



SARAWAK

30

**Years of Independence
Within Malaysia**

1993

APPRECIATION

This book "Sarawak 30 Years of Independence Within Malaysia 1993" is published to commemorate Sarawak's Pearl Jubilee Celebrations of Independence Within Malaysia.

The celebrations, from March 1993 - October 1993 and culminated with the national-level National Day Celebrations centred in Kuching, will go down in the annals of the State as the most significant and memorable event to the people and the State for many years to come.

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I INTRODUCTION

GEOGRAPHY

Sarawak is one of Malaysia's thirteen states covering an area of approximately 124,449 square kilometres, about the size of the whole of Peninsular Malaysia. Situated on the northwest coast of the island of Borneo in the South East Asia region, Sarawak has an immensely long coast-line but does not have good harbours. Most of its major towns are situated along wide and navigable rivers that can take even ocean-going vessels.

Topographically, Sarawak can be divided into three geographical areas - coastal swampy plains, a belt of undulating countryside and a mountainous interior which, although inaccessible, is endowed with not only exquisite flora and fauna but also underground caverns such as the world renowned Mulu Caves which include the Clear Water, Deer, Lang and Wind Caves.

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

The belt of undulating country, on the other hand, varies in width of 32 to 160 kilometres and merges with mountain ranges of the south-eastern fringe of the interior. These ranges, rising in places to more than 2,000 metres form the "central spine" of the Borneo island with numerous ravines and plateaux. A large area of the State is still covered by rain forests and a greater part of the interior is still practically uninhabited.

Sarawak's highest point above sea-level is the 2,424-metre Mount Murud near the border with Indonesia in the Miri Division. Its longest river is the Rajang, which runs for 564 kilometres through the Sarikei, Sibuan and Kapit Divisions. Ocean liners can navigate right up to Sibuan, about 120 kilometres inland while small coastal craft can sail as far as Kapit, about 242 kilometres from the sea. Rivers since the early days have had a pronounced effect upon settlement pattern in the country and today they still play a major rôle in the State's mode of transportation despite the existence of roads.

Being just north of the Equator, Sarawak has a hot and humid equatorial monsoon climate with temperatures ranging from 18 to 35 degrees centigrade. Rainfalls are particularly heavy between late November to about the middle of February with frequent thunderstorms. The mean annual rainfall is about 3,000 millimetres but 4,500 millimetres have been recorded over a large area of the State.

In terms of natural resources, Sarawak is a rich State but, in many parts of the country, its soils are not particularly suited to intensive agriculture although the majority of the people farm for their livelihood.

POPULATION

Based on the 1991 census, Sarawak has a population of nearly 1.7 million of which 62.6 percent still lives in the rural areas; by age group 39 percent is less than 15 years old and those entering the labour force (between the ages of 15 to 64 register about 57 percent. The City of Kuching, Sarawak's State Capital, has a population of approximately 150,000 while Sibu, the second largest commercial centre, has a floating population of about 130,000 followed by Miri about 100,000 and Bintulu with about 52,000.

The indigenous people of Sarawak can be conveniently divided into three major groups under the district ethno-geographical boundaries.

MAIN COASTAL GROUPS

Malay

Among the main coastal groups, according to the 1990 estimates of population, the Malays numbered about 350,000 representing about 21 percent of the population then. Ethnically though, they are a mixture of races as a result of history, physical and religious assimilation among those on the coast of Sarawak.

The main unifying force among the Malays is Islam, although survival 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 significant Malay population, usually living in a district kampung. About 23 percent of Sarawak's Malays live in towns of over 1,000 people.

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 the administration and other forms of Government employment.

Melanau

The second largest important coastal group is the Melanau. In the 1990 estimates of population, there were 96,000 Melanaus, making up approximately 6 percent of the population. They occupy a coastal belt of land extending from the mouth of the Rajang river to the mouth of the Baram river and extending inland some 32 kilometres from the sea. Generally, they can be categorised into three sub-groups: the Likou (or pagan), the Muslim, and the Christian Melanau. It is not uncommon to find multi-religious families in the community.

The Melanaus 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 diversified their occupations to more stable employment such as timber loggers, they still depend largely on the production of sago and fishing.

The Melanaus 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 with a population of 8,189 (estimates) found in Miri and Limbang Divisions. Apart from fishing, they are also padi planters; the Belait, who are similar to the Kedayan, and found in Miri Division; the Selakau in Lundu and Sematan in Kuching Division and the Sebuyau and Balau in the coastal area of Samarahan Division.

MAIN LOWLAND GROUPS

Iban

The Iban, known for their courage, adventure and hospitality, are by far the largest single indigenous group in the state and comprise one-half of the total number of persons engaged in agriculture. They practise mainly dry padi cultivation and cultivate small holdings of cash crops such as rubber, cocoa and pepper. They are found in all Divisions, especially in the low lands, living mostly in longhouses along streams and river banks. A relatively large number of Ibans are now Christians, although they maintain their strong cultural identity and heritage. In the 1990 estimates of population, the Iban numbered 490,000 to constitute 29.5 percent of the population.

Many of the Ibans, especially the younger generation, have migrated to urban areas to work in public and private sectors. They have had the opportunity to obtain better education particularly after the State's independence through the formation of Malaysia.

Like all the other inland ethnic groups, the Ibans live in longhouses, each longhouse comprises a series of family rooms with a long communal verandah or *ruai* under a single roof. Each longhouse is headed by a headman called "**Tual Rumah**" who is, among others, an administrator and adjudicator of his longhouse.

Bidayuh

The other main lowland group is the Bidayuh, who are the third largest indigenous group, numbering 140,000 (in the 1990 estimates and forming 8.4 percent of the population).

They comprise five main groups, each speaking a different dialect, the two largest being in the Upper Sadong district, and in part of Kuching district. The third large group lives in Bau district, and the rest in Lundu, all in the Kuching Division. Although these groups speak different dialects, they do have many common words. They also have many Malay and Iban words in common usage, depending to what extent the various groups have been exposed to other groups in the past.

The Bidayuh are concentrated in Kuching and Samarahan Divisions and are largely rural. They are engaged mainly in the cultivation of dry **padi** mainly through 'shifting cultivation'.

OTHER UPLAND GROUPS

The other minority groups include the Kenyah, numbering about 16,068, the Kayan, about 15,020 and the Bisaya, found mainly in the interior of Limbang Division, about 5,149.

The Kenyah and the Kayan, though distinctively different ethnically, are often found living in related areas, mostly in the middle and upper reaches of the main rivers in the Miri and Kapit Divisions. These groups still regard the great Batang Kayan valley in Kalimantan, Indonesia, as the cradle of their culture.

Economically, the Kenyah and the Kayan have traditionally been dependent on the cultivation of dry padi. Now they have also shifted to cash crops.

These two ethnic groups are also good in wood-carvings and mural paintings with which they decorate their houses. They also excel in the making of long canoes and musical instrument. For example the mandolin-shaped albeit oblonged **sape** has attracted the attention of many international musicians.

The smaller ethnic groups, comprising the Kelabit (7,303), the Lun Bawang (12,010), the Penan (10,000 according to Sarawak Museum's estimates), live in the interior highlands of the Miri, Limbang and Kapit Divisions.

The Kelabit are well-known for their wet-terraced padi cultivation. They also live in longhouses, but theirs are rather distinctively different (The back-half of their houses are normally divided from the verandah by a single long wall of planks through which doors are cut and these give access to the back and the living rooms where family and private life goes on. There are no partitions for the back and front portions of the long house and one can as easily walk up and down the front as the back).

The Kelabit like the Lun Bawang are also good padi planters. The nomadic Penan live in simple huts for the simple reason they move on as soon as the area in which they have temporarily settled is depleted of games. The necessity to hunt for their food makes them good hunters. They do not keep livestock but own dogs as their hunting partners. But their skill lies in making and using of blowpipes; for hunters the poison darts can silence the preys to death within seconds.

OTHER GROUPS

Chinese

The Chinese form 28.9 percent of the population of Sarawak numbering about 480,000 (1990 estimates of population census).

The Chinese contacts with Borneo occurred at least 1,500 years ago. From the 1850's, Chinese migration was considerable, attracted by the possibilities in commerce and the gold and antimony of the Bau region.

The Chinese are concentrated in Kuching and Samarahan Divisions, the Sibuan-Sarikel-Bintangor region of the lower Rajang and Miri in the Miri Division. They are basically urban and a business community but large numbers are also engaged in agriculture.

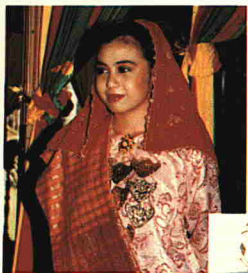
Others

The other races found in Sarawak comprise the Indians and Indonesians, which according to the 1990 estimates make up 1.1 percent of the total population.

CULTURE

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

Foreign cultures have also made their impact. One of the earliest influences was Hinduism from Indian traders. The Hindu's influence among Malays includes the habit of chewing areca nuts and betel leaves, particularly by the women-folk. The use of markers of tombstones on Muslim graves can also be traced to Hindu influence. Not until the turn of the century did Hindu influence started to slacken. This was followed by the coming of Islam brought about by the Arab merchants. Among the early converts were the Malays and Melanaus 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 earthenware such as the venerated oriental jar. To the Iban and Kelabit, for example, the bronze gongs and jars are heirlooms and status symbols.



MALAY



CHINESE



IBAN



BIDAYUH



ORANG ULU



BISAYA



MELANAU



LUN BAWANG



INDIAN



JAVANESE

HISTORY

The history of Sarawak as an integral state began with the arrival of an English adventurer, James Brooke in August 1839. Sarawak then was a part of the province of Brunei Sultanate. The rule of the Sultan's viceroy, Mahkota, had been unpopular to cause a revolt in the area then known as Sarawak led by Datu Patinggi Ali.

James Brooke departed after a short stay and returned in 1840. At the request of Raja Muda Hashim, he 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 Sadong river to Kidurong 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 in 1868. In fifty years, Charles Brooke 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, revenue rose from RM122,842 to RM1.7 million with expenditure increasing correspondingly from RM126,161 to about RM1.4 million. Public debt was completely wiped out and considerable surplus started to build up. By 1917, Sarawak's imports totalled about RM4.9 million but her export earning amounted to RM6.3 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 Brooke's 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 Brooke's 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 Negeri, 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 Negeri. 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 British and Australian para troops 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 Brooke airily dismissed any idea that anyone 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. No 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 own 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 arbitrarily 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 Negeri.

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 with 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 December 31, 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 the question of cession or commits any act of deliberate disloyalty to Government will render himself liable to instant dismissal.

If the circular were 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 percent 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 the late Datuk Ajibah Abol, the late Datuk Amar Abang Haji Ikhwan Zaini and the late Tan Sri Mohd. Su'ut Tahir.

In 1963 Sarawak achieved independence through the formation of 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 27 members in the Dewan Rakyat and five members in the Dewan Negara, three appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and two elected by the Dewan Undangan Negeri (State Legislative Assembly).

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 after consultation with the Chief Minister. 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 Members who are responsible collectively to the Dewan Undangan Negeri - the supreme legislative body in the State. The DUN has 56 members who are elected through single member constituencies by secret ballot during the General Elections. Every citizen above 21 years of age is eligible to be registered to vote. General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the 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

The executive authority of the State is vested in the Yang Di-Pertua Negeri but executive functions are conferred on other persons who become members of the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri (Supreme Council) to advise the Yang di-Pertua Negeri in the exercise of his functions.

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 May 28, 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 July 31, 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 August 26, 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 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 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 is styled 'Minister'.

THE DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI (STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

The Legislature of Sarawak consists of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri and the Dewan Undangan Negeri formerly known as Council Negeri. 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 56 members elected by the people. Every citizen who has attained the age of 21 years is, subject to certain qualifications, entitled to have his/her name 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, 1991.

A new 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 are regulated by the Standing Orders. In debates members speak Bahasa Malaysia and may speak in English, and other Native languages with the approval from the Speaker. 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 members of the Dewan Undangan Negeri. In the absence of 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

The Dewan Undangan Negeri is the legislative wing of the Government and the symbol of sovereignty of the State. Its development reflects the political, parliamentary and constitutional development of the State of Sarawak.

(a) The Beginning Of The Council Assembly

The Dewan Undangan Negeri is the oldest State Legislative Assembly in Malaysia, having its birth on September 8, 1867. It was first known as the General Council and was established by the Raja Muda (Charles Brooke) through a meeting held in a small fishing village in Bintulu in 1867. From 1903 onwards, it was renamed and gazetted as Council Negeri. The Council was later renamed as Dewan Undangan Negeri through the Constitutional Amendment of 1976.

The members of the Council in 1867 comprised five British Officers and 16 Malay and Melanau members, personally appointed by the White Rajah who presided over the assembly. In 1897, the first Orang Ulu representation came with the appointment of two chiefs from Ulu Baram. Seven more interior chiefs and two Chinese were appointed in 1937. On September 24, 1941, one hundred years after Sir James Brooke proclaimed himself as Rajah, a written constitution known as the 1941 Constitutional Order was enacted supposedly ending the Rajah's absolute rule. Following the cession of Sarawak to Britain, a new constitution was enacted in 1956 and came into force in 1957 increasing the unofficial membership to 24, with 14 ex-officio, four nominated and three standing members. The unofficial members were elected by an indirect three-tier electoral system.

MALAYSIA

Following the announcement of the Greater Malaysia concept by Yang Teramat Mulia the late Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj (Malaysia's first Prime Minister) in 1961 and the ratification of this proposal and special safeguards by the Dewan Undangan Negeri in March 1963 important constitutional changes had to be enacted to ensure that the State had a fully democratic legislative assembly and a ministerial system of government before entering Malaysia.

The 1956 Constitution was amended to increase the elected membership from 24 to 36 and reduce the ex-officio and nominated members to three each. It also provided for a ministerial government for the first time with a State Cabinet of six members (Ministers) headed by a Chief Minister. On August 31, 1963, Sarawak became internally self-governing by an elected Cabinet.

On May 25, 1965 a further constitutional development was made, enlarging the Cabinet to consist of a Chief Minister and eight Ministers. On the same day the enactment of the Clerk (Council Negeri and Supreme Council) Separation of Function Ordinance 1965 reaffirmed the fundamental parliamentary principle of power. Further constitutional changes were made in 1968 increasing the membership of the Dewan Undangan Negeri to 48 and renouncing the six ex-officio and nominated members. Following the dissolution of the Dewan on March 20, 1969 the first direct general elections returned 48 members elected directly by single member constituencies.

Dewan Undangan Negeri (Composition of Membership) Ordinance enacted in 1985 increased the membership to 56 elected members and to come into force on an appointed date following the approval on the redemarcation of the Parliamentary and State constituencies. The present Dewan Undangan Negeri is the 13th Dewan Undangan Negeri following the Sixth State Election in September 1991. The ruling Barisan Nasional has 49 members while the opposition has seven members in the Assembly. The first sitting of the first session was held in November 1991. On September 8, 1992 Dewan Undangan Negeri celebrated its

125th Anniversary in Kuching. Dewan Undangan Negeri was given the honour by Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Headquarters, London to organise and host the Regional Parliamentary Seminar for Asia and South East Asia. The seminar was attended by delegates from Parliaments of India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Hong Kong and also from all states in Malaysia.

MEMBERS OF THE DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK 1993

NO.	CONSTITUENCY	MEMBER	PARTY
N.1	Tanjong Datu	Datuk Ramsay Noel Jitam	BN/SUPP
N.2	Tasik Biru	Dr. Patau Rubis	BN/SNAP
N.3	Pantai Damai	Datin Paduka Hajjah Sharifah Mordiah Tuanku Fauzi	BN/PBB
N.4	Sejingkat	Dr. Abang Haji Abdul Rauf	BN/PBB
N.5	Tupong	Haji Daud Bin Abdul Rahman	BN/PBB
N.6	Satok	Datuk Abang Haji Johari Tun Abang Haji Openg	BN/PBB
N.7	Padungan	Datuk Song Swee Guan	BN/SUPP
N.8	Pending	Encik Sim Kheng Hui	BN/SUPP
N.9	Batu Lintang	Encik Chan Seng Khai	BN/SUPP
N.10	Batu Kawa	Encik Alfred Yap Chin Loi	BN/SUPP
N.11	Bengoh	Encik William Tanyuh Ak. Nub	BN/SUPP
N.12	Asajaya	Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud	BN/PBB
N.13	Muara Tuang	Datuk Adenan Haji Satem	BN/PBB
N.14	Tarat	Encik Frederick Bayoi Manggie	BN/PBB
N.15	Tebedu	Encik Michael Ben Ak. Panggi	BN/PBB
N.16	Semera	Haji Wan Abdul Wahab Wan Sanusi	BN/PBB
N.17	Simunjan	Encik Mohd. Naroden Haji Majais	BN/PBB
N.18	Sebuyau	Encik Julaihi Narawi	BN/PBB
N.19	Beladin	Encik Bolhassan Di	BN/PBB

N.20	Bukit Begunan	Datuk Daniel Tajem Ak. Miri	BN/PBDS
N.21	Simanggang	Encik Michael Pilo Ak. Gangga	BN/SUPP
N.22	Engkilili	Encik Toh Heng San	BN/SUPP
N.23	Batang Ai	Encik Unting Ak. Ingkot	PBDS
N.24	Saribas	Dr. Haji Wahbi Haji Junaidi	BN/PBB
N.25	Layar	Datuk Amar Alfred Jabu Ak. Numpang	BN/PBB
N.26	Kalaka	Encik Abdul Wahab Aziz	BN/PBB
N.27	Krian	Encik Peter Nyarok Ak. Entrie	BN/SNAP
N.28	Belawai	Haji Hamden Ahmad	BN/PBB
N.29	Serdeng	Encik Mohd. Asfia Awang Nasar	BN/PBB
N.30	Matu Daro	Encik Wahab Haji Dollah	BN/PBB
N.31	Meradong	Encik Thomas Hii King Hiong	BN/SUPP
N.32	Repok	Encik David Teng Lung Chi	BN/SUPP
N.33	Pakan	Encik William Mawan Ikorn	BN/SNAP
N.34	Meluan	Encik Geman Ak. Itam	BN/SNAP
N.35	Ngemah	Encik Gabriel Adit Ak. Gemong	PBDS
N.36	Machan	Encik Gramong Juna	BN/PBB
N.37	Dudong	Dr. Soon Choon Teck	BN/SUPP
N.38	Bukit Assek	Tan Sri Datuk Amar Dr. Wong Soon Kai	BN/SUPP
N.39	Bawang Assan	Encik Wong Soon Koh	BN/SUPP
N.40	Seduan	Datuk Ting Ing Mieng	BN/SUPP
N.41	Dalat	Datuk Effendi Norwawi	BN/PBB
N.42	Balingian	Encik Abdul Ajis Abdul Majeed	BN/PBB
N.43	Tamin	Encik Joseph Entulu Ak. Belaun	PBDS
N.44	Kakus	Encik John Sikie Ak. Tayai	PBDS
N.45	Pelagus	Dato' Sng Chee Hua	PBDS
N.46	Katibas	Encik Ambrose Belikau Ak. Enturan	BN/PBB

N. 47	Baleh	Dr. James Jemut Masing	PBDS
N. 48	Belaga	Datuk Nyipa Bato	BN/PBB
N. 49	Kemena	Datuk Celestine Ujang Ak. Jilan	BN/PBB
N. 50	Kidurong	Encik Michael Sim Kiam Hui	BN/SUPP
N. 51	Lambir	Encik Usop Wahab	BN/PBB
N. 52	Piasau	Datuk Dr. George Chan Hong Nam	BN/SUPP
N. 53	Marudi	Datuk Edward Jeli Ak. Blayong	BN/SNAP
N. 54	Telang Usan	Datuk Joseph Balan Seling	BN/PBB
N. 55	Limbang	Datuk Amar James Wong Kim Min	BN/SNAP
N. 56	Lawas	Awang Tengah Ali Hasan	BN/PBB

BARISAN NASIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Sarawak Coalition Government was formed in 1970. The component parties were Parti Bumiputera, Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) and the Sarawak Chinese Association (SCA). Parti Pesaka later became a coalition member, so that all parties were included in the Coalition, except for Sarawak National Party (SNAP), which became an opposition party. The Coalition Government in Sarawak proved to be so successful that it became a model for other States in Malaysia, resulting in the birth of the Barisan Nasional (National Front) Government in 1974.

However, in March 1976, SNAP decided to join Barisan Nasional. Official discussions were held by the Barisan Nasional at both State and Federal levels during which all affiliated parties discussed and approved SNAP's entry. SNAP officially became a member of Barisan Nasional on November 1, 1976.

In September 1983, a breakaway group from SNAP formed another political party, known as Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS). Membership of the party is confined to the Dayak community only. PBDS remained a member of the State Barisan Nasional under a formula known as BARISAN-PLUS.

On March 19, 1987, four Ministers and three Assistant Ministers resigned from the State Cabinet because of differences over the style of leadership of the Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud. The seven left for Kuala Lumpur for a meeting at Ming Court Hotel with several other State Assemblymen in an attempt to topple the State Barisan Nasional government. These meetings held at Ming Court are referred to as the "Ming Court incident".

The attempt resulted in a political crisis in Sarawak. On March 19, 1987, a new political party was formed by a breakaway group. The new party is known as Persatuan Rakyat Malaysia Sarawak (PERMAS). PERMAS and PBDS became the opposition parties and called themselves Kumpulan Maju. PBDS, however, chose to remain with the Barisan Nasional at Federal level and an opposition party in the State.

Because of the crisis the Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud decided to call for a fresh State Election to give the opportunity to the people to decide on the Government of their choice. The State Election was held on April 15 and 16, 1987.

The election results returned the State Barisan Nasional to power. It secured 28 seats, while PBDS got 15 and PERMAS five. Having won the majority seats and securing the mandate of the people, the Barisan Nasional formed the new State Government, with the leader Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud sworn again as the Chief Minister of Sarawak.

During the first sitting of Dewan Undangan Negeri after the State Elections, five members of Kumpulan Maju switched over to Barisan Nasional. In November two more opposition members crossed over to Barisan Nasional and in April 1988, another two requested to return to the Barisan Nasional making the total to nine - eight from PBDS and one from PERMAS. Two of them were accepted by SNAP and seven by PBB. During the last General Elections in 1991, Barisan Nasional secured 49 seats while PBDS obtained seven seats.

At its sitting in May, 1988 the Dewan Undangan Negeri passed an amendment to the State Constitution to prevent State Assemblies from switching parties. This move is to ensure political stability in the State and a direct response to the "Ming Court" incident. Consequential amendment was passed in 1991, to disqualify members who have resigned to seek re-election for a period of five years.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATION

Sarawak has 27 seats in the 180-member Parliament and four in the 69-member Senate. It has seven Federal Ministers and Deputy Ministers and another two as Parliamentary Secretaries. They are Datuk Abang Abu Bakar bin Datu Bandar Abang Haji Mustapha as the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Amar Dr. Haji Sulaiman Haji Daud, Minister of Education, Dr. Leo Michael Toyad, Deputy Minister of Education, Datuk Law Hieng Ding, Minister of Science, Technology and Environment, Encik Peter Chin Fah Kui, Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Environment, Datuk Peter Tinggom anak Kamarau, Deputy Minister of Works, Datuk Leo Moggie anak Irok, the Minister of Works, Encik Douglas Uggah Embas, Parliamentary Secretary in the Prime Minister's Department and Encik Yong Khoon Seng, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of National Unity and Social Development.

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. The second Governor from 1969 was the late Tun



*The present Yang di-Pertua Negeri,
Tuan Yang Terutama Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Ahmad Zaidi Adruce bin
Muhammed Noor, S.S.M., D.P., D.U.N.M., P.N.B.S., B.M., PSLJ (Brunei)
SMN, DUPN, AdiPradana (Indon.), Hon. Dr. of Laws (U.K.M)*



The First Governor, the late Tuan Yang Terutama Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg bin Abang Sapiee, O.B.E., S.M.N., P.N.B.S. Sapiee, O.B.E., S.M.N., P.N.B.S.



The Second Yang di-Pertua Negeri, the late Tuan Yang Terutama Tun Datuk Patinggi Tuanku Haji Bujang bin Tuanku Osman, S.M.N., D.P., P.S.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 fourth 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.)

Datuk Patinggi Tuanku Haji Bujang. He was succeeded by Tun Datuk Patinggi Abang Haji Muhammad Salahuddin, the third Governor. Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Yakub was sworn in as the fourth Yang di-Pertua Negeri on April 2, 1981. The present Yang di-Pertua Negeri is Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Ahmad Zaidi Adruce bin Muhammed Noor. He was sworn in on April 2, 1985.

GENERAL ELECTIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Parliamentary Elections

The 1990 Parliamentary elections in Sarawak were held simultaneously with those in Peninsular Malaysia. Parliament passed a review of the new boundaries for the Parliamentary and State Constituencies for Sarawak on April 30, 1987. As a result, Sarawak now has twenty-seven Parliamentary Constituencies, an addition of three Parliamentary Constituencies and 56 State Constituencies, an addition of eight.

Parliament was dissolved on October 5, 1990 to pave the way for the General Elections. Nomination day was fixed on October 11 and polling, on October 20 and 21. A total of 70 candidates, 27 from Barisan Nasional, nine from PERMAS, eight from DAP, one from PLUS and 25 Independents stood for the elections in Sarawak.

The results of the 1990 Parliamentary Elections were as follows:-

BARISAN NASIONAL	21 seats (inclusive of one uncontested seat)
PERMAS	0
DAP	2
PLUS	0
INDEPENDENT	4
	<hr/>
	27 seats
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A total of 470,541 voters cast their votes out of 703,061 registered voters for Sarawak (66.9 percent)

State Elections

For the 1991 State Elections, the Dewan Undangan Negeri was dissolved on September 6 1991. Nomination Day was fixed for September 14 and polling, on September 27 and 28.

A total number of 167 candidates filed their nomination papers to contest the 56 seats of the Dewan Undangan Negeri. The State Barisan Nasional contested in all the seats, while PBDS contested in 34, PERMAS 12, DAP 18, Negara 28, Independents, 19. Two Barisan Nasional candidates from PBB were returned unopposed.

Out of 703,061 eligible voters, 71.76 percent cast their votes. The results were as follows:-

Barisan Nasional	49 seats (inclusive of two uncontested seats)
PBDS	7
PERMAS	0
DAP	0
NEGARA	0
	<hr/>
	56 seats
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN SARAWAK

The local government system in Sarawak inherits many of the principles and practices common to other systems in Commonwealth countries which are based on the English Local Government System. The development of the system depended in various degrees on the local traditional leadership, the communal needs, political development and the expansion of urban centres. It provides the stimulus for self-help efforts which are important to sustain a clean and beautiful environment.

As Kuching is the capital town of Sarawak, it becomes the fore-runner of the development of local government system in Sarawak. The Kuching Sanitary Board was established in 1921 and is now the City of Kuching South. The Board consisted of nominated unofficial representatives and government officials to form an advisory body to administer basic services in the town. In 1934 similar boards were formed in Sibul, Miri, Bintang, Sarikei and Bau towns.

The next phase of Local Government development was in the post war period. Similar to the British practice, the concept of financial autonomy was adopted. Most of the Council fund was from property rates from urban areas. As the amount of fund from rates increased the range of local government functions also increased. A major step was taken with the introduction of Local Authority Ordinances (Cap 117) in 1948, Kuching Municipal Ordinance (Cap 116) in 1953, Local Government Elections Ordinances (Cap 118) in 1956 and followed by Local Authorities By-Laws and Regulations.

It was followed by the introduction of elective system in 1959, the first local council general elections held during the year. With the restoration of British rule in Sarawak after the cession in 1946 the elective local government system was seen as a constructive step towards gradual self government. The colonial government maintained this system up to the attainment of Sarawak's entry as an independent State within the Federation of Malaysia in 1963 and subsequently the introduction of the Ministerial System. The general elections to District Councils were to function as the lowest level of the electoral college in the State's 'tier' system of government. Seats were necessarily contested along political party lines.

Even after Sarawak's entry as an independent State within the Federation of Malaysia, local councils continue to be a State subject. The most significant development was the State-wide revaluation exercise of rateable properties carried out in 1965- 1966 and the introduction of the Equalisation grants under Command Paper No. 3 of 1966. This replaced the matching rate- grant system of 1959.

The majority of the councillors who were elected in 1963 remained as Councillors until the restructure of the local government in 1981, although their term of office expired in 1969. The proclamation of emergency in 1969 suspended the general elections and local government elections. In 1977, the Local Government Election Ordinance was repealed.

In 1973, the government decided to review the structure of the local government in Sarawak. At Federal level, an Act of Parliament was passed on the Restructure of Local Authorities in Peninsular Malaysia following the Royal Commission report under the Chairmanship of Datuk Athi Nahappan. In Sarawak, an Ad-Hoc Committee to examine the structure of local authorities in Sarawak under the Chairmanship of Datuk Leonard Linggi Jugah, then the Minister for Local Government, was formed on October 4, 1974. The Ad-Hoc Committee made its report, following which a committee of officials was appointed to study the details and the implications of the Ad-Hoc Committee Report and its recommendations.

Arising from the report, the Local Authority (Amendment) Ordinance No. 3 of 1977 and Kuching Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance No. 4 of 1977 were passed by the Dewan Undangan Negeri and brought into force in November 1981.

The Present System

The present local government system consisted of two cities/twin cities, two Municipal Councils, 21 District Councils and the Lembaga Kemajuan Bintulu (Bintulu Development Authority).

The City of Kuching South was formed under the City of Kuching South Ordinance (No. 2 of 1988). Its area is partly the previous Kuching Municipal Council area and a part of the Kuching Rural District Council area. Its new office is now under construction at the previous Sarawak Turf Club at Padungan.

The City of Kuching North was established covering part of Kuching Municipal Council and part of Kuching Rural District Council by the City of Kuching North Ordinance (No. 3 of 1988). Its office is under construction in Petra Jaya Kuching and is now temporarily housed at Bangunan Satok.

The two amendment laws for City of Kuching North and City of Kuching South are the extension of the parent Kuching Municipal Ordinance 1952. The two Municipal Councils and 21 District Councils are administered under Local Authority Ordinance 1948.

Lembaga Kemajuan Bintulu (Bintulu Development Authority) was established by the Lembaga Kemajuan Bintulu (Bintulu Development Authority) Ordinance 1978 which authorises the Authority to make provisions for the promotion and development of trade and industrial projects, makes funds available and empowers the Authority to perform the functions and duties of the local council administration in Bintulu District.

The Municipal and District Councils were established generally co-terminous with the administrative district boundaries. The exceptions are Kuching and Sibul where there are both cities and rural Councils established within the same district. The other exceptions are the Councils whose boundaries extend into more than one district namely Kapit District Council extending into the districts of Kapit, Song and Belaga; Maradong District Council, the district of Maradong and Julau; Mukah District Council, the districts of Mukah and Oya/Dalat; and Matu/Daro District Council, the districts of Matu and Daro.

Basically, this system provides a structure in which the district councils operate through the general supervision of the Resident and the District Officer under the overall control of the Minister of Environment and Tourism, Sarawak. This supervision is exercised through the provision of the Local Authority Ordinance 1948. The City, however, is given a wider measure of autonomy and deals directly with the Ministry without passing through the Resident and District Officer.

Local Authority Functions

Generally, the functions of the local authorities can be classified as the provision of basic municipal services and controls. The range of these functions varies with the size and resources of the local authority. However, the City of Kuching South also runs a public

housing service under the wider powers provided in the Municipal Ordinance with strict control of the State Government.

In addition to these services, local authorities used to undertake, on an agency basis on behalf of the Government, licensing and registration of motor vehicles. This function, however, was withdrawn and taken back by the Land Transport Department in 1975. Conversely, certain functions were performed by the Government, on behalf of the smaller local authorities, where the Council has no technical staff or equipment, for example road construction and processing of building plans.

In 1973, the Federal Government also took over the administration of primary education which used to be one of the major functions of the local authorities. In 1979 the Maternity and Child Health Clinic and in 1981 the Fire Fighting Services were taken over by the Federal Government. The functions undertaken by the local authorities in Sarawak include road maintenance, street lighting, scavenging service, conservancy and sewerage, the provision of markets, landscaping and maintenance, public health and sanitation. The Federal Ministry of Trade and Industries took over the responsibilities of Weights and Measures administration on October 1, 1981.

Management Structure

The management structure consists of a full Council responsible for policy decisions on all matters affecting the Council. It functions through a Committee system. The administrative and technical Departments of the Council, being part of the structure, are responsible for executing the decisions of the Council. The Chief Executive Officer and co-ordinator is the Secretary.

Basically the structure in all Councils is the same but in practice the scale of operation differs from Council to Council. For example, the City of Kuching South has as many as nine Committees and eight Departments and employing its own qualified officers while the smaller Councils have only three or four Committees and a handful of officers with even fewer technical officers. In the larger local authorities, the Councils and their Committees meet monthly, and in the smaller Councils these meetings are held at quarterly intervals.

Local Authority Staff

Some of the senior officers of the local authorities used to be seconded from the Government Services. This arrangement, however, was curtailed upon the introduction of the Pensions Scheme to the Local Authority Service in 1962. At present, all the officers (about 5,000 of them) are directly employed by the local authorities.

Appointments made by the Councils are subject to the approval of the State Public Services Commission in the case of senior posts, and the approval of the Resident in the case of other posts. Appointments to posts in the City of Kuching South are subject to the same procedure except that the Council has the power to make appointment to junior posts.

Local Government Finance

The revenue of the local authorities is derived from the following sources:-

- (a) Assessment rates
- (b) Licence fees
- (c) Service charges
- (d) Payment in lieu of rates
- (e) Grant from the State Government
- (f) Capital grant from the State Government

Supervision and Control

The supervision of the local government system is undertaken at the State level by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. In technical matters, this supervision is carried out with the advice of the relevant Government Departments. At the divisional and district level, the advice and co-ordination are to a great extent from the Resident and District Officer.

Formal controls over the Councils by the State Government are exercised through the following means:-

- (a) Approval of budgets, including the levy of rates and list of local authority posts;
- (b) Approval of by-laws;
- (c) Staff transfer from one Council to another;
- (d) Audit Inspection;
- (e) Directives from the Ministry as and when required;
- (f) Appointment and promotion of staff.

Restructuring of Local Authorities

The restructuring of local authorities in Sarawak was carried out with the passing of two Bills in the Dewan Undangan Negeri, namely the Kuching Municipal Council Amendment Bill, 1977 and the Local Authority Amendment Bill, 1977. These Bills provided for a unified structural pattern of Local Government throughout the State of Sarawak. The Local Government Act, 1976 (Malaysia) deals only with the local councils of Peninsular Malaysia and was brought into force in November 1981. This does not apply to Sarawak.

The following were main features of the restructuring exercise:-

- (a) the elevation of Kuching Municipal into a City Status of City of Kuching North and City of Kuching South;
- (b) the upgrading of Sibü Urban District Council and Miri District Council into Municipalities;
- (c) the appointment of Councillors (previously elected) by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri in Council for a term of two years;
- (d) Local Authorities were given more functions so as to keep pace with the fast tempo of development in the State;
- (e) the phasing out of the District Officer (part time Chairman) to Wali Kotas (full time Chairman) - Kapit District Council, Sarikei District Council, Sibü Rural District Council, Limbang District Council, Sri Aman and Kota Samarahan District Councils have now full time Chairman;
- (f) the creation and realignment of areas to enable easy access to the District Council, with the establishment of a New District Council at Kota Samarahan; Sebüyau Sub-District was disengaged from Sri Aman District and transferred to Simunjan District Council, Kampong Igan from Sibü Rural District Council to District Council Matu-Daro.

The Effect of the Restructuring Exercise

The local authorities, after restructuring, are provided with capital grants from the State Government based on their capability to maintain and implement new projects to improve and upgrade the services in both the urban and rural areas. This is the main emphasis of the restructuring exercise and local authorities are actively involved with many important projects concerning the daily lives of the people such as the construction of roads, drains, markets, recreational facilities and scavenging services.

THE JUDICIARY

Since the enforcement of the Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 1987 which increases the civil jurisdiction of the Sessions and Magistrates' Courts, there has been no significant change in the administration of justice in the State. However, the recent passage of a bill to set up a special court to try the Rulers of the Malay states with their legal immunity removed, has brought a dynamic change to the Courts System. The idea of setting up a Divisional Court of Appeal with an appellate jurisdiction inferior to the Supreme Court to hear appeals from the High Court has also been mooted although the actual date of its creation is not yet known.

For the natives of Sarawak the passing of the Native Courts Bill 1992 at the sitting of the Dewan Undangan Negeri on November 16, 1992 provides a new frontier in the administration of custom ary law in the state. The date of enforcement of the law, known as the Native Courts Ordinance 1992 has not been appointed at the time of writing of this report.

Presently, the Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the High Court, the Sessions Court, the Magistrates' Court, the Second Class Magistrates' Courts and the Juvenile Courts.

The head of the Judiciary is the Lord President and the two High Courts (in Borneo and in Malaya) are headed by the Chief Justice of Borneo and the Chief Justice of Malaya respectively. The Sessions Court is presided over by a Sessions Court Judge and First and Second Magistrates, Courts by a First Class Magistrate. Both the Sessions Court Judge and the First Class Magistrate are legally qualified persons. However, it is to be noted that the District Officers in the State are also gazetted as ex-officio First Class Magistrates and the Sarawak Administrative Officers as ex-officio Second Class Magistrates.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court was established on January 1, 1985 and is the final court of appeal. It hears appeals from the decisions of High Court Judges and is vested with the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court as well as the jurisdiction to determine inter State disputes, State-Federal disputes and the exclusive right to determine the validity of laws made by Parliament. The Supreme Court has sittings in Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Kuala Terengganu, Pulau Pinang, Ipoh, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu. Normally it has a twice yearly sittings in Kuching.

The High Court in Borneo

There are presently four High Court Judges and two Judicial Commissioners serving the State. There are resident High Court registries in Kuching, Sibuan and Miri. The other towns such as Sri Aman, Bintulu and Limbang are served by a High Court Judge on circuit.

Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court

The High Court has wide jurisdiction over civil matters and this is stated in section 23(1) of the Court of Judicature Act 1964 (Revised 1972) and includes matters like bankruptcy, matrimony, charge action, admiralty in rem, companies and guardianship of infants.

Although the civil jurisdiction of the High Court for a monetary claim is limitless in practice it only hears cases where the claim is above RM100,000.00.

Criminal Jurisdiction

A High Court Judge can pass any sentence empowered by law including the death sentence. In practice it only hears cases where the punishment provided by law is death as in the charge of murder, drug trafficking and kidnapping.

Appellate Jurisdiction

The High Court also determines both criminal and civil appeals from the Subordinate Courts. It is also vested with a revisionary power to revise any decision made by the

Subordinate Court whether civil or criminal which it believes are erroneous. These powers are provided for under sections 26, 27, 28, 31 and 32 of the Court of Judicature Act, 1964.

Subordinate Courts

The term Subordinate Courts is used collectively to refer to the Sessions and Magistrates' Courts. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts are provided for in the Subordinate Courts Act, 1948 (Revised 1972).

The Sessions Court

Sarawak has four Sessions Court Judges. Two are in Kuching, one in Sibul and another in Miri. The other towns like Sri Aman, Sarikei, Bintulu and Limbang are served by a Sessions Court Judge on circuit. The civil jurisdiction of a Sessions Court Judge encompasses claims where the subject matter or amount in dispute is less than RM100,000. It also has jurisdiction, subject to certain conditions, over the recovery and possession of land so long as there is no bona fide dispute over the title of the said land in question.

As for criminal jurisdiction the Sessions Court can hear all offences except those punishable with death and can pass all sentences except the death sentence. Generally and in practice the Sessions Court presides over criminal cases where the punishment provided by law is more than ten years imprisonment, for example offences of rape, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and criminal breach of trust.

Magistrates' Court

The number of Magistrates of the First Class in Sarawak has been increased in the last two years. All the major towns in the eight administrative divisions in Sarawak have a resident Magistrate. The smaller towns without a resident Magistrate are served by a Magistrate on circuit. The civil jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the First Class is restricted to cases where the amount in dispute or value of the subject matter does not exceed RM25,000. Like the Sessions Court the Magistrate can also, subject to certain conditions, determine cases involving land matters except when it involves bona fide dispute as to title.

The criminal jurisdiction of a Magistrate covers offences where the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the law does not exceed ten years imprisonment or which are punishable with fine and two other offences, that is, offences under sections 392 and 457 of the Penal Code. Both these offences carry a maximum term of imprisonment of 14 years each. Although the maximum penalty of offences triable by a Magistrate is ten years (or 14 years as stated above) the Magistrate can only impose a jail term of five years, a fine of RM10,000 and whipping of 12 strokes of the rotan or a combination of any of these sentences.

A Second Class Magistrate has jurisdiction to hear civil cases where the value of the subject matter or the amount in dispute does not exceed RM3,000. Its criminal jurisdiction only extends to offences where the maximum sentence of imprisonment does not exceed 12 months, or with fine only. He can however only impose a jail term of six months only and or a fine of RM1,000.

Juvenile Court

The working of the Juvenile Court is governed by the Juvenile Courts Act 1947. The court consists of a First Class Magistrate, or a Sessions Court Judge sitting with two advisers and the court sits and hears criminal cases involving offenders who are below the age of 18 and can only pass sentence as provided for under the Act. Although the court can sentence the guilty offender to a term of imprisonment as provided for under the offence committed as well as sentence him to pay a fine, it normally considers whether a stay at the correctional institution or what is termed as an approved school under the Act is more just in the circumstances of the case. In Sarawak there is only one such school known as Sekolah Tunas Bakti and it caters only for male offenders.

Given the age of the offenders, as far as possible the Juvenile Court convenes in a closed court and not in open court as is the case with the hearing of other criminal matters.

Native Court

The Native Court Ordinance 1992 seeks to streamline and upgrade the administration of the Native Courts in Sarawak. It provides a three tier system of appeal by establishing three courts of appeals and one court of the first instance. The court of the first instance is the Headman's Court against whose decision an appeal is made to the Chief's Court. A decision of the Chief's Court is appealable to the Chief's Supervisor Court and from there to the District Native Court. The civil jurisdiction of the Native Court generally extends to actions brought for breach of native law or custom pertaining to religion (except Islam because offences against the tenets of Islamic teaching and matrimonial matters relating to Muslims are heard and determined in the Syariah Court) matrimony and sexual matters. It has also jurisdiction over civil cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed RM2,000 and the parties in the case are subject to the same native system of personal law. The criminal jurisdiction of the Native Court covers offences of a minor nature which are specifically enumerated in the Adat Iban or other customary law by whose custom the court is bound. The Headman's Court can only impose a maximum fine of RM300, the Chief Court, a maximum imprisonment term of six months and a fine not more than RM2,000, the Chief's Superior Court, an imprisonment of not more than one year and a maximum fine of RM3,000 and a District Native Court, an imprisonment term of not more than two years and a maximum fine of RM5,000.

Section 6 of the Ordinance specifically provides that the law to be administered by the court is native law and custom which is not repugnant to natural justice or morality and not in conflict with any other law in force in the State or other written law which the court may be authorised to administer or enforce.

The Syariah Court

The administration of the Syariah Court is governed by a number of legislations which regulates the constitution, jurisdiction, procedure to be used and evidence to be adduced in such court. Amongst these legislations are the Undang-Undang Mahkamah Syariah Sarawak 1991 and the Ordinance Mahkamah Syariah 1991.

The court of first instance is presided over by a Kadi who determines matrimonial matters such as maintenance and divorce in Islam and hears offences against Islamic

teachings such as adultery. An appeal against the decision of the Kadi lies with the Chief Kadi and from the Chief Kadi to a Committee of Appeal to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri. All the major towns in Sarawak has a resident Kadi whereas the Chief Kadi sits in Kuching. As of September 1, 1992, lawyers appearing before the Syariah Court must possess a certificate known as Sijil Peguam "Syarie". The certificate is issued, subject to certain conditions, on application to Jawatankuasa Peguam "Syarie" which is established under Kaedah-kaedah Peguam Syarie 1992.

It is to be noted that both the Syariah Court and the Native Court do not come under the jurisdictional and administrative power of the Head of Judiciary, the Lord President. They are court systems especially set up to administer specific personal laws, that is customary law and Islamic law.

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 Commission was incorporated into the Constitution of Sarawak.

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

However, when Sarawak became independent within Malaysia, the Commission 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 students 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 is 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.

In line with the information technological development and the various innovations taking place lately, the Commission embarked on computerisation in 1991 in order to cope up with the increasing volumes of work load. The move leads to a more efficient and systematic process in carrying out the functions of the Commission.

Since its inception some thirty-two years ago, eight distinguished citizens have served as Chairman of the Commission including the present Chairman, Tan Sri Datuk Amar Haji Hamdan bin Sirat, who was appointed on December 15, 1989. The Former Chairmen were:

Mr. R.L.V. Wilkes (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)
Datuk Haji Tuah Johari bin Haji Bojeng (1977 - 1983) and
Datuk Wan Hashim bin Datu Tuanku Taha (1983 - 1989).

ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY, SARAWAK

Introduction

The Anti-Corruption Agency (A.C.A.) Sarawak was established on October 1, 1967 with its head office in Kuching and two branches in Sibul and Miri. It is at present headed by a Director who carries out the duties and responsibilities of the Director General in the State. Since its establishment, the Agency has been headed by the following:-

1. Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad : 01.10.67 - 31.12.69
2. Y.M. Raja Mansur bin Raja Ahmad Ridzuan : 01.01.70 - 31.12.71
3. Haji Mohd. Muzammil bin Aboo Bakar : 01.01.72 - 31.12.73
4. Syed Bakar bin Ahmad : 01.01.74 - 31.12.75
5. Abdul Rahman bin Ismile : 01.01.76 - 31.12.77
6. Abdul Wahid bin Shamsuddin : 01.01.78 - 30.11.81
7. J. Sebastian : 03.05.83 - 10.08.85
8. Lai Peng Cheong : 01.11.85 - 31.01.89
9. Haji Mohd. Nordin bin Ahmad : 01.02.89 - 31.03.90
10. Leong Chik Yoon : 01.06.90 - to date.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Agency are prevention and eradication of all forms of corruption, malpractice and misuse of authority.

Functions

The Anti-Corruption Agency, Sarawak, is entrusted with the responsibility to carry out surveillance, investigation and malpractice in accordance with the laws empowered to the Agency. Generally, the functions of Anti-Corruption Agency, Sarawak, include:-

1. to procure and evaluate information pertaining to corruption, malpractice and misuse of authority;
2. to carry out enquiries and investigations into cases as stated in para (1) above;
3. to prosecute offenders under the various relevant laws;
4. to plan and implement anti corruption campaigns through information, education and public relation;
5. to co-ordinate preventive action with all Government Departments/Agencies;
6. to study and identify loopholes and short-comings in management/administration System of Government Departments/Agencies and make recommendations for remedial action to minimise opportunities for corruption;
7. to submit reports for disciplinary action against Government Officers who have contravened The Public Officers (Conduct and Discipline) Regulations (Chapter D) 1980;
8. to plan and conduct surprise checks on Government Departments/Institutions to ensure compliance of instructions/regulations.

Jurisdiction

The Anti-Corruption Agency, Sarawak, is a law enforcement body which was established vide the Anti-Corruption Agency Act 1982. The Agency is empowered under the following laws to carry out its task of prevention and investigation of cases of corruption, malpractice and misuse of authority:-

1. Anti-Corruption Act 1961 (Revised 1971)
2. Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 22/1970
3. Police Act 1967
4. Customs Act 1967
5. Evidence Act 1950 (Revised 1971)
6. Penal Code
7. Criminal Procedure Code.

Achievement

The Agency, like any other law enforcement department/body, depends to a large extent on the co-operation from both the public and private sectors in successfully carrying out its duties and responsibilities to combat corruption.

During the relevant period (1988 - 1992) the Agency received a total of 2,243 information through various sources. Out of these only 437 informations (or 41.77 percent) have basis for enquiries/investigations to be conducted. A total of 147 open investigations which were carried out resulted in 99 arrests (or about 67.35 percent) - for details of informations received and action taken for period 1988 - 1992, please see Appendix "A".

APPENDIX "A"

DETAILS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED AND ACTIONS TAKEN BY ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY, SARAWAK (1988 - 1992)

SUBJECT	YEAR					TOTAL
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1. INFORMATION RECEIVED	424	499	404	407	509	2,243
2. ACTION:						
Open Investigation	24	40	33	22	28	147
Discreet Enquiries	124	82	37	14	3	260
Surveillance	47	118	79	122	164	530
Others (Refer to Heads of Departments, NFA, etc.)	229	259	255	249	314	1,306
3. ARRESTS	18	32	14	11	24	99

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

As part of the Colonial Audit Service, the Audit Department in Sarawak was established in 1911 to audit the accounts of the State of Sarawak. After Sarawak's independence through Malaysia on September 16, 1963, the department became a branch of the Auditor General's Office Malaysia. The office is currently headed by the Director of Audit Sarawak who is performing the duties and responsibilities of Auditor General of Malaysia in respect of examining and auditing the accounts of Federal and State government departments and agencies. Branch offices are maintained in Sibul and Miri.

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. He carries out his functions according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution and the Audit Act, 1957. There are sufficient provisions in the Federal Constitution and the Audit Act to enable him to carry out the job independently without fear or favour.

The Audit objective is to enhance the process of accountability and help to continually improve the financial management of Government and its agencies. All government agencies entrusted with the management of public monies are subjected to audit by the Auditor General. These include the accounts of the Federal Government, State Government, statutory bodies and local authorities. In Sarawak, the Audit Department audits the accounts of the State Government maintained by the State Treasury, nine Divisional Treasuries and 40 sub-treasuries. The branch Federal accounts maintained by seven offices of the Accountant General Malaysia are also audited. All the accounts of the 16 state statutory bodies, two Federal statutory bodies located in Sarawak and the accounts of 26 local authorities are also audited by the Audit Department.

In addition to the audit of the accounts, the Department carries out inspections to see that there is correct accounting and compliance with rules and regulations in Government ministries, departments and statutory bodies. It also verifies that public funds and assets are used efficiently and effectively and that there is no wastage or extravagance.

Annual reports of the Auditor General on the Accounts of the State of Sarawak are laid before the State Legislative Assembly. So are Reports of the Auditor General on other accounts audited by the Auditor General. These reports are examined by the Public Accounts Committee of the State Legislative Assembly which conducts hearings to ascertain reasons from the Heads of Departments/Agencies for their shortcomings. Reports of the Auditor General are available to the public from Government printer and from the Audit Office (4th Floor, Bangunan Sultan Iskandar, Jalan Simpang Tiga, Kuching).

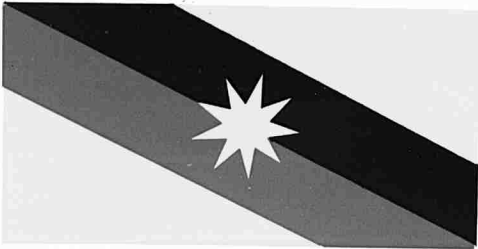


An aerial view of Wisma Bapa Malaysia, Dewan Undangan Negeri and State Lapau.



State Council Members

THE SARAWAK FLAG



INTERPRETATION OF THE FLAG

Red Colour symbolises the courage, determination and sacrifices of the people in their tireless pursuit to attain and maintain progress and esteem in the course of creating a model State;

Yellow colour denotes the supremacy of law and order, unity and stability in diversity;

Black colour symbolises the rich natural resources and wealth of Sarawak such as petroleum, timber, etc. which provide the foundation for the advancement of her people;

The **yellow nine pointed star** denotes the nine divisions where the people live in harmony.

The **star symbol** also embodies the aspiration of the people of Sarawak in their quest to improve their quality of life.

THE SARAWAK CREST



The Sarawak Crest signifies the proud "Land of the Hornbill" flying high in aspirations and achievements in all fields of endeavour, guided by the ideology of the 'politics of development'.

SARAWAK CABINET 1992



*Chief Minister and Minister of Resource Planning
The Right Honourable Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud*



*Deputy Chief Minister and
Minister for Infrastructure Development
and Housing
The Honourable Tan Sri Datuk Amar
Dr. Wong Soon Kai*



*Deputy Chief Minister and
Minister of Agriculture Development
The Honourable Datuk Amar Alfred Jabu
anak Numpang*



*Minister of Environment
and Tourism
The Honourable Datuk Amar
James Wong Kim Min*



*Minister of Land Development
The Honourable Datuk Celestino
Ujang anak Jalan*



*Minister of Industrial Development,
The Honourable Datuk Abang Haji
Abdul Rahman Zohari bin
Tun Abang Haji Openg*



Minister of Social Development
The Honourable
Datuk Adenan Haji Satem



Minister of Finance and Public Utilities
The Honourable Datuk Dr.
George Chan Hong Nam



**Assistant Minister of Agriculture and
Community Development,**
The Honourable
Datuk Ramsay Noel Jitam



**Assistant Minister of Finance
and Public Utilities,**
The Honourable Dr. Patau Rubis



**Assistant Minister of Environment
and Tourism and Housing,**
The Honourable
Encik David Teng Lung Chi



**Assistant Minister of Welfare
and Women's Affairs,**
The Honourable Datin Paduka Hajjah
Sharifah Mordiah Tuanku Fauzi



**Assistant Minister of
Rural Development**
The Honourable
Encik Gramong Juna



**Assistant Minister in the
Chief Minister's Office,**
The Honourable Awang
Tengah Ali Hassan



**Assistant Minister of
Industrial Development**
The Honourable
Encik Sim Khong Hui



**Assistant Minister of
Infrastructure Development**
The Honourable Encik Abdul
Wahab Haji Dollah



**Assistant Minister of
Culture, Youth and Sports**
The Honourable Encik Alfred
Yap Chin Loi



State Secretary
The Honourable Datuk Amar
Haji Hamid Bugo



Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Ahmad Zaidi Adruce bin Muhammed Noor addressing the opening of the State Legislative Assembly sitting.



The Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud affixing his signature on the instrument of office witnessed by the Borneo High Court Judge Tan Sri Datuk Jemuri Sarjan.



The Syariah Court in Kuching

III DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sarawak Five-Year Development Plans 1966-1990

The underlying objective of the Five-Year Development Plans (1966 - 1990) is to improve the socio-economic condition of the population and promote economic growth. The First Outline Perspective Plan (OPPI) which covers a twenty-year period (1971 - 1990) encompasses the four development plans namely Second Malaysia Plan (1971 - 1975) to Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986 - 1990). These development plans have been implemented within the framework of the New Economic Policy (NEP). The NEP emphasises the objectives of eradication of poverty and restructuring of society aimed at eliminating the identification of race with economic functions.

The emphasis in the development plans (1966 - 1990) was obviously on improving, upgrading and expanding physical and social infrastructure and increasing access to basic amenities which are crucial for economic growth and uplifting the socio-economic conditions. Whilst there had not been much shifts in development policies and objectives in the past five-year plans, nevertheless the strategies and programmes had been further refined and readjusted in every plan to ensure the realisation of the socio-economic objectives of subsequent plan.

The Fourth Malaysia Plan which represents the third in the series of the OPPI, encountered major challenges following the economic recession which adversely affected the Malaysian economy, the State in particular. This had resulted in the marginal GDP growth of one percent and two percent for Malaysia and Sarawak, in 1986, respectively. Furthermore, the mounting deficits in the Government budget and in the balance of payments current account aggravated the Malaysian financial position which necessitated the need to undertake drastic fiscal measures through reduction in public expenditure during the remaining Fourth Malaysia Plan and continued in the Fifth Malaysia plan.

The prevailing depressed financial and socio-economic situation in the country had caused reduction in the Federal allocation to most States. In Sarawak, this led to shifts in the development priorities/strategies in the Fifth Malaysia Plan with greater emphasis placed on programmes/projects contributing to economic growth. Nonetheless other objectives, particularly to increase productivity and income levels of the rural communities with the ultimate aim of reducing the socio-economic imbalances between the urban and rural sectors were also given importance.

Whilst emphasis on improving/expanding infrastructural facilities and increasing access to basic amenities/services to the population was continued, new priority areas such as development of commercial agriculture, downstream activities involving the State's natural resources and tourism were pursued to generate income and employment in the State. These strategies had called for the need to further improve and expand the infrastructural facilities particularly transport infrastructure which is still lacking, thus rendering the State

in a less competitive position as compared to other States for investment. In view of this, a large proportion of public sector fund is directed towards the provision and improvement of basic physical and social infrastructure. At the same time, much encouragement and incentives are directed at the private sector to promote their effective involvement in the economy.

The importance attached to the socio-economic development in the State was well reflected in the size and growth of the development allocations since Sarawak gained independence through Malaysia. The First Malaysia plan allocation was only RM379.7 million. This has increased to RM815.7 million, RM2,315 million, RM4,891 million and RM5,237 million in the subsequent Five-Year Plans up to 1990.

The financial allocation by broad section indicates a strong emphasis on the economic sector, reflecting particularly the importance of physical infrastructure (transport and communication 27.3 percent and public utility 18.3 percent) in the Fifth Malaysia Plan; agriculture and land development (19.1 percent) and the broad industrial sector (manufacturing, tourism, commerce and mining, 10.5 percent). The social services sector accounts for the second largest of the Fifth Malaysia Plan allocation (i.e. 14.9 percent), followed by the administration sector (9.3 percent). (See Appendix I for detailed breakdown).

Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991 - 1995)

Development Priorities

The Sixth Malaysia Plan (6MP) represents the first phase in the implementation of the Second Outline Perspective Plan (OPPII) 1991-2000. The OPPII, which embodies the National Development Policy (NDP), sets the broad development objectives, strategies and targets that will guide the development of the nation in the nineties. Built upon the on-going thrusts of the NEP (1971- 1990), the objective of the NDP is to attain balanced development of the economy in order to ensure stable growth and to create a more united and just society in the country.

In Sarawak, the development thrusts during the 1990's will be the restructuring of the economy for growth with distribution which is in line with the emphasis of the NDP. Guided by this long term strategy, the development priorities in the Sixth Malaysia Plan for Sarawak are as follows:

1. Restructuring of the State economy by emphasising on:
 - a) Industrial development through downstream processing of the State's natural resources especially petroleum, gas, timber and agricultural produces.
 - b) Commercial agriculture through the opening up of more land for agricultural estates and modernisation of smallholdings and fishing sub-sector.
 - c) Promote tourism sector through provision of better tourism infrastructure and attractions.
2. Provision and improvement of physical and social infrastructure in support of the socio-economic development of the State.

3. Improve productivity and income of the State.
4. Human resource development to meet manpower requirement (professional, skilled/semi-skilled) resulting from economic restructuring.

The need for economic restructuring through industrialisation, commercial agriculture, tourism and an added push in other economic activities where Sarawak has the competitive advantage is crucial for the development of a resilient and stable economy. Unlike Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak is heavily dependent on primary commodities especially crude petroleum, natural gas, sawlogs and major agricultural products (rubber, pepper, palm oil, cocoa and sago) for economic growth. This cannot continue without jeopardising sustainable yield of the resources in the long term. In view of this, the restructuring of the economy to broaden its base and increase value-added through industrialisation is necessary.

Apart from generating growth and higher level of income, other objectives of restructuring such as employment creation, reduction in incidence of poverty and socio-economic disparities between regions and ethnic boundaries are also important in order to ensure a balanced development and an equitable distribution of socio-economic benefits. However, the success of restructuring will very much depend on the availability and level of physical infrastructure that will promote efficient development of the State's abundant natural resources.

Industrial Development

The Sixth Malaysia Plan continues to give priority for the development of high value added downstream activities. As in the previous plan (Fifth Malaysia Plan) investment in the resource-based industries, especially for the export market is being greatly promoted. This will create employment opportunities, promote inter-sectoral linkages and most important add value to the State's commodities. While the emphasis on Sarawak industrialisation programme is on resource-based industries, the State is also promoting the private sector to set up electronic and other IT related industries. A special Free Trade Zone at Muara Tabuan has been set up to cater for this need.

Another area also being emphasised is the development of small and medium scale industries (SMIs). The SMI(s) which accounted for the majority of the total establishments in the State in 1990, is also a major employer in manufacturing. Therefore, further promotion of SMIs in the Sixth Malaysia Plan will enable active participation of local entrepreneurs in manufacturing, hence promoting further their industrial skills and performance in the sector.

Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan, the State Government is developing a number of large industrial estates, especially at Sejingkat, Tg. Manis and Kuala Baram. This is mainly to meet the increasing demand for industrial site in the State.

Commercial Land Development

Up to the end of the Fifth Malaysia Plan, a total of 420,360ha have been planted with commercial crops. More areas will be developed under commercial agriculture in joint venture between public and private sectors (local and/or foreign) in the Sixth Malaysia Plan.

Development priorities will include setting up of oil palm and sago plantations and fruit-growing on mini estate basis.

Emphasis on rehabilitation and consolidation of existing small-holdings under insitu development programme is also continued in the Sixth Malaysia Plan to modernise the agricultural sector. This is mainly aimed at improving productivity and income level of smallholders and fishermen. Other potential areas for development such as aquaculture and deep sea fishing are also being exploited.

Tourism

Sarawak has good potential for adventure and eco-tourism. Since the mid-eighties, it has become an important activity in the overall development of the State economy. Its contribution to the economy and employment creation is growing and has potential for further growth. At the same time, tourism activities can also contribute additional income to the rural people by providing essential services, such as accommodation and tour guides.

The development thrust in the Sixth Malaysia Plan is to improve and expand tourist infrastructure and services and under take more systematic tourism promotions both at home and abroad to make Sarawak better known.

Basic Services

Provision of social services and basic amenities will continue to be improved and expanded during the Sixth Malaysia Plan. The implementation of electricity and water supply programmes/projects is to ensure efficient and adequate supplies that will cater for the growth in demand due to anticipated economic expansion, and to improve the quality of life of the people. The Sixth Malaysia Plan targets to increase the population coverage that will have access to electricity from 58 per cent in 1990 to 76 per cent in 1995; while the coverage for water supplies will increase from 61 per cent to 69 per cent for the respective years.

Social Infrastructure

Medical and health, as well as education and training facilities will continue to be improved and expanded in the Sixth Malaysia Plan. Provision of better facilities in respect of education is aimed at reducing overcrowdedness in certain schools and to improve the quality of education in general. While emphasis is on formal education, both academic and vocational, special attention is also placed on skill training that will cater for manpower demand brought about by economic restructuring.

Physical Infrastructure

The development of physical infrastructure such as roads, water and air transport and related facilities are necessary conditions for the socio-economic development of the State. This sector continues to receive the largest allocation under the Sixth Malaysia Plan. Reliable and efficient transport infrastructure and basic facilities such as electricity and water supplies

will facilitate private development process sector investment and this in turn will help to expedite the development process in the State.

The programmes/projects that are given emphasis in the Sixth Malaysia Plan are improvement and upgrading to bitumen-surface the First Trunk Road system and the Pan Borneo Highway, and construction of coastal, feeder and development roads which will improve accessibility particularly in areas with large settlement and vast development potentials. In addition urban roads are also improved and expanded to provide efficient urban transport system in the State.

Sixth Malaysia Plan Allocation

The total approved allocation in the Sixth Malaysia Plan was RM7.88 billion. The biggest allocation goes to transport and communication (27.3 percent) and public utilities (25.8 percent). Agriculture sector accounts for 14.2 percent, education, training, medical and housing 12.9 percent, industry 9.5 percent and others 10.3 percent (include administration and security). The Sixth Malaysia Plan allocation by sector is shown in Appendix II.

Economic Performance 1961 - 1993

The State had achieved relatively rapid economic growth during the past two decades (1961-1981). Between 1961-1970, the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost in current prices grew from RM438 million to RM860 million at an annualised average growth rate of 7.8 percent (See Table 1). Economic growth during this decade was largely attributed to the performance of agriculture and forestry which accounted for the largest contribution to the State GDP. The total contribution of agriculture and forestry increased from RM196 million in 1961 to RM319 million in 1970. On the other hand, the output from mining was only RM7 million and increased to RM30 million for the corresponding years. The performance of other sectors such as construction and manufacturing and the services sector was satisfactory.

During the following decade, the real growth of GDP averaged seven percent per annum. In absolute terms, the GDP at purchaser's value at 1970 constant price increased from RM909 million in 1971 to RM1,668 million in 1980. (See Table 2). Growth was largely generated by the broad primary sector particularly for forestry and agriculture sub-sectors; while contribution of manufacturing, construction and the broad tertiary sector particularly wholesale and retail trade, and transport and communication are also important.

The rapid growth was sustained during 1981 - 1990 with the GDP at purchaser's value at 1978 constant price grew from RM3,679 million to RM6,673 million. (See Table 3). This represented an average real growth rate of 6.8 percent per annum. The economic performance during the first half of the 1980's was more favourable with GDP growth averaged 9.8 percent per annum. The rapid growth sustained in the first half of the eighties was largely attributable to the substantial growth of the forestry sector in the early 1980's, as well as mining and manufacturing sectors following higher production of crude petroleum and the coming on stream of the first natural liquefied gas (LNG) plant in Bintulu in 1983. The impact of the prolonged global economic recession was, nonetheless, felt particularly in 1986 and 1987 with real GDP growth plunging to two percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. Output of both logs and crude petroleum was much reduced during the years following weak export demand for timber and the government policy on the production cutback of petroleum in an

effort to support OPEC to stabilise oil prices. However, since then, the State economy had recovered and sustained real GDP growth of 8.3 percent per annum between 1988 - 1990.

During the 1970's and 1980's, there was a significant structural shift following the rapid expansion of the various economic sectors, notably mining. The mining and quarrying experienced a substantial increase in its GDP share from a negligible 1.6 percent in 1961 to 16 percent in 1971, 30.5 percent in 1980 and 32.8 percent in 1990. This increase is mainly due to the tremendous increase in production of crude petroleum and natural gas. The contribution of agriculture and livestock also increased over the years, but accounted for a much reduced share from 16 percent in 1971 to 12 percent in 1980 and 9.4 percent in 1990. In the case of forestry and logging, its share was 12 percent, 14 per cent and 14.8 percent for the same years. Significant increase was also experienced by the manufacturing sector since the second half of the 1970's. The increase was significant since 1983 when the first LNG plant in Malaysia came into production. The sector's contribution to the GDP has expanded from 8.6 percent in 1971 to 13 percent in 1990 and 14.5 percent in 1991, currently ranking the second largest after mining.

During the Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-1995), the State economy is projected to grow at an annualised average of 6-7 percent in real terms. In absolute terms, this growth will be translated into an increase in the total State output from RM6,673 million in 1990 to RM8,930 million in 1995. The forestry and logging sector will decline in growth in line with the State policy of sustainable yield. However the basic assumption here is that the State will be able to induce substantial new private sector capital into the development of the resource-based industries, thereby enhancing value added. Other sectors such as construction and the broad services sector particularly finance, wholesale and retail trade and transport, storage and communication will also be stimulated with public sector investment in physical infrastructure and general expansion of the economy. In 1991 the State GDP in real terms grew at 10.7 percent and this was brought about by rapid growth in mining and quarrying (at 15.7 percent) and manufacturing sector (25 percent). However, GDP in real terms between 1991-1993 is expected to be growing at an average of 6.7 percent per annum in view of reduction in log production as well as crude petroleum. GDP growth during the remaining Sixth Malaysia Plan (1994-1995) is expected to be further generated by manufacturing with the production from the world's first middle distillate synthesis plant and the timber based sector.

Aggregated Demand

The favourable State economic performance during the past decade up to 1991 was largely attributed to the significant performance of the export sector which provided the main thrust to the State economic growth. This sector accounted for the largest share (more than 70 percent) of the GDP during the 1960's, and in certain years during the following decade, its share exceeded 80 percent of the total expenditure on the GDP. During the period 1961-1971, exports of goods and services increased at an average rate of 7.3 percent annually. This was followed by a much faster rate of 20 percent and 10.9 percent per annum, respectively during 1971-1981 and 1981-1991. In absolute terms, exports of goods and services on the GDP increased from RM404 million in 1961 to RM821 million in 1971, RM4,919 million in 1981, and RM13,865 million in 1991. (See Tables 4 and 5). This rapid growth was largely attributed to the performance of the commodity sector particularly crude petroleum and petroleum products, timber, liquefied natural gas (LNG), pepper, palm oil and cocoa. Palm oil and cocoa have been exported since the second half of the 1970's and LNG since 1983. The performance of the sector is expected to remain favourable in anticipation of the

production from the MDS plant which will be ready and scheduled for operation by the end of 1993.

The domestic sector which comprises the public and private sector expenditure has provided an important supportive source of growth for the State economy. Private consumption expenditures as a component source of domestic demand provided the main stimulus to growth within the domestic economy over the years, except during 1981-1983 when there was a surge in the total investment in the State. In 1961, private consumption expenditure was approximately RM345 million which accounted for 71 percent of the total expenditure on the GDP. (See Table 4). It increased to RM578 million in 1971, RM1,624 million in 1981 and RM4,618 million in 1991. Their shares to the total expenditure on the GDP are however, much reduced from 62 percent in 1971 to 25 percent and 33 percent in 1981 and 1991, respectively. (See Tables 4,5,6). The rate of increase in the private consumption expenditure was more rapid during the 1970's averaging 10.9 percent per annum as compared to 5.3 percent per annum during the previous decade. During 1981-1991, the rate of increase was sustained at an average of 11 percent per annum. On the other hand, the public consumption expenditures increased much faster during the 1970's at an average of 18.1 percent per annum as compared to 9.3 percent per annum in the previous decade. This reflected the expansion of the administration of the State Civil Service to keep up with the tempo of development that had taken place. The rate of increase was much slower in the following decade which was due to several factors such as freezing in certain posts and the austerity drive which resulted in lower public sector operating expenditure in 1984/1985 compared with that in 1983. Consolidation of the public sector activity is also another factor which influences the level of public sector consumption.

The public and private investment expenditure form another important component in stimulating growth within the domestic economy. During the 1970's there was a rapid increase in total investment expenditures in the State, from RM195 million in 1971 to RM1,588 million in 1980. This represented an average rate of increase of 26 percent annually compared to the sluggish performance at four percent per annum during the previous decade. This accounted for the increase in its share in the total expenditures on the GDP from 22 percent in 1971 to 31.7 percent in 1980. The rapid annual increase in the total investment expenditures during 1971-1980 was attributable to improved export of major commodities which in turn stimulated private investment in the State. Increased investment in oil and gas-related projects since the second half of the 1970's was also an important contributing factor. Between 1983 to 1988 the total investment expenditure dropped due to economic recession; but has improved since then and this resulted in an annualised increase of 10.7 percent between 1988-1991.

Table 1
 SARAWAK GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT FACTOR COST IN CURRENT PRICES,
 1961 - 1970

(RM Million)

SECTOR	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture & Livestock Production										
Forestry & Logging	196	191	199	201	231	243	266	285	329	319
Fishing										
Mining & Quarrying	7	7	6	6	6	5	3	9	16	30
Manufacturing	51	59	62	70	78	101	68	71	78	81
Electricity and Water	5	5	6	7	9	10	9	10	11	11
Building and Construction	17	20	23	26	32	39	34	39	42	46
Wholesale and Retail Trade	52	53	57	64	79	89	94	115	115	119
Transport and Communication	32	37	43	46	52	64	47	48	51	56
Banking and Insurance	6	6	7	7	8	8	7	9	12	13
Owner Occupied Dwellings	20	22	23	25	27	30	38	51	51	53
Services Public Admin and Defence	31	33	35	38	42	49	78	84	81	90
	21	27	34	42	42	52	44	39	45	45
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	438	460	495	532	615	690	688	760	831	860

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak.

Table 2:
SARAWAK GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN
PRODUCER'S VALUE CONSTANT PRICE
(BASE YEAR 1970 = 100), 1971 - 1980

SECTOR	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture & Livestock Production	147	148	153	163	163	181	172	185	197	192
Forestry & Logging	113	91	94	81	72	124	138	169	212	236
Fishing	17	20	45	59	74	83	94	88	93	77
Mining & Quarrying	141	190	186	165	181	234	225	189	205	193
Manufacturing	78	77	97	100	93	101	106	111	120	140
Electricity & Water	12	15	17	20	23	26	26	30	34	37
Construction	50	55	66	88	68	78	82	84	89	114
Wholesale & Retail Trade	99	101	103	110	111	122	128	136	152	164
Restaurants & Hotels	11	11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19
Transport & Communication	37	39	39	44	47	61	65	72	75	86
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	13	17	22	21	24	28	31	35	39	40
Owner Occupied Dwellings	48	49	49	51	51	52	53	55	56	59
Community, Social & Personal Services	11	12	13	15	16	20	22	23	23	23

Less: Imputed Bank Services Charges (Present SNA)	8	8	11	11	12	12	13	15	18	20
Sub-Total: Domestic Product of Industries	769	817	884	918	924	1,112	1,144	1,178	1,294	1,360
Sub-Total: Domestic Product of Government Services	90	106	112	127	137	158	178	185	200	209
Producers of Private non-profit Services to households	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Domestic Services & Households	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Domestic Product Excluding Import Duties	863	927	1,000	1,049	1,065	1,274	1,326	1,367	1,498	1,573
Import Duties	46	43	58	69	57	63	61	53	61	95
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: Annual statistical Bulletin, Sarawak

Table 3

SARAWAK GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN
 PRODUCER'S VALUE CONSTANT PRICE
 (BASE YEAR 1978 = 100), 1981 - 1991

SECTOR	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture & Livestock Production	333	328	343	345	376	390	407	461	473	489	487
Forestry & Logging	476	620	657	623	656	629	714	752	949	985	1,012
Fishing	139	137	139	130	126	130	133	137	133	135	128
Mining & Quarrying	1,089	1,174	1,543	1,799	1,805	1,899	1,798	1,804	1,896	2,188	2,532
Manufacturing	239	252	384	548	622	691	751	794	844	856	1,071
Electricity & Water	50	57	64	70	79	85	89	95	99	103	112
Construction	216	228	225	234	260	229	204	193	189	218	240
Wholesale & Retail Trade	311	336	357	386	407	372	382	409	460	498	530
Restaurants & Hotels	23	26	27	28	31	28	28	35	40	48	49
Transport & Communication	138	148	171	193	214	239	250	268	294	318	355
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	80	91	102	114	128	130	143	149	176	216	249
Owner Occupied Dwellings	76	78	80	82	84	85	86	87	88	88	89
Community, Social & Personal Services	29	28	29	31	31	32	33	34	36	37	38

Less: Imputed Bank Services Charges (Present SNA)	44	58	70	80	92	95	109	127	151	184	217
Sub-Total: Domestic Product of Industries	3,155	3,445	4,051	4,503	4,727	4,844	4,909	5,091	5,526	5,995	6,675
Sub-Total: Domestic Product of Government Services	369	394	413	445	454	474	495	510	534	560	585
Producers of Private non-profit Services to households	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Domestic Services & Households	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Domestic Product Excluding Import Duties	3,531	3,846	4,472	4,957	5,190	5,327	5,413	5,611	6,070	6,565	7,270
Import Duties	148	145	127	133	101	70	70	77	95	108	118
Gross Domestic Product in Purchaser's Value	3,679	3,991	4,599	5,090	5,291	5,397	5,483	5,688	6,165	6,673	7,388

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak.

TABLE 4

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASER'S VALUE AT CURRENT PRICES,
SARAWAK 1961 - 1980
(RM MILLION)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	53	60	72	85	93	111	118	118	126	118	129	155	177	214	225	225	320	345	386	572
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	345	353	378	391	449	518	520	538	571	629	578	629	714	895	935	1,051	1,104	1,165	1,241	1,390
Increase in Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-41	-41	45	8	-86	-33	-10	6	141
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	108	96	111	132	162	178	140	146	156	160	195	201	268	477	496	583	751	796	1,074	1,683
Public Capital Formation	69	40	41	42	55	56	49	53	58	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private capital Formation	39	56	70	90	107	122	91	93	98	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports of Goods and Services	404	415	397	437	484	519	540	638	692	737	821	663	916	1,500	1,489	2,318	2,277	2,026	3,223	4,229
Less: Imports of Goods & Services	421	409	408	450	505	558	591	637	670	730	752	574	697	1,113	1,053	1,242	1,355	1,348	1,880	2,698
Gross Domestic Product in Purchaser's Value	489	515	550	595	683	768	727	803	875	914	935	1,033	1,337	2,018	2,100	2,879	3,084	1,974	4,050	5,317

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak.

TABLE 5

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION IN PURCHASER'S VALUE AT CURRENT PRICES,
SARAWAK 1981 - 1986
(RM MILLION)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	681	749	794	620	773	792	799	849	964*	1,057*	1,201
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	1,624	1,764	1,912	2,203	2,002	2,254	2,640	3,099	3,412	3,895	4,618
Increase in Stocks	39	35	150	-159	-447	37	189*	188*	-20*	-365*	125
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2,684	2,802	2,300	1,737	1,810	1,860	1,531*	2,003*	2,365*	2,920*	3,641
Exports of Goods and Services	4,919	5,366	6,602	8,449	9,192	7,784	8,668	8,596	10,046	12,252	13,865
Less: Imports of Goods & Services	3,444	4,169	3,557	3,963	4,031	3,860	3,709	4,459*	5,385	7,290*	9,501
Gross Domestic Product in Purchaser's Value	6,503	6,547	7,901	8,897	9,269	8,867	10,118	10,276*	11,382*	12,469*	13,951

* Revised

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia.

APPENDIX I

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SARAWAK 1966 - 1990

1966 - 1970 (Allocations in RM million)

Sector	1966 - 1970		1971 - 1975		1976 - 1980		1981 - 1985		1986 - 1990	
	Allocation	%	Allocation	%	Allocation	%	Allocation	%	Allocation	%
Agriculture & Rural Development	130.10	34.20	815.66	19.50	505.50	21.80	488.76	10.00	1002.48	19.40
Mineral Resources Development	-	-	-	-	2.09	0.10	2.49	0.05	9.67	0.20
Commerce & Industry	2.50	0.70	60.31	7.40	62.96	2.70	798.53	16.30	541.46	10.50
Transport	111.91	29.50	251.72	30.90	719.06	31.10	1193.82	24.40		
Communications	24.13	6.30	67.90	8.30	143.57	6.20	331.34	16.80		
Utilities	15.40	4.10	95.71	11.70	318.37	13.70	1094.93	22.40	977.05	19.00
Feasibility Studies	-	-	6.30	0.80	8.00	0.40	4.04	0.10	-	
Sub-Total (Economic)	284.04	74.80	641.20	78.60	1759.11	76.00	3913.91	80.10	-	-
Education & Training	45.53	12.00	58.00	7.10	238.80	10.30	427.18	8.70	369.04	7.20
Health & Population Health	21.10	5.50	21.16	2.60	50.17	2.20	63.62	1.30	82.86	1.60
Social & Community Services	14.85	3.90	33.22	4.10	149.98	6.50	299.15	6.10	333.53	6.50
Sub-Total (Social)	81.40	21.40	112.38	13.80	438.95	19.00	789.95	16.10	-	-
General Administration	14.27	3.80	62.08	7.60	116.96	5.00	187.84	3.84	409.31	7.90
Others*										
TOTAL	379.70	100.00	815.66	100.00	2315.02	100.00	4891.70	100.00	5155.90	100.00

APPENDIX II

SIXTH MALAYSIA PLAN ALLOCATION FOR SARAWAK, 1991 - 1995

Sectors	Federal Allocation Proposal	Statutory Bodies Allocation Proposal	State Allocation Proposal	Total	%
A. Economic Sector	2,271,111	1,647,408,955	2,184,355,881	6,102,875,836	77.42
Agriculture	575,444,000	899,320	544,257,466	1,120,600,786	14.22
Industry and Commerce	63,336,000	450,717,230	233,065,120	747,118,350	9.48
Transportation & Communication	1,188,800,000	26,500,000	935,202,295	2,150,502,295	27.28
Public Utilities	411,331,000	1,162,492,405	461,831,000	2,035,502,295	25.82
Feasibility Studies	32,200,000	6,800,000	10,000,000	49,000,000	0.62
B. Social Sector	832,536,480	25,759,468	347,553,548	1,205,849,496	15.30
Educational & Training	413,485,480	-	2,558,000	416,043,480	5.28
Medical	356,314,000	-	-	356,314,000	4.52
Housing	36,522,000	25,759,468	185,069,000	247,350,468	3.14
Other Services	26,215,000	-	159,926,548	186,141,548	2.35
C. Defence & Internal Security	105,334,000	-	-	105,334,000	1.33
D. Administration	77,375,000	58,250,000	346,527,000	483,152,000	16.13
Sectoral Total	3,271,966,480	1,731,418,423	2,879,436,429	7,882,821,332	100.00

IV NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

Sarawak is rich in natural resources which include agricultural land, fishery, forest, minerals, petroleum and natural gas.

LAND AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

Land Code

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 included certain provisions giving greater flexibility in the alienation of State land and the charging of land and premia.

Other amendments to the Code were also made in 1974. One of these involved a provision that on the expiry of six 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.

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 that it 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 April 3, 1974 has been changed from agricultural purposes to any other purposes.

On December 8, 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. The provisions empowered 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.

In line with the efforts to promote investment in the State, certain provisions in the land law were amended in 1990 to ease some administrative red-tape. This brought about amendments to Sections 13B and 13C of the Land Code (Cap.81) to relieve the Yang di-Pertua Negeri in Council (by transferring the Yang di-Pertua Negeri in Council's powers to the Minister) of the cumbersome and purely administrative process of approving applications

to purchase or acquire land in the State by locally registered companies where the majority voting rights are held by non-citizens or by foreign Governments or by the sovereigns of any foreign country and expedite the same. Amendments were also made to Section 13E of the Land Code (Cap.81) to enable the Yang di-Pertua Negeri in Council to declare certain areas as Development Areas and to enable foreigners, companies, corporations or bodies, with the approval of and subject to the terms and conditions imposed by the Minister to purchase or acquire an estate, interest or right in:

(A) any area declared to be a Development Area for the purpose of any of the following development:

- i) holiday resort and other projects that would benefit the tourism industry;
- ii) recreational centre;
- iii) high rise commercial complex; or
- iv) industrial estates, including housing for the approved industrial estates;

(B) any of the individual parcels within a building which has been subdivided pursuant to the provisions of the Strata Titles Ordinance, 1974.

Amendments were made in 1990 to Section 146 of the Land Code (Cap.81) to make it necessary for all chargors and chargees to execute a memorandum of reduction or increase in the rate of interest payable under the charge. This will relieve all chargors and chargees from this purely administrative process caused by the fluctuation of the interest rate.

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 1974.

Certain key provisions in the Land Code and Land (Control of Sub-Division) Ordinance (Cap.82) were amended in 1984. The principal amendments include the following:

- (a) The alienation of State Land, other than Native Customary Land by the Director under Section 13 is subject to the directive of the Minister of Resource Planning (Ordinance 8/84);
- (b) Section 7 of the Land (Control of Sub-Division) Ordinance is amended so that any approval for application of subdivision of land requires the sanction of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Resource Planning (Ordinance 8/84);
- (c) Section 25 of the Land Code is also amended which provided that the approval of subdivision of land outside development area by the Superintendent requires the sanction of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Resource Planning (Ordinance 8/84).

To facilitate general land administration, 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 titles 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.

Adjudication

The Land Code of 1958 also provides a new system which enables 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. The total number of lots surveyed for adjudication since commencement of settlement operations in 1967 is 144,269 lots covering an area of 278,388 hectares. Of these 135,176 lots covering an area of 260,156 hectares have been adjudicated. These adjudicated areas consist of Native Customary Land, pre-land Code titles, Native Communal Reserves, and State Land (both encumbered and unencumbered).

Since 1981, 39,752 Section 18 titles were issued to Native Customary Land covering an area of 65,752 hectares.

Adjudication for Land Development Programmes

The adjudication programme of the Land and Survey Department has facilitated the establishment of large and mini-estates under the State Government's land development programme. To-date, the total area approved for large-scale estate/plantations mini-estates for agricultural purposes and mini-estates for aquaculture projects to Statutory Bodies and Private Companies is 319,112.325 hectares and is made up as follows:

Public/Private Sector Agencies	Large Scale Estate Plantation	Mini Estate Plantation (Agriculture)	Mini Estate (Aquaculture)
LCDA	138,254.02ha	-	-
LKTS	36,111.00ha	-	-
SEDC	3,940.00ha	-	63.27ha,
Private Companies	134,961.95ha	3,885.355ha	1,905.73ha
Total	313,266.97ha	3,885.355ha	1,960.00ha

As of 1992, the geographical distribution of the large-scale and mini-estates of the LCDA is as follows:

	(Hectares)
Kuching	17,168.511
Sri Aman	-
Sibu	25,160.6
Miri	90,780.79
Limbang	160.682
Sarikei	983.5
Kapit	-
Samarahan	3,804.9
Bintulu	195
<hr/>	
Total	138,253.983

To-date 162 Provisional Leaves had been issued to various statutory bodies and private companies. Some applications for estate plantation, mini-estate plantations and mini-estate for aquaculture projects covering a total area of 410,839.38 hectares have been received and are in the various stages of processing. They are made up of the following:

i)	Large Scale estate plantation for agriculture purposes	= 407,333.38 ha
ii)	Mini-estate for agriculture purposes	= 1,466.27 ha
iii)	Mini-estate for aquaculture projects	= 2,039.734 ha
<hr/>		
	TOTAL	410,839.384 ha

LAND AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The administration of 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. The objectives of the Land and Survey Department which are in line with the State General Land Policy are:-

- 1) To administer land within the existing political, social, legal and economic framework so that it would be put to its most profitable and efficient use;
- 2) To control the alienation of State land to give maximum benefit to the community;
- 3) To speed up the adjudication of Native Customary Land and the issue of Section 18 (of Land Code) titles;
- 4) To establish a unified survey control network for the whole State and to produce up-to-date maps and cadastral plans to cope with the growing demands for such plans brought about by the rapid pace of development;
- 5) To provide prompt and efficient valuation services to both the government and the private sector;
- 6) To control and regulate the use of land so as to ensure that the development of the urban and rural areas of Sarawak is being carried out in accordance with the requirements of sound town and country planning principles;
- 7) To speed up the issue of mining leases and prospecting licences so that the State's mineral resources can be fully exploited to benefit the people and the State; and
- 8) To computerise certain important land information and data so as to provide reliable, fast and efficient service to other Government agencies and the public.

The main thrust of the Land and Survey department's activities under the Fifth and Sixth Malaysia Plans are not only on the adjudication and alienation of land for large and mini-estates for agricultural development but also on resettlement schemes for the landless and squatters, the creation of kampung extension scheme, urban and regional planning and development, and the development of land information system with the aid of computers, and the development of the State's mineral resources.

Over the period 1988 - 1992, the Land and Survey Department had spent RM86 million on 18 residential resettlement schemes that cater for the landless and the resettlement of squatters. To-date, 7,830 residential lots have been allocated and another 1,284 lots are available for allocation. Similarly, for kampung extension scheme, a total of 1,255 lots have been allocated and another 6,703 lots are available for allocation. Over the same period the Department also spent RM62 million and RM28 for the construction of urban road infrastructure and urban development (i.e. regional and service centres and including urban drainage) respectively.

The Mining Ordinance (Cap 83) is administered by the Land and Survey Department. Over the past few years, some local and foreign companies have shown interest in the mining industries, particularly in Kuching, Sri Aman, Bintulu and Kapit Divisions.

For the period from 1981 to 1990, a total of 111 General Prospecting Licences and 39 exclusive Prospecting Licences were issued for the prospecting of various minerals. Thirty-three Mining Leases and five Mining Certificates were also issued for the mining of gold, antimony, kaolinitic clay, coal and arsenic ores.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF SARAWAK

Mining and quarrying remains the largest sector contributing about 34% to the State GDP in 1991. The sector is dominated by crude petroleum and natural gas production although other minerals such as coal, gold and silica sand are also being produced.

Petroleum

Petroleum is the most important mineral in terms of its contribution as a revenue earner of the State. Petroleum royalty payments amounted to about RM175 million in 1992 compared to RM135 million in 1980 and RM37 million 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 Miri field then was only 83 barrels per day. It 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 268 barrels a day in 1972 when the field was closed.

With the exhaustion of reserves on-shore, exploration for petroleum resources began to shift offshore in 1968. The year 1968 marked a new era in the oil industry with the discovery of a new oil field offshore 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 year, 3.387 million barrels in 1969 and 6.559 million barrels in 1970 compared to only 328,000 barrels in 1967. By 1971, annual production was more than 25 million barrels and in 1981, well over 35.5 million barrels. With the discoveries of new offshore fields, production rose to 53.3 million barrels in 1992.

The State's total export earnings from crude petroleum and petroleum products were RM200.3 million in 1963 and increased by 96 percent to RM392.1 million in 1973. In 1976, because of higher unit prices and output of crude petroleum the total export earnings increased to RM1,532.07 million. The total export earnings further increased to RM3,054.7 million and RM3,211 million, accounting for 61 percent and 26 percent of the total State export earnings in 1982 and 1992, respectively.

Initially, crude petroleum production in Sarawak was solely carried out by Sarawak Shell Berhad. With the formation of the national oil company, Petrolia Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS), with the enactment of the Petrolia Development Act in 1974 the Federal Government took over the task of developing the petroleum resources in the State.

Natural Gas

In the late 1960's and early 1970's when Sarawak Shell Berhad was prospecting for oil along the Continental Shelf of Sarawak, natural gas was discovered in most of their drillings in addition to the discovery of oil reserves in the offshore fields. Subsequent investigations revealed that some of the wells contained gas in commercial quantities.

In 1971, large reserves of non-associated gas were found offshore Bintulu. This discovery of natural gas off the coast of Sarawak marked the beginning of an important era in the economic history of Sarawak. Between 1971-1973 Shell and Mitsubishi Corporation carried out a feasibility study for the exploration of the gas resources in Sarawak. A joint

venture agreement was signed on March 31, 1978 between Shell, Mitsubishi and PETRONAS, and in June the same year, the Malaysia LNG Sdn. Bhd. was incorporated to undertake the setting up of the first LNG plant in Sarawak.

The RM3.5 billion LNG Plant signifies an important landmark in the development of the gas industry in the State and in the country as a whole. The first consignment of liquefied natural gas export was shipped to Japan in January, 1983. The export earning of LNG during the year was RM831.3 million and increased to RM2,540.4 million in 1992. The plant is undergoing an expansion scheduled for completion by 1997.

PETRONAS

Under the Petroleum Development Act, 1974 the entire ownership and exclusive rights of exploring and extracting petroleum and gas both onshore and offshore are vested in PETRONAS. The formation of PETRONAS, therefore, spelt 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 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;
- (e) encourage the establishment of petroleum-based industries locally.

Among PETRONAS' major activities in Sarawak are its operation of the Baram Delta fields offshore Miri and at Bintulu where the LNG plant, ammonia and urea plants as well as the middle distillate synthesis (MDS) plant are located.

Besides, PETRONAS has since 1976 with the signing of the Production Sharing Contract, continued to ensure uninterrupted gas supplies to Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation (SESCO) for its power generation. Presently, about three million standard cubic feet per day of gas from the West Lutong and Baram oil fields flow to SESCO in Miri and 0.3 million standard cubic feet per day to SESCO Bintulu commencing May, 1983.

PETRONAS' retail marketing network in Sarawak continues to be strengthened. Since the start of its retail marketing activities in Sarawak early 1981 with the installation of a diesel

and kerosene skid tank station in Bintulu. There are now 13 service stations in Sarawak. Besides these, aviation depots have also been established in the Kuching and Miri airports.

LNG Projects

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, a number of studies were carried out and the results justified that an LNG plant to liquefy the gas for export would be viable. The plant's construction at Tanjung Kidurong, Bintulu was started in 1978 and completed in December, 1982. The plant is jointly owned by PETRONAS, Shell, Mitsubishi and the Sarawak State Government. The plant's current production is 8.1 million tonnes per annum, mainly for export to Japan.

Asean Bintulu Fertiliser Plant

The Asean joint-venture plant with feedstock gas from the Central Luconia fields was completed in mid 1985. It has the capacity to produce 1,200 tonnes of ammonia and 1,800 tonnes of urea per day.

MDS Plant

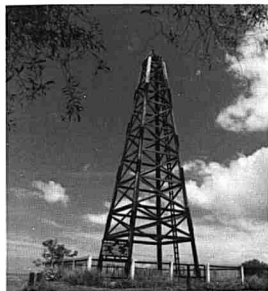
The world's first middle distillate synthesis plant which uses the novel synthesis process developed by Shell to convert natural gas into middle distillates like kerosene and gas-oil, wax and napha, was formed in Bintulu in 1989.

The plant came onstream in March 1993. With a feedstock of 100 million standard cubic feet per day of natural gas mainly from Central Luconia fields, the plant in Bintulu will produce 470,000 tonnes per day of synthetic oil products from natural gas. The plant is jointly owned by Shell Gas BV, Diamond Gas Holdings, PETRONAS and the Sarawak State Government.

Bintulu Crude Oil Terminal (BCOT)

Built in 1979, BCOT is the storage and transfer point for about 50,000 barrels of oil per day (bpd) produced by Shell from the Balingian fields off Bintulu. When gas was discovered offshore in Central Balingian, the terminal expanded its facilities to include the Bintulu Stablisation (BSTAB) plant where gas liquids or condensates are stabilised and converted into natural gasoline for export.

The terminal also supplies gas to local industries like the ASEAN Bintulu Fertiliser plant (50 million standard cubic feet per day) and the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation (four million standard cubic feet per day) through the Bintulu Additional Gas Sales Facilities.



Top Left:
Tamana off-shore plant in Bintulu.

Top:
*A view of Middle Distillate
Synthesis Plant.*

Left:
Oil Well No. 1 in Miri.

Below:
*Malaysia's first off-shore gas
platform in Miri.*



Together, BSTAB and BAGSF, process gas liquids arising from a total gas production of 1,300 million standard cubic feet per day. The Shell middle distillate synthesis plant will also get its supply of gas from the BCOT when it comes outstream in 1993.

Gold

Gold has been mined in West Sarawak since at least the last century and is known to occur in several other places in the state. Most of the recorded output of about 41 tonnes came from the Bau Mining District. 15.2 tonnes of this amount were produced between 1899 and 1921 from the old Tai Parit Gold Mine by the Borneo Company Limited. Since then, mining by local concerns mainly on a small-scale has met with varying degrees of success. Interest in gold mining especially in West Sarawak has increased since 1980, mainly as a result of the attractive market price of gold and the efforts of the public sector to promote the industry. This has led to increase in exploration and mining activities in recent years. In 1991, five mines were operating with a total production of 291kg of gold valued at RM9,364,525. Most of the production was from the Bukit Young Gold Mine. In 1992, the production increased further to 520 kg valued at RM14,000,000. Gold production is expected to reach one tonne in 1993.

A mineral exploration project in the Bau area with bilateral assistance from the Japanese Government was undertaken between 1982 and 1985. The results indicated that several old gold workings and an old tailing dump in several other areas have potential for further exploitation.

The exploration project, carried out independently by the Geological Survey Department was extended to the Lundu-Sematan area in 1985. Follow-up work between 1986 and 1988 delineated Ladang Dafa in the Kendaii area as a good gold prospect. The department implemented the placer gold exploration project in 1991. Work was carried out initially in the Ulu Sungai Sarawak area. So far, the Sungai Padi area had been identified to have potential for placer gold. Further work in the area will be continued in the coming years.

Gold is also known to occur at Subang in the Marup valley and exploration by a private company is in progress.

Antimony

Antimony ore occurs mainly in the Bau and Lower Rajang areas. It was first discovered in the Bau area in 1823 and since then 90,690 tonnes of high grade ore have been produced from the area. Most of this production came from small-scale mines near Gunung Pangga, Jambusan, Bidi and Buan Bidi in the later part of the last century. No antimony was produced since the last mine was closed in 1985. Prospects for further small-scale production of antimony remain good as the present market price is quite attractive.

Bauxite

Bauxite was mined from 1958 to 1965 by the Sematan Bauxite Ltd. at Munggu Belian, Sematan in West Sarawak. During the period, a total of 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 in some other places in West Sarawak. It is estimated that about 1.5 million tonnes of washed bauxite may be available from an area of 265 hectares at Bukit Gebong.

Further regional reconnaissance survey for bauxite deposits in West Sarawak undertaken by the Geological Survey Department in 1981 - 1982 indicated the potential for several million tonnes of bauxite, in West Sarawak.

Coal

Sarawak has widespread and abundant coal resources. The largest known deposits are found in the Merit-Pila, Bintulu, Mukah-Balingian and the Silantek coalfields. A total resource of more than 700 million tonnes of coal is estimated to be available from these areas. The coal types vary from lignite to anthracite. Coal is also known to occur in the Sadong, Menangkín, Hose Mountains and the Usun Apau areas.

Between 1988 and 1990 two coal mines were in operation producing 429,000 tonnes valued at RM36,860,670, which was mostly exported to South Korea, Taiwan and Japan. In 1991, operation in Silantek was temporarily suspended leaving only the Beredai Mine in the Merit-Pila coalfield in operation now. In 1992, coal production from the Beredai Mine was 125,000 tonnes valued at RM8,440,000. Coal production is expected to increase rapidly in the next few years.

The Geological Survey Department implemented an evaluation of coal resource programme since 1983 with the objective of inventoring the coal deposits in the state. Currently, the department is still conducting investigation in the Merit-Pila coalfield under this project. Similar work is expected to begin in 1993 in the Mukah-Balingian coalfield.

Silica Sand

Silica sand deposits with total reserves estimated at 33 million tonnes occur extensively in the Kuching, Bintulu and Miri Divisions. Forty sites have so far been located. The better known deposits are found in the Bintulu area, Baram valley and Lundu district. Other localities of lesser importance include the Sematan, Santubong and Roban. The sand is generally of good quality and is suitable for use in the manufacture of glass products of various grades. Mining has so far been limited to the Bintulu and Lundu areas. Two plants have been set up, one at Bintulu and the other at Lundu to process the mined sand for export, mainly to Japan. Silica sand production for 1992 was 347,000 tonnes valued at RM12,327,000

Kaolinitic Clay

Good quality kaolinitic and ball clay deposits suitable for use in the manufacture of paper and ceramic products are also found in Sarawak.

Deposits of kaolinitic clay suitable for use in the paper industry, and for ceramics, refractory bricks etc. are found in several places in the Kuching and Samarahan Divisions of Sarawak. A total reserve of 20.5 million tonnes have been identified. A local company has embarked on large-scale manufacturing of tiles, mosaics and homogeneous tiles with an annual production of 7.5 million square metres valued at RM75 million.

Fairly large deposits of ball clay have also been discovered by the Geological Survey Department in the Sarikei and Sibul Divisions with a total reserve of 17.6 million tonnes. The clays are suitable for the manufacture of floor tiles, pottery and even white wares if blended with suitable raw materials. So far, the ball clays from these areas have not been exploited by the manufacturing industry.

Limestone

Limestone occurs extensively throughout the State. Large deposits are found in West Sarawak, and in the Subis and Gunong Mulu areas. It has a wide variety of uses depending on its type. Among the uses of limestone are in cement making, lime manufacturing, soil conditioning and materials for building and road stone construction. However, at present the production of quarried limestone is small and is mostly used as constructional stone.

Constructional Materials

Constructional materials produced in Sarawak include quarry stone, gravel, sand and structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, pipes and mosaics. In 1992, the production of quarry stones was 2.5 million cubic metres valued at RM38.4 million; sand and gravels, 1.5 million cubic metres at RM18.4 million; bricks, 78.7 million pieces at RM16 million and ceramic products of various types including pottery, sub-soil pipes, etc valued at RM2.3 million.

Other Materials

Other materials found in small quantities in Sarawak include iron ore, lead, copper, nickel, mercury and phosphate.

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 in West Sarawak.

Copper occurs at Gunung Ropih and Gunung Juala in the Bau area, Bukit Nimong and in the Gunung Buri area of the Sri Aman Division. The prospect at Gunung Ropih was investigated by geochemical and geophysical surveys, and drilling by the department in 1984 - 1985.

Mercury mining and smelting at Tegora and Gading constituted an important industry in West Sarawak in the nineteenth century, but production had been small and intermittent since 1898. In 1969 and 1970 further prospecting showed that the reserves stood at about 21,000 tonnes.

Guano and rock phosphate are found in limestone caves in Sarawak especially in the Niah, Selabar, Labang Batu and Staat Caves with total reserve estimated at 20,000 tonnes. Production is carried out in a small scale in order to avoid disturbing swiftlets nesting in the caves.

Geological Survey of Malaysia, Sarawak

The headquarters of the Geological Survey of Malaysia, Sarawak, located in Kuching, is the operation centre of Geological Survey of Malaysia in the State. The Department also has a branch office in Bintulu. Before 1963, the office in Kuching was the headquarters of the combined department for Sarawak and Sabah. It was then known as the Geological Survey Department, British Territories in Borneo. With the formation of Malaysia on August 31, 1963, the Department was federalised and known as the Geological Survey, Borneo Region, directly under the Federal Ministry in Kuala Lumpur. The Department was eventually integrated in 1968 with the Geological Survey Department in Peninsular Malaysia to become the Geological Survey of Malaysia under a Director General.

The objective of the Geological Survey of Malaysia is to provide geoscience data base, mineral resource inventory and geological service for national planning and development, and to promote investment in the mineral industry. This objective is achieved through the following functions:-

- (a) To undertake systematic geological mapping;
- (b) To undertake mineral exploration;
- (c) To undertake engineering geological investigation;
- (d) To investigate and develop groundwater resources;
- (e) To prepare thematic maps such as geological, geochemical, geophysical hydro-geological and mineral resource maps;
- (f) To provide analytical services for rocks, soils, minerals, ores and water;
- (g) To advise the Government on policies and matters connected with the mineral industry;
- (h) To act as the national data bank for all information relating to geology and mineral resources of the country.

In the past 30 years, the Department has been geared towards carrying out geological mapping, mineral exploration and geotechnical activities. Results of these works are disseminated to the public through publications of reports and maps.

From performing mainly basic reconnaissance work, the Department has now moved on to more active mineral exploration and public service-oriented functions. The involvement of the Department in exploration will provide the impetus for accelerating exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the State. Precious metals, industrial and energy minerals are commodities of emphasis.

Priority is also given to projects with socio-economic benefits. The rural population in the coastal areas suffers from recurrent prolonged drought. The Department, since the Third Malaysia Plan, has been carrying out exploration and development of ground water sources to supply good quality water to the rural coastal areas.

The Department has also successfully implemented the air borne geophysical survey project covering West Sarawak. The data obtained will give further impetus and attract investment in the State's mineral industry.

In anticipation of the construction of the Second Miri- Limbang-Lawas trunk road, an investigation of the sources of roadstone was also carried out. Deposits of stone suitable for road making have been identified.

As an on-going effort to provide comprehensive data on land and sea, a marine geology survey has also been completed covering 16,000 square km of the offshore areas between Tg. Datu and Kuala Igan. The data acquired will be useful for coastal zone management and planning.

Mines Department

The overall objective of the Mines Department is to encourage the optimum development of the mining and mineral industry.

In Sarawak, it is represented by the Mines Department, Sabah and Sarawak Region, with its headquarters in Kuching.

The Department's functions include:

- (a) Providing advisory services to the Government on technical aspects and policies relating to the mining industry.
- (b) Administering and enforcing mining rules and ordinances to regulate mining and the related activities including exploration, production processing and mineral trade.
- (c) Undertaking investigation, research and development (R & D), transfer of technology and human resource development to enhance productivity and efficiency in mineral resource exploitation.
- (d) Ensuring safety in mining and other related activities, to protect life and property, as well as environment.
- (e) Providing advisory and technical services on mining and mineral to private sector.
- (f) Collecting, analysing and disseminating data and information on mining, mineral resources and related activities.

FOREST RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Currently, about 71 percent (8.7 million hectares) of the total land area of the State of Sarawak is under forest cover. Of this, about 4.5 million hectares or 52 percent are under Permanent Forest Estate and 290,689 hectares under Totally Protected Area. The rest is under the State Land Forest i.e. forest lands which are not reserved permanently according to the Forest Ordinance. Nevertheless, the State Government is to enlarge the Permanent Forest Estate from 52 percent to 70 percent of the total forested area.

Forest Classification

The forest of the State can be broadly classified into the following categories:-

(a) **Mangrove Swamp**

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

(b) **Peat Swamp Forest**

Due to the broadness of the peat swamp which makes a greater part of the coastal belt and its varied vegetation, this category is further sub-divided into:-

(a) Mixed Swamp Forest

(b) Alan Swamp Forest and

(c) Padang Forest.

(c) **Kerangas or Heath Forest**

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

(d) **Riparian Forest**

This category occupies the narrow strips of riverine alluvial soils.

(e) **Other Forest**

This 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 mountainous regions.

Forest Resource Contribution to the State Economy

The forestry and forest industry has contributed significantly towards the overall socio-economic development of the State. As a renewable resource, forests will continue to

bring in revenue and provide employment opportunities and income for the people. The forest sector accounts for RM3.8 billion of the total value of exports of RM13.0 billion in 1991 and ranks second after the petroleum and gas sector. The State Government also derives about 41 percent (RM609 million) of its total revenue in 1992 from the sector. Besides, it provides direct employment opportunities to 90,000 people in 1992. (See tables 1-4). The forestry sector also offers intangible contributions such as the conservation of genepool/biodiversity, amelioration of the climate and environment, and tourism potential as well as providing the basic needs of the forest dwellers.

Table 1:

EXPORT EARNINGS FROM TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS,
1988 - 1992

(Export Earnings)			
YEAR	FORESTRY EXPORT (RM MILLION)	TOTAL STATE EXPORT (RM MILLION)	% OF FORESTRY
1988	2,107	7,296	29
1989	3,034	8,979	34
1990	3,365	11,284	30
1991	3,850	13,026	29
1992	4,100	12,400	33

Table 2:

FOREST REVENUE, 1988 - 1992

YEAR	RM (MILLION)	FOREST REVENUE AS % OF TOTAL STATE REVENUE
1988	525	48
1989	675	54
1990	735	50
1991	694	42
1992f	620	34

f = Forecasted

Table 3:

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY 1988 - 1992

YEAR	DIRECT EMPLOYMENT
1988	50,000
1989	78,000
1990	82,000
1991	88,000
1992	90,000

Table 4:

 FORESTRY CONTRIBUTION TO THE STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
 (1978 = 100) 1988 - 1992
 IN RM (MILLION)

YEAR	FORESTRY	TOTAL STATE GDP	% OF FORESTRY
1988	752	5,688	13.2
1989	949	6,165	15.
1990	985	6,673	14.8
1991	1,012	7,388	13.7
1992 ^f	1,040	8,130	12.8

f = forecasted

Table 5: Log Production 1968 - 1992

Year	Log Production (M3)	Sawntlumber Production (M3)
1963	1,701,423	-
1970	4,678,074	-
1980	8,364,110	352,274
1988	14,386,748	441,427
1989	18,162,578	558,897
1990	18,837,760	839,386
1991	19,419,903	912,488
1992	18,848,226	1,200,000*

* Preliminary figures

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak

Table 6

Year	Plywood Production (M3)	Dowel/ Moulding (M3)	Laminated Board (M3)
1988	58,943	38,991	34,801
1989	102,093	50,331	42,533
1990	232,688	48,015	22,912
1991	386,667*	42,784	23,329
1992	500,000*	47,000*	25,000

* Preliminary figures.

Source: Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak

Timber Industries and Their Production

Forest Harvesting

Forest harvesting (logging) dominates the forest industry sector in the State. The large number of job opportunities and the high income generated by the logging sector clearly reflects its importance to the state. Most of those employed are from the rural areas.

Between 1976-1980 log production increased from 4.4 million cubic metres to 8.4 million cubic metres reflecting an average growth of 17.5 percent per annum. In 1988, the production was 14.4 million cubic metres and further increased to 19.4 million cubic metres in 1991, growing at an average of 10.4 percent annually. The production, however, will be reduced in the coming years in line with the State Forest Management Policy towards achieving a sustainable yield. (See Table 5).

Sawmilling and the Wood-Based Industries

Timber-based industries were among the earliest processing industries to be established in the State. They began with the processing of Ramin logs into sawn timber, followed by the manufacturing of moulding and dowel from the same species. However, due to depleting Ramin resources, the State prohibited the export of Ramin logs in 1965.

The number of processing mills increased rapidly in recent years due to an increasing demand for hardwood sawn timber and timber products in the overseas market. There were 171 sawmills and seven veneer/plywood mills in 1991. As a result of the rapid increase in the number of timber-based industries, the State Government is now imposing a 25 percent restriction on the export of round logs. The restriction will be further increased to 30 percent by the end of 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. (See Table 5)

Significant progress has been achieved in further processing of sawn timber and plywood into higher-value products in line with the State Government's effort to promote the production of higher value-added products, increase export earnings, and provide more employment opportunities. There were about 201 furniture/ wood-working mills, seven moulding mills, two laminated-board mills, one woodchip factory, two chopstick mills, two matchstick mills, 20 kiln-drying facilities and seven timber-preservation plants in 1991. (See Table 6 for production of timber-based industries).

Forest Industrial Development Objectives and Priorities

In line with the Forest Policy of the State, the highlights of the forest industrial development objectives are as follows:

- (a) To promote efficient forest harvesting and utilisation of all forms of forest produce.
- (b) To stimulate planned development and product diversification of the existing timber-based industrial sector.
- (c) To promote the exportation of more value-added forest products.

- (d) To ensure that domestic requirements for all forms of forest products will be adequately met.
- (e) To encourage wider uses of the under-utilised species and the development of new forms of timber processing industries.

In order to fulfill these objectives, the State Government encourages existing mills to improve efficiency and recovery by providing technical services. In addition, the State Government has offered incentives to entrepreneurs to invest in downstream processing. These incentives include a rebate of 80 percent on the rate of royalty of logs processed in the State, the availability of relatively cheap industrial land and cheaper land premium. Investors are offered three main locations for setting up timber processing complexes i.e., the Sejingkat Timber Processing Zone near Kuching, Tanjung Manis Timber Processing Zone near Sarikei and Kemena Timber Processing Zone in Bintulu. All the Timber Processing Zones are equipped with modern facilities and excellent infrastructure.

Manufacturing activities being promoted in the timber industry can enjoy a generous package of incentives offered under the Promotion of Investments Act, 1986. These activities are as follows:

- (a) Integrated timber complex,
- (b) Plywood, fancy plywood, prefinish and printed plywood,
- (c) Building and insulating boards,
- (d) All types of timber moulding,
- (e) Prefabricated housing units and components,
- (f) Wooden cabinets for electrical or electronic products,
- (g) Builders carpentry and joinery, assembled parquet flooring panels,
- (h) Wooden staircases,
- (i) Wooden doors and windows,
- (j) Product derived from utilisation of wood wastes (eg charcoal briquettes, wood wool);
- (k) Wood pellets,
- (l) Articles of turned wood,
- (m) Rubberwood veneer,
- (n) Wooden pencil slats, and
- (o) Wooden household articles

Agencies Responsible For Forestry and Timber-Based Sector

The Ministry of Resource Planning

The Ministry of Resource Planning co-ordinates the administration of the Forestry Department and the Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC). The Ministry came into being on July 12, 1985 to undertake the responsibilities and activities carried out by the former Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources.

The Ministry of Resource Planning is responsible for policy formulation and decision making on matters pertaining to exploitation and conservation of forests, and the development of timber industry. The Ministry also co-ordinates the operation of the following ordinances:

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

Forestry Department

The Forestry Department is broadly divided into nine main branches as follows:-

- (a) Forestry Administration and Finance
- (b) Enforcement
- (c) Forestry Planning and Management, and Registration
- (d) Forestry Research and Development
- (e) Reforestation and Rehabilitation of Forests
- (f) Timber Technology and Timber Industry Development
- (g) National Parks and Wildlife
- (h) Training Centre
- (i) Computerisation Centre

The Forest Department's objectives include:

- (a) To establish systematically permanent forest estates to ensure maximum and sustainable production taking into account environmental stability and conditions of flora and fauna in Sarawak.
- (b) To manage effectively the permanent forest estates with minimum impacts on residual stands and the environment to attain sustainable benefits.
- (c) To undertake an effective programme to increase supply of high-value timber through application of appropriate silvi-cultural techniques on the logged-over forests.
- (d) To establish forest plantations by planting fast-growing tree species to ensure sufficient supply of timber in the future.
- (e) To create public awareness on the importance and functions of forests through education and training.
- (f) To undertake research on various disciplines of forestry to increase efficiency, quality and competitiveness in the market and employment opportunities so as to improve the socio-economic status and welfare of the society.
- (g) To conduct vocational training in forestry and forest industry

- (h) To conserve and manage the unique flora and fauna and areas with scenic and aesthetic beauty in the state by constituting national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and nature reserves.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sarawak is still considered as an agricultural-based State. In 1991, more than 52 percent of the State's population was still engaged in agriculture. Nonetheless, the sector (excluding forestry) only contributed 9.2 percent to the total 1991 State GDP. However, the sector's contribution to the GDP has increased from RM540 million to RM615 million in 1991 (at constant 1978 price) representing an average real growth rate of 3.8 percent annually.

The State has great potentials in terms of commercial agricultural development. Its large track of land and suitable agro-climatic condition could well be exploited for oil palm, sago, pineapple, fruits, livestock and aquaculture development.

Currently, a total of 2.2 million hectares of land have been identified as having potential for agricultural development. Intensive research is being undertaken by PORIM, MARDI and Department of Agriculture Sarawak on 1.67 million hectares of peat land to study its potential. On the other hand, active in-situ development will be focused on the estimated 3.3 million hectares of land which are still under shifting cultivation practice.

Crop Development

In line with the National Agriculture Policy (NAP), the State Government is now aggressively undertaking agricultural development programmes as a package to the overall rural economic growth and diversification effort. Vast tracts of land have been developed and allocated to various public and private agencies for plantation development.

Development of commercial crops such as oil palm, sago, pineapple and fruits will be given greater emphasis. The areas planted under commercial crops for the year 1987 to 1991 are shown as follows:

**SARAWAK: CUMULATIVE AREA UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS,
COCONUT AND WET PADI
(HA)**

Crop	1975	1980	1987	1991
Rubber	193,050	199,900	207,965	211,517
Oil Palm	15,580	22,930	58,124	62,686
Cocoa	2,870	7,800	50,341	79,264
Pepper	8,230	11,700	8,417	10,812
Coconut	50,960	54,780	58,124	60,705
Wet Padi	58,070	70,950	63,884	61,813
Hill Padi	-	-	80,021	77,631

Oil Palm

Planting of the crop on an estate basis started in 1969. Since then the areas under oil palm estate cultivation had gradually increased. By 1991 a total of 62,686 hectares were developed compared to only 15,580 hectares in 1975. The export value of palm oil had increased from RM39.2 million in 1985 to RM88.6 million in 1991 due largely to the increase in export volume and prices.

Cocoa

Cocoa was first introduced in Sarawak in the late 1960's by the Department of Agriculture. Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan, cocoa becomes a major subsidy crop as it is one of the main income-generating crops for smallholder farmers. In the past, cocoa planting was a component of the agricultural diversification scheme. About 79,300 hectares of land were planted with cocoa by the end of 1991 from only 2,870 hectares in 1975. In 1985, the export value of cocoa beans was RM49.9 million and increased to RM50.3 million in 1991.

Pepper

Pepper is primarily a smallholder crop. The average pepper holding is about 0.22 hectare with about 200 to 400 pepper vines. About 10,800 hectares were planted with pepper in 1991 compared to 8,230 hectares in 1975.

The export value for pepper has decreased drastically from RM141.321 million in 1985 to RM85.00 million in 1991 because of poor export prices.

Rubber

It is estimated that the area under rubber cultivation has increased from 193,000 hectares in 1975 to 211,517 hectares in 1991, grown mostly by smallholders.

Almost all of the rubber produced in the State is exported. The value of export in 1991 was RM29 . million compared to RM27.5 million in 1985. The bulk of the export was in the form of RSS4, RSS5 and SMR.

Padi

Padi planting, mainly for subsistence requirement, has remained the principal preoccupation of many agricultural small holders.

In 1991, the total area under padi cultivation was estimated at 139,444 hectares of which 61,813 hectares were cultivated with wet padi and 77,631 hectares with hill padi. The production of padi increased from 176,804 tonnes in 1988 to 165,038 tonnes in 1991.

Coconut

In recent years coconut is cultivated mainly as a subsidiary crop and as shade trees to the more lucrative cocoa crop. An estimate of 50,000 hectares is under coconut cultivation. Total output of crude and refined coconut oil is about 15,000 tonnes in 1991.

Sago

Sago cultivation is confined to Dalat and Mukah districts in Sibul Division, and Saribas and Kalaka districts in Sri Aman Division. The area under sago cultivation in wild and semi-wild condition is estimated at 19,720 hectares, while about 7,700 hectares are under estate cultivation by LCDA. Thus, the total area planted with sago is 27,420 hectares in 1992.

A total of 22,000 tonnes of sago starch was exported in 1984 but the volume of export later dropped. However, the volume increased from 3,000 tonnes in 1984 to 33,000 tonnes in 1991.

Livestock Development

In the early 1960 s Sarawak was very much dependent on imports of meat and meat products. Currently, the State is enjoying a self-sufficiency in poultry, meat and eggs, pig and pig products. A comparison of livestock population between 1988 and 1992 is as follows:

LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1963 - 1992

Class of Livestock	1963	1988	1992
	(Head)		
Cattle	11,000	15,310	16,120
Buffalo	7,000	9,403	10,740
Sheep	-	350	12,000
Pig	300,000	378,006	342,700
Rabbit	na	na	21,000
Goat	10,000	14,004	13,800

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

To implement agricultural development programmes and activities effectively, the Department is organised into six main branches and two separate divisions. These branches are Research, Agricultural Extension, Veterinary, Inland Fisheries, Farmers' Organisation, Information and Communication whereas the divisions are Planning and Agricultural Engineering.

Development Programmes, Activities and Services

The total budget allocation to the Department of Agriculture has increased with each of its five-year development plan as shown below:-

DOA : Development Allocation 1964 - 1993

Period	Total Plan Allocation (RM Million)
1964 - 1970	90,785
1971 - 1975	96,689
1976 - 1980	143,500
1981 - 1985	225,000
1986 - 1990	241,240
1991 - 1993	298,075

The existing development programmes, activities and services being implemented by the Department of Agriculture include the following:-

Crop Development Programmes

Pepper Planting Scheme

The Pepper Planting Scheme is aimed at reducing poverty among smallholder farmers and improving the quality of rural life.

The total financial requirement of the scheme for the Sixth Malaysia Plan period is RM67.656 million. Of this amount, the Federal Government is expected to contribute RM40.594 million while the remainder (RM27.062 million) will be from the State Government.

Rubber Planting Scheme

The Rubber Planting Scheme is primarily aimed at assisting subsistence smallholder hill padi farmers to establish high-yielding rubber holdings and to replant and/or rehabilitate unproductive rubber gardens with high-yielding materials to ensure a reliable source of income to enable them to uplift their income level above the poverty line. Farmers are also encouraged to produce better quality rubber sheets to fetch better prices.

The scheme has two components, namely the Rubber Planting Scheme and Group Processing Centre. The total financial requirement for the two components for the Sixth Malaysia Plan period is RM32.778 million. Of this amount, the Federal Government and State Government will contribute RM16.389 million and RM16.389 respectively.

Coconut Planting Scheme

The objective of Coconut Planting Scheme is to provide assistance for coconut planting and the rehabilitation of existing coconut gardens through the provision of improved infrastructure, agrochemical inputs and seedlings of high-yielding varieties. Farmers are also encouraged to replace their existing palms with high-yielding materials, but where necessary at a reduced density to allow for intercropping with cocoa.

In the Sixth Malaysia Plan period, 7,500 hectares are proposed for coconut planting under the CPS with a grant of RM1,040 per hectare. The total budget allocation for the CPS in the Sixth Malaysia Plan is RM7.048 million from the State.

Sago Planting Scheme

It is estimated that 6,000 households living in the state's coastal riverine zone are engaged in the extraction and production of sago. The Sago Planting Scheme is aimed at assisting these farmers through the rehabilitation of sago holdings and new development by providing planting materials, simple farm tools, technical advice and improving the transportation system to facilitate the extraction of sago logs.

The subsidy value of the Sago Planting Scheme is RM1,070 per hectare spread over a period of four years while that for Sago Transportation Canal is RM5,000 per kilometre. The total financial requirement for the overall scheme in the Sixth Malaysia Plan period is RM11.437 million. The Federal Government will contribute RM8.578 million and the State Government the remaining RM2.859 million.

Assistance To Padi Planters Scheme

The Assistance To Padi Planters Scheme (APPS) is aimed at solving the malnutrition problem and sustaining the self-sufficiency level at 60 percent of the State's requirement.

The scheme components are Assistance to Padi Planters Scheme (APPS) including rehabilitation of padi fields, Irrigated Terrace Padi Scheme (ITPS) and Padi Fertiliser Sale. The Scheme value for APPS is RM1,280 per hectare for the development and improvement of infrastructure and supply of farm inputs. The area target for the Sixth Malaysia Plan period is 19,000 hectares with a financial requirement of RM16.442 million.

The scheme value for Irrigated Terrace Padi Scheme is RM3,520 per hectare. This is for the supply of fertiliser, pesticide, tools and equipment and construction of irrigation infrastructure. In the Sixth Malaysia Plan, the target area for development under ITPS is 3,700 hectares with a budget allocation of RM12.351 million.

The Padi Fertiliser Sale is a means of assisting hill padi and wet padi farmers who are not covered under the APPS and ITPS. These farmers can purchase fertiliser at a subsidised rate of RM1 per kg bag. The target sales in the Sixth Malaysia Plan is 16,100 tonnes or 3,220 tonnes annually. The financial requirement is RM16.1 million bringing the total financial requirement of the APPS in the Sixth Malaysia Plan period to RM44.893 million.

Cocoa Planting Scheme

The Cocoa Planting Scheme provides assistance for monocropping, intercropping and rehabilitation of the crop. The scheme value is RM1,200 per hectare for monocrop, RM800 per hectare for intercrop and RM800 per hectare for rehabilitation.

The total financial requirement for the scheme in the Sixth Malaysia Plan period is RM48.512 million. The Federal Government will contribute RM24.256 million while the balance of RM24.256 million will be financed by the State Government.

Agriculture Diversification Scheme (ADS)

The ADS assists smallholder farmers to produce food crops to bring them side incomes and modernise their agriculture. The scheme has eight components namely oil palm, rattan, fruit trees, other perennials, annuals, farm units, bee-keeping and silkworm rearing.

The oil palm subsidy scheme at RM1,240 per hectare, rattan planting scheme at RM370 per hectare, other perennials scheme at RM270 per unit, silkworm subsidy scheme at RM270 per unit, bee keeping subsidy scheme at RM270 per unit are new components introduced in the Sixth Malaysia period.

Livestock Development Scheme

The Livestock Development Subsidy Scheme was introduced in 1967. The objectives of the scheme are to help alleviate protein deficiency especially in the rural areas, to introduce improved livestock breeds and sound husbandry practices to farmers to enable them to increase livestock productivity and farm efficiency. Formerly, the scheme has three components but now has eight and renamed as Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme (Small Ruminant), Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme (Large Ruminant), Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme (Poultry), Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme (Pig), Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme (Rabbit), Halaman (grazing land) Development, Community Livestock Development and Youth Entrepreneurial Livestock Farmers (YELF).

Inland Fisheries Development

In the last ten years, aquaculture development has made considerable progress. The freshwater aquaculture in the form of pond culture has expanded because of the implementation of the Inland Fisheries Development Programme since the 1950s. It is estimated that the State has about 33,000 freshwater fishponds. The brackishwater pond culture is the latest production system introduced in recent years. The production of freshwater pond fish has increased over the years from 51.2 tonnes in 1986 to 470.6 tonnes in 1991.

During the period of 1987 to 1992, 6,064 ponds with a total water surface area of 1,139 hectares have been constructed. During the period, 1,822 farmers and fishermen were trained in aquaculture, and a total of 21,600,000 fish fries were produced and distributed to farmers.

Agriculture Infrastructure, Supporting Services and Community Development

Farmers' Organisation

Farmers' Organisation was first introduced in Sarawak in 1971. The state now has 27 Farmers' Organisations comprising 26 Area Farmers' Organisations (AFOs) and the State Farmers' Organisation (SFO).

The main function of the Farmers' Organisation is to mobilise and organise the farmers and their resources along the corporate line to enhance their economic and social self-reliance.

Presently, their major activities include supplying of agricultural inputs, providing marketing and credit services, management and technical training for its members.

Until December 31 1992, a total of 93,474 farmers have enrolled as members of the Area Farmers' Organisation investing a total share capital of about RM2,240,000. The cumulative total net assets of the Farmers' Organisations is now about RM18,000,000.

Planting Materials

A sum of RM8 million is provided for under the Sixth Malaysia Plan period for planting materials. The Agriculture Department will emphasise on the establishment and production of quality planting materials, especially for rubber and cocoa source bush nurseries, padi, vegetables and fruit trees.

Community Development Programmes

The Community Development Programmes were introduced in 1989 as part of a comprehensive attempt to alleviate poverty in the rural areas. In the past, no specific agency was entrusted with the task of community development.

The programme has the following objectives:

- (a) to develop the rural family as a basic cohesive unit and to improve the quality of life of rural population.
- (b) to promote leadership role at grassroots level.
- (c) to broaden and diversify agricultural products of rural farmers and fishermen.
- (d) to expand and improve basic rural infrastructure.
- (e) to create awareness amongst the rural population concerning personal health, clean environment, domestic and community safety, and positive values within the context of a multi-racial society.

The Community Development Programme has six components, namely:

- (a) Home Management Development Programme
- (b) Farmers Training and Motivation Programme
- (c) Rural Agro-based Projects Development Programme
- (d) Rural Agriculture Infrastructure Programme
- (e) Anti-malnutrition Programme
- (f) Social Awareness Programme

Since 1989, about RM16,190,000 has been spent for implementing the programme.

Agricultural Research Development

The Research Branch continues to give priority to research on pepper, rice and sago. Two outstanding pepper varieties, namely Semongok Perak and Semongok Emas were released in 1988 and 1991 respectively. These two high-yielding and disease tolerant varieties

are the result of 25 years of breeding and evaluation work. The use of live-support leguminous cover crops and short 2- metre posts are innovative practices to reduce input cost.

Sago research has resulted in the establishment of the world's first commercial plantation by the Land Custody and Development Authority. Improvements in nursery practices and introduction of new varieties from Papua New Guinea and Indonesia with shorter maturity period and high starch yield will stimulate the sago industry.

Rice being the staple food will continue to be important. The recommendation of quality rice varieties including the Beras Wai and Bareo will boost the production and income of farmers.

Rural Entrepreneurship Programme

This is a new programme introduced in the Sixth Malaysia Plan with an approved allocation of RM5 million. The programme provides a complete package of assistance to potential enterprising farmers who intend to venture into planting materials production, food processing, commercial growing of high-value vegetables, fruit crops and handicrafts.

The objective of the programme is to assist farmers, school leavers and unemployed graduates to become full-fledged commercial farmers by taking up commercial agriculture.

Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)

The Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), Sarawak was incepted on January 1, 1967. The main task of the department is to undertake planning, implementation and management of works and facilities in the fields of irrigation, drainage, river and coastal engineering with a view to providing quality, efficient and effective service.

The total areas developed under the drainage and irrigation scheme are as follows:

Period	No. of Schemes	Total area developed
Up to end of Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-1985)	44	34,027 ha
Up to end of Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986-1990)	54	52,804 ha
Up to end of Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-1995) projected	73	61,462 ha

Financial allocation has increased significantly from only RM1.1 million in 1967 to about RM150 million in the Fourth Malaysia Plan. The approved allocation for the Sixth Malaysia Plan is about RM300 million.

Prior to the Sixth Malaysia Plan, the functions of the department are confined to irrigation and drainage, integrated agricultural development projects, and the operation and maintenance of completed projects. The emphasis was more towards agricultural development and some minor works on river cleaning, beach clearing and services to other Government department/agencies. However, since the commencement of the Sixth Malaysia Plan, the department is also responsible for urban drainage, river engineering and coastal engineering.

The department's programmes and allocation in the Sixth Malaysia Plan are as follows:-

(a)	Irrigation and Drainage	RM 60 million
(b)	IADP (Kalaka/Saribas, Samarahan)	RM 78 million
(c)	Coastal Engineering	RM 23 million
(d)	River Engineering	RM 34 million
(e)	Operation and Maintenance	RM 110 million

Total	RM 305 million
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Land Development Agencies

Sarawak Land Development Board (SLDB)

The Sarawak Land Development Board (SLDB) was established in 1972, taking over from its predecessor, the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation (SDFC). It is a corporate body, established by the Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Sarawak Order 1972 established under the Land Development Ordinance 1956 as a modified and extended Modification of Laws (Land Development) Order 1967.

The main activities of the Board are as follows:

- to develop and manage oil palm plantation on large scale;
- to undertake milling of FFB into crude palm oil and palm kernel;
- to process rubber products;

- (d) to market oil palm and rubber products;
- (e) to provide laboratory services for oil palm and rubber.

Within the period of 1988-1992, SLDB undertook new planting and replanting of oil palm covering a total area of 4,686 hectares. Currently, of the 25,521 hectares allocated to the Board, 17,494 hectares have been developed with the crop.

Since July, 1986, the management of SLDB was taken over by a plantation company, Sime Darby Plantation Berhad. Six years later (July 1992) a new management team took over the development and management of SLDB. The Board was fully corporatised in late 1991 through the formation of a management company, Sarawak Plantation Services Sdn. Bhd., of which SLDB holds 95 percent equity and the balance by the State Government. The Board is now aggressively embarking on joint ventures.

From 1987 to 1992, fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production from the SLDB plantations has significantly increased. The following are the yearly FFB production figures:

Year	Tonnes ('000)
1987	124.2
1988	215.6
1989	254.9
1990	266.8
1991	281.7
1992	272.9

SLDB together with Perlis Plantation Sdn. Bhd. and Austral Enterprise Bhd. formed a joint-venture company called Bintulu Edible Oils Bhd. to operate Sarawak's first oil palm refinery and fractional plant at Tg. Kidurong in Bintulu. SLDB holds 35 per cent of the equity in the company.

In order to accelerate plantation development in Suai, SLDB entered into joint venture and formed Suai Plantation Sdn. Bhd. with Perlis Plantation Bhd. where SLDB holds 30 percent equity.

SLDB also operates a transportation company through its subsidiary, Sarawak Services Sdn. Bhd. called S.P.S. Transport Sdn. Bhd. to handle the transportation of CPO and palm kernel in Sarawak.

Sarawak Land Consolidation And Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA)

The Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA) was formed by the State Government in 1976. The Authority was charged with the responsibility to consolidate, rehabilitate and develop land in Sarawak for agricultural purposes. It is placed under the purview of the State Ministry of Land Development and is empowered to develop all categories of land but priority is given to the development of Native Customary Rights land.

SALCRA has adopted the in-situ development approach in planning, implementing and managing its development projects in the efforts to uplift the living standard of the farming communities.

By the end of 1988, SALCRA had successfully developed a total of 10,595 hectares with various crops consisting of 6,058 hectares of oil palm, 3,419 hectares cocoa, 928 hectares rubber and 190 hectares tea. (See Table for details). It has also set up one palm oil mill at Merindun in Lubok Antu District.

Between 1989-1992, a total of 11,558 hectares were developed with oil palm, cocoa and coffee. This increased the total area developed to 22,153 hectares, consisting of 16,804 hectares of oil palm, 4,052 hectares cocoa, 1,053 hectares rubber, 190 hectares tea and 54 hectares coffee since the inception of the Authority. (See Table)

TABLE: CROP DEVELOPMENT, SALCRA

Crop	Planted Area (ha) (No. of Estates)		No. of participant (families)
	31.12.88	31.12.92	
Oil Palm	6,058 (4)	16,464 (21)	7,319
Cocoa	2,999 (8)	3,632 (8)	1,505
Tea	190 (1)	190 (1)	163
Coffee	0	54 (1)	142
Batang Ai Resettlement Scheme			748
a. Rubber	928	1,053	
b. Cocoa	420	420	
c. Oil Palm	0 (1)	340 (1)	
Total	10,595	22,153 (14)	9,877 (32)

By the end of 1992, the Authority had established 32 estates consisting of 21 oil palm estates, eight cocoa estates, one estate each for tea and coffee, and one resettlement scheme. A total of 9,877 families had participated and benefitted from SALCRA's projects (See Table below)

Table: SALCRA's Major Projects

	Project	Crop	Starting/ Location(District)	Planted Area (ha)
I	Lemanak OPS	Oil Palm	1976/Lubok Antu	1,873
II	Batu Kaya OPE	Oil Palm	1977/Lubok Antu	1,014
III	Pakit/Undup OPE	Oil Palm	1981/Sri Aman	2,651
IV	Roban South OPE	Oil Palm	1987/Kalaka	520
V	Batang Ai Resettlement Scheme	Cocoa Rubber	1984/Lubok Antu 1985/Lubok Antu	420 928
VI	Taee/Serian Cocoa Estate	Cocoa	1984/Serian	796
VII	Taee/Serian Ext	Cocoa	1988/Serian	120
VIII	Kpg. Bajo Cocoa Estate	Cocoa	1984/Lundu	316
IX	Kpg. Bajo Ext.	Cocoa	1988/Lundu	228
X	Paku/Layar Cocoa Estate	Cocoa	1984/Saribas	1,042
XI	Pantu Cocoa Estate	Cocoa	1984/Sri Aman	213
XII	Krokong Cocoa Estate	Cocoa	1984/Bau	134
XIII	Kalaka/Awik Cocoa Estate	Cocoa	1984/Kalaka	150
XIV	Mayang Tea Estate	Tea	1984/Serian	190
	Total			10,595

In the next three years (1993 to 1995) the Authority will develop another 17,230 hectares of oil palm estates mainly in the Serian, Bau, Lundu, Kalaka and Saribas Districts. This will involve another 2,960 farming families. Besides expanding the cultivated area, SALCRA also plans to set up three more palm oil mills. One will be constructed in Kalaka District to cater for the production of fresh fruit bunches from Kalaka-Saribas IADP oil palm estate. It will be operational by the end of 1994. One mill each will be set up in Serian and Bau Districts. Both are scheduled to be completed and operational by the end of the Sixth Malaysia Plan period.

Federal Land Consolidation Rehabilitation Authority (FELCRA)

FELCRA is a land development agency under the Federal Ministry of Rural Development. Its main objectives are to create more employment opportunities in the agricultural sector, to uplift the living standard of the rural people and to promote a self-reliant and progressive rural society through social and institutional development. FELCRA's main function is to rehabilitate and develop land upon approval or request from the appropriate State Authorities or landowners on terms and conditions agreed to between both parties.

FELCRA's operation in Sarawak started in 1979 but the emphasis was more on helping to enhance security with its activities focused in the resettlement and regrouping areas set up by the 'Rajang Security Command' (RASCOM) in Sibul Division, especially in Tada, Ngungun and Jagau.

In 1987, FELCRA's operation was expanded to other areas of the State. To date, 3,633 hectares of land involving 2,600 participants have been planted with various crops such as rubber, oil palm and cocoa.

FELCRA aims to develop 9,675 hectares within the Sixth Malaysia Plan (see Table).

TABLE: AREA TO BE DEVELOPED IN THE SIXTH MALAYSIA PLAN, FELCRA

Year	Development Programme (Ha)
1991	2,340
1992	1,315
1993	2,335
1994	1,885
1995	1,800
Total	9,675

Land Custody And Development Authority (LCDA)

The Land Custody and Development Authority (PELITA) was formed in 1981 to enhance the State Government's effort on land development. Its primary role is to facilitate the development of all categories of both the urban and rural land for commercial ventures on a participational concept involving investors and landowners. Emphasis of its land development covers urban development and re-development, agricultural plantation, tourism and socio-economic programmes.

Since its establishment, PELITA has implemented many projects either on joint-venture or on its own. In the agriculture sector, the Authority has embarked on major projects that include a 7,000-hectare sago plantation in Mukah, Galasah - Telabit oil palm plantation in Miri Division, the Loagan Bunut oil palm nucleus estate in Baram, and the Ngiromis coffee estate in Bau.

On urban development, several projects have been completed and they include important landmarks such as the Wisma Pelita Tunku (Miri), Wisma Pelita Sarikei (Sarikei) and Saujana Carpark (Kuching). The completion of other projects such as the India Street pedestrian mall and the Petra Jaya gateway have also brought additional attractions to the State capital. It also carries out town extension projects in Kuching, Miri, Sibul, Kapit, Sarikei as well as in smaller towns and bazaars like Bario, Trusan, Debak, Mukah, Selangau, Niah and Bekenu.

Its socio-economic projects include site and services schemes (resettlement schemes) in Limbang and Miri and the construction of civic centres in Sarikei and Limbang and sports complexes in Limbang and Kota Samarahan.

PELITA complements the government's efforts in tourism development by constructing hotels in Bintulu, Sibul and Kuching. Works on the Pelagus Resort in Kapit is now in progress. More projects such as the Penrissen Highland Resort, sugar cane plantation, tapioca and pineapple estates will be implemented.

Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA)

FELDA's main function is to develop land for agriculture and settlement to improve the living standard of the settlers. This is implemented through an integrated approach with the involvement of other Government agencies.

FELDA extended its operation to Sarawak on April 11, 1986. The first FELDA scheme in Sarawak is located in Sampadi, Lundu District. FELDA was allocated a total of RM28,838,000 under the Sixth Malaysia Plan to carry out its development programme in Sarawak.

Up to the middle of the Sixth Malaysia Plan period, the State government has allocated a total area of 11,511 hectares to FELDA. Of these 8,334 hectares have been planted with oil palm. A total of 1,905 hectares are now under production.

FELDA is also setting up an oil palm mill with a processing capacity of 30 tonnes of FFB per hour. The mill will be operational by December, 1993.

Integrated Agriculture Development Project (IADP)

In 1986, agricultural development based on the IADP concept was introduced to Sarawak involving the Samarahan and Kalaka- Saribas Districts. The main objectives of the IADPs are to eradicate poverty and to enhance the farming efficiency of the rural population. The rural economy and quality of life are expected to improve significantly through commercial agricultural undertaking based on the integrated approach and concerted management effort.

Both the Kalaka-Saribas IADP and Samarahan IADP place great emphasis on commercial and integrated in-situ development approach. Group and estate-based farming are being aggressively introduced in both IADPs.

IADP Kalaka-Saribas (KSIADP)

The KSIADP covers an area of 161,000 hectares of which 61,000 hectares have been identified suitable for agricultural development. About 9,600 farming families are expected to benefit from this project. The project is jointly funded by loans from the Asian Development Bank and Federal Government besides federal grants.

The project, started in mid 1986, will be completed in 1994. To date, the overall achievements of the project are as follows:

KSIADP-/PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT (1992)

Development Component	Hectares
Oil Palm	5,907
Rehabilitation of Drainage Scheme	4,900
JKR Access Road (km)	65.5
Cocoa New Planting	4,304
Pepper Planting	435.5
Fish Pond Construction	122.0
Cocoa Rehabilitation	467

KSIADP: FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT ('000 RM)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1986	2,060	472
1987	8,113	2,085
1988	8,329	6,579
1989	11,041	10,733
1990	17,864	17,647
1991	34,000	32,101
1992	32,428	40,549
Total	120,835	110,166

Samarahan IADP (SIADP)

The project, started in 1986, covers an area of 86,170 hectares involving a total population of 47,120.

Currently, all the project components are implemented using local funding with the majority of it from the Federal Government. Since its commencement, the project activities were largely focused on provision of agricultural infrastructure, drainage and road systems. The drainage and road systems are specially geared toward the reclamation of peat and coastal plain both in the mid and lower Samarahan regions.

SIADP: PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT (HA)

Project Component	Achievement
Drainage Infrastructure	9,596
Cocoa	3,446
Coconut	3,586 (units)
Fruit	225
Sheep rearing	-

Agricultural Marketing Agencies

Federal Agriculture Marketing Agency (FAMA)

FAMA is a statutory body established in 1965 under the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. The agency started its operation in Sarawak in 1969 with the aims of improving and enhancing the marketing system of agricultural products in order to bring maximum income to the producers, especially smallholder farmers.

FAMA's activities in the State include purchasing and marketing of agricultural produce, such as copra, cocoa beans, coffee powder and local fruits, setting up of agricultural marketing centres in key areas, carrying out survey to monitor the supply and demand of agricultural produce that provide useful information for farmers and implementing training programmes.

Since 1992, FAMA is focusing its activities on horticulture. Between 1988-1992, FAMA managed to set up three 'Pasar Tani' outlets in Sarawak. The total sales for the years were estimated at RM1,657,985.10 involving 452 participants.

Performance in marketing agricultural commodities is shown in the table below.

PASAR TANI SARAWAK: SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES 1988- 1992
(mt)

Commodities	1988	1989	1990 (Tonnes)	1991	1992
Copra	19.41	46.01	48.05	74.57	80.43
Cocoa Bean	8.91	19.29	27.81	46.81	20.40
Livestock	-	-	-	0.79	5.17
Fruits	2.61	53.83	66.78	23.25	-
Coffee	338.02	367.78	259.84	207.84	165.44
Others	-	-	3.14	3.86	2.78

Pepper Marketing Board (PMB)

The Pepper Marketing Board of Malaysia was established in 1971 with its headquarters in Kuching. Its functions are to regulate and improve the marketing of Malaysian pepper. The following strategies have been adopted by the PMB to enhance the competitiveness of the pepper industry in the international market:

- (a) to improve quality of pepper produced at the farm level;
- (b) to control the quality of pepper exports;
- (c) to promote direct sales to user markets;
- (d) to create alternative and competitive market outlets through involvement in pepper trading both at local and overseas levels; and
- (e) to promote local consumption of Sarawak pepper through promotional campaigns and product diversification.

During the period 1988-1992, overseas markets for Sarawak pepper increased from 27 to 34 and the percentage of Sarawak pepper exported direct to user markets increased from 50 percent to 60 percent. Aggressive marketing promotion is being undertaken to enhance current markets and create new ones such as in Cyprus, Algeria, Greece and Morocco. Currently PMB has six marketing centres in Sarawak.

National Padi and Rice Board (LPN)

The LPN was established in 1972 with the main objectives and activities as follows:

- (a) to store and maintain sufficient supply of padi and rice for the country;
- (b) to ensure stable and reasonable padi and rice prices both for farmers and consumers; and
- (c) to recommend to the Government on the development of the padi and rice industry.

Recently the LPN increased its padi subsidy value to RM24.00/100kg. Total subsidies given out in the State since 1988 are as follows:

LPN: PADI SUBSIDY IN SARAWAK ('000 RM)

Year	Total Value
1988	5,900
1989	5,500
1990	4,400
1991	4,300
1992	3,800

The market price of padi is currently being regulated between RM54.00-110.00/100 kg depending on the quality.

Credit Institution

Bank Pertanian Malaysia

Bank Pertanian Malaysia (BPM) was instituted under a Parliamentary Act in 1969. It is a wholly-owned government agricultural credit institution with a network of 93 branches throughout Malaysia. The main objective of the bank is to provide credit facilities to farmers, livestock breeders and fishermen to carry out a wide range of upstream and downstream agricultural projects. Mobilising the rural saving is also the prime activity of the bank. Since starting operation in Sarawak in 1975, the bank now has eight branches throughout the State, namely in Kuching, Sibulim, Limbang, Bintulu, Sarikel, Lawas, Miri and Sri Aman.

Apart from its social development activity, the bank has since 1990 commercialised its operation for the agricultural sector. Several attractive lending and saving schemes were introduced and new branches will be opened in Mukah and Kapit in 1993 and Saratok and Marudi in 1994/1995. The major emphasis for the coming years will be the mobilisation of rural savings and financing of upstream and downstream agricultural activities.

The total loans approved for Sarawak during the Fifth Malaysia Plan amounted to RM28.7 million. For the period 1991-1992, a total of RM26.8 million has been approved, of which RM7.5 million is for development of Sarawak small scale agriculture schemes DESSA. In 1993, another RM18.1 million was approved bringing the loans approved between 1991-1993 to RM44.9 million.

Fisheries Development

Fisheries development in the State is undertaken by three Government agencies namely the Marine Fisheries Department, Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia and the Department of Agriculture that focuses on inland fisheries.

Marine Fisheries Department (MFD)

The Marine Fisheries Department was established in Sarawak in 1965. It is vested with the responsibility to develop, control and undertake the following tasks:

- (a) to increase fish production;
- (b) to manage the fishery resources on a sustainable basis;
- (c) to enhance deep sea fishing industry;
- (d) to enhance the aquaculture industry; and
- (e) to maximise the fishermen's income through diversification into the development of fishery-based industries.

Development Activities

Within the period of 1988-1992, the department has completed the construction of five fishing complexes in Kuching, Mukah, Miri, Bintulu and Belawai. The department has also acquired a boat for research and training purposes. A total of RM40.00 million has been spent on these facilities.

The development of deep sea fishing continued to be given the emphasis in the Sixth Malaysia Plan with the aim of increasing production, thus reducing the State's dependence on imported fish. A study undertaken jointly by the Marine Fisheries Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and the FAO has confirmed that the State has a resource potential of 143,850 tonnes that can be exploited commercially. Another study has identified a potential area covering 257,247 hectares for aquaculture development.

Development Allocation for Marine Fisheries in the Sixth Malaysia Plan

A total of RM22.66 million has been allocated to the department to undertake various development programmes and projects within the Sixth Malaysia Plan period. This allocation will be spent mostly on the following activities:

- (a) development of fish fry production station;
- (b) extension and training for fishermen;
- (c) resource studies; and
- (d) infrastructure and enforcement measures.

Fishery Development Authority (LKIM)

LKIM extended its services to Sarawak on January 1, 1974. Its main objective is to uplift the socio-economic status of fishermen and to promote the State's fishing industry.

The development programmes undertaken by the authority could be classified into four major categories as follows:

- (a) development of fishing community (PMN);
- (b) marine fisheries development (PPL);
- (c) aquaculture development; and
- (d) marketing support services (KSP).

Under the PMN programme, the authority has established 14 Fishermen Associations (Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan or FA) with a total membership of 5,927. Their sales volume has increased from RM3,704,992 in 1988 to RM7,205,972 in 1992.

Under the PPL programmes, the authority has established five mini ice-making plants in Sematan, Kabong, Beladin, Oya and Igan. Four out of the five fishing complexes established are now under the active management of the LKIM, as part of their marketing services to the fishing community. The authority is also actively involved in the development of artificial reefs.



Top:
Workers plucking tea leaves at the Mayang tea plantation.

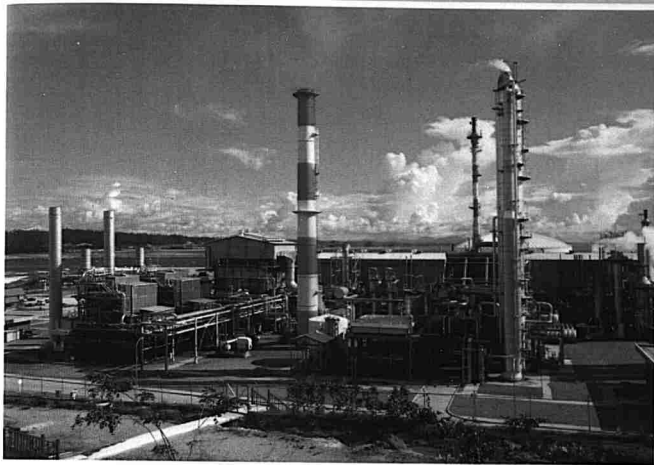
Insert:
Processing of Mayang tea.



Left:
A man splitting a bark of sago palm



Right:
Processing sago.



Asean Bintulu Fertiliser Plant in Bintulu.



Workers cutting the logs before they are sent to a log pond.



A worker arranging a wooden plank in a sawmill.



Buffalo-Rearing



Sheep Rearing



Poultry Rearing



A worker plucking pepper berries.



Cocoa - one of the main income-generating crops for small holder farmers.



Workers collecting oil palm fruits at a plantation.



Coconut - one of the subsidiary crops in Sarawak.

V TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

EXTERNAL TRADE (1963-1988)

The external sector provides an important stimulus to economic growth in the State. During 1963-1988 the total export earnings increased substantially at an average annual rate of 15.7 percent, from a low base of RM373.8 million in 1963 to RM7,218.6 million in 1988. (See Appendix A). With the exception of 1972, 1977, 1986 and 1988, Sarawak recorded a positive growth in export earnings during the period. The State's imports also grew steadily from RM396.5 million to RM3,826.5 million at an average annual rate of 10.6 percent for the same period. Similarly, the State's imports experienced few occasions of negative growth during the periods of economic recession of the 1970's and the 1980's.

During the first five years of independence (1963-1967), Sarawak experienced a deficit in its visible trade. However, since then, it has always recorded a trade surplus which increased significantly from RM29.5 million in 1968 to RM3,302.1 million in 1988.

Exports

The major State export items are petroleum, forestry and agricultural products. Crude petroleum together with petroleum products have been the largest export earner since the 1960's. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) has become one of the major export items in the State since its production in 1983. In 1988 crude petroleum, LNG and petroleum products as a group accounted for 53.3 percent of the total export earnings of the State.

Timber which constitutes largely of sawn logs and sawn timber is the second largest export earner accounting for 27.7 percent of the total export earnings in 1988.

The agricultural commodities include pepper, rubber, sago, palm oil and cocoa. Cocoa and palm oil were exported since the first and second half of the 1970's respectively as a result of the State's agricultural diversification effort. During 1968-1988 pepper remained the largest export earner accounting for 53 percent of the total export earnings for the agricultural commodities in 1968 and 1973, 45 percent in 1983 and 43 percent in 1988. (See Appendixes C - F for the export earnings of LNG, crude petroleum, petroleum products, sawn logs, sawn timber, pepper, rubber, palm oil and cocoa beans).

Imports

The major import items include consumer goods and manufactured goods to meet the consumption needs of expanding population and capital goods constituting largely of machinery and transport equipment to cater for development needs. In 1988, food accounted for 14.4 percent of the total State import bills (RM3,826.5 million), manufactured goods 15.0 percent, and machinery and transport equipment 43.6 percent. This is compared with 19.5 percent, 9.0 percent and 10.0 percent respectively of the total imports of RM396.5 million in 1963.

External Trade (1988-1992)

Exports

During 1988-1991 total export earnings increased from RM7,218.6 million to RM13,026.0 million. The average annual rate of growth of exports at 27.8 percent was attributed to higher export volumes and prices of logs, LNG and crude petroleum. By October 1992, the total export earnings were RM10,081.2 million as compared to RM10,453.8 million for the corresponding period in 1991.

For the same period (1988-1991), the total State import bills increased from RM3,826.5 million to RM8,393.0 million due particularly to a big increase in import of machinery and transport equipment, manufacture goods and food.

The trade surplus recorded in 1991 was RM4,633 million against RM3,302.1 in 1988. By October 1992, the surplus was RM3,707.9 million slightly lower than RM3,824.6 for the period of last year (See Appendix A).

Crude petroleum, LNG and petroleum products as a group remains the largest export earner. With less fluctuation in their export prices during the 1988-1992, their contribution to the total earnings tends to stabilise around 52 percent - 55 percent. In 1991, their total export earnings were RM6,894.4 million as compared to RM3,849.2 million in 1988. By October 1992, their total export earnings were RM5,216.8 million compared with RM5,010.4 million for the same period in 1991. (See Appendix C).

Sawn logs and sawn timber, the second largest export earner, accounted for 27.1 percent of the total export earnings in 1991. The export earnings of sawn logs increased from RM1,847.9 million in 1988 to RM2,882.9 million in 1991 due largely to bigger production volume and higher prices. The export earnings of sawn logs is expected to decline gradually from 1992 onwards in line with the State policy to reduce log production to a sustainable level and the imposition of export quota on logs in order to ensure reliable supply for domestic downstream processing. For sawn timber, export earnings increased from RM149.4 million to RM383.9 million due to higher export volumes. (See Appendix D).

The agricultural crops exported include pepper, crude palm oil, cocoa beans, rubber and sago. The total export earnings of agricultural commodities were RM377.6 million in 1988 and dropped to RM252.9 million in 1991. This was largely due to lower export prices of pepper and coca. The average f.o.b. prices of black pepper dropped from RM7,728 per tonne to RM3,098 per tonne, and white pepper from RM11,547 per tonne to RM3,894 per tonne between the two years. The export volume of palm oil increased from 73,358 tonnes in 1988 to 112,761 tonnes in 1991. However, due to its lower f.o.b. price, the increase in export earnings of palm oil could not compensate for the decline in the total export earnings of pepper and cocoa beans. (See Appendixes E and F).

Major Imports

The major import items continue to be consumer and capital goods such as machinery and transport equipment, food and manufactured goods. In 1991, food accounted for 8.8 percent of the total State import bills, manufactured goods 16.2 percent and machinery and transport equipment 52.2 percent as compared to 14.4 percent, 15 percent and 43.6 percent in 1988, respectively. (See Appendix B).

Trading Partners

Japan remains the largest trading partner, accounting for 42.1 percent of the total State exports in 1991. This was followed by the Republic of Korea (9.9 percent) and Singapore (9.3 percent). (See Appendix G). Exports to Japan comprising largely LNG, sawn logs and crude petroleum. Trade with other countries especially the USA, UK and Federal Republic of Germany has increased between 1983-1991 implying a direct trade with these countries rather than through third countries, particularly Singapore.

APPENDIX A

SARAWAK EXTERNAL TRADE 1963 - 1992 (RM MILLION)

YEAR (1)	EXPORTS (2)	IMPORTS (3)	TOTAL TRADE (4) (2) + (3)	BALANCE OF TRADE (5) (2) - (3)
1963	375.8	396.5	770.3	- 22.7
1973	834.5	599.5	1,434.0	+ 235.0
1983	5,963.1	2,874.9	8,838.0	+ 3,088.2
1988	7,218.6	3,826.5	11,045.1	+ 3,302.1
1989	8,979.4	4,736.7	13,716.1	+ 4,242.7
1990	11,283.5	6,531.6	17,815.1	+ 4,751.9
1991	13,026.0	8,393.0	21,419.0	+ 4,633.0
1991*	10,453.8	6,629.2	17,083	3,824.6
1992*	10,081.2	6,373.3	16,454.5	+ 3,707.9

Source : Department of Statistics, Sarawak

* January - October Figures

APPENDIX B

SARAWAK'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY SECTION 1963 - 1992
(RM MILLION)

SECTION	IMPORTS								EXPORTS						
	1963	1973	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*	1963	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Food	77.3	148.0	422.6	552.3	633.4	644.3	741.0	650.0	29.5	152.6	310.5	301.3	250.9	232.0	145.7
Beverages & Tobacco	12.2	28.6	135.7	147.1	187.4	212.4	242.5	214.4	0.1	4.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.9	2.5
Crude Materials Inedible	5.4	23.8	32.6	40.3	39.5	50.5	68.4	54.2	129.1	1,243.0	2,174.0	3,027.8	3,185.4	3,671.9	3,046.1
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants etc.	186.8	92.9	191.4	189.3	240.5	437.7	433.2	468.2	301.3	4,110.6	3,852.7	4,648.1	6,261.5	6,904.2	4,774.6
Animals & Vegetable															
Oils & Fats	0.7	1.0	12.8	16.4	18.2	17.9	17.8	20.9	1.5	41.3	78.1	85.4	74.7	96.1	106.7
Chemicals	14.9	46.9	194.3	378.2	416.0	454.5	525.4	549.0	0.2	3.9	198.3	231.5	194.5	285.0	253.4
Manufactured Goods	35.7	105.8	451.6	573.2	650.9	1,026.0	1,356.6	1,008.7	4.0	109.7	140.4	189.2	293.4	439.6	565.3
Machinery & Transport															
Equipment	39.7	101.3	1,214.6	1,667.8	2,220.3	3,183.8	4,377.1	2,858.3	1.4	266.0	410.4	450.3	859.4	1,319.5	1,115.5
Miscellaneous															
Manufactured Articles	14.9	36.0	192.0	250.8	317.5	406.8	551.0	492.6	2.8	17.5	33.3	34.1	48.4	57.8	55.9
Misc. Transection															
& Commodities	9.0	15.3	27.8	11.1	13.0	97.7	80.0	57.0	4.0	14.2	18.5	9.2	12.7	16.0	15.5
TOTAL	396.5	599.6	2,874.8	3,826.4	4,736.7	6,531.6	8,393.0	6,373.3	373.8	5,963.1	7,218.6	8,979.4	11,283.5	13,026	10,081.2

Source : Department of Statistics, Sarawak.

* January - October Figures.

APPENDIX C

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM, LNG & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS 1963 - 1992

YEAR	CRUDE PETROLEUM			LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)			PETROLEUM PRODUCTS		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)
1963	1,540,736	88,741,891	58	-	-	-	1,849,260	111,525,008	-
1973	4,245,377	306,862,000	72	-	-	-	1,093,149	85,339,000	77
1983	5,375,123	2,779,600,000	517	-	831,280,000	NA	869,755	499,584,000	575
1988	5,427,000	1,603,987,000	296	6,118,000	1,836,212,000	300	1,196,000	409,060,000	342
1989	5,792,000	2,026,297,000	350	6,478,000	2,064,485,000	319	1,302,000	549,141,000	422
1990	6,565,000	2,949,103,000	449	6,492,000	2,634,797,000	406	1,302,000	671,446,000	523
1991	6,580,000	2,902,411,000	441	7,649,000	3,279,954,000	429	1,284,000	712,028,000	496
1991*	5,299,000	2,330,748	440	6,217,000	2,679,696,000	-	-	-	500
1992*	5,560,000	2,192,112,000	394	6,251,000	2,504,658,000	309	1,239,000	520,191,000	420

Source : Department of Statistics, Sarawak.

* January - October Figures.

APPENDIX D

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF SAW LOGS AND SAWN TIMBER 1963 - 1992

YEAR	SAW LOGS			SAWN TIMBER		
	Quantity Exported (M3)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)	Quantity Exported (M3)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)
1963	879,231	30,758,629	35	207,668	22,955,990	111
1973	1,892,955	123,893,000	65	257,273	86,955,000	338
1983	9,091,296	1,094,400,000	120	153,302	84,960,000	554
1988	12,285,000	1,847,882,000	150	204,000	149,383,000	731
1989	14,961,000	2,670,529,000	179	279,000	197,060,000	705
1990	15,898,000	2,882,893,000	181	359,000	251,710,000	701
1991	15,823,000	3,143,903,000	199	601,000	383,943,000	638
1991*	13,032,000	2,598,440,000	199	490,000	312,426,000	637
1992*	12,921,000	2,511,494,000	194	720,000	428,405,000	595

Source : Department of Statistics, Sarawak.

* January - October Figures.

APPENDIX E

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF WHITE PEPPER & BLACK PEPPER 1963 - 1992

YEAR	WHITE PEPPER			BLACK PEPPER		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)
1963	8,459	17,664,368	2,088	3,165	4,726,336	1,493
1973	10,536	38,407,000	3,645	12,294	27,849,000	2,265
1983	6,298	27,512,000	4,368	17,193	50,713,000	2,950
1988	3,998	46,166,000	11,547	15,199	117,459,000	7,728
1989	3,497	26,519,000	7,583	22,797	138,647,000	6,082
1990	2,788	13,416,000	4,811	26,480	103,744,000	3,918
1991	2,395	9,325,000	3,894	24,459	75,762,000	3,098
1991*	1,503	5,972,000	3,974	20,535	65,265,000	3,178
1992*	1,810	5,955,000	3,294	17,096	35,812,000	2,095

Source : Department of Statistics, Sarawak.

* January - October Figures.

APPENDIX F

SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF RUBBER, CRUDE PALM OIL & COCOA BEANS 1963 - 1992

YEAR	RUBBER			CRUDE PALM OIL			COCOA BEANS		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM)	F.O.B. Unit (RM per Tonne)
1963	45,551	69,575,265	1,527	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	41,998	56,719,000	1,351	-	-	-	25,18	55,070	2,190
1983	18,918	37,089,000	1,960	39,825	31,552,000	792	60,95	26,224,000	4,300
1988	28,332	78,207,000	2,760	73,358	71,256,000	971	18,415	64,174,000	3,050
1989	23,580	54,706,000	2,320	92,406	74,804,000	810	19,227	54,181,000	2,820
1990	14,952	31,939,000	2,140	104,350	67,915,000	651	21,202	54,278,000	2,560
1991	13,425	28,924,000	2,150	112,761	88,578,000	786	20,177	50,293,000	2,490
1991*	11,305	24,268,000	2,150	90,441	70,770	783	16,776	40,440,000	2,400
1992*	10,458	22,242,000	2,130	52,227	45,321,000	868	12,946	26,759,000	2,100

Source : Department of Statistics, Sarawak.

* January - October Figures.

APPENDIX G

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES 1963 - 1992

(RM MILLION)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS (VALUE)							EXPORTS (VALUE)						
	1963	1973	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991	1963	1973	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991
Japan	15.91	58.88	721.92	569.3	748.6	932.45	1,437.98	55.62	156.6	1,955.57	3,271.3	4,104.0	4,739.86	5,486.99
Rep. of Korea	0.29	0.63	26.94	25.6	16.5	23.56	68.79	-	3.02	556.36	793.1	1,083.7	1,288.93	1,275.07
Taiwan	4.7	7.12	49.32	68.7	75.8	75.88	144.78	0.42	10.44	403.14	506.7	596.1	600.76	747.95
China	30.05	55.81	66.16	83	95.8	103.28	128.67	0.1	6.16	54.8	94.2	83.9	98.7	310.15
Philippines	0.35	1.5	1.81	7	8	4.59	2.97	31.61	29.37	94.06	236.2	320.7	337.18	235.43
Singapore	32.05	46.83	222.73	217.7	346.9	401.96	577	143.66	376.46	1,022.73	510.7	597.7	993.8	1,216.97
Thailand	13.48	17.30	89.67	94.3	143.3	135.1	154.06	0.01	3.04	337.29	157.5	262.7	313.13	366.97
Peninsular														
Malaysia	4.88	197.32	1,029.45	1,532.6	1,944.9	2,622.7	3,182.4	5.71	43.52	785.44	518.5	465.1	792.6	1,180.1
Sabah	1.13	0.27	14.05	45.6	37.4	37.01	56.91	3.58	18.19	390.16	424.7	540.8	896.23	985.07
United Kingdom	50.87	38.01	67.81	135.4	98.5	135.71	157.74	33.66	50.92	38.55	52.8	47.8	51.01	60.01
Fed. Rep. of														
Germany	4.04	12.14	86.29	154.5	175.2	358.91	297.6	9.04	37.59	32.27	55.9	46.4	50.42	49.77
U.S.A.	13.66	23.36	250.9	541.2	642.1	1,152.57	1,259.48	3.21	40.28	78.95	100.6	141.4	167.52	148.82
Others	225.11	140.35	247.78	351.6	403.7	547.91	924.71	87.2	58.87	213.68	494.4	689.1	953.39	962.7
TOTAL	396.52	599.52	2,874.85	3,826.5	4,736.7	6,531.63	8,393.04	373.82	834.46	5,963.10	7,218.6	8,979.4	11,283.53	13,025.95

Source : Department of Statistics, Sarawak.

* January - October Figures.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT MANUFACTURING SECTOR

As a developing State, the manufacturing industry in Sarawak had begun as a small sector contributing only marginally to the growth of its economy. Its activities in the 1960's were largely confined to primary processing of local raw materials and production of simple import substitution products, which for lack of market support did not offer much opportunities for growth during the decade.

However, the Government's concerted effort to encourage manufacturing activities through the development of industrial infrastructure in the 1970's and 1980's produced some results. From a moderate growth rate of 6.3 percent during the 1970's, the sector grew by 13.9 percent per annum in the following decade, and has emerged as one of the State's major sectors.

Growth and Performance

The rapid growth during the 1980's has resulted in greater manufacturing contribution to the State's GDP from 6.5 percent in 1981 to 14.5 percent in 1991. Presently the sector ranks second after mining, surpassing the contribution from the forestry and agriculture sectors which traditionally have been the State's major income earners. This favourable growth is largely attributed to LNG and the timber-based activities.

The level of investment has also increased from RM57.5 million in 1976 to RM629 million in 1991 and RM8.2 billion in 1992 due largely to the proposed new LNG plant in Bintulu. Investment value for the period 1968-1992 amounted to RM19 billion, of which RM12.4 billion or 65 percent of the total amount was proposed within the last 5 years. Timber-based projects constitute the large number approved between 1968-1992. However, in terms of investment value the bulk of the proposed investment is for petrochemical projects. (See Table A).

The number of projects approved has also increased from 454 between 1968-1980 to 1,206 for the period 1981-1992. Of this total 66 percent constituted direct approvals from the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) under the Industrial Coordination Act 1975 (ICA). (See Table B).

Sectoral Profile

Despite its commendable performance in recent years, the State's manufacturing sector is basically still in its early stage of development which is particularly true in the resource-based sector. One of the most prominent features of the manufacturing sector is the preponderance of small scale operations, involved mainly in the primary processing of timber and import substitution activities. With production largely intended for local consumption, the potential for growth is not only severely constrained by the limited domestic market but also by competition from imports.

Structure and Size

On the basis of manufacturing projects granted approval in the State between 1960-1992, about 66% of the approvals was for projects with proposed paid up capital of less

than RM0.25 million/or employing 25 people or less. Most of these projects fall under the owner-operator or family business categories. Being small-scale operations, these manufacturing concerns are beset with problems, such as limited technology application and low productivity with workers recruited from among family members and unskilled rural migrants. On the other hand, there are several major capital intensive projects which employ state of the arts technology. Prominent among these major projects are the LNG and MDS projects. Lately, a number of timber-based projects also join the rank of these major projects producing plywood and veneer for export.

Of the 700 manufacturing establishments surveyed in 1990, 196 or 28 percent are timber and wood-based operations while 150 or 21 percent are in the food processing business.

The others are involved in the non-metallic mineral resource processing and fabrication industry.

An overwhelming number of these operations involved in import substitution activities of the first round category.

Industrial Dispersal

Although some progress has been made in the dispersal of industries to the less developed areas and regions of the State, there is still a concentration of industries in a few major towns or divisions. The largest concentration is found in the Kuching Division followed by Sibul, Miri and Bintulu. (See Table (c) and Map). Generally, the more developed infrastructure, the availability of industrial facilities or amenities, raw materials and workers and proximity to product markets, are factors which influence the choice of location of industrial establishments.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

Policy

Under the current Malaysia Plan, the State policy is to promote and facilitate the orderly growth of the export-oriented and resource-based manufacturing industries involving the participation of both local and foreign investors. At the same time, the establishment of medium and small-scale industries is also being encouraged.

Priorities

In line with the Government's emphasis on the development of both resource-based and export-oriented industries, certain manufacturing activities have been identified as priorities for the State:-

- (a) Development of the petrochemical and gas-based industry utilising the State's petroleum and natural gas resources.
- (b) Downstream processing of the State's forest and timber resources.

- (c) Processing of agricultural and marine produce.
- (d) Processing of non-metallic mineral resources (especially clay and silica sand).
- (e) Electronic and export-based industries.
- (f) Shipbuilding.

Potential Industries

As a resource-rich State, Sarawak offers not only a wealth of exploitable resources but also a wide scope of investments in resource-based industries either for the export market or for local consumption. These industries include:-

(i) Petroleum

Malaysia's petroleum industry has its beginning in Sarawak with the discovery of on-shore reserves of oil in the town of Miri in 1910.

Currently, the State's daily production of between 130,000- 150,000 barrels per day accounts for about one-third of the total national output. At the moment, there is very limited processing of the commodity in the State. There is, however a small refinery and a lubricating oil blending plant in Sarawak. The bulk of Sarawak oil is exported in the crude form.

(ii) Natural Gas

Of a more recent development, but undoubtedly having the greatest impact on the State's industrial development, is the discovery of substantial reserves of non-associated natural gas in the Central Luconia field off the coast of Bintulu in 1971.

Subsequent explorations discovered more reserves and as of January 1992, the State's proven stock of natural gas, both associated and non-associated, is estimated to be around 35.6 trillion std. cubic feet; 31.9 trillion s.c.f. is of the non-associated variety which constitutes about 50 percent of the total national reserve.

Because of its abundance in gas reserves, Bintulu is the site for the MR3.3 billion Malaysia Liquefied Natural Gas Plant, the first such plant in Malaysia and the RM600 million Asean Bintulu Fertiliser Plant. In addition, Shell is currently constructing the world's first Middle Distillate Synthesis plant also in Bintulu to produce gas, oil, kerosene and naphtha. This plant will be in production by the end of 1993 or early 1994. Another liquefied natural gas plant will be constructed soon.

Other possible petrochemical projects that could be established in the State based on locally available feedstock and potential demand would include among others polypropylene, copralactam, ammonia, melamine, compound fertiliser, MTBE, nitric acid, liquefied petroleum gas extraction, acetic acid, methanol and urea formaldehyde. A pre-feasibility study on these products has been completed.

(iii) Timber and Wood-Based Industry

Sarawak is one of the world's largest exporters of tropical hardwood timber. Sawn logs, sawn timber, veneer and plywood form a major portion of the timber exported.

In line with the Government's policy to process logs locally, the setting up of large and modern timber complexes is therefore encouraged. On a self-sustaining basis, Sarawak's forests can produce around 9 - 10 million cubic metres of logs annually.

Although timber and timber-products have traditionally been one of the most important export items - earning some MR3.5 billion or 27 percent of the total export value for the State in 1991 - the potentials for timber processing activities have not been fully exploited. To encourage local downstream processing and increase the value-added of the resource, the Government is gradually reducing log export so that timber is made readily available for local processing. The export quota for 1993 is only 75 percent of total production and this is to be reduced to 50 percent by the year 2000. This quota will be increased depending on domestic requirement.

In terms of products, great potential exists in the manufacture of such items as knock-down, high quality furniture, laminated board, specialised moulding and joineries and the manufacture of prefabricated housing or building materials for the export market.

(iv) Agro-Based Industries

The emergence of the modern commercial plantation sub-sector is a more recent development, but one which is actively being encouraged and promoted. In fact, under the current Sixth Malaysia Plan, the opening of more land for commercial agriculture has been listed among the State's top development priorities.

While particular attention would continue to be accorded to the development of the smallholders sub-sector, greater effort would be directed towards the development of commercial estates, particularly integrated agriculture projects which incorporate not only the cultivation but also the processing of agricultural commodities, thereby increasing value added.

In as far as Sarawak is concerned, the list of promoted agro-based industries would include the primary and second ary processing of some of its major cash crops such as :

- (a) Manufacture of palm and palm kernel oil products and their derivatives, fatty acids, cocoa butter replacers, margarine, crude palm kernel olein and stearin.
- (b) Processing of cocoa into cocoa butter and powder.
- (c) Manufacture of miscellaneous rubber products.
- (d) Processing of fruits into juices and jam etc.
- (e) Processing of sago not just into starch but also into other potential products such as high fructose syrup, maltodextrin, caramel, and glucose.

- (f) Aquaculture.
- (g) Livestock.
- (h) Sericulture.
- (i) Floriculture.

While emphasis is being given to land-based resource development the potentials of the State's marine resources will not be over-looked. The potential for deep sea fishing remains largely untapped.

(v) Other Resources

Sarawak is also well-endowed with both metallic and non-metallic mineral resources for downstream processing (See Chapter 4 on potential/proven reserves of silica sand, kaolinitic clay and coal). Resources such as silica sand, kaolinitic clay and coal would also provide vast potential for value-added processing.

Electronics, Electrical and Hi-Tech Industries

Up to as recent as 1990, the State Government has been focusing its industrialisation drive towards the establishment of resource-based industries, taking advantage of its wealth of natural resources.

However, since 1992, the State Government has begun to focus on the development of the electronics and electrical industries in an effort to diversify Sarawak's economy and transform the State into an industrialised economy in line with Vision 2020.

Industrial Infrastructure and Facilities

To cater for increasing demand for industrial land from investors, the development of estate remains a priority of the government. At present, there are eight industrial estates covering a total area of 1,565 hectares. Nine more industrial areas are being developed. Besides catering to general industries, specialised industrial zones are also being developed such as the Kemena, Tg. Manis and Kuala Baram Timber Processing Zones, for the wood-based industry, the Muara Tabuan Free Industrial Zone for the electronic industry and the Tg. Kidurong Industrial Area which is primarily intended for the petrochemical and energy intensive industry.

To facilitate industrial development in other areas of the State, a number of industrial estates are also being planned for towns such as Sri Aman, Lawas, Mukah, Kota Samarahan and Sarikei.

Investment Incentives

In order to promote a higher level of industrial investment in the country, the State and the Federal Governments grant numerous attractive incentives such as tax relief to companies setting up new enterprises or expanding existing ones. Major incentives include the following:

- (a) Pioneer Status.
- (b) Investment Tax Allowance.
- (c) Export Incentives Allowance, etc.
- (d) Incentives for Tourism and Agricultural Sectors.
- (e) Special Incentives for Rattan and Wood-based Industries.
- (f) Incentives for Training and R & D.

Labour Force

Although Sarawak's labour force has not been fully geared to participate in complex industrial activity, the production of the right kind of skills are being stepped up.

There are six vocational schools which deliver basic skills in construction, automotive, electrical and wood industries. A polytechnic in Kuching offers certificate and diploma courses in electronic and electrical field, engineering and other specialised courses.

Sarawak is now planning to establish a Skills Development Centre in anticipation of greater investment in higher technology manufacturing.

Joint training programmes with electronic firms in Peninsular Malaysia are being undertaken by the State Government of Sarawak.

INDUSTRIAL FRAMEWORK

To promote and accelerate growth of the State's industrial sector, a number of agencies has been established by the State Government. The overall coordinating function is undertaken by the State Ministry of Industrial Development working in close cooperation with the State Planning Unit as well as Federal agencies like the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) and Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA). In addition, there is also an Industrial Development Advisory Council and the Industrial Co-ordination Committee (ICC).

Ministry of Industrial Development

The Ministry of Industrial Development (MID) was established to promote and co-ordinate all industrial activities in the State and increase the sector's performance and contribution to the socio-economic development of the State.

In its effort to achieve this objective and create a dynamic industrial sector the Ministry has been entrusted with the following functions:-

- (a) formulation of policies and strategies for industrial development;
- (b) promotion of industrial activities especially those utilising local resources;
- (c) formulation of industrial programmes and plans for implementation by the relevant agencies;
- (d) formulation of strategies for the creation of a conducive investment climate;
- (e) development and management of industrial estates;
- (f) establishment of a one-stop agency to facilitate private sector investment both domestic and foreign; and
- (g) secretariat to the Industrial Co-ordination Committee.

Industrial Development Advisory Council

The primary function of the Council which draws its membership from relevant Government agencies and private sector interests is mainly advisory in nature. It provides the MID with feedback in the formulation of policies and strategies. The Council operates within the framework as outlined by the functions below:

- (a) to advise the Minister in establishing the general direction of industrial development appropriate to the overall economic development of the State;
- (b) to provide feedback to the Minister/Ministry in the formulation of policies, strategies and programmes through an interaction between policy-making bodies of the public sector and the private sector/industrialists/investors;
- (c) to advise the Minister on the implications of industrial/investment policies, strategies and programmes designed by the Ministry and their relevance to the prevailing business and economic environment;
- (d) to highlight and discuss problems pertinent to industrial development in the State towards creating a conducive investment climate; and
- (e) to identify areas of cooperation between the public and private sectors in streamlining the activities of both sectors.

Industrial Co-ordination Committee

The Committee which is serviced by the Ministry of Industrial Development considers and recommends applications from investors to MIDA for the issuance of a Manufacturing Licence by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Kuala Lumpur. This is applicable to projects

where the shareholders' fund is more than RM2.5 million or/and employing more than 75 people. Smaller projects are directly approved by the ICC.

Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC)

The SEDC is a statutory agency set up by the Sarawak Government on March 1, 1972 to promote the commercial, industrial and socio-economic development of Sarawak.

The corporation acts as a catalyst for investments in Sarawak by providing one-stop advice on business opportunities and where necessary, serving as a joint-venture partner.

At the same time, it takes the role of a trust agency to promote the participation of bumiputeras natives in commerce and industry.

Its diversified range of projects and business activities are grouped under seven major core sectors namely tourism, mineral and mining, building materials, agro-based, food-based reaty development and desa (rural) development.

The tourism and leisure sector has pioneered into hotel and resort development to complement the State's tourism promotion drive. Among them are Holiday Inn Kuching, Holiday Inn Damai Beach, Riverside Majestic Hotel, Buntal Village Resort, the Damai Cove Resort, Sarawak Cultural Village and the Damai Beach Golf Course.

The sector is also involved in a big way in handicraft development in the State through its handicraft service unit with the adoption of 13 production centres (1992 figures) in Sarawak. Marketing of the products is handled by its subsidiary, Sarakraf Sdn. Bhd.

The mineral and mining sector has been playing a major role in complementing the State Government's efforts in infrastructure development. Principal activities are quarrying, operations, production and marketing of prostrorsped concrete beams, manufacturing of asphalt and high density polypropylene pipes. It is currently involved in the construction of a water pipeline from Sarikei to the Tanjung Manis Timber Processing Zone, several road projects, the Bako Causeway and the Satok Flyover in Kuching.

The building materials sector is involved in the production of wire mesh, manufacturing of cement and steel and extraction and processing of silica sand.

The agro-based sector has ventured into deep sea fishing with its own fleet of vessels. Its cattle farms in Sg. Karabun gan, Miri Division and Northern Territory, Australia provide sufficient fresh meat to meet the State's requirements. Sago activities are concentrated in Mukah and Dalat. Aquaculture projects in Mukah and Santubong are producing tiger prawns for the domestic and overseas markets.

The food-based sector has a hatchery farm for day-old chicks in the Samarahan Division. Projects in progress in 1993 are a flour feed mill in the Sejingkat Industrial Estate, Kuching Division, a coconut-processing plant in Asajaya, Samarahan Division and a pineapple plantation in Oya, Sibul Division.

The realty development sector is going into property development and the development of the Petra Jaya Boulevard in Kuching and the Sibul new township.

The SEDC's involvement in promoting bumiputera participation in the economic sector has benefitted 26,960 people through the introduction of schemes and projects and the adoption of 1,407 modern farmers, entrepreneurs and contractors.

The socio-economic projects are aimed at upgrading incomes and the development of a Bumiputera Commercial and Industrial Community (BCIC).

Quality-of-life projects such as Camp Permai, Matang Family Park, Kuching Waterfront and Normah Specialist Centre are the SEDC's contributions towards achieving the Prime Minister's vision for promoting values towards a caring and united society.

Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC)

The Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation (STIDC) was established in 1973. Its main objectives are to promote, stimulate and co-ordinate the development of the timber industry in the State.

As a service oriented agency, STIDC formulates long term plans and strategies for the development of the industry which covers timber processing, promotion of local timber and wood-related products both locally and overseas, supervision of manufacturing standards and trade practices, training programmes for timber industry personnel as well as providing advisory and technical services.

A priority objective is to accelerate the growth of timber processing and manufacturing activities through the full utilisation of local timber resources. To achieve this objective, the STIDC has drawn up various strategies aimed at increasing the level of timber utilisation, thereby generating more income and job opportunities for the people and the State of Sarawak.

The corporation also plays a leading role in efforts to modernise all sectors of the timber industry, particularly in bringing about an orderly development of timber processing mills.

Through its subsidiary company, Harwood Timber Sdn. Bhd., STIDC is involved in the implementation of the big log quota policy which makes it compulsory for timber operators to set aside a certain percentage of logs produced for local timber processing.

STIDC is also actively involved in the implementation of a revised timber royalty incentive scheme which benefits both log producers and timber processors.

During the 1988-1992 period, the STIDC embarked on various projects in line with its corporate functions to promote, stimulate and facilitate the development of the timber processing industry, encourage greater utilisation of timber resources, enhance safety awareness as well as to impart skills to both of upstream and downstream sectors of the timber industry. These include:

- (a) setting up of an integrated timber industrial complex at Tanjung Manis to ensure maximum utilisation of timber resources. The development of this multi-million

project on a 2,000-hectare piece of land near the Rajang rivermouth began in the late 1990. Upon completion in 20 years' time, Tan jung Manis Timber Processing Zone will comprise a variety of timber processing mills and a new township.

- (b) the RM2.5 million STIDC Wood-Based Industrial Village at Semariang was set up in 1991 to facilitate Bumiputera participation in setting up small and medium scale wood processing industries.
- (c) in line with efforts to create more skilled and semi-skilled workers for the timber industry, the STIDC has conducted various courses on forestry, manufacturing and quality control from time to time. During the past five-year period, a total of 837 individuals, comprising school leavers and timber industry personnel have benefitted from such courses.
- (d) as far as safety is concerned, STIDC officials have mounted frequent trips to logging camps throughout Sarawak during the 1988-1992 period to spread the news of safety, conduct seminars and workshops for timber workers, distribute safety publications as well as to hold demonstrations on proper tree-felling techniques. The STIDC safety campaign has been given a further boost with the introduction of safety awards to honour individual and companies for their outstanding contribution to safety. Through its subsidiary company, Saratim Insurance Agency Services, STIDC strives to provide better protection and insurance services for timber workers and their dependents.

Attracted by investment opportunities, motivated not by profits but the desire to contribute to the socio-economic advancement of Sarawakians, the STIDC has ventured on its own or in partnership with others into various fields of endeavour. These corporate undertakings include the Normah Medical Specialist Centre, Hornbill Skyways Sdn. Bhd., Bintulu Adhesive and Chemicals Sdn. Bhd. as well as timber companies such as Forescom Plywood, STIDC Belian Holdings, Hillog Sdn. Bhd., Tanjung Manis Sawmill Sdn. Bhd., Kion Ling Timber-Based Industries Sdn. Bhd. and Ling Shan Hao Plywood (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd.

During the past five-year period, the corporation has also given out cash donations to various religious, charitable and sports organisations in contribution to the welfare of the less fortunate as well as the development of sports in the State.

To promote Sarawak internationally, the STIDC organises seminars and dialogues to bring together local timber traders and potential overseas investors and buyers. During the past five years, STIDC has organised and taken part in timber trade missions to Japan, Europe and Thailand. Through workshops it organises from time to time, the transfer of technology on timber marketing, utilisation and management is facilitated.

Another area which the corporation is actively pursuing is the participation of bumiputeras in the industry in line with the aspirations of the New Economic Policy. In this connection, a Bumiputera Participation Unit has been established in the STIDC. Among other things, the Unit has organised seminars and workshops for aspiring bumiputera entrepreneurs, especially those engaged in small carpentry and joineries seeking to expand their business.

Bintulu Development Authority (BDA)

The Bintulu Development Authority (BDA) was constituted and formed on July 8, 1978 as a State statutory body to spearhead and administer the economic development programme of the Sarawak Government in Bintulu. All industrial estates and land in Bintulu have been placed under the supervision and management of BDA.

In striving towards industrialisation, the BDA provides, directs and undertakes, either solely or jointly with others, the development of residential, industrial, commercial, trade and other projects.

The authority's functions among others include the following:-

- (a) to co-ordinate development activities;
- (b) to undertake physical and development planning;
- (c) to administer land including processing and approval of land application;
- (d) to undertake development of commercial buildings and residential houses;
- (e) to undertake industrial estate development;
- (f) to assume Local Government functions; and
- (g) to undertake business ventures either alone or on joint venture basis.

Tourism

Tourism has grown in importance from being the sixth revenue-earner to the third revenue-earner for Malaysia in 1990. However, at the State level tourism sector's contribution to the economy is still relatively small, estimated at only about one percent of the State's GDP. Given the vast tourism potential and the development of better infrastructure, the sector will emerge as one of the most important economic activities in the State in the long term.

Growth and Performance

The number of visitor arrivals into Sarawak has been increasing consistently. From 1986 to 1991, the number of foreign arrivals has more than trebled from 145,236 to 509,597. The biggest growth was achieved during Visit Malaysia Year 1990 when foreign visitor arrivals recorded 34 percent increase over 1989. In terms of total arrivals i.e. including Malaysians from Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawakians returning from abroad, the number of visitors increased from 966,120 in 1988 to approximately 1.5 million in 1991.

The largest number of foreign arrivals in the state was from Brunei and Indonesia. These two contributed to more than half of the total foreign visitor arrivals. Singapore accounted for the next biggest group; arrivals from the island republic reached 31,000 in 1991. Among the non-ASEAN countries, the United Kingdom accounted for the largest number of visitors with significant contributions from the Netherlands, France and Germany in Western Europe.

Future Trend

After the significant increase in visitor arrivals in Visit Malaysia Year 1990, the rate of foreign visitor arrivals is expected to level off. For the post 1990 years, the annual growth is estimated at 10 percent to 15 percent which will result in Sarawak having a 1.5 to two million foreign visitor arrivals by the year 2000.

In terms of its sectoral contribution to the State's GDP, the tourism sector will be one of the fastest growing sectors of Sarawak's economy.

Tourism Policy

Tourism is being developed in pursuance of the following policy objectives:-

- (a) To contribute to the restructuring and diversification of the State's economy;
- (b) To generate employment;
- (c) Through domestic tourism, to promote understanding, goodwill and unity among the people of Malaysia in the interest of national integration;
- (d) To contribute to more balanced regional distribution of income and development.

Since 1986 a three-pronged strategy has been adopted by the State to achieve the tourism objectives. These are:-

- (a) creating awareness and building up the image of Sarawak as an attractive holiday destination;
- (b) ensuring that tourism products, infrastructure and facilities and services are adequate and of a standard to meet the expectations of visitors; and
- (c) improving accessibility into and within the State.

Development of Major Resorts and Attractions Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan

- (a) The Santubong Peninsular

This is the major beach resort in Sarawak. By 1994, this resort will have over 1,000 rooms operated by three international 5-star hotels. Although basically a beach resort a wide range of attractions are available or being established. Besides the well established Sarawak Cultural Village, an 18-hole golf course has also been completed. Other activities like boating and trekking will follow when the proposed Marina and the Santubong National Park are developed.

- (b) The Lupar Watershed

The Skrang river safari has long been a tourist attraction in this region. During the Sixth Malaysia Plan period, a number of major development projects are taking place in this area. These include the establishment of the Batang Ai Longhouse Resort with a 100-room hotel under construction, and the construction of a 30-room hotel at the Bukit Saban Resort.

(c) Other Resorts

A 40-room longhouse lodge will be completed within the Sixth Malaysia Plan as the platform for the development of the Pelagus Rapid Resort. Development of a highland resort at the Penrissen Highland is also under planning.

(d) National Parks and Nature Reserves

During 1992, about 100,000 people visited the four most popular National Parks of Bako, Niah, Lambir and Mulu. Four more national parks at Gunung Gading, Kubah, Batang Ai and Similajau are being developed for the public and tourists to visit. The state has a long term target of putting a total of one million hectares under national park management. Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan, the Government will spend a total of RM28 million to improve and establish facilities such as information and interpretation centres, accommodation and other public facilities.

(e) A Second Tourism Masterplan has just been completed for Sarawak. This plan will provide the basic framework and policy direction for development of tourism in the State until the year 2010.

Tourism Agencies

It is in cognizance of the important role which tourism can play in the state's economy and in line with the Federal policy of according priority to tourism development to make tourism a major revenue-earner in the country, that the State Ministry of Environment and Tourism was established in mid 1985.

Prior to 1985, Government involvement at the State level in the tourism sector was channelled through a committee known as the State Tourist Development Committee formed in 1976 to assume the function of planning, co-ordination and promotion for tourism development. The Committee was revamped in 1986 and strengthened with new membership with wider and more effective functions. Known as the State Task Force on Tourism, the Committee draws its membership from Government agencies directly involved with planning and the implementation of policies and from tourism related organisations in the private sector.

The functions of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism pertaining to tourism fall on the Tourism Division which is endowed with the following objectives:-

(a) to initiate and co-ordinate the planning and development of tourism within the state in accordance with established Government policy;

- (b) to undertake or assist in the implementation of tourism-related infrastructure, tourism projects and support services and to undertake or recommend measures for their management;
- (c) to monitor and control all activities related to the tourist industry that are undertaken or conducted by departments and Government and/or non-governmental agencies;
- (d) to initiate and conduct research into the social, cultural and economic feasibility of tourism-related projects;
- (e) to make recommendations to Government regarding the methods, policies and standards required to facilitate the development of the tourism industry; and
- (f) to undertake singly or in co-operation with tourism-related agencies both in the private sector, promotional and marketing efforts consistent with the objectives of tourism development in the state.

The Ministry is complemented in its functions by the Malaysian Tourism Promotion Board (formerly known as the Tourist Development Corporation) which maintains a branch office in Sarawak, the Local Councils' Tourism Committees charged with responsibility for beautification, landscaping and tourism projects at the local level and the Sarawak Tourist Association, a private association of hoteliers, tour operators, travel agents and others in the tourism industry.

The development of tourism infrastructure and products is increasingly undertaken by statutory agencies such as the Sarawak Economic Development Corporation, the Land Custody and Development Authority and the Bintulu Development Authority with respect to the Bintulu Division.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN SARAWAK

Legend

- Existing
- Under Development

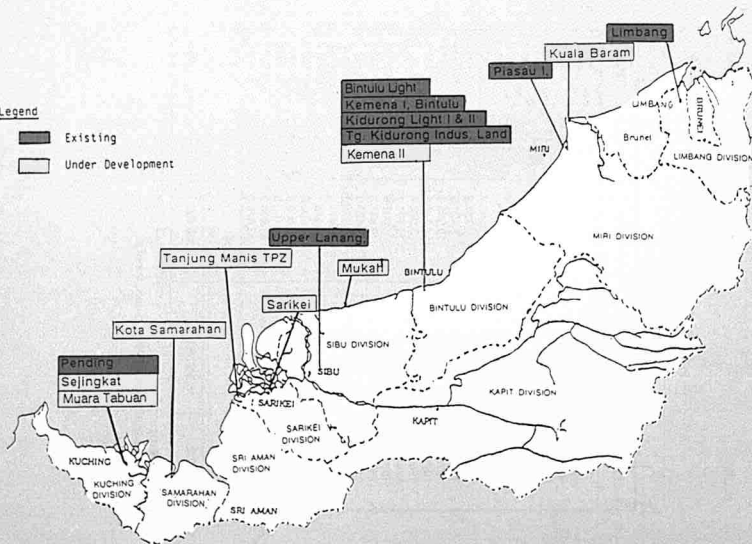


TABLE A

**PROPOSED INVESTMENT VALUE
(RM '000)**

YEAR	ICA	ICC	TOTAL
1968	2,486.3	-	2,486.3
1969	1,690.0	-	1,690.0
1970	6,580.0	-	6,580.0
1971	12,654.7	-	12,654.7
1972	10,528.7	-	10,528.7
1973	51,670.0	-	51,670.0
1974	92,540.0	-	92,540.0
1975	25,722.0	-	25,722.0
1976	54,763.1	2,734.9	57,498.0
1977	26,881.8	5,121.8	32,003.6
1978	32,048.4	10,533.3	42,581.7
1979	2,648,761.2	12,570.6	2,661,331.8
1980	118,156.0	8,079.7	126,235.7
1981	16,613.9	10,701.1	27,315.0
1982	723,675.4	5,902.8	729,578.2
1983	277,979.5	9,831.3	287,810.8
1984	95,273.8	17,159.9	112,433.7
1985	167,667.5	25,921.2	193,588.7
1986	2,059,710.0	25,714.5	2,085,424.5
1987	45,646.7	34,045.1	79,691.8
1988	1,353,500.0	39,600.0	1,393,100.0
1989	939,300.0	74,800.0	1,014,100.0
1990	1,060,500.0	136,100.0	1,196,600.0
1991	576,300.0	53,600.0	629,900.0
1992*	8,105,602.4	63,876.0	8,169,478.4
Jan - Nov 1992			
TOTAL	18,506,251.4	536,292.2	19,042,543.6

* Jan-Nov 1992

Source: Ministry of Industrial Development, Sarawak

TABLE B

NUMBER OF PROJECTS APPROVED IN SARAWAK 1968 - 1992

YEAR	APPROVAL TYPE		TOTAL
	ICA 1975	ICC	
1968	3	-	3
1969	3	-	3
1970	4	-	4
1971	10	-	10
1972	15	-	15
1973	19	-	19
1974	23	-	23
1975	31	-	31
1976	38	13	51
1977	21	35	56
1978	34	55	89
1979	32	54	86
1980	21	43	64
1981	17	55	72
1982	15	27	42
1983	26	40	66
1984	38	58	96
1985	46	98	144
1986	18	75	93
1987	5	103	108
1988	14	108	122
1989	39	81	120
1990	44	107	151
1991	31	66	97
1992*	18*	77	95
Total	565	1,095	1,660

* Until November 1992 only

Source: MIDA

ICC, Ministry of Industrial Development

TABLE C

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN SARAWAK

Industrial Estates	Location	Area (ha)	Types of Industry
Existing			
1. Pending	Kuching	483	Misc
2. Upper Lanang	Sibu	91	Misc.
3. Piasau I	Miri	67	Misc.
4. Bintulu Light	Bintulu	14	Misc.
5. Limbang	Limbang	14	Misc.
6. Kemena I	Bintulu	170	Misc.
7. Kidurong Light I & II	Bintulu	62	Misc.
8. Tg. Kidurong Industrial Land	Bintulu	170	Petro-chemical & Heavy Industry
Sub-Total		1,071	
Under Implementation 1991-1995			
1. Tg. Manis TPZ	Sarikei	540	Timber
2. Kuala Baram	Miri	1,030	Timber
3. Sejingkat	Kuching	857	Mixed
4. Kemena II	Bintulu	80	Timber
5. Sarikei	Sarikei	62	Light Misc.
6. Mukah	Mukah	63	Light Misc.
7. Kota Samarahan	K.Samarahan	13	Light Misc.
8. Muara Tabuan FIZ	Kuching	374	Electronic
9. Sejingkat FIZ	Kuching	295	
Sub-Total		3,019	
Grand Total		4,090	

Source: Ministry of Industrial Development, Sarawak



Malay House - traditionally it has gaily decorated ceremonial chambers.



A Bidayuh Head House (Baruk)



Iban Longhouse - consisting of a series of family rooms with a long communal verandah or 'ruai' under a single roof.



Chinese House



The entrance to Sarawak Cultural Village



An impressive Melanau Tall House



Orang Ulu House



A Penan's forest hut

Sarawak Cultural Village, an authentic potpourri of the cultural diversity of the Land of the Hornbill, is dubbed a 'Living Museum With A Difference'. Situated on a 6.8ha site, it nestles between the foothills of the legendary Mount Santubong and the famous Damai Beach. The village also won the 'Best New Tourist Attraction in ASEAN' award.



Riverside Majestic Hotel



Pottery



Heros Monument



A view of Kuching Waterfront



Dynasty Hotel in Miri



Holiday Inn Miri



Handicraft - Orang Ulu Beadwork on display

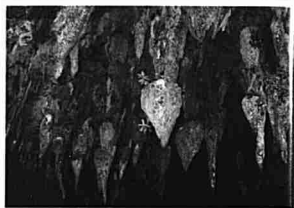


A lady weaving an Iban Pua Kumbu



A lady weaving a Malay Songket

The world renowned Mulu Caves in the Miri Division.

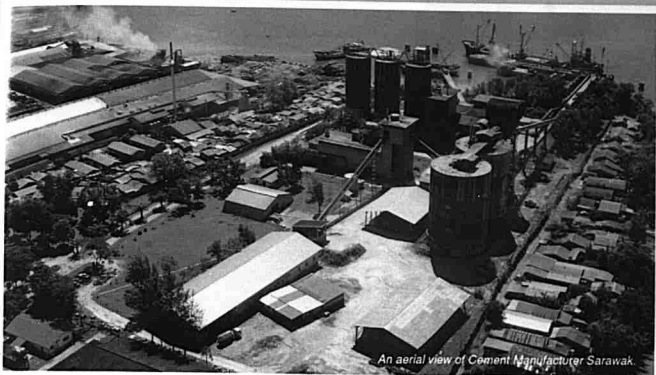


*Sarawak's
famed Mulu
Caves,
the biggest
in the world.*

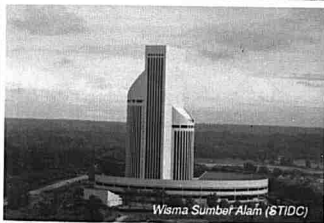


*The entrance
to the
Deer Cave.*





An aerial view of Cement Manufacturer Sarawak.



Wisma Sumber Alam (STIDC)



Niah Cave in Miri.



Toko Electronic Factory at Muara Tabuan.

VI FINANCE AND BANKING

State Finance

Sarawak's economic development continues to hinge on the availability of funds from both the public and the private sectors. Finance for the public sector is met mainly from revenue and loans from the Federal Government and to a small extent external sources. The private sector, on the other hand, draws its requirements mainly from commercial banks and finance companies and its own resources.

State Revenue

The revenue base of the State is limited and very narrow. The Federal Constitution classifies such revenue as revenue derived from State subjects, assigned revenue from the Federal Government and Statutory Grants as provided under the Tenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution.

As for the scope of revenue derived from State subjects, the position remained largely unchanged over the years with continued dependence on timber and petroleum. During this period, revenue from these sources has increased tremendously registering RM933.8 million in 1989 which accounts for 74.6 percent of the total revenue received.

However, for 1992, the total amount received came up to RM960.0 million which was about 68.6 percent of the total receipt. Nonetheless, they continued to be the main revenue earners of Sarawak. Gas recently emerged as an important additional revenue earner. Prospects for other state sources namely land and land development and minerals have generated keen interest among the public and private investors and will in the near future generate additional and increased revenue to the State.

Returns from investments of surplus fund in shares in industries like liquified natural gas (LNG), Malaysian International Shipping Corporation (MISC) and Malaysia Airlines (MAS), etc. and financial institutions have contributed significantly towards the State coffers. In 1992, these amounts increased to about RM220 million which represents about 15.7 percent of the total revenue received.

State Expenditure

State expenditure is divided into Operating and Development Expenditures.

Operating Expenditure

Operating and Development Expenditures relate generally to revenue performance of the State. The fluctuating world demands on its primary commodities and falls in prices invariably have direct effects on the revenue's performance. As a result, the State continues to brace itself against fluctuation in the export receipts. As a safeguard against uncertainty in prices of these commodities, the State exercises restraint and practical prudence in its annual spending. Conservative budgeting policy has over the years produced reasonable surpluses to enable Sarawak to maintain its reserve at a healthy level. The table below shows the position of the State's revenue/expenditure over a five-year period:-

	1988 (RMm)	1989 (RMm)	1990 (RMm)	1991 (RMm)	1992 (Revised) (RMm)
Revenue	1,093.4	1,251.6	1,467.0	1,660.3	1,478.7
Operating Expenditure	457.2	506.6	542.0	561.8	688.9
Surplus/(Deficit)	636.2	746.0	925.0	1,098.5	789.8

Development Expenditure

Sarawak is in the midst of implementing the Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991 - 1995). The overall objective of the Plan in line with the Federal Government's policy is to promote racial harmony and national integration.

Development projects in Sarawak are financed from both State and Federal funds. Federal funds are given in the form of Federal Grants (reimbursable and direct grants), Federal Loans and Direct Federal Expenditure. Beginning from 1987, the State Government had been receiving half of the total operating expenditure incurred by the State on welfare, drainage and irrigation and veterinary services.

Total fund allocations for the State for the Sixth Malaysia Plan are as follows:-

State	-	RM3.37 billion
Federal	-	RM3.28 billion

Federal Grants/Loans

Reimbursable grants are used to cover expenditure for agricultural research, veterinary quarantine station, veterinary diagnosis laboratory and animal husbandry research and training centre. Items under direct grants are provided for trunk roads, development roads,

major roads improvement and rural electrification. Federal loans are obtained for housing, land development and industrial estates. Direct Federal Expenditures as provided under the Federal Lists are allocated direct to agencies concerned to implement.

Development Expenditure (State Fund)

Prior to 1988, the proportion of the State revenue contributed to the Development Fund Account was relatively small. But from 1989 onwards, the amounts increased. This was mainly due to the general improvements in the State's revenue. The operating expenditure, on the other hand compared to revenue had stabilised to the levels of pre-1989 years.

In addition to the development programmes carried out directly by the ministries and government departments, various statutory organisations have also embarked on their own development projects in accordance with their specialised respective frameworks. They operate with funds made available by both State and Federal Governments in the form of grants and loans.

Financial Position (1988 - 1993)

The table below indicates the financial position and the levels of revenue and expenditure of the State over the years under review.

	1988 (RMm)	1989 (RMm)	1990 (RMm)	1991 (RMm)	1992 (Revised) (RMm)	1993 (Estimated) (RMm)
Revenue	1,093.4	1,251.6	1,467.0	1,660.3	1,478.7	1,489.3
Expenditure (including Contribution to Statutory Funds)	859.2	1,027.6	1,124.0	1,437.8	1,599.0	1,653.5
Surplus/(Deficit)	234.2	224.0	343.0	222.5	(120.3)	(164.2)

As can be seen from the above, with prudent budgetting policy coupled with sizeable revenue collection, the State's economy will continue to enjoy favourable trends.

Financial Institutions in Sarawak



Malayan Banking Berhad



Sarawak Securities Sdn. Bhd.



Bank Simpanan Nasional



Bank Negara Malaysia, Sarawak Branch



Bank Utama in Miri



Bank Bumiputra Berhad



Standard Chartered Sdn. Bhd.

VII LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Sarawak's economy is rural-based. However, it is increasingly urbanised with the setting up of industries and commercialisation. These had influenced its labour and employment structures against a background of increasing population.

Labour Force

The labour force consisting of those in age-group of 15 to 64 years old made up 54.8 percent of the population in 1980. This increased to 60.1 percent in 1990. Literacy rate is also influencing the employment rate as evidenced by the Censuses of 1970 and 1980. Literacy rate increased from 38 percent in 1970 to 55 percent in 1980 as a result of increased primary and secondary school enrolment. Total enrolment further increased from 179,000 and 304,000 in 1970 and 1980 respectively to 355,000 in 1990. Relatively, the number of employed persons also increased during the period.

TABLE 1: Total Population, Employed Persons and School Enrolment 1970-1990

	1970	1980	1990
Total Population:	972,582	1,309,263	1,670,000
Employed Persons:	364,100	454,937	698,900
School Enrolment:	179,000	304,000	355,000
Primary :	144,000	207,000	227,000
Secondary :	35,000	97,000	128,000

Source: (1) Population Censuses 1970 and 1980.
(2) Annual Statistical Bulletin Sarawak, 1991.

EMPLOYMENT

The agricultural and forestry sectors are the most important in terms of employment. However, the percentage of employment in these sectors decreased from 81.4 percent in 1960 to 68.0 percent in 1970 and 60.0 percent in 1980 and 47.1 percent in 1990. On the other hand, the number of people employed in the industrial and commercial sectors is increasing amidst the efforts to broaden the State's economic base. For example, employment in the

manufacturing field increased from 3.9 percent in 1960 to 9.1 percent in 1990 while that for the service sector increased from 14.7 percent in 1960 to 43.8 percent in 1990.

**TABLE 2: Percentage Distribution of Labour Force by Major Industry
(1960 - 1990)**

Industry	1960	1970	1980	1990
1. Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	81.4	68.0	60.6	47.1
2. Mining and Quarrying	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5
3. Manufacturing	3.9	5.0	6.1	9.1
4. Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8
5. Construction	1.6	1.5	3.4	6.0
6. Commerce	4.7	5.0	8.5	14.3
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.8
8. Services	5.5	11.0	17.5	19.4
9. Inadequately Described or unknown	-	7.0	1.0	-
Total	100	100	100	100

Notes: (a) 1960, 1970 and 1980 data refer to census figures. -

- (i) 1960 figures refer to economically active population aged 15 years and above.
- (ii) 1970 and 1980 figures refer to experienced labour force aged 10 years and above.
- (b) 1990 data refers to results from the sample labour force survey covering only employed persons in private households aged 15 to 64.

Increased literacy brought about a corresponding increase in skills and experience in the labour force. The percentage of professional, technical and related workers increased from 2.1 percent in 1960 to 7.1 percent in 1990. There had been similar increase in the percentage of workers in the administrative, managerial, clerical, sales, services and production categories.

**TABLE 3: Percentage Distribution of Labour Force by Major Occupation
(1960 - 1990)**

Occupation	1960	1970	1980	1990
1. Professional, Technical & Related Workers	2.1	3.0	5.1	7.1
2. Administrative & Managerial Workers	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.2
3. Clerical & Related Workers	1.5	3.1	5.2	6.9
4. Sales Workers & Related Workers	4.0	3.9	5.3	8.7
5. Service Workers	2.3	5.0	7.4	9.4
6. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	81.5	67.7	56.5	46.8
7. Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	8.3	9.8	14.6	19.9
8. Inadequately Described or Unknown	-	7.0	5.2	-
Total	100	100	100	100

Notes: (a) 1960, 1970 and 1980 data refer to census figures:-
 (i) 1960 figures refer to economically active population aged 15 years and above.
 (ii) 1970 and 1980 figures refer to experienced labour force aged 10 years and above.

- (b) 1990 data refers to results from the sample labour force survey covering only employed persons in private households aged 15 to 64.

With further urbanisation and shift from a primary to an industrial-based economy, the percentage of own account workers and unpaid family workers has decreased, while that for employer and employee increased.

TABLE 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status (1960 - 1990)

Employment Status	1960	1970	1980	1990
Employer	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0
Employee	19.3	24.0	38.3	46.6
Own Account Worker	34.7	29.4	24.6	24.0
Unpaid Family Worker	44.9	45.1	35.4	27.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: (1) Population Census 1960, 1970 and 1980
 (2) Labour Force Survey Report, 1990.

Employment of Immigrant Workers and Non-Citizens

The employment of immigrant workers in the State is regulated by Section 119 of the Labour Ordinance (Cap. 76, Law of Sarawak).

The Labour Ordinance (Cap. 76, Sarawak) provides that no person is permitted to employ any worker unless he has obtained from the Director of Labour, Sarawak, a licence to do so. An "immigrant worker" is defined in the Ordinance to mean "any worker whose passage to Sarawak has been provided in consideration of a promise to perform work in Sarawak".

No employer is therefore allowed to employ workers from outside Sarawak without first securing a licence. This provision of the law is to prevent the indiscriminate or unnecessary importation of foreign labour into the State thus depriving the local citizens of the opportunities of employment.

TABLE 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN SARAWAK BY INDUSTRY (1988 - 1992)

M.I.C. Code No.	Industry	1980-1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
0-1	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing, Agricultural Products requiring substantial processing	807	71	410	595	1,123	615	2,581	2,946	2,416	3,987
2	Quarrying and Mining	95	24	30	36	47	30	40	174	142	154
3-4	Manufacturing	158	45	63	111	126	361	611	1,073	3,823	7,745
5	Construction	10,221	2,035	1,279	436	587	228	150	373	957	1,416
6	Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Commerce	99	18	39	42	49	27	32	327	100	133
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	11	11	15	6	13	16	21	72	25	24
9	Services	305	84	152	174	209	148	190	491	162	223
	Total	11,707	2,288	1,992	1,400	2,154	2,425	3,625	5,456	7,625	13,682

Source : Labour Department's Sarawak.

TABLE 6

TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN SARAWAK BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1988 - 1992)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1980-1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Peninsular Malaysia	2,603	473	494	435	567	313	525	525	716	969
Sabah	75	13	42	11	20	-	57	68	135	185
Indonesia	367	28	353	532	1,078	1,783	2,789	4,502	5,699	11,143
Singapore	87	21	16	10	14	21	14	11	29	28
Taiwan	19	2	23	20	24	7	26	30	35	55
Hongkong	3	111	46	45	3	10	2	-	3	5
Burma	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Korea	8,340	1,206	525	86	49	52	52	54	166	142
Japan	29	26	25	2	2	-	2	4	2	2
Philippines	110	71	71	85	95	75	62	72	615	864
India	12	29	5	24	32	25	38	39	81	166
Bangladesh	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	2-	-
Thailand	56	308	346	150	270	139	58	48	110	90
Australia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	31	32
TOTAL	11,707	2,288	2,992	1,400	2,154	2,425	3,625	5,456	7,625	13,682

Others : Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Brunei, U.S.A., Canada, Sweden and Britain

Source : Labour Department, Sarawak.

On the other hand it has been found necessary to allow immigrant workers to be brought to work in the State in view of the increasing number of big and complex projects undertaken here and the fact that Sarawak experiences shortage of skilled workers. This provision however is strictly controlled and exercised within the context of the Government's employment policy. Close co-operation has been maintained with employers to assist them in the processing of applications for licences to employ immigrant workers and to help them obtain local workers with the required skills and experience. Only highly skilled workers who are not available locally are allowed to be brought in to work in the State. Stringent conditions are imposed on the employer to ensure that local workers understudy and they are trained by the immigrant workers so that later the local workers can take over from the immigrant workers. However, there are exceptions in respect of employees engaged in the commercial agriculture and manufacturing sectors where employers are not able to obtain local labourers to work in their plantations and factories. The immigrant workers must also obtain a Visit Pass (Employment, Temporary Employment or Professional) from the Immigration Department before they are permitted to work. More than 50 percent of the immigrant workers employed in the State at the end of 1992 was in the manufacturing sector. This is because of the difficulties that the manufacturing sector faced in recruiting local workers. The agricultural sector accounted for 29 percent and the construction industry 10.35 percent of all immigrant workers employed in 1992.

(A) Manpower Department

The Manpower Department is under the Federal Human Resource Ministry established on January 1, 1981. The department's headed by the State Employment Director, has its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

The objectives of the department are:

1. to channel manpower to industries;
2. to train skilled and semi-skilled manpower;
3. to prepare information on current labour market for manpower planning.

The Manpower Department also provides employment, training and labour market information services. It also publishes a monthly bulletin and a publication on development trend.

TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS IN SARAWAK (1988 - 1992)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total New Registrants	3,871	5,225	5,183	5,706	3,511
Total Vacancies	1,182	1,458	2,309	2,207	2,951
Total Placements	274	578	1,068	767	733

Source : Manpower Department, Sarawak

Training Division

Background

The Training Division is grouped under the Chief Minister's Office together with the Establishment Division. It consists of the following sections:

Local Training

Examination

Sarawak Volunteer Service Corps.

Tunku Abdul Rahman Scholarship Foundation

Administration, Scholarship Loans and Accounts

The Sarawak Volunteer Service Corps (SVSC) was started a few years ago by the Chief Minister to look into the problem of unemployed graduates. It is expanding to secondary school leavers. Recently, the SVSC section took over the responsibility of coordinating and monitoring the activities of Penan volunteers serving the Penan Community and Settlements.

The Examination section conducts general and financial examinations while the Administration, Scholarship Loan and Accounts section looks after the general office management and educational financial assistance (loans) processing, collection and payment.

The Local Training programme provides in-service training to State civil servants. The courses are generally tailored for administrative, accounts and general clerks with the basic skills to perform their daily work. Courses are also conducted by outside bodies for officers in the management levels. Most training lecturers for these courses are obtained from the various departments and ministries and also from the Institut Tadbiran Negara (INTAN).

The Tunku Abdul Rahman Scholarship Foundation is a self-accounting trust fund established to provide financial assistance to Sarawakians wanting to pursue education in local or overseas institutions. The scholarship scheme is open once a year between January to February.

The Division also conducts various local training courses at the Civil Service Training Centre for officers from government agencies to upgrade their skills.

From 1988 - 1992, the Training Branch had also given approval for 2,330 officers to attend various other courses organised by other agencies either locally or overseas. (Tables A - E)

TABLE A

NUMBER OF OFFICERS UNDERGOING TRAINING IN 1988
(In-Service Training and other courses organised by other Agencies)

TYPES OF TRAINING	OVERSEAS		PENINSULAR MALAYSIA		SINGAPORE	SARAWAK	SABAH	TOTAL
	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	
Course	5	20	30	114	-	37	1	207
Seminar	-	8	-	61	-	8	2	79
Congress	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	7
Conference	-	6	-	15	-	-	1	22
Symposium	-	2	-	5	-	5	-	12
Workshop	-	3	-	23	-	6	4	36
Study Tour	-	14	-	13	-	-	3	30
Total	5	56	30	235	-	56	11	393

TABLE C

NUMBER OF OFFICERS UNDERGOING TRAINING IN 1989
(In-Service Training and other courses organised by other Agencies)

TYPES OF TRAINING	OVERSEAS		PENINSULAR MALAYSIA		SINGAPORE	SARAWAK	SABAH	TOTAL
	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	
Course	7	23	8	133	5	48	4	228
Seminar	-	6	-	62	2	41	4	115
Congress	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conference	-	5	-	41	4	12	-	62
Symposium	-	6	-	28	-	-	-	34
Workshop	-	-	-	26	-	-	13	39
Study Tour	-	14	-	17	-	-	13	44
Total	7	55	8	307	11	101	34	523

TABLE B

NUMBER OF OFFICERS UNDERGOING TRAINING IN 1990
(In-Service Training and other courses organised by other Agencies)

TYPES OF TRAINING	OVERSEAS		PENINSULAR MALAYSIA		SINGAPORE	SARAWAK	SABAH	TOTAL
	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	
Course	3	20	-	200	2	22	-	247
Seminar	-	5	-	63	-	42	10	120
Congress	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Conference	-	9	-	59	1	-	2	42
Symposium	-	5	-	6	-	7	-	13
Workshop	1	5	-	35	-	14	2	57
Study Tour	-	6	-	13	-	-	4	23
Total	4	54	-	376	3	85	18	506

TABLE D

NUMBER OF OFFICERS UNDERGOING TRAINING IN 1991
(In-Service Training and other courses organised by other Agencies)

TYPES OF TRAINING	OVERSEAS		PENINSULAR MALAYSIA		SINGAPORE	SARAWAK	SABAH	TOTAL
	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	
Course	1	30	-	161	-	47	-	239
Seminar	-	4	-	66	3	84	4	161
Congress	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	16
Conference	-	9	-	35	4	4	-	52
Symposium	-	1	-	5	1	38	-	45
Workshop	1	6	-	42	1	2	1	52
Study Tour	-	5	-	32	-	-	-	37
Total	2	57	-	355	9	175	5	602

TABLE E

(In-Service Training and other courses organised by other Agencies)

TYPES OF TRAINING	OVERSEAS		PENINSULAR MALAYSIA		SINGAPORE	SARAWAK	SABAH	TOTAL
	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	SPONSORED BY RELEVANT DEPARTMENT	
Course	8	26	10	109	1	15	-	169
Seminar	-	5	-	58	5	17	1	86
Congress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conference	-	5	-	47	3	-	9	64
Symposium	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Workshop	-	1	-	32	1	5	1	40
Study Tour	1	8	-	7	-	-	-	16
Total	9	45	10	255	10	37	11	377

LIST OF TRAINING PROGRAMME (1988 - 1992)

COURSES	LIST OF PARTICIPANTS					TOTAL
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1. Basic Management	47	-	-	-	-	47
2. Stenography	34	34	30	-	-	98
3. Vehicle Drivers	30	99	21	102	63	315
4. Outboard Engine Drivers	30	43	61	69	-	203
5. Pembantu Am Rendah	-	110	89	93	-	292
6. Basic Clerical	34	54	97	-	31	216
7. Basic Accountancy	-	68	88	43	-	199
8. Basic Sarawak Administrative Officers	41	-	-	-	-	41
9. Security Protection	43	155	121	20	-	339
10. Development Seminar State Senior Officers	43	-	-	-	-	43
11. Supervision (INTAN)	28	29	34	-	32	123
12. Financial Management (INTAN)	28	19	30	19	-	96
13. Human Factor	34	27	26	-	-	87
14. Moral and Discipline Fostering	25	23	29	-	-	77
15. Training Methodology	14	15	15	21	26	91
16. Store Coordinator	27	-	-	-	-	27
17. Introduction to Computer	31	31	78	55	-	195
18. Clerical Advance	-	-	-	76	-	76
19. General Order and Store Coordination	19	-	-	-	-	19
20. Personnel Management (INTAN)	27	-	-	-	-	27
21. Local Government Management	25	25	-	-	-	50
22. Revision/Advanced Accountancy	-	29	32	54	-	115
23. Effective Communication and Human Relations	-	28	-	-	-	28
24. Understanding Local Development Training Approach (INTAN)	-	26	-	-	-	26
25. Micro Computer Workshop	-	37	-	-	-	37
26. Computer Programme	-	19	-	-	-	19
27. General Management (INTAN)	-	29	23	-	-	52
28. Basic Counselling	-	27	25	25	23	100
29. Human Resource Management	-	25	20	23	15	83
30. Effective Communication	-	23	27	-	-	50
31. Government Services Performance Increase						

Seminar	-	55	-	-	-	55
32. Government Policies and Training Methodology	-	-	23	-	-	23
33. Introduction to International Economic (INTAN)	-	-	22	-	-	22
34. Programme Evaluation, An Orientation Workshop (CIDA)	-	-	24	-	-	24
35. Public Relations (INTAN)	-	-	39	28	-	67
36. Court Etiquette and Prosecution (INTAN)	-	-	49	-	-	49
37. Perancangan dan Pengurusan Tapak Pelepasan Sisa-sisa Pepejal Di Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (INTAN)	-	-	49	-	-	49
38. District Development Plan Preparation	-	-	31	-	-	31
39. Gotong Royong Introduction & Implementation Workshop	-	-	22	-	-	22
40. Effective Presentation Technique (INTAN)	-	-	24	19	-	43
41. Project Planning and Management	-	-	23	24	-	47
42. Decision Making and Problem Solving	-	-	-	73	-	73
43. Public Management (INTAN)	26	-	29	-	-	55
44. Basic Typing	-	-	-	55	28	83
45. "A" Officers Orientation	-	-	-	26	-	26
46. Board of Survey (INTAN)	-	-	-	26	25	51
47. Technical Etiquette For Clerical Officers (INTAN)	-	-	-	29	-	29
48. Office Administration (INTAN)	-	-	-	17	28	45
49. Pension Management	-	-	-	31	-	31
50. Effective Consultancy (INTAN)	-	-	-	19	-	19
51. Skill and Protocol/Social Etiquette (INTAN)	-	-	-	30	30	60
52. Basic Management	-	-	-	21	-	21
53. Public Relations	-	-	-	26	92	118
54. Introduction to Business/ Economic Management from Global Perspective (INTAN)	-	-	-	22	-	22
55. Stenography	-	-	-	29	-	29
56. Pemahaman Petunjuk-Petunjuk Ekonomi (INTAN)	-	-	-	23	-	23
57. Meeting Management (INTAN)	-	-	-	29	26	55
58. Effective Public Speaking and Presentation Skills	-	-	-	19	-	19
59. Sarawak Population and	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Family Survey Workshop	-	-	-	-	36	36
60.	Information Technology Management Seminar For Senior Executives	-	-	-	-	55	55
61.	Sarawak Information Strategic System Master Plan Project Workshop	-	-	-	-	149	149
62.	Peningkatan Kemahiran Bagi Pengurusan Pertengah (INTAN)	-	-	-	-	29	29
63.	Bengkel "The Creative Manager" (INTAN)	-	-	-	-	39	39
64.	Stress Management and How To Develop A Positive Attitude	-	-	-	-	28	28
65.	Public Speaking	-	-	-	-	17	17
66.	Understanding Government Policies	-	-	-	-	15	15
67.	Computer Appreciation For District Level Officers	-	-	-	-	28	28
68.	Word Processing Workshop- Wordperfect 5.1 (INTAN)	-	-	-	-	34	34
69.	D Base Management System Workshop (INTAN)	-	-	-	-	30	30
70.	Financial Management and Accountability (INTAN)	-	-	-	-	27	27
71.	Workshop On Systems Thinking Approach To Organisational Learning (Gould - Kreutzer Assoc. INC)	-	-	-	-	17	17
72.	"Executive Time Management" Programme (PLPAS/ ITMCS)	-	-	-	-	27	27
73.	Workshop On Total Quality Management TQM (NPC)	-	-	-	-	56	56
74.	QCC Appreciation Management For Heads of Department	-	-	-	-	38	38
75.	Controlling & Evaluation of Development Project	-	-	-	-	25	25
76.	Environmental Impact Assessment Workshop	-	-	-	-	36	36
77.	HRD Approaches For Improving Employee Commitment & Organisational Culture (MEHAN)	-	-	-	-	18	18

78. Leadership and Management Organisation (INTAN)	-	-	-	-	19	19
TOTAL	586	1030	1181	1146	1142 *	5085

Note : * - Total Number = 5,085 participants.

(B) Department of Youth and Sports

The Department of Youth and Sports, Sarawak, carries out various activities to develop youth entrepreneurship and skills. Through its Youth in Business Programme and Petty Traders Scheme, the department has increased the number of youth involved in business activities as small scale entrepreneurs. The department also encourages youth to be self-employed in agricultural activities such as planting cash crop and in animal husbandry. Courses have also been organised to provide them with basic knowledge in agriculture.

Programmes to create a pool of skilled workers are also provided through training at Institut Kemahiran Belia Negara (IKBN) Dusun Tua (Selangor), IKBN Peretak (Selangor), IKBN Jitra (Kedah), IKBN Kuala Terengganu (Terengganu) and Institut Kemahiran Tinggi Belia Negara Sepang (Selangor) and on-the-job training for Sarawak youth.

TABLE A

YOUTH TRAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND SPORTS 1980 - 1990

IKBN/LSB/LKIT	NO. OF SARAWAK TRAINEES
IKBN Dusun Tua, Selangor	364
IKBN Peretak, Selangor	101
IKBN Jitra, Kedah	10
IKBN Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu	12
IKTBN Sepang, Selangor	2
On-The-Job Training	680
Local Industry Skill Training	274
TOTAL	1,443

TABLE B

SKILL TRAINING AT IKBN DUSUN TUA, SELANGOR

MAJORING	NO. OF SARAWAK TRAINEES
TV and Radio Electronic	18
Arc and Gas Welding	40
Tooling & Painting	6
General Mechanics	10
Heavy Machineries Mechanic	46
Agriculture Machinery Mechanic	7
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	14
Motorcycle Mechanic	12
Refrigeration & Air-Condition Mechanic	17
Agriculture Product Processing	7
Panelling	2
Bricklaying & Masonry	7
Furniture Producer	41
Electric Wiring	21
General Machines	3
Domestic Plumbing	2
Basic Agriculture	7
Integrated Agriculture	19
Signboards	5
Commerce	4
Agriculture Machinery Operator	3
Tractor Operator	8
Construction Technology	2
Livestock	9
Tailoring and Dressmaking	30
Carpentry and Joinery	24
TOTAL	364

TABLE C

SKILL TRAINING AT IKBN PERETAK, SELANGOR

MAJORING	NO. OF SARAWAK TRAINEES
Tailoring and Fashion Design	17
Catering and Cooking	17
Drinks and Cakes Preparation	9
Snack and Pastry	6
Photography	17
Beautician and Hair-Dresser	22
Food Processing	13
TOTAL	101

TABLE D

SKILL TRAINING AT IKBN, JITRA

MAJORING	NO. OF SARAWAK TRAINEES
Mengkuang Weaving	3
Rattan and Bamboo Handicraft	3
Wood Carving	3
Motorcycle Mechanic	1
TOTAL	10

TABLE E

SKILL TRAINING AT IKBN, TERENGGANU

MAJORING	NO. OF SARAWAK TRAINEES
Electric Wiring	1
Building Construction	1
Arc and Gas Welding	1
Plumbing	1
Tailoring	8
TOTAL	12

TABLE F

SKILL TRAINING AT IKBN SEPANG, SELANGOR

MAJORING	NO. OF SARAWAK TRAINEES
Maintenance Mechanic Mechanical (MMM)	1
Electronic Mechanic Industrial Equipment (MML)	1
TOTAL	2

TABLE G

ON - THE - JOB TRAINING IN SARAWAK

MAJORING	NO. OF SARAWAK TRAINEES
Flower Arrangement	2
Barber	13
Weaving	2
Tailoring	248
Beautician and Hair-Dresser	105
Heavy Machineries Mechanic	68
Motor Vehicles Mechanic	94
Motorcycle Mechanic	10
Diesel Mechanic	2
Outboard Engine Mechanic	3
Refrigeration & Air-Condition Mechanic	18
Signboard	16
Dry Prawn Processing	2
Furniture Making	11
Rattan Furniture Making	2
Wood Carving	2
Electric Wiring	11
Arc and Gas Welding	6
Food Preparation	2
Glass Cutting	22
Computer	1
Cooking	15
TV & Radio Repairing	1
Painting	1
Building Construction	4
Carpentry	10
Commerce	9
TOTAL	680

TABLE H

LOCAL INDUSTRY SKILL TRAINING (LKIT) IN SARAWAK

MAJORING	NO. OF TRAINEES
Pandan Weaving	40
Tailoring	174
Bamboo Craft	40
General Mechanic	18
Batik Making	1
Pottery	1
TOTAL	274

TABLE I

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (RBB) IN SARAWAK

PROJECT	NO. OF PROJECT	ALLOCATION (RM)
Beauty Treatment	1	27,000
Restaurant	1	21,000
Rattan Furniture Industry	1	18,000
Make - up	1	32,629
TV & Radio Repair	1	13,979
Sea Transportation	1	30,000
TOTAL	6	142,608

TABLE J

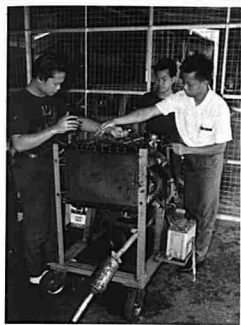
SMALL-ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME (RPK) IN SARAWAK

PROJECT	NO. OF PROJECT	ALLOCATION (RM)
Food Selling	14	31,266
Vegetable Selling	2	4,500
Stationery Selling	2	4,805
Batik Selling	1	1,620
Sweet Selling	1	1,481
Cake Selling	1	3,000
Clothes Selling	1	2,000
TOTAL	22	48,672

TABLE K

FARM YOUTH PROGRAMME (RBP) IN SARAWAK

PROJECT	NO. OF PROJECT	ALLOCATION (RM)
Pineapple Plantation	1	3,500
Cattle Breeding	6	34,475
Poultry Breeding	2	15,750
Buffalo Breeding	1	4,600
Fresh-Water Fish Breeding	1	8,000
TOTAL	11	66,325



Youth attending various training courses at vocational school and polytechnic.

TABLE L

ALLOCATION FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMME IN SARAWAK

PROGRAMME	NO. OF PROJECT	ALLOCATION (RM)
Youth Entrepreneurship Programme	6	142,608
Small Entrepreneurship Programme	22	48,672
Farm Youth Programme	11	66,325
TOTAL	39	257,605

(C) Youth Development Training Centre

The objective of the Youth Development Training Centre set up on July 16, 1973 at Jalan Pending, Kuching are:-

- to provide training courses to unemployed youth and school dropouts throughout the state in various trades and skills so that they are better equipped to find jobs or be self-employed;
- to produce tradesmen to meet the ever increasing need for semi-skilled and skilled workers by various sectors of the economy;
- to inculcate discipline and spirit of self-reliance among youths to build them up into dedicated workers and citizens of the country.

The centre provided 6 months basic short-term training in carpentry and joinery, bricklaying and masonry, plumbing and sanitation and bar bending up to the level set by the National Industrial Training and Trade Certification Board (NITTCB) from 1973 to 1983.

Starting from 1984 to 1991, the training duration was extended to twelve months, with the level of training elevated to the Intermediate Level of the Majlis Latihan Vokasional Kebangsaan (MLVK). Besides, the centre's intake was increased to 135 trainees annually.

The training programme in the centre underwent some basic changes in 1992 to keep abreast with the State's economic and industrial development. The duration of some courses was further extended to two years to enable the trainees to be trained up to the advanced level of Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia (SKM) while redundant courses like carpentry and bricklaying were combined to become the building construction course. Besides that, the intake capacity was also increased to 200 trainees annually.

In response to the call for greater participation from the private sector in human resource development, the centre also collaborated with the Sarawak Shell Berhad to embark

on a Joint Technical Training Project in 1992 that offered industrial electronic and instrumentation course and advanced welding courses. With this development the training centre is now offering six types of courses as shown below:-

Course	Duration
1. Building Construction	Two years
2. Plumbing and Sanitation	One year
3. Cabinet Making	One year
4. Tailoring	One year
5. Welding	Two years
6. Industrial Electronic and Instrumentation	Two years

To date the centre has trained a total of 2,194 youths in various trades.

TABLE 1

**NO. OF TRAINEES TRAINED BY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT TRAINING
CENTRE KUCHING,
1973 - 1993**

COURSE	1973 - 1983	1984 - 1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
Carpentry & Joinery	525	138	-	-	663
Bricklaying & Masonry	244	192	-	-	436
Bar Bending	140	-	-	-	140
Building Construction	-	-	28	15	43
Cabinet Making	-	145	14	15	174
Plumbing & Sanitation	109	138	14	16	277
Tailoring	-	215	50	57	322
Welding	-	70	21	22	113
Industrial Electronic & Instrumentation	-	-	11	15	26
TOTAL	1,018	898	138	140	2,194

(D) MARA ACTIVITY CENTRE (PUSAT GIAT MARA)

The MARA Activity Centre is MARA's programme to increase the number of bumiputera skilled and semi-skilled workers. Unlike the MARA Vocational Institute which runs a two-year formal course, the MARA Activity Centre provides basic vocational training which stresses more on training to meet local manpower needs. The training is practical-oriented, with module-based curriculum ranging from six months to one year, depending on the nature of the course.

The objectives of the programme is to train and provide basic knowledge and skills to rural youths in the various vocational trades to enable them to secure employment or be self-employed.

To date, MARA has set up more than forty of such centres throughout Peninsular Malaysia offering more than twenty different trades including building technology, carpentry and joinery, plumbing, electrical, automotive, refrigeration, air conditioning, electronics, fibreglass, welding, metal fabrication, tailoring, furniture making, etc.

Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan, MARA is planning to set up 27 MARA Activity Centres throughout Sarawak (Refer Table for distribution of centres). One has been set up in Kuala Baram, Miri and is already in operation as of December 1, 1992. The first intake of twenty-four trainees is undergoing intensive training in building technology and gas/arc welding.

Work on the second Activity Centre to be set up in Semera, Samarahan, is underway and the first intake is scheduled by June 1993. Funds for another eleven centres have already been approved by MARA and before the end of 1993 another three centres will be set up, one each in Betong, Oya and Lawas.

DISTRIBUTION OF MARA ACTIVITY CENTRES TO BE SET UP UNDER THE SIXTH MALAYSIA PLAN

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY	LOCATION
P.154 - Mas Gading	Lundu
P.155 - Santubong	Muara Tebas
P.156 - Petra Jaya	Petra Jaya
P.157 - Bandar Kuching	Kuching
P.158 - Padawan	Pekan Batu 10
P.159 - Kota Samarahan	Semera
P.160 - Serian	Tebakang
P.161 - Batang Sadong	Simunjan
P.162 - Batang Lupar	Sebuyau
P.163 - Sri Aman	Sri Aman
P.164 - Lubuk Antu	Engkilili
P.165 - Betong	Betong
P.166 - Saratok	Saratok
P.167 - Kuala Rejang	Daro
P.168 - Sarikei	Bintangor
P.169 - Julau	Julau
P.170 - Kanowit	Kanowit
P.171 - Lanang	Batu 10

P.172 - Sibul
P.173 - Mukah
P.174 - Selangau
P.175 - Kapit
P.176 - Hulu Rejang
P.177 - Bintulu
P.178 - Miri
P.179 - Baram
P.180 - Bukit Mas

Sibu
Oya
Pekan
Kapit
Belaga
Bintulu
Kuala Baram
Marudi
Sundar

(E) Vocational Schools

The Department of Education also provides training to youth in its vocational schools in 24 various trades. A total of 9,481 youths were trained in 1984 - 1992. The six vocational schools in Sarawak now offer two-year courses leading to the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia Vokasional and the Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia. Short courses of one year leading to the Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia and the LCCI Examination (Stenography/Copytypist) are also offered.

(F) Public Works Department

In its effort to ensure successful implementation of various government projects, the department, through its Manpower Section, set up in 1987, has continued to recognise the need and importance of equipping its staff to produce skilled and semi-skilled manpower to meet the purpose. One clear reflection of this commitment is the setting up of the Public Works Department Training Centre at Tabuan Jaya, Kuching in 1989 which incorporates training programmes previously implemented by the Survey Training School and Central Mechanical Workshops. The first batch of 35 Junior Technical Assistants (JTA) graduated from the centre in 1992 comprising:-

Civil Engineering JTAS	- 14
Mechanical Engineering JTAS	- 11
Electrical Engineering JTAS	- 10

This is in addition to the total of 460 JTAS trained by the department thus far.

On-the-job training courses are also conducted for draughts men, mechanics, electrical technicians, plant operators, water treatment plant officers and others at the Training Centre. To date 726 have been trained.

A mobile training unit, the Training Production Unit, carried out courses in road maintenance throughout the state, involving 29 technical supervisory officers and 552 crew personnel.

Since its inception, the Manpower Section had sent 130 officers to attend short courses to further enhance their technical capability at Institut Kerja Raya Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.

OUTPUT OF TRAINEES FROM VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS 1984 - 1992

COURSES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL
Electical	96	129	127	114	106	130	98	154	118	1,072
Electronic	41	75	76	93	86	71	102	161	144	849
Air-Conditioning	8	15	18	14	7	14	13	18	10	117
Fitting & Machining	80	95	85	92	88	113	119	100	75	847
Welding & Fabrication	56	62	53	85	57	43	43	61	106	566
Automotive	91	121	122	120	108	139	115	138	116	1,070
Building Construction	42	69	72	75	113	113	109	128	162	883
Office Management	-	66	59	97	25	31	30	52	51	411
Business Management	-	-	-	-	81	65	82	136	122	486
Catering	21	40	47	47	33	49	38	45	47	367
Fashion Design & Dress Making '94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Skin Care & Beautician '94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Electrical (Domestic & Ind)	-	-	-	-	29	31	19	22	21	122
Lathe Machining	-	-	-	-	20	26	24	23	24	117
Arc Welding	-	-	-	-	25	25	24	17	22	113
Motor Mechanic	-	-	-	-	28	30	20	20	25	123
Carpentry	7	8	22	18	15	19	18	17	13	137
Furniture Making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	25
Bricklaying	8	9	15	17	15	10	12	12	10	108
Plumbing	6	13	18	17	20	21	15	18	11	139
Radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	21	24	67
Air-Conditioning (Domestic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15
Stenography (LCCI)	192	137	111	103	107	100	110	108	84	1,052
Copytypist (LCCI)	142	71	21	26	24	34	23	30	32	403
Civil Engineering	-	29	24	16	24	20	24	-	-	137
Mechanical Engineering	-	26	17	30	32	27	25	-	-	157
Shell-Project Link (Welding)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	50	98
TOTAL	790	965	887	964	1,043	1,111	1,085	1,349	1,287	9,481

A further 225 officers attended courses organised by other institutions, relevant to their duties, at Peninsular Malaysia and overseas and 340 attended those organised in Sarawak.

The department also continues to accept and cater for 243 students from local and foreign institutions of higher learning for industrial training in civil, mechanical, electrical, architecture and quantity surveying from 1989 - 1992. Eighty-four army personnel were also accepted for technical training for about six months in various fields as part of the requirement prior to completing their service.

(G) Land and Survey Department

The Land and Survey Department also conducts its own training programmes for its officers. Between 1964-1992 the number of officers trained are as follows:-

- (i) 192 Sarawak officers and 146 Sabah officers completed two-year survey training courses at the Joint Sarawak/Sabah Survey Training School.
- (ii) 51 new officers successfully completed the one-month basic draughting course.
- (iii) 36 new officers employed as demarcators attended the demarcators training course.

In addition, private sector employers play an important role in providing various types of on-the-job training for their employees. There are also numerous privately run commercial schools that provide training in clerical and secretarial duties for school leavers. Computer training centres had also been set up by the private sector. All these had improved the skills of the labour force in the State.

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 in the country is the Wages Council Act, 1947 (Revised 1977). The Wages Regulation Sarawak (Shop Assistants) Order, 1972 was made in pursuant to this law and it became effective from November 1, 1972. However, it only covers workers in the retail trade and business connected with pawnbroker, barber, hairdresser, launder, dry cleaner and dyer in the Kuching Municipal Area. This Order provides the statutory minimum remuneration payable to adult workers and young persons at RM100 and RM65 per month respectively, as well as other terms and conditions of employment.

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, type and location of the industry, and the availability of workers. For example, higher wages are paid in newly developed areas far removed from the established labour pools.

Wage statistics collected from establishments in the private sector indicated that the wage rates of workers in the unskilled categories were about RM8 - RM10 per day while in the skilled categories the rates ranged from RM12 to RM25.

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.

(A) The Social Security Organisation (SOCSCO) under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour, Malaysia administers the Social Security Schemes provided under the Employees' Social Security Act, 1969. In the context of Sarawak, a limited areas of Kuching came under the coverage of the Schemes on March 1, 1974. However, as from December 1, 1985, the Schemes have been extended to the whole of First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions of Sarawak. By January 1, 1987 the remaining divisions of the State namely, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eight Divisions came under the ambit of SOCSCO.

The Social Security Schemes have been incrementally amended to give wider coverage and better benefits to the working population. At the moment, every industry employing one or more employees or workers earning up to RM200 a month are covered under the schemes which provide benefits as follows:-

- (a) The Employment Injury Insurance Scheme protects workers who are injured while at work. The benefits provided are:-
 - (i) Temporary Disablement Benefits at 80 percent of the worker's average wage. This benefit is given until the worker is able to return to the job he held prior to the accident.
 - (ii) Permanent Disablement Benefit given according to the percentage of loss of earning capacity as assessed by the Medical Board.
 - (iii) Constant Attendance Allowance is given to 100 percent disablement cases where the worker requires the constant attendance of another person. The rate of benefits is 40 percent in addition to his monthly Permanent Disablement Benefit.
 - (iv) Dependants Benefit at 90 percent of the worker's average wage. This benefit is given monthly to the widow for life or until remarriage and to the children up to the age of 21 years.
 - (v) Funeral Benefit at RM1,000 to the widow or eldest surviving member of the family.
- (b) The Invalidity Pension Scheme protects worker who becomes 'invalid' or who suffers a serious disablement of a permanent nature that is unlikely to be cured and is not able to earn at least 1/3 of what a normally able person can earn. The rate of pension is from 50 percent to 65 percent of the worker's average wage.

- (c) Survivor's Pension Scheme provides a monthly pension to the dependants of a worker who dies due to whatever cause before attaining 55 years of age. The rate of pension is the same as in the Invalidity Pension Scheme.
- (d) Besides giving cash benefits, SOCSO also provides facilities for physical and vocational rehabilitation to insured persons suffering from disablement or invalidity. Artificial limbs and other appliances are also provided free of charge to needy injured persons.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 80, Sarawak) continues to be enforced in the State until May 31, 1981 after which the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 was extended to Sarawak. This legislation provides for compensation to workmen (and dependants of deceased workmen) who sustain injuries by accidents during employment. The Act covers all workmen on contract of service performing manual and non-manual works but earning not more than RM500 per month and covered by the Social Security Organisation (SOCSO). The amount of compensation for fatal accidents is RM14,400 while that for permanent total disablement is RM19,200.

From 1984 to 1992, 16,036 accident cases were reported. Of these 12,499 cases have been settled with compensation amounting to RM18,313,473.64.

(C) Employee Provident Fund (EPF)

(1) Introduction

The EPF is a national institution whose corporate objective is to provide a measure of social security to its contributors when their working lives come to an end by way of compulsory saving part of their wages, during the active working lives of the workers.

The EPF branch in Sarawak was established in 1969 and there are over 14,000 employment establishments or employers in the State. It has over 400,000 registered contributors and the fund accrued is over RM3 billion.

The average monthly collection of the fund in Sarawak is over RM30 million and the monthly withdrawal benefits payment made to contributors is about RM7 million.

(2) Scope Of Coverage

All persons employed who are 16 years and above and whose monthly wages are RM10 and above must compulsorily contribute to the Fund. There is no maximum age limit debarring any person employed from contributing to the Fund. Also, there is no wage ceiling to debar a high income worker from contributing to it.

Domestic servants, expatriate workers and self-employed persons are not required to contribute to the Fund but they are allowed to do so.

(3) Rate Of Contribution

The statutory rate of contribution is 10 percent deduction from the employee's wages and 12 percent contribution by the employer and the total saving of the contributor is 22 percent of his wages per month.

(4) Annual Dividend

The annual rate of dividend payable is based on the earning capacity of the Fund's investments and is declared by the EPF Board yearly. Since 1988, the annual dividend paid to the contributors is eight percent per annum. In 1991, the dividend credited to the members of the Fund was RM208 million.

(5) Withdrawal Benefits

Contributors are eligible for the following categories of withdrawals:-

(a) Full Withdrawal -

- (i) when a contributor has attained the age of 55 years;
- (ii) when a contributor is leaving Malaysia permanently and does not intend to return thereto or to reside in the Republic of Singapore;
- (iii) when a contributor is physically or mentally incapacitated from further employment;
- (iv) by the beneficiary of a deceased contributor.

(b) Partial Withdrawal: when a contributor has attained the age of 50 years.

(c) Housing Withdrawal for:-

- (i) Purchase of low-cost house;
- (ii) Purchase of normal-cost house;
- (iii) Building house on own land;
- (iv) Building house on kampung land;
- (v) Redemption of house mortgage.

(d) Dividend Withdrawal

Contributors attaining the age of 55 years are eligible to withdraw the annual dividend on the credit balance that he does not withdraw from the Fund.

(e) Death and Medical Benefit

In addition to the withdrawal of the credit of the deceased contributor, the beneficiary will receive a death benefit based on a formula. The minimum amount payable is RM1,000 and the maximum is RM30,000.

Contributors whose active working lives ended prematurely due to mental or physical incapacitation are also paid extra medical benefit in addition to their credit. The minimum amount of benefit is RM1,000 and the maximum is RM30,000.

(6) Conclusion

The EPF has benefited the people in the following matters:-

- (a) Paying out attractive lump sum withdrawal payments to its contributors on their retirement. In 1992, a sum of RM25 million was paid to 1,933 contributors who attained the age of 55 years.
- (b) Assisting thousands of its contributors to purchase and build houses for themselves and their families by making out housing withdrawal payments. In 1992, RM32 million was paid to 3,350 contributors as housing withdrawal.
- (c) Paying out a fairly high rate of annual dividend to the savings of its contributors.
- (d) Providing loans to the Federal Government to enable it to develop the State.
- (e) providing loan to State agencies like SESCO and Water Board to enable them to carry out infrastructure development in the State.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Factories and Machinery Act, 1967 (Revised 1970) provides for the control of factories with respect to matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed therein and the registration and inspection of machinery. The Act is administered by the Factories and Machinery Department which has a branch in Kuching.

The Factories and Machinery Department, Sarawak was set up in October, 1973 but only promotional works were carried out until July 1, 1980 when the Act was extended to the State. About 300 factories were registered in that year followed by another 200 in 1981. From 1983 to 1987 an average of 75 additional/new factories were registered annually. In the last few years, an average of 30 new factories were registered annually bringing the total to 1,100 by the end of 1992. However, it is estimated that about 10 - 15 percent of the registered factories is now idle while many new wood-based industries are mushrooming all over the State.

Certain machinery require valid certificates of fitness before they are allowed to be used/operated in industrial areas in and around Kuching, Sibul, Bintulu and Miri. Wood-based industries are scattered along the major rivers of Sarawak - Sarawak River in Kuching, Batang Rajang and Igan in Sibul, Kemena in Bintulu and Kuala Baram in Miri. Oil and gas activities started in Miri, but Bintulu has become one of the major petroleum-based industrial areas in the country. Malaysia LNG Sdn. Bhd. was commissioned in 1982. Asean Bintulu Fertiliser in 1985, Shell Middle Distillate Synthesis in 1993. In the mean time, MLNG II is on the way, while a new refinery is already on paper.

Among the new regulations of safety and health which have just been enforced are:-

1. Factories and Machinery (Lead) Regulations, 1984 which deals with exposure to lead fumes, e.g. in the battery manufacturing process.
2. Factories and Machinery (Asbestos Process) Regulations, 1986, to check on exposure to asbestos dusts.
3. Factories and Machinery (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) (Safety) Regulations, 1986 which includes building construction and demolition.
4. Factories and Machinery (Noise Exposure) Regulations, 1989, to cater for the most universal problem in industries; noise induced deafness.
5. Factories and Machinery (Mineral Dust) Regulations, 1989, to check exposure to mineral dusts such as silica found in granite quarries and ceramic factories.

All this while, the department has gone all out to promote a greater sense of safety awareness and to stress the need for top line management commitment. However, safety and health is not the responsibility of the department alone. Employers and employees should be aware that safety is everybody's responsibility and in the end they are accountable for their own safety and health.

TRADE UNION AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, SARAWAK

The Trade Union Affairs Department, Sarawak was formerly known as the Trade Union Registration Office. The office was under the Labour Department Sarawak and its activities were part and parcel of activities of the Labour Department Sarawak. The Director of Labour, Sarawak was designated as the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions. In 1979 the office was separated from the Labour Department, Sarawak and functioned separately under the Director General of Trade Unions, Malaysia. In 1989 the Trade Union Registration Office was upgraded to a department and the post of the Deputy Registrar of Trade Union, Sarawak was changed to the Director of Trade Union Sarawak.

Following these changes, the functions and activities of the department were increased. The activities include training of union officials, upgrading their knowledge and skills in the administration of trade union and also to instil in them a correct attitude.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED IN SARAWAK FROM 1989 - 1992

SECTOR	NO. OF TRADE UNION				NO. OF MEMBERS							
					ON REGISTER				IN BENEFIT			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
GOVERNMENT	14	16	16	15	11,267	11,925	13,926	16,705	9,764	11,182	12,608	15,353
STATUTORY BODIES/ LOCAL AUTHORITIES	11	12	12	13	2,471	2,666	2,769	3,179	2,216	2,582	2,557	2,964
PRIVATE	35	38	38	38	9,006	9,443	9,759	10,737	9,006	9,362	9,759	10,404
SUB TOTAL	60	66	66	66	22,744	24,034	26,454	30,621	20,986	23,126	24,924	28,721
FEDERATION	1	1	1	1	15	15	14	13	15	15	14	13
EMPLOYERS	2	2	2	2	21	23	23	25	21	23	23	25
GRAND TOTAL	63	69	69	69	22,780	24,072	26,491	30,659	21,022	23,164	24,961	28,759

TABLE 2

**NUMBER OF SEMINARS AND TALKS GIVEN TO UNION
MEMBERS/OFFICIALS
FROM 1990 - 1992**

YEAR	NO. OF SEMINAR/TALK	NO. OF UNION OFFICIAL/ MEMBER INVOLVED
1990	9	270
1991	15	450
1992	17	510
TOTAL	41	1,230

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 Malaysia was formed on September 16, 1963. The Director of Labour, Sarawak is now directly responsible to the Minister of Human Resources through the Secretary General, Ministry of Human Resources 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)
- Employment Information Act, 1953 and extended to Sarawak on March 2, 1967
- Industrial Relations Act, 1967 w.e.f. August 7, 1967
- Employment (Restriction) Act, 1968, w.e.f. July 1, 1969
- Wages Council Act 1949 (Revised 1977) w.e.f. 1964
- Wages Regulation (Sarawak)(Shop Assistants) Order, 1972 w.e.f. November 1, 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 Department carry out regular inspections on places of employment with a view to ensuring due compliance of the various regulations enacted for the welfare and protection of workers. This includes ensuring that:-

- * proper conditions of employment exist;
- * 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 allowances 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 Order;
- * 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.

VIII COMMUNICATIONS

FIFTH MALAYSIA PLAN (1986 - 1990)

During the Fifth Malaysia Plan period from 1986 to 1990, a total of 1,012 kilometres of new roads were constructed and another 905 kilometres bitumen-sealed. This was carried out with a total financial provision of RM831.85 million, made up of RM415.92 million of Federal funds and RM415.93 million of State funds.

All in all, 277 road projects of various categories were implemented during this period.

Under the Plan, the target for the First Trunk Road System was to have as much of it as possible upgraded and bitumen-sealed. As such, upgrading and sealing of certain sections were carried out by direct Public Works Departmental labour as well as by contracts. The survey and design of five major sections of the road totalling about 239 kilometres were completed in 1986, and subsequently the sites were handed over to the contractors to commence work in 1987 and 1988. The five sections are:

- (a) from Batu Lintang junction to Betong junction along Kuching/Sibu Road.
- (b) from KJD junction to Julau junction, also along Kuching/Sibu Road.
- (c) from Ulu Batang Oya to Ulu Batang Balingian along Sibu/Bintulu Road.
- (d) from Sg. Arip to Tatau, also along Sibu/Bintulu Road.
- (e) from Sg. Bakas to Sg. Suai, along Miri/Bintulu Road.

By the end of 1990, eight upgrading/sealing contracts along the First Trunk Road were in various stages of completion.

At the same time, on the Pan Borneo Highway, and on the Lutong/Brunei border sector, the construction of a 10-kilometre second carriageway from Miri to Lutong was completed, leaving only three kilometres to be sealed in the next Plan.

On the Limbang side, the upgrading and sealing of Nanga Medamit Road along the Limbang/Brunei border sector at a cost of RM4,346,642 was also completed on May 13, 1990.

Concurrently, upgrading and sealing contracts on two other sections along the Lawas/Temburong sector were also in progress, namely:

- (1) Lawas/Sg. Lawas Damit Road (9.83 km), costing RM4,699,900 and 38 percent completed by end of the Plan period;
- (2) Km9 to Trusan of Lawas/Trusan Road (9.3 km), costing RM9,856,439 and 50 percent completed by end of the Plan period.

Also, within the Plan period, a second carriageway was completed along the Kuching Bypass, from Simpang Tiga Roundabout to Pending, a distance of 4 kilometres.

Meanwhile, the survey and engineering design for upgrading and sealing of the Trans Borneo Highway and the Serian/Tebedu/Indonesian Border Road (40km) was nearing final stages of completion.

In Sibul, a 17.8km long dual carriageway road to the proposed new Sibul Airport site had commenced and by end of the Plan period, 33 percent had been completed to formation level.

The road development programmes which implement development, feeder, rural and coastal roads basically cater for the communication links between the trunk roads and the towns or population centres, to other development areas.

There are altogether 229 of such road projects in various stages of implementation during the Fifth Malaysia Plan. In 1990, the Federal Government took over the direct financing of the State rural roads programme with a direct allocation of RM13.44 million for the implementation of 41 projects throughout the State.

Amongst the more notable projects are:

(a) Kota Samarahan/Semera/Pendam Road, Samarahan Division

A joint venture company formed by a local contractor with a Yugoslav firm was awarded the contract to upgrade and bitumen-seal the road, total length 36.6 km, on a turnkey basis. Geotextiles were utilised to reduce the total settlement of the road embankment built on peat soils. The contract value was RM22.9 million and the project was completed in 1988.

The road was subsequently declared open by Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud on October 15, 1990.

(b) Roads in Matu-Daro Areas, Sarikel Division

A total of 32.458 kilometres of bitumen roads, including access roads to Kampung Pantrey, Tian, Bawang and Jemoreng, is to be constructed from Daro to Matu under a 36-month turnkey contract to be executed by the same firm for the Kota Samarahan/Semera/Pendam Road.

The contract sum is RM38.3 million and the site was handed over to the contractor to commence work on February 5, 1990.

(c) Santubong/Teluk Bandung Road, Kuching Division

The construction of this road which leads to the Damai Beach Resort, including the Sg. Santubong Bridge, was completed in 1989.

(d) Sg. Maaw/Sibu Road, Sibu Division

The ferry facilities at both ends of this road are presently under construction. At the same time, a RM2.0 million ferry was ordered from Brooke Dockyard and delivered by end of the year.

On air communication services, construction of the new Sibu Airport at a cost of RM111.8 million commenced on August 25, 1990 with a 30-month contract period. During the same year, construction of the new Mulu Airfield also commenced in April.

SIXTH MALAYSIA PLAN (1991 - 1995)

The primary objective for road infrastructure development under the Sixth Malaysia Plan period is to construct at least 200 kilometres of new roads and bitumen-seal another 100 kilometres per year.

This is in accordance with a new perspective plan which sets the direction of road development for the State within the next five years. Under this plan, which aims to provide better and safer transport accessibility throughout Sarawak, the following visions are envisaged by end of the Sixth Malaysia Plan.

- (a) all divisional and district headquarters will be linked by bitumen-surface roads
- (b) all 5,293 kilometres of existing roads will be maintained by a newly-launched Road Maintenance and Management System which will ensure the preservation of the earlier investment made in roads
- (c) all four main divisional headquarters (Kuching, Sibu, Bintulu and Miri) will be linked by jet-propelled aircrafts
- (d) 80 percent of the population in Sarawak can safely reach the nearest urban centre within the same day either by air or land transport.

Currently the First Trunk Road System is the only road system that forms the backbone of the road network in Sarawak linking seven divisional and several district headquarters. This road network is not totally paved yet. Top priorities have thus been accorded to complete the improvement, upgrading and bitumen-sealing of the road.

In the Sixth Malaysia Plan, a sum of RM199 million has been allocated to complete the upgrading and bitumen-surfacing of the remaining 216km of the First Trunk Road System and also the upgrading, strengthening and sealing of other stretches of the trunk road to cater for the increasing traffic.

To date, only two sections from Sg. Niah to Sg. Suai (Miri/Bintulu Road) and from Ulu Batang Oya to Ulu Batang Mukah (Sibu/Bintulu Road) remain to be completed under contract.

On the Kuching/Bau/Lundu/Sematan sector of the First Trunk Road, two contracts were awarded on June 5, 1992 and July 1, 1992 respectively to upgrade and seal a total of 60 kilometres of road from Batu Kawa to Tondong and from Batang Kayan to Sematan.

Besides the First Trunk Road System, the Pan Borneo Highway which links Sarawak to Sabah is also being upgraded and sealed by contract.

The other trunk road projects being implemented consist of the Beluru/Long Teru/Lutong Lama/Ng. Medamit/Limbang/Lawas Road which will link up Long Lama, Gunong Mulu area, Limbang and Lawas, the Bako Trunk Road, the Kuching By-Pass Second Carriageway, Serian/Tebedu/Indonesian Border Road and New Sibiu Airport Access Road.

With the completion of the second carriageway along the Kuching By-Pass, a flyover is now proposed at the Simpang Tiga junction.

The upgrading and sealing of the Serian/Tebedu/Indonesian Border Road was also tendered out in March 1992.

In addition to the trunk road projects, there are numerous feeder, development, coastal and rural roads which are in various stages of implementation. These roads are important as they connect the isolated population centres in the rural and coastal areas to the main roads besides opening up lands for agricultural, commercial and other developments.

Road development for these classes of roads will continue to be of great importance as many of the population centres in the coastal and rural areas are yet to be served with road network.

Currently there are altogether a total of 162 continuation road projects for the feeder, development, coastal and rural roads under implementation.

Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan, a total financial provision of RM2,428.10 million comprising RM717.61 million of Federal funds and RM1,710.49 million of State funds has been approved to continue the implementation of the State's overall road development programme.

Bridges

Three decades ago, when Sarawak gained independence in Malaysia, she embarked herself on the road to accelerated development.

In the early days, the State only had gravel roads, timber bridges and sometimes ferry crossing to bridge the numerous rivers and their tributaries. As the road standard improved, the need for more permanent bridges arose.

Therefore the priority of Public Works Department was for the replacement of all the temporary bridges and construction of new bridges on the First Trunk Road System. It is anticipated that before the end of the Sixth Malaysia Plan all the bridges along the First Trunk Road would be completed except for three major crossings at Batang Kayan, Batang Rejang and Kuala Baram, which will continue to be served by ferries.

Since Malaysia Day approximately 380 bridges were constructed along the First Trunk Road, feeder roads and in the suburban areas.

Appended hereunder are the major bridges completed up to now:-

- (a) The Satok Bridge spanning the Sarawak River at Satok was completed in early 1973. It links Kuching town with Petra Jaya on the other side of the river. This has led to rapid development of the vast areas in Petra Jaya.
- (b) The Batang Kemena Bridge, situated along the Sarawak Trunk Road approximately 13 kilometres from Bintulu town, is a prestressed concrete box girder bridge with a two-lane carriageway and a total length of 457 metres. It was completed in 1982 at a cost of approximately RM12 million.
- (c) The Batang Tatau Bridge, situated along the Sarawak Trunk Road near the riverine town of Tatau, is a two-lane highway bridge which was completed in 1985 at a cost of about RM14 million. It comprises twin steel box girders composite with an in-situ reinforced concrete deck with a total length of 359 metres.
- (d) The Sg. Santubong Bridge along the Kuching/Santubong/Teluk Bandung road which is about 20 kilometres from Kuching City.

A two-lane prestressed concrete bridge, measuring 593 metres, it is the longest bridge constructed in Sarawak.

- (e) The Btg. Tinjar bridge, the last of the Colombo Plan Aid project was officially declared open by the Chief Minister of Sarawak on June 14, 1989.
- (f) The Sg. Tabuan Bridge adjacent to Cement Manufacturer Sarawak provides an alternative route for Tabuan Jaya residents travelling towards Pending Industrial Estate. This vital link coupled with Jalan Song help to relieve the traffic congestion at Simpang Tiga Gyraryot.

At the time of writing some other major bridges under construction are as follows:-

- (a) Sg. Limbang Bridge - nine spans of twin steel box girders totalling 500 metres.
- (b) Sg. Sadong Bridge - nine spans bridge measuring 175 metres in length.
- (c) Batu Kawa Bridge - eight spans of concrete deck and steel girders totalling 292 metres.
- (d) Sg. Sarikei Bridge - three spans of prestressed concrete bridge of 120 metres total length.
- (e) Sg. Kapit Bridge - four spans prestressed concrete bridge 94 metres long. The superstructure has been completed.

Road Transport

The Sarawak Road Transport Department, formerly known as Land Transport Department, was federalised on April 12, 1984 upon the extension of the Semenanjung Road Traffic Ordinance 1958 to Sarawak to replace the Sarawak Road Traffic Ordinance 1960. The extension of the legislation brought many changes in the nomenclature and organisation of the Department. A new Act known as Road Transport Act 1987 replaced the Road Traffic Ordinance 1958 on January 1, 1988.

The department, now an integral part of the National Road Transport Department comes under the portfolio of the Ministry of Transport Malaysia.

Following the extension of the said Semenanjung legislation to Sarawak, the three Transport Authorities namely: the Central Fourth Division and Fifth Division Transport Authorities were abolished and their functions taken over by a single statewide Licensing Board which is responsible for issuing permits of the operation of commercial vehicles. The Board, however, comes under the ambit of the Ministry of Public Enterprise.

The function of issuing permits to operate driving schools was transferred to a committee known as Driving Schools Permits Committee from the defunct Transport Authority.

The number of motor vehicles registered in Sarawak had increased from 11,857 in 1963 to 418,186 at the end of 1992. Over the same period the number of motor cars increased from 4,167 to 162,425 and motor cycles from 4,590 to 199,472.

The increase in vehicle population was accompanied by a greater demand for driving licences. In 1992, the department conducted 39,383 driving tests as compared with 5,726 in 1963. The total number of driving licences at the end of 1991 was 453,641 whereas in 1963 only 19,668 people held driving licences.

The most important means of public road transport was buses and taxicabs. In 1963 there were 224 buses as compared with 752 in 1991 operated by 20 bus companies. There were only 225 taxi cabs in the State in 1963 and the number had increased to 2,117 in 1992.

The department's revenue has grown from RM1,088,479.15 in 1963 to RM49,994,875 in 1992.

The number of commercial vehicles had also increased tremendously. In 1992, the department conducted 35,501 commercial vehicle inspections as compared with only 3,595 in 1963.

Ports

In Sarawak, rivers and waterways have always been one of the most important means, and at times the only means of transportation for people and goods between the towns and villages. The need to construct wharves, jetties, riverwalls was extremely acute when Sarawak achieved independence thirty years ago.

The urban centres were provided with adequate wharfage facilities and congested with activities perennially. The rural areas were totally neglected. The people in the coastal

and rural areas made do with simple and temporary jetties constructed by village folks on self-help basis. They even used fallen coconut tree trunks as their landing facilities which were usually dangerous.

The Government recognised these urgent needs and embarked on an ambitious development programme to provide infrastructural facilities to develop regions as well as the less fortunate coastal and rural parts of the State.

In the past 25 years the Government constructed 173 wharves and jetties as well as 39 riverwalls throughout the State.

The highlights of the period are the successful implementation of:-

- (1) The new wharf complex at Pending which can handle an annual throughput of 350,000 tonnes and can accommodate vessels up to 15,000 tonnes with a marine draught of 7.62 metres.
- (2) The Rajang Port Expansion which provides a wharf with a length of 304.8 metres, two transit sheds with a floor area of 6,968 sq. metres, is capable of accommodating vessels of up to 10,000 dwt drawing a maximum draught of 6.7 metres.
- (3) The deepsea port of Tanjung Kidurong near Bintulu consists of the construction of breakwaters, dredging of harbour basin and approach channel side development and reclamation works, roll on and roll off, LNG loading facilities, interval roads, interval water supply rectification system, sewerage, open storage yards, transit sheds, ports and building.

KUCHING PORT AUTHORITY

The Kuching Port Authority, incorporated in 1961 following the enactment of the Port Authorities Ordinance 1961 to provide organised port services, was the first to be established in Sarawak. From its inception to 1983, when the State celebrated her 20th anniversary of independence, the port developed into a major point of entry for trade into the State, with cargo traffic developing at a rapid pace which exceeded its then optimum capacity.

As early as 1979, land reclamation of the areas earmarked for port development in the Pending Triangle was carried out and to meet demand for additional storage space, back-up shed and 6,500 sq. metres of open space were developed and put into operation by 1980 as an interim measure.

In 1980, the British firm of Sir Bruce White, Wole Barry and Partners of London with local participation was appointed as consultants to draw up plans of development for phase II and III of the port expansion project at the Pending Triangle.

By 1983, shipping traffic had grown to 1,761 vessels with an aggregate gross registered tonnage (GRT) of 2.889 million: dry cargo traffic passing over the Authority's wharves reached a new height of 1.094 million freight tonnes. The advent of containerisation to Kuching Port in late 1982 and its growth potential necessitated additional and new facilities to be developed to cope with the anticipated increase in shipping and cargo traffic from mid 1980's to the 1990's.

The studies carried out by the consultants in 1980 forecasted that by 1990 dry cargo estimated to appear was 1.8 million tonnes increasing to 3.4 million tonnes by 2000 and to 6.3 million tonnes by 2010. Based on these forecasts and the resulting needs for additional quay facilities, a decision was reached in 1981 to develop a 351-metre quay on the true left bank of Sungei Kuap to merge with the existing quay developed in the mid-1970's under the phase I programme.

The construction of the facilities to be developed under phase II, stage I was awarded to a French firm, Dragages Kuching Port Joint Venture in 1983. The award valued at over RM106 million involved the construction of

- (i) a 351-metre marginal quay on the left bank of Sungei Kuap (including anti-erosion works);
- (ii) a transit shed having a floor area of nearly 11,500 sq. metres;
- (iii) the construction of a container yard of 73,750 sq. metres and a container freight station of 8,500 sq. metres;
- (iv) an additional oil berth adjacent to the existing berth at Biawak on the Sungei Sarawak and the re-fabrication of the existing berth;
- (v) a quay on the Sungei Sarawak's side for the Authority's tugs and work boats;
- (vi) a port operations building; and
- (v) ancillary works such as lightings, roadways and sewerage, etc.

Works began in early 1984 and by early 1987, the project was substantially completed and certain facilities were commissioned for operation.

In 1985, in furtherance of the Government policy on national integration, the authority, funded by a loan from the State Government, developed a ro-ro facility to service ro-ro ships. The facilities consist of a static approach ramp to which one end of a link-span is hinged and the other resting on a floating pontoon. Associated works in the development of these facilities involved the construction of breasting dolphins, walkways, etc. The whole project cost RM10 million.

With the completion and commissioning of these projects in 1987, Kuching Port's facilities are adequate to service port terminal demand well into the 1990's.

RAJANG PORT AUTHORITY

Prior to November 1, 1970 the functions of port activities in central Sarawak were being entrusted in three separate Government departments: the Public Works, The Royal Customs and Excise and the Marine Departments. These three agencies collectively put to scale a self-standard and integrated port services to cater for the economic activities of the rich and green Rajang River hinterland.

Rajang Port's pioneers envisaged that a single and integrated statutory body be formed with the aim of attaining common missions, functions, objectives and services. This body today is the driving force in generating and servicing the commercial, industrial and

government sectors especially in the Sibn, Sarikei and Kapit Divisions, with respect to international trade.

The growth and development of the Rajang Port Authority can be traced from the perspective of physical and facilities development, manpower, operational growth, containerisation and others.

PHYSICAL AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

The transfer of port facilities from the three Government agencies to Port Authority was a significant occasion. All facilities and assets at Sibn, Sarikei, Binatang (now Bintangor) and Sungei Merah were transferred and vested into the name of the authority. Rajang Port Authority in Sibn then had limited port facilities and capacity. Among those available were a concrete wharf of 148 metres x 9 metres, a literage of 47.5 metres x 7.3 metres and four transit sheds of 4,181 sq. metres in area. The optimal capacity of the port then was barely 175,000 tonnes a year.

In 1973, the Rajang Port Authority took a long stride in its facilities development. The Authority faced congestion problem at the wharves and godown. To alleviate this problem, several development projects were proposed and undertaken at the end of the Second Malaysia Plan. They were:-

- (i) A 304.8 metre long marginal wharf;
- (ii) 6,968 sq. metres covered storage area;
- (iii) 1,626 sq. metres open storage area;
- (iv) Ancillary facilities such as workshops, canteen, medical centre, security office, labour office, fire station, weighbridge, water storage tank of 409,148 litres capacity, anti-erosion works and bituminous roadway.

All these projects were completed by May, 1977 at a cost of RM32.2 million.

In 1982, containers were beginning to arrive at the Authority's wharf. Once again, congestion was beginning to be felt. Other centres of the authority too needed facial development. In 1984, the list of extension of facilities progressing under the new development works included interalia:-

- (i) A concrete oil jetty at Sg. Merah 48.8 metres long and 8.23 metres wide. The cost of the project is RM2.2 million.
- (ii) Extension of transit shed in Sarikei covering a total area of 2,444 sq. metres. The cost of the project is RM1.4 million.
- (iii) The Sibn Port Expansion Project including a seven-storey administrative block, a new transit shed, a container yard and a new entrance to the port. This development cost about RM15 million.

- (iv) Bintangor centre expansion to provide both storage and office space. This work is contracted to a bumiputra firm at the cost of RM2.2 million.

As at December 31, 1987, the Sibul expansion project was completed and utilised. The Bintangor project was completed in July, 1988.

At the end of the Fifth Malaysia Plan, new projects were being proposed. These include:-

- (i) Reconstruction of the old wharves and transit sheds at Sibul.
- (ii) Reconstruction of the old transit shed and extension of wharf at Sarikel.
- (iii) Construction of a new container yard at Sibul.

The scheme value for these three projects is RM56 million and expected to be completed in 1993 for project (i) and (ii) and in 1994 for project (iii) respectively.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Manpower of the authority is geared towards training of skilled and experienced personnel to provide high quality service for the public and port users.

In 1988, there were ten officers in both the management and supervisory groups, 275 full time staff and 169 daily paid general port workers. Now after five years, in 1992, there are 14 officers, 315 full time staff and 210 daily paid general port workers. Over this period, personnel in various categories have been sent to participate in national courses and exposures in the field of port operation and management.

OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Notwithstanding the changes in cargo handling techniques that have developed over the recent years, conventional general cargo continues to be an important part of Rajang Port Authority's operation. Part and parcel of an efficient cargo handling operation is the combination of good facilities, equipment and skilled manpower. This combination of excellence has always been ensured in the operation of the authority. Therefore a list of machines is provided to simplify operational work at various points of the wharves and jetties. Major machines maintained and made available are:-

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Type of Machine	Units	Capacity
Forklift Truck	44	2.5 - 3.0 kg.
Forklift Truck	1	7.0 kg.
Container Forklift Truck	2	20.5 kg.
Industrial Towing Tractor	17	2.5 kg.
Container Towing Tractor	2	4.5 kg.
Mobile Crane	1	73.0 kg.
Industrial Trailers	30	3.0 kg. - 25.0 kg.
Container Trailers	7	20 - 40 Footer
Container Spreader	5	20 - 40 Footer
Overheight Lifting Attachment	1	40 0 kg.
Container Straddle Carrier	2	40 - 45 tonne

Operational development is characterised by the throughput growth. On the average, the yearly throughput growth recorded by the authority is about 8.3 percent. Since 1985 the throughput figure surpasses each other year compared, continuous growth is forecasted.

Rajang Port Authority is experiencing great changes toward the accommodation of containerised goods. It has taken initial and anticipative steps by providing container unit facility in the form of container storage space area and container freight station in its 1984 development plan and again at the beginning of 1991. This was in pace with the development in modern transportation industry. The yearly container service continually increased since its inception. Its TEUS growth handled is remarkably high as indicated in the chart below:-

Year	Number of Teus
1985	4,835
1986	6,031
1987	7,956
1988	10,137
1989	12,125
1990	14,224
1991	16,204
1992	19,760

Future Development

The consultant expert in port and transportation industry JICA, vide the masterplan and feasibility study of the development of Rajang Port Authority has made a few suggestions to its future development on:-

1. Timber product terminal - Tanjung Manis
2. New oil jetty - Sungai Merah
3. Sibul South Port Development.

Bintulu Port Authority

Bintulu Port Authority is one of the most modern and efficient ports in South East Asia. It fully serves the fast-expanding hinterland that includes the immediate Bintulu Development Authority area of the resource-rich Sarawak and neighbouring states.

Covering an area of 320 hectares and strategically located at Lat. 03 degrees 16'N. Long. 113 degrees 04'E in the central west coast of Sarawak - the port serves as the export gateway for liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the Central Luconia field off the Bintulu coast and for general and bulk cargoes. Port development programmes have however kept pace with new growth development in industrialisation, trade and agro-based industries in the immediate hinterland and the Bintulu Development Authority area. The provision of efficient and quality port services backed by ancillary facilities, adequate handling capacity and modern sophisticated equipment, such as the vessel traffic management System (VTMS) for monitoring and controlling the movement of vessels in the port water limits have amply positioned Bintulu port to effectively serve its hinterland, state and nation in domestic and international trade.

Its increasing role as a leading port in the region is at once a reflection of the growth potential of its hinterland as well as that of its own advancement. Since its commencement of operations on January 1, 1983, it has enlarged its operational capabilities to provide greater capacities, efficiency and reliability.

Area and Water Limits

Bintulu port has a total land area of 320 hectares. Its water limits extend in an arc seawards as far as 198KM.

The port can be approached through a dredged access channel about 5.7KM long, 240 metres wide and 15 metres deep.

Pilotage

Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 25 metres l.o.a entering or leaving the port water limits.

Port pilots are available around the clock and incoming vessels may contact Bintulu Port Control on Channel 12 when they are within VHF range. Ships in distress can contact the port on channel 16 and an SSB station is in operation on 463 KHz. The pilot boarding position is located at:

Lat 03 18.0'N
Long 112 58.5'E

Tug services for berthing and unberthing of vessels are available.

Berth Facilities

Bintulu Port has the following berth facilities:

- three berths of 514.5 metres for general cargo with a water depth of 10.5 metres.
- one berth of 270 metres for dry bulk cargo with a water depth of 13.5 metres
- one ro-ro ramp of 25.5 metres.
- one jetty for LNG with a water depth of 15 metres
- one dual faced petroleum jetty of 250 metres long with a water depth of nine metres

The wharf apron at the general cargo wharf is 24 metres wide and at the dry bulk cargo wharf is 30 metres wide.

Storage Facilities

Storage facilities available in the port are:

- two transit sheds of 5,000 m² each

- three storage godowns of 2,400 m2 each
- one hazardous godown of 312 m2
- three open storage areas totalling 40,544 m2.

At present loading/discharging of containers is carried out by ship's gear supplemented by the port's heavy lift equipment.

Stevadores and cargo handling equipment are obtainable from the traffic department for two shifts only from 0700 hrs - 2300 hrs.

Fresh water is available at all times for supply to ships. Delivery and supply is through hydrants at the bulk and general cargo berths.

Land is available for lease to private enterprise with reasonable rates of rental.

The port achieved a satisfactory performance in terms of ship calls and the volume of cargo handled. Statistics of these performance indicators are as per lists attached.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CARGO AND CONTAINER (1988 - 1992)

Types of Cargo	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
LNG	6,264,670	6,631,371	6,645,161	7,706,333	7,650,623
General Cargo	131,923	159,404	332,195	443,392	518,477
Crude Oil	1,904,297	2,245,185	2,689,565	2,865,676	3,383,486
Logs	225,013	651,697	772,766	477,257	422,482
Palm Oil	40,703	61,927	76,627	75,418	122,920
Silica Sand	359,336	416,415	340,565	584,647	607,257
Petroleum Products	57,414	110,486	146,979	164,235	228,428
Ammonia	28,447	31,494	27,283	37,245	46,303
Urea	497,536	524,761	443,371	505,765	558,700
Urea Formaldehyde	4,270	4,684	4,100	4,500	4,505
Off-Shore Operation	-	-	-	-	-
Cargo	0	7,762	25,565	12,047	4,916
Others	0	10,437	35,356	55,192	42,599
Total	9,513,609	10,855,623	11,540,533	12,931,707	13,590,702
Containers in TEUs	1,745	3,689	7,026	11,310	13,815

TOTAL NUMBER OF SHIPS (1988 - 1992)

Types of Ship	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
LNG	108	114	114	134	131
General Cargo	744	367	365	538	623
Logs					
a. Anchorage	133	212	240	175	181
b. Const. Jetty	6	237	259	80	0
c. G.C. Wharf	0	0	20	1	0
Petroleum Products (Port Jetty)	40	212	270	285	346
Crude Oil (SBM)	51	63	74	66	79
Palm Oil	23	29	30	28	45
Silica Sand	27	28	47	204	226
Bulk Cargo Wharf					
a. Ammonia	26	35	31	52	69
b. Urea	67	70	76	67	83
c. Urea Formaldehyde	7	8	7	9	9
Off-Shore Operation					
a. Supply Boats	0	98	395	156	68
b. Passengers	0	228	293	160	183
Others	0	12	33	103	109
Total	1,232	1,713	2,254	2,058	2,152
Foreign Going	669	539	942	668	695
Home/Local/Coastal Gross Registered	573	1,174	1,312	1,390	1,457
Tonnage (GRT)	12,073,423	13,850,294	14,909,365	16,112,911	18,163,967

MIRI PORT AUTHORITY

The Miri Port Authority was established under Section (3) of the Port Authorities Ordinance 1961, on January 1, 1981 and commenced operation on March 1, 1983.

Prior to the operation of the authority, the port was managed by the Royal Customs and Excise Department. The Public Works Department was charged with the job of maintenance and repairs of building and wharves, while the Marine Department, the collection of wharf rent. Stevedoring and handling services were privately arranged between stevedores, shipping agents and consignees.

The port, governed by the Miri Port Authority By Laws, 1983 commenced operation with a staff strength of 72. The duties of the Port as stipulated in the Port Authority Ordinance 1961 are:-

- (i) to maintain or provide for the maintenance of adequate and efficient port services and facilities for all users of the port;
- (ii) to co-ordinate the activities of the port;
- (iii) to promote the improvement and development of the port and;
- (iv) to execute such work as may be necessary to the performance of duties specified in paragraph (i), (ii) and (iii).

The port commenced working with limited facilities. This consists of a wooden wharf of about 83 metres and three old transit sheds with a total area of 1,451 sq. metres. Since then, the port had initiated development plans to improve and expand its basic infrastructure, berthing and storage facilities to meet the existing needs as well as catering for further requirements.

In 1984, a new transit shed with a total floor area of 798 sq. metres was constructed, to give additional storage capacity for the cargoes handled by the port. This represented an increase of more than 50 percent of the existing storage areas and shortage of storage area is now something of the past.

In 1985, improvement and extension works to the existing wharf were carried out. Phase A of this project was completed in 1985. The wharf was extended by a total length of 68 metres. Phase B to replace the existing belian wharf with concrete wharf was completed in 1987.

The dredging of the Miri bar to a depth of three metres chart datum was carried out in 1987 and completed in 1988. Unfortunately, it was shortlived. Sand bar was soon formed again at the turn of the next monsoon season. However the dredging exercise managed to clear the entrance channel of sunken vessels and tugboats and got rid of debris.

Another 105 metre-berth was added to the existing 150 metre- berth by the end of 1991, when extension was made at the northern port side. The new extension consists of an operation office cum workshop container yard with reefer facilities.

The authority is embarking on a new port development at the industrial estate at Kuala Baram. The State Government had set aside some 100 hectares of land for port and supply base development to be developed in phases.

Phase one of the development consisting of two berths, container yard, open storage yard, transit sheds and administration block will commence construction in 1993 and is scheduled for completion in 1995. Other facilities will be constructed in phases and facilities planned will have adequate capacity to cater for trade up to the year 2010.

With Miri's vision of attaining city status by the year 2005, coupled with accelerated economic growth, the prospects for growth in seaborne international trade between Miri and other regional ports are bright.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The telecommunication industry in Malaysia and Sarawak in particular is a thriving one. With deregulation, there is an increase in the number of service operators offering a variety of telecommunication services. This leads to increased competition resulting in improvement in services and the variety offered. Telephone penetration in Sarawak also improved to 8.5 lines per 100 population, up from the figure of 8.0 in 1988. This compares well with the national average of 11.6 lines per 100 population.

In Sarawak alone, the 1988 - 1992 period saw rapid growth with the introduction of new services and networks. Among them are the second cellular mobile telephone network named ART 900 operated by Celcom Sdn. Bhd., Subscriber Trunk Radio Mobile Network operated by Hager Elektronik Sdn. Bhd. and Stars Associates Malaysia Bhd., paging service by six operators, video conferencing service by Telekom Malaysia Bhd. and the Information Network Centre service with Carisa Sdn. Bhd. as its Sarawak regional representative. In the period mentioned, pre-paid and credit card public telephones were also introduced.

Jabatan Telekom Malaysia (JTM)

Jabatan Telekom Malaysia is a regulatory body and operates as an integrated governmental department within the Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts. It exercises the functions and duties of the Director General as stipulated in Section 3B and 3C of the Telecommunications Act 1950. A regional office in Jalan Simpang Tiga, Kuching was set up on January 1, 1987.

It is entrusted with the sole responsibility of monitoring and enforcing licences granted by the Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts. By the end of 1992, there are thirteen telecommunication services operators operating in Sarawak.

JTM also manages and controls the usage of the country's natural resource of radio frequency spectrum. In this role it conducts technical analysis, monitoring, control and supervision over the radio frequency spectrum. To play this role, JTM issues and enforces radio station licences and radiocommunication dealer licences as well as conducts examinations for restricted telephony operator and amateur radio operator. As at end of 1992, the total number of radio station and dealer licences issued was 20,497 as compared with 5,896 licences in 1988.

The following are the description of the various licenced telecommunications service operators, an update of the services available and their development in Sarawak:-

Telekom Malaysia Berhad

Telekom Malaysia Berhad was public listed on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange in November 1990. It was initially formed as a corporate body on January 1, 1987 to take over the provision and operation of telecommunications services in Malaysia. The company's regional office in Sarawak operates telephone network of 50 modern exchanges, cellular mobile, telex, data and leased circuit (analogue and digital) network. It also shoulders the social responsibility to provide basic telephone service in all rural areas. Up till the end of 1992, there are International Direct Dialling (IDD) links with 192 countries. Video conferencing service was launched in early 1992. New services are being introduced from time to time and up to end of 1992, the various services available from Telekom Malaysia Berhad are as follows:

(1) Telephone Services

- (a) International Subscriber Dialling (ISD)**
The International Gateway in Kuantan enables Malaysian telephone users to communicate with anyone anywhere in the world instantly. To date there are direct links to 192 countries and ISD facilities to more than 174 countries.
- (b) Leased Speech Circuit**
A voice grade circuit normally terminating on telephone instruments at both ends for the transmission of speech, better known as hotline.
- (c) PABX tie-line**
A direct circuit connecting two PABXs for ease and convenience in communicating between the extension users of switchboards.
- (d) Itemised Billing**
Customers connected to computerised exchanges equipped with itemised billing facilities have the opportunity to check their call details. Details including date, time called, number, duration and call charges will be printed in the monthly bills.
- (e) Birofon**
Birofon provides the convenience for travellers to call outstation or overseas from the comfort of the booth provided at Kedai Telekom (Telecom Outlet). This service is available at Kedai Telekom in all major towns and Kuching International Airport.
- (f) Home Country Direct**
Foreign visitors in Malaysia can book a telephone call to their home country through their home country telephonist by calling the appropriate Toll Free number from any ordinary telephone or pay-phone. Calls can be charged as collect calls or to telephone calling cards. This service is available to Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Netherland, New Zealand, South Korea, United Kingdom and USA.

(g) **Telecaj 1091**

This service makes it easy for customers to use someone else's phone for an outstation or international call. They can call 1091 and a telephonist will help them make the call. After verifying their identities, the call will then be charged to their house phone.

(h) **Malaysian Direct**

When Malaysians are abroad, they can book a collect call to anywhere in Malaysia through a Malaysian telephonist. They can call the appropriate Toll Free number from the country they are in from any ordinary telephone or payphone. This service is currently available from Australia, Bahrain, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Japan, Netherland, New Zealand, South Korea, United Kingdom and USA.

(i) **Toll Free**

The national Toll Free service provides organisations with the opportunity to offer their customers, business contacts or employees the means to call a designated office at the cost of a local call direct to just one number beginning with 800 from anywhere within Malaysia. The trunk call charges will be paid by the organisation receiving the call.

(j) **International Toll Free Service (ITFS)**

The ITFS service is now available to and from USA, Singapore, Japan, Australia, Netherland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, Belgium, New Zealand and Canada.

(k) **Telestock**

Telestock service is a voice announcement service aimed at giving investors access to the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange's share price information through the telephone. The user will only be charged for the telephone call, and the telephone required is a push button telephone (tone type). Users can get access to the service by calling the following numbers followed by the share counter number:-

03 - 7927000 (English)

03 - 7921000 (Bahasa Malaysia)

03 - 7922000 (Mandarin)

(2) **Customers Premises Equipment**

A new division called Customers Premises Equipment was formed in April 1990 to handle the marketing of terminal equipment. It markets a wide range of terminal equipment such as basic telephones, cordless telephones, modems, key telephone systems and PABXs which have been type approved by Jabatan Telekom Malaysia.

(3) Mobile Services

(a) Radio Leased Channel

This service is available to customers who require a private radio mobile telephone service. It can be used either on an exclusive basis or shared among several groups of users.

- UHF Leased Channel
Using portable walkie talkie sets for short range communication.
- VHF Leased Channel
Using mobile sets in vehicles with a radio coverage of up to 60KM radius.

(b) ATUR 450 Cellular Mobile Telephone

The nationwide ATUR 450 cellular mobile telephone system was launched in Sarawak on May 17, 1985. Until the end of 1992, there were 11,506 subscribers. This service has also been successfully used in the provision of rural public telephone service. There were 87 such public telephones at the end of 1992.

(4) Data and Information Services

(a) Leased Line

Leased line or leased dataline is a service that allows users to transmit/receive data over point to point dedicated lines. The service works on all analogue circuits of voice quality, at data speeds ranging from 300 bits per second to 14.4 kilobits per second.

(b) Datel

It provides the facilities for data transmission between data terminals within Malaysia or overseas via the Public Switched Telephone Network. This service is available to any telephone customer who has suitable data equipment and type approved modem.

(c) MAYPAC

The Malaysia Packet Switched Data Network was introduced in September 1984 and is designed for data communication between computers and data terminals within Malaysia and to and from other countries. Various applications and computer based services are possible on MAYPAC including Remote Computing Services, Data Base Access, Online Financial Transaction, Credit Card Verification, Travel and Hotel Reservation. MAYPAC offers a reliable, accurate, efficient and economical means of transferring and accessing data. It is interlinked with 43 countries and 98 networks. Its speeds range from 300 bits per second to 9,600 bits per second.

There were 175 subscribers at the end of 1992.

(d) **Telita**

Telita is a computer based two-way information, messaging and transaction system that allows a user to access large storage of useful information services merely by pressing keys on a small keypad or keyboard. The information is fed to the user's office or home via the telephone line and displayed in colour on a television screen, personal computer or a special colour monitor. This inexpensive interactive system is suitable for in-house business communication to public information dissemination. The services and information on Telita are provided by independent organisations called Information Providers and can be retrieved from anywhere in Malaysia at the price of a local call.

(e) **MAYCIS**

MAYCIS is the Malaysian Circuit Switched Data Network. It is used for the switching of calls between data terminals and has been designed for fast, confidential and reliable transmission of data, messages or information in any digital form with speeds ranging from 2,400 to 9,600 bits per second. The network provides nationwide access, and a large number of optional facilities are available to meet the different requirements of users domestically.

(f) **Telemail**

Telemail is a computer based electronic messaging service which enables a user to send messages from anywhere instantly and economically. With Telemail, one can be linked to his headquarters, field personnel, customers and even other organisations from wherever he is by hooking on to a terminal and modem to any available telephone line. It enables the user to send, store or retrieve his messages at his convenience.

(g) **Digitaline**

This is a high speed digital transmission circuit provided for the exclusive use of customers. This point to point communication system supports various applications such as large volume data transmission, still video images, high speed facsimile and video conferencing. Basic digitaline speeds are two Megabits per second and 64 kilobits per second. It is also available at 56, 48 and 19.2 kilobits per second.

(5) **Message and Text Services**

(a) **Telegram**

Domestic and international telegram services are available at Telekom Malaysia's various outlets and telegraph offices. Telegrams can also be sent through the telephone to the phonogram centre by dialling code 104. Telex subscribers can send their telegrams anytime to the printergram centre by keying +02C.

(b) **Telex**

The telex service enables customers to transmit and receive messages in printed form both domestically and internationally. The domestic telex service is fully automatic whereby customers can also key direct to 203 countries in the world. Enhanced facilities available include Broadcast Call, Conference Call, Store and Forward, Auto Retry, Group Abbreviated Selection, Call Redirection and Multi-line Hunting.

Telex service was introduced on September 1, 1963 and was upgraded with computerised telex exchanges on June 28, 1986. There were 687 subscribers as at end of 1992.

(c) **Public Telex Service**

This service is available at designated Kedai Telekom throughout Malaysia. The telex message to be transmitted is handed to the counter staff who will prepare and transmit it to any inland or overseas telex subscribers specified.

(d) **Leased Teleprinter Circuit**

This service provides a connecting circuit between two teleprinter units at different locations for transmitting and receiving printed messages up to a transmission speed of 75 bauds.

(e) **Leased Facsimile Circuit**

A voice grade leased circuit which enables the transmission and reception of written, typed or graphic data from one facsimile terminal equipment to another of a compatible type. It can be used for alternate voice/facsimile transmission.

(f) **Bureaucard**

This service enables Bureaucard holders to receive fax and telex messages at a Bureaufax centre (Kedai Telekom) of their choice. It is useful for businesses that require sending and receiving both telex and fax messages but without the need to own the equipment to do so.

(g) **Telefax**

Enables fast and accurate document transmission through any phone line. It is an internationally regulated service which connects the user's equipment to compatible equipment via the telephone network for the transmission and reception of charts, graphics, documents, handwritten notes etc. It is a user friendly service which provides an efficient and economical way of sending documents. This service was launched on September 20, 1983.

(6) **Specialised Networks Services**

(a) **Video Conferencing**

Video Conferencing Service is a two-way sound and vision link. The public video conferencing centres are located at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Johor Bahru, Kuantan, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu.

Video Conferencing Service was launched on June 9, 1992.

(b) **Other Services**

Other services that are available in Sarawak at present are as follows:-

Car Phone

VHF Radio Telephone

Rented Coin Box Telephone (RCCB)

VHF Radio Telephone -
 Rented Coin Box Telephone (RCCB)
 Ship To Shore (Maritime)
 Radio Call Services
 Phone-In-Service (800-9292)
 Fax-In-Service (800-9393)
 Telemarketing

The following figures compare the progress achieved since Malaysia Day

	1962	1973	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
a. No. Subscribers (Direct Exchange Lines)	4133	12275	61278	91736	101189	113565	127323	144490
b. Penetration (DELS/100 Population)	0.5	1.1	4.4	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.5

Cellular Communication Network (M) Sdn. Bhd. (CELCOM)

Celcom Sdn. Bhd. began to operate and maintain a cellular mobile telephone system known as the ART 900 Network on January 5, 1988.

The ART 900 system which is based on the ETAC standard, was launched in August 1988 initially in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Johore. It was then extended to cover all major town in Peninsular Malaysia and subsequently extended to Sarawak and Sabah in November 1992. The total customer base as at end of 1992 is 143,000 including about 4,000 customers from Sarawak.

Celcom through its fully owned subsidiary-Celcom Technology (M) Sdn. Bhd. also provides value added services using the Telemanager; a voice messaging system that enables out-dialling, broadcasting and message forwarding.

Celcom Microwave Sdn. Bhd.

Celcom Microwave Sdn. Bhd., another subsidiary of Celcom, was given a licence to operate and maintain a microwave network for the consumption of the ART 900 network. In

Sarawak, at the end of 1992, it has in-operation radio microwave links in Kuching, Sibul, Bintulu and Miri.

Information Network Centre (INC)

This is a two-way information, messaging and transaction service provided nationwide via the ASIAsat satellite. The centre is located in Kuala Lumpur and is linked to many foreign information databases. A subscriber to the INC service needs a computer and a network server card connected to the public telephone network to access the service. The Sarawak regional representative is Carisa Sdn. Bhd. The service was launched in Sarawak in September 1992.

Uniphone Sdn. Bhd. (USB)

USB operates and maintains the public telephone service in urban areas of Sarawak. Until the end of 1992, USB Sarawak branch has about 1,000 public telephones in operation. The types available are coin collecting, pre-paid card and credit public telephone. A sophisticated computerised fault reporting system is in operation at its headquarters in Kuching to provide on-line fault report. This system automatically registers and outputs fault reports of its public telephones.

Paging Service

Radio paging services are being operated by six operators in Sarawak. Their areas of operation are:-

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| a | Anataratek Radio Paging Sdn. Bhd. | - | Sibu and Bintulu |
| b | Ledder Enterprise Sdn. Bhd. | - | Miri and Bintulu |
| c | Nahapas Radio Paging Sdn. bhd. | - | Kuching |
| d | Sarateoh Engineering Sdn. Bhd. | - | Kuching |
| e | Wakkom Enterprise Sdn. Bhd. | - | Kuching and Bintulu |
| f | Yamada Paging Service Sdn. Bhd. | - | Sibu |

They provide tone, numeric and alphanumeric paging. The combined total subscriber base at the end of 1992 is 4,100. This showed more than five fold increase over the 1988 figure of 796 subscribers.

Subscriber Trunk Radio Service

This service was introduced in Sarawak in 1991. There are currently two operators in Sarawak namely, Hagar Elektronik Sdn. Bhd. and Stars Associates Sdn. Bhd. This is a mobile radio service which provides economical and good voice quality two-way radio communication. It is suitable for fleet operators. Currently this service is available in Kuching, Bintulu and Miri. The combined total user base at end of 1992 is 179.

CIVIL AVIATION 1988 - 1993

General

With effect from November 1, 1992, the Department of Civil Aviation was divided into two parts: Malaysia Airport Berhad, a fully government owned corporation and Department of Civil Aviation. The new DCA is much smaller in size in term of staff strength and its responsibilities are mainly on air traffic control and some other regulatory functions.

Generally speaking the air traffic statistics for Sarawak is increasing by a few percentage points every year. In particular, the figures for Kuching show a steady upward trend. These can be seen in the following tables.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT STATISTICS

KUCHING

Year	Total	Increase/Decrease	% Change
1988	25,941	-	-
1989	27,482	1,541	5.94
1990	28,893	1,411	5.13
1991	31,024	2,131	7.38
1992	35,179	4,155	13.39

MIRI

Year	Total	Increase/Decrease	% Change
1988	25,127	-	-
1989	26,782	1,655	6.59
1990	31,283	4,501	16.81
1991	28,501	-2,782	-8.89
1992	25,421	-3,080	-10.81

SIBU

Year	Total	Increase/Decrease	% Change
1988	15,629	-	-
1989	16,410	781	5.00
1990	18,773	2,363	14.40
1991	20,644	1,871	9.97
1992	18,329	-2,315	-11.21

BINTULU

Year	Total	Increase/Decrease	% Change
1988	8,847	-	-
1989	9,674	827	9.35
1990	11,376	1,702	17.59
1991	13,235	1,859	16.34
1992	11,964	-1,271	-9.60

PASSENGER STATISTICS

KUCHING

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Transit	Total	% Change
1988	533,736	564,178	20,831	1,118,745	-
1989	621,864	591,787	30,350	1,244,001	11.20
1990	742,953	532,542	32,489	1,307,984	5.14
1991	860,995	582,845	37,727	1,481,567	13.27
1992	844,976	851,192	54,243	1,750,411	18.15

SIBU

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Transit	Total	% Change
1988	202,229	207,455	33,780	443,464	-
1989	223,036	232,532	34,141	489,709	10.43
1990	262,980	258,617	47,941	569,538	16.30
1991	304,375	301,024	52,881	658,280	15.58
1992	254,218	251,793	37,255	543,266	-17.47

BINTULU

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Transit	Total	% Change
1988	80,185	83,257	23,834	187,276	-
1989	94,886	95,414	29,902	220,202	17.58
1990	112,820	114,021	43,805	270,646	22.91
1991	141,819	146,195	54,507	342,521	26.56
1992	126,873	130,745	44,230	301,848	-11.87

MIRI

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Transit	Total	% Change
1988	270,298	272,063	-	542,361	-
1989	324,224	325,025	-	649,249	19.71
1990	393,515	408,810	-	802,325	23.58
1991	465,454	483,218	-	948,672	18.24
1992	267,881	271,360	-	539,241	-43.16

Kuching Airport

A parallel taxiway has been constructed to increase the efficiency of the runway in handling aircraft movements. Aeronautical ground light system costing RM5.47 million to light up the centrelines of the runway, taxiways, aprons, taxiway edge lights and apron edge lights to be completed by April 1993.

To cater for ever increasing traffic, a sum of RM20.3 million has been budgeted for the extension project of the terminal building and aircraft parking apron.

Air Traffic Modernisation Project

Under the national air traffic modernisation project, a sum of RM186 million has been allocated to modernise the air traffic control system in Kuching. This project consists of installing two modern radars, a primary surveillance radar and a secondary surveillance radar together with sophisticated computer software to make Kuching a modern air traffic control centre in this region. This project is expected to be fully commissioned by the end of 1994.

Sibu Airport

The new Sibu Airport costing RM140.7 million is expected to be completed by December 1993. It is a B737 standard airport.

Mulu Airport

Completed and commissioned in June 1990 at a cost of RM9.16 million, it has rapidly become a popular destination with increasing number of flights from increasing number of destinations.

Mukah Airport

A new terminal building, new apron and extended runway were completed in 1990. The runway is 1,097 metres by 23 metres and the apron is 60 metres by 60 metres. Mukah is one of the best equipped rural airfields in Malaysia.

Long Akah

This is a new rural airport project costing RM4.3 million. A new runway 549 metres by 18 metres and a new apron 60 metres by 60 metres are being constructed and the project is expected to be completed by April 1994.

Bario Airport

The existing Bario runway is often unusable due to poor surface conditions as it is a grass strip. To overcome this problem, an all-weather runway is being constructed at a cost of RM7.25 million. The work was started in February 1992 and is expected to be finished by January 1994.

Kapit Airport

Kapit runway is being upgraded from a gravel runway to a bitumenised runway.



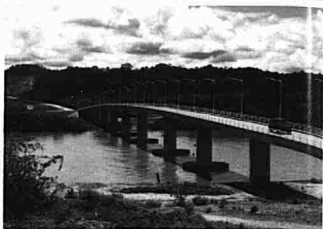
Mulu Airport



An aerial view of Sim Kheng Hong port extension.



*Santubong Bridge the longest
in Sarawak*



Kemena Bridge in Bintulu



Tabuan Bridge



*Road Construction - to link
up the rural population centres.*

Lawas Airport

The runway has been upgraded from gravel surface to bitume nised surface. A new terminal building is being constructed and expected to be ready by the end of 1993.

BROOKE DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING WORKS CORPORATION

The Brooke Dockyard and Engineering Works Corporation was first set up on May 3, 1912. There is, however, no information on the structure of the management and organisation then.

Recollection of some staff indicates that prior to 1932 Brooke Dockyard was part of the then Sarawak Government Workshops. It is presumed that, at that time, Brooke Dockyard was a department of the Government.

On August 1, 1932, the control of Brooke Dockyard was delegated to a board of management which lasted until 1959 when the Director of Public Works Department took over as general manager. This form of management continued until the State Government brought into force the Brooke Dockyard and Engineering Works Corporation Ordinance.

Then, in 1977, the corporation became a fully-owned Government statutory body.

Presently, Brooke Dockyard and Engineering Works Corporation is managed by a board of directors comprising one chairman, one deputy chairman and five other members appointed by the Yang di- Pertua Negeri in Council for a two-year term.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE AND ACTIVITIES

The corporation is involved in ship repairs, ship-building and steel fabrication. It possesses the following facilities:-

- (a) Drydock which can take in vessels up to 73.15 metres in length, 12.5 metres in breadth and about 1,000 tonnes in weight.
- (b) Slipway which can take in vessels up to 60 tonnes in weight.
- (c) Launching ramps for shipbuilding up to 85 metres in length and 4,000 GRT.
- (d) Well-equipped workshops at both Market Street and Bintawa Industrial Estate.
- (e) Steel fabrication yard at Bintawa Industrial Estate and Sejingkat workshop with a load-out jetty at Sejingkat new site.
- (f) Drawing office.
- (g) An aluminium workboat workshop.

Over the years, the corporation had successfully undertaken and constructed vessels such as tug boats, barges, double-ended ferries, pilot, landing crafts and transport vessels, product tankers, cargo launches and grab hopper dredgers for both the government and non-government sectors. It also successfully fabricated helidecks and overhauled SBM buoy for Sarawak Shell Berhad, Miri.

POS MALAYSIA BERHAD

The Postal Services Department was corporatised on January 1, 1992 and renamed Pos Malaysia Berhad. It is yet another milestone in the successful implementation of the privatisation policy of the Government.

The transformation of the Postal Services Department to a corporatised entity not only enhances the image of Pos Malaysia Berhad as an agency that provides various services for the public, but also places the new company in the threshold of providing excellent service and support structure to achieve Vision 2020.

As a newly corporatised organisation, Pos Malaysia Berhad will continue its effort to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the postal service. Pos Malaysia Berhad will strive to maintain and where possible, increase the range of postal services. Emphasis will be given in improving the performance and making full use of the computerisation programme which is being implemented progressively. It is hoped that fundamental improvements will be made by Pos Malaysia Berhad for the monumental tasks ahead in response to the increasingly diverse customer needs. Its growing electronic postal network has enabled it to provide innovative services by combining the personnel service of the post with the speed and reach of electronic media.

Postal Services

With a new personality and image, Pos Malaysia Berhad will widen its services to the fullest. It promises to render a wider range of services and products under the new umbrella of privatisation.

The letter mail and parcel service is the core business of the postal service which includes letters, postcards, printed papers, packets and parcels. Besides these services Pos Malaysia Berhad also provides other supplementary services such as registration service, bulk mailing, franking service, insured letters service, post office box service and others.

The premium service offered by Pos Malaysia Berhad is Poslaju Malaysia, internationally known as 'EXPEDITED MAIL SERVICE' (EMS). It was introduced in the State on March 2, 1987. Poslaju caters to the needs of the local business community and the general public. Poslaju Malaysia provides both the contractual and on-demand services. With its domestic network of 148 outlets and links with 45 countries internationally Poslaju Malaysia is set to be one of the leading couriers in the country.

The setting up of more post offices throughout the country under its future plan will certainly contribute to the convenience of the public. This will enable them to conveniently carry out their postal transactions.

Pos Malaysia Berhad also provides remittance services in the form of money orders and postal orders for the easy and safe transmission of money. The money service comprises the local and international money order service, telegraphic money orders and trade charge money orders. For the convenience of the general public postal orders are available in various denominations. While British Postal Orders can be bought and encashed in our post offices, Brunei and Singapore Postal Orders can only be encashed.

Post offices also provide many kinds of agency service on behalf of other government departments and agencies for which they charge a cheap rate of commission. In this way, they act as branch offices for the Amanah Saham Nasional (ASN), Amanah Saham Bumiputera (ASB), National Savings Bank, renewing of radio and television licences for RTM, collection of Employees Provident Fund, collection of Pilgrim Management and Haj Board and acceptance of payments of utility bills (at one-stop payment centres) on behalf of government departments and local authorities. It is perhaps pertinent to mention here that the post office is the biggest single agency in terms of shares managed by the ASN and ASB.

Development

(a) Five Year Plan Projects

Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991 - 1995) Sarawak was approved an allocation of RM4,714,000 by the Central Agency for its development projects. These include the building of seven new post office buildings, establishment of new mini post offices, mobile post offices, postal agencies, purchase of vehicles and minor works.

(b) Service Centres

There are now 55 (static) post offices throughout the State compared with 43 in 1963. In addition there are 18 mobile post offices (MPO) compared with one in 1963. These mobile post offices are designed to bring postal services closer to the public particularly those in the rural areas where there are roads. A new post office management concept called "mini post office" which was introduced in Sarawak since 1987 now has 13 such offices. (Eight in Kuching Division, two each in Sibul and Miri Divisions and one in Bintulu Division). These mini post offices are privately managed agencies of the post office complementing the postal network in urban areas. These additional outlets have done well with their customers. More are being considered for other areas.

The strengthening of postal network continued over the years to ensure that even areas where population is widely scattered, remote settlements spread across the vastness of the State especially in the interior where the transportation infrastructure is significantly limited, are also provided with postal service. In such areas expansion has continued satisfactorily with the opening of postal agencies which are very useful in reducing distances and times for the rural people who otherwise will have to travel over long distances to the nearest post office for basic postal service. There are now 205 postal agents throughout the State compared with only 15 thirty years ago.

(c) New Services

Pos Malaysia Berhad continues to increase the provision of its services over the years. Newly introduced services (at the General Post Office, Kuching, Sibul and Miri) include (i) advertising mail and (ii) free post service (introduced on August 26, 1992).

Advertising mail (commonly known as admail) is a nationwide door-to-door delivery service for leaflets and other promotional materials designed to reach every home in Malaysia if so desired.

Freepost is a service that encourages customers nationwide to respond to a message at the user's expense. It is ideal for any business concern which wants to maximise the response rate to its advertising or promotion.

(d) Mechanised Sorting System

Mechanised sorting is another innovation in its attempt to accelerate and modernise mail handling. This mechanisation programme of the Malaysian postal system is linked with the national postcode that was launched in October 1985.

The first letter sorting machine (LSM) was installed in the General Post Office Kuching and made operational on December 20, 1989. Since then mechanised sorting has proved its usefulness in the handling of rapidly growing mail traffic, particularly during peak periods and festive occasions when large number of greeting cards are posted.

(e) Computerisation Programme

To upgrade its service to the people, the postal services computerisation programme was designed. In Sarawak, phase one of this programme implemented in January 1991 saw 32 post offices being computerised where 78 computers were installed. The second phase began in early 1993 with another 21 offices going on-line. The service presently computerised are: one-stop-payment system of bill collections (SBBS); buying and selling of unit trusts of Amanah Saham Nasional and Amanah Saham Bumiputera (ASN and ASB); collection of Employees Provident Fund contributions (EPF); the money order services and the post office cash account.

(f) Public Service Network

To further upgrade and extend the services of Pos Malaysia nationwide, the corporation has also planned to introduce payment counters for a number of additional services on behalf of government departments and agencies through the public services network which will be introduced sometime towards the later part of 1993 when all the post offices have on-line computerised links to various client agencies.

(g) Tracking and Tracing System

In line with its effort to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the postal services especially registered mail, poslaju and parcel services, Pos Malaysia has planned

to introduce the tracking and tracing system (TTS). This will be possible when all the post offices nationwide have been fully computerised. With this system, the corporation expects a more efficient and speedy handling of items. The system also offers an immediate access to a fast and reliable means of tracing and tracking which makes enquiries easier to deal with.

MALAYSIAN INFORMATION SERVICES, SARAWAK

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 film 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 facsimile 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 distribution. The Iban weekly now known as 'Penerang Rakyat' has a circulation of 3,000 and its monthly 'Pembrita', 20,000. In Bahasa Malaysia, the 'Pemadiah', a fortnight publication has a circulation of 600 while a monthly issue, 'Pedoman Rakyat' which is funded by the State Government, has a circulation of 30,000, and a monthly issue 'Pedoman Masyarakat' has a circulation of 3,000. 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 five (two land and three riverine) 1963 to 62 (22 land, 37 riverine and three bandar) 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 inter 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.

In response to the call (by the government) that the integration between the people of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak be further strengthened, the Sarawak Department of Information has launched a programme known as 'Projek Anak Angkat' which involved the participation of school students and youth from all over the country. The pioneer project was carried out in 1986 in Kampung Tanjung Bundung, Samarahan.

The three Information Bureaus in Kuching, Sibul and Miri are to bring both the people and the Government closer together. Offices of these Bureaus provide advisory services and assistance to the people in their daily contact with Government departments. They also act as agent of the public's Complaints Bureau' which attends to complaints from the public.

Press and Liaison Division

The Press and Liaison Division carries out publicity campaigns and channels official information by arranging as well as providing press coverage of important events. It is the official agency for channelling information in the form of press statements and releases by the various ministries, departments and statutory bodies. These are distributed to the mass media organizations, foreign embassies and high commissions through press boxes located in the Press Division. In other words, the Press Division plays the role of a news agency and complements the newspapers in the gathering of news.

The Division is responsible for providing facilities to the Press and the official media to cover important events within the State, such as the Birthday of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Birthday of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri, the presentation of awards and medals at the Ceremonial Hall (Lapau), the National Day Celebrations, official visits of heads of government and other foreign dignitaries, regional and international conferences and seminars as well as State Legislative Assembly sessions and Parliamentary and State Elections.

The Division also assists both local and visiting journalists; covering visits made by dignitaries 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.

The Press

Thirteen newspapers are published in Sarawak. Two are in the National Language, three in English and the rest in Chinese.

National Language	Type	Circulation per Issue
Jiwa Bakti	Monthly	5,000
Utusan Sarawak	Twice Weekly	3,210
English		
Sarawak Tribune	Daily	20,350
Borneo Post (Kuching, Sibiu and Miri Editions)	Daily	28,572
People's Mirror	Daily	22,312
Chinese		
See Hua Daily News (Kuching, Sibiu and Miri Editions)	Daily	42,955
International Times	Daily	25,168
Berita Petang	Daily	7,668
Chinese Daily News	Daily	6,710
Miri Daily News	Daily	18,145
Malaysia Daily News	Daily	17,416
Sin Hua Evening News	Daily	3,600

BROADCASTING

At present, the State-owned Radio Television Malaysia or known simply as RTM is the only broadcasting station operating in Sarawak. While the TV programmes are all telecast from ANGKASAPURI, in Kuala Lumpur, most of the radio programmes are produced and broadcast locally by RTM Sarawak and its regional stations in Bahasa Malaysia, English, Chinese and the main local dialects. For sometimes to come, RTM will continue to remain the major source of information and entertainment for the people especially the rural population. This is because the transportation and communications systems are yet to be fully developed to enable the print media to adequately serve the scattered population in Sarawak, Malaysia's largest state. Since radio and TV are the only sources of information for the largely rural population, the Government has therefore decided on an expansion programme to improve RTM's facilities and widen its coverage.

Radio Sarawak - RTM

Broadcasting in Sarawak began with the official opening of the then Radio Sarawak on June 7, 1954. Radio Sarawak commenced its career with a single transmission on 353 metres in the medium wave band and 5.025 megahertz in the shortwave band broadcasting 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 on September 16, 1963, Radio Sarawak merged with Radio Malaya and Radio Sabah to become Radio Malaysia Sarawak.

Radio Malaysia Sarawak then operated two programme networks based in Kuching. The networks were carried by two medium wave transmissions of five and ten KW serving Kuching and two shortwave transmissions per networks of five to 10 KW 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.

With the introduction of TV, Radio Malaysia became Radio Television Malaysia or simply RTM. Television (initially black and white) was introduced in Sarawak through Rangkaian Nasional on the eve of National Day (August 31, 1975). Colour TV came on August 31, 1978. Channel Two was introduced in Sarawak in 1983 covering the towns of Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibul, Kapit, Bintulu, Miri and Limbang. TV3, Malaysia's third channel, came to Sarawak in August 1988.

From a modest two-storey building fronting Jalan Tun Openg, the headquarters of RTM Sarawak is now a sprawling complex which includes a nine-storey block and a modern 500-seat auditorium with facilities for TV productions.

In addition, RTM Sarawak now operates regional stations in Sri Aman, Sibul, Miri and Limbang with recording studios in Kapit and Sarikei. The daily programme output is in excess of 60 hours. The Kuching studios alone broadcast on four programme networks two being carried on 20KW medium wave transmission and the other two on 10KW medium wave transmission. RTM Sarawak broadcasts in eight languages namely: Bahasa Malaysia (national network), Iban, English, Chinese, Bidayuh, Kayan/Kenyah, Bisaya and Murut. There is also a weekly programme in Melanau. In addition, there are special services for the armed forces and police.

RTM Sarawak now has a staff of 901 compared to 123 in 1963.

As part of the continuing efforts to improve RTM's coverage, a TV transmitting station, incorporating a TVRO to receive programme directly from the Palapa satellite, was established in Belaga in early 1988 catering for both Network One and Two. Another two-network TV transmitting station was established in Mukah in 1991. Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan TV transposer stations (receive and retransmit) are expected to be put up at Bukit Ancharang and Lawas where TV reception is presently poor.

The launching of the Bintulu FM transmitting station in May 1991 marked the beginning of a new era in radio broadcasting in the State. This station carries the National, Chinese/English and Iban Services of RTM Sarawak. In August of the same year Statewide FM broadcast on a 24-hour basis became a reality with the launching of an FM pilot service for the National Network, comprising 13 low-power FM transmitting stations throughout the State and with stereo broadcast in Kuching. This project was made possible with financial assistance from the State Government.

Under the Sixth Malaysia Plan, FM transmitting station catering for six stereo channels are expected to be set up throughout Sarawak. At the same time stereo studio facilities will be provided at RTM radio studios at Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibul, Miri, Limbang, Kapit and Sarikei. To cater for the various indigenous communities living in the interior of Sarawak it is also

proposed to instal high power (100KW) shortwave transmitter at the Stapok transmitting station.

RADIO/TELEVISION LICENSING DIVISION (SARAWAK BRANCH)

The Sarawak Branch of the Radio/Television Licensing Division under the Ministry of Information began operation in 1973. The objective of the division is to ensure the legal usage of all television sets in the country.

The division has an office in Kuching. A regional office was set up in Sibul on April 1, 1982 and in Miri on June 1, 1992.

The Radio/Television Licensing Division now enforces Broadcasting Act 1988 and Broadcasting Regulations 1991 (Licenses for radio and television broadcast receivers) on July 1, 1991 upon the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Broadcasting Act 1988 to the Minister of Information.

THE COMMERCIAL DIVISION (SARAWAK BRANCH)

The first radio commercial went on the air over RTM Sarawak in May 1972.

Since its inception 20 years ago the Commercial Division has collected about RM15 million in revenue, RM6.7 million in the first ten years and RM8.5 million in the following ten years. In 1990 the division almost made a million and the anteceding years the revenue were all exceeding the million mark. The number of commercial spots broadcasts in 1992 were approximately 12,000 spots. However, the number of local spots placed by 65 local clients was only 15 percent of the total number of the overall spots.

SARAWAK MARINE DEPARTMENT

The Marine Department is to ensure a safety standard on board ships and provide safe and efficient navigation aids.

Its main functions are to:-

- (a) Implement and enforce the Merchant Shipping Ordinance and related Acts and Regulations.
- (b) Register, license, survey and inspect ships.
- (c) Provide and maintain navigation aids.
- (d) Provide port office services.
- (e) Maintain a fleet of Government crafts.
- (f) Co-ordinate and provide maritime search and rescue services.
- (g) Conduct hydrographic surveys in the State.

- (h) Collect revenue.
 - (i) Compile statistics on ships.
- Acts and Regulations enforced in Sarawak:
- (a) The Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1960.
 - (b) The Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952.
 - (c) Petroleum Safety Measures Act, 1984.
 - (d) Petroleum (Safety Measures)(Transportation of Petroleum by Water) Regulations, 1985.
 - (e) International Maritime Conventions -
 - (i) SOLARS 1974.
 - (ii) Regulations for Preventing Collisions at sea 1972.
 - (iii) Load Lines 1966.
 - (iv) Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1987.

Projects

The first phase of the marine complex costing RM4.6 million commenced in May 1989. This phase comprised the engineering workshop, store and jetty which were completed in 1992. In the same year, two new vessels costing RM0.33 million were added to complement the ageing fleet of 32. They were the eight-metre speedboat and an aluminium hydrographic launch.

Port Office

Computers were introduced in 1990 with programmes such as MAPASS (Malaysian Ports and Shipping Statistics) at the headquarters' post office, Kuching, in order to collect data on ship movement. This programme proved successful and was extended throughout the department's port offices in 1991.

In order to ensure a safer shipping, the department focused its efforts on enforcement of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance. Since 1990, 20 operations were conducted during which 6,010 vessels were inspected and fines amounting to RM57,450 were collected.

Search and rescue services were intensified with the advent of the Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC) in Kuching on October 14, 1992. A total of 34 rescue operations were co-ordinated by the department since 1990.

Registration, Licensing and Survey

The number of Malaysian ships registered are 513 vessels amounting to 274,945.78 gross tonnage whereas licenced vessels amounted to 2,332 with a gross tonnage of 268,161.80. There was a substantial increase in the registration of Malaysian ships due to the revocation of the Sarawak Licensed Ships Regulation in 1991 with the Licensed Boat Rules.

Buoys and Lights Section

Yearly maintenance of the navigational aids provides a safe passage for ships plying along the coast of Sarawak. Several lighthouses were upgraded and their power systems were converted to solar. Amongst them were the lighthouses at Tg. Kidurong, Kuala Baram, Tg. Lobang and in 1992, Tg. Po. The old beacons at Kpg. Demak, Sungai Sarawak, Kuala Lundu and Sg. Miri were reconstructed.

The hydrographic unit purchased new equipment in 1991 costing RM1,000,000. They were the range-bearing equipment, geodimeter - 140T, the GPS 1008 trisponder and a hydrographic and cartographic database system - CARIS (Computer Aided Resource Information System).

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, education, environment and hydrology.

The department keeps a 24-hour weather watch throughout Sarawak via the meteorological surface stations, upper air observatory stations, storm warning radar observation station, satellite receiving station, seismological station and the regional forecast office.

The forecast office continues to provide routine aviation weather forecasts and selected special reports to civil and military aircraft operations daily. General weather forecasts are broadcast over radio and television. Advisories and warnings of storms, strong winds, rough seas and heavy rainfalls are also provided for the general public through mass media when necessary.

The climate, agrometeorological and marine meteorological divisions which were established in the early 80's continue to collect, compile and supply data on request. An air pollution network for monitoring ground, air and weather pollutions was also established in the mid 80's. A storm tracking radar was installed in 1988 and a satellite receiving station capable of providing low resolution weather images from the geostationery GMS (Japan) and polar-orbiting satellites of the NOAA (USA) was installed in 1989 to monitor the weather system.

IX PUBLIC UTILITIES

Water Supplies

In Sarawak, the first agency to carry out waterworks was the Public Works Department (PWD) whose involvement in this area started in the later part of the 19th century when water supply activities were confined mainly to the two major towns of Kuching and Sibü. After Sarawak's independence the department's role started to expand with the implementation of water supplies in other major towns such as Miri and Sarikei.

Two other agencies had then been established to take over from the PWD the administration and management of the water supplies in Kuching and Sibü on January 1, 1959.

A decade after independence priority was given for the provision of portable water supply to the major population centres of Sarawak but the emphasis changed after 1975 as the provision of the basic amenities of life to the rural people became the top priority of the Government where the Medical and Health Services Department became involved in the supply of untreated water to the rural areas. The PWD continued to play its traditional role of supplying portable water to both the urban and the rural populace.

By the end of 1992, there were two water boards, 77 water authorities and 30 institutional water supplies in Sarawak. All the water authorities were under the jurisdiction of the PWD except Kuching and Sibü Water Boards. Institutional water supplies, most of which supplied water to rural boarding schools, were maintained by the PWD.

Development Projects

The number of independent water supply schemes completed within the period from 1963 to 1992 was 65. The number of water supply authorities in Sarawak increased to a total of 79 at the end of 1992 and comprises 77 water authorities under the PWD and the Kuching and Sibü Water Boards. These water authorities have a total plant design capacity of 425 96 megalitres per day.

Numerous rural water supply projects and water-main extensions were also completed within the period. The total length of pipelines installed was about 2,000 kilometres.

The largest single water supply project completed within the period was the Bintulu Water Supply, which was constructed primarily to cater to the gas and related industries in the area. The supply has a design plant capacity of 38 megalitres per day and together with 3,400 megalitres impounded reservoir built to store the raw pumped from Sungai Sibiew. Construction of a new 38-millilitre per day extension commenced in 1992 and on completion in 1994, this supply will have a capacity of 76 megalitres per day.

Water Protection and Demand

At the end of 1963, twelve public water supplies were operated by the PWD. During that year these public water supplies produced a total of 1,600 million litres of water.

The number of meter connections in Sarawak in 1963 was 3,680 and the average consumption per capita per day was approximately 86 litres.

By the end of 1992, the PWD operated 77 public water supplies which delivered a total of 50,188 million litres of water per year.

The number of meter connections had increased to 89,304 and the average consumption increased to 250 litres per day.

Water Supply Population Coverage

The population served with fully treated portable water supply increased from 162,000* in 1992 representing 19 percent and 54.6 percent of the total population in 1963 and 1992 respectively. Out of this 900,000 population served, 390,000* people are in urban areas and 510,000* people are in rural areas. The figures represent approximately 99 percent and 40.6 percent of the respective total urban and rural population.

In addition to this, the number of people provided with either partially treated or untreated piped water supplies through Medical and Health Services Department and the PWD schemes was estimated to be 570,000 at the end of 1992.

It is projected that by 1995 virtually all the urban population will be served with piped water and the percentage of the rural population served with portable water supply is expected to reach 52 percent.

*Figures include those served by Kuching Water Board and Sibu Water Board but exclude those served by the rural supply schemes implemented by the Medical and Health Services Department.

Finance

Fund for the operation and maintenance of water supplies is financed by the State Government through Annual Recurrent Operation and Maintenance Allocation. Development of water supplies in Sarawak has been largely financed by the State with few isolated projects financed through Federal Loan Grant.

The following table shows the summary of expenditure incurred for water supplies in Sarawak under each Malaysia Plan:-

Development Expenditures (1963 - 1990)

Development Plan	Period	Development Expenditure On Water Supply
-	1963	RM 2,616,730.00
First Plan	1966 - 1990	RM 3,040,805.00
Second Plan	1971 - 1975	RM 15,422,979
Third Plan	1976 - 1980	RM 96,237,235
Fourth Plan	1981 - 1985	RM290,166,940
Fifth Plan	1986 - 1990	RM156,128,818

Development & Recurrent Expenditure and Revenue

From 1963 to 1992 water revenue increased from RM428,994 in 1963 to RM29,873,125 in 1992, an average increase of 228 percent p.a. Over the 1963 revenue and the recurrent expenditure increased from RM391,460 in 1963 to RM30,763,335 in 1992 an average increase of 259 percent p.a. over the 1963 expenditure. The increase in recurrent expenditure and revenue was partly due to that increase in the number of water authorities set up during the last three decades to provide the basic amenity of water supply to the State's population. These figures show that water supplies in the rural areas are heavily subsidised by the government.

Water Tariff Rates

Prior to 1984, different water authorities in Sarawak levied different rates of charges. A uniform tariff rate for all water authorities in Sarawak (apart from Bintulu, Kuching Water Board and Sibu Water Board) was introduced on February 1, 1984.

Under the uniform tariff, domestic, commercial and industrial consumers were charged different rates, with the higher rates levied for higher consumption. The rates for basic water consumption have been kept low to make water easily affordable but at the same time higher rates are charged for large consumption to discourage wastage and promote consumption.

The present basic rate is RM0.44 per 1000 litres for domestic consumption and about RM0.88 per 1000 litres for commercial consumption.

The uniform water tariff rates for the Sri Aman, Miri, Limbang, Sarikei and Kapit Water Authorities, the Kuching and Sibul Water Boards and that for the Bintulu Water Authority were revised with effect from January 1, 1992. Under the revised tariff rates, there is a general increase of 10 percent in the charges for each category of consumers in these eight main towns.

Though the rate had been increased in order to reduce the disparity between expenditures and revenue, the revised rates are still very low and well within the means of the public.

KUCHING WATER BOARD

The Kuching Water Board (KWB) is a statutory body established on January 1, 1959 under 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 its mission is to ensure adequate production and supply of quality treated water to consumers within its area of supply and to meet the growing demand brought about by development and growth in the area.

Originally, the area of supply covered only 44.8Km square. The supply area was subsequently increased in stages over the years and now covers about 750Km square.

The board has 57,862 metered connections as at December 31, 1992 serving an estimated population of 350,000 people. The average daily consumption for Kuching in 1992 was 123.4 megalitres.

The board is self-financing and self-supporting. Almost all its revenue is derived from metered water sales and charges. The board does not receive direct subsidies from the State Government except State Government loans for development projects and the small amount of Federal grants for developing rural water supply facilities.

Sources of Kuching Water Supply

The KWB has two sources of water supply. The main source is from the Sungei Sarawak Kiri through the Batu Kitang headworks which accounted for 93 percent of Kuching water supply in 1992. The remaining seven percent of the supply came from the Matang catchment through the Matang headworks.

Batu Kitang Headworks

The Batu Kitang treatment plant is situated on the bank of Sungai Sarawak Kiri about 40 miles from the sea. Raw water is pumped from the river to the treatment plant where it undergoes the conventional treatment process of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Coagulation is done by the alum-line process and disinfection is by chloramines. Fluoridation has been practised since 1966. The fully treated water is pumped to the various reservoirs and service tanks in Kuching for distribution.

Module No. 1 of the treatment plant with its first raw water intake and a capacity of 13.65 megalitres per day (mld) was commissioned in 1957. In 1965 the capacity was increased to 18.2 megalitres per day changing the pump impellers and the construction of a second stage pumping station and two underground reservoirs at Batu Lintang. Extension work to further increase the plant capacity to 27.3 megalitres per day commenced in October, 1968 and was completed in 1970. The extension of Module No. 1 is designated as Module No. 2.

In November, 1976, construction work on Module No. 3, with a present capacity of 41 megalitres per day and comprising a new treatment plant and raw water intake, was started and was commissioned in November, 1978.

To cope with the ever increasing demand for water, construction work on Module No. 4 commenced in November, 1983. An extension of Module No. 3, the maximum capacity of Module No. 4 is 55 megalitres per day. It was substantively commissioned towards the end of 1986.

Matang Headworks

The original waterworks constructed by the Rajah to supply Kuching town was situated in the Matang Hills some 19Km from the town. The water was relatively clear and was distributed untreated.

This source continued to be in use even after the Batu Kitang plant was commissioned in 1957. In 1960, chlorination was introduced and the possibility of building a treatment plant in the Hills was investigated.

Construction of a 9 megalitres per day treatment plant near the Matang dam was commenced in 1964 and the plant was put into operation in March 1966. Raw water from the mountain streams is piped to the plant where full treatment similar to that at Batu Kitang plant is carried out before it gravitates into the distribution system.

However, production from Matang treatment plant is dependent on rainfall and during the dry months output may fall to as low as 10 percent of its maximum capacity. To improve the reliability of the water supply, work was commenced in December, 1973 on the construction of a 273 megalitres earth storage basin at Matang below the Sungai Sebutut catchment. The storage basin was completed in February, 1976.

With the development of the North bank, it was decided to extend the Matang treatment plant to increase the capacity from 9 megalitres to 16 megalitres per day. Extension works which included the construction of a 6.8 megalitre balancing reservoir commenced in January, 1976 and was completed in April, 1977. The extension was commissioned in July 1977.

In 1985, groundwater investigation was carried out to determine among other things the feasibility of augmenting the existing surface raw water sources of the Matang treatment plant with groundwater. Test drilling results showed that this was not feasible and hence this idea was abandoned.

Master Plan Study

In 1982/1983, the KWB carried out a Master Plan study for the orderly development of Kuching water supply facilities until the year 2010. The Master Plan provided an overview of the water supply system at the time of the study with summarised data pertinent to the numerous aspects of water supply and presented recommendations regarding planned future upgrading and expansion of the water treatment and distribution systems.

The Master Plan projected future population growth and water demands within the KWB service area and outlined a staged expansion programme to ensure adequate supply to meet the demands. However, the Master Plan should be updated every five years and a development and improvement programme prepared from each updated plan.

Kuching Water Supply Expansion Immediate and Stage 1 Projects

The immediate and stage 1 of Kuching Water Supply expansion projects commenced in 1982 to overcome existing deficiencies in the supply system and to meet increased demand up to the year 1991. The stage 1 expansion comprises an extension to Batu Kitang treatment plant No. 2, the construction of about 43 km square of major pumping and distribution mains and 54 megalitres of reservoir storage.

(a) Extension of Batu Kitang Treatment Plant No. 2

Construction work for the extension of Batu Kitang treatment plant No. 2 (Module 4) commenced in November 1983, and was completed and commissioned towards the end of 1986.

With the completion of this extension, the maximum production capacity of Batu Kitang treatment plant had been increased to 123 megalitres per day.

(b) Reservoirs

Construction work for the two reservoirs on Bukit Siol each of 18 megalitres capacity commenced in 1987 and was commissioned in 1992. The delay was due to the decision of the State Government to locate the City North building on top of Bukit Siol causing work on the reservoirs to be suspended for sometime until the blasting works for the platform level of the building had been completed.

The commissioning of the Bukit Siol reservoirs had improved the reliability of water supply to the Petra Jaya and Bako areas.

Work on the reservoir at Km 15 Reservoir Road to serve the areas along and off the Kuching-Serian Road commenced in 1984 and was completed in 1986.

(c) Major Pipelines

The major mains to improve and increase the water supply to Kuching and surrounding areas comprise 1050mm/840mm/750mm pumping mains from Batu Kitang plant to Datu

Muda reservoirs and Bukit Siol reservoirs, 600mm pumping mains from Km12 to Km15 Penrissen Road reservoir, 600mm trunk main in the Sekama area and 600mm/500mm trunk mains at Istana area.

Construction work on the pipelines commenced in 1986 and was completed in 1988 with a total length of 32.763 Km of mains laid. With the completion and commissioning of the pipelines, water pressures in Kuching especially for the Petra Jaya area had significantly improved.

In 1987 the KWB also laid a total of 9.823 Km of 400mm pipeline from Matang treatment plant to the Kuching Polytechnic to supply the polytechnic and areas along the way.

Feasibility study for Kuching Water Supply Expansion Project - Stage 2

In September 1986, work commenced on the feasibility study for Kuching Water Supply expansion project - stage 2 identified in the Master Plan Study for implementation prior to 1991 to meet future water demands from 1991 to 2001. The feasibility study which was practically completed by March, 1987 reviewed and revised the recommendations of the Master Plan and evaluated and identified the projects required to be constructed prior to 1991 to meet 1991 to 2001 water demands.

Stage 2 Expansion of Kuching Water Supply - 'Big Leap' Development Projects

Arising out of the feasibility study for stage 2 expansion of Kuching Water Supply, work on the detailed design, construction and commissioning of the following projects to cater for water demands up to the year 2001 commenced in 1989:-

- (i) A 100 millilitre per day treatment plant at Batu Kitang including a new raw water intake;
 - (ii) A number of major pipelines ranging in size from 1050mm to 600mm and totalling about 30 Km in length;
 - (iii) 4.5 ML, 9ML, and 18ML, reservoirs at Muara Tuang, Matang and Sejingkat respectively.
- (a) **100 MLD (megalitres per day) Treatment Plant**

Construction of the 100 MLD treatment plant commenced in December 1991 and is expected to be completed and commissioned by the end of 1993.

(b) **Major Pipelines**

The major pipelines being implemented are as follows:-

- (i) 900mm from Batu Kitang to Batu Kawa;

- (ii) 750mm from Batu Kawa to Jalan matang;
- (iii) 600mm from Jalan Simpang Tiga to Bintawa Industrial Area;
- (iv) 1050mm from Batu Kitang to Km12 Batu Kitang Road reservoir.

Construction work to be carried out under a number of contracts commenced in early 1983 and all pipelines were expected to be completed within the current Malaysia Plan period except No. (iv) which would be laid as soon as the financial position of KWB permits.

(c) **Reservoirs**

Construction work for the 4.5 megalitres Muara Tuang reservoir commenced in early 1993 and is expected to be completed by mid 1994.

As for the Matang and Sejingkat reservoirs, construction work will start as soon as the financial position of KWB permits.

Upgrading works to Batu Kitang Headworks

In order to cater for the increasing water demands within the next few years at least until the completion and commissioning of the new treatment plant, the KWB had embarked on a programme of improvement and upgrading works to the Batu Kitang headworks to increase the reliability and outputs of raw and treated water supply. Commenced in 1990, works were substantively completed at the end of 1992 and had increased the total treatment plant production capacity to about 150 MLD, enough to meet the needs of the near future.

Growth and Development

Kuching Water Board has grown at a tremendous speed since 1963. In 1963, the average daily water consumption for Kuching was 13.2 megalitres and the number of service connections to the board's mains was 6,924. By 1992, the KWB has increased the water supply to 125 megalitres per day with 57,862 service connections serving an estimated population of 350,000.

Up to 1992, KWB has also laid a total length of 1026 Km of mains from 1050 megalitres diameter downwards.

The plant capacity has increased from 27.1 megalitres in 1963 to 150 megalitres in 1992.

The supply areas has increased from 44.8Km square to 750Km square. .



Water Supply A Basic Need For Life



Electricity Supply An Important Energy For Domestic And Industrial Purposes

Electricity

The Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation (SESCO) is primarily responsible for the supply of electricity in the State.

SESCO was incorporated on January 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 formulate and implement the corporation's policies 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 ex-officio.

Administratively, the power is vested in the General Manager who is presently assisted by six Deputy General Managers, each looking after one of the six departments namely, Design and Construction, Planning, Operations, Regions, Finance and Human Resource and a Corporation Secretary. The Deputy General Managers are assisted by ten chief engineers of various disciplines, a Controller (Finance), Treasurer, and a Chief for Welfare, Health and Safety. In 1992 SESCO has a total of 1,975 employees.

Development Efforts From 1963 to 1982

Operating in only 15 stations in 1963, SESCO had increased its generating stations to 62 by the end of 1982 to serve 93,200 consumers, an increase of about 5.5 times. The peak demand had at the same time increased by some 12 times from 7,743kW to 100,580kW, the major load being in Kuching, Sibul, Miri, Bintulu, Sri Aman, Sarikei and Limbang. Total development expenditures incurred on generating plants, equipment, buildings and distribution systems for the same period recorded a huge increase of 91 times over that in 1963 to stand at RM423.1 million in 1982 (including RM221.5 million expanded in the First, Second and Third Malaysia Plans) with the bulk of the expenditure occurring from 1980 onwards. Such a tremendous growth is an indication of the role which the corporation plays towards the economic development of the State.

SESCO's development programmes up to the early 1970's mainly focused on the installation of additional capacities for various existing stations. This was done through power station extensions and construction of new power stations to accommodate larger generating sets as well as extending and upgrading the system networks.

The major projects undertaken then were the construction and commissioning of the Sungai Merah power station in Sibul in 1965, the Miri power station at Pujut Road in 1972 and the first phase of the 33 kv system from Sungai Priok power station in Kuching to km 11 in 1973.

From the early 1970's to the early 1980's SESCO's major development projects implemented were noted for their magnitude or size as compared to those implemented earlier. This was due to the faster growth in demand for electricity in the State during the period which was caused by the implementation of the Government's bold development programmes under the Second, Third and Fourth Malaysia Plans and the New Economic

Policy where the Government's emphasis were on development of industries and raising the living standard of the people especially those in the rural areas.

Coupled with the economic boom years in the 1970's especially in the construction and industrial sectors it was inevitable that the corporation had to expand substantially its capacities and distribution systems particularly in Kuching, Sibul, Miri and Bintulu. The major projects carried out during this period included:

- (1) the construction of Tun Abdul Rahman power station at Sungei Biawak, Kuching which was completed in 1978 at a cost of around RM44.0 million.
- (2) the 33kV system extension in Kuching costing RM16 million and in Sibul costing RM6.5 million were completed and energised in 1979.
- (3) the construction of Tg. Kidurong power station in Bintulu which was completed in 1980 at a cost of RM7.7 million with its associated 33kV link to Bintulu town power station costing MR8.1 million.
- (4) 2 x 4MW gas turbines at Tg. Kidurong power station were completed and commissioned in 1980 to cater for anticipated rapid industrial development in the areas.
- (5) 1 x 4MW gas turbine set at Miri power station was completed and in full production by January 1980.
- (6) Construction of the Batang Ai township began in June 1981 while the diversion tunnel, 390 metres long and 7 metres in diameter needed for the construction of the Batang Ai hydro power station was completed in June, 1982.

All these led the Corporation to incur an increasing amount of development expenditure for the period, in the region of RM26.9 million in the First, RM51.8 million in the Second, and RM142.8 million in the Third Malaysia Plans.

During the time of the oil crisis beginning in 1973, it became apparently feasible and more economical to implement hydro projects as long term strategy, thus enabling the Batang Ai hydro-electric project to be planned and subsequently implemented.

At the same time, feasibility studies for the Bakun hydro- electric project and HVDC transmission to Peninsular Malaysia have been carried out while mini-hydro projects in connection with the rural electrification scheme have also been implemented.

Gas has also been used for generation since the early 1970's. This change in direction has been influenced by availability of natural gas locally. It is also a reflection of the corporation and the Government's policy of diversification in the use of energy resources.

1963 - 1993: A Decade of Rapid Growth and Revolutionary Changes

SESCO's growth during the last ten years is distinctive in terms of the size and quality of projects implemented. Many of the programmes and changes introduced were revolutionary and showed the innovativeness and dynamism with which the corporation met the challenges of the period and prepared itself for the future.

Major Development Projects

As at the end of 1992, SESCO's total assets are worth more than RM1.7 billion. At the end of the same year, the corporation's total installed capacity was 460MW with an estimated peak demand of 244MW. The estimated number of consumers and electricity units sold were 202,138 and 1081.5GWh respectively. The corporation expects an average growth rate in electricity demand of 11 percent between 1993 and the year 2000. As a result of this growth, total development expenditures for the last ten years amounted to RM1.7 billion. The expenditures incurred in the last 10 years are as follows:-

	RM (million)
1983	198.1
1984	277.5
1985	163.9
1986	106.2
1987	180.1
1988	97.6
1989	79.6
1990	137.5
1991	276.7
1992	200.2

	1,717.4
	=====

The construction of the 108MW Batang Ai hydroelectric station and the related Kuching-Batang Ai 275kV transmission line, costing RM560 million, which commenced in 1981 was completed and commissioned in 1985. This unprecedented project in the history of SESCO meant high technology jump for the corporation (from diesel to hydro generation and from 33kV to 275kV systems) giving on hand experience for the employees crucial for foreseeable future major hydro developments as well as the development of the State Transmission Grid.

Further development of the proposed State Transmission Grid took place with the construction of the Batang Ai-Engkilili-Sibu EHV transmission line in 1986 and Sibul-Bintulu EHV transmission line in 1989 which were energised in 1988 and 1991, respectively. The Sibul-Bintulu transmission line was constructed in conjunction with the development of a gas-fired station, the New Bintulu power station (4x32MW). With these developments, major load centres up to as far as Bintulu have been connected to the State Grid with the New Bintulu power station providing the base-load power and the Batang Ai hydroelectric station and major diesel stations catering for the remaining load. In diversifying its energy base, it is to ensure stable electricity prices, to reduce dependence on fuel oil and to exploit the State's indigenous resources.

The corporation also constructed new office buildings in major towns in the State during this period.

Structural and Cultural Changes

The corporation, in this period, not only placed strain on its capacities and systems, but also on its employees to service the demanding public. It is with this that emphasis on human resource and customer service emerged vis-a-vis structural changes in the late eighties. Total quality management (TQM) was introduced to initiate a quality culture among the staff with the aim to provide quality service to customers, internally and externally. Various programmes, such as quality control circles (QCC), 5S concept and 5-star health and safety management system had been initiated for the employees to develop a certain set of attitudes. The corporation embarked into strategic planning through the formulation of the long term corporation plan, SESCO has also formulated a plan to bring its development to be in line with the Government's 2020 Vision. A customer service division was set up in 1990 with the primary responsibility for managing the service relationship with its customers. All these activities have resulted in an on-going revolutionary cultural change for the staff. Computerisation and information technology (IT) have also been emphasised as a strategic tool not only to enhance its technical and administrative capabilities to service customers but to help management facilitate decision making, planning, setting of corporate goals and objectives and monitoring performance as well.

Rural Electrification Scheme

The Corporation continued to assist the Government in reducing the social disparities between the rural and urban population through the implementation of rural electrification schemes (RES). Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981 - 1985) SESCO constructed a total of 18 rural stations and 196 rural extensions enabling 117,240 rural people to enjoy the use of electricity. Under the Fifth Malaysia Plan (1985 - 1990) two rural stations and 125 extensions were installed whereby 83,633 rural people were able to enjoy the facility. At the end of the Fifth Malaysia Plan a total of 64 percent of the people in the State was able to enjoy the use of electricity. A total of RM138 million from the Federal Government was spent under the two Malaysia Plans. The Federal Government has approved an allocation of RM210 million for rural electrification in the State under the Sixth Malaysia Plan which commenced in 1991. By the end of this Plan electricity coverage of the State would reach 76 percent.

Development of Mini Hydro Schemes

Several mini hydro schemes were constructed to complement the rural electrification programme in the State. A total of seven mini hydro stations were constructed between 1984 and 1991 with funds from the Federal Government amounting to RM39 million. Two other such stations (costing about RM36.8 million) are currently being implemented.

Major Studies In Progress

Several feasibility studies initiated in 1992 and currently in progress describe various initiatives taken to meet the load growth and to provide greater system reliability in the period 1993 - 2000. Among the studies are -

- system expansion in Kuching and Sibul.

- Bintulu/Miri EHV transmission line;
- coal generation at Sejingkat; and
- 900MW Murum hydro power station.

Another on-going project at the beginning of 1993 is the random customer survey to identify customers' needs from the corporation.

Commercialisation of SESCO

The year 1993 which marks the 70th year of public electricity supply in the State as well as SESCO's 30th anniversary as a statutory body would see the corporation operating on pure commercial lines.

X SOCIAL SERVICES

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

General Review

Twenty-five years ago in 1963 medical and health services in Sarawak were mostly curative and urban based with inadequate rural health services distribution. There was little integration of the health and curative services and acute shortage of trained professional and para medical personnel was being faced. Since the First Malaysia Plan in 1966 the services expanded rapidly in service scope, physical structure, population coverage and man power output. The operating expenditure increased from RM7,725,687 in 1963 to RM106,471,497 in 1984 and in 1987 it was RM121,080,325. In 1992 the expenditure was RM103,088,711. During the rapid development period development expenditure per year increased from RM2,893,887 in 1963 to RM15,271,015 in 1983. However due to the economic slowdown the development expenditure annual averages RM26,261,826 for the years 1984-1992. The total recurrent and development expenditure per capita per year was raised from RM1,319 in 1963 to RM8,089 in 1984 and to RM8,180 in 1987 to RM5,029,641, 1988 RM7,078,833, 1989 RM23,476,600, 1990, RM31,513,550 1991, RM46,337,118 and 1992 RM103,720,078.

Development In Recent Years

Under the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Malaysia Plans emphasis towards development of health and medical services continues. Projects under continuing implementation include malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and vector borne diseases control, rural health improvement schemes, dental services, training programmes and the expansion of medical facilities such as hospitals and community clinics in areas which have been inadequately served in the past. Special emphasis has been made upon community participation in health services through many of the existing health programmes notably the village promoter health programme. In line with the rapid industrialisation progress in Sarawak, occupational health unit was established to promote health and safety in Sarawak. The service is integrated with the existing health services since early 1991.

Manpower and Training

The number of professional and technical personnel in both the public and private sectors in the State continues to increase since 1963 as shown in the following tables.

Category of Personnel	Years	Government	Private	Total	Staff/Population Ratio
Medical Practitioner	1963	32	25	57	1: 14,021
	1970	46	42	88	1: 11,078
	1981	93	88	181	1: 7,332
	1984	145	104	249	1: 5,739
	1988	165	133	298	1: 5,164
	1992	279	191	470	1: 3,941
Qualified Dentist	1963	4	4	8	1: 99,905
	1970	15	7	22	1: 44,315
	1981	25	12	37	1: 36,864
	1984	34	17	51	1: 28,022
	1988	30	26	56	1: 27,482
	1991	41	31	72	1: 26,080
Pharmacist	1963	0	1	1	1:799,246
	1975	6	0	6	1:186,460
	1981	11	10	21	1: 63,196
	1984	11	25	36	1: 39,697
	1988	16	36	52	1: 29,596
	1992	22	67	89	1: 21,000

Para medical personnel such as medical assistants, nurses, health inspectors, assistant pharmacists, dental nurses, laboratory technicians have also increased in numbers since 1963 as shown below:-

Category of Personnel	1963	1970	1988	1992
Trained Staff Nurses	N.A.	252	861	892
Hospital Assistants	N.A.	153	333	387
Dispenser (Assistant Pharmacists)	N.A.	33	125	134
Dental Nurses	3	47	155	184
Health Inspectors	N.A.	12	96	101
Laboratory Technicians	N.A.	41	130	158
Radiographers	1	19	45	45
Assistant Nurses	N.A.	207	347	298
Midwives	440	625	184	70
Community Nurses	-	-	810	976
Junior Hospital Assistants	-	-	218	198
Rural Health Supervisors	6	45	320	320

Hospital Services

Bed Strength

By 1992, there are already 19 hospitals in Sarawak - one general hospital that is Sarawak General Hospital, seven divisional hospitals - Sri Aman, Limbang, Kapit, Sibul, Miri, Sarikei and Bintulu, nine districts hospitals - Serian, Bau, Betong, Lundu, Marudi, Mukah, Kanowit, Lawas and Saratok. Bau hospital is a new hospital started in 1991 and Betong hospital in 1992. Besides, there are two special hospitals near Kuching - a psychiatric hospital (Sarawak Mental Hospital) and a leprosy hospital (Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital).

The number of acute beds in the 17 hospitals had increased from 2,375 in 1984 to 2,643 in 1992, while the number of chronic beds in the two special hospitals had dropped from 748 in 1984 to 600 in 1992. The acute bed : population ratio was 1.64 per 1,000 population in 1984 and 1.56 per 1,000 population in 1992. This figure is still far from the target of 2.0 acute bed per 1,000 population.

Specialist Services

In 1984 specialist services were available in Sarawak General Hospital, Kuching and in hospitals in Sibul, Miri, Bintulu and Sri Aman. By 1987, specialist services were also available in Sarikei divisional hospital.

Starting from 1984 Sarawak General Hospital offered specialist services in general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, anaesthesiology, eye, ear, nose and throat, radiology and forensic pathology. An orthopaedic surgeon and a pathologist have been posted to the hospital since 1986. With the functioning of a radiotherapy unit with 62 beds in the hospital since August 1985 specialist service in radiotherapy has also been made available in this hospital. The radiotherapy unit is well equipped with the latest radiotherapy equipments such as two linear accelerators, a stimulator, a computerised treatment planning system, a gamma camera, a Buchler after-wading device. The total project cost of the radiotherapy unit was RM13.9 million which included RM6.5 million for purchase of equipments. Since the beginning of 1987, cancer patients from Sabah were also treated in this unit. The radiotherapist left in June 1991 and was replaced on November 9, 1992.

A few other specialised services are also provided at Sarawak General Hospital because of the availability of specialised medical equipment.

A computerised axial tomography (C.A.T.) scan machine Picker Model costing RM1.5 million had been installed in Sarawak General Hospital. It has been functioning since December 1987.

Various agencies, such as SABATI (Association of Wives of State Ministers) and Normah Medical Foundation, had also donated many medical equipments to the Sarawak General Hospital. SABATI had donated an ultrasound machine in 1986 and a pulse oximeter in 1987. Normah Medical Foundation had donated a puber doppler unit, an echo cardiography machine, a treadmill machine, a portable defibrillator monitor and two units of bedside defibrillator - monitor in 1984. An echocardiogram was donated by SABATI to Sarawak General Hospital in 1992.

A satellite haemodialysis unit with two haemodialysis machines was set up in Sarawak General Hospital in February, 1988. Both of the haemodialysis machines were donated by Normah Medical Foundation. At present there are seven units of haemodialysis machines in Sarawak General Hospital. There is a unit in Lau King Howe Hospital Sibu. It was established in May 1984 with two haemodialysis machines donated by BAKTI (Association of Federal Ministers Wives).

A plastic surgery unit was functioning in Sarawak General Hospital from September 1985 to July 1986. This unit was revived in March 1988 with the posting of a plastic surgeon to this hospital.

Specialist services in general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, eye and radiology were available in Lau King Howe Hospital, Sibu in 1984. The radiologist left this hospital in November 1987. Since then there has not been any replacement. However, a pathologist and an anaesthetist had been posted to this hospital since February 1988. ENT surgeon left Lau King Howe Hospital in 1992.

In Miri hospital, there were a general surgeon, an obstetrician and an eye specialist in 1984. The eye specialist who left this hospital in 1986 was replaced in 1991. ENT surgeon and an anaesthetist were posted to this hospital in 1992. A physician had been posted to this hospital since December 1987.

A surgeon was available in Bintulu divisional hospital from 1984 to 1986. He left in 1986 and replaced in 1991. A surgeon was posted to Sarikei hospital in 1985. An obstetrician was posted to Sri Aman hospital in 1984, 1985 and 1987. The post was vacant in 1991 and no replacement had been made since.

Specialised Supportive Services

Physiotherapy service was available in Sarawak General Hospital, Kuching and hospitals in Sibu and Miri in 1986. This service was extended to Bintulu hospital in 1985 and Sri Aman hospital in 1986. Occupational therapy service is available in Sarawak General Hospital and Sarawak Mental Hospital. Medical and social services were available in Sarawak General Hospital, Sarawak Mental Hospitals in Sibu and Miri in 1984. These services were extended to the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital in 1987. A central sterilised supply unit had already existed in Sarawak General Hospital and Lau King Howe Hospital since 1984. By 1988 this service was extended to Miri, Serian, Marudi and Sri Aman hospitals.

Privatisation

The Kanowit district hospital is the only hospital in Sarawak where food catering and laundry services have been privatised since the opening of this hospital in February 1984. Other services that are privatised in this hospital are compound cleaning cum grass cutting and security services. By 1988, compound cleaning cum grass cutting has also been privatised in Sarawak General Hospital and Saratok hospital.

Sarawak Mental Hospital

The security ward in this hospital was extensively renovated in 1987. A psychiatric daycare centre was established in February 1988 near the Sarawak General Hospital to cater for the need of psychiatric patients who have recovered from their acute psychiatric illnesses but have no family members to look after them at home during the normal working hours. An additional psychiatrist was posted in March 1982.

Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital

This leprosy hospital is situated at Km 21, Penrissen Road, Kuching. A programme to resettle ex-leprosy patients, who had been rejected by their families and relatives and who could not go back to their original villages was started in 1980. A piece of land of about 26 hectares at kilometre 22.4, Penrissen Road, Kuching was donated by the Sarawak Government for this purpose. This land has been subdivided into 0.4 hectare lots and these lots have been given to 65 families of ex-leprosy patients (one lot per family). Temporary occupancy licence for each lot has been issued by the Land and Survey Department in 1984. Eight double-storey wooden houses had been built for eight poor families on this piece of land at the cost of RM8,000 per house with the help of area financial donation from the general public. The inhabitants of the village in this resettlement area have given the village a name - Kampung Sinar Baru. At present there is a plan to build 14 additional low-cost wooden houses for 14 poor families in this kampung.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

In 1963, curative services were provided in the State through 32 static dispensaries and 11 travelling dispensaries. There were 229 rest beds in the static dispensaries. There were 4,361 admissions and 428,408 outpatient attendances that year.

At that time there was a minimum integration of the health programmes and the curative services. Maternal and child health clinics run by local authorities and rural health supervisors' officers-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 practised in Peninsular Malaysia. A two-tier system consisting of 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 comprehensive medical and health care services, which include 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.

In the Third Malaysia Plan, the structural pattern of the rural health services 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 officer and a district hospital, four health centres, 12 community health centres. Smaller units called klinik desa phase 1, each to serve a

population of 1,000 - 2,000 were found necessary for the rural areas of Sarawak were established in the Fourth Malaysia Plan.

In 1983 there were seven district health centres (district hospitals), seven health centres, 65 klinik desa, three klinik desa phase 1, 19 dispensaries, 53 sub-dispensaries and 114 mobile health teams throughout the State.

Throughout the years a number of facilities was upgraded in terms of services available. Thus in 1988, there are six district health centres (with the creation of two new administrative divisions in 1987 two of the former district hospitals Sri Aman and Bintulu are now known as divisional hospitals). In addition there are 15 health centres, 53 community health centres, 91 pusat kesihatan fasa 1, 52 klinik desa, 113 village health teams, 1,051 rest beds in rural health facilities operating throughout the State..

Sixty clinics situated in areas of difficult communication are provided with radio transceiver sets. Better health care delivery system will be extended continuously to meet the need of the rural dwellers in order to achieve the objective of health for all by the year 2,000.

Flying Doctor Service

The flying doctor service has become a very important component of the health delivery system of the Sarawak medical and health services. The flying doctor service provides curative outpatient care and maternal and child health services which include family planning for the remote population which cannot be reached by other means of communication.

The service which started in 1973 covering 40 locations has been expanded to cover 200 locations in 1992. To make this possible, the Medical Department chartered three helicopters from Syarikat Hornbill Skyways on a two-year contract basis. The first helicopter is stationed in Kuching to cover Kuching, Samarahan, Sri Aman and Sarikei Divisions while the second helicopter is stationed in Miri which operates in the Miri, Bintulu and Limbang Divisions.

The flying doctor service team consists of a doctor, medical assistant and two community nurses. Besides providing curative and maternal and child health care, the flying doctor service also provides medevac services, transportation of drug supplies to rural clinics and also to provide supervision on "on-the-spot- teaching" to staff manning the static remote medical facilities.

Thus, the flying doctor has been highly responsible for strengthening the health services in remote areas of Sarawak.

Rural Health Improvement Scheme

This scheme was started in 1962. Under this scheme youths from the rural areas are selected for training as rural health supervisors (RHS). On completion of training each RHS is assigned an area covering a population of 2,000-5,000. His role is to motivate the rural people to accept change for a more hygienic and sanitary way of living. He makes

frequent visits to kampungs where he sets up kampung health committees for improvement of environmental sanitation.

The aims of the scheme are to provide:-

- (a) a safe, adequate water supply to each kampung;
- (b) a sanitary latrine, preferably indoor, for every home, and
- (c) clean and sanitary environment in each kampung through construction and maintenance of drains, proper refuse disposal, general cleaning and fencing of domestic animals.

Prior to 1967, response to this scheme from the rural kampungs was poor. Then in 1967, a policy was adopted that before a water system was installed in a kampung, sanitary latrines should be constructed, drains and refuse pits dug, fencing of domestic animals carried out and general cleaning of the environment completed. This strategy worked and has been continued ever since.

All projects in the kampungs are carried out on gotong-royong basis with technical guidance from the rural health supervisors. A token contribution towards the cost of the projects is made by the villages which generally ranges from RM15 - 20 per household. The sum is used for the purchase of pipe fittings.

Since inception of the programme up to the end of 1987 a total of 3,052 water supply projects were completed serving a population of 704,211 while 149,978 units of sanitary latrines were built serving 729,858 people.

Maternal and Child Health Services

The maternal and child health services in Sarawak were initiated in the 1950's by the Sarawak Medical Department. By the turn of the decade however, there was a shift of this responsibility to the local authorities which began to set up and manage their own clinics under the supervision of the Medical Department. This move was completed by 1962 and provision of health care for mothers and children came under Section 99 of the Public Health Ordinance of Sarawak, 1962.

In 1963, there were nine MCH clinics in Sarawak. These were located in Kuching, Sibul, Sarikei, Bau, Tarat, Miri, Sri Aman and Limbang. In addition, Kuching district had 15 subsidiary mobile clinics. UNICEF provided substantial aid in terms of equipment and supplies such as refrigerator, skim milk and vitamin A and D capsules until 1973.

The Malaysian Ministry of Health implemented the integrated health delivery system in 1971 and with it, the responsibility of providing health care for mothers and children was reverted to the Medical Department under its family health programme. There are now 190 maternal and child health facilities available throughout the State providing a comprehensive range of health care for women of child-bearing age and children from birth to six years of age. Two new facilities started to provide their services in 1991. These clinics are located in community clinics, health centre, hospitals, modified health centres, polyclinics, in single maternal and child health clinics. In addition to these static outlets, maternal and child health

services are also provided by travelling health teams (village health teams) and flying doctor service. These mobile services cater specially for people living in the less accessible and remote areas in the State.

Family planning services were originally provided by Sarawak Family Planning Association through the local council rural clinics and its urban centres. With the integrated health delivery system, MCH clinics in rural areas gradually began to take over the family planning services from the SFFPA and by 1980, the services were fully integrated.

To achieve the objectives of prevention of disease and promotion and maintenance of optimum health in mothers and pre-school children, the programme provides the following services:-

1. Antenatal care
2. Clinic and domiciliary delivery
3. Home nursing
4. Immunisation
5. Development appraisal
6. Home visiting
7. Health education
8. School health
9. Postnatal care
10. Family planning
11. Cooking demonstration
12. Birth and death register
13. Data collection
14. Training
15. Nutrition surveillance
16. Routine health screening of infants and pre-school children
17. Treatments of minor ailments and referral to a higher level of health care if necessary
18. Milk supplementation and iodised salt distribution

Health care for children of school going age is provided by the school health service which also comes under the MCH programme.

Each year, 75 percent of the estimated number of pregnant women in the State is provided antenatal care and 85 percent of all deliveries conducted by trained personnel. Sixty-three percent of all mothers is given postnatal nursing.

Ninety-five percent of infants receive their first dose of the triple antigen but lesser percentage (905) of infants complete their primary immunisation. Up to 70 percent of all infants is now immunised against measles. The year 1990 was designated as "Universal Child Immunisation" year by the World Health Organisation and various strategies were implemented nationwide to help improve immunisation coverage. Immunisation in school, booster doses of double antigen and polio 77.3 percent for standard one pupil, while 76.3 percent of form three students were given Tetanus Toxoid in 1991.

The impact of the immunisation programme is evidenced by the decline in the incidence of childhood communicable diseases. No case of poliomyelitis has been reported since 1977 and the incidence of tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria have dropped remarkably.

	1963	1981	1987	1992
Tuberculosis	41.47	12.64	9.55	8.04
Whooping Cough	24.12	-	0	3
Measles	48.34	4.42	1.41	1.32
Diphtheria	5.38	0.04	0	0

New activities are continually being introduced to upgrade and improve the programme and 1988 sees the introduction of the Rubella immunisation programme as well as the G6PD screening programme.

Sarawak Dental Service

The activities of the dental services in Sarawak comprise the outpatient dental care service at main dental clinics, school dental service, both in primary and secondary schools, rural health education and fluoridation of water supplies.

Outpatient Dental Care Service

Outpatient dental service is available at all the main dental clinics in the major towns in the State. The service rendered ranges from consultation to the provision of relief of pain and adequate dental treatment e.g. simple fillings and dental prosthesis.

In the very rural areas, medical assistants and junior hospital assistants provide relief of pain treatment, mainly by dental extractions, at sub-dispensaries, klinik desa and health centres.

There are now nine main dental centres and 10 clinics attached to hospitals in the State. Five clinics attached to health centres are visited by dental officers on travelling basis.

Dental Service For Antenatal Mothers

Priority is given to all antenatal mothers at the main dental clinics. Since 1985 dental clinics have also been incorporated into two, maternity and child health clinics, in Kuching (Jalan P. Ramlee) and Sibul, to provide dental health education and dental care to the antenatal mothers.

At the end of 1991, 10,180 new cases of antenatal mothers were treated, compared to 2,655 cases in 1987.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Primary school

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 from primary one to six. Those schools in the very much rural areas are neglected. Mobile dental squads first formed in 1978, visited these schools annually. The mobile dental squads travel by boats or land-cruisers to the school to treat the children.

At the end of 1991 there were 115 primary school dental clinics providing service to 94,452 children in 715 primary schools in rural areas. The total coverage at the end of 1991 was 78.9 percent of the primary school population in the State. In 1983, there were only 107 primary school dental clinics and the coverage then was 5.4 percent.

Secondary School

Dental officers also provide systematic comprehensive dental care to secondary school pupils. Priority is given to those in Form Two and Form Four. At the end of 1991, a total of 23,628 pupils in 38 secondary schools were treated, representing 19.75 percent of the secondary school population in the State. In 1983, there were only 107 primary school dental clinics and the coverage then was 56.4 percent.

Oral Dental Education

Dental nurses and dental officers give health education talk to the students before giving dental treatment with the hope of instilling in the children the concept of daily dental care.

Realising the important role which mothers play in forming the dental habit of their children, expectant mothers are given dental health education as well.

In 1991, 24,338 kindergarten children, 167,517 primary school children, 25,233 secondary school children, 6,033 antenatal mothers and 4,481 others benefitted from the dental health education talk.

Daily toothbrushing drill is also conducted in a number of schools. The purpose is to teach children the correct method of toothbrushing and to form the habit of regular toothbrushing. In 1991, 4,611 kindergarten children and 45,592 primary school children took part in this daily drill.

In each division, there is a dental health education committee to organise dental health talks, puppet shows, quiz and competitions, all with the aim of inculcating good habits of dental care in school children.

In 1985, a state dental health education unit was also established to serve as a resource centre to the divisions and to co-ordinate the dental health education activities in the State.

Fluoridation

The controlled addition of sodium 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. (0.7 parts of fluoride to 1 million parts of water by weight). At present 19 water treatment plants throughout the State fluoridate their water.

Control of Diseases

The Medical Department of Sarawak has various programmes for the control of communicable diseases. There are specific programmes for the control of tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, filariasis, dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever. Other communicable diseases control activities are carried out under the other communicable diseases control programmes where emphasis is made upon water and food borne diseases and the immunisable diseases control.

In the last 25 years Sarawak has seen a progressive decline in importance of communicable diseases as a public health problem. The most remarkable achievement has been in the areas of immunisable childhood diseases. Diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, neonatorum and poliomyelitis which were once feared childhood diseases, are very rarely seen in childhood today. Food and water borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery have also decreased in occurrence with improvement in water supply and environmental sanitation.

Recognising the changing patterns in disease occurrence, the Medical Department has in recent years given more attention to the control of non-communicable diseases such as cancers, diabetes, mellitus and diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Health education on the prevention of these diseases with emphasis on the importance of a health lifestyle is an essential component of control measures being taken. A cancer registry has been set up in 1987 to monitor the occurrence of cancer more closely. Preventive treatment on dangerous AIDS and hepatitis, seminars are being given at various places in the whole of Sarawak.

Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme

In line with the Ministry of Health policy, the control of malaria, dengue fever and filariasis are integrated to form the vector borne diseases control programme in 1986.

Malaria Control

The control of malaria in the State dated as far back as 1953 with the assistance of WHO. It started as a pilot project in Baram area which was gradually extended to cover practically all the malarious areas in the State by 1959. Insecticide like DDT as well as malaria drugs were used as a method of control.

In 1961 the concept of malaria eradication was introduced in the State but later modified as a control programme in 1971 to suit the local situation. An important feature in the campaign against malaria was the integration of the anti-malaria activities into the general health services at the central, intermediate and peripheral levels. In addition the community in malarious as well as in malaria-prone areas have shown encouraging participation and support by assisting in the administration of prophylaxis drugs and in the case of village health promoters, by taking blood slides and giving presumptive treatment to suspected cases. In March 1993, the new project on treated mosquito net project was initiated in Lundu.

Despite operational and administrative constraints the State anti-malaria programme has achieved remarkable success in reducing the incidence of malaria in the State from more than 40 cases for every 1,000 population in the 1960's through 1970 and less than one case for every 1,000 population in the 1980's. In 1987 only 1,133 cases were reported throughout the State. Malaria cases for 1992 is 1,429. Therefore, the incidence of malaria is less than one case per 1,000 population.

Control of Dengue and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

Dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever has become a public health importance in the State. Serious epidemics were recorded in recent years with the average of 320 cases notified for the last five years. The disease has also spread to the rural areas where breeding of aedes vector mosquito is rampant.

The control of aedes vector for dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever in Sarawak can be broadly categorised into two distinctive geographical zones. In the urban or town area, the local authority is entrusted to carry out the routine control measures including the use of legislation and health education strategies. In the rural areas, the control approach adopted by the department emphasised on long term community source reduction through health education and use of larvicide. In 1992, mosquito breeding in vacant land was done. The number of cases of dengue is 543, dengue haemorrhagic fever 47 in 1992.

Filariasis Control

The prevalence of filariasis in the State varies according to the geographical terrain of the areas. Since the establishment of three filariasis control teams in 1986, the district of Samarahan, Serian, Mukah and Oya have been discovered to be the endemic areas. The strategies involved in the control of filariasis include mass blood survey, mass chemotherapy and follow-up of cases. Steps have been taken to integrate the chemotherapy with other health services in the rural areas. From 1980 to 1992, 744 Kampung were surveyed, 317 cases were detected positive.

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. By 1966 the control programme was extended to the whole State. In the Fifth Malaysia Plan, the objectives of the programme are:-

- (i) to protect at least 95 percent of the susceptible population with BCG vaccination;
- (ii) to identify at least the number equivalent to the annual incidence of infectious sources prevalent in the community;
- (iii) to render at least 95 percent of those infectious sources identified, permanently non-infectious with treatment.

For the period 1987 to 1992 BCG coverage of newborn is 97.5 percent while that of the primary school children 100 percent. An average of 1,600 new cases are detected yearly in 1987 to 1992 period. The short term drug therapy of six months duration was introduced in 1985.

Leprosy Control

The State leprosy control programme was launched in Sarawak in June, 1987 with its headquarters (leprosy control centre) located at Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital near Kuching. The centre co-ordinates the activities of this programme and maintains a state register of leprosy. The national control centre at Sungai 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 course of two decades. Emphasis is on outpatient treatment and decentralisation of treatment. Admission to hospitals is only for those cases with positive bacterial status and those who require surgery, physiotherapy or rehabilitation.

A cumulative total of 1,553 leprosy cases have been registered till December 31, 1992 and 442 cases are currently under treatment. With the discovery of anti-leprotic drugs, leprosy is a curable disease, deformity can be prevented and not to be socially ostracised by the general public. The public are beginning to be aware of the early signs of the disease and are willing to seek early treatment. The gradual change of attitude is being contributed by 34 surveys and 94 talks on leprosy conducted from 1983 to 1987, now from 1988 to 1992 a total of 26 surveys and 26 talks have been conducted.

The most advanced treatment regime of leprosy is W.H.O. multiple drug therapy (MDT). This regime is on clinical trial since 1986 in Sarawak. With implementation of this regime the duration of treatment for the multibacillary leprosy cases can be reduced from whole life to a minimum of two years. The paucibacillary leprosy cases can be treated for minimum of six months. The MDT coverage for 1992 is 48.2 percent (213 cases).

The rehabilitation programme to resettle 65 families of ex-leprosy patients in Kampung Sinar Baru was started in 1980. The State Government granted approximately 26 hectares of land located at Km 22.4 Penrissen Road for the resettlement project. The first phase of construction of eight units of double-storey houses was successfully completed in 1984. In 1987 eight low cost houses were built for eight families (ex-patients). In 1988 five additional houses were built for the ex-patients.

APPLIED FOOD AND NUTRITION PROJECTS

A pilot applied food and nutrition project (AFNP) was started in 15 villages in the Tebakang Sub-district in Kuching 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 Departments, viz:-

- (i) Distribution of food supplement;
- (ii) Village level supplement 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 villagers in Sarawak River delta region in the Kuching 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 11 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 nutritional activities. They maintain constant contact with the local health staff who provide close supervision and continual training.

In 1987, the AFNP is revived to include 12 districts. In each district, a number of villages are selected.

In an effort to reduce further malnutrition among children through improved feeding, the Medical Department starts a year long pilot project on supplementary food. Twenty-five villages in Lundu and Song Districts are selected to receive food supplements consisting of mixture of rice, dried fish, beans and nuts. The other project is implemented in two villages in Song District to test the feasibility of getting the community to produce the food supplement mixtures themselves. The community-based project was found successful in reducing malnutrition as well as getting the community actively involved. The project was incorporated in the AFNP and now it has been extended to 95 villages in all districts.

An endemic goitre control programme was initiated in the State in 1957 with the setting up of 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 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. Legislation on iodised salt is included in the Food Regulations 1985. To cover 15 districts and four sub-districts, two studies are due in 1993, one is to detect hypothyroidism in newborns and the other a water iodination as a method to control endemic goitre.

Health Education Programme

In 1974 a health education unit was established under the charge of a senior health inspector to streamline the education components of the various programmes in the department. In 1977 three health education officers were recruited together with a group of supporting staff to further improve and upgrade the health education programme.

The main objective of health education is aimed at attaining attitudinal and behavioural changes for the betterment of the individual family and community through their individual and organised community effort.

The unit provides supportive services in the form of planning, evaluation and consolidating educational programmes into the health programmes, training in health education for health staff, production and distribution of health education materials and carrying out research activities related to health education.

All the categories of health staff are actively carrying out health education activities in the clinics and the community in the form of group talks, small groups discussions, dialogue sessions, demonstrations and exhibitions. Mass media channels like radio and television are also utilised to reach a larger audience. These activities are also being intensified in all the hospitals.

EDUCATION

The main function of the Education Department Sarawak is to implement the provisions of the Education Act 1961 as amended 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 department is decentralised. Besides the head office at Kuching, there is a divisional education office in seven of the nine divisions of Sarawak, a district education office at 19 of the 28 districts.

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 State Government 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 January 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 this was to accelerate the development of primary education, particularly in the rural areas, both from the view of professional standard and administrative facility. Towards this end, district education offices, headed by experienced

and senior officers and directly responsible to the divisional education officers were set up in the various districts in all the administrative Divisions of the State.

In 1974, the Common Entrance (Selection) Examination limiting the entry of primary six pupils to secondary schools was abolished. This was a major policy decision enabling all primary six pupils to obtain places in secondary schools. The policy naturally meant great pressure on government resources to provide 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 were determined to provide every child of correct age in the Nation nine years at junior secondary level. This prompted an educational revolution so that every citizen gets his due share in knowledge and training.

The implementation of Service Circular No. 1 of 1973 dated March 15, 1973, 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 January 1, 1973 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. A joint committee of Federal and State officials was set up to look into feasibility of extending the Education Act of 1961 to Sarawak. It was formally extended to Sarawak on January 1, 1976.

The extension of the Act 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, ensuring the eventual full integration of the state 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 January 1, 1977, 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 six 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. The recruitment of Bahasa Malaysia teachers from Peninsular Malaysia has helped to maintain a sufficient number of trained Bahasa Malaysia teachers to serve at all levels of classes in the school system.

As a result of the extension of the Education Act 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 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 in the department to administer religious education. An officer was assigned by the Ministry of Education to take charge of this Unit. By the end of 1992 there were 902 Agama teachers teaching Islamic education in various primary and secondary schools throughout the State. Out of this number 611 were sent from peninsular Malaysia.

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 levels. As such, all primary school pupils are to sit for the Primary Five Assessment examination which is conducted 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 Malaysian Examination instead of the Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination.

ITEMS	1963	1993	INCREASE (%)	PER YEAR
No. of Primary Schools	964	1,261	30.8	10
No. of Secondary Schools	36	129	258.3	3
No. of Vocational Schools	2	6	200.0	-
No. of Agama Schools	-	6	600.0	-
No. of Teachers Training Colleges	3	3	0.0	-
No. of Primary Schools Teachers	3,373	13,710	306.5	345
No. of Secondary Schools Teachers	364	7,160	1867.0	227
Annual Recurrent Expenditure	RM13.8 Million	RM636.9 Million	4515.2	20.8 Million

Other Educational Programmes Introduced

1.	Radio Broadcasting Programme	1958
2.	Television Broadcasting Programme	1976
3.	Textbooks-on-loan Scheme	1975
4.	Uniforms, Bags and Shoes for needy pupils	1982
5.	Federal Minor Scholarships	1979
6.	Yayasan/Bank Scholarships	1972
7.	Additional Food & Nutritional Programme	1978
8.	Milk Scheme	1984
9.	Increase in Boarding Subsidy	1982
10.	New Primary School Syllabus	1982 (Trial) 1983 (Nationwide)
11.	Integrated Secondary School Syllabus	1988 (Nationwide)
12.	Matriculation (Pre-University) Course	1978 (Kolej D.P.A. Hj. Abdullah)
13.	MARA Institute of Technology	(Batu Lintang)
14.	Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (UPM) Cawangan Sarawak	(Semenggok Agricultural Station)
15.	Polytechnic Education	1989
16.	Technical Education	SMV Bintulu

Primary Education

Prior to 1973, the local authorities in the State were responsible for primary education in their respective areas. Although the syllabus followed was essentially similar (as prescribed by the department) the emphasis and achievements varied vastly, due necessarily to the varied local needs and resources available.

Upon 'taking over by the Government', massive changes took place - basic facilities were improved and standardised, teachers were reshuffled and deployed statewide according to the needs, pupil assistance increased and democratised (available to the more needy).

common syllabuses and official media of instruction enforced, supervision and inspections streamlined.

Today, the department is able to guarantee a place in school for every child of the correct age free of charge (though not compulsory) and the quality of education delivered is surely and definitely becoming more standardised, whether in the urban or rural areas.

Pupils study for six years, on automatic promotion from year one to year six, when they will sit for the UPSR (Evaluation Tests for Primary Schools). Irrespective of their results, each and everyone will be provided a place in secondary schools: the excellent achievers may be offered places in special schools, and diverted to special programmes.

Secondary Education

The enrolment in secondary schools rose sharply in 1974 and as of 1975, every primary pupil is assured of three years of secondary education. For some time, achievement has been rather disappointing at the end of year three secondary (the same Junior Examination) mainly because assessment has been made 'relative' (according to the number of available places in year four rather than 'absolute achievement'). But slowly and surely, and especially upon the entry of the national Lower Certificate of Education Examination (LCE), relative improvements have been more noticeable. Promotions to year four thus have been more based on actual merit, and continuation to year five, at par with national standard, and thence selection to pre-university or form six education, though proportion wise amongst States, Sarawak still lags behind.

Untiring efforts have been made at all levels to improve the quality of education. Apart from the better utilisation of available resources (teachers, facilities, amenities and multi-fold student assistance programmes), various innovative inputs are continually introduced.

Vocational Education

This features an alternative to year four secondary, and presently the six vocational schools take in students only upon applications. Courses offered range from vocational training in pure skills (such as carpentry, brick-laying, etc.) to one of a highly academic combination of relevant subjects, which would enable the successful students to 'skip form six education' and go on to university level or Polytechnic for diploma courses and thence on to degree courses.

Islamic Religious Education

This is also an alternative to normal secondary education, available at year one secondary up to year six. Apart from the initial role of one such school to produce religious teachers, the four schools now envisage the tapping of knowledge and skills available in the Middle East. Successful students are equipped with the Arabic language, a lingua franca of about a fifth of the world's population.

Teacher Training

As the education system gets more aligned with the national planning and emphasis, teacher training in Sarawak has been ceded over to direct national control in 1978. Increase in the intake of trainees to the three colleges in Sarawak has been rather slow due to limited space, but this has been offset by a bigger number of Sarawak trainees accepted to the colleges in Peninsular Malaysia (and for integration purposes, to Sabah).

To note also perhaps, in the effort to upgrade quality intakes must possess a minimum of year five certified qualification, and the period of training of five semesters (two and a half years). Applications number up to ten times the number of places, and selections are very competitive.

State-Federal Connections

Sarawak does not lack any of the provisions available to all States in Malaysia: all purviews under the Ministry of Education are available in the State. Some may play a rather minor role (such as research and planning) but opportunities and channels are always open for any feedback and proposal. It could safely be stated that the State education system is part and parcel of the National system.

SARAWAK FOUNDATION

The Sarawak Foundation was established as a statutory body of the State Government under the Sarawak Foundation Ordinance in May 1971. The foundation was set up primarily to improve the educational opportunities of the people of Sarawak in particular and Malaysia in general, as well as promoting national integration.

The foundation is financed from incomes derived from property, fixed deposits at financial institutions, equity holdings in banking, hotel, transportation, fuel distribution, insurance and timber industry.

The foundation's role has been especially felt in the field of education focusing on financial assistance to qualified students, primary and secondary school level or in higher education. There are five schemes under the education programme, viz local scholarship scheme, scholarship scheme for students exchange programme, excellent student award scheme, education loan scheme and full loan scheme.

The local scholarship scheme is meant to help needy students in Sarawak schools to pay their fees and consideration is given to applicants based on their family financial background, academic achievements and recommendation from school. Between 1972 to 1992 the total number of students who have benefitted from the scheme is 15,420 with total expenditure amounting to RM3.975 million. The scheme also provides financial assistance to students to pay for their examination fee. To date, 1,654 students benefitted from the scheme.

The scholarship scheme for students exchange programme is specially meant for students who are selected through the Primary Five Assessment Examination (UPSR) for admission into form one in Peninsular Malaysia (for Sarawak students) and in Sarawak (for Peninsular and Sabah students). Apart from providing assistance and good educational

opportunities to students, this scheme is also designed to help meet the foundation objective of promoting national integration among Malaysians and meaningful inter-state relationship and cultural awareness among the student. To date, a total of 2,343 Sarawak students have studied in Peninsular Malaysia, and 190 Peninsular Malaysia students as well as 52 Sabah students in Sarawak.

The foundation also sponsors students to further their studies at MARA Science College and matriculation at school level. Since 1976, a total of 330 students have studied at matriculation school level. Apart from that, the foundation also sponsors students to further their studies at Islamic schools in the Peninsular with the total number of 101 students since 1984.

As an encouragement to students to strive harder for excellence in their studies, the excellent student award scheme was introduced in 1986 who excel in Sijil Rendah Pelajaran (SRP) Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) examinations. To date, a total of 5,838 students have received the award.

The education loan scheme was introduced to assist students from Sarawak to pursue tertiary education at institutions of higher learning locally or overseas. The scheme is designed for diploma and degree courses at Malaysian colleges and universities only and recipients through an interview. Between 1972 to 1992, 3,884 students have benefitted under this scheme.

An addition to the education loan scheme, the foundation also provides a full loan scheme, designed mainly for students going overseas. However applications for courses in local institutions have also been considered. This loan is to help students pay part of their tertiary education cost. To date, a total of 779 students have benefitted from the scheme.

MARA EDUCATION PROGRAMMES FOR BUMIPUTERA STUDENTS IN SARAWAK

Human resource is the most important asset of any nation. For the bumiputera society to play its meaningful role in the mainstream of the country's economic development, a generation of educated entrepreneurs and calibrated professionals have to be nurtured. Education therefore becomes a crucial factor in the task of transforming the bumiputera community from the stagnated traditional rural economy to one of modern and vibrating entrepreneurship.

It is in recognition of this vital role played by education that MARA places a high priority on education of bumiputera students.

The education programmes of MARA are implemented with the objective of producing bumiputera manpower who are professionally trained, skillful, productive and resourceful. Firstly, at the secondary school level, MARA has established fully residential science colleges, known as MARA Junior Science Colleges or Maktab Rendah Sains MARA (MRSMS), into which specially selected bumiputera students from primary schools are enrolled. At tertiary level, there is the MARA Education Sponsorship Programme, which provides financial facilities in the form of either sponsorship or study loans for students, who have performed outstandingly well in Malaysian Certificate of Education examination, to pursue their studies in the priority of the programme to sponsor students for advance education in the fields of science, technical and professional disciplines.

APPENDIX A

PERIOD FIELD OF STUDY	RM I	RM II	RM III	RM IV	RM V	TOTAL
Liberal Sciences	6	9	4	4	8	31
Applied Sciences	8	19	3	23	31	84
Architecture	-	1	-	3	7	11
Agricultural Economics	-	8	1	2	25	36
Economics	5	7	4	3	12	31
Social Sciences	4	8	4	18	10	44
Law	1	2	8	23	31	65
Engineering	2	35	12	38	60	147
Medicine	-	5	1	1	1	8
Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	1	1
Optometry	-	-	-	-	1	1
Computer Science	-	1	-	14	13	28
Bio Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics	-	1	-	2	2	5
Estate Management	-	1	-	4	2	7
Accountancy	-	2	3	7	31	43
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration	3	2	9	40	59	113
Quantity Survey	-	1	1	-	3	5
TOTAL	29	102	50	182	297	660

* RM stands for Malaysia Plan

APPENDIX B

**THE INTAKE OF SARAWAK STUDENTS INTO MRSM'S IN PENINSULAR
MALAYSIA DURING RM I TO RM V**

MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA (MRSM)	NO OF STUDENTS					
	RM I	RM II	RM III	RM IV	RMV	TOTAL
Kuantan	-	-	23	-	18	41
Kulim	-	-	7	14	12	33
Kerteh	-	-	-	-	10	10
Kuala Terengganu	-	-	8	5	9	22
Muar	-	-	-	2	9	11
Jasin	-	-	-	32	17	49
Terendak Kem	-	-	-	6	15	21
Kota Bharu	-	-	9	7	16	32
Pasir Tumboh	-	-	-	-	7	7
Seremban	-	34	5	-	1	40
Taiping	-	-	-	11	6	17
Balik Pulau	-	-	-	3	22	25
Perlis	-	-	-	-	35	35
TOTAL	-	34	52	80	177	343

Note : No intake was done in RM I since the first MRSM was only established during RM II.

: RM stands for Malaysia Plan.

APPENDIX C

THE INTAKE OF SARAWAK STUDENTS INTO FORM I AT MRSM'S IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA FROM 1986 - 1990

MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA (MRSM)	YEAR					TOTAL
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Kota Bharu	-	4	-	-	-	4
Kuantan	-	-	4	-	-	4
Kuala Terengganu	-	-	-	-	-	0
Muar	-	1	1	-	-	2
Jasin	5	-	-	-	-	5
Taiping	-	3	1	-	-	4
Balik Pulau	2	2	-	-	-	4
Terendak Kem	3	-	8	-	-	11
Perlis	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kuala Berang	-	5	2	-	-	7
Jejebu	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pasir Tumbuh	-	-	7	-	-	7
Seremban	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kulim	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	10	16	23	0	0	49

APPENDIX D

**THE INTAKE OF SARAWAK STUDENTS INTO FORM IV AT MRSM'S IN
PENINSULAR MALAYSIA FROM 1986 - 1990**

MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA (MRSM)	YEAR					TOTAL
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Kota Bharu	5	-	-	-	12	12
Kuantan	-	-	-	7	2	14
Kuala Terengganu	-	-	-	-	3	3
Muar	-	-	-	5	3	8
Jasin	-	-	14	7	1	22
Taiping	-	6	-	1	1	8
Balik Pulau	-	-	-	-	12	12
Terendak Kem	-	-	-	2	4	6
Perlis	-	1	12	5	15	33
Kuala Berang	-	-	-	-	1	1
Jelebu	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pasir Tumboh	-	-	-	-	-	0
Seremban	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kulim	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	6	7	26	27	54	119

APPENDIX E

**THE INTAKE OF SARAWAK STUDENTS INTO MRSM'S IN PENINSULAR
MALAYSIA FROM 1991 AND 1992**

MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA (MRSM)	YEAR		
	1991	1992	TOTAL
Kuantan	16	19	35
Kulim	-	-	-
Kerteh	1	2	3
Kuala Terengganu	2	1	3
Muar	16	24	40
Jasin	12	4	16
Terendak Kem	6	6	12
Kota Bharu	-	-	-
Pasir Tumboh	-	-	-
Seremban	-	-	-
Taiping	5	15	20
Balik Pulau	-	3	3
Perlis	8	1	9
TOTAL	66	75	141

Note : MRSM Sarawak is under construction and it is located in Semariang. The first intake is scheduled for January 1994.

MARA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SARAWAK BRANCH

The Mara Institute of Technology, (MIT) Sarawak branch was set up in July 1973 with an initial intake of 94 students pursuing Diploma in Accountancy, Diploma in Business Studies, Diploma in Public Administration and Diploma in Stenography.

Since its establishment the branch campus had been housed at the Batu Lintang Teachers Training College, Kuching. A few temporary buildings were renovated or added as the need arose. In addition, few buildings outside the campus had to be rented for hostels to accommodate the students.

A major problem faced by the branch campus was the lack of lecture rooms and hostels. The problem had resulted in the limited number of student intakes.

In July 1984, the branch expanded by having another campus at Tabuan Jaya. One row of shops and three rows of houses were rented and converted into lecture rooms and hostels. Since then the student enrolment has increased gradually and is expected to exceed 1,800 in July 1993.

The table below shows students enrolment from 1973 to 1993.

TABLE 1: Enrolment of Students

Year	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL
Total No. of Students	-	94	135	193	166	212	187	183	158	173	155	168

1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL
155	167	214	235	217	304	357	440	426	480	492	631

1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL
635	765	819	899	793	923	904	910	1028	1090	1016	1251

1991		1992		1993	
JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL	JAN	JUL
1153	1346	1275	1552	1484	1800

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Initially the Sarawak Government set aside a piece of land of 400 hectares in Bako for the branch campus. However, due to certain land problem, the Government subsequently approved a 24.099 hectare piece of land at Semariang, more than 11 kilometres from Kuching for the purpose. Works on the campus were originally scheduled to start at the beginning of 1981. However, they were stopped in mid 1981.

Then in October 1985, construction works resumed but the original proposal and building plan were completely revised.

The turnkey project consisted of two hotels with a capacity of 1,000 students, a dining hall, an administration block, academic block, sports facilities and infrastructure. In 1985, the State Government gave an additional 18.810 hectares of land to the branch, thus increasing the area to 42.909 hectares. However, the construction was mainly on the original piece.

The new campus was supposed to be ready by July 1986. Unfortunately the dateline could not be met.

In May 1987 when Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (UPM) Sarawak branch moved to Bintulu, the branch requested permission from the State Government to occupy the vacated UPM campus at Semenggok for a period of two years from July 1987.

At the beginning of the semester, only students from accounting, business studies and pre-commerce numbering 800 moved to Semenggok while those studying stenography stayed at Batu Lintang. Some of the buildings at Batu Lintang were converted into hostels. The off-campus courses were also conducted at Batu Lintang.

In January 1988, the branch decided to move the whole campus to Semenggok. All the departments, including off-campus courses also moved to Semenggok.

Meanwhile, a new contractor was appointed to complete the campus at Semariang. Work resumed in August 1988 and was completed on April 1989. The branch moved to its

new campus in July 1989. The new campus was officially declared open by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak, Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Ahmad Zaidi Aduce bin Muhammed Noor on October 26, 1990.

However due to the limited budget, the quality of the new campus was not satisfactory. The State Government suggested that the branch move to a new campus at Kota Samarahan. The state offered to build the first phase of this new campus in exchange for the campus at Semariang. A 300-acre site has been identified and a consultant appointed to design the master plan. Construction will begin early 1994.

ACADEMIC ADVANCEMENT

At the moment MIT offers the following full time academic programmes:

1. Diploma in Accountancy
2. Diploma in Business Studies
3. Diploma in Banking Studies
4. Diploma in Secretarial Science
5. Pre Science
6. Pre Commerce

Besides, the institute also offers an evening programme for part time students in the following areas:

1. Advance Diploma in Accounting;
2. Diploma in Accountancy;
3. Certificate in Programming, and
4. Language courses in English, Arabic and Mandarin.

In 1986, the Sarawak campus pioneered a new programme called the distance education programme. This programme has now been adopted by the whole MIT system and becomes the main trust in its off campus programme. The courses offered are:

1. Diploma in Business Studies; and
2. Diploma in Public Administration

MIT Sarawak is the only branch campus to offer the Advanced Diploma in Accountancy outside the main campus in Shah Alam. The ADIA qualification is equivalent to an honours degree and is highly recognised by all the professional bodies. It offers another degree equivalent programme, the Advanced Diploma in Business Studies (Marketing) in July 1993.

The Sarawak branch was again given the privilege of being the only campus outside Shah Alam to set up MEDEC (Malaysian Entrepreneurial Development Centre) branch in February 1993. Through this centre, it hopes to play an even more active role in the development of Bumiputera entrepreneurs. Another milestone in the branch's history was the convocation held at the banquet hall of the State Legislative Assembly Building in 1991. This was the first ever convocation outside the main campus and was graced by Right Honourable the Chief Minister of Sarawak himself.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In a recent exercise to restructure the MIT, it was decided that the branch be accorded the status of a regional campus. The status implies that in future more courses relevant to the needs of the state will be conducted here.

MIT in principal has approved the following courses to be conducted here once the new campus is ready:

1. Diploma in Computer Science
2. Diploma in Public Administration
3. Diploma in Planting Industry and Management
4. Diploma in Art and Design
5. Diploma in Engineering
6. Diploma in Wood Technology
7. Diploma in Hotel Catering and Management

In terms of student enrollment, it is anticipated that by 1995, there will be 2,500 students. This will increase to 4,500 students by the year 2000 and eventually reach 10,000 students by the year 2020.

1993 is the 20th anniversary of MIT Sarawak branch. In the past two decades, the branch has produced over 3,000 graduates who are playing a significant role in the development of Sarawak. The branch is now conducting a study to determine the extent of this contribution and the impact it has had in changing the socio-economic status of the bumiputera in the State.

The branch has not only trained students in various academic disciplines but also provided its expertise to develop the human resources for both the private and public sectors. In this respect, agencies such as the Civil Service Training Centre, SEDC, STIDC, Kuching Port Authority, Police, FAMA and many others have regularly used its lecturers in their staff development programmes.

The branch has also conducted several researches for the State government. These includes:-

- i) A study on the awareness and perception of students in the rural areas towards human resource development in Sarawak;
- ii) A study on small and medium industries in Sarawak; and
- iii) A study on the diffusion of development communication to the grassroots.

HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The Sarawak Housing and Development Commission (HDC), incorporated under the State Ordinance No. 17, 1971 came into effective operation in 1972 to expedite the housing development within the State.

The commission which is entrusted to provide housing facilities, especially low-cost houses, has since completed more than 7,000 units of houses, accommodating approximately 45,000 people.

Most of the projects are located in the major town centres under the people's housing programme (RPR) concept. Under this concept, HDC will develop a project and provide loans to successful applicants of its low-cost housing units.

The major projects which have been completed so far include RPR Jalan Astana, RPR Siol Kanan (Taman SUKMA), RPR Surabaya Ulu, RPR Batu Kawa, RPR Batu 12 in Kuching; RPR Simanggang in Sri Aman, RPR Bintulu, RPR Piasau and RPR Batu 6 Jalan Pujut Lutong in Miri and RPR Limbang.

Besides the projects in major towns, HDC also implements schemes in district centres. Generally most of these projects are under the site and service scheme. The participants of the scheme are allocated housing lots which have been provided with infrastructure such as roads and drainage, septic tanks, electricity and water. They are also given loans to a maximum of RM13,000 for buying building materials. Construction is carried out by the participants themselves. The first such project was implemented in Lawas in Limbang Division. Others under implementation are at Siol Kanan in Petra Jaya, Kuching and Kanowit in Sibiu Division.

To assist dwellers to improve, renovate or rebuild their longhouses, HDC has introduced a longhouse loan scheme. They are given a loan to a maximum of RM5,000 in the form of building materials. This scheme has benefitted about 1,400 families.

The commission is also involved in the resettlement of people affected by development carried out by the Government such as the construction of the Batang Ai hydro project and town extension in Kuching, Bintulu and Miri.

In line with the Government's policy to step up the provision of housing facilities, HDC is launching a 'core house' concept for its site and services scheme. The concept involves the construction of timber houses on stilts which could easily be extended. The first project under this concept will be built in Kanowit involving 386 units. If accepted by the people, the concept will be extended to other areas.

BORNEO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SARAWAK) SDN. BHD.

BDC is currently undertaking the development of its biggest housing programme at Taman BDC, Stampin, Kuching. This four-phase development of 94.4 hectares of land acquired in 1977, is envisaged to provide a total of 1,181 units of residential houses and a shopping centre comprising 58 units of shophouses, schools, service industries, a cinema and open spaces. Its estimated cost is RM145.6 million.

Phase I consisting of 608 houses and two shophouses and phase II consisting of 300 houses, 56 shophouses and 28 mini shops have been completed and most of them have been handed over to the purchasers.



Flying Doctor Service.



The Chancellor of UNIMAS, Professor Dr. Zawawie shows the Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad the lay-out of the University while the Education Minister, Datuk Amar Dr. Sulaiman Haji Daud (left) listens.



A class in progress at Primary school.



Students doing an experiment in a school laboratory.



Normah Medical Specialist Centre in Petra Jaya



The newly constructed Specialist Clinic at Sarawak General Hospital.



A housing estate in Kuching.



Children's Corner at the Miri Civic Centre.



The Chief Minister being briefed on the new site of Mara Institute of Technology, Sarawak Branch at Samarahan Division.

Phase III consisting of 194 houses is currently in its active stage of implementation.

BDC is currently planning the following projects:-

- (i) Phase IV of Taman Satria Jaya BDC consisting of 200 units apartment and 56 units of houses.
- (ii) Penrissen Heights housing project (243 units of mixed development).
- (iii) Proposed 18-hole golf course cum residential development (adjacent to Taman Satria Jaya BDC).

Following a recent corporate restructuring, BDC Sarawak is now wholly owned by the Sarawak Government. It is now charting a new course to gear itself for 2020 by actively pursuing a diversification strategy through strategic alliance with local and foreign entities.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative Societies Ordinance was passed by Council Negeri in 1949 Chapter 66 and became law from January 1 the same year. The Ordinance paved the way for the formation of co-operative societies and the establishment of Co-operative Development Department in the State. On the formation of Malaysia, the department became a Federal department and now under the Ministry of Land and Co-operative Development.

The department is entrusted to form, register, supervise and audit co-operative societies. The Non-functioning co-operatives are liquidated upon application by members or when their existence no longer satisfies the requirements of the Ordinance.

A Registrar, who is also the Director of the department, is appointed by the Minister and is responsible for the formation, registration, supervision, auditing and liquidation of co-operative societies.

Objectives

In carrying out the duties and responsibilities the department has its own objectives namely:-

- (1) To uplift the living standards of the people, especially the rural dwellers, through co-operative movement;
- (2) To establish a clean, efficient and trustworthy movement;
- (3) To promote racial harmony and integration amongst the people through co-operative movement.

To achieve these objectives the department undertakes the following:

- (1) to establish strong co-operatives with many members, sufficient working capital and efficient management;
- (2) to encourage active participation of co-operatives in the State and national development and to carry out activities which can combat inflation;
- (3) to educate co-operative members including school children to be thrifty and disciplined citizens and having spirit of self-help and progress through courses and seminars.

The Development Of Co-operatives

When the movement was first introduced in 1949, there were only 24 co-operative societies registered in the State.

Today, after over four decades, the number of registered co-operative societies has increased to 462. These societies, mostly situated in the rural areas and interior parts of Sarawak, carry out various activities including consumer, processing, savings, credit and banking, housing, school co-operatives and others. Since its inception until February 1, 1993, membership has increased from 1,481 to 190,000; share capital increased from RM30,825 to RM12.5 million; assets from RM39,533 to RM110 million; and Reserves RM739 to RM18 million.

Types Of Co-operatives

Co-operatives formed in the early days were mostly single purpose. Today, they are mostly multi-purposed to meet the needs of members. As at February 1, 1993, the types of co-operative that exist are as below:-

Type of Co-operatives	Number of Co-operatives
1. Multi-Purpose	268
2. Consumer and Marketing	21
3. Savings and Loan	26
4. Padi Milling	25
5. School Co-Operatives	105
6. Housing	3
7. Bank (SCCBL)	1
8. Union	7
9. Others	6
Total	462

Most of the registered co-operative societies in Sarawak are grouped under multi-purpose carrying out more than one activity. These include consumer retail shops, marketing of members' produce, padi milling, savings and loan, supply of electricity and investment.

There are 21 consumer and marketing co-operatives while the main aim of saving and loan co-operatives is to encourage the spirit of thrift among members through mutual help and mutual benefit. There are 25 co-operatives mostly in the rural areas carrying out padi milling to meet the needs of members.

School Co-operatives

In Sarawak, the movement was formally introduced to schools (secondary) in 1976. However, few primary schools had also formed such co-operatives. At the moment, there are 105 school co-operatives (101 secondary and four primary) in Sarawak through the joint effort of the Co-operative Development and the Education Department.

Since 1985, the State Government has provided cash assistance as prizes for the best school co-operative competition. The Federal Government also gave management subsidies and cash registers to strengthen the performance of school co-operatives.

Housing Co-operatives

There are three co-operatives registered as housing co-operatives. However, some multi-purpose types of co-operatives have housing projects envisaged for their members with land acquired mostly from the State Government.

Bank (SCCBL)

The Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank Limited was registered in 1953 to meet the needs of co-operatives in the State. It was given a 'soft loan' of RM2.5 million in 1980 by the Federal Government to assist in providing better services to its members.

Union (Of Co-operatives)

There are seven co-operative unions in the State whereby the membership of which is drawn from these member-societies. The Sarawak School Co-operatives Union (registered as Koperasi Gabungan Sekolah Negeri Sarawak Berhad) was registered in 1977 to provide services to school co-operatives.

CULTURE, YOUTH, SPORTS AND WELFARE SERVICES

Prior to 1985, the responsibilities for culture, youth and sports in the State were entrusted to a ministry whereas that for welfare services were under a separate ministry. However, on July 12, 1985, these two merged into a single ministry, known as the Ministry of Social Development.

The Ministry of Social Development is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing policies on culture, youth, sports and welfare services.

The Federal Department of Youth and Sports, Sarawak, formed in 1969, continues to assist the State Ministry of Social Department in the implementation of its policies. It also helps in research of the State's rich resources and in preserving the cultural heritage of the various communities.

CULTURAL DIVISION

The Cultural Division, Ministry of Social Development is given the task of promoting cultural consciousness among the people with a view to develop a national cultural identity in line with the National Cultural Policy. Based on that, the Cultural Division has the following objectives in mind:

- i To revive, maintain and preserve the cultural arts in the State;
- ii To develop and attain higher quality for cultural arts;
- iii To create an awareness and to stimulate the consciousness and sensitivity of the people to appreciate the value of cultural arts; and
- iv To promote and instil an interest as well as sense of love towards traditional cultural arts to the people.

To achieve these objectives, the division undertakes to learn, acquire and improve the knowledge, encourage the appreciation and practice of the cultural arts for its staff, cultural enthusiasts and organisations through workshops, courses and seminars, cultural exhibitions and performances and also to render financial and other forms of assistance and in cooperation with other cultural bodies for the promotion of cultural activities.

Ever since its formation in 1974, the division has organised numerous visits, talks and training on dances, music and costumes throughout the State. From these courses, many dancers are selected to form the Ministry's cultural troupes which are required to exhibit the cultural heritage and cultural performances both within the country and overseas.

Another cultural aspect of the ministry is to conduct researches on the rich cultural heritage of the State with the aim of preserving the cultures of the various racial groups.



Bisaya Bamboo Dance



Melanau Dance



Indian Dance



Javanese Kuda Kepang Dance



The famous Lun Bawang Bamboo Flute



Malay Joget



Iban Dance



Bidayuh Dance



Chinese Fan Dance



Orang Ulu Dance

The freedom of religion practised in Malaysia



Kuching Divisional Mosque



St. Thomas Cathedral



The State Mosque



A Chinese Temple



An Indian Temple

Such activities had not been carried out in the past due to lack of qualified manpower and financial constraints. However, the Government has realised the importance and urgency of carrying out the research on the fast diminishing cultural heritage of the ethnic groups. Since the division has no research unit of its own, the Social Development Council of the ministry is now conducting the research programmes in the field of culture apart from its normal functions. Steps have been taken to reorganise the division to include the setting up of a research unit which, among other things will undertake in collecting, preserving and documenting of the cultural components of all the ethnic groups in Sarawak especially on oral tradition, customs and practices, festivals, past-times and material cultures.

MAJLIS ADAT ISTIADAT

After the enactment of Majlis Adat Istiadat Ordinance No. 5 of 1977, the "unit" which was established within the Chief Minister's Office on January 10, 1974 was elevated to the status of a majlis.

The programmes of Majlis Adat Istiadat Sarawak are organised in accordance with the objectives and functions as set out in its Ordinance (No. 5 of 1977). Briefly, among others, the objectives are:

- i. to preserve the customs and traditions of the Dayak for posterity;
- ii. to nurture the customs and traditions of the Dayak so that they can withstand external pressures of modernisation and blend with change and development;
- iii. to control and co-ordinate all activities relating to research on customary law and adat of the Dayak; and
- iv. to advise on the interpretation of the customs and traditions of the Dayak to maintain order and development.

Members

In line with the requirement of the Ordinance (No. 5 of 1977) subsection (i) of Section 4, the members of the majlis consist of:

- (a) the Ketua Majlis;
- (b) A representative of the Chief Minister's Department;
- (c) not more than six other members.

Members of the majlis are selected from members of the Dayak communities. Their selection is based upon their experiences and knowledge of their respective adat. Each member is appointed by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak, on the advice of the Chief Minister, for a period of three years. The present members of the Majlis Adat Istiadat Sarawak are:

Tan Sri Datuk Gerunsin Lembat

Datuk Amar Leonard Linggi Jugah

Datuk Stephen Timothy Wan Ulok

Datuk Dominic Dagok ak. Randan

Temenggong Datuk Montegrai ak. Tugang

Temenggong Talik Lisut

PAS (General) CMO 1-ex-officio

Under Section 5 of the Ordinance (5/77) the Chief Executive Officer of the Majlis is the Secretary of the Majlis. He is responsible for the day to day administration and implementation of decisions of the Majlis. In these matters, he is assisted by an Assistant Secretary, a clerk, a typist and a pembantu am rendah.

Research

This section is also headed by the Secretary himself. He is assisted by the Assistant Secretary and three research assistants.

The aims of the Majlis is to collect and compile data on the customs and oral traditions of the following four major ethnic groups, with the view to preserving and nurturing the customs and traditions of the Dayak of Sarawak so as to maintain order and development of the community. These groups include the Iban, Bidayah, Orang Ulu and Melanau.

It is to be noted that the group loosely known as the Orang Ulu comprises approximately 22 other sub-groups. They are:

1. Baketan
2. Bisaya
3. Sihan
4. Berawan
5. Tring
6. Ukit/Buket
7. Lisum
8. Kejaman)
9. Lahanan) Kajang
10. Sekapan)
11. Punan Bah)
12. Kelabit
13. Sa'ban
14. Seping
15. Lun Bawang
16. Tagal
17. Tabun
18. Penan and Punan Busang
19. Kayan

20.	Kenyah
21.	Sebop
22.	Tanjung

Activities

Presently, the Majlis has completed the compilation of the customary laws for the following ethnic groups: Iban (Adat Iban), Bidayuh (Adat Bidayuh), Kayan-Kenyah (Adat Kayan-Kenyah) and Melanau (Adat Liko). The majlis is currently in the process of collecting data and compiling the customary laws of the Lun Bawang, Kelabit and Bisaya.

In addition, the Majlis has also collected a lot of raw data on the different aspects of the customs, cultures and traditions of these ethnic groups. These materials are collected either in written form (based on interviews) or recorded in tapes and video tapes. The total collections up to date, are as follows:

i	Iban	543 tapes 48 video tapes
ii	Bidayuh	277 tapes
iii	Bisaya	15 tapes
iv	Lun Bawang	10 tapes
v	Kayan	158 tapes

The Majlis is in the process of transcribing these tapes with the view to publishing these materials into literary works. A few of the researched materials have been published in the 'Sarawak Gazette' from time to time.

Besides its normal activity, the Majlis has also been giving talks to the public and school children on topics such as customs and customary laws of the various Dayak communities.

Conclusion

Since its establishment, the Majlis has played an important role in the society. It has been invited to give talks on many occasions to various groups of people ranging from ketua-ketua masyarakat to Officers from Peninsular Malaysia, students, teachers, volunteers and Women's Bureau.

In planning its programme of activities the Majlis aims to achieve its objectives and fulfil its functions as stated in its Ordinance (5/77). It can be said that so far the Majlis has been very active in collecting and recording the oral traditions of the Dayak communities.

The Sarawak Museum

The oldest museum in Borneo first took shape in Kuching in 1886 when some ethnographic materials from the Rejang were put on public display in a temporary gallery in the market place. In 1888, Rajah Charles Brooke commissioned his French valet to design a proper museum building. The latter came up with one patterned after a Normandy town hall.

The museum (known as the old museum building) was officially opened by Charles Brooke on August 4, 1891. It was renovated several times and attained its present form in 1911. It gradually developed over the years, specialising mainly on the research and collection of natural history. The museum fortunately suffered negligible damage of looting during the Japanese Occupation. After the war, its activities and scope were greatly diversified. Studies were done on a wide range of subjects and fields by qualified researchers. The notable ones include the archaeological discoveries at the Niah Caves, the anthropological and socio-economical researches on the major communities in Sarawak, and those done on the fresh-water fishes and reptiles including the marine turtles.

By the time Sarawak attained independence through Malaysia in 1963, the Sarawak Museum was already enjoying international recognition as an excellent general museum, especially for ethnographic collection. It also gained reputation as a research institute and an institution of higher learning in anthropology, natural history and social sciences. The objectives of the museum were then as now, to be an all-round museum and not to be over-specialised; to be interested in everything and to collect everything - from plants, snakes and butterflies to porcelains, arts and prehistoric artifacts; to display exhibits in a simple but lively manner; to explain the collection and museum work by giving seminars and talks, and by publishing interesting accounts and articles in various media. The Sarawak Museum Journal, published annually, contains articles on a wide range of subjects such as archaeology, history, natural and social sciences, including oral traditions, legends, folklores and other aspects pertaining to Sarawak. The journal is distributed worldwide. In addition, occasional papers and pamphlets on specific and interesting topics are also being published and sold cheaply to tourists and students.

From being an independent department before 1963, the Museum came under the portfolio of six ministries since 1964. It is presently under the Ministry of Social Development.

Since 1963, the resources of the Sarawak Museum have truly expanded in terms of manpower, buildings and responsibilities. It attained the status of a full-fledged institution including a State Reference Library and State Archives. The museum is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the following ordinances and regulations:-

1. Antiquities Ordinance, 1954;
2. Turtles Trust Ordinance, 1957;
3. Wildlife Protection Ordinance, 1958;
4. Local Newspaper Ordinance, 1958;
5. Sarawak Museum (Deposit Library) Ordinance, 1961; and
6. Miscellaneous Licence (Edible Birds' Nest) Regulations, 1963.

These ordinances and regulations empower the Director and his staff to search, acquire and to protect antiquities and historical monuments which are regarded as national heritage. As executive officer of the turtles board, the Director is also responsible to extend protective measures to conserve the marine turtles. As a game warden, he assists the Chief Game Warden (Director of Forests) in the conservation of wildlife. The museum is also responsible to acquire any book, newspaper or other publications published in the State and preserve them.

The Sarawak Museum is constantly engaged in carrying out researches on ethnology, history and natural history apart from the normal functions of collecting, documenting, preserving and exhibiting materials.

As from 1982, all the major sections of the museum have become fully functional. Each section is under the charge of a sectional head who is responsible to the Director.

State Archives and Reference Library Section

This section was first established in 1962 and is headed by an archivist.

The basic archival materials consist of Brooke papers and files, the **Sarawak Gazette**, the **Sarawak Government Gazette** dating back to 1870 and earlier. Presently, it is collecting and preserving closed files and records created by the various State departments, local authorities and other statutory bodies since 1946 and since the formation of Malaysia. 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 has also embarked on taking colour slides and movies of the many festivals and rituals with documentaries and commentaries recorded in tapes. It has also set up microfilm processing and reading facilities.

The museum receives more than 400 titles of journals and periodicals including 45 titles of newspapers. All these occupy more than 600 lineal metres of shelving space with annual addition of 24 lineal metres of new materials.

The museum reference library holds one of the best collections of books on Borneo in general and Sarawak in particular. To date, it has over 10,000 volumes of reference books. It also contains the essential reference books on anthropology, fine art, archaeology, antiquities, natural history, South East Asian history and general social studies. It also acts as a depository library for all local publications and thesis or reports of research done through the museum.

The museum's archives and library facilities have been made available to both local and foreign researchers and students. For the last 30 years no less than 3,483 users have been recorded to make use of its archives and library materials.

It is also embarking on a project to retrieve and acquire archival materials relating to Sarawak or copies of such materials which are found in institutions abroad particularly in the United Kingdom.

Since 1985, this section is located at the former British Council. This section is expected to move to its new premises, the former Sarawak Foundation building in the near future.

Antiquity Section

This section looks after the museum's collections of ethnographic (approximately 5,000 pcs.), ceramic (approximately 4,000 pcs.), paintings (approximately 250 pcs.), stamps, currency notes and coins. These artifacts were obtained either through purchase or donations.

Formerly this section was directly under the Director and in 1984 the museum was able to employ a custodian (now Assistant Curator) whose task is to catalogue, document and to store the enormous collections in a systematic manner.

Under the Antiquity Ordinance 1954, Sarawak Museum is also responsible to advise the Government to gazette buildings or structures which have historical, architectural or religious significance. Up-to-date, the Great Niah Caves and 17 public buildings throughout the State have been gazetted as historical monuments. Steps have also been taken to document and make scaled models of indigenous traditional architecture which is rapidly vanishing.

Although the Antiquities Ordinance came into force in 1958, illegal movement of antiques and cultural properties out of the state still occurs as the museum lacks sufficient manpower to enforce the law. However, it has been fortunate to be able to acquire many rare pieces especially Martaban jars, ceramics and brass items like cannons, kettles and gongs, and other ethnographic artifact over the years.

The Antiquity Ordinance also empowered the Sarawak Museum to carry out conservation works on burial poles (kelirieng) and burial huts (salong). Such works have been successfully carried out in the upper Rajang, Tinjar and Tatau areas.

The future plan of the section is to computerise the collections and hence to provide its service in a more systematic manner.

Archaeology Section

Systematic archaeological works in Sarawak began in the late 1950's after staff of the Sarawak Museum had received basic training in excavation. The early digs were carried out at several caves in Bau. Further training was secured when undertaken in Sarawak River delta. The presence of numerous trade ceramic shreds found in association with local earthenware shreds, ancient glass beads, Chinese coins and iron slags, indicates that Sarawak River delta had been an important trading point, and possibly an iron smelting centre too. This event could have taken place from the 10th century or earlier.

Sarawak attracted worldwide attention after excavation at the West Mouth in Niah Caves in the 1960's revealed evidence of human occupation as early as 39,000 years ago. Most of Niah archaeological findings are expected to be displayed in the Niah site museum which is scheduled to be completed in 1994.

Since 1967, several excavations carried out at other sites resulted in numerous trade ceramics being found. Annamese ware of 13th to 14th centuries were found at Tebing Tinggi in Kabong sub-district, sawankhalok ware of 14th to 15th centuries and blue and white ware of the early 16th to 17th centuries at Bukit Sadong in Serian district and Chinese and Annamese blue and white of the 17th to 19th centuries at Muroh at Kabong. All these bear evidence that maritime trade continued to take place along the coast of Sarawak right up to the 19th century.

From 1981 to 1984, this section was responsible for supervising the exhumation and reburial of human remains including their gravegoods in Batang Ai where a hydro-electric project was constructed.

This section also has plans to carry out research in Mulu National Park, Limbang delta and re-excavate some of the caves in Niah, Bau and Tatau.

Ethnology Section

This section used to be directly under the Director (formerly Curator) who was traditionally also the Government Ethnologist. In 1973, a trained local anthropologist took over this responsibility.

This section has since then 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 survey on the Iban who were affected by the hydro-electric project at Batang Ai; a survey on the effects of tourism on the longhouse communities in Skrang area and a human ecological survey on the nomadic and semi-settled Penan within Gunung Mulu National Park.

Preliminary socio-economic surveys have been carried out on the minority groups in Upper Rajang and Balui River basins who are expected to be resettled when the proposed hydro-electric project is implemented in the area. It has assisted SESCO to coordinate and supervise foreign scholars invited to conduct indepth socio-economic studies on the affected communities such as Kayan, Kenyah and Kajang (including Kejaman, Lahanan, Sekapan, Punan Bah) and the semi-nomadic Penan.

The ethnology staff are also engaged in documenting and recording the oral literature, folklore and culture of the other minority groups in Sarawak.

Display/Education Section

This section is responsible to maintain, update and improve the exhibited items for the viewing pleasure of the visitors, both local and foreign.

Records show that the museum has become a great attraction to visitors. In 1963 about 100,000 visitors were recorded. The number of visitors averaged about 200,000 in the 1970's and early 1980's. The best year was in 1990 when over a million visitors were recorded. Nearly 1 million visitors came in 1992. In 1983, a new display wing of the museum was opened at Dewan Tun Abdul Razak. It exhibits archaeological materials, ceramics, brassware items, ethnographic materials, Chinese furniture and cat gallery. In 1992, the unique Sarawak Islamic Museum at Jalan P. Ramlee was opened.

In the museum compound, especially that of Dewan Tun Abdul Razak, can be seen several artistic creations of the indigenous and replicas of a megalithic from Bario and Batu Gambar (rock-carving) from Sungai Jaong.

The old building continues to attract many visitors with its model of a two-room Iban traditional longhouse, ethnographic materials like wood carvings and other traditional handicrafts such as masks, beads, sunhats, colourful marine and land shells (mollusca). An added attraction is the recently up-dated Shell petroleum exhibition with its audio-visual facilities and system.

Apart from the static exhibits which are continuously being improved and up-dated, Sarawak Museum from time to time also organises or supports private individuals or organisations to hold temporary exhibitions or seminars at its premises. In 1987 a photogenic collection portraying the life history of 'Father of Malaysia', Tunku Abdul Rahman, was held.

Natural History Section

This section is headed by a qualified zoologist who is also responsible for research in marine turtle and swiftlets which produce the edible birds' nests.

Being the earliest established, it has a comprehensive database on zoology consisting of over 80,000 specimens of all known mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, mollusc, and other wildlife collected in Borneo since 1890. The old museum building continues to be the focus of natural history exhibits. In 1992, a new fish gallery was established in the east wing. Due to the acute shortage of space, much of the natural history materials could not be exhibited for public viewing.

This section also carried out marine turtle conservation management and research at the turtle islands. It had also sorted out the birds' nests owners of Niah Caves and continued to carry out birds' nests cave inspection in Tatau and Serian. Birds' nests caves in Baram will be inspected in 1993 and will also be systematically computerised in the current year. This section also acts as a coordinator for foreign researcher in the field of zoological research in Sarawak. Population census and indepth studies into the birds' nests industry throughout Sarawak are being carried out.

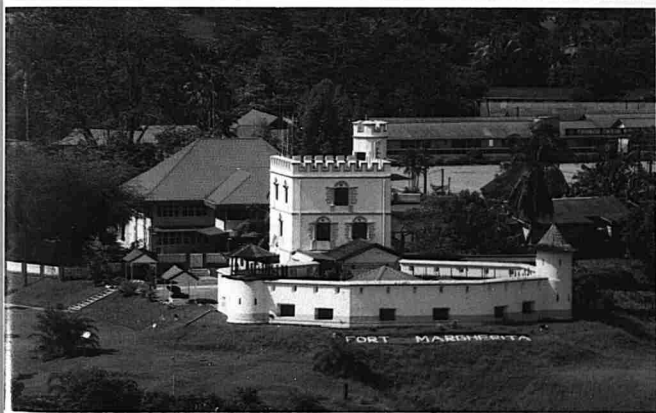
Conservation Section

This section was established in 1977 to treat, repair and conserve museum artifacts in the conservation laboratory.

The section also ensures that the artifacts are placed in suitable and proper conditions when on display or kept in the store. The section occasionally carries out conservation work in the field. This includes the preservation of the burial poles (kirieng) and huts (salong) such as those found in upper Rajang, Tinjar and Tatau. Other works include preservation of prehistoric wall paintings, such as at the Painted Cave in Niah and Gua Sireh in Serian.



The Sarawak Museum



Fort Margherita also known as Police Museum



A view of Kuching Civic Centre



The Sri Aman Civic Centre



The Civic Centre of Sibul



The Miri Civic Centre



The Bintulu Civic Centre



The Limbang Civic Centre



The Sarikei Civic Centre



The Civic Centre of Kapit

Conclusion

Sarawak Museum as can be seen is playing multi-functional roles. It is not only concerned with the acquisition and preservation of the State's cultural heritage but more so to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and harmony in this multi-racial society and to enhance the beautiful aspects of its culture as a means of promoting tourism.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND SPORTS, SARAWAK

The Federal Department of Youth and Sports, Sarawak plays a significant role in the promotion, development and implementation of youth and sports activities in the State. It was formally called the Federal Department of Culture, Youth and Sports, Sarawak which was formed in October, 1969.

However, the formation of the new Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 1987 led to the separation of the cultural division in the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. Thus the Ministry of Youth and Sports or its Federal Department of Youth and Sports in the State has been focussing its attention mainly on the development of youth and sports programmes since then.

Youth Programme

Under the emphasis of youth programme, there are four major areas to be considered namely:

Training and Guidance

In pursuance of the ministry's aspiration to provide various aspects of training and guidance to youth so that they may become more progressive in socio-economic activities, the department has carried out numerous training and guidance programmes in technical, business and leadership skills. More than 500 youth has been trained at five training centres in Peninsular Malaysia and about 1,000 others attended on-the-job training in the past 13 years.

Unity

Sarawak, being a multi-racial state, is placing national unity as its ultimate objective. Whilst economic condition for national unity is vital, social conditions in terms of breaking down racial prejudices, tolerance and understanding must also prevail. This can only be achieved through the process of inter-action and participation of youth in activities such as integrated youth exchange programmes, volunteer service corps (community service, relief work) youth security programme, youth work camp, urban youth programme, drug prevention education programme and others. The department had organised more than 100 programmes of this nature in the past 20 years involving 4,000 youth of various races.

Youth Movement

Sarawak has eleven main youth organisations. They are:

	Organisation	Membership
1.	Pertubuhan Belia Kebangsaan Bersatu Sarawak (SABERKAS)	111,818
2.	Scouts Association of Malaysia Sarawak Branch	24,000
3.	Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Sarawak Branch	19,222
4.	Girl Guides Association Malaysia, Sarawak Branch	13,400
5.	St. John Ambulance Malaysia, Sarawak Branch	3,335
6.	Sarawak Dayak Youth Association (SDYA)	2,500
7.	Pathfinder	960
8.	Young Christian Workers Movement	850
9.	Boys' Brigade Malaysia, Sarawak Branch	700
10.	Girls' Brigade Malaysia, Sarawak Branch	500
11.	Islamic Youth Movement Malaysia, Sarawak Branch (ABIM)	500
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	TOTAL	177,785
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Under the youth movement programme, the department has organised a number of courses or activities such as work camps, seminars, forums, workshop and leadership courses for participants from both urban and rural areas and from different backgrounds. The programme also involves foreign countries. In the past 13 years, about 260 youth from Sarawak have been selected to participate in the programme.

Economic Development

The participation of youth in industrial activities and other business concerns is viewed as a major step towards achieving the goal of the National Development Policy.

Towards this aim, the department has been making efforts to help local youth to involve themselves in such activities. These are:

i) **Youth in Business Programme (RBB)**

Under this programme, rancangan belia berniaga (RBB) and small business programme (RPK), the department organises about six courses each year ranging from pre-entrepreneurs development programme to accounting and small business management course. The course duration is from four days to 14 days.

Since the inception of this programme in 1979, the department has approved 80 RBB and RPK projects amounting to about RM400,000.

ii) **Farm Youth Programme**

This programme, introduced in 1979, provides subsidy to youth who have basic skills in agricultural farming which includes cattle and poultry.

Courses were conducted from time to time to provide basic knowledge on agriculture.

SPORTS PROGRAMME

The implementation of sports programme is based on the ministry's policy of Sports For All in line with the concept of Malaysia Cergas.

Sarawak being a developing State and embarking upon commerce and industry requires a healthy and fit society to achieve maximum productivity. Under the concept of Sports For All everybody is encouraged to take part in recreational and other physical fitness activities. These include camping, tracking, mountaineering, outdoor recreation, social recreation, aerobic activities, sports and games not relating to competition. For the past 10 years, about 100 different recreational physical fitness activities for about 10,000 people has been organised by the department.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, SARAWAK YOUTH DIVISION

The Youth Division, being responsible for the planning, organisation and supervision of youth development activities in the State, is one of the main sections that come under the Ministry of Social Development.

In Malaysia, "youth" refers to young people between the ages of 15 - 40 years. Based on the latest population census, out of a total of 1.8 million people in the State, 47 percent are youth.

The objective of this division is to prepare a society whose youth are well disciplined, independent, united and responsible, possessing technical skill, economically sound and able leadership, and ever willing to contribute towards activities that are useful and profitable to their own good, society and nation in line with the National Youth Policy based on the following principles:

- (a) To practise 'Rukunegara'
- (b) To possess spirit of togetherness and to practise principle of autonomy.
- (c) To possess matured and responsible leadership of high quality.
- (d) To encourage positive participation in nation building.
- (e) To possess high moral values and attitudes that stress on priority of being healthy and physically active.
- (f) To possess high education.

The division is divided into five sections as follows:-

Administration;

Youth Movement;

Youth Solidarity;

Youth Training and Guidance; and

Economic Development.

Administrative Section

To provide relevant and supporting services to all activities by this division to ensure its quality and effectiveness.

Youth Movement Section

- (a) To produce well disciplined youth;
- (b) To encourage youth to play effective and meaningful roles to society;
- (c) To develop good understanding between the youth and the Government; and
- (d) To promote close relationship between local and outside youth from other states and countries.

Solidarity Section

To create the spirit/attitude of solidarity and loyalty among the youth of multi-racial society towards the country by:

- (a) Encouraging participation of youth in voluntary organisations;
- (b) Holding activities for non-members of any voluntary organisation to create interest among them towards joining youth movements; and
- (c) Increasing membership of youth organisations/movements.

Youth Training and Guidance Section

- (a) Assist youth to obtain vocational training either locally or in Peninsular Malaysia;
- (b) Short leadership courses, workshops or seminars to enable the youth to administer voluntary organisation correctly and effectively; and
- (c) To provide counselling services to young school leavers.

Economic Development Section

- (a) To provide self-employment among the unemployed youth through vocational training;
- (b) To create better opportunities for employment among the youth.

Activities

Except for vocational training, all activities of this division are conducted at short period covering three to four days to one or two weeks. The following activities cover the whole State:

- (a) Leadership courses (basic, intermediate and advance levels);
- (b) Leadership dialogues/forums;
- (c) Seminars or workshops
- (d) Youth study tour (internally) including receiving and organising programmes for visiting youth from other states and countries;
- (e) Recruitment of participants to vocational training institutes locally or in Peninsular Malaysia;
- (f) Joint projects/programmes with Federal Youth and Sports Department and other Government agencies that also deal with youth programmes (e.g. Agriculture Department);
- (g) Youth exchange programmes within Malaysia and abroad;

- (h) Various educational and recreational activities.

SPORTS SECTION

Apart from promoting SUKMA, competitive sports and events handled by Sarawak State Sports Council, the ministry's sports section has its own annual sports activities with emphasis on sports development programme such as seminars, short courses, workshops etc. at all levels. The ministry is also making an effort to promote and conduct research on traditional sports such as 'wau', 'gasing', 'sumpit' and others.

Sports associations in this country play an important role in implementing sports programmes, ranging from organising tournaments to conducting coaching programmes. In this respect, the ministry continues to give assistance and incentives in the forms of finance, advice and moral support to promote the sports activities as a whole.

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Thus, the ministry, together with the Federal Department of Youth and Sports continue to embark and pursue the following programmes:

- (a) development of sporting and recreational facilities throughout the State;
- (b) allocation of yearly financial grants to state sports associations to enable them to carry out sporting competitions;
- (c) encouragement of youth to take part in competitive sports and games through various incentives schemes;
- (d) organising and hosting of demonstrative sports and games to popularise them; and
- (e) coaching and training programmes.

SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The ministry also develops new sports and recreational facilities in the State as well as upgrading and repairing existing facilities whenever the need arises. In so doing, it:

- i. continues to provide financial grants for the construction of minor recreational facilities particularly in villages, longhouses and small towns; and
- ii. continues to construct divisional sports complexes at divisional headquarters which still lack sporting facilities. Construction of mini sports complexes at district headquarters are also being carried out.

Guided by the above objectives the amount of fund spent by the ministry increases yearly. For the period under review, RM29,468,000 was spent in 1989; RM22,336,000 in 1990; RM31,900,000 in 1991; and RM28,000,000 in 1992. In terms of sporting facilities, the funds spent resulted in the completion of the construction of the Bau and Serian mini sports complex where a football field, eight-lanes bitumen running track and a grandstand were

provided at each of the towns. Miri sports completed and Limbang sports complex were completed in 1990 and 1991 respectively. Each of these Sports Complexes boasts of possessing the following sporting facilities:

- i. Football field with eight lanes synthetic running tracks;
- ii. Grandstand; and
- iii. Public Olympic size swimming pool with grandstand.

An indoor stadium for each of these two divisional headquarters have been planned to be constructed here. In 1991, also, the public Olympic size swimming pool for Sarikei was also completed while bitumen running tracks at Padang Sukan Datuk Patinggi Tuanku Bujang, Sibul was resealed with synthetic tracks. Other major development taking place included the construction and completion of the Padang Hoki Sultan Azlan Shah at Jubilee Ground in 1991. This is the first artificial turf hockey field in the State. The State Stadium at Petra Jaya underwent major reconstructions in 1990, 1991 and 1992. The seating capacity of the open stadium was increased from 16,000 to 45,000 and its roof and administrative block also underwent major redevelopments. The State Stadium now has facilities which befits its name as the state stadium. The Sarawak Golf Club also saw its facilities increased and improved. It is now a 36-hole golf club compared to its 18 holes at the end of 1988. A new Olympic size swimming pool was completed there, in 1991.

While many multi-million ringgit sporting projects were completed during the years under review, many new ones have also been planned or under construction. Among these are:

The Proposed Bintulu Sports Complex

Construction on the sporting facilities started in August 1992. When completed in 1994, it will have an open stadium consisting of a football field, grandstand and synthetic eight-lane running track.

The Proposed Kota Samarahan Sports Complex

Construction on this project also started in August 1992. On its completion, also scheduled for 1994, it too will have a football field, grandstand, a synthetic eight-lane running track, a public Olympic size swimming pool and grandstand.

At Sri Aman, Sarikei, Sibul, Kapit, Miri, Limbang, Marudi, Mukah, Balingian, Betong, Dalat, Lawas, Lundu, Lubok Antu, Belaga and Bintangor, many more sporting and recreational facilities are being planned for construction.

THE SARAWAK STATE SPORTS COUNCIL

The Sarawak State Sports Council (SSSC), set up under the National Sports Council of Malaysia Act, 1971, Schedule II (Amendments) 1988, was launched on October 10, 1985 by the Chief Minister of Sarawak, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud.

The council, formed as an agency of the Ministry of Social Development, is responsible to implement all policies formulated by the Government. With that, the objectives of the Sarawak State Sports Council are:-

1. To develop, upgrade and uplift the overall standard of sports in Sarawak in order to achieve excellence in the arena of sports;
2. To achieve the recognition and to make Sarawak great through the arena of sports;
3. To motivate and manage the State's sports talents so as to realise the maximum potential;
4. To play an active role in the social development aspect of Sarawak through the arena of sports; and
5. To build a healthy, cultured and disciplined society through sports and development programmes.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The powers and functions of SSSC include:

1. To advise the Minister on matters pertaining to sports;
2. To make recommendations to the Government and implement policies and measures to facilitate the development of sports;
3. To promote and participate in the development of sports at state and national level;
4. To undertake research and survey pertaining to sports;
5. To grant recognition and affiliation to all state sports associations or agencies for the purpose of regulating sports activities in the State;
6. To set up divisional sports council; and
7. To obtain the necessary funds and to administer such funds to achieve the set objectives which will complement the overall objectives of National Sports Council.
Affiliated to the SSSC are 35 state sports associations and agencies which cover 27 disciplines of sports such as athletic, archery, badminton, basketball, bodybuilding, boxing, canoeing, cycling, football, golf, hockey, international chess, judo, lawn bowls, netball, rugby, sepak takraw, silat olahraga, squash, swimming, table-tennis, taekwondo, tennis, tenpin bowling, volleyball and weight lifting.

MANAGEMENT

The management committee led by the SSSC Chairman and board members formulates and regulates guidelines and policies and oversees the implementation and day to day affairs and operations which are assigned to the executive secretary and assisted by his officers as well as staff, all of whom are appointed by the council.

FINANCIAL SOURCES

The Act establishes an SSC fund administered and controlled by the Council. Financial sources of the fund include:-

1. Grants from the State Government;
2. Sponsorship;
3. Revenue from SSSC projects and enterprises;
4. Revenue from SSSC investments or properties; and
5. Gifts, donations and bequests.

ACTIVITIES

The SSSC's activities are geared towards improving and enhancing the quality of the State's sports with the state sports governing bodies.

The numerous activities of SSSC include the following -

Sports Development

Activities cover athlete development as well as officials and coaching development as follows:

- i. Centre of Excellence;
- ii. Sarawak State Sports Scholarship Scheme;
- iii. Sports Management, Sports Science and relevant courses;
- iv. Financial assistance to state sports governing bodies; and
- v. State Coaching Board.

Currently, 150 coaches are actively running the centre's development programme started in 1989. More than 2,000 athletes are attending the programme.

On record, in Malaysia, Sarawak has the most sport officials and coaches to have passed the sports science course conducted by the National Sports Council. Meanwhile, sports medicine, injury management, sports psychology, motivational talks/seminars have been organised for the benefit of the sports fraternity.

The establishment of Sarawak state sports scholarship scheme following the RM1 million foundation fund announced by Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, reflects the support, commitment and faith in state's sports think tank and the future certainly looks bright.

SPORTS RESEARCH

A sports library which offers sports magazines, books, photographs is being maintained. Data and information are kept through efforts, put in to produce books, newsletters, video tapes, information leaflets etc.

A very cordial working relationship with the media has helped SSSC a lot in publicising and disseminating information to the general public. Press coverage of SSSC events and functions is excellent and to a large extent created and generated much public awareness and interest in sports participation.

Research and study on sports is an ongoing process as development in sports is never static. Moreover, there are always sports such as lawn bowls and archery which are considered as alien to Sarawak to be picked up and introduced for the benefit of the State.

Strength training which is an integral part of competitive sports is also emphasised. A gym is maintained whereby qualified strength trainers run programmes for athletes and coaches.

SPORTS INCENTIVES AND RECOGNITION

In 1992, RM479,850 was paid out as incentives to deserving athletes and associations for medal winning efforts in SUKMA, national and international-level competitions.

For state sports award, Wong Tee Kue (athletics) and Lee Chiew Ha (athletics) were adjudged 1991 Best Sportsman and Best Sportswoman, Lee Hong Ping (water polo) for Most Promising Sportsman while Jessie Ting Ay Ning (taekwondo) and Liew Meng (tennis) shared the Most Promising Sportswoman award. The state water polo team and state volleyball team won the men's and women's best team award respectively. In the Best Sports Official category, Dr. Henry Toh Yew King (taekwondo) won the men's award while Jessica Lau Kiu Ee (athletics) took the women's award.

Journalists Misiah Taib, Kenny Ee and Thian Juk Khon were judged as best sportswriters for the Bahasa Malaysia, English and Chinese sections respectively.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Sports in Sarawak have grown from strength to strength over the last few years thanks to, among other things, the right sense of direction provided by Sarawak State Sports Council.

In 1990, SSSC displayed its "Midas Touch" through turning the hitherto mediocre image SUKMA games into a premier showcase in Malaysian sports calendar through good organisational and public relations abilities and Sarawak's runaway triumph as SUKMA Champions through zealous ground preparations.

Then in 1992, SUKMA IV provided another challenge. The SSSC early efforts in the groundwork and preparations together with the state sports associations for successful defence of the title bore results. Up against unfavourable away conditions, Sarawak rose to the occasion to win again.

The year 1992 also witnessed international level achievements as Sarawak athletes Hil King Hung of taekwondo and silat olahraga exponents Ramli Ahmad and Wahid Erol went beyond their SUKMA wins to show their mettle at Barcelona Olympics and Jakarta world Silat Championships.

SARAWAK STATE SPORTS COUNCIL AND THE FUTURE

The vision of Sarawak becoming the nation's sports power-house by 2001 poses the biggest challenge to Sarawak State Sports Council.

For a start, SSSC as the state sports think tank with its pool of expertise and experience, will assume a proactive role in sports development as it translates policies into strategies and as it charts the course towards vision 2020.

Moreover, with the strong spirit of cooperation, commitment and faith in personal ability, good understanding and support shared by each and every Sarawakian, the vision will turn into reality.

SARAWAK STADIUM CORPORATION

Sarawak Stadium Corporation was set up in 1972 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. Its powers include the establishment, management and maintenance of the Stadium, 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 Stadium Corporation is managed by a board known as the Sarawak Stadium Corporation Board consisting of a chairman, deputy chairman and 10 other members.

Existing Facilities Stadium Negeri Sarawak

The stadium, situated on an area of five hectares at Petra Jaya, has undergone three stages of construction at a cost of RM22.6 million.

It has a seating capacity of 26,000 and is furnished with the following facilities:-

- General Office
- Conference Room
- Operation Room
- Computer Room
- P.A. System
- Dressing room for players
- Referee
- Reporters room
- Viewing gallery
- Cafeteria

- VIP Lounge
- Surau
- Police Control Room
- Clinic
- Two football fields
- An all weather 400 metre, eight-lane synthetic running track
- Flood light
- An electronic scoreboard
- A gymnasium cum fitness centre
- Generator set
- Canteen
- Audio Visual and Projector

STADIUM PERPADUAN

The Stadium Perpaduan which is the indoor stadium is situated on an area of 2.226 hectares at the complex. It is fully air- conditioned, built at a cost of RM22 million. It was officially declared open on August 20, 1988.

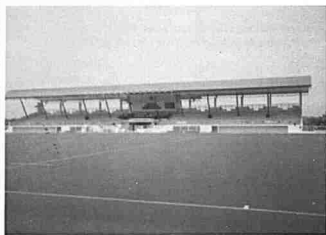
This stadium has a seating capacity of 4,285 and its arena can accommodate 1,000 loose chairs for additional seating.



A football match between Sarawak and Kuala Lumpur team to vie for FA Cup at the State Stadium at Petra Jaya.



Sarawak team leader receiving the FA Cup from Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Ahmad Zaidi Aduce.



The RM5.86 million Sultan Azlan Shah Hockey field. It is the only hockey field with artificial turf in the State.



The administrative block at the State Stadium at Petra Jaya.

SARAWAK HOCKEY STADIUM

The Sarawak Hockey Stadium, situated on a 1.09 hectare site at Jalan Tun Razak about 5Km from city centre with a capacity of about 1,000 spectators, costs RM5.9 million. It was officially opened on June 30, 1991.

WELFARE SERVICES

General Overview

Prior to 1948, 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 Secretariat 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, now known as Rumah Seri Kenangan. Limited legislation such as the Women and Girl's 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 juvenile delinquency. 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 Sarawak Social Welfare Council in 1950. The council then became a central welfare body with a statewide representation from social, religious and youth organisations. It undertook to dispense funds provided by the Government throughout the State for welfare purposes. Sarawak Social Welfare Council also established, with financial assistance of the Government and the public, Sarawak Boys' Home, Kuching Boys' Club, Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Sarawak Society for the Blind, Prisoners' Aid Society and 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 foundation of Malaysia, the Government took steps to provide better and comparatively comprehensive 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 adopt 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 then Ministry of Social Welfare Services Malaysia.

The responsibilities and activities of 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, Sarawak Society for the Blind, the Prisoners' Aid Society and Sarawak Cheshire Home which became voluntary organisations with annual grants from the Government.

Under the Constitution of Malaysia, social welfare is on the concurrent list. A division of responsibilities between the Federal and State Ministries of Welfare Services was then made and an agreement reached whereby the probation service and Sarawak's boys' home service became Federal but administered by the State Ministry of Welfare Services. All the other services remained the State's responsibility.

In the last three decades, the State welfare services have been expanded and diversified into more specialised fields and programmes for the target groups such as the destitute, the aged, the less fortunate children, the girls exposed to moral dangers and those in need of counselling and social development programmes. Drug problems began to surface in the State in the later part of 1976. With a view to arresting the worsening menace, the Dangerous Drug Ordinance 1952 was extended to Sarawak on June 1, 1978. The then State Ministry of Welfare Services worked hand in hand with other related Government agencies such as the Police, Customs, the Court, the Information Service, the Administration, Education Department and the State Pemadam to combat drug abuse. With the establishment of the drug rehabilitation centre under the administration of Prison Department at Km9.5 Kuching/Serian Road on August 23, 1979, the Welfare Ministry has since played the dual role of undertaking field and aftercare services in the social rehabilitation of drug-dependants till April 30, 1983 after which it was taken over by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The original structure of welfare service has also expanded from a head office in Kuching since its inception to offices in all divisions and 17 districts in 1992. Likewise, manpower has been increased from a skeleton staff of six to 220 permanent and established officers in 1992 to better cater for the increasingly growing welfare needs.

The financial allocation for the annual operating expenditure has also been increased from slightly over one million ringgit in 1967 to RM11 million in 1992. The same pattern has followed in Federal operating expenditure which was increased from RM211,000 in 1967 to RM1,247,350 in 1992. The financial allocation for development expenditure for both the Sarawak Children's Home, Sri Aman and Home for the Handicapped, Samarahan has likewise been increased from RM3,000,000 in the Fourth Malaysia Plan to RM12,480,000 in the Sixth Malaysia Plan.

There are now six government welfare institutions in Kuching, Kota Samarahan, Sri Aman, Sibul and Miri for certain target groups who stand in need of care, protection, rehabilitation and reformation such as the aged, the juvenile delinquents, the underprivileged children, the handicapped and women and girls exposed to moral dangers.

Organisation

With a view to delivering a better and more comprehensive network of services, the organisational structure of the Welfare Division has undergone important changes since 1984. The services have been divided into five major sections with the Principal Welfare Officer as the head of the division at headquarters under the policy guidance of the Ministry of Welfare up to July 31, 1985 and the Ministry of Social Development as from August 1, 1985. These service sections are as follows:

1. Staff and Administration Services;
2. Services for the Family and Children;

3. Social Development Services;
4. Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled; and
5. Reformatory Services.

The formulation of policy is carried out at the ministry level. Each of these sections is headed by a Senior Welfare Officer responsible for the administration, supervision, planning and implementation of welfare programmes under their charge. To date, nine divisional welfare offices have been established to deliver services in the respective divisions. With the re-organisation of the Welfare Division, social welfare programmes in Sarawak have made great strides from providing the remedial, preventive and rehabilitative services to prioritising and developmental welfare programmes to improve and raise the socio-economic conditions of the less fortunate members of the society. In order to achieve this objective, the following services have been provided:

Staff and Administration Services

This branch is responsible for staff and financial management and its related matters, planning and implementation of development projects and co-ordination and supervision of social work training programmes to achieve its dual objectives as follows:

- i. To ensure proper welfare planning and to monitor and evaluate the performance of the related programmes and activities;
- ii. To provide an administrative machinery to co-ordinate and ensure the smooth implementation of the approved welfare programmes.

The Welfare 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.

Development Projects

The approved welfare projects that have been carried forward to the Sixth Malaysia Plan for implementation are as follows:

Sarawak Children's Home, Sri Aman

This is an approved Fourth Malaysia Plan project with an original scheme value of RM1.5 million. The scheme value has now been revised to RM5.98 million.

This project aims to provide institutional care and protection, training and education for 100 orphans and/or under privileged children throughout Sarawak.

A parcel of land of 3.5ha at Jalan Sabu, Sri Aman was acquired in mid 1985. Construction work commenced in September 1991. The project is now completed.

Home For The Handicapped, Samarahan

This is also a Fourth Malaysia Plan project with an original approved scheme value of RM1.5 million. The project value has, however, been revised to RM6.5 million to expedite its implementation. The primary objective of this project is to provide institutional care, medical attention, education, vocational training and social rehabilitation for 100 disabled persons to enable them to stand on their own feet and eventually become contributing and productive members of the society.

Acquisition of land of 4ha at Jalan Muara Tuang was completed in 1985. Construction work began in July 1990 and the project was completed in June 1992.

The Family & Children Services

These services aim at :

- 1) Strengthening and enriching the quality of family life by providing marital counselling to couples encountering matrimonial difficulties, general counselling and casework on problem families and referrals of suitable cases to Legal Aid Bureau or Marital Tribunal;
- 2) Safeguarding the interests and promoting the welfare of the less fortunate children by application of the Protection of Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1959, intervention in abandoned children and other child neglect or abuse cases and securing educational assistance for needy children;
- 3) Ensuring that substitute care and protection are given to persons deprived of a normal home life by institutional care at old person's homes or children's homes and adoption;
- 4) Helping the needy individuals or families and victims of civil disasters in cash or kind or both in accordance with the approved rates to tide them over a difficult period and/or pave the way for their eventual rehabilitation. The services delivered include monthly public assistance in cash to the needy, emergency relief to deserving victims of natural disasters, financial assistance to destitute ex-hospital patients from rural areas and deserving standard cases and funeral expenses for homeward transportation of dead bodies from hospitals, and
- 5) Providing social enquiry reports on adoption cases and armed forces cases concerning transfers to other stations, leaving the service and payments of pensions/gratuities to the next of kin.

For the past 30 years, the Government has continued to assist the needy target groups under its various schemes of relief assistance which reflected an increase from 3,172 cases in 1974 to 90,175 in 1992 benefitting 10,050 and 450,875 persons respectively. The total expenditure under GWS to cater for the various schemes of relief assistance in 1974 was RM612,967 and this figure had soared up to RM7.5 million in 1992.

In an effort to improve and streamline the payment system of public assistance cases, the Welfare Division with the co-operation of Bank Simpanan Nasional, Sarawak has adopted and implemented the payment of public assistance cases through the GIRO System.

In view of the large number of public assistance cases totalling about 12,000 cases, the division has also computerised all data to public assistance cases to expedite the monitoring system.

The voluntary children's homes such as the Salvation Army Children's Home and Boys' Home & Hostel, Kuching and the Methodist Children's Home in Sibul have continued to provide institutional care and protection, education, vocational training and social rehabilitation to the under privileged children. The new Government Sarawak Children's Home in Sri Aman, completed in April 1993, can accommodate 100 children at one time.

As regards to the institutional care of elderly persons, the two Government homes i.e. Rumah Seri Kenangan Kuching and Rumah Seri Kenangan Sibul have taken in 618 cases from 1989 - 1992. Other Old Folks Homes such as the Hun Nam Siang T'ng, Kuching, Sibul Benevolent Society and the Home for the Aged, Miri, are run by grant-aided voluntary bodies.

Apart from meeting the needs of institutional care, the Government has also set up a senior citizens centre in Divisional Welfare Office, Kuching as a drop-in centre to provide social interaction and recreational facilities for the able-bodied persons above 55 years of age. The centre, open on August 18, 1989 at a cost of RM25,000, has 632 registered members.

The Social Development Services

The social development services aim to organise and mobilise local communities and certain target groups so that they can overcome their own problems and work towards fulfilling their own needs collectively as a group. The ultimate objective is to achieve self-help and self-reliance among the target groups.

These include:

- 1) Communities in rural areas which fall behind the mainstream of development;
- 2) Communities in areas which are not organised, lacking in basic facilities and infrastructure coupled with a host of social problems;
- 3) Specific target groups which need certain assistance and support e.g. women, youth, elderly citizens, disabled persons and so on;
- 4) Voluntary organisations which are closely related to social welfare work.

Activities carried out by the communities and groups range from income-generating projects, programmes on skills acquisition, social education, recreational, religious or cultural activities. The selection of the types of activities depends on the needs and problems identified, interests and capabilities of the target groups, the natural and human resources available.

Since the setting up of the services in 1985, 15 projects at village level commonly referred to as community organisation projects have been carried out.

Besides the senior citizens' service centre in Kuching, other elderly citizens' centres have subsequently been initiated by local community groups in other locations in Kuching and major towns e.g. Miri and Sibul.

Another project aimed at widening employment opportunities for the disabled persons is the envelope-making workshop located at Km20 Kuching/Serian Road. The workshop was set up in July 1991 with funding from Welfare Division and Canadian High Commission by initially employing ten disabled workers. It is jointly managed by the Welfare Division and the Board of Visitors, Rumah Sri Kenangan, Kuching. With a production rate of 10,000 pieces of envelope of various sizes per day the workshop is able to supply envelopes to various State Government departments, statutory bodies and private agencies. With a total of 18 workers at present and the envisaged plan of the extension of the workshop made possible by the financial grant from Federal Department of Welfare Services, the workshop is ready to accept contracts from all State and Federal departments.

Strengthening the role of and uplifting the services given by voluntary organisations is part and parcel of the social development programmes. This service assists in the co-ordination of 24 voluntary organisations which receive annual grants from the Ministry of Social Development.

The Child Care Centre Act, 1984 came into force on July 16, 1984 with the main objective of safeguarding the medium standard of child care services in Malaysia. With its enforcement throughout the country on February 1, 1986, 41 child care centres in Sarawak have so far been registered with the Department of Welfare Services Malaysia.

Rehabilitation Services For The Disabled

These services seek to assist the disabled persons to become self-reliant, more useful and productive members of the community by enabling them to develop to the maximum their full potential or remaining capabilities through the administration of field and institutional services.

1) Registration of Disabled Persons

The statewide registration of the disabled persons was conducted in 1981 as an on-going process to gather information regarding the number of disabled persons, the various types of handicap/disabilities for the purpose of planning rehabilitative programmes for them. The statistics of the disabled persons so far compiled are as follows:

i.	Physically disabled	1,017 persons
ii.	Mentally disabled/retarded	956 persons
iii.	Blind	641 persons
iv.	Deaf	574 persons

2) Provision of Artificial/Orthopaedic Aids & Appliances

This is part of the rehabilitative services to provide or subsidise the needy disabled persons with the required and appliances to overcome their problems of impairment in order

to be more self-reliant. For the past three years, 46 disabled persons had benefitted from this service.

3) Job Placement

Applications for jobs submitted by the disabled persons are referred to the various private sectors, Government agencies and public services commission when the opportunities arise. A few of them have been successful as telephone operators, masseurs, furniture fixers with JKR etc. In addition to this, more than 10 of the disabled are now in the employ of the new envelope-making workshop.

4) Provision Of Incentive Allowance

This scheme aims at encouraging those disabled persons to be involved and active in some forms of income-generating activities so as to be self-supporting. The disabled worker is entitled to receive RM50 per month if he is earning an income of between RM20 to RM300 per month.

5) Community-Based Rehabilitation For the Disabled (CBR)

Community-based rehabilitation programme is a new approach which emphasises a more active involvement of parents, family and community in the prevention and rehabilitation of disabled persons especially at village or local levels through the use of local resources within the context of existing services, structures and development progress.

A CBR pilot project was carried out in Samarahan and has been in existence for the past three years. Twenty-five disabled persons from eight kampongs participated in this programme. The disabled persons are visited at their homes. In this method, the welfare personnel, JOCV physiotherapist will introduce appropriate ways of handling, range of motion exercises and other forms of stimulation to the families to encourage slow learners by using local resources. Sometimes workers have to refer the disabled persons to hospital for medical treatment. Several of them benefitted by the provision of artificial limbs, hearing aids, locally made tricycle and other appliances.

6) Early Intervention Programme For Disabled Children (EIP)

The E.I.P. aims at rehabilitating children (0-7 years) with special needs referred by the paediatricians from general hospital and other hospitals. A centre to cater for these special children is situated at Welfare Division headquarters. It was started in 1989 by a V.S.O. At the E.I.P. resource centre, various methods of approaches, handling and teaching are administered to them by a physiotherapist (JOCV), speech therapist (VSO) and welfare officers. Additional activities to stimulate and train them are also carried out. Since the opening of the centre 159 of these children have benefitted by this E.I.P.



Home for the Aged at Mile 12, Kuching.



Rehabilitation Centre at Samarahan

Institutional Service

The Samarahan rehabilitation centre provides vocational training and rehabilitative treatment to disabled persons between 14 - 35 years of age.

Prior to this, the disabled had been trained and rehabilitated in various welfare institutions run by non-governmental organisations.

The Reformatory Services

The reformatory services look after the probation service, the Sarawak Boys' Home, the Protection Home for Women and Girls, Miri and the related casework and counselling services. By administrative arrangements, the above Federal services come under oversight of the Ministry of Social Development.

The probation service in Sarawak was established in 1949 in Kuching and has now a divisional office each in Sri Aman, Sibuan and Miri. The caseload dealt with has been increased from 297 in 1988 to 342 in 1992.

The Sarawak Boys' Home, now known as Sekolah Tunas Bakti, came into being at Sg. Perioh, Kuching in 1948 and has been resited at Jalan Datuk Mohd. Musa since 1971. It is for the detention, training, education and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders and those who are in need of care and protection ranging in age from 10 to 18 years. The existing facilities can cater for 120 inmates.

Phase I of the Protection Home for women and Girls, Miri, now known as Taman Seri Puteri, Miri became fully operational on March 16, 1985. Phase II of the extension to the Home have been completed and put into use in 1992 while a multi-purpose hall under the same phase is completed in 1993. The Home has a maximum capacity for 200 girls below the age of 21 years who are victims of prostitution, exposed to moral danger and/or in danger of becoming victims of prostitution. Since its operation, the home has provided care, protection and rehabilitation to 164 residents.

Conclusion

Welfare Services have played an important role in enabling individual families, groups and communities to cope with the social problems of the rapidly changing conditions in Sarawak. It is gratifying to note that the current social welfare programmes are not merely remedial or rehabilitative in character. Sustainable development has become an integral part of this helping profession. The social development approach in solving social problems and creating a caring society has been given greater emphasis. This approach attempts to mobilise the community to improve the quality of life of the people through social welfare development strategies such as community participation and human resource development of the less fortunate members of the society.

PEMADAM

PEMADAM which means Persatuan Mencegah Dadah Malaysia (The National Organisation Against Drug Abuse) formed in 1976 at the national level, is a voluntary organisation. Its main functions are to educate the public on the dangers of dadah, and to give

aftercare services to addicts who have undergone rehabilitation programmes at government centres.

The State PEMADAM which was formed in 1978 has 19 branches in with about 4,000 members throughout the State. It plays its role in the education and prevention of dadah abuse by organising talks, courses, seminars, dialogues to schools and members of the public.

It works closely with the Police, Medical, Customs, Prison, Education Departments and Pusat Serenti in its dadah education and prevention programmes.

The State PEMADAM is concerned about a new menace - inhalant abuse which came to the surface in the State in the early 80s. It now included anti inhalant abuse in its dadah prevention programmes. However, there are still no laws governing the use of the inhalants.

It is hoped that Drug Addiction Act (Treatment & Rehabilitation) 1983 would be amended to include Intoxicating Substances so that the abusers could be sent to rehabilitation centres for treatment.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Public library services in Sarawak are provided by the Local Authorities and the State central Library (also known as State Library). The State Library's activities include the centralised purchasing, cataloguing and processing of library books which are circulated on bulk loan basis to the local council libraries. The activities also include providing training facilities for library personnel and the provision of reference and information services in Kuching and mobile library services in the rural areas.

Before the formation of Malaysia, a small network of public libraries was already set up in the main towns like Kuching, Sibü, Miri and Sri Aman. In addition, the State Library also served 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, 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.

With the provision of more funds, not only have more libraries been constructed, but also library facilities, including book collections, have been substantially improved.

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 kampung libraries. Library committees are set up at the kampung level. Each committee consists of the local leaders including the penghulu and the headmasters of the school nearby. At the kampung level, the library premises are found either in a school, balairaya, surau or other public building. A library attendant is appointed by the committee subject to the approval of the State Library. The wages are paid by 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. At the end of 1992, a total of 81 kampung libraries have been established and are relatively well-utilised.

The State Central Reference Library and reading room in Kuching is open to the public. Its opening hours total 65 per week and an average of about 320 readers per day come to this library in 1992.

The whole of Sarawak is now covered by 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 127 public libraries in the State, 81 are located in the rural areas. Many rural libraries are operating on a part-time basis.

The total library membership registered in the State in 1992 stood at 1,282,928 while library books issued totalled 2,183,440. The total collections in the public libraries at the end of December 1992 stood at 1,570,926.

SARAWAK FIRE SERVICES

The Fire Fighting Services in Sarawak since May 14, 1981, have been taken over by the Federal Government with the extension of the ACT A514. With the harmonisation of the Fire Services came a uniform term of service, rules and ethics of discipline as a result of a common management system. In 1982 the administration of the State Fire Services was centred in Kuching but was directly responsible to the Director-General in Kuala Lumpur.

Promotion exercise which hitherto has been handled by the local authorities with the concurrence of the State Public Commission is now the responsibility of Malaysian Services Department.

Since the take over, the Fire Department in Sarawak has also been provided with 21 new fire engines. Of these, six units of 1820-litre water tender type including one unit with turntable ladder of TTL are now stationed in Kuching, Sibul, Sarikei, Bintulu and Miri while 14 of the 910-litre water tender were distributed to other stations throughout the State.

Although most of the main towns have expanded due to rapid development over the years, there have been no increase in the number of the fire stations. This had made it impossible for most of the existing stations to respond within the 10-minute minimum time specified from the moment the call was received. The unsatisfactory road network system in certain areas also contributes to the delay. However, for areas which are difficult and beyond the reach of heavy fire-fighting equipments, efforts are being made to set up voluntary fire services.

THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The fear that economic and material progress would bring about undesirable social consequences and the erosion of traditional culture such as the family system disintegrating occasioned the idea behind the formation of the Social Development Council.

Established in 1984, the council was initiated by the Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, who is the Chairman. The Chief Minister said during the first meeting held on December 6, 1984 that the establishment of the council "is an attempt to adequately inject social, cultural and spiritual inputs into the State's development process so as to create a balance between economic/physical progress on one hand and the

non-economic/non-physical development on the other. Basically, it will provide a forum for members to discuss issues pertaining to development, a total development of the Sarawakian society, as well as to look for answers to some of the non-economic questions confronting development efforts*.

Initially, members of the council would sit (with the Chief Minister chairing), discuss issues pertaining its goals and objectives and bring up suggestions and ideas on studies that the council should carry out. The suggestions and ideas of council members are brought forward to the Technical Committee, a "think-tank" body of professionals and academics or scholars who meet regularly to discuss and study proposals and social intervention projects and to propose studies and social policies, providing advice of a general and technical nature to the council at the same time.

The council has a full-time secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary. The secretariat also identifies social problems for discussion by the Council, initiates studies and consulting the Technical Committee for advice.

Goals and Objectives

The council has two main goals as follows:

- i. to help achieve properly balanced development wherein economic and material progress will take place side by side with the social and spiritual betterment of the individuals and the community as a whole, and
- ii. to assist in the preservation and further development of a cohesive society based on the positive interactions of various communities in the spirit of tolerance and mutual respect.

Objectives

The council shall strive towards the achievement of the following objectives:

- i. to revitalise the family as a social unit for the purpose of nurturing good behaviour and social ethics, such as respect for elders and the spirit of good neighbourliness, as well as re-activating it as a social control mechanism to prevent undesirable social behaviours within the community;
- ii. to encourage the preservation and resurgence of certain values and other facets of our ways of life, particularly the Malaysian heritage, that can contribute towards the development of the human potential, while at the same time, help to improve intra and inter-communal relations;
- iii. to encourage the incorporation of traditional values and ethics in the socio-economic institutions and activities;
- iv. to ensure that each person has access to employment and vocational opportunities which are satisfying and within his or her capabilities;

- v. to ensure that each person has the maximum opportunity to be as physically and emotionally healthy and fit as his or her potential allows and has ready and adequate access to basic health services;
- vi. to ensure that each person has equal and effective access to opportunities to acquire knowledge and skills, which will enable the development of a person and his/her contribution to the well-being of the community;
- vii. to ensure that each person or family group is housed adequately, especially those in the lower income group;
- viii. to ensure that each person has the opportunity to participate in community decision-making and is encouraged to accept his/her responsibilities to the community; and
- ix. to find ways and means for and to encourage the participation of the citizens themselves in solving the social and economic problems that may arise from the processes of modernisation and rapid urbanisation.

Achievements To Date

Mass Media Study

The study titled "The Role of the Mass Media in the Diffusion of Development Information to the Grassroots in Sarawak" was carried out in response to the belief among government circles that development information is not effectively disseminated to or understood by the people in general or the rural peasants in particular. The study was launched in 1985 and completed in 1986. It was undertaken by MARA Institute of Technology (MIT) with funding, administration and supervision largely borne by the Council. After several improvements the final report was ready in November 1988.

Murid Budiman

Dr. Zainal Kling of University Malaya undertook a minor study on "The Family System in Sarawak" in the middle of 1985. It was generally feared that the family system in Sarawak had started to disintegrate and lose its traditional control mechanism, leading children to disrespect and disobey elders and to have declining moral standards. To consummate the study, a larger complementary project followed, which was the compilation of a booklet on social etiquette, good behaviour and the proper conduct of daily social life intended for use in schools. Wise sayings, proverbs and words of advice were collected by the council from the major ethnic communities, rephrased and recorded as necessary for assimilation into a common mode and incorporated into the booklet called "Murid Budiman". The booklet was finally accepted and published in 1992.

Rural Youth Study

The biggest study carried out by the secretariat staff themselves was the study on "Issue Associated with Rural Youths". It covered aspects of education, employment, migration, social activities and aspirations and attitudes towards agriculture and business.

A pilot case study was carried out in 1986, covering three Bidayah villages in Bau district. A statewide study was postponed due to lack of manpower and financial resources. The study was launched finally in July 1988 and completed in December 1989. The final report was completed and printed in 1990.

Among the significant findings were that rural youths find that they have to migrate to the towns to find meaningful employment or earn a decent living and that a majority of them understood the goodness of venturing into business and had a healthy liking for business, but lacked knowledge, experience and capital. It was also found that the youths did not like estate or plantation employment, but showed much interest in schemes whereby a piece of land is given to the individual to start an agricultural project on and after the loan has been fully paid, the piece of land becomes his property.

Batang Ai Resettlement

The 'Post-Evaluation Study of Hydropower Resettlement Scheme, Batang Ai' was carried out by Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (UPM) Sarawak branch researchers in July 1987. The study carried on into 1988. The final draft was completed in 1992.

Youths in Shopping Complexes

In 1990 the Technical Committee agreed that too many youths were converging, idling away their time in shopping complexes in Kuching. It looked an unhealthy trend and the committee decided that a study should be carried out on the problem. In March 1991, the secretariat carried out a case study in three shopping complexes in Kuching. It was found that the majority of the respondents came to shopping complexes to relax, meet friends and kill boredom.

As a recommendation, the secretariat proposed setting up a corner in the shopping complex for youths to meet, obtain advice and counselling, read and play indoor games, besides finding out about social and recreational activities provided by Government and private agencies which they may want to join. However, as at present, the Technical Committee is still doubtful as to the implementation of the project.

Academic Achievement Proposal

During discussions of the Technical Committee, issues on education often crop up. The committee members voice their concern on school drop-outs, student misbehaviour, bumiputera students being weak in mathematics and science and the under achievement of rural secondary school students as compared to their urban counterparts.

A study was proposed on academic achievement among secondary school students. It was first made in 1986 under the heading 'A Proposed Study on the Lack of Motivation and Discipline Among Secondary Students: The Nature and Extent of the Problems and Their Correlation to Academic Achievement'. To back the proposal, officers from the secretariat collected statistics on the yearly examination results of every secondary school in Sarawak from the Education Department and carried out informal interviews with teachers from two urban schools, two semi-urban schools and two rural schools.

Oral Tradition Project

One of the resolutions arising from the Cultural heritage symposium of 1988 aimed at preventing an early death of the oral traditions of Sarawak and helping to infuse in the long run, a special quality characterised by Sarawak ethnic culture and tradition into Sarawak social development.

This resolution materialised in the form of the oral tradition project which was launched in October 1990 by the then Minister of Social Development, Datuk Dr. George Chan. The Social Development Council was given the task to carry out project which involves collecting oral tradition from village elders and other reliable sources through tape recording and interviews and systematically storing and documenting them for posterity. The materials collected may be recycled in the future, into books or stage dramas and songs.

The project ran through 1991 and 1992, ending up with the council's oral tradition seminar in December 1992. The council used 224 cassette tapes to record Malay oral tradition all over Sarawak, 199 tapes for Bidayuh oral tradition in Bau and in Mongkos area in Serian, 85 tapes for Melanau oral tradition in Mukah, Oya-Dalat, Matu-Daro, Balingian, Bintulu and Sibiu, 64 for Sebuyau, Balau and Remun Ibans in Lundu, 41 for the Chinese in Bau and nine to record Bisaya oral tradition in a couple of Bisaya villages in Limbang.

The material collected covers music, song and poetry and myths, legends, historical accounts, chants, magic spells, games and adat. A catalogue of the tapes, the first oral tradition catalogue in Malaysia was compiled and printed in December 1992, entitled "Katalog Tradisi Lisan Sarawak - Jilid 1". The tapes are stored in the council's office at Wisma Bapa Malaysia, in Petra Jaya, Kuching. Any person wishing to make use of the tapes for the purpose of research may contact:

Executive Secretary,
Social Development Council,
7th Floor,
Wisma Bapa Malaysia,
Petra Jaya,
93502 Kuching.

Telephone: 082 444951
Fax : 082 440391

Through discussions during the council's oral tradition seminar in December 1991, it was found that except for the Iban, a major portion of the oral traditions of the various ethnic groups in Sarawak remain uncollected and in danger of quickly dying out. The seminar's resolution was that the collection and custody of oral tradition will be made an on-going process and the council may, with the availability of funds carry out a second phase of the project. It was also stressed that there should be co-operation between the council and other Government agencies like the Majlis Adat Istiadat, the Sarawak Museum and RTM as well as the various ethnic associations in their joint effort to preserve the State's dying cultures in general and oral traditions in particular.

Current and Future Projects

Social Indicators, Sarawak

The council is assigned to publish once every two years a report on Sarawak's social indicators. The council has produced two social indicator reports, the first in 1987 and the second in 1990, updating indicators until the year 1989 (where information is available). Updating is done in order to monitor the progress that has been in the physical and social development of the State and its contribution to the quality of life of the people. The first two reports were well received, especially by planners, implementors and researchers who needed quick reference on the general social well-being of the people.

To compile a social indicator report, information and data are systematically collected from existing official publications. Included in the council's "social indicators" are those pertaining to population and housing units, public amenities, educational facilities and nutritional and health status. Wherever possible district level indicators are included to indicate progress at that level and to detect disparities between districts. It is the ultimate intention of the council to have district level indicators.

The compilation of the third volume is postponed until the 1990 Population Census Report is available.

Periodic Social Survey

One of the 1993 projects for the council is the periodic social survey which is in its proposal stage now. It will be carried out by a team of researchers from the Department of Anthropology and Sociology together with the social administration programme of University Malaya, headed by Professor Datuk Dr. Zainal Kling.

A biannual survey on Sarawak's social progress in certain fields is recommended to observe and monitor the direction of progress and rate of increase in social problem and keep track of or evaluate the effects of a remedial action. As a start this social survey will concentrate on a number of fields closely connected with current problems in Sarawak.

The following are the proposed fields for research:

- i. family and current values;
- ii. urbanisation and the squatter problem;
- iii. industrialisation and women (their participation);
- iv. prostitution;
- v. teenage and youth;
- vi. old age and welfare;
- vi. neighbourliness and urbanisation;
- viii. psychological correlates in development.

A rapid population increase of 2.62 percent per annum followed by rapid economic growth and urbanisation bring about concrete social effects through the movement of rural populations to the town, an increase in the number of educated people looking for jobs, and the rise of conditions that may be termed "social problems" in the form of undesired teenage activities, prostitution, crime in general and the difficulty in adapting to the force of development.

It is hard facing these problems as they slowly show up now and it will be increasingly hard as they come with tremendous force in the near future, without a thorough understanding of their characteristics, conditions and forms. Thus, something like a periodic social survey will be appropriate, and is better now.

Social Policy Workshop

The council held a workshop on social policy in April 1993. The workshop served as a channel for evaluating and discussing current social development and problems within the context of theoretical expansion and international, for understanding current developments in order to carry out in-depth studies and for determining various policies suitable for future legislation.

The workshop, to be held in conjunction with the 30th Anniversary of Sarawak Independence celebration is jointly organised by the Department of Anthropology and Sociology together and social administration programme, University Malaya. It is a forerunner to the periodic social survey mentioned in 2 above. The same team of researchers who will carry out the periodic social survey will present their respective papers for discussion in the workshop.

Other Projects for the Future

The council will continue to discuss social issues and problems which will certainly crop up from time to time. Four other projects which have so far been approved by the Technical Committee are scheduled to be held within 1993, if time permits. They are the following:

- i. lecture series on parenthood;
- ii. conference on social policy;
- iii. workshop on traditional songs for schools;
- iv. involvement of youths in business.

Conclusion

Properly advised, responsibly financed, duly empowered, morally supported and effectively run, the Social Development Council should one day help Sarawak achieve the desired socio-economic balance in her development and a high standard of moral discipline and good spiritual up-bringing among her citizens irrespective of age, race or creed.

Responsible basically for social research and social policy, the Social Development Council can serve as an information and research data bank and also as an advisory body for the implementation of social policy.

XI SECURITY

Sarawak continues to enhance its enviable standard of public safety and security, and indeed by 1990 achieved the remarkable feat of totally eliminating the internal armed insurgency from the State, a triumph perhaps unequalled by other countries with similar problems. Symbolic of the wisdom of the Government's strategy for peace, this final success is attained not through physical captures or kills, but through the last 52 stragglers of the so-called communist terrorist organisation laying down arms and walking out of the jungle to rejoin society on November 3, 1990.

The central theme of the Government's campaign for peace is not only the close and full co-operation of all the civilian agencies and the security forces, but also the full commitment of the people to nation-building in the pursuit of greater progress. All sectors involved have always worked closely together to realise social and economic development, with the inculcation of moral values in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill as the main thrust of such policies.

Though the threat of internal security has been present since the birth of the nation, the civilian, police and military authorities, with the support of the people, through dedicated and integrated efforts, have been able to ensure slowly but surely greater and greater peace, freedom, stability and prosperity. Sustained within such an environment, and with excellent and dynamic co-operation between the people, the State and the Federal Government, development proceeds with ever increasing momentum, effectively leaving the subversive elements no manoeuvrable room.

It has always been the freely and popularly elected government's main strategy to enlist the people's support in the eradication of all forms of security threat, with the government assuming a leading role, as well as to win back the misguided who have once been misled into subversive or anti-national activities. The criterion for success is not merely the number of terrorists captured or killed, but also in the number who have been persuaded to return to society.

The State's tranquility today testifies to the viability of this democratic concept, and also the will and the ability of the Government, the people, and all agencies involved, to pull together to formulate, pursue and successfully implement visions and plans.

Among the unique episodes of the security history of the State was the launching and the successful conclusion of Operation Sri Aman in 1974. This was a supreme example of the closely orchestrated operations among the civilian and security authorities in bringing to bear tremendous psychological and military pressures on the communist militants, so that finally they felt compelled to return to society.

Directly from this campaign, a total of 583 communist terrorists laid down their arms, reducing their existing number by 85 per cent at one stroke. Those who opted to return to the jungles were allowed to do so, but increasingly they found the environment turning more hostile towards them as the Government's development efforts chalked up success after

success, while the terrorists' ranks were steadily reduced through captures and more surrenders.

By 1985, the last remnants of 19 terrorists operating in the Kuching and Sri Aman Divisions, who had been forced to hide in the Indonesian side of the border, were captured, thus totally eliminating the last vestiges of the organisation in that region.

Meanwhile, a similar multi-pronged campaign against those remnants in the Sibul, Sarikei and Kapit Divisions never ceased. In 1990, an operation code-named 'Chienmeh' ('elimination') was launched to finally round up the remnants, as killing them had never been a first priority.

The success of this operation resulted in the signing of a peace agreement in Kuching on October 17, 1990 between the Government and the leaders of these remnants, who styled themselves the 2nd Bureau of the North Kalimantan Communist Party (NKCP). Following this, on November 3 1990, the total group of 52 members laid down their arms, withdrew from the jungle and rejoined society. With this, almost three decades of armed communist insurgency in the State came to an end.

SECURITY FORCES

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 general duties, internal security (special branch), Marine and the Border Scouts.

Elements of the Malaysian Armed Forces serving in Sarawak include the Land Forces, the Royal Malaysian Air Force and the Royal Malaysian Navy.

In addition, there are two civilian oriented para-military corps known as RELA (the People's Volunteer Corps) and the Civil Defence Corps.

These security forces also have their respective administrative and logistics support organisations.

State Security Committee

The Chief Minister, as head of the State Government, has the overall 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.

As the central co-ordinating unit, this body has played a vital role in the preservation and promotion of security since the inception of Malaysia. It has undergone several variations of name following slight revisions in its term of reference to suit changing needs but its main

functions remain unchanged. 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.

Assisting the SEC in co-ordinating the State's security matters is the Secretariat State Security Committee (SSEC). Among the duties of this body are the supervision, co-ordination and monitoring of the State's overall internal security affairs.

Government Security Officer, Sarawak

The Government Security Officer, Sarawak is responsible to the Chief Government Security Officer, Malaysia, of the Prime Minister's Department. He advises on the implementation of Government security policies, instructions and systems in the State and Federal departments including statutory bodies of Sarawak. He is also to ensure that official matters, particularly official secrets, in the State are safeguarded to prevent unauthorised disclosure which will jeopardise national interests and security.

The Government Security Office which acts as the Secretariat to the State Key Points Committee is also responsible for co-ordinating the evaluation, of threats, priorities of key points and advice on appropriate physical protective measures to be taken by the owners of the key points in the State. This office also takes the appropriate measures to declare key areas and key places as "Protected Areas" and "Protected Places" under the Protected Areas and Protected Places Act, 1959.

Key points are vital installations and public utilities, the destruction of which would impair national defence, economy or due functioning of Government administration.

ROYAL MALAYSIA 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 the Brooke rule. Under the terms of 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 two units - Force A, responsible for civil police duties and Force B, comprising three 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 25 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.M. 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 September 16, 1963, the total strength was 1,823. By 1972, there were 5,700 policemen in Sarawak Component, and by 1982, these figures had risen to 8,672 of whom 223 were women members. By the end of 1987, the total figure has been reduced slightly to 8,550.

The ratio of Police to population in 1964 was 1:278, in 1970 - 1:239, in 1972 - 1:181, in 1982 - 1:151 and in 1987 - 1:156. In 1963, the Police coverage was one policeman to 67 sq. kilometres, in 1972 - one policeman to 20 sq. kilometres, in 1982 - one policeman to 15 sq. kilometres and in 1987 - one policeman to 20 sq. kilometres.

For 1992, however, because the strength of the Sarawak Contingent of the Royal Malaysia Police remains unchanged whilst the population of the State increased annually by 2.5 percent, the ratio of Police to population is now 1:204 and police coverage remains at one policeman to 15 sq. kilometres.

With regard to command, control and administration, the Police Divisions were increased from seven to nine and the number of police districts from 25 to 27 in May 1992. A number of posts in the Contingent Police Headquarters as well as that of Divisional Superintendents and Officers-in-Charge of Police District were also upgraded. The increase of police divisions and police districts as well as the upgrading of posts were drawn up in line with that of the civil administrative divisions and districts.

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 pondoks (huts) and village posts have also been constructed throughout the State. At the moment there are 75 police stations and 29 pondoks.

The Government has approved a total of 123 police stations and 50 pondoks. To ensure closer and effective supervision and control of the men in the execution of their police duties, the area inspector concept has been introduced especially in the main towns like Kuching, Sibul and Miri. This will eventually be extended to the whole of Sarawak. Mobile highway patrols, mobile police vehicles have been introduced while KONMAS (konstabel masyarakat - community constables) was commissioned on October 28, 1982.

Since March 1970, Police Cadets Corps have been established in schools, the idea being to steer school children clear of criminal or deviant activities and at the same time to instill interest in police work.

Police Training School

The Police Training School at Bukit Siol, commonly known as Pulasiol, became operational in March 1980. This school caters for various types of courses ranging from basic training to confirmation courses of regulars. From 1988 to 1992, 85 courses were held for 5,011 participants.

During the same period, 19 courses for PFF personnel were also conducted for 931 participants.

Although this school is self-sufficient, senior police officers and visiting lecturers were also invited to give lectures.

Special Branch

Organisationally, the Special Branch, which is an integral component of the Royal Malaysia Police Force in Sarawak, remains basically unchanged in the last five years or so. It continues, in general, to play a significant part within the overall role and function of the Police Force in its endeavours to maintain law and order and to bring about a more peaceful and secure situation.

With internal security as its primary concern, the branch has put in much effort and has achieved remarkable successes in checking and containing all forms of subversive threat that emanate from time to time, from either the communist terrorist remnants or other anti-national elements. The subversive efforts launched by the out-lawed communist underground elements during the pre-independence era have now become extinct, following a series of project operations engineered against the communist terrorist remnants, which finally saw the launching and successful conclusion of Operation CHIENMEH in 1990.

Meanwhile, the branch continues to work closely with the other Government departments to enhance the present conducive atmosphere for better economical, social and political progress by keeping the people abreast with the Government's policies for development and peace in the State. Nevertheless, it is ever alert to counter the possible emergence of any subversive threat in the future so as to enable the present prosperous and harmonious mood enjoyed by the people to continue to prevail.

Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

The Criminal Investigation Department in the Royal Malaysia Police is responsible for the detection of crime, prosecution of offenders and collection and collation of criminal intelligence. The strength of the CID is only 4.74 percent of the total strength of police personnel in Sarawak.

The CID is organised into various sections to deal with the various categories of crimes. Some of these are the sections for major crime, commercial crime, property crime, crime intelligence unit, vice and secret society, anti-dadah and technical aids. Besides, Dog Units were set up in Kuching, Sibul and Miri to assist in crime detection. Additional officers were posted to the prosecution section to cater for needs resulting from the establishment of the sessions and magistrate courts.

The present CID set-up at Police Headquarters, Kuching, is similar to the set-up at Federal Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur.

In 1988, a total of 5,071 index crime cases were reported compared with 4,928 for 1992. This shows a decrease of 143 cases, or 2.82 percent. In 1988, the number of cases solved was 17.45 percent whilst in 1992, the number of cases solved increased to 17.88 percent. This means that the number of index crime per population of 100,000 is 292. This ranks amongst the lowest in Malaysia whilst the solving rate is one of the highest in the country. In 1991, the national ratio of index crime per population of 100,000 is 366 while the national solving rate is 15.83 percent.

Marine Police

The Marine Police branch was formed to undertake the tasks of maintenance of law and order, preservation of peace and security along the coastline, the riverine areas and the harbours. This need was very clearly seen during the Confrontation when armed intruders attempted to infiltrate Sarawak by sea.

The branch started in 1946 with three 'kotak' type of boats for patrol purposes. By 1952, the branch had two river patrol crafts and several longboats with a strength of 36 personnel. Now the branch has 360 personnel of all ranks headed by a Commanding Officer with the rank of superintendent. It has a permanent main base complete with major facilities at Bintawa, and sub-bases at Sematan, Sarikei, Sibul, Bintulu, Miri and Limbang.

Presently, the branch has a fleet of 31 vessels of various classes. The latest and more sophisticated additions are the PA and PC classes which are used for maritime patrols in the territorial waters as well as the exclusive economic zone. The pride of the branch, the PAs and PCs play a major role in the war against illegal fishing by foreign trawlers, illegal entry and smuggling. These vessels have proven an effective deterrence to keep crime activities to a minimum and make Sarawak waters safe and well protected.

Air Wing

The role and functions of the Air Wing are akin to the general functions of the Royal Malaysia Police, i.e. the preservation of peace and security. In this context, since it began operation in 1980, the wing has been fully deployed to cater for the changing needs of security in the country by conducting patrols throughout the length and breadth of Malaysian territorial waters.

Even though the air wing is based in Sabah, it also patrols the shores of Sarawak to enforce immigration, customs, fisheries and other relevant laws in addition to crime prevention. The air wing has also played its role in search and rescue operations. The aircraft used to patrol the shores of Sarawak are Pilatus Porter PC 6.

The wing operates in close liaison with the various branches of the Police Force and in particular the Marine Police.

Police Field Force (PFF)

The Police Field Force was established in 1953 with three 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 nine independent companies. On December 12, 1970, the PFF Brigade East Malaysia was officially established comprising brigade headquarters elements and the 14th and 15th Battalions.

In early 1973, two more battalions, the 17th and 18th, were formed and became fully operational in July 1973. However, in October 1992, as the country no longer faced the threat from militant communist terrorists, the PFF throughout Malaysia underwent a reorganisation in its roles and establishment. The new PFF Brigade establishment in Sarawak now has only three battalions, with its headquarters in Kuching. With the establishment of a PFF Brigade in Sabah, the PFF Sarawak Brigade has ceased to provide anti-piracy assistance to Sabah.

Although the PFF has now ceased to undertake counter-insurgency operations following the laying down of arms by the communist terrorists in October 1990, it continues to carry out various other security operations and at the same time intensifies its efforts to support the general duties police and CID in combating crimes as well as providing manpower to assist other Government departments and agencies in the State.

The PFF also carries out civic projects in the State such as constructing bridges, schools, community halls, houses and house repairing, and other related community-oriented projects. The PFF is also trained and equipped to counter any public order situation in the State.

The force is self-supporting in terms of logistic supplies such as weaponry, transport and radio communication system. It has one armoured squadron (11th Squadron) based at Batu Kawa Camp, Kuching.

Training for officers and men carried out at the PFF Training Centre, Bukit Siol, and other police and military institutions in the country.

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 kampungs along the borders with Indonesia and Brunei who were enlisted under the auxiliary 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 activity. 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.

In recognition of the service rendered by the Border Scouts, all the 1039 Border Scouts in the State are now absorbed into the permanent and pensionable scheme of service.

MILITARY

Sarawak's security needs are well served by all three services of the military forces, namely, the army, air force and navy, all of which operate under their respective command headquarters for Region II (Wilayah Dua), the military designation for the States of Sabah and Sarawak. The First Malaysian Infantry Division and the Royal Malaysian Navy is headquartered at the Federal Territory of Labuan.

Since taking over responsibilities from British forces on August 16, 1966, the military has successfully carried out its role in the maintenance of peace and security in both States and also made significant contributions to their socio-economic progress.

Malaysian Army

The First Malaysian Infantry Division Headquarters for Region II, also known as Malaysian Land Forces Command Region II, is under the command of a General Officer Commanding (GOC) or Panglima Wilayah II. Formation headquarters under the command are the Third Infantry Brigade in Kuching, RASCOM Military in Sibuluan, and the Fifth Infantry Brigade in Kota Kinabalu.

Since its inception in 1966, the First Infantry Division has been fully devoted towards countering the internal guerilla war waged by the self-styled North Kalimantan Communist Party (NKCP). The Third Brigade is responsible for operations in the Kuching and Sri Aman Divisions, while the RASCOM troops are responsible for the RASCOM areas, and Miri and Limbang Divisions. In both areas of operations, the army has played a vital role in the successful conclusion of the counter insurgency campaign.

In so doing, the armed forces have worked closely with all other agencies of the Government in the overall strategy of not only eliminating the communist terrorists, but also in winning the goodwill and support of the people towards the nation's cause. Besides being the protector and defender of the people and their property, they also conduct themselves as a full partner with the people and the Government in promoting greater developmental progress.

Training

Although the militant insurgency is ended, the military must ever remain alert to cope with any eventuality. Emphasis is now placed on training to heighten military preparedness and skill in defending the country, such as in conventional warfare against any external aggressors, and also jungle warfare in countering any form of guerilla insurgency. Numerous exercises have been successfully conducted, involving only Malaysian units, or in joint exercises with forces from Singapore, Indonesia, New Zealand, Britain and Australia.

CIVIL ACTIONS (TENTERA MASUK DESA)

While engaging in training and general duties, the military also undertakes civic action programmes as an essential requisite towards gaining acceptance by the people, whose support is vital in ensuring the success of any military operations. Furthermore, it is recognised that generally the military has a duty towards helping to improve the standard of living of the people, especially where the military has the advantage in terms of logistics, facilities and expertise.

A new series of civic action programmes, known as 'Tentera Masuk Desa', has been launched, under which the forces have helped to build communication centres, medical centres, houses for the poor, mosques, and the like, hand in hand with the civilian authorities. In Sarawak, the service areas are locations in the deeper interior, where communication is extremely difficult at times. A major project successfully completed is the RM1.5 million service centre for Penans at Long Kevok, in the remote area of the Miri Division, on behalf of the State Government.

Royal Malaysian Air Force

The Royal Malaysian Air Force's association with Sarawak began with the Indonesian Confrontation. A small complement of Twin Pioneer fixed-wing aircraft and Alouette helicopters were deployed to Labuan and Tawau in Sabah. There were no aircraft permanently deployed to Sarawak at that time although the aircraft based in Labuan were deployed to Sarawak as and when the need arose. It was in December 1967 that an RMAF base was established in Kuching with a small complement of Alouettes. The Alouettes were later augmented with a squadron of Nuri helicopters. At that time the RMAF personnel and aircraft were under the command and control of the Base Commander of Labuan who was also appointed as the Senior RMAF Officer for Sabah and Sarawak.

It was only in November 1971 that an air headquarters was established in Kuching for the command and control of RMAF bases in both States. This headquarters is commanded by an RMAF Brigadier General known as the "Panglima Wilayah Udara Dua" (Commander Air Region II).

Roles

The RMAF is responsible for the defence and safeguard of the Malaysian air space in Region II.

The post-Confrontation period saw the communist insurgency at its peak and it was here that the RMAF came into its own in providing the much needed air transport for the speedy deployment of security forces on operations to various parts of the State. The RMAF not only provided for the initial deployment of these forces but also for their subsequent maintenance away from their home bases.

With the end of Confrontation and the much reduced scale of the communist threat, the RMAF is now able to participate in additional roles in nation building. The RMAF provides air transportation to various Government agencies in their efforts to bring development, health care and other services to the rural people of Sarawak located in remote places. These

places are more often than not, accessible only by river or by a few days of arduous walk through difficult jungle terrain.

The RMAF has also rendered assistance to the State Government in its civic projects. The assistance is mainly by way of air transport of building materials and foodstuffs to the State's interior from time to time. Assistance has also been provided to the relevant State authorities including providing air transport for officials to carry out registration of people in the interior, and helping national parks and world wildlife fund in their attempts to preserve wild life.

The RMAF over the years has flown many civilians at very short notice from remote villages and longhouses to the nearest medical centres for treatment. During the 1972 drought that hit the coastal areas of Sarawak, the RMAF played the role of water-carrier from Kuching to the affected villages. During the short period of the drought, RMAF carried a total of 34,790 kg. of water in July and another 59,715 kg. in August 1987.

Border Survey & Mapping

The RMAF is also actively involved in providing services to the Land and Survey Department in its combined efforts with the Indonesians to place markers along the common Malaysian-Indonesian border. Personnel and marker stores have been flown from one border post to another in an effort to survey and demarcate the international border. Assistance is also given to the mapping office from time to time in carrying out aerial photography of parts of Sarawak that have not been surveyed or required updating. Until December 1992, a total distance of 787.3Km has been surveyed.

The RMAF has come a long way from its early days when it started off as a detachment of a few aircraft. Today the RMAF is ever ready to come to the assistance of the security forces in military operations as well as the assistance of any Government agency for the benefit of the people of Sarawak.

The Royal Malaysian Navy

At the start of the Confrontation in 1963, patrol vessels of the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) were deployed to East Malaysian waters carrying out anti-infiltration patrols side by side with ships of the British Royal Navy and Royal Australian Navy. Small shore stations or bases headed by Resident Naval Officers (RNOs) were then established in Kuching, Labuan, Tawau and later in Sibu for the purposes of liaison and providing logistic support to ships. At the end of Confrontation in 1966, the bases and ships operating in Sabah and Sarawak waters were placed under the command of Naval Officer-in-Charge, East Malaysia (NOIC East Malaysia), concurrently the Resident Naval officer, Labuan. This post was upgraded to the rank of Commodore (Laksamana Pertama) in 1977, and redesignated Commander Naval Region II (Panglima Wilayah Laut Dua) in 1980 with its headquarters in Labuan.

With active communist insurgent activities in the mid-1960's in Sarawak, the naval base in Sibu, KD Sri Rejang, became yet another important riverine craft base. The "brown water fleet" as the riverine crafts came to be known played a vital role in security forces operations as they were the main means of transportation for the troops and logistic stores in the river complexes. Following the elimination of the communist terrorists, and especially

in view of the spectacular progress in communications in the RASCOM areas, the Navy closed down the K.D. Sri Rejang at the end of October 1991.

The RMN is responsible for the defence and safeguard of Malaysia's sovereignty and her maritime interests.

In Sarawak, the off-shore installations, sea-line communications and fishing community require surveillance and protection against intrusions and hazards. This is to ensure that the economic growth of both the national and state is not hampered.

With the proclamation of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline in 1980 by the Malaysian Government, the RMN is further tasked with the larger area of responsibility. Bigger ships were acquired to enable more effective patrol and surveillance.

Apart from patrol and surveillance of the EEZ, the RMN is also rendering assistance to security forces operations such as transportation of troops and stores. Cooperation with the Marine Police against smuggling and intrusion of foreign trawlers has been very successful.

Water is an important means of communication in Sarawak and as such especially the rivers need to be surveyed regularly. The RMN is working closely with Marine Department Sarawak in carrying out hydrographic surveys of inland rivers and coastal waters.

Training

In peace time the Navy spends much of her effort in training to ensure a high state of readiness and proficiency. Joint exercises with the Army and Air Force are conducted regularly. Combined naval exercises with friendly neighbouring navies are also carried out on bilateral basis.

In compliance with overall national requirements and interests, the RMN has undergone a series of changes. Starting with only a few patrol vessels, the RMN is one of the most modern navies in the region.

RASCOM

In view of the serious security situation in the then Third Division (now the Sibul, Sarikei and Kapit Divisions) in early 1972, the Government declared the division as a 'Special Security Area' on March 26, 1972, to enable it to fully gear and mobilise all its machinery towards the objective of maintaining public security and safety. A joint civil, police and military establishment known as the Rajang Security Command, or RASCOM in short, was formed to carry out the tasks of countering the activities by the communist terrorists and ensuring the smooth running of the Government administration in the division as a co-ordinated and integrated effort.

New strategies and tactics in the fight against the communist terrorists were formulated and executed parallel with civil counter-measures. In fact, an all-out war against the CTs was carried out. Concentrated and persistent efforts by RASCOM to harass the CTs through security operations and civil counter-measures eventually reduced the strength of

the militants in the jungles. From over 500 CTs in early 1972, the number was reduced to about 80 in 1983, and since 1984, 35 CTs have given themselves up in the RASCOM area.

This is by no means a small success considering that this group came from the hardcore CT remnants who refused to join their comrades to rejoin society during Operation Sri Aman in 1974. The surrender of a number of CT leaders dealt a severe blow to the CT's organisation.

The latest success of RASCOM was the total elimination of the last remnants of the so-called Sarawak Communist Organisation operating in the RASCOM areas: they were convicted to rejoin society through the signing of a peace agreement on October 17 1990. Following this, the last group of 52 stragglers withdrew from the jungle on November 3, 1990 after the destruction of their weapons in the presence of RASCOM officials.

This ranks as one of the most significant events in the annals of the State, for with it the threat of communist militant subversion has been completely eradicated. Finally, Sarawak has freed her people from the shadow of militant insurgency that has stalked the nation since birth.

Today, this last group of returnees, like their predecessors, work to earn their lawful living together with other peace-loving people in the State. This return to peace and normalcy in the nation is one of the finest gifts that the people and the Government have been able to give each other in its thriving democracy.

RASCOM Projects

While fighting the CTs in the jungle is the main preoccupation of RASCOM, it also caters to the development needs of those people living in the interior who directly bear the brunt of the CTs' threat. With the assistance and co-operation of the local populace, RASCOM in 1972 embarked on four regrouping and resettlement schemes in Sekau, Jagau, Ngungun and Tada, in Dalat and Kanowit Districts. The aims were to alienate the local populace from the CTs' threat, intimidation and influence, and improve the standard of living and quality of life of the people resettled in the schemes by providing socio-economic infrastructure and developing their land with the cultivation of pepper and cocoa as the main crops.

This regrouping and resettlement exercise is a major task undertaken by RASCOM next to security operations. At present these four schemes have a total number of 1,154 families with a population of 7,649 people living in 74 longhouses. FELCRA is assigned by the Government to develop the land of the settlers with the planting of pepper and cocoa. Apart from 100 percent contribution by Federal Government for agricultural development lately the State Government also contributes towards economic development in the schemes beginning with Ngungun and Tada. The State Government has established the Special Land Development Committee under the chairmanship of a State Assistant Minister to bring greater development to the area.

A sum of RM18.65 million was allocated for the above projects in the Fifth Malaysia plan. Development projects still being continued in the Sixth Malaysia Plan include acquisition of land for agricultural development, community hall and recreation facilities for children. A sum of RM4.15 million was approved for the above development programme.

The quality of life undoubtedly has improved tremendously in the Schemes. Through RASCOM's untiring efforts, peace and security have prevailed in the RASCOM areas. People can go freely about their business without fear or apprehension.

THE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER CORPS (RELA)

The People's Volunteer Corps - RELA (Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia), formerly known as Vigilante Corps (Pasukan Kawalan), was first established in 1964.

The original purpose of establishing RELA was to raise a volunteer force to assist the Government to keep watch on the nation's borders and to report to the authorities any attempt by undesirable persons to infiltrate 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 create chaos and disharmony within the country. RELA members were also given the task of assisting the security forces in carrying out such duties as guarding vital Government installations and maintaining patrols within the areas under their jurisdiction.

It was in 1972 that RELA was first established on a proper footing. Then in 1974 the old name of Pasukan Kawalan was replaced with the new title Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia (RELA).

Reception from members of public to enrol as RELA members has been overwhelming and RELA headquarters has always received very enthusiastic response from Malaysians of all origins wherever RELA units are established.

Following a reorganisation in 1987, the old 10-member unit system was replaced with a 33-member platoon system. To date, there are 737 platoons with a total enrolment of 24,321 members throughout the State.

Today, RELA continues to help protect and maintain peace and security of the State, as well as to act as another line of defence when necessary. Intensive training is given to members not only in security matters but also in welfare, anti-dadah and sports activities as well as in religious and economic affairs so that they can play their full role in nation-building.

CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS

The Government encourages the general public to enrol in the Civil Defence Corps to train in the defence of the country by civil and non-military methods. The role of this voluntary body is to minimise the loss of life and property caused by enemy action such as war, or by natural disasters, such as floods, by employing means other than military weapons and thus promoting "the will to win" in the general public.

The Civil Defence Corps was first established in Kuching in November, 1964, and in 1966 branches were formed in Miri, Sibuan and Sri Aman. The Civil Defence Department trains 500 volunteers every year.

Training includes safety measures against nuclear warfare, biological warfare, chemical warfare and conventional warfare. Members are taught how to build an underground

The Royal Malaysian Navy



MALBAT (Malaysian Battallion Serving in Cambodia)



The Army



Police Field Force



People's Volunteer Corps



Personnel of Royal Malaysian Air-Force.



Heavy armoured Cars



*Left:
Army personnel examining
a Penan baby at Ulu Baram.*

*Below:
The RM1.5 million Penan
Community Service Centre
at Long Kevok built by Army
personnel.*



*Royal Malaysia Navy ships
for patrolling Sarawak rivers.*

fallout shelter, operate a control centre and relief centres, perform first aid, fire fighting, stretcher duties, rescue methods, warden and welfare duties. Corps members are then encouraged to spread their knowledge to their families and friends.

In addition, the Civil Defence Department trains the volunteers in civic subjects such as Rukunegara, loyalty to the country, anti-dadah and current government policies. The department also conducts programme for public in civil defence subject such as first aid, fire fighting, basic rescue work and CPR. This programme is known as kursus orang awam and it is a one-day course and participants are issued certificates.

Recently the Civil Defence Department has set up a special unit known as special action unit to carry out rescue work. Currently this team is still undergoing intensive training.

Conclusion

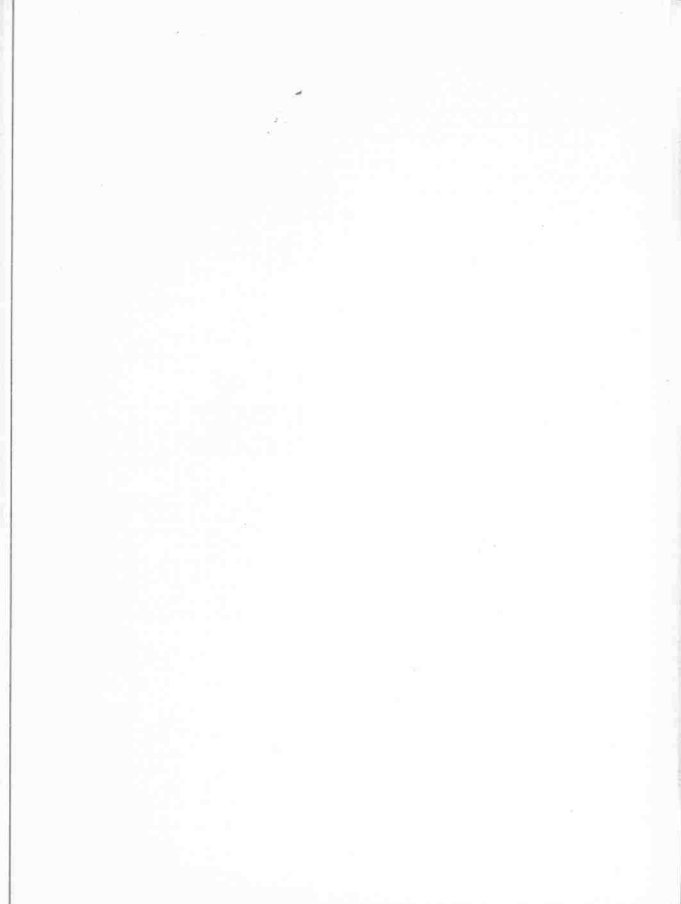
Since merdeka, Sarawak has had its share of anxious moments on all fronts. By and large, each challenge which came along has been overcome, through a combination of dedication, rapport and dynamism among the leadership, the people, and all agencies of the Government.

Today, while our people may bask in the glory of a well-earned peace, stability and prosperity, it is to be remembered that inevitably there are others who are envious of our success. Acts of piracy big or small may be regarded as examples of such envy. Increasingly, though, international jealousy has manifested itself in the form of subtle and invisible economic, social and political sabotage, all in the grandiose name of democracy and ecology.

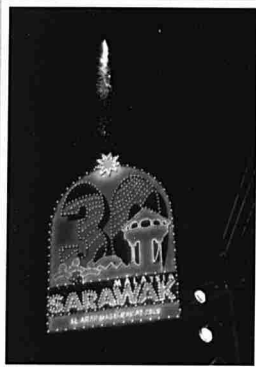
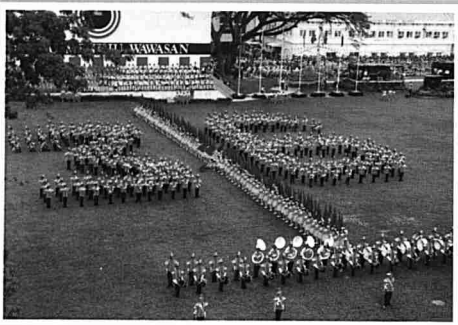
It is important that our people are not seduced by rising prosperity and lulled into a false sense of invulnerability, nor subverted by internal or external saboteurs who are solely out to serve their selfish interests. The price of insuring continued peace and development is eternal vigilance.

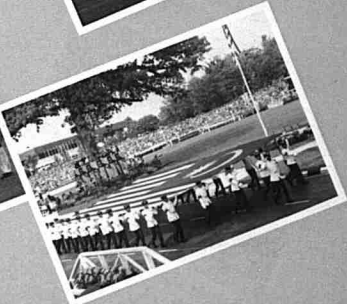
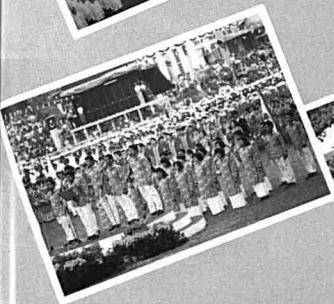
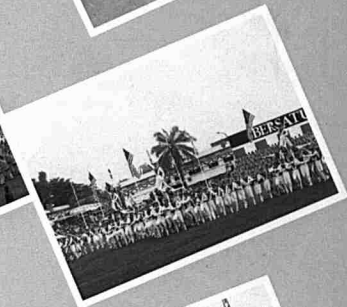
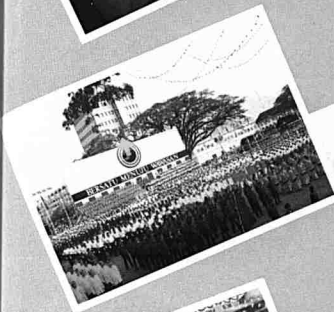
The Government, the security forces and other agencies will continue their tireless efforts to protect and promote the peace, stability and harmony of the State. Similarly, the people must dedicate their full efforts to continually promulgate and strengthen the unity, goodwill and solidarity of the Malaysian people, to enhance the brightness of the Malaysian identity which they are proud to possess.

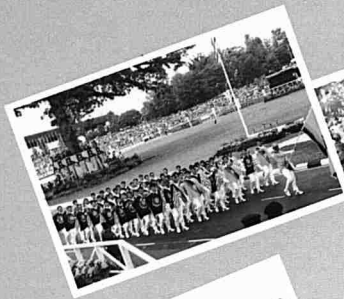
**SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF
THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY
MERDEKA CELEBRATIONS**











CHARTS

Prepared by Department of
Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch)

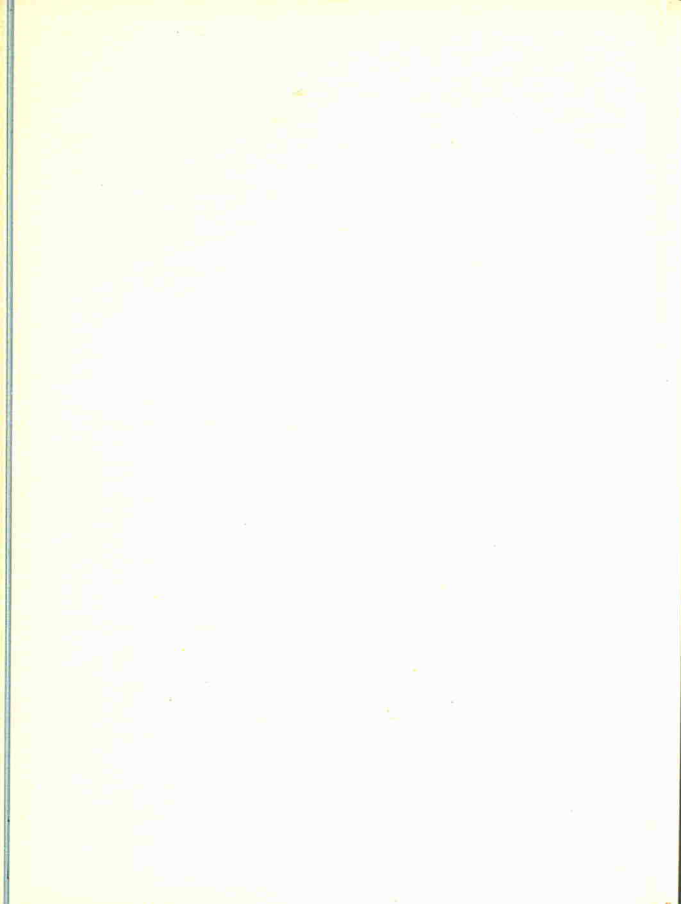
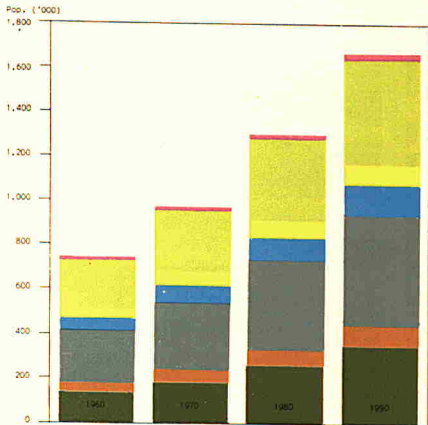


CHART 1 : POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP - SARAWAK



Ethnic Group	Population ('000)			
	1950 (Census)	1970 (Census)	1980 (Census)	1990 (Estimates)
Malays	129	181	258	348
Melanau	45	53	75	96
Iban	238	303	396	493
Bidayuh	58	84	108	140
Other Indigenous	38	51	69	91
Chinese	229	294	385	483
Others	8	10	17	19
Total	745	976	1,308	1,670

CHART 2 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX - SARAWAK

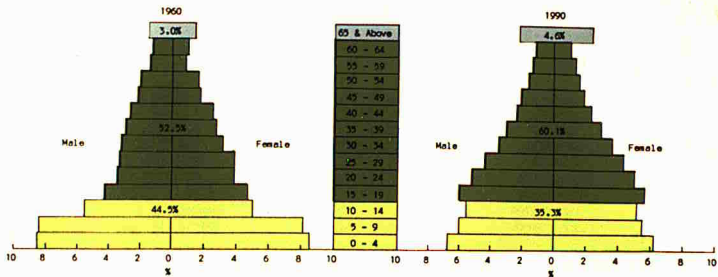
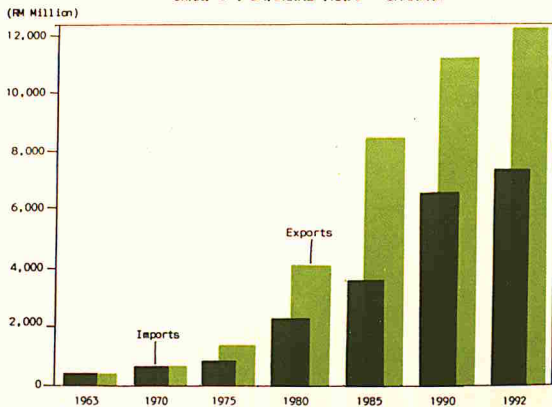


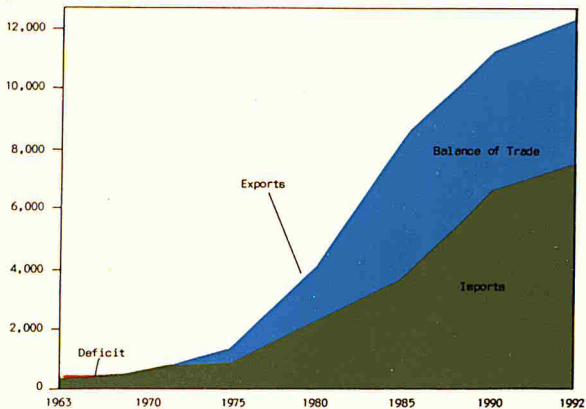
CHART 3 : EXTERNAL TRADE - SARAWAK



	<u>1963</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Imports (RM Million)	397	660	851	2,299	3,607	6,532	7,628
Exports (RM Million)	374	673	1,387	4,041	8,447	11,284	12,327

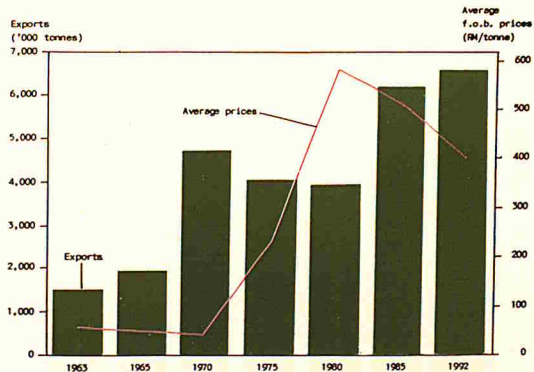
CHART 4 : BALANCE OF TRADE - SARAWAK

(RM Million)



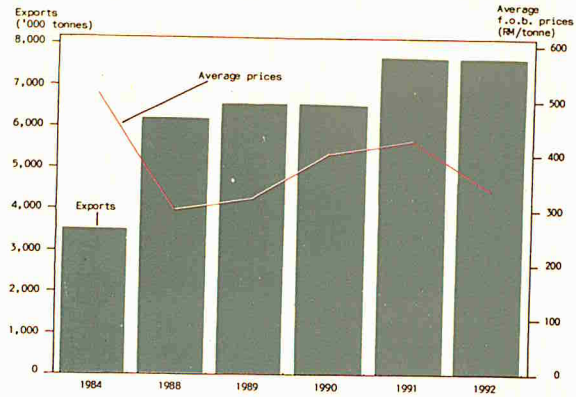
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Balance of Trade (RM Million)	-23	13	536	1,742	4,840	4,752	4,699

CHART 5 : EXPORTS AND AVERAGE (f.o.b.) PRICES OF CRUDE PETROLEUM - SARAWAK



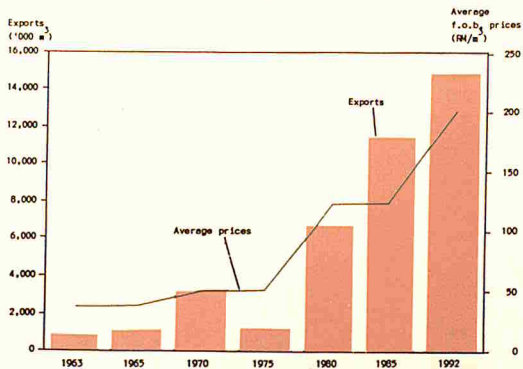
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1992</u>
Exports ('000 tonnes)	1,541	1,928	4,710	4,027	3,913	6,159	6,572
Average f.o.b. prices (RM/tonne)	58	52	43	228	564	507	395

CHART 6 : EXPORTS AND AVERAGE (f.o.b.) PRICES OF LNG - SARAWAK



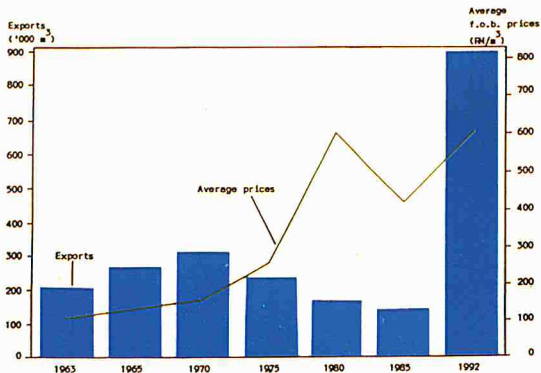
	<u>1984</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Exports ('000 tonnes)	3,458	6,118	6,478	6,492	7,649	7,649
Average f.o.b. prices (RM/tonne)	513	300	319	406	429	332

CHART 7 : EXPORTS AND AVERAGE (f.o.b.) PRICES OF LOGS - SARAWAK



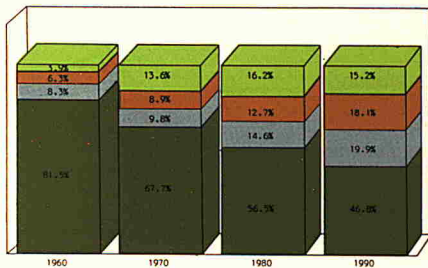
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1992</u>
Exports ('000 m ³)	879	1,213	3,124	1,256	6,695	11,452	14,826
Average f.o.b. prices (RM/m ³)	35	39	48	51	122	123	200

CHART 8 : EXPORTS AND AVERAGE (f.o.b.) PRICES OF SAWN TIMBER - SARAWAK



	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1992</u>
Exports ('000 m ³)	208	271	314	242	175	142	906
Average f.o.b. prices (RM/m ³)	111	130	158	257	600	415	608

**CHART 9 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION - SARAWAK**



Agriculture, animal husbandry & forestry workers,
fishermen & hunters



Production & related workers, transport equipment
operators & labourers



Sales & service workers



Others

**CHART 10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY - SARAWAK**

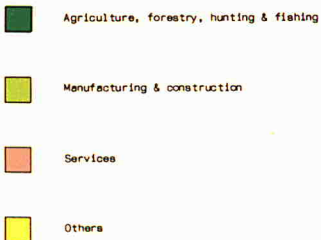
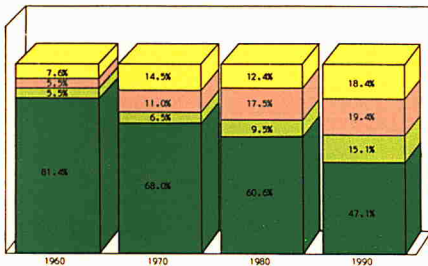
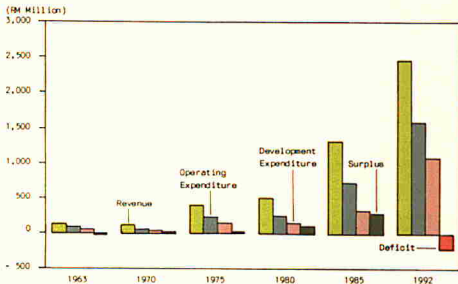
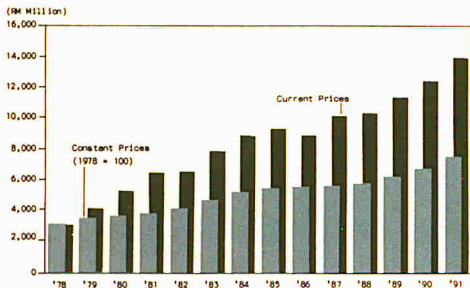


CHART 11 : STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUE & EXPENDITURE - SARAWAK



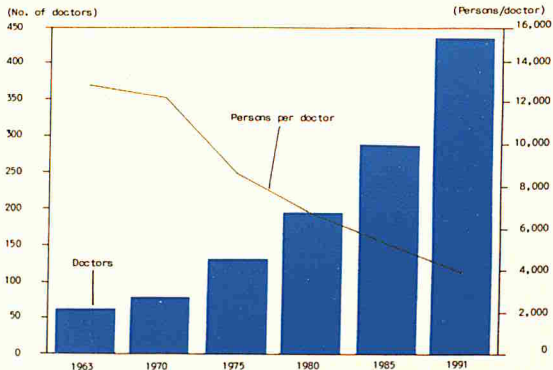
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1992</u>
Revenue (RM'000)	125,558	112,315	390,888	511,391	1,327,891	2,458,034
Operating Expenditure (RM'000)	90,202	64,889	241,995	260,626	716,855	1,595,623
Development Expenditure (RM'000)	48,727	32,848	136,855	138,462	324,636	1,088,883
Overall Surplus/Deficit (RM'000)	-13,391	+14,576	+12,038	+112,303	+286,400	-224,472

CHART 12 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES AT CONSTANT PRICES (1978=100) AND CURRENT PRICES - SARAWAK



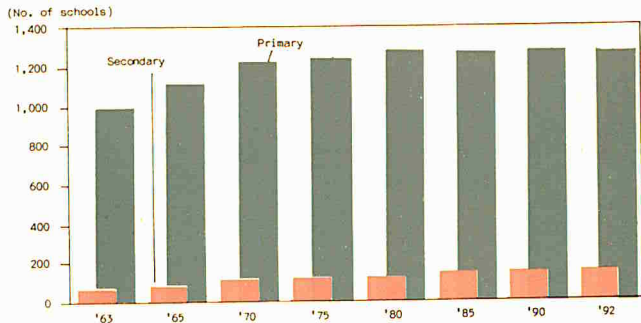
<u>Year</u>	<u>Constant Price (1978=100)(RM Million)</u>	<u>Current Price (RM Million)</u>
1978	3,028	3,028
1979	3,531	4,077
1980	3,488	5,222
1981	3,679	6,503
1982	3,991	6,547
1983	4,599	7,891
1984	5,090	8,887
1985	5,291	9,259
1986	5,397	8,867
1987	5,483	10,118
1988	5,688	10,276
1989	6,165	11,382
1990	6,673	12,469
1991	7,388	13,951

CHART 13 : NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND PERSONS PER DOCTOR - SARAWAK



	<u>1963</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1991</u>
No. of doctors	63	80	131	195	289	435
Persons per doctor	12,779	12,199	8,453	6,706	5,243	3,928

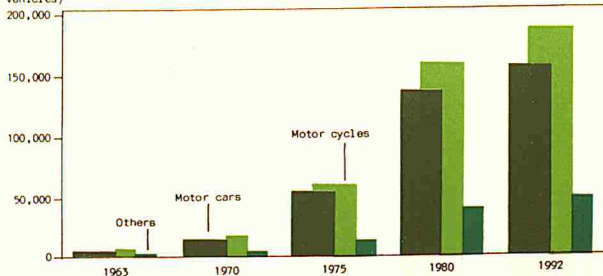
CHART 14 : NUMBER OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS - SARAWAK



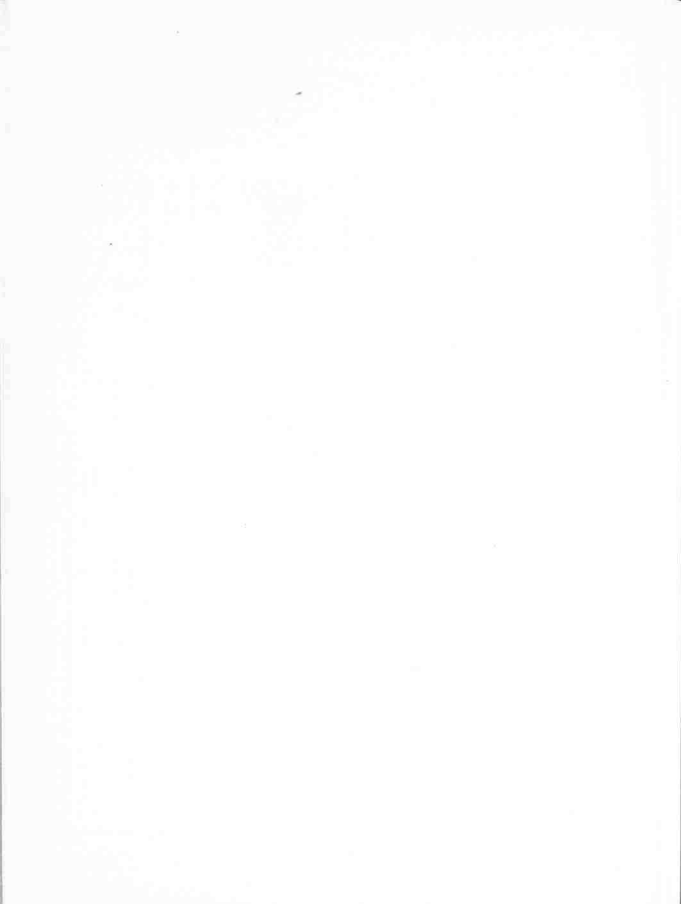
No. of Schools	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Secondary	67	82	112	116	121	141	150	155
Primary	981	1,111	1,220	1,238	1,276	1,266	1,274	1,268

CHART 15 : NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES - SARAWAK

(No. of motor vehicles)



<u>No. of motor vehicles registered</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>
Motor cars	4,408	16,000	54,527	137,889	157,870
Motor cycles	4,590	17,387	60,442	159,801	187,725
Others	<u>2,840</u>	<u>6,125</u>	<u>15,960</u>	<u>41,700</u>	<u>50,907</u>
Total	11,838	39,512	130,929	339,390	396,502



APPENDIX

**PRINCIPAL
STATISTICS
OF
SARAWAK**

Prepared by Department of
Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch)

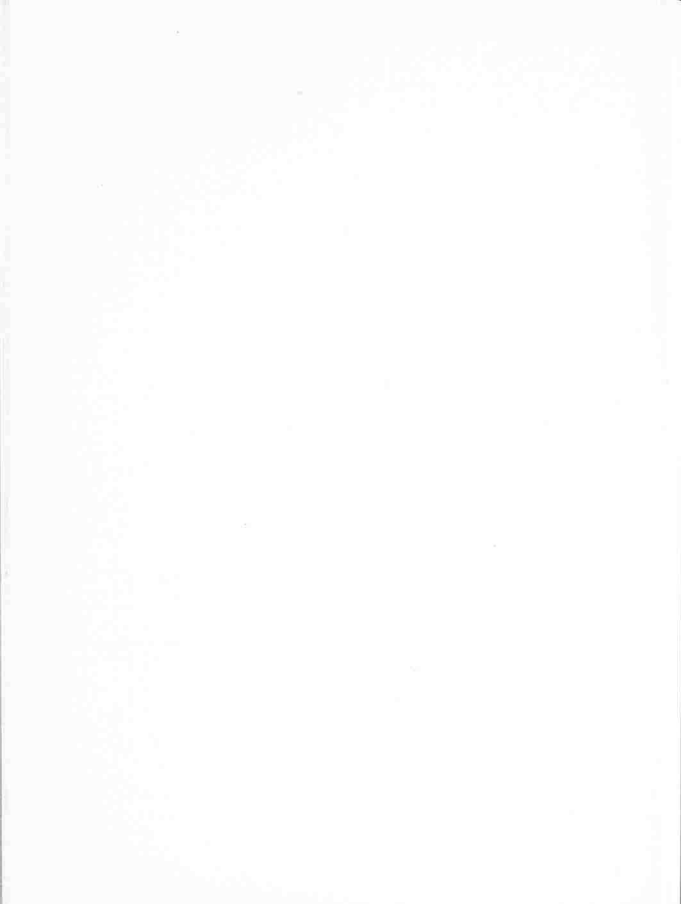


TABLE 1: LAND AREA OF SARAWAK BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT

Administrative Division/District	Area (sq. km)	Percentage Distribution
<u>Kuching Division</u>	<u>4,565.5</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Kuching	1,868.8	1.5
Lundu	1,812.3	1.5
Bau	884.4	0.7
<u>Samarahan Division</u>	<u>4,961.4</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Samarahan	593.9	0.5
Serian	2,039.9	1.6
Simunjan	2,327.6	1.9
<u>Sri Aman Division</u>	<u>9,647.0</u>	<u>7.7</u>
Sri Aman	3,845.7	3.0
Saratok	1,686.9	1.4
Betong	1,776.0	1.4
Lubok Antu	2,338.4	1.9
<u>Sarikel Division</u>	<u>6,968.6</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Sarikel	1,715.5	1.4
Maradong	1,083.8	0.9
Daro	860.9	0.7
Matu	680.0	0.5
Julau	2,628.4	2.1
<u>Sibu Division</u>	<u>12,639.7</u>	<u>10.1</u>
Sibu	3,149.8	2.5
Dalat	2,217.4	1.8
Mukah	5,018.9	4.0
Kanowit	2,253.6	1.8
<u>Bintulu Division</u>	<u>12,166.2</u>	<u>9.8</u>
Bintulu	7,220.4	5.8
Tatau	4,945.8	4.0
<u>Miri Division</u>	<u>26,777.1</u>	<u>21.5</u>
Miri	4,707.1	3.8
Marudi	22,070.0	17.7
<u>Kapit Division</u>	<u>38,934.0</u>	<u>31.3</u>
Kapit	15,595.6	12.5
Belaga	19,403.2	15.6
Song	3,935.2	3.2
<u>Limbang Division</u>	<u>7,790.0</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Limbang	3,978.1	3.2
Lawas	3,811.9	3.1
Total Sarawak	124,449.5	100.0

Source : Department of Land and Survey, Sarawak.

TABLE 2: TEMPERATURE, RELATIVE HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE - SARAWAK, 1963-1992

Year	Air temperature in degrees centigrade				Mean relative humidity at 2 p.m. (t)	Rainfall			Mean daily sunshine (hours)
	Mean		Absolute			Total (mm)	Maximum in a day (mm)	Number of days	
	Daily maximum	Daily minimum	Highest maximum	Lowest minimum					
Kuching									
1963	30.7	22.7	34.6	20.6	72	4,907.5	278.4	233	4.3
1970	31.5	23.0	34.3	21.0	67	4,286.3	186.9	267	4.9
1980	32.2	23.1	36.0	20.2	69	4,649.8	273.5	249	5.0
1985	31.6	22.9	34.8	20.2	66	3,772.4	138.0	251	5.3
1990	31.7	23.1	35.5	21.2	66	3,463.9	86.8	235	5.3
1991	31.5	23.1	34.8	20.9	68	3,815.4	103.2	224	5.0
1992 (P)	31.4	23.0	35.2	20.5	69	4,272.7	160.2	253	5.1
Sibu									
1963	31.4	22.3	35.6	19.3	69	3,036.6	73.7	227	5.1
1970	31.8	22.3	35.3	19.3	67	2,926.6	81.3	244	5.6
1980	32.5	22.8	36.3	19.2	68	3,267.9	97.8	225	5.7
1985	32.2	22.7	35.6	18.7	65	3,051.9	98.6	239	5.7
1990	32.4	22.9	36.8	20.5	65	2,502.3	85.3	217	5.7
1991	32.2	23.0	37.1	20.0	66	2,987.1	187.9	213	5.2
1992 (P)	32.0	22.9	36.2	19.6	67	2,990.3	106.6	225	5.3
Miri									
1963	30.4	23.6	34.7	21.6	77	3,425.2	304.0	190	6.5
1970	30.6	22.8	33.9	20.4	72	3,190.5	92.0	207	6.2
1980	31.0	23.2	34.5	20.1	71	3,092.2	147.3	188	6.1
1985	30.7	23.3	33.8	19.6	73	2,360.1	72.7	178	6.5
1990	31.2	23.5	34.5	21.1	72	2,586.2	211.9	183	6.9
1991	31.2	23.5	34.2	20.4	73	2,228.3	191.3	185	6.4
1992 (P)	31.2	23.4	34.5	20.4	73	2,261.8	115.4	172	6.9
 Bintulu 									
1963	30.1	22.9	34.4	20.8	75	4,253.5	228.3	214	5.3
1970	30.4	23.3	34.3	21.3	74	4,019.3	125.5	257	5.9
1980	31.0	23.4	33.9	21.0	75	3,931.7	125.3	236	5.5
1985	31.0	23.3	33.6	20.6	73	3,596.4	126.1	236	6.1
1990	30.8	23.7	34.5	21.8	75	2,993.6	138.5	213	6.3
1991	30.7	23.9	34.0	21.4	75	3,222.1	137.8	206	5.6
1992 (P)	30.7	23.9	34.0	21.6	73	2,909.7	137.9	221	5.5

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Meteorological Services, Malaysia.

TABLE 3: POPULATION OF SARAWAK, 1960 - 1991

('000 persons)

Year	Population			Annual Population Growth %	Sex Ratio	Density per sq. km. (person)
	Both Sex	Male	Female			
Census Population						
1960	745	376	369	-	101.9	6.0
1970	976	492	484	2.7	101.7	7.8
1980 ¹	1,236	620	616	2.4	101.5	10.5
1991 ¹	1,648	843	805	2.6	104.7	13.2
Mid-Year Population ² (Estimated)						
1981	1,342	676	666	2.5	101.5	10.8
1982	1,376	694	682	2.5	101.8	11.1
1983	1,410	711	699	2.4	101.7	11.3
1984	1,443	728	715	2.4	101.8	11.6
1985	1,478	745	733	2.4	101.6	11.9
1986	1,515	764	751	2.5	101.7	12.2
1987	1,553	784	769	2.5	101.9	12.5
1988	1,593	805	788	2.6	102.2	12.8
1989	1,633	825	808	2.5	102.1	13.1
1990	1,670	844	826	2.3	102.2	13.4

¹ These figures have not been adjusted for census under-enumeration; the adjusted figure for 1980 was 1,308,000 persons (659,000 males and 649,000 females).

² Mid-year population estimates are calculated using the 1980 Population Census figures (adjusted for under-enumeration) and annual registrations of births and deaths from the National Registration Department. Migration has not been taken into account in the estimates.

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 4: SARAWAK'S POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, 1960 - 1991

('000 persons)

Year	Total	Malays	Melanau	Iban	Bidayuh	Other Indigenous	Chinese	Others
Census Population								
1960	745	129	45	238	58	38	229	8
1970	976	181	53	303	84	51	294	10
1980 ¹	1,308	258	75	396	108	69	385	17
1991 ²	1,648	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mid-Year Population ³ (Estimated)								
1981	1,342	266	77	404	111	71	396	17
1982	1,376	275	79	413	114	72	406	17
1983	1,410	283	81	421	117	75	415	18
1984	1,443	291	83	430	120	76	425	18
1985	1,478	300	85	439	123	79	434	18
1986	1,515	310	87	449	126	81	444	18
1987	1,553	319	90	460	130	83	453	18
1988	1,593	330	92	471	133	86	463	18
1989	1,633	339	94	482	137	88	474	19
1990	1,670	348	96	493	140	91	483	19

1. These figures have been adjusted for census under-enumeration.

2. This figure has not been adjusted for census under-enumeration.

3. Mid-year population estimates are calculated using the 1980 Population Census figures (adjusted for under-enumeration) and annual registrations of births and deaths from the National Registration Department. Migration has not been taken into account in the estimates.

n.a. not available.

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY DISTRICT - SARAWAK 1991

Administrative District	Number of Households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
KUCHING	68,714	368,386	183,790	184,596
BAU	6,741	36,526	18,371	18,155
LUNDU	4,736	24,599	12,746	11,853
SAMARAHAN	8,790	46,983	24,007	22,976
SERIAN	13,498	73,293	36,219	37,074
SIMUNJAN	9,143	46,683	23,613	23,070
SRI AMAN	13,572	60,085	29,821	30,264
LUBOK ANTU	4,852	22,270	10,852	11,418
BETONG	8,618	44,979	21,648	23,331
SARATOK	7,640	37,918	18,785	19,133
SARIKEI	10,398	49,407	24,568	24,839
MARADONG	5,852	26,972	13,027	13,945
DARO	2,623	13,441	6,733	6,708
JULAU	6,323	28,213	13,610	14,603
SIBU	35,323	170,430	83,874	86,556
DALAT	4,554	21,609	10,416	11,193
MUKAH	8,553	42,000	22,618	19,382
KANOWIT	5,487	25,088	12,055	13,033
BINTULU	19,479	86,342	48,146	38,196
TATAU	5,062	21,333	12,425	8,908
KAPIT	10,664	55,759	30,504	25,255
SONG	3,357	17,937	9,112	8,825
BELAGA	4,570	22,569	14,297	8,272
MIRI	34,287	161,369	84,021	77,348
MARUDI	14,864	71,286	40,041	31,245
LIMBANG	6,694	33,845	17,600	16,245
LAWAS	5,343	29,391	16,058	13,333
MATU	2,137	9,504	4,415	5,089
Total	331,874	1,648,217	843,372	804,845

Note : Figures shown above have not been adjusted for under-enumeration.

Source: Population & Housing Census Malaysia,
1991 - Mukim Preliminary Count Report.

TABLE 6: STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE -
SARAWAK, 1963 - 1992

(RM'000)

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary Revenue	Development Revenue	Total Revenue	Operating Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1963	91,601	33,937	125,538	90,202	48,727	138,929
1964	53,318	30,249	83,567	70,307	24,084	94,391
1965	60,399	27,674	88,073	51,769	24,852	76,621
1966	70,710	28,163	98,873	53,323	25,669	78,992
1967	79,798	26,165	105,963	70,286	25,020	95,306
1968	95,685	32,165	127,850	63,532	28,554	92,086
1969	76,249	25,258	101,507	59,172	25,467	84,639
1970	82,839	29,474	112,313	64,889	32,848	97,737
1971	90,187	64,385	154,572	101,678	47,864	149,542
1972	88,213	69,113	157,326	128,696	67,857	196,553
1973	93,771	58,584	152,355	119,038	72,783	191,821
1974	90,158	77,501	167,659	147,587	98,301	245,883
1975	206,346	184,542	390,888	241,995	136,855	378,850
1976	243,302	105,855	349,157	157,500	110,738	268,238
1977	201,188	64,842	266,030	167,574	78,806	246,380
1978	238,839	144,072	382,911	289,613	91,617	381,230
1979	266,850	113,459	380,309	263,868	94,701	358,569
1980	402,093	109,298	511,391	260,676	138,462	399,088
1981	516,880	262,046	778,926	413,505	248,510	662,015
1982	689,895	369,128	1,059,023	498,853	289,761	788,614
1983	898,027	351,349	1,249,376	573,536	301,730	875,266
1984	879,951	414,130	1,294,081	658,597	382,764	1,041,361
1985	940,036	387,855	1,327,891	716,855	324,636	1,041,491
1986	1,013,027	403,882	1,416,909	746,593	460,980	1,207,573
1987	1,097,114	347,548	1,444,662	750,371	392,444	1,142,815
1988	1,093,407	462,537	1,555,944	859,150	494,083	1,353,233
1989	1,251,579	596,464	1,848,043	1,027,574	547,557	1,575,131
1990	1,467,034	640,838	2,107,872	1,123,972	791,626	1,915,598
1991	1,660,260	968,713	2,628,973	1,437,842	954,842	2,392,684
1992*	1,399,127	1,058,907	2,458,034	1,593,623	1,088,883	2,682,506

* Estimates

Source : State Treasury, Sarawak.

TABLE 7: EXPENDITURE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUE AT CURRENT PRICES -
SARAWAK, 1979 - 1991

(RM Million)

Title (Present SMA)	1979	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1. Government final consumption expenditure	586	572	773	792	799	849	964	1,057	1,201
2. Private final consumption expenditure	1,241	1,390	2,002	2,254	2,640	3,099	3,412	3,895	4,618
3. Increase in stocks	6	141	-477	57	189	188	-20	-365	125
4. Gross fixed capital formation	1,101	1,588	1,810	1,860	1,531	2,003	2,365	2,920	3,643
5. Exports of goods and services	3,223	4,229	9,192	7,784	8,668	8,596	10,046	12,252	13,865
6. Less: Imports of goods and services	1,880	2,698	4,031	3,860	3,709	4,459	5,385	7,290	9,501
7. Gross domestic product in purchasers' values	4,077	5,222	9,269	8,867	10,118	10,276	11,382	12,469	13,951

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia, (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 8: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PRODUCERS' VALUE AT CONSTANT PRICES (YEAR 1978 = 100)
- SARAWAK 1979 - 1991
(RM Million)

Title	1979	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
(a) Industries									
1. Agriculture and livestock production	356	346	376	390	407	461	473	489	487
2. Forestry and logging	411	459	656	629	714	752	949	985	1,012
3. Fishing	155	170	126	130	133	137	133	135	128
4. Mining and quarrying	1,129	1,064	1,805	1,899	1,798	1,804	1,896	2,188	2,532
5. Manufacturing	214	231	622	691	751	794	844	856	1,071
6. Electricity, gas and water	40	43	79	85	89	95	99	103	112
7. Construction	128	164	260	229	204	193	189	218	240
8. Wholesale and retail trade	265	288	407	372	382	409	460	498	530
9. Restaurants and hotels	21	23	31	28	28	35	40	48	49
10. Transport, storage and communications	105	117	214	239	250	268	294	318	355
11. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	62	70	128	130	143	149	176	216	249
12. Owner occupied dwellings	70	74	84	85	86	87	88	88	89
13. Community, social and personal services	26	28	31	32	33	34	36	37	38
14. less: Imputed bank services charges (present SMA)	37	43	92	95	109	127	151	184	217
15. Sub-Total: Domestic Product of Industries	2,945	3,034	4,727	4,844	4,909	5,091	5,526	5,995	6,675
(b) Producer of Government Services									
16. Sub-Total: Domestic product of Government Services	286	298	454	474	495	510	534	560	585
(c) Other Producers									
17. Producers of private non-profit services to households	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18. Domestic services to households	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
(d) Summation									
19. Domestic product excluding import duties	3,238	3,340	5,190	5,327	5,413	5,611	6,070	6,565	7,270
20. Import duties	95	148	101	70	70	77	95	108	118
21. Gross domestic product in purchaser's value	3,331	3,488	5,291	5,397	5,483	5,688	6,165	6,673	7,388

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATION - SARAWAK

Occupation	1960			1970			1980			1990
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	2.1	2.5	1.5	3.0	3.5	2.3	5.1	5.3	4.7	7.1
Administrative & Managerial Workers	0.3	0.5	-	0.5	0.8	-	0.7	1.0	0.1	1.2
Clerical & Related Workers	1.5	2.1	0.4	3.1	3.8	2.0	5.2	4.8	5.8	6.9
Sales Workers & Related Workers	4.0	5.8	1.0	3.9	5.2	1.9	5.3	6.2	3.9	8.7
Service Workers	2.3	2.6	1.7	5.0	6.1	3.1	7.4	8.0	6.4	9.4
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	81.5	74.0	94.1	67.7	62.4	76.1	56.5	50.4	67.3	46.8
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	8.3	12.5	1.3	9.8	14.3	2.8	14.6	20.3	4.5	19.9
Inadequately Described or Unknown	-	-	-	7.0	3.9	11.8	5.2	4.0	7.3	-
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 (457,192)	100.0 (291,303)	100.0 (165,889)	100.0 (698,900)

Notes: (1) 1960, 1970 and 1980 data refer to census figures:-

(a) 1960 figures refer to economically active population aged 15 years and above.

(b) 1970 and 1980 figures refer to experienced labour force aged 10 years and above.

(2) 1990 data refers to results from the sample Labour Force Survey covering only employed persons in private households aged 15 to 64.

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY - SARAWAK

Industry	1960			1970			1980			1990
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	81.4	74.0	93.8	68.0	62.7	76.4	60.6	53.3	73.6	47.1
Mining & Quarrying	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5
Manufacturing	3.9	5.5	1.2	5.0	6.6	2.6	6.1	6.9	4.6	9.1
Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8
Construction	1.6	2.4	0.1	1.5	2.4	0.1	3.4	5.1	0.4	6.0
Commerce	4.7	6.8	1.2	5.0	6.6	2.3	8.5	9.2	7.2	14.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	1.9	2.9	0.2	1.8	2.8	0.2	2.2	3.1	0.5	2.8
Services	5.5	6.7	3.4	11.0	13.9	6.4	17.5	20.4	12.4	19.4
Inadequately Described or Unknown	-	-	-	7.0	3.9	11.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	-
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 (457,192)	100.0 (291,303)	100.0 (165,889)	100.0 (698,900)

Notes: (1) 1960, 1970 and 1980 data refer to census figures:-

(a) 1960 figures refer to economically active population aged 15 years and above.

(b) 1970 and 1980 figures refer to experienced labour force aged 10 years and above.

(2) 1990 data refers to results from the sample labour force survey covering only employed persons in private households aged 15 to 64.

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 11: AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF RUBBER IN SARAWAK, 1966 - 1991

Year	Estates		Land Schemes (a)			Total Area Planted (hectare)	Latex Production (c) (tonne)	Yield Per Hectare (kilogram)
	Numbers	Planted Area (hectare)	Numbers	Planted Area (hectare)	Small (b) holdings (hectare)			
1966	14	3,401	6	4,667	165,406	173,474	646	368
1970	16	3,040	7	5,766	181,358	190,164	421	505
1975	11	2,678	7	5,544	184,830	193,052	2,510	708
1980	11	2,450	7	5,544	191,887	199,881	2,871	744
1985	6	2,023	8	6,003	199,939	207,965	1,577	547
1986	4	1,305	8	6,546	200,114	207,965	1,142	434
1987	3	1,102	8	6,524	200,339	207,965	1,054	396
1988	3	1,065	8	6,581	200,319	207,965	1,486	482
1989	3	933	8	6,597	200,435	207,965	1,398	506
1990	3	933	6	5,175	202,642	208,750	887	434
1991	3	826	6	5,213	205,478	211,517	733	397

(a) Land 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 Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

(2) Department of Agriculture, Sarawak.

TABLE 12: AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF OIL PALM IN SARAWAK, 1969 - 1991

Year	Estates		Land Schemes (a)			Total Area Planted (hectare)	Production of Fresh (b) Fruit Bunches ('000 tonne)	Yield Per Hectare/tonne
	Numbers	Planted Area (hectare)	Numbers	Planted Area (hectare)	Small-holdings (hectare)			
1969	1	195	-	-	-	195	-	-
1970	1	599	2	376	-	975	-	-
1975	1	3,952	9	9,492	567	14,011	24.3	6.3
1980	1	5,931	14	17,900	918	22,749	135.4	12.0
1985	3	7,669	16	19,556	915	28,120	240.9	12.7
1986	4	8,272	16	19,739	915	28,926	272.3	12.6
1987	4	10,665	17	20,548	915	32,128	265.0	11.3
1988	4	13,283	20	21,909	915	36,107	394.3	15.1
1989	7	17,105	23	25,437	915	43,457	454.4	16.5
1990	6	22,809	23	25,958	669	49,436	554.9	17.8
1991	6	24,219	23	28,870	649	53,738	606.0	17.6

(a) Land Schemes under Sarawak Land Development Board and Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority.

(b) Includes production from estates and land schemes - excludes production from smallholdings.

Source : (1) Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

(2) Department of Agriculture, Sarawak.

(3) Palm Oil Registration and Licensing Authority.

TABLE 13: NUMBER OF POWERED FISHING CRAFTS IN SARAWAK, 1967 - 1991

Year	Inboard			Outboard	Total
	Trawler	Fish Carrier	Others		
1967	11	68	817	612	1,508
1970	202	81	801	881	1,965
1975	530	85	978	1,530	3,123
1985	1,027	156	4,352	2,174	7,709
1986	1,116	147	4,052	2,598	7,913
1987	1,049	102	4,656	1,677	7,484
1988	1,029	73	4,548	1,808	7,458
1989	1,010	73	4,248	1,782	7,113
1990	992	73	4,213	1,711	6,989
1991	978	53	4,106	1,442	6,579

Source : Marine Fisheries Department, Sarawak.

TABLE 14: NUMBER OF FISHERMEN IN SARAWAK BY ETHNIC GROUP, 1967 - 1991

(Number)

As at 31st December	Full-Time Fishermen					Total	Part-time Fishermen					Grand Total	
	Malays	Chinese	Melanau	Iban & Bidayuh	Others		Malays	Chinese	Melanau	Iban & Bidayuh	Others		
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	1,558	1,799	215	-	6,025	944	142	417	155	5	1,663	7,688
1985	3,654	1,506	3,518	409	15	9,102	1,414	255	1,724	348	35	3,776	12,878
1986	3,646	1,439	3,465	346	137*	9,033	1,393	193	1,634	322	22	3,564	12,597
1987	3,906	2,730	3,415	706	111	9,868	1,687	62	818	242	13	2,822	12,690
1988	3,106	2,199	3,365	1,023	39	9,732	1,536	82	943	286	-	2,847	12,579
1989	2,755	1,183	3,222	1,380	48	8,588	1,944	347	972	509	3	3,770	12,358
1990	2,254	1,139	3,043	1,327	52	7,815	2,296	170	1,389	469	58	4,382	12,197
1991	2,475	1,214	4,084	1,202	100	9,075	1,853	107	600	323	-	2,883	11,958

* Including Kadayan who were previously grouped under Malays.

Source : Marine fisheries Department, Sarawak.

TABLE 15: MARINE FISH LANDINGS BY TYPES OF FISHING GEARS - SARAWAK, 1968 - 1992

(Tonne)

Type of Fishing Gear	1968	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992(P)
Trawl Nets	360	1,501	33,531	52,281	27,873	51,902	54,246	53,446	54,871
Drift/Gill Nets	5,635	9,198	23,349	10,960	12,812	15,503	14,979	15,997	17,113
Stakes	1,737	1,927	2,828	2,300	2,209	1,381	659	769	1,531
Seine Nets	898	268	375	529	5,591	3,367	4,799	3,885	3,611
Bag Nets	3,183	760	1,976	8,875	6,883	4,300	4,732	4,983	4,753
Barrier Nets	733	9	639	749	1,047	2,165	806	1,088	1,877
Hooks/Lines	97	27	239	648	1,226	1,286	1,246	1,968	1,275
Traps	98	159	476	213	61	39	16	18	37
Lift/Push/Scoop Nets	687	165	289	240	5,125	4,285	9,043	4,279	3,459
Shellfish Collection	-	-	213	3	24	2	154	157	-
Miscellaneous	475	289	253	272	42	12	8	17	4
Total	13,903	14,303	64,168	77,070	62,893	84,242	90,688	86,607	88,531

(P) Preliminary

Source : Marine Fisheries Department, Sarawak.

TABLE 16: PRINCIPAL STATISTICS¹ OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES - SARAWAK, 1966 - 1990

Year	No. of Establishments	Value of Output (RM'000)	Cost of Input (RM'000)	Fixed Assets Owned (RM'000)	Number of Persons ² Engaged As at 31st December or The Last Pay Period	Salaries & Wages ³ (RM'000)
1966	294	233,266	182,178	n.a.	8,988	22,119
1967	368	265,809	202,246	n.a.	10,824	23,933
1968	391	295,737	227,246	n.a.	11,913	26,924
1969	418	304,572	229,320	n.a.	12,701	27,846
1970	405	331,391	252,664	n.a.	13,323	29,477
1971	433	341,320	268,411	n.a.	14,454	30,096
1972	452	437,732	365,363	68,907	15,197	31,838
1973	1,404	544,578	428,738	82,165	18,740	39,247
1974	382	768,807	647,419	93,639	15,840	39,687
1975	402	466,320	358,768	103,057	15,509	40,363
1976	429	568,380	439,836	127,676	17,060	45,169
1977	432	578,232	450,790	149,788	18,295	51,672
1978	468	682,124	516,522	220,454	20,106	61,759
1979	471	879,235	688,928	238,981	20,708	68,868
1981	1,533	1,257,924	999,123	322,779	24,153	88,004
1982	606	1,235,512	956,058	309,751	20,845	90,405
1983	651	2,574,196	1,672,583	3,417,298	23,209	133,158
1984	680	3,615,823	2,096,085	3,264,542	22,654	140,514
1985	654	3,735,744	2,262,361	3,754,953	22,107	153,813
1986	690	3,009,398	1,851,343	3,645,295	21,513	158,639
1987	670	3,421,569	2,120,597	3,446,791	21,638	153,932
1988	686	3,717,441	2,180,397	3,301,039	23,895	166,075
1989	695	4,319,233	2,637,967	3,305,526	26,316	186,915
1990	700	4,990,200	3,150,176	3,267,582	29,047	214,411

¹ Figures for the years 1973 and 1981 refer to all establishments (Census); for all other years the data refer to selected establishments only. The Survey was not conducted for reference year 1980.

² Includes full-time and part-time paid workers, working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers.

³ Includes salaries and wages, bonuses and other cash allowances.
n.a. not available

Source : Censuses and Annual Surveys of Manufacturing Industries.
Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 17: PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES,
SARAWAK (LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS¹)

Year ²	No. of Establishments	Value of Output (RM'000)	Cost of Input (RM'000)	Fixed Assets Owned (RM'000)	Number of Persons ³ Engaged As at 31st December or The Last Pay Period	Salaries & Wages ⁴ (RM'000)
1971	97	45,040	26,174	5,583	5,425	10,702
1972	117	62,561	36,105	6,774	6,173	12,762
1973	135	70,694	42,614	8,502	7,313	15,198
1974	159	119,581	63,125	30,153	8,406	21,444
1975	175	243,850	163,740	69,264	12,078	36,315
1976	197	224,788	142,475	64,475	13,125	41,087
1977	226	200,557	128,801	74,281	12,458	37,121
1978	253	268,499	184,881	23,129	13,500	49,050
1979	319	335,870	229,457	27,862	15,163	57,608
1981	399	1,035,746 ⁵	967,081 ⁶	165,720	29,791	199,150
1982	518	1,132,588 ⁵	1,088,802 ⁶	178,388	28,827	246,622
1983	456	738,849	407,078	127,477	26,031	165,624
1984	469	808,471 ⁵	797,072 ⁶	130,197	27,335	190,105
1985	473	767,167	404,804	115,830	25,677	180,023
1986	445	539,844	305,172	96,382	22,934	144,041
1987	436	414,496	242,498	80,312	19,169	113,526
1988	411	431,045	257,254	77,366	18,399	116,028
1989	450	540,603	345,053	84,301	21,455	132,264
1990	526	785,879	504,619	134,292	28,276	204,590

1 Refer to construction establishments with value of work done of \$100,000 or more during the reference year.

2 The Survey was not conducted for reference year 1980.

3 Includes full-time and part-time paid workers, working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers.

4 Includes salaries and wages, bonuses and other cash allowances.

5 Refers to total revenue and not to value of output.

6 Refers to total expenditure and not to cost of input.

n.a. not available

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch)
(Survey of Construction Industries).

TABLE 18: CAPACITY, GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY - SARAWAK, 1963 - 1991

Year	Generating Capacity (Kilowatt)	Units Generated (KWH)	Number of Consumers	Consumption (KWH)			
				Domestic Power	Industrial and Commercial	Street Lighting	Total
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
1975	80,885	199,924,299	46,631	41,661,748	125,449,460	2,923,549	170,034,757
1980	152,755	383,318,638	73,212	93,269,716	232,502,228	4,193,968	329,965,912
1985	355,689	696,705,753	129,945	163,715,501	403,668,506	6,659,552	574,043,559
1986	366,236	749,203,122	136,641	186,285,380	416,233,425	7,136,734	609,655,539
1987	493,591	1,184,770,481	145,866	208,097,129	822,410,033	8,464,392	1,038,971,554
1988	490,978	1,261,188,480	153,034	209,797,328	847,843,089	9,525,899	1,067,166,316
1989	490,334	1,317,746,434	165,123	235,156,143	892,895,592	10,422,735	1,138,474,470
1990	487,417	1,398,453,086	175,684	263,313,522	959,543,798	11,572,197	1,234,429,517
1991	582,338	1,540,574,983	187,236	293,905,462	1,093,316,866	12,389,392	1,399,611,720

(a) Included under "Domestic Power".

(b) Included under "Industrial and Commercial".

Source: (1) Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation.

(2) Sarawak Shell Berhad.

(3) Malaysia LNG Sdn. Bhd.

(4) Asean Bintulu Fertilizer Sdn. Bhd.

TABLE 19: SARAWAK EXTERNAL TRADE 1963 - 1992

(RM Million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade (2) + (3)	Balance of Trade (2) - (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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	672.8	660.4	1,333.2	+ 12.4
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	4,956.6	3,319.8	8,276.4	+1,636.8
1983	5,963.1	2,874.8	8,837.9	+3,088.3
1984	7,649.0	3,538.3	11,187.3	+4,110.7
1985	8,446.8	3,607.2	12,054.0	+4,839.6
1986	6,239.5	3,310.0	9,549.5	+2,929.5
1987	7,595.9	3,268.6	10,864.5	+4,327.3
1988	7,218.6	3,826.5	11,045.1	+3,392.1
1989	8,979.4	4,736.7	13,716.1	+4,242.7
1990	11,283.5	6,531.6	17,815.1	+4,751.9
1991	13,026.0	8,393.0	21,419.0	+4,633.0
1992 (P)	12,326.5	7,627.6	19,954.1	+4,698.9

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 20: SARAWAK'S IMPORTS BY SECTION, 1963 - 1992

(RM Million)

Section	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992 (P)
0 Food	77.27	89.32	102.54	182.65	328.64	450.35	651.92	777.75
1 Beverages and Tobacco	12.21	12.55	27.28	38.54	116.44	149.74	212.66	270.58
2 Crude Materials, Inedible	5.35	7.15	8.99	22.38	39.75	34.28	51.30	63.14
3 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	186.79	212.37	292.98	142.41	142.89	184.95	437.78	554.04
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	0.70	0.74	0.68	2.40	9.66	19.45	17.96	33.98
5 Chemicals	14.89	19.60	32.83	68.50	155.62	246.27	461.58	640.50
6 Manufactured Goods	35.74	45.62	68.93	141.77	453.10	568.13	1,042.30	1,328.61
7 Machinery and Transport Equipment	39.67	67.98	86.70	177.09	906.15	1,695.47	3,219.36	3,282.07
8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	14.89	18.86	28.16	49.95	118.84	241.25	418.36	609.22
9 Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	9.01	10.67	11.33	25.22	27.76	17.30	18.41	67.68
Total	396.52	484.86	660.42	850.91	2,298.85	3,607.19	6,531.63	7,627.57

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 21: SARAWAK'S EXPORTS BY SECTION, 1963 - 1992

(RM Million)

Section	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992 (P)
0 Food	29.47	49.15	62.05	114.54	143.97	231.33	252.46	173.39
1 Beverages and Tobacco	0.07	0.14	0.52	0.52	1.96	3.64	2.64	2.84
2 Crude Materials, Inedible	129.06	146.88	241.13	165.12	1,053.25	1,512.39	3,285.52	3,655.07
3 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	201.32	218.53	327.00	1,025.34	2,515.40	5,946.30	6,261.52	5,762.79
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1.54	1.83	3.47	8.08	38.75	45.96	74.69	125.81
5 Chemicals	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.69	3.03	13.05	194.79	288.55
6 Manufactured Goods	4.03	6.80	24.99	35.75	110.78	108.02	295.09	750.57
7 Machinery and Transport Equipment	1.39	1.12	5.01	17.73	143.09	553.06	861.25	1,478.62
8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2.77	1.01	2.25	4.48	13.74	26.81	49.47	67.18
9 Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	3.99	8.04	6.06	15.15	17.45	6.27	6.10	21.72
Total	373.82	433.70	672.78	1,387.40	4,041.42	8,446.83	11,283.53	12,326.54

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 22: SARAWAK'S IMPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES, 1963 - 1992

(RM Million)

Countries	Years							
	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992 (P)
Australia	7.57	14.19	12.43	15.15	26.23	45.01	63.92	75.76
Brunei	174.45	190.50	277.40	103.93	1.71	1.28	0.28	0.51
China	30.05	36.68	39.40	45.77	67.92	66.85	106.03	133.40
France	1.40	1.82	3.50	3.40	38.88	40.00	96.23	49.58
Germany, Fed. Republic	4.04	6.23	6.79	16.11	65.20	91.79	363.32	169.80
Hong Kong	11.52	8.82	6.80	9.32	19.79	13.69	12.48	13.90
India	2.11	2.15	2.11	4.08	6.76	5.34	5.52	32.46
Indonesia	6.55	1.43	5.75	16.28	30.08	9.46	24.64	114.71
Japan	15.91	20.98	46.88	96.95	610.64	642.78	954.08	1,114.52
Korea Republic	0.29	0.23	0.37	1.60	32.89	38.91	24.16	68.63
Netherlands	2.32	2.87	1.88	5.05	8.86	22.07	19.65	86.78
Peninsular Malaysia	4.88	14.33	113.34	290.41	725.36	1,270.79	2,640.09	3,576.23
Philippines	0.35	0.15	0.03	5.29	5.42	4.54	4.66	5.28
Sabah	1.13	0.55	0.33	1.08	12.53	21.73	37.76	56.62
Singapore	32.05	55.78	45.29	78.68	226.66	652.34	404.84	456.40
Sri Lanka	0.37	0.45	0.37	0.07	0.36	0.13	0.33	0.17
Switzerland	0.27	0.53	0.59	1.43	2.68	5.90	39.41	8.65
Taiwan	4.70	1.67	2.97	9.23	33.97	58.65	79.65	124.46
Thailand	13.48	17.70	9.75	18.29	62.59	74.04	136.30	55.21
United Kingdom	50.87	64.31	41.34	57.66	77.60	95.52	138.49	160.02
U.S.A.	13.66	19.84	26.85	44.37	171.88	323.49	1,165.43	813.85
Others	18.55	23.65	16.25	26.76	70.84	122.88	214.36	510.63
Total	396.52	484.86	660.42	850.91	2,298.85	3,607.19	6,531.63	7,627.57

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 23: SARAWAK'S EXPORTS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES, 1963 - 1992

(RM Million)

Countries	Years							
	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992 (P)
Australia	40.64	34.43	45.57	3.92	8.64	13.15	74.48	92.14
Brunei	4.76	4.09	7.63	36.97	5.93	7.70	35.83	112.76
China	0.10	0.01	*	0.87	89.39	90.22	98.70	428.97
France	0.74	1.19	1.63	0.57	1.38	0.80	2.58	4.53
Germany, Fed. Republic	9.04	8.25	15.04	32.03	57.28	44.31	50.43	26.57
Hong Kong	14.39	9.30	17.72	10.18	48.36	34.85	60.21	92.63
India	*	*	0.02	0.02	3.14	9.27	322.96	260.35
Indonesia	10.26	-	0.87	0.62	0.05	5.14	56.47	9.04
Japan	55.62	45.46	116.14	365.56	960.99	4,065.71	4,739.87	4,705.88
Korea Republic	-	4.07	21.35	0.96	105.18	1,097.68	1,288.93	1,078.16
Netherlands	4.21	6.14	6.05	8.73	34.78	18.23	68.43	42.96
Peninsular Malaysia	5.71	21.42	12.12	150.74	759.12	615.89	793.43	1,310.78
Philippines	31.61	28.65	67.42	119.96	128.80	297.09	337.18	228.69
Sabah	3.58	4.32	5.93	55.78	232.66	480.54	899.19	1,118.64
Singapore	143.66	212.69	221.39	370.51	535.73	970.89	994.30	827.69
Sri Lanka	-	*	*	*	*	7.52	156.11	118.32
Switzerland	*	0.08	*	0.09	0.01	0.10	1.10	0.10
Taiwan	0.42	3.10	24.69	43.67	235.29	535.31	600.77	820.26
Thailand	0.01	0.04	14.11	107.15	64.27	51.65	313.14	477.00
United Kingdom	33.66	22.27	28.42	15.78	51.05	24.49	51.02	63.00
U.S.A.	3.21	6.28	24.20	20.99	650.31	34.66	167.54	170.78
Others	12.20	21.91	42.48	42.30	69.06	41.63	170.86	337.29
Total	373.82	433.70	672.78	1,387.40	4,041.42	8,446.83	11,283.53	12,326.54

(P) Preliminary

* Less than 0.01 million Ringgit Malaysia.

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 24: SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG) 1963 - 1992

Year	Crude Petroleum			Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per tonne)
1963	1,540,736	88,742	58	-	-	-
1964	1,764,265	93,432	53	-	-	-
1965	1,928,425	101,186	52	-	-	-
1966	2,375,153	114,777	48	-	-	-
1967	2,759,493	133,494	48	-	-	-
1968	3,568,610	168,685	47	-	-	-
1969	3,835,076	167,869	44	-	-	-
1970	4,710,406	202,532	43	-	-	-
1971	7,859,907	391,313	50	-	-	-
1972	4,521,037	242,977	54	-	-	-
1973	4,313,303	306,862	71	-	-	-
1974	3,649,495	787,006	216	-	-	-
1975	4,026,615	917,292	228	-	-	-
1976	5,646,476	1,399,856	248	-	-	-
1977	4,995,242	1,310,089	262	-	-	-
1978	3,833,505	944,013	246	-	-	-
1979	4,125,167	1,449,944	351	-	-	-
1980	3,912,629	2,286,513	584	-	-	-
1981	4,069,551	2,690,104	661	-	-	-
1982	4,410,600	2,725,438	618	-	-	-
1983	5,375,123	2,779,600	517	-	831,280	-
1984	6,020,006	3,025,432	503	3,458,315	1,774,725	513
1985	6,159,053	3,125,217	507	4,389,255	2,299,669	524
1986	6,327,506	1,753,601	277	5,195,265	1,445,792	278
1987	5,336,032	1,735,518	325	5,875,908	1,827,728	311
1988	5,426,541	1,603,987	296	6,117,535	1,836,212	300
1989	5,791,960	2,026,297	350	6,477,657	2,064,485	319
1990	6,564,754	2,949,103	449	6,491,643	2,634,797	406
1991	6,580,063	2,902,411	441	7,648,985	3,279,954	429
1992 (P)	6,571,697	2,595,597	395	7,649,237	2,540,391	332

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia,
(Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 25: SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF RUBBER AND CRUDE PALM OIL,
1963 - 1992

Year	Rubber			Crude Palm Oil		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per tonne)
1963	45,551	69,575	1,527	-	-	-
1965	40,674	59,453	1,462	-	-	-
1970	21,804	23,976	1,100	-	-	-
1975	29,036	35,866	1,235	3,649	3,887	1,065
1980	35,209	88,072	2,501	25,562	32,563	1,274
1985	17,415	27,517	1,580	43,472	39,196	902
1986	16,248	28,770	1,770	57,412	29,503	514
1987	19,906	42,894	2,150	58,037	41,523	715
1988	28,332	78,207	2,760	73,358	71,256	971
1989	23,580	54,706	2,320	92,406	74,804	810
1990	14,952	31,939	2,136	104,350	67,915	651
1991	13,425	28,924	2,154	112,761	88,578	786
1992 (P)	12,932	27,433	2,121	52,485	45,633	869

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia,
(Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 26: SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF WHITE PEPPER AND BLACK PEPPER,
1963 - 1992

Year	White Pepper			Black Pepper		
	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per tonne)	Quantity Exported (Tonne)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per tonne)
1963	8,459	17,664	2,088	3,165	4,726	1,493
1965	7,233	19,193	2,653	10,663	22,539	2,114
1970	9,378	25,102	2,677	15,028	31,103	2,070
1975	9,798	39,041	3,985	20,553	61,854	3,010
1980	8,041	35,144	4,371	22,668	68,791	3,035
1985	5,314	46,972	8,839	13,756	94,349	6,859
1986	3,717	49,962	13,441	11,663	115,539	9,889
1987	2,625	36,092	13,749	11,555	176,409	10,940
1988	3,998	46,166	11,547	15,199	117,459	7,728
1989	3,497	26,519	7,583	22,797	138,647	6,082
1990	2,788	13,416	4,811	26,480	103,744	3,918
1991	2,395	9,325	3,894	24,459	75,762	3,098
1992 (P)	2,296	7,701	3,353	20,794	44,928	2,161

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia,
(Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 27: SARAWAK'S EXPORTS OF SAWLOGS AND SAWN TIMBER,
1963 - 1992

Year	Sawlogs			Sawn Timber		
	Quantity Exported (m ³)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per m ³)	Quantity Exported (m ³)	Export Value (RM'000)	F.O.B. Unit Value (RM per m ³)
1963	879,231	30,759	35	207,668	22,956	111
1965	1,212,537	47,283	39	271,096	35,184	130
1970	3,123,812	148,418	48	314,411	49,799	158
1975	1,256,462	63,729	51	241,886	62,184	257
1980	6,695,367	816,495	122	173,352	103,952	600
1985	11,452,184	1,403,509	123	141,528	58,803	415
1986	10,239,198	1,291,384	126	183,923	97,979	533
1987	12,583,835	1,897,259	151	175,999	134,611	765
1988	12,285,106	1,847,882	150	204,474	149,383	731
1989	14,961,602	2,670,529	179	279,406	197,660	705
1990	15,898,212	2,882,893	181	359,276	251,710	701
1991	15,827,935	3,143,903	199	601,449	383,943	638
1992 (P)	14,826,343	2,971,668	200	905,677	550,666	608

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia,
(Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 28: EXPORTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY MAJOR COUNTRIES - SARAWAK 1963 - 1992

Country of Destination	1963		1965		1970		1975		1980		1985		1990		1992 (P)	
	'000	RM	'000	RM	'000	RM	'000	RM	'000	RM	'000	RM	'000	RM	'000	RM
	Tonne	Million	Tonne	Million	Tonne	Million	Tonne	Million	Tonne	Million	Tonne	Million	Tonne	Million	Tonne	Million
Japan	152	8.42	100	5.30	243	10.11	1,229	285.84	1,000	579.87	1,850	931.12	1,306	582.69	1,457	568.69
Korea, Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,677	860.11	1,759	794.03	1,661	675.40
Peninsular Malaysia	19	0.85	424	21.19	275	10.90	582	135.77	1,085	641.15	890	452.81	925	425.10	1,677	666.50
Philippines	559	31.55	537	28.63	1,519	66.75	555	119.82	215	128.10	583	294.83	617	285.67	453	171.90
Singapore	24	1.65	233	12.25	752	29.35	877	195.82	431	249.19	547	275.49	649	318.39	38	13.62
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7.45	355	155.46	238	94.90
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	143	6.04	156	34.11	-	-	537	272.17	300	113.63	243	94.97
Thailand	-	-	-	-	310	14.10	469	107.13	111	60.94	60	31.24	250	101.67	255	97.72
Other Countries	787	46.27	634	33.82	1,468	65.28	159	38.80	1,071	627.26	-	-	404	172.46	550	211.90
Total	1,541	88.74	1,928	101.19	4,710	202.53	4,027	917.29	3,913	2,286.51	6,159	3,125.22	6,565	2,949.10	6,572	2,595.60

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 29: EXPORTS OF SAWLOGS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES - SARAWAK 1963 - 1992

Country of Destination	1963		1965		1970		1975		1980		1985		1990		1992 (P)	
	'000 Cu.	RH Metre	'000 Cu.	RH Metre	'000 Cu.	RH Metre	'000 Cu.	RH Metre	'000 Cu.	RH Metre	'000 Cu.	RH Metre	'000 Cu.	RH Metre	'000 Cu.	RH Metre
		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million
China	1	0.09	-	-	-	-	2	0.08	726	89.26	668	88.30	437	76.83	1,315	234.52
Hong Kong	328	7.46	246	5.17	404	14.18	198	6.88	551	45.31	413	29.68	450	41.30	420	47.43
Italy	83	4.22	77	4.50	7	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	391	15.53	717	28.06	1,934	90.65	777	43.29	2,346	329.29	5,797	767.08	7,124	1,412.51	6,418	1,427.49
Korea, Rep. of	-	-	82	4.07	350	21.34	6	0.28	763	104.75	1,831	235.12	2,474	474.52	1,718	333.28
Taiwan	-	-	41	2.67	350	18.04	204	9.55	2,180	229.60	2,464	250.26	3,109	459.19	3,163	553.98
Other Countries	76	3.46	50	2.81	79	3.77	69	3.65	129	18.28	279	33.07	2,304	418.54	1,792	374.97
Total	879	30.76	1,213	47.28	3,124	148.42	1,256	63.73	6,695	816.49	11,452	1,403.51	15,898	2,882.89	14,826	2,971.67

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 30: LENGTH OF ROAD IN SARAWAK, 1963 - 1991

(Kilometre)

Year	Bitumen or Concrete Road	Gravel or Stone Road	Earth Road	Total Length
1963	350.5	624.1	365.4	1,340.0
1965	380.1	977.9	500.9	1,858.9
1970	505.5	1,697.1	1,155.7	3,358.3
1975	843.1	2,119.3	1,023.4	3,985.8
1980	1,585.4	2,128.1	1,131.0	4,844.5
1985	1,874.8	3,150.6	712.2	5,737.6
1990	3,297.4	2,533.6	944.3	6,775.3
1991	3,623.3	2,458.6	869.0	6,950.9

Source : (1) Public Works Department, Sarawak.
 (2) Local Authorities, Sarawak.
 (3) Sarawak Shell Berhad, Sarawak.
 (4) Bintulu Development Authority.

TABLE 31: MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN SARAWAK, 1963 - 1992

(Number)

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
1975	27,461	570	4,381	643	33,914	5,123	72,092
1980	53,484	1,043	7,992	855	60,442	7,113	130,929
1985	93,642	1,797	12,449	827	103,101	10,490	222,306
1990	135,448	2,441	18,312	1,285	159,801	22,103	339,390
1991	146,699	2,672	20,587	1,385	173,839	22,550	367,732
1992(P)	154,732	3,138	23,348	1,510	187,725	26,049	396,502

(a) Including road plants.

(P) Preliminary.

Source : Road Transport Department, Sarawak.

TABLE 32: NUMBER OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES
IN SARAWAK, 1963 - 1992

Year	Primary School			Secondary School			Vocational School	Teacher Training College
	Government and Aided School	Unaided School	Total	Government and Aided School	Unaided School	Total		
1963	964	17	981	36	31	67	2	3
1965	1,094	17	1,111	43	39	82	2	3
1970	1,209	11	1,220	57	55	112	2	3
1975	1,228	10	1,238	71	45	116	2	3
1980	1,270	6	1,276	90	31	121	3	3
1985	1,262	4	1,266	117	24	141	5	3
1986	1,265	6	1,271	120	23	143	5	3
1987	1,266	8	1,274	121	22	143	5	3
1988	1,271	7	1,278	122	21	143	5	3
1989	1,269	7	1,276	125	21	146	5	3
1990	1,266	8	1,274	129	21	150	5	3
1991	1,264	8	1,272	132	22	154	5	3
1992(P)	1,261	7	1,268	135	20	155	6	3

(P) Preliminary

Source : Department of Education, Sarawak.

TABLE 33: NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGES IN SARAWAK, 1963 - 1992

Year	Primary School*		Secondary School*		Vocational School		Teacher Training College	
	Teacher	Pupil	Teacher	Pupil	Teacher	Pupil	Lecturer	Trainee Teacher
1963	3,417	105,885	643	17,727	4	61	n.a.	368
1965	3,888	119,416	1,002	26,059	7	95	n.a.	381
1970	4,404	144,007	1,424	35,459	19	212	55	699
1975	5,106	173,927	2,316	61,342	24	328	69	879
1980	6,426	207,141	3,745	97,052	82	802	156	1,480
1985	10,022	217,312	5,030	117,816	194	1,567	146	1,975
1986	10,533	218,099	5,195	121,823	198	1,598	158	2,113
1987	10,812	219,028	5,505	126,652	195	1,638	189	2,369
1988	11,253	219,109	5,545	128,253	195	1,676	202	2,395
1989	11,453	224,129	5,756	128,567	196	1,788	196	2,687
1990	11,860	227,382	6,299	128,170	201	1,909	201	2,995
1991	12,820	229,855	6,885	128,767	225	2,104	218	3,038
1992(P)	12,874	222,669	7,273	132,065	245	2,261	241	3,029

* Including unaided schools.

(P) Preliminary.

n.a. not available.

Source : Department of Education, Sarawak.

TABLE 34: PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES - SARAWAK, 1963 - 1991

(Number)

Type of Facilities	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991
Divisional Hospital	5	5	5	7	7	7	8	8
District Hospital	3	3	5	5	6	8	7	8
Special Institution	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poly Clinic	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	6
Health Centre	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	95
Community Health Clinic	32	40	41	55	52	69	135	45
Static Dispensary	-	-	-	-	25	17	-	-
Sub-Dispensary	-	-	-	-	47	60	32	31
Mobile Dispensary	11	11	19	45	83	116	116	122
Maternal & Child Health Clinic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	48	43
Flying Doctor Service Team	-	-	-	8	9	9	12	12
Dental Clinic - Public	4	4	5	7	20	23	23	24
Dental Clinic - School	4	16	49	74	92	123	132	132
Beds								
(a) Hospitals	954	1,080	1,226	1,593	1,983	2,375	2,493	2,567
(b) Special Institutions	700	700	700	740	748	748	600	600
(c) Rural Clinics	234	252	302	321	325	430	980	987

Note : In 1991, majority of the Community Health Clinics have been up-graded to Health Centres.
n.a. not available.

Source : Department of Medical and Health Services, Sarawak.

TABLE 35: THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1990 = 100) - SARAWAK, INDEX NUMBERS
FOR MAIN GROUPS

Period	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
Weight:	100.0	33.3	3.4	4.0	19.1	5.4	2.2	18.4	4.6	9.6
1987	92.4	90.6	94.8	95.0	100.6	94.7	91.4	82.9	97.1	93.5
1988	94.7	94.5	96.5	96.0	99.1	96.0	96.1	86.2	98.4	95.1
1989	97.5	96.6	98.2	98.2	99.6	98.2	97.7	95.6	99.4	97.7
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	104.1	105.3	106.4	105.5	101.3	104.5	104.8	104.9	100.1	103.7
1992	107.6	108.6	112.0	107.7	103.4	106.8	109.0	111.3	101.3	107.2

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 36: THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1990 = 100), INDEX NUMBERS FOR SUB-GROUPS OF FOOD INDEX - SARAWAK

Period	Total food	Food at home										Food away from home
		Sub-total	Rice, bread and other cereals	Meat	Fish	Milk and eggs	Oils and fats	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Coffee and tea	Other foods	
Weight:	33.3	29.7	7.2	5.5	4.6	2.4	0.7	5.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.6
1986	90.3	90.1	92.5	98.7	79.7	82.2	93.6	91.6	93.7	94.5	93.8	93.0
1987	90.5	90.2	93.1	97.9	79.5	82.4	91.4	92.8	92.7	94.8	94.4	93.2
1988	94.4	94.6	94.2	101.2	85.9	85.6	97.8	100.8	92.6	94.1	96.6	94.0
1989	96.6	96.6	97.3	99.9	93.6	95.3	99.6	94.7	93.8	97.8	99.1	96.7
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	105.3	105.5	100.9	109.6	106.6	100.4	101.7	111.6	100.0	102.6	100.6	103.9
1992	108.6	108.8	102.6	110.4	113.5	101.7	105.7	118.1	100.0	104.6	102.5	106.8

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia (Sarawak Branch).

TABLE 37: NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS BY DISTRICT - SARAWAK 1991

District	Living Quarters		
	Occupied	Vacant	Total
Kuching	65,778	11,507	77,285
Lundu	4,665	750	5,415
Bau	6,598	1,254	7,852
Samarahan	8,670	975	9,645
Serian	13,091	1,687	14,778
Simunjan	8,886	1,069	9,955
Sri Aman	13,166	2,214	15,380
Saratok	7,448	1,112	8,560
Betong	8,354	1,070	9,424
Lubok Antu	4,808	427	5,235
Sarikei	9,705	1,606	11,311
Maradong	5,486	1,002	6,488
Daro	2,091	386	2,477
Matu	1,838	450	2,288
Julau	6,189	577	6,766
Sibu	31,999	4,434	36,433
Dalat	4,326	650	4,976
Mukah	8,277	1,485	9,762
Kanowit	5,396	953	6,349
Bintulu	18,200	3,431	21,631
Tatau	4,961	781	5,742
Miri	32,573	5,834	38,407
Marudi	14,408	2,136	16,544
Kapit	10,248	930	11,178
Belaga	4,377	755	5,132
Song	3,293	348	3,641
Limbang	6,170	862	7,032
Lawas	4,956	717	5,673
Total Sarawak	315,957	49,402	365,359

Source : Population & Housing Census of Malaysia
1991 - Preliminary Count Report