RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DINDINGS DISTRICT

by

Toh Ah Nya

A Graduation Exercise submitted in
partial fulfilment of the requirments
for the Degree of Bachelor of Economics
in the Faculty of Economics and Administration

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
AUGUST, 1970

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this exercise is to find out what projects had been implemented in the Dindings District since 1960, and the resultant socio-Economic effects on the rural people. Chapter 4 deals mainly with this. Land schemes are discussed first because land ownership is an important issue in our agriculturally rural context. Importance is also placed on agriculture and livestock breeding as these are the occupations pursued by the majority of the population in the area. Fishing, though an important means of livelihood here, is not discussed as programmes carried out by the Fisheries Department have not been very outstanding. Other projects eg. telephone booths, are also not discussed partly due to lack of space but mainly because I do not regard these projects as having a great effect on the improvement of rural welfare.

Chapters 2 and 3 discusses the reasons for the general need for rural development, how this is done by the use of the Operations Room Techniques, and how decisions are made. As planning begins at the grass-root level the role played by the D.O. is important. In Chapter 5, this is discussed together with that of rural leaders as it was found that they have an influence on the rural communities with regards to successful project implementation.

During the course of data collection, time factor (on my part) was not a problem. However, for further interviews with departmental personnel and technicians, appointments have to be made and in many cases these were not kept as ~~they~~ these officers are very busy people. Thus a re-appointment for a suitable date for interview had to be made. Very often, insufficient data resulted mainly due to inefficient recording and filing. Records and data literally disappeared with the transfer of the personnel concerned.

On the whole, it was found that where physical targets are concerned, the rural development programme here is a success. Income level and standard of living have improved in many instances, but in many areas too, programmes have not been very successful. The main fault lies in a certain degree of inefficiency at the implementation level, and also due to the lack of extension personnel. For an overall success of rural development at the district level in Dindings, changes in attitudes should be a priority.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am most grateful to my Supervisor, Mr. V. Selvaratnam, for his suggestions and patience in ploughing through my hand-written drafts.

I wish to extend my thanks to the following officers for their invaluable help during my search for data and informations. They are:

Enche Mustaffa Kamil b. Mohd. Ismail - The Assistant District Officer I, Dindings.

Enche Nik Kamil b. Nik Daud - The Assistant District Officer II

Enche Ahmad Baijuri b. Ahmad Fauzi from the District Office, Lumut.

Enche Isa b. Haji Jasin, Enche Ozulkarnain Albakri, from the Land Office, Lumut.

Enche Chong Lok Sin, Agriculture Assistant, Sitiawan.

Enche Soh Ah Leong, Rubber Instructor, Rubber Research Institute, Sitiawan

Enche Rama Andy and Enche C. Augustine, from the D.I.D. Sitiawan

Enche Tan Kia How, Veterinary Officer, Sitiawan

Enche Hira Singh, Health Inspector, Sitiawan.

Enche Chan Ah Kow, Enche Sivalingam and Enche Choo Sin Ngean from the P.W.D., Lumut.

Enche Mohd. Noh b. Haji Mohd. Isa, Information Officer, Lumut.

Enche Mohd. Raffiei b. Md. Bakri, Penyelia Pelajaran, Pasir Panjang Laut.

Lastly, to all friends who have in any way helped me in my research, thank you too.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Rural Development may be defined as "a planned process using any form of action or communication designed to change the environment, techniques, institutions and attitudes of the rural people in such a way as to reduce their poverty and improve their way of life." - Professor Ungku Aziz.

The New Ministry of National and Rural Development set up in 1960 was to be the organization stimulant behind a new and co-ordinated drive for development in the rural areas. The District Rural Development Organization is one of the most important institutions in this program as it is at this level that the implementation of the policies decided upon by the Ministry are carried out. The District Rural Development Organization also provides a meeting point between the representatives of the government and the rural people, a link vital for the success of any policy to be undertaken.

Aim of Study

The study is of rural development at district level with special reference to Dindings District. The aim is to trace the implementation of projects decided upon, and to analyse the effects and socio-economic changes of such developments on the rural communities. An attempt is made to identify and probe into problems involved, and the reasons for the failure of certain projects. The subsidiary aim, and yet important to the study of rural development at district level is to discuss the conflicting roles of the District Officer - Chairman of the District Rural Development Committee, and the roles played and extent of influence, if any, of rural leaders on the rural communities, with regards to the success/ failure of the various projects.

Area of Study

(Please refer maps 1 and 2)

The Dindings District in Perak has an area of 481 sq. miles and is made up of 5 administrative mukims - Pengkalan Bahru, Bruas, Sitiawan, Lumut, and Lekir. The population of 104,991 is comprised of :-

Malays	30,069
Chinese	56,750
Indians	17,498
Others	674

Source: Information office, Lumut.

About 80% of the population lives in the rural area.

Scope of Study

The exercise is divided into 6 chapters.

Chapter 2: An attempt to account for the need and aims of rural development, and the various organizational structure under the Operation Room Techniques.

Chapter 3: Factors taken into account when decisions are made are discussed. Projects undertaken by the P.W.D. and D.I.D. would be discussed as illustrations.

Chapter 4: The implementation of projects will be discussed individually. Under each project the extent of work done will be discussed, including problems involved and reasons for failure, if any. An attempt will be made to analyse effects and socio-economic changes on the rural communities of each project and suggestions for improvements.

Chapter 5: A discussion of the roles of the District Officer and rural leaders, and their influence.

Projects undertaken by the Rubber Research Institute, land schemes and Agricultural Department will be used to illustrate some of these influences.

Chapter 6: Conclusion.

Method of Study

Data and informations were obtained through visits to the District Office and other departments and interviews with the various personnels. Visits were also made to the various villages and villagers interviewed regarding projects that had been implemented in that particular area. Questions were not specific but were asked during the course of a conversation, keeping in mind the aim of the questioning. Land schemes were also visited and the settlers interviewed. Questions were also asked during the course of conversation.

CHAPTER II

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - WHY AND HOW

Case for Rural Development

As is the case with all developing countries, West Malaysia faces the problem of unequal economic development between the urban and rural areas. The 1957 Population Census of West Malaysia shows the rural population to be 4,612,000 or about 73% of the total population.[1] It is thus argued that it is the responsibility of the democratic government to serve this majority, besides, the Malays constitute 70% of the rural population, and they are potential vote-providers. There are more rural seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies than urban seats, and more Malay voters than non-Malays, therefore no government can afford to ignore the Malays, especially those in the rural areas.

The rural areas had, in the past, been neglected and had not received amenities equal to those of the towns. This is due to the British policy of non-interference, so while the urban areas developed and changed economically and socially, the rural areas were sadly left behind. The economic system in the rural areas has therefore to undergo an accelerated change to narrow the pace between this unequal development.

There are great disparities in income, health and education between the people in these two areas. The 1957 - '58 Household Budget Survey of the Federation of Malaya shows that 44% of Malays in the rural areas earn between $1 - $100 per month while only 10% of their counterparts in the urban area earn this amount. On the other hand, only 7% of the rural Chinese and 8% of urban Chinese earn this same amount. In the $200 - $300 per month bracket, only 9.7% of rural Malays are in this group as compared to 25% of urban Malays, a difference of 15.3%. The disparity between the rural and urban Chinese is not so great, each group comprising 29% and 24.6% respectively.

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1. Population census of West Malaysia 1957

This great disparity in income may be explained by the fact that 76% of the Malay working population earns its living either by farming or fishing, the poorest of agricultural occupations in the country.[2] Three out of every four Malay families depend on agriculture and fishing as their source of income, the Malay economy is therefore a rural economy based on agriculture and fishing. Incomes from both these occupations are low, especially in padi farming which is characterised by small farms, high rents, low yields and much indebtedness as well as price exploitation by traders.[3] The income of many padi farmers are around $50/= per month. Furthermore, more than half of the rubber and padi farmers do not own the land on which they work.[4] They have to pay rent which takes away between 1/3 and ½ of what they produce. Therefore, allowing for costs involved in farm production, it can be seen that these farmers are living on less than half the value of what they produce.[5]

Therefore, as Professor Ungku Aziz says, the biggest economic problem of the rural Malays is poverty. They need more income to develop their farms and fisheries, to improve their diet so that they can work harder and at the same time have better resistance to disease, and also more income to give their children a better education.[6]

It is partly because of poverty that we see great disparity in health and education. Infant and pre-school mortality among the Malays are high in the peasant community and nutrition levels relatively low. A report by the Nutrition Division of F.A.O. indicates that actual intake of smallholders and fishermen is 14% and 22% respectively below the estimate minimum.[7]

