,059	578	1,013	4,343	473	985
Baram	8,884	8,188	1,993	411	797	4,987	203	493
Limbang	4,397	3,842	2,312	135	306	889	183	372
Lawas	3,278	3,083	2,581	177	84	241	120	75
Sarikei	7,811	7,220	4,328	392	1,014	1,486	433	158
Binatang	5,366	4,904	3,033	228	145	1,498	224	238
Matu Daro	2,743	2,642	2,362	10	163	107	59	42
Juluu	5,090	4,576	591	153	62	3,770	78	436
Kapit	6,513	5,799	656	208	218	4,717	279	435
Song	2,887	2,725	335	116	100	2,174	37	125
Belaga	1,678	1,519	276	66	4	1,173	37	122
Total Sarawak	231,537	206,942	111,612	14,131	26,420	54,779	15,727	8,868

Source: Department of Statistics — Population and Housing Census 1980

*Includes housing units not intended for living/sleeping and collective living quarters.

LIGHTING FACILITIES OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY DISTRICT
— SARAWAK, 1980

Table 4

District	Grand Total	Lighting						
		Electricity			Non-Electricity			
		Total	Public supply	Private generator	Total	Pressure/gas lamp	Oil lamp	Others
Kuching	46,267	31,221	29,174	2,047	15,046	6,836	8,123	87
Bau	5,292	816	517	299	4,476	1,481	2,993	2
Serian (Upper Sadong)	10,463	1,662	1,410	252	8,801	2,063	6,361	175
Simunjan (Lower Sadong)	6,235	1,669	1,342	327	4,366	663	3,842	61
Lundu	3,638	647	392	255	2,991	750	2,239	2
Sri Aman (Sipanggang)	12,531	4,314	2,865	1,449	8,217	993	7,110	114
Lubok Anru	3,622	517	199	318	3,105	199	2,904	2
Saribas	7,066	1,986	775	1,211	5,080	604	4,309	167
Kalaka	6,060	1,540	1,073	467	4,320	638	3,775	87
Sibu	20,325	13,603	12,259	1,344	6,722	1,659	5,055	8
Mukah	5,975	1,498	781	717	4,477	700	3,753	24
Kanowit	4,815	775	339	436	4,040	768	3,247	25
Oya/Dalat	3,781	1,040	258	782	2,741	698	1,917	126
Miri	17,834	10,326	8,350	1,976	7,508	2,999	4,366	143
Bintulu	9,073	3,306	2,031	1,475	5,567	1,076	4,468	23
Baram	7,987	1,867	1,008	859	6,120	939	4,863	318
Limbang	3,767	1,410	1,089	321	2,357	573	1,767	15
Lawas	2,958	950	508	442	2,008	729	1,260	19
Sarikeri	7,022	2,813	2,106	707	4,209	682	3,522	3
Binatang	4,644	1,114	569	545	3,530	537	2,953	40
Matu/Daro	2,476	1,168	438	730	1,308	304	1,000	4
Julau	4,767	372	184	188	4,395	457	3,938	—
Kapit	5,946	944	597	347	5,002	245	4,755	2
Song	2,711	221	154	67	2,490	300	2,190	—
Belaga	1,450	97	24	73	1,353	299	1,012	42
Total Sarawak	206,705	86,076	68,442	17,634	120,629	27,216	91,922	1,491

Source: Department of Statistics — Population and Housing Census 1980

WATER SUPPLY OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY DISTRICT — SARAWAK, 1980

District	Total	Piped Water			
		Total piped water	Exclusive		Inside housing unit
			Inside housing unit	Outside housing unit	
Kuching	46,267	33,876	25,682	2,526	1,431
Bau	5,292	723	550	57	41
Serian	10,463	5,694	3,460	1,476	130
Simunjan	6,235	1,993	974	580	95
Lundu	3,638	1,951	853	487	77
Sri Aman (Simanggang)	12,531	5,237	3,399	847	229
Lubok Antu	3,622	1,156	706	235	71
Saribas	7,066	1,253	920	96	52
Kalaka	6,060	1,245	901	37	65
Sibu	20,325	12,490	11,445	242	320
Mukah	5,975	1,816	1,364	224	50
Kanowit	4,815	1,784	952	119	170
Oya/Dalat	3,781	715	465	85	20
Miri	17,834	8,738	6,650	385	285
Bintulu	9,073	3,513	2,267	426	249
Baran	7,987	3,536	2,527	541	106
Limbang	3,767	2,145	1,370	277	97
Lawas	2,958	1,560	1,148	273	31
Sarikei	7,022	2,663	1,642	230	313
Binatang	4,644	1,154	676	99	43
Matu/Daro	2,476	16	12	3	1
Julau	4,767	200	184	3	9
Kapit	5,946	3,119	2,542	246	231
Song	2,711	1,597	1,377	139	32
Belaga	1,450	636	366	197	22
Total Sarawak	206,705	98,810	72,432	9,830	4,170

Source: Department of Statistics — Population and Housing Census 1980

Table 5

Supply						
Other than Piped Water						
Outside housing unit	Total non-piped water	Well/pump (exclusive)	Well/pump (shared)	River	Parit, drain, canal	Others
4,237	12,391	3,730	2,709	2,415	215	3,322
75	4,569	326	135	3,663	204	241
628	4,769	928	431	2,889	86	435
344	4,242	165	117	1,016	1,151	1,793
534	1,687	250	293	1,121	4	19
762	7,294	270	446	3,774	162	2,642
144	2,466	103	16	2,262	19	66
185	5,813	382	1,322	1,903	204	2,002
242	4,815	239	587	2,334	53	1,602
483	7,835	569	629	4,732	352	1,553
178	4,159	182	240	2,891	41	805
543	3,031	16	14	2,880	91	30
145	3,066	157	324	1,692	519	374
1,418	9,096	649	267	2,593	80	5,507
571	5,560	89	121	4,260	20	1,070
362	4,451	33	15	3,568	152	683
401	1,622	64	72	1,067	130	289
108	1,398	44	40	499	25	790
478	4,359	586	428	1,119	137	2,089
336	3,490	589	317	1,193	78	1,313
—	2,460	51	155	440	58	1,756
4	4,567	1	—	4,532	9	25
100	2,827	21	37	2,668	13	88
49	1,114	2	1	1,096	2	13
51	814	1	1	726	10	76
12,378	107,895	9,447	8,717	57,333	3,815	28,583

TOILET FACILITIES OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY DISTRICT — SARAWAK, 1980

Table 6

District	Toilet Facilities						
	Total	Flush	Pour flush	Bucket	Pit	Enclosure over water	None
Kuching	46,267	19,600	6,559	1,593	9,413	5,170	3,932
Bau	5,292	397	1,753	29	1,946	63	1,104
Serian (Upper Sadong)	10,463	793	4,171	93	3,393	153	1,860
Simunjan (Lower Sadong)	6,235	156	2,385	419	679	462	2,134
Lundu	3,638	284	1,141	58	645	275	1,235
Sri Aman (Simanggang)	12,531	1,525	1,525	311	4,638	825	3,707
Lubok Antu	3,622	148	351	97	797	18	2,211
Saribas	7,066	226	404	446	3,199	276	2,515
Kalaka	6,060	322	616	221	1,578	999	2,324
Sibu	20,325	10,622	1,651	1,844	1,928	1,857	2,423
Mukah	5,975	298	1,366	78	490	1,743	2,000
Kanowit	4,815	199	1,417	182	808	174	2,035
Oya/Dalat	3,781	53	763	7	575	1,326	1,057
Miri	17,834	5,878	2,552	865	4,102	1,729	2,708
Bintulu	9,073	857	1,918	147	996	1,704	3,451
Baram	7,987	566	3,266	93	1,086	369	2,607
Limbang	3,767	676	1,098	95	773	252	873
Lawas	2,958	303	1,022	8	659	326	640
Sarikei	7,022	1,431	1,134	597	1,274	928	1,658
Binatang	4,644	482	831	1,080	791	320	1,140
Matu/Daro	2,476	14	753	—	190	710	809
Julau	4,767	117	778	76	449	1	3,346
Kapit	5,946	425	1,252	14	993	115	3,147
Song	2,711	74	908	43	508	5	1,173
Belaga	1,450	3	269	2	91	35	1,050
Total Sarawak	206,705	45,449	39,883	8,398	42,001	19,835	51,139

Source: Department of Statistics — Population and Housing Census 1980

TABLE 7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS* BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, SARAWAK

Industry	1960			1970			1976		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	81.4	74.0	93.8	73.5	65.2	86.6	69.4	62.0
Mining & Quarrying	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	3.9	5.5	1.2	5.3	6.9	2.9	5.4	6.7	3.3
Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	0.2	0.3	—	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Construction	1.6	2.4	0.1	1.6	2.5	0.2	3.8	5.7	0.5
Commerce	4.7	6.8	1.2	5.3	6.9	2.6	6.7	7.8	4.7
Transport, Storage & Communication Services	1.9	2.9	0.2	1.9	2.9	0.2	2.6	3.8	0.4
	5.5	6.8	3.4	11.7	14.4	7.3	11.3	12.9	8.7
Total	100.0 (294,285)	100.0 (184,214)	100.0 (110,071)	100.0 (364,100)	100.0 (222,798)	100.0 (141,302)	100.0 (436,206)	100.0 (276,909)	100.0 (159,297)

* For 1960, the figures refer to population 15 years and above. For 1970, the figures refer to population 10 years and above.
For 1976, the figures refer to all employed persons. In any case, the differences in the estimates 'due to the different age criteria used will be very marginal'.

Source: Department of Statistics

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS* BY MAJOR OCCUPATION, SARAWAK

TABLE 8

Occupation	1960			1970			1976		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Professional, Technical & Related Workers	2.1	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.6	2.7	3.9	4.3
Administrative & Managerial Workers	0.3	0.5	—	0.5	0.8	—	0.7	1.1	0.1
Clerical & Related Workers	1.5	2.1	0.5	3.3	3.9	2.2	4.1	4.4	3.6
Sales Workers	4.0	5.8	1.0	4.2	5.5	2.2	4.5	5.5	2.8
Service Workers	2.3	2.6	1.7	5.3	6.4	3.5	5.4	5.7	4.8
Agricultural, Animals Husbandry & Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	81.5	74.0	94.1	73.2	65.0	86.2	68.7	61.0	82.0
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	8.3	12.5	1.2	10.3	14.8	3.2	12.7	18.0	3.4
Total	100.0 (294,285)	100.0 (184,214)	100.0 (110,071)	100.0 (364,100)	100.0 (222,798)	100.0 (141,302)	100.0 (436,206)	100.0 (276,909)	100.0 (159,297)

* For 1960, the figures refer to population 15 years and above. For 1970, the figures refer to population 10 years and above. For 1976, the figures refer to all employed persons. In any case, the differences in the estimates, due to the different age criteria used will be very marginal.

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 9

**EXPENDITURE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUE
AT CURRENT PRICES — SARAWAK, 1971-80**

(MS Million)

Title	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Government final consumption expenditure	129	155	177	214	225	225	320	345	386	572
2. Private final consumption expenditure	578	629	174	895	935	1,051	1,104	1,165	1,241	1,390
3. Increase in stocks	-36	-41	-41	45	8	-86	-33	-10	6	141
4. Gross fixed capital formation	195	201	268	477	496	583	751	796	1,074	1,683
5. Exports of goods and services	821	663	916	1,500	1,489	2,318	2,277	2,026	3,223	4,229
6. Less: Imports of Goods and Services	752	574	697	1,113	1,053	1,242	1,335	1,348	1,880	2,698
7. Gross Domestic product in purchaser's value	935	1,033	1,337	2,018	2,100	2,879	3,084	2,974	4,050	5,317

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 10
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PRODUCERS'
VALUE IN CONSTANT PRICES (YEAR 1970 = 100), SARAWAK 1971-80

(M\$ Million)

Activity	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
(a) INDUSTRIES										
1. Agriculture and Livestock Production	147	148	153	163	163	181	172	185	197	192
2. Forestry and Logging	113	91	94	81	72	124	138	169	212	236
3. Fishing	17	20	45	59	74	83	94	88	93	77
4. Mining and Quarrying	141	190	186	165	181	234	225	189	205	193
5. Manufacturing	78	77	97	100	93	101	106	111	120	140
6. Electricity, Gas and Water	12	15	17	20	23	26	26	30	34	37
7. Construction	50	55	66	88	68	78	82	84	89	114
8. Wholesale and Retail Trade	99	101	103	110	111	122	128	136	152	164
9. Restaurants and Hotels	11	11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19
10. Transport and Communication	37	39	39	44	47	61	65	72	75	86
11. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	13	17	22	21	24	28	31	35	39	40
12. Owner occupied dwellings	48	49	49	51	51	52	53	55	56	59
13. Community, social and personal services	11	12	13	15	16	20	22	23	23	23
14. Less: Imputed bank service charges	8	8	11	11	12	12	13	15	18	20
15. Sub-Total: Domestic Product of Industries	769	817	884	918	924	1,112	1,144	1,178	1,294	1,360
(b) PRODUCER OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES										
16. Sub-Total: Domestic Product of Government services	90	106	112	127	137	158	178	185	200	209
(c) OTHER PRODUCERS										
17. Producers of private non-profit services to households	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Domestic services of households	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(d) SUMMATION										
19. Domestic product excluding import duties	863	927	1,000	1,049	1,065	1,274	1,326	1,367	1,498	1,573
20. Import Duties	46	43	58	69	57	63	61	53	61	95
21. Gross domestic product in purchaser's value	909	970	1,058	1,118	1,122	1,337	1,387	1,420	1,559	1,668

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 11

AREA PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF RUBBER IN SARAWAK 1966-1981

Year	Estates		Land Schemes ^(a)		Small- ^(b) holdings (hectare)	Total area planted (hectare)	Production ^(c) (Metric ton DRC)	Yield per hectare (Kilograms)
	Numbers	Planted area (hectare)	Numbers	Planted area (hectare)				
1966	14	3,401	6	4,667	165,406	173,474	646.21	368
1967	15	3,100	6	4,765	170,306	178,171	496.00	440
1968	16	3,212	7	5,199	174,180	182,591	432.00	474
1969	16	3,154	7	5,442	178,242	186,838	504.00	542
1970	16	3,040	7	5,766	181,358	190,164	420.64	503
1971	16	2,994	7	5,766	184,136	192,896	397.28	528
1972	15	2,980	7	5,813	184,259	193,052	855.51	436
1973	13	2,841	7	5,543	184,668	193,052	1,814.67	631
1974	12	2,802	7	5,544	184,706	193,052	2,034.13	734
1975	11	2,678	7	5,544	184,830	193,052	2,509.64	708
1976	11	2,666	7	5,544	184,842	193,052	2,555.37	658
1977	12	2,807	7	5,544	185,363	193,714	2,316.59	625
1978	11	2,849	7	5,544	186,614	195,007	2,724.46	730
1979	11	2,902	7	5,544	189,036	197,482	2,738.96	716
1980	11	2,450	7	5,544	191,887	199,881	2,870.71	744
1981	10	2,441	7	5,544	194,241	202,226	2,208.60	703

(a) Schemes under Sarawak Land Development Board and Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority.

(b) Derived from deducting estate and land scheme area from total planted area.

(c) Includes production from Estates and Land Schemes — excludes production from smallholdings.

Source: 1) Department of Statistics.

2) Department of Agriculture,
Sarawak.

**AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF OIL PALM IN SARAWAK
1969 — 1981**

Table 12

Year	Estates		Land Schemes (a)		Small-holdings (hectare)	Total Area Planted (hectare)	Production of Fresh (b) Fruit Bunches (metric ton)	Yield Per Hectare (metric ton)
	Numbers	Planted area (hectare)	Numbers	Planted area (hectare)				
1969	1	195	—	—	—	195	—	—
1970	1	599	2	376	—	975	—	—
1975	1	3,952	9	9,492	567	14,091	24,271	6.23
1976	1	4,133	10	10,634	567	15,334	42,272	6.35
1977	1	4,143	11	12,013	649	16,805	62,153	7.51
1978	1	4,143	13	14,450	649	19,242	96,412	8.26
1979	1	4,143	13	16,583	918	21,644	112,076	9.65
1980	1	3,931	14	17,900	918	22,749	135,373	11.97
1981	1	3,912	15	19,274	918	24,104	142,966	10.46

(a) Land Schemes under Sarawak Land Development Board and Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority.

(b) From Private estates and land schemes only (smallholders excluded)

Source: 1) Department of Statistics.
2) Department of Agriculture,
Sarawak.

MARINE FISH LANDINGS BY TYPES OF FISHING GEARS, SARAWAK, 1968-1982

Table 13

(Metric Tons)

Type of Fishing Gears	1968	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982(a)
Trawl Nets	360	1,501	33,531	43,809	45,570	52,425	58,839	52,281	42,008	32,356
Drift/Gill Nets	5,635	9,198	23,349	20,983	15,234	13,136	12,034	10,960	16,303	17,171
Stakes	1,737	1,927	2,828	1,532	2,343	2,083	2,356	2,300	1,003	1,557
Seine Nets	898	268	375	1,754	1,489	2,507	908	529	1,344	2,415
Bag Nets	3,183	760	1,976	1,257	1,909	3,998	5,081	8,875	4,445	2,916
Barrier Nets	733	9	639	472	387	327	858	749	944	775
Hooks/Lines	97	27	239	443	312	1,125	1,298	648	1,428	1,067
Traps	98	159	476	440	417	253	240	213	235	299
Cast Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lift/Push/Scoop Nets	687	165	289	2,083	13,716	1,223	243	240	303	606
Shellfish Collection	—	—	213	307	28	43	4	3	3	—
Miscellaneous	475	289	253	113	1,868	370	432	272	28	6
Total	13,903	14,303	64,168	73,193	83,273	77,490	82,293	77,070	68,044	59,168

(a) Preliminary figures.

Source: Marine Fisheries Department.

FISHERMEN REGISTERED IN SARAWAK BY COMMUNITY 1967 — 1982

Table 14

(Numbers)

As at 31st December	Full-Time Fishermen						Part-time Fishermen						Grand Total
	Malay	Chinese	Melanau	Iban	Others	Total	Malay	Chinese	Melanau	Iban	Others	Total	
1967	853	815	700	—	—	2,368	276	19	71	—	—	366	2,734
1970	1,320	777	804	—	7	2,908	699	54	636	200	78	1,667	4,575
1975	2,653	1,358	1,799	215	—	6,025	944	142	417	155	5	1,663	7,688
1976	2,980	1,485	1,777	235	—	6,477	1,374	155	291	91	—	1,911	8,388
1977	2,776	2,526	1,559	209	—	7,070	1,224	207	361	89	—	1,881	8,951
1978	2,178	2,453	2,217	433	—	7,281	1,493	133	721	129	—	2,476	9,757
1979	2,782	1,996	3,074	227	12	8,091	1,699	275	482	149	19	2,624	10,715
1980	2,976	1,906	3,482	356	32	8,752	1,911	342	431	204	30	2,918	11,670
1981	3,240	1,786	3,797	362	49	9,234	2,103	259	660	180	93	3,295	12,529
1982 (a)	3,459	1,878	3,290	185	59	8,871	1,275	190	1,612	166	29	3,272	12,143

(a) Preliminary figures

Source: Marine Fisheries Department.

Table 15
FISHING CRAFTS REGISTERED AND FISHING GEARS OPERATED, SARAWAK,
1967-1982

(Numbers)

Year	Number of Fishing Crafts Registered as at 31st December						Number of Fishing Gears Operated
	Inboard	Outboard	Non-Powered	Fish-Carrier	Trawler	Total	
1967	817	612	689	68	11	2,197	1,826
1970	801	881	1,572	81	202	3,537	2,469
1975	978	1,530	1,961	85	530	5,084	6,493
1976	916	1,537	1,836	82	569	4,940	7,346
1977	1,006	1,563	1,527	90	713	4,899	8,105
1978	1,572	1,464	1,128	106	744	5,014	8,066
1979	2,002	1,617	1,362	98	807	5,886	9,797
1980	2,315	2,171	1,671	110	905	7,172	10,210
1981	3,260	2,192	1,889	163	1,057	8,561	10,490
1982 (a)	3,720	1,594	1,338	95	930	7,677	10,084

(a) Preliminary figures.

Source: Marine Fisheries Department.

Table 16

PRODUCTION OF GOLD, CRUDE PETROLEUM, ANTIMONY ORE AND SILICA SAND SARAWAK 1963 — 1982

Year	GOLD	CRUDE PETROLEUM	ANTIMONY ORE	SILICA SAND
	GRAM	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
1963	86,188	51,947	—	—
1964	96,825	49,017	157	—
1965	80,931	48,897	112	—
1966	81,242	48,096	147	—
1967	78,443	45,826	70	—
1968	84,539	201,957	52	—
1969	70,636	446,948	86	—
1970	39,346	858,989	399	—
1971	44,416	3,275,308	640	—
1972	51,725	4,432,472	472	—
1973	29,206	4,339,100	392	—
1974	31,228	3,845,733	456	—
1975	37,075	4,208,163	586	—
1976	30,015	5,586,797	601	6,895
1977	23,079	5,324,063	443	19,518
1978	30,201	4,543,895	439	48,849
1979	33,051	4,917,890	511	101,360
1980	11,844	4,644,957	218	108,475
1981	2,108	4,763,901	318	141,048
1982	708	5,140,764	232	124,325

Source: (1) Mines Department
(2) Office of State Financial Secretary.

Table 17

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973 & 1981*

Major Industry Group		No. of Establishments	Value of Output (\$'000)	Cost of Input (\$'000)	No. of Persons engaged during December or the last pay period		Salaries and wages Paid (\$'000)	Value of fixed assets owned as at 31st December (\$'000)
					Unpaid worker	Paid Worker (Full-time & Part-time)		
Manufacture of food	1973	419	56,894	45,936	768	1,853	2,797	13,413
	1981	254	177,039	146,296	418	2,951	8,969	53,343
Beverage Manufacturing Industries	1973	22	21,678	17,219	17	479	1,141	4,813
	1981	19	26,098	14,271	20	510	1,981	12,632
Manufacture of Textiles	1973	11	573	388	19	40	44	44
	1981	12	773	585	18	19	49	160
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel except Footwear	1973	279	7,724	5,516	522	513	608	1,103
	1981	351	14,424	9,620	565	641	1,476	2,692
Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products except furniture	1973	108	164,251	87,979	67	8,484	23,621	36,140
	1981	168	214,647	141,355	130	8,841	34,214	109,272
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures except Primarily of Metal	1973	138	7,333	4,796	228	648	1,110	2,390
	1981	187	16,420	10,849	279	789	2,555	5,916
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1973	26	7,352	3,764	15	1,044	2,875	3,491
	1981	43	26,709	13,195	30	1,631	7,921	10,200
Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides (Manufacture of industrial chemicals)	1973	3	2,697	2,298	2	87	129	714
	1981	5	9,444	5,490	—	142	535	5,550
Manufacture of other chemical products	1973	3	207	180	2	25	42	184
	1981	3	1,000	701	1	51	133	960
Manufacture of Rubber Products	1973	49	8,881	7,384	85	388	494	1,478
	1981	34	24,352	19,685	47	535	1,796	8,861
Manufacture of Plastic Products, n.e.c.	1973	6	2,857	1,955	6	195	324	1,073
	1981	13	11,828	8,259	6	342	1,208	4,170
Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products except Products of Petroleum and Coal	1973	44	3,647	1,772	87	649	1,004	2,406
	1981	77	92,035	62,662	97	1,740	8,146	49,305
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery and Equipment	1973	107	10,681	7,752	157	686	1,108	2,486
	1981	180	40,042	28,372	244	1,448	5,536	14,423
Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical	1973	56	3,276	2,269	87	248	381	849
	1981	23	6,137	4,092	27	227	982	2,669
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	1973	28	8,073	3,982	41	665	1,776	3,775
	1981	47	50,502	32,216	52	1,588	8,911	27,831
Other Manufacturing Industries	1973	105	238,454	235,548	163	470	1,793	7,806
	1981	117	546,474	501,477	169	595	3,591	14,795
Total	1973	1,404	544,578	428,738	2,266	16,474	39,247	82,165
	1981	1,533	1,257,924	999,123	2,103	22,050	88,004	322,778

* Based on the Census of Manufacturing Industries 1973 and 1981.

Table 18

CAPACITY, GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY, SARAWAK, 1963-1982

Year	Generating capacity (Kilowatts)	Units Generated (KW-Hours)	Number of Consumers	Consumption			
				Domestic Power (KW-Hours)	Industrial and Commercial (KW-Hours)	Street Lighting (KW-Hours)	Total (KW-Hours)
1963	17,759	49,094,597	17,924	15,368,556	28,278,331	(a)	43,646,887
1965	22,891	68,490,547	21,843	20,149,908	40,214,668	(a)	60,364,576
1970	36,791	108,521,820	31,555	21,310,145	71,766,064	(b)	93,076,209
1973	55,876	158,736,125	40,003	28,509,849	103,585,688	2,867,269	134,962,806
1974	63,846	175,399,115	43,293	34,504,471	112,521,512	2,787,323	149,813,306
1975	80,885	199,924,299	46,631	41,661,748	125,449,460	2,923,549	170,034,757
1976	86,602	228,554,559	50,138	47,336,977	142,414,538	3,431,628	193,183,143
1977	102,184	258,155,366	53,477	53,137,035	164,216,907	3,271,227	220,625,169
1978	138,362	301,192,543	61,433	56,457,607	198,410,805	3,412,041	258,280,453
1979	147,387	343,178,231	65,722	69,033,822	227,240,210	3,687,829	299,961,861
1980	152,755	383,318,638	73,212	93,269,716	232,502,228	4,193,968	329,965,912
1981	156,002	429,200,906	83,358	107,655,141	259,026,825	4,396,030	371,077,996
1982	189,246	482,786,007	94,200	120,787,527	286,266,103	4,807,207	411,860,837

(a) Figures for 1963 and 1965 are included under "Domestic Power."

(b) Included under "Industrial and Commercial."

Source: (1) Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation.

(2) Sarawak Shell Berhad.

Table 19

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS — CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, SARAWAK, 1971-1979

Year	No. of Contractors	Value of Construction Output by Industry					Value of Materials Used	Value Added	Total Employment	Salaries and Wages paid in cash	Value of Fixed Assets
		Residential Construction	Non-Residential Construction	Civil Engineering Construction	Special Trade Construction	Total					
	No.	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	No.	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
1971	97	17,998	11,048	11,630	4,364	45,040	26,174	18,719	5,425	10,702	5,583
1972	117	30,352	10,651	16,856	4,702	62,561	36,105	24,342	6,173	12,762	6,774
1973	135	30,755	22,613	12,101	5,225	70,694	42,614	25,206	7,313	15,198	8,502
1974	159	34,487	33,418	40,846	10,830	119,581	63,125	46,871	8,406	21,444	30,153
1975	175	37,378	60,430	122,995	16,011	236,814	137,678	80,110	12,028	36,315	69,264
1976	197	40,724	63,191	100,953	15,674	220,542	120,363	82,313	13,125	41,087	64,475
1977	226	38,448	70,545	73,287	16,006	198,286	107,966	71,756	12,458	37,121	24,281
1978	253	36,802	76,470	136,296	15,874	265,442	141,999	83,618	13,500	49,050	23,129
1979	319	53,840	94,546	168,159	19,325	335,870	229,457	106,413	15,163	57,608	27,862

Note: The information relates to contractors and sub-contractors with value of construction work done during the year of over M\$100,000.

Source: Department of Statistics.

SARAWAK EXTERNAL TRADE
1960 — 1982

Table 20

(\$ Million)

Year (1)	Exports (2)	Imports (3)	Total Trade (2) + (3) (4)	Balance of Trade (2) - (3) (5)
1960	488.3	444.9	933.2	+ 43.4
1961	397.2	411.7	808.9	- 14.5
1962	407.2	400.6	807.8	+ 6.6
1963	373.8	396.5	770.3	- 22.7
1964	381.1	429.7	810.8	- 48.6
1965	433.7	484.9	918.6	- 51.2
1966	463.6	525.7	989.3	- 62.1
1967	503.0	536.7	1,039.7	- 33.7
1968	604.3	574.8	1,179.1	+ 29.5
1969	639.6	579.8	1,219.4	+ 59.8
1970	671.3	660.4	1,331.7	+ 10.9
1971	787.5	693.2	1,480.7	+ 94.3
1972	607.1	470.8	1,077.9	+ 136.3
1973	834.5	599.5	1,434.0	+ 235.0
1974	1,385.9	1,005.3	2,391.2	+ 380.6
1975	1,387.4	850.9	2,238.3	+ 536.5
1976	2,222.1	1,068.7	3,290.8	+ 1,153.4
1977	2,153.8	1,117.6	3,271.4	+ 1,036.2
1978	1,908.6	1,151.6	3,060.2	+ 757.0
1979	3,085.9	1,530.8	4,616.7	+ 1,555.1
1980	4,041.4	2,298.9	6,340.3	+ 1,742.5
1981	4,517.3	3,001.1	7,518.4	+ 1,516.2
1982	4,967.1	3,313.8	8,280.9	+ 1,653.3

Source: Department of Statistics

SARAWAK'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY SECTION, 1963-1982

Table 21

J Malaya

Section	Imports						Exports					
	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
0 Food	77.27	89.32	102.54	102.65	328.64	426.24	29.47	49.15	62.05	114.54	183.97	119.82
1 Beverages and Tobacco	12.21	12.55	27.28	38.54	116.44	136.67	0.07	0.14	0.52	0.52	1.96	3.31
2 Crude Materials, Inedible	5.55	7.15	8.99	22.38	39.75	31.63	129.06	146.88	241.13	165.12	1,053.25	1,442.60
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	186.79	212.37	292.98	142.41	142.89	194.74	201.32	218.53	327.00	1,025.34	2,515.40	3,065.18
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils and fats	0.70	0.74	0.68	2.40	9.66	10.93	1.54	1.83	3.47	8.08	38.75	26.59
5 Chemicals	14.89	19.60	32.83	68.50	155.62	205.64	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.69	3.03	4.43
6 Manufactured Goods	35.74	45.62	68.93	141.77	453.10	734.69	4.03	6.80	24.99	35.75	110.78	105.86
7 Machinery and Transport equipment	39.67	67.98	86.70	177.09	906.15	1,335.15	1.39	1.12	5.01	17.73	143.09	156.75
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14.89	18.86	28.16	49.95	118.84	201.43	2.77	1.01	2.25	4.48	13.74	16.56
9 Miscellaneous transaction and commodities	9.01	10.67	11.33	25.22	27.76	36.71	3.99	8.04	4.56	15.15	17.45	26.03
Total	396.52	484.86	660.42	850.91	2,298.85	3,313.83	373.82	433.70	671.28	1,387.40	4,041.42	4,967.13

Source: Department of Statistics

SARAWAK'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES, 1963-1982

Countries	Imports				
	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980
Australia	7.57	14.19	12.43	15.15	26.23
Brunei	174.45	190.50	277.40	103.93	1.71
China	30.05	36.68	39.40	45.77	67.92
France	1.40	1.82	3.50	3.40	38.88
Germany, Fed. Republic	4.04	6.23	6.79	16.11	65.20
Hong Kong	11.52	8.82	6.80	9.32	19.79
Indonesia	6.55	1.43	5.75	16.28	30.08
Japan	15.91	20.98	46.88	96.95	610.64
Korea Republic	0.29	0.23	0.37	1.60	32.89
Netherlands	2.32	2.87	1.88	5.05	8.86
Peninsular Malaysia	4.88	14.33	113.34	290.41	725.36
Philippines	0.35	0.15	0.03	5.29	5.42
Sabah	1.13	0.55	0.33	1.08	12.53
Singapore	32.05	55.78	45.29	78.68	226.64
Sri Lanka	0.37	0.45	0.37	0.07	0.36
Switzerland	0.27	0.53	0.59	1.43	2.64
Taiwan	4.70	1.67	2.97	9.23	33.97
Thailand	13.48	17.70	9.75	18.29	62.59
United Kingdom	50.87	64.31	41.34	57.66	77.60
U.S.A.	13.66	19.84	26.85	44.37	171.88
Others	20.66	25.80	18.36	30.84	77.60
Total	396.52	484.86	660.42	850.91	2,298.85

*Less than 0.01 million ringgit
 Source: Department of Statistics

Table 22

\$ Million

	Exports					
1982	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
42.55	40.64	34.43	45.57	3.92	8.64	56.94
1.69	4.76	4.09	7.63	36.97	5.93	37.22
69.01	0.10	0.01	*	0.87	89.39	45.59
35.62	0.74	1.19	1.63	0.57	1.38	1.36
100.44	9.04	8.25	15.04	32.03	57.28	31.55
17.90	14.39	9.30	17.72	10.18	48.36	60.12
15.92	10.26	—	0.87	0.62	0.05	6.06
907.58	55.62	45.46	116.14	365.56	960.99	1,213.32
145.12	—	4.07	21.35	0.96	105.18	387.47
43.53	4.21	6.14	6.05	8.73	34.78	48.18
955.00	5.71	21.42	12.12	150.74	759.12	882.21
3.23	31.61	28.65	67.42	119.96	128.80	73.20
15.34	3.58	4.32	5.93	55.78	232.66	310.81
269.12	143.66	212.69	221.39	370.51	535.73	729.57
0.12	—	*	*	*	*	147.48
25.40	*	0.08	*	0.09	0.01	0.06
69.24	0.42	3.10	24.69	43.67	235.29	431.02
98.11	0.01	0.04	14.11	107.15	64.27	354.87
94.55	33.66	22.27	28.42	15.78	51.05	37.37
316.22	3.21	6.28	24.20	20.99	650.31	61.95
88.14	12.20	21.91	41.00	42.32	72.20	50.78
3,313.83	373.82	433.70	671.28	1,387.40	4,041.42	4,967.13

Table 23

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, 1963-1982

Year	CRUDE PETROLEUM			PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (\$)	F.O.B. Unit Value (\$ per tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (\$)
1963	1,540,736	88,741,891	\$58	1,849,260	111,525,008
1964	1,764,265	93,431,600	\$53	1,736,323	107,342,387
1965	1,928,425	101,186,592	\$52	1,939,412	117,332,556
1966	2,375,153	114,777,050	\$48	2,152,356	126,672,811
1967	2,759,493	133,493,852	\$48	2,297,810	130,461,105
1968	3,568,610	168,685,089	\$47	2,370,975	129,984,889
1969	3,835,076	167,869,497	\$44	2,541,990	134,066,936
1970	4,710,406	202,531,571	\$43	2,403,403	124,441,513
1971	7,859,907	391,313,087	\$50	1,446,962	88,254,845
1972	4,521,037	242,976,902	\$54	1,350,702	78,112,216
1973	4,313,303	306,861,563	\$71	1,110,506	85,247,225
1974	3,649,495	787,006,514	\$216	700,218	166,639,994
1975	4,026,615	917,292,474	\$228	441,654	107,528,063
1976	5,646,476	1,399,855,904	\$248	479,190	132,219,009
1977	4,995,242	1,310,089,122	\$262	392,281	112,968,108
1978	3,833,505	944,013,266	\$246	481,156	124,084,932
1979	4,125,167	1,449,944,133	\$351	502,469	174,495,655
1980	3,912,629	2,286,512,827	\$584	382,042	228,707,155
1981	4,069,551	2,690,104,153	\$661	450,640	327,774,054
1982	4,410,600	2,725,437,771	\$618	486,323	339,190,883

Source: Department of Statistics, Sarawak

Table 24

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF SAWLOGS AND SAWN TIMBER, 1963-1982

Year	SAWLOGS			SAWN TIMBER		
	Quantity Exported (m ³)	Export Value (\$)	F.O.B. Unit Value (\$ per m ³)	Quantity Exported (m ³)	Export Value (\$)	F.O.B. Unit Value (\$ per m ³)
1963	879,231	30,758,629	\$35	207,668	22,955,990	\$111
1964	865,541	30,345,733	\$35	260,797	31,855,625	\$122
1965	1,212,537	47,282,958	\$39	271,096	35,183,561	\$130
1966	1,930,984	82,469,905	\$43	221,638	26,343,066	\$119
1967	2,240,853	99,797,415	\$45	275,050	36,222,493	\$132
1968	2,985,127	138,691,529	\$46	310,833	42,373,529	\$136
1969	3,059,697	143,388,364	\$47	304,703	43,150,542	\$142
1970	3,123,812	148,417,973	\$48	314,411	49,799,288	\$158
1971	2,545,407	120,786,934	\$47	281,931	47,075,219	\$167
1972	1,996,324	83,526,405	\$42	304,002	50,930,838	\$168
1973	1,892,640	123,892,389	\$65	257,286	86,958,260	\$338
1974	1,684,576	108,169,845	\$64	215,286	57,715,648	\$268
1975	1,256,462	63,728,705	\$51	241,886	62,183,766	\$257
1976	2,953,890	242,095,343	\$82	288,138	116,954,743	\$406
1977	3,481,450	254,830,141	\$73	231,590	88,755,028	\$383
1978	4,201,857	321,145,299	\$76	191,240	78,360,289	\$410
1979	6,052,391	806,193,945	\$133	171,580	105,548,503	\$615
1980	6,695,367	816,494,938	\$122	173,352	103,952,335	\$600
1981	6,923,075	812,356,851	\$117	162,642	84,665,825	\$521
1982	9,200,137	1,261,330,000	\$137	183,759	100,641,438	\$548

Source: Department of Statistics

EXPORTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY MAJOR COUNTRIES — SARAWAK 1963-1982

Country of Destination	1963		1965		'000 Tonne
	'000 Tonne	\$ Million	'000 Tonne	\$ Million	
Japan	152	8.42	100	5.30	243
Korea, Rep. of	—	—	—	—	—
Pen. Malaysia	19	0.85	424	21.19	275
Philippines	559	31.55	537	28.63	1,519
Singapore	24	1.65	233	12.25	752
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	143
Thailand	—	—	—	—	310
Other Countries	787	46.27	634	33.82	1,468
Total	1,541	88.74	1,928	101.19	4,710

Source: Department of Statistics.

EXPORTS OF SAWLOGS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES — SARAWAK 1963-1982

Country of Destination	1963		1965		'000 Cu. Metre
	'000 Cu. Metre	\$ Million	'000 Cu. Metre	\$ Million	
China	1	0.09	—	—	—
Hong Kong	328	7.46	246	5.17	404
Italy	83	4.22	77	4.50	7
Japan	391	15.53	717	28.06	1,934
Korea, Rep. of	—	—	82	4.07	350
Taiwan	—	—	41	2.67	350
Other Countries	76	3.46	50	2.81	79
Total	879	30.76	1,213	47.28	3,124

Source: Department of Statistics.

Table 25

	1975		1980		1982	
	\$ Million	'000 Tonne	\$ Million	'000 Tonne	\$ Million	'000 Tonne
10.11	1,229	285.84	1,000	579.87	824	504.95
—	—	—	—	—	288	167.12
10.90	582	135.77	1,085	641.15	1,266	795.85
66.75	555	119.82	215	128.10	115	72.29
29.35	877	195.82	431	249.19	735	449.47
—	—	—	—	—	236	147.48
6.04	156	34.11	—	—	247	153.00
14.10	469	107.13	111	60.94	546	339.89
65.28	159	38.80	1,071	627.26	154	95.39
202.53	4,027	917.29	3,913	2,286.51	4,411	2,725.44

Table 26

	1975		1980		1982	
	\$ Million	'000 Cu. Metre	\$ Million	'000 Cu. Metre	\$ Million	'000 Cu. Metre
—	2	0.08	726	89.26	370	45.59
14.18	198	6.88	551	45.31	582	58.42
0.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
90.65	777	43.29	2,346	329.29	4,279	648.85
21.34	6	0.28	763	104.75	1,499	217.98
18.04	204	9.55	2,180	229.60	2,305	267.75
3.77	69	3.65	129	18.28	165	22.74
148.42	1,256	63.73	6,695	816.49	9,200	1,261.33

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF RUBBER AND CRUDE PALM OIL, 1963-1982

Table 27

Year	RUBBER			CRUDE PALM OIL		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (\$)	F.O.B. Unit Value (\$ per tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (\$)	F.O.B. Unit Value (\$ per tonne)
1963	45,551	69,575,265	1,527	—	—	—
1964	43,646	60,132,673	1,378	—	—	—
1965	40,674	59,453,489	1,462	—	—	—
1966	34,126	46,192,173	1,354	—	—	—
1967	28,900	32,363,140	1,120	—	—	—
1968	24,175	26,313,574	1,088	—	—	—
1969	39,349	49,865,985	1,267	—	—	—
1970	21,804	23,976,179	1,100	—	—	—
1971	19,588	16,593,619	847	—	—	—
1972	19,937	14,427,308	724	—	—	—
1973	41,998	56,718,647	1,351	—	—	—
1974	32,705	50,427,683	1,542	523	732,256	1,400
1975	29,036	35,865,989	1,235	3,649	3,886,703	1,065
1976	40,404	64,301,335	1,591	7,326	7,650,803	1,044
1977	37,665	62,861,469	1,669	12,497	19,620,179	1,570
1978	39,609	74,044,364	1,869	17,485	26,443,906	1,512
1979	39,549	88,431,915	2,236	18,763	32,178,677	1,715
1980	35,209	88,071,564	2,501	25,562	32,562,998	1,274
1981	28,158	57,577,954	2,045	18,660	21,923,399	1,175
1982	15,919	24,240,011	1,523	31,919	23,808,240	746

Source: Department of Statistics

Table 28

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF WHITE PEPPER AND BLACK PEPPER, 1963-1982

Year	WHITE PEPPER			BLACK PEPPER		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (\$)	F.O.B. Unit Value (\$ per tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (\$)	F.O.B. Unit Value (\$ per tonne)
1963	8,459	17,664,368	2,088	3,165	4,726,336	1,493
1964	7,856	16,288,426	2,073	4,452	7,376,021	1,657
1965	7,233	19,192,760	2,653	10,663	22,538,819	2,114
1966	7,207	20,422,019	2,834	6,055	12,574,174	2,077
1967	10,949	22,488,502	2,054	8,863	12,980,388	1,465
1968	10,999	19,089,353	1,736	12,169	15,574,941	1,280
1969	12,070	27,604,095	2,287	17,021	25,283,062	1,485
1970	9,378	25,101,726	2,677	15,028	31,103,304	2,070
1971	8,971	24,634,489	2,746	17,943	38,173,889	2,128
1972	10,255	28,790,127	2,807	15,922	29,287,919	1,839
1973	10,536	38,407,473	3,645	12,294	27,848,915	2,265
1974	13,060	56,039,781	4,291	15,872	46,876,735	2,953
1975	9,798	39,040,895	3,985	20,553	61,854,341	3,010
1976	9,764	41,338,045	4,234	25,643	83,104,659	3,241
1977	7,363	42,494,179	5,771	19,432	90,208,337	4,642
1978	8,647	49,437,425	5,717	22,133	82,397,031	3,723
1979	10,595	53,314,273	5,032	25,523	83,099,527	3,256
1980	8,041	35,144,357	4,371	22,668	68,791,253	3,035
1981	8,690	33,651,435	3,872	20,006	47,939,067	2,396
1982	5,897	19,962,879	3,385	19,115	45,774,986	2,395

Source: Department of Statistics

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN SARAWAK, 1963-1982

Table 29

(Numbers)

As at end of Year	Motor Cars		Lorries and Vans	Buses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Government Vehicles (a)	Total
	Private	Taxis and Hire and Drive					
1963	4,167	241	1,182	224	4,590	1,434	11,838
1965	6,288	264	1,419	268	7,378	1,608	17,225
1970	15,558	442	2,837	391	17,387	2,897	39,512
1973	21,993	518	3,458	541	27,050	4,229	57,789
1974	24,745	536	3,922	589	29,716	4,718	64,226
1975	27,461	570	4,381	643	33,914	5,123	72,092
1976	30,448	614	4,836	695	38,442	5,409	80,444
1977	34,380	733	5,325	740	42,523	5,911	89,612
1978	39,903	867	5,895	791	48,027	6,175	101,658
1979	45,468	924	6,595	814	52,687	6,709	113,197
1980	53,484	1,043	7,992	855	60,442	7,113	130,929
1981	61,971	1,197	9,404	901	69,488	7,680	150,641
1982	70,955	1,365	10,551	939	79,019	8,519	171,348

(a) Including Government Road Plants

Source: Department of Land Transport.

Table.30

**ROADS AND HIGHWAYS MAINTAINED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT,
SARAWAK, 1963-1982**

(Kilometres)

Year	Bitumen or Concrete	Gravel or Stone	Earth	Total	Maintenance (M\$) Cost
1963	203.1	336.5	100.7	640.3	718,106
1965	227.7	597.9	83.8	909.4	1,563,820
1970	286.6	1,310.1	91.8	1,688.5	2,385,140
1973	390.2	1,455.8	100.4	1,946.4	5,215,016
1974	446.7	1,464.5	109.0	2,020.2	6,210,278
1975	500.6	1,521.1	133.9	2,155.6	5,768,536
1976	542.6	1,515.2	150.4	2,208.2	6,796,202
1977	673.9	1,604.9	236.3	2,515.1	8,161,057
1978	716.1	1,639.1	255.0	2,610.2	10,532,342
1979	740.0	1,669.0	264.6	2,673.6	10,935,831
1980	763.0	1,759.1	251.0	2,773.1	12,205,823
1981	792.8	2,169.1	108.0	3,069.9	13,271,693
1982	830.8	2,389.6	75.8	3,296.2	15,590,000

Note: Figures shown do not include roads maintained by Local Authorities.

Source: Public Works Department.

Table 31

**ROADS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SARAWAK SHELL BHD.,
SARAWAK, 1963-1982**

(Kilometres)

Year	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total
1963	147.4	287.6	264.7	699.7
1965	152.4	380.0	417.1	949.5
1970	218.9	387.0	1,063.9	1,669.8
1973	269.9	596.1	914.3	1,780.3
1974	299.2	536.4	978.0	1,813.6
1975	342.5	598.2	889.5	1,830.2
1976	355.0	594.5	966.7	1,916.2
1977	398.5	493.9	984.8	1,877.2
1978	674.6	362.6	851.5	1,888.7
1979	794.1	364.2	862.9	2,021.2
1980	822.4	369.0	880.0	2,071.4
1981	806.9	363.2	853.5	2,023.6
1982	897.9	440.4	788.6	2,126.9

Source: Local Authorities and Sarawak Shell Bhd.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100) — SARAWAK, 1968-1982

Table 32

		MAIN GROUPS									
		Total	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Gross rent, fuel and power	Furniture furnishings and household equipment and operation	Medical care and health expenses	Transport and communication	Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	Miscellaneous goods and services
Period	Weights	100.0	41.9	5.1	3.2	24.6	3.2	0.9	4.6	8.1	8.4
1968		99.1	98.2	97.7	101.3	99.3	100.7	100.4	100.8	99.9	100.9
1969		98.4	97.2	91.2	101.9	98.8	101.1	100.5	100.5	102.0	100.6
1970		99.3	98.3	91.0	101.2	99.5	101.6	101.1	101.6	103.6	101.0
1971		98.7	96.7	90.8	101.0	99.1	97.3	101.9	107.1	104.0	101.7
1972		102.2	101.6	96.4	104.6	101.5	99.2	102.0	109.1	106.9	102.3
1973		110.4	117.0	96.4	122.1	101.7	106.0	114.7	112.9	110.1	108.8
1974		126.2	143.9	103.3	134.8	105.1	124.0	111.4	132.9	114.1	120.9
1975		133.1	150.0	113.1	133.4	113.4	137.2	119.4	143.4	115.0	130.1
1976		138.7	157.4	118.1	134.0	118.9	140.3	123.6	150.6	115.7	133.8
1977		146.6	167.3	122.8	136.6	127.7	142.4	129.7	157.8	116.2	142.4
1978		149.7	167.5	128.9	138.9	134.9	145.3	136.2	161.9	116.9	149.6
1979		155.5	174.8	130.8	146.6	139.3	148.9	146.1	163.9	118.3	159.6
1980		167.4	189.7	135.9	156.7	149.4	157.1	155.9	185.4	120.1	172.5
1981		185.9	211.5	145.6	168.6	165.2	169.8	168.7	212.5	128.2	198.5
1982		194.5	219.5	155.4	173.6	173.8	176.3	178.6	220.0	137.5	211.0

Source: Department of Statistics.

Table 33

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100) — SARAWAK 1968-1982

Period	MAIN GROUPS									
	Total	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Gross rent, fuel and power	Furniture furnishings and household equipment and operation	Medical care and health expenses	Transport and communication	Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	Miscellaneous goods and services
1968	-0.9	-1.8	-2.3	1.3	-0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	-0.1	0.9
1969	-0.7	-1.0	-6.7	0.6	-0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.3	2.1	-0.3
1970	0.9	1.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.4
1971	-0.6	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-4.2	0.8	5.4	0.4	0.7
1972	3.5	5.1	6.2	3.6	2.4	2.0	0.1	1.9	2.8	0.6
1973	8.0	15.2	—	16.7	0.2	6.9	12.5	3.5	3.0	6.4
1974	14.3	23.0	7.2	10.4	3.3	17.0	-2.9	17.7	3.6	11.1
1975	5.5	4.2	9.5	-1.0	7.9	10.6	7.2	7.9	0.8	7.6
1976	4.2	4.9	4.4	0.4	4.9	2.3	3.5	5.0	0.6	2.8
1977	5.7	6.3	4.0	1.9	7.4	1.5	4.9	4.8	0.4	6.4
1978	2.1	0.1	5.0	1.7	5.6	2.0	5.0	2.6	0.6	5.1
1979	3.9	4.4	1.5	5.5	3.3	2.5	7.3	1.2	1.2	6.7
1980	7.7	8.5	3.9	6.9	7.3	5.5	6.7	13.1	1.5	8.1
1981	11.1	11.5	7.1	7.6	10.6	8.1	8.2	14.6	6.7	15.1
1982	4.6	3.8	6.7	3.0	5.2	3.8	5.9	3.5	7.3	6.3

Source: Department of Statistics.

Table 34

**NUMBER OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND
TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES IN SARAWAK, 1962-1982***

Year	Primary* School	Secondary* School	Vocational School	Teacher Training College
1962	894	34	2	3
1963	964	36	2	3
1964	1,021	39	2	3
1966	1,159	50	2	3
1968	1,203	53	2	3
1970	1,209	57	2	3
1972	1,209	57	2	3
1974	1,204	61	2	3
1976	1,233	74	2	3
1978	1,257	81	3	3
1980	1,270	90	3	3
1982	1,274	103	3	3

Table 35

**ENROLMENT AND BOARDERS IN GOVERNMENT AND AIDED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SARAWAK, 1962-1982***

Year	Primary School*		Secondary School*	
	Enrolment	Boarders	Enrolment	Boarders
1962	97,971	1,375	7,874	1,494
1963	104,424	2,650	9,616	1,934
1964	110,237	5,500	11,216	2,564
1966	133,969	10,625	15,118	4,471
1968	141,595	13,130	18,618	6,170
1970	143,245	11,941	21,685	6,746
1972	150,642	13,316	25,647	8,366
1974	164,822	17,415	38,688	13,819
1976	181,544	25,107	60,785	22,334
1978	198,978	27,475	79,001	25,201
1980	206,923	32,382	91,808	38,145
1982	213,614	38,287	100,276	42,430

*Excludes unaided schools.

Source: Department of Education, Sarawak