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2. Ungku A. Aziz: Facts and Fallacies about the Malay economy, in retrospect, with new footnotes. Ekonomi, Vol. 3, No. 1, Dec. 1962, pg. 13

3. Ibid. pg. 12

4. Wilson, T.B.: The Economics of Padi Production in North Malaya, Part 1, 1958, pg. 11 Table 3

5. Ungku A. Aziz, op.cit. pg. 12

6. Ibid. pg. 13

7. United Nations, Food and Agricultural Organization, Report of the Nutrition Committee, Bagino, Philippines, 1948 pg. 13

Illiteracy is high among rural Malays as compared with other races in the rural areas.

Race	Literacy Rates Percentage Literate in any language
Malays	41
Chinese	50
Indians	54
All Races	47

Source: 1957 Population Census - Table 9A (1)

It can thus be seen that disparities between urban and rural sectors is also accentuated by communal differences. The Malays are seen to have high mortality rate and low literacy rate and as most of them are in the rural areas, it also indicates a great need for more educational and medical facilities to be made available.

Communist insurgency had been put down, but the poverty on which communism feeds had not been eliminated, therefore the struggle against communism had now to be carried on a new front - poverty was to be eliminated through the espousal of output goals in government development programming with all the military precision and sense of urgency that had produced a successful struggle against the communist insurgents.

Thus for the development of a stable national state, it is necessary for poverty to be eliminated and for the imbalance between the rural and urban areas to be redressed.

Aims of Rural Development

Post Merdeka saw a shift from order goals to one of output-cultural goals. A new concept of development administration was needed - economic development required more than output goals in development programming, some form of cultural goals was needed as well. Popular involvement, or a new set of attitudes and behaviour was required, thus besides lending all efforts to providing rural people with the improvements and other resources needed to ensure development, the government also called upon the people to co-operate and participate in their own uplift. This is done by

providing them with the incentives, organizational avenues and the literate skills required to enable them to take a full part in their own uplift.

Rural Development then aims to narrow the gap and improve the standard of living between the rural areas and the industrial urban sector. As given in the Red Book,[8] the aims are:-

(a) To give the rural community the pride of place which is its due.

(b) To prepare the way for the prosperity of the rural dweller by providing a sound economic foundation for his way of life, his agricultural livelihood and for the economic development of his rural industries.

(c) To encourage and foster a striving towards economic stability and prosperity among the rural community by providing every stimulus and incentive available, and so raise the standard of living in the rural areas.

(d) To provide the essential amenities of Malayan life to the rural dweller.

(e) To focus the existing services of the Government, with full pressure co-ordinated execution, towards the betterment of rural community.

(f) To educate, convince and inspire the rural dweller that the productivity, progress and prosperity of the Nation is the sum total of individual effort of each and every son of the land; and so put the onus of the future advancement of the Nation squarely on his shoulders and make him feel that the destiny of Malaya (now Malaysia) without a doubt, is in his own hands.

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8. Red Book, Rural Development Directive 1.

(g) To promote the cultural development of the rural community

Organisation

Organisations are social units, deliberately constructed, patterned and repatterned to achieve certain predetermined goals. They have their roots in larger social system, so that they influence, mould and affect each other.

Max Weber referred to organisations as bureaucracies; they have rules and regulations and issue orders, which must be obeyed if the organization is to function effectively.[9] He spelt out in considerable details the features of the bureaucratic structure, all of which specify what makes a highly rational structure.[10] The features include a specific sphere of competence which involves a sphere of obligation and perfect function marked off as part of a systematic division of labour and provided with the necessary authority to carry out these functions. Official functions are bounded by rules that facilitate standardization and equality of treatment of many cases, and follow the principle of heirarchy, that is, each office is under the control and supervision of an upper one. The rules that regulate the conduct of an office may be technical rules and norms rationally applied. Administrative acts, decisions and rules are formulated and recorded in writing.

In actual practice, there are deviations from Weber's ideal-type, but bureaucracy does operate in many organisational structures. In the organisational plan of the Ministry of National and Rural Development, the system of heirarchy of authority is present.

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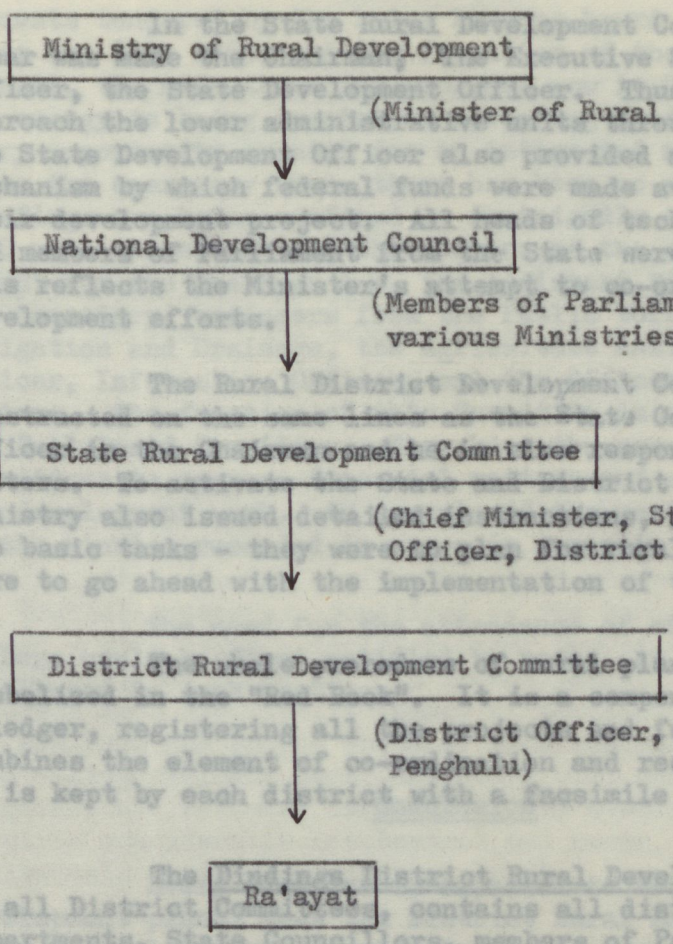
9. A. Etzioni : Modern Organizations (Columbia University) Prentice-Hall of India (Private) Ltd., New Delhi 1965 pg. 51

10. Max Weber: The Theory of Social and Economic Organization New York, Oxford University Press, 1947 pg. 329-330



It can be seen that the Ministry, as a complex organisation, is systematically divided into several tiers and in each strata, there is a further differentiation of labour, rights and power for maximum rationality and efficiency. Hence there is a series of superior-subordinate relationship perpetuated in terms of salary, authority, status, style of life or a combination of these. This organizational structure follow the pattern of war executive committee where operation rooms were instruments developed during the Emergency.

The National and Rural Development Council formed in January 1960 defines the immediate task to be accomplished. It contained all Cabinet Ministers in their dual capacities as heads of technical and administrative services and as representative of the people and thus holders of political powers.

The organisational instruments for planning and executing were to be the State and District Rural Development Committees.

In the State Rural Development Committee, the Mentri Besar was made the Chairman, The Executive Secretary was a Ministry Officer, the State Development Officer. Thus the Ministry could approach the lower administrative units through its own officer. The State Development Officer also provided all the formal mechanism by which federal funds were made available to the State for their development project. All heads of technical departments and members of Parliament from the State were in the Committee and this reflects the Minister's attempt to co-ordinate all government development efforts.

The Rural District Development Committees were constructed on the same lines as the State Committee. The District Officer is the Chairman and he is also responsible for all land matters. To activate the State and District Committee, the Ministry also issued detailed instructions, giving the Committee two basic tasks - they were to plan for rural development and they were to go ahead with the implementation of those plans.

The whole procedure of rural planning was to be symbolised in the "Red Book". It is a compendium, in the form of a ledger, registering all the projects and future plans. It combines the element of co-ordination and recommendation all in one. It is kept by each district with a facsimile at headquarters.

The Dindings District Rural Development Committees, as in all District Committees, contains all district heads of technical departments, State Councillors, members of Parliament of the District and the District Officer who is the Chairman. It is at this level that basic plans for development is formed. Requests for improvements were included in the plans, impractical ones rejected. The criteria of acceptance and rejection was left to the Committee, which also decides the priority of projects. All proposals for existing government departments were to be considered and integrated with the people's requests into a single plan.

Minor projects costing less than $5,000/= would be implemented by the Committee, projects costing more than this amount would be implemented in conjuction with the Public Works Department. Projects costing less than $1,000/= would be carried out by the local people by means of 'gotong royong'.

There used to be monthly meetings in the operations Room in Lumut attended by the full Board of the Rural Development Executive Committee; and "morning prayers" every week on Tuesdays, and here problems are brought forward for discussion, plans made and

requests tendered by the ketua kampong heard and decisions made. Since May 13th 1969, and the formation of the National Operation Council, the main theme for progress now is "Muhibbah", thus time and energy is being devoted to spreading goodwill and harmony, and every opportunity created for an integrated multi-racial community. Since the emergency then, there has been no monthy meetings. Briefings are being confined to fortnightly ones, on Tuesdays at 8.30 a.m. Here, not all the members of the committee need attend, except for the Chairman i.e. the Assistant District Officer No. 2, the Secretary, engineers from the Public Works Department and Irrigation and Drainage, the Agriculture Assistant, the Health Officer, Information Officer, and the Officer in-charge of land matters. The function of this Committee is equivalent to that of the Full Board Committee. They have the powers of the Executive Committees to approve financial matters and solve problems concerning development work. An example of the meeting proper as given by the minutes recorded is shown in Appendix I.

The need for the attendance of other technical heads or members would be first notified by post. At present, no politician is allowed to such meetings.

Conclusion

Every district is expected to help in the formulation of development plans, thus the District Rural Development Committee plays a vital and prominent role in the government's development efforts. This is further enhanced by the fact that almost all decisions, programmes, activities and projects for rural development, formulated and initiated both at Federal and State levels, except those that are the responsibilities of a few other independent bodies, are carried out by government machineries at this level. It is the responsibility of the District Rural Development Committee to translate the plans and objectives into concrete results and at the same time for the upward thrust of requests and ideas from the rural community to the attention of the planners. It deals directly with the people, in short, it provides the sole link between the government and the kampong community.

CHAPTER III

DECISION - MAKING ON PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN DINDINGS DISTRICT

A business organisation, if it is to function well, needs to have objectives and decisions which represent a satisfactory integration of goals and needs of all the major segments of persons involved. The objectives of government agencies are similar.

According to A. Etzioni[1], the theory of decision-making is at present a non-organizational theory that deals with decisions made by individuals, disregarding whether the individuals are card players, shoppers or executives. Like the classical administrative approach, decision-making theory in large part is prescriptive, that is, it indicates - often on the basis of mathematical analysis and logical reasoning, sometimes on the basis of "distilled common sense" - what steps a decision-maker should follow if he wishes to make a rational decision. In recent years, there has been growing interest in a descriptive theory of decision-making which reports and analyses how people actually make decisions, what prevents them from making rational ones, and under what conditions they will make comparatively rational decisions. The descriptive approach still requires considerable development and needs to be extended from the individuals to the organisation level.

A general theory of administration must include principles of organization that will ensure correct decision-making, just as it must include principles that will ensure effective action. Mason Haire[2] cites two different approaches to the problem of organisation.

(i) Decision process is a dependent variable flowing from other factors which can be manipulated or observed.

(ii) He treats the decision process as an independent variable; the shape of the organisation becomes the dependent variable.

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1. A. Etzioni: Modern Organizations, Foundations of Modern Sociology Series, Columbia University, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1964, pg. 30

2. Mason Haire: Modern Organization Theory, John Wiley and Sons, INC., New York, 1959 pg. 9

In both the examples, decision process has a central role but the analyses are quite different. In one, problem-solving decisions or objective-setting depends on factors such as specific tasks, individual demands or organisational structure. In the other, the organisation is tailored to make decisions in such a way that the residue of average gross pay off less organisational cost is as great as possible.[3]

A great deal of behaviour, particularly of individuals within the administrative organisation is purposive-orientated toward goals or objectives. The process of decision does not come to an end when the general purpose of an organisation has been determined. The task of "deciding" prevades the entire administrative organisation.[4]

Generally, decision-making is a matter of compromise. As it is concerned with questions of policy and what ought to be done, it entails subjective judgements and individual's preference which makes a decision seem rational to some people and irrational to others. Sometimes the decision-makers are forced to make decisions which appear illogical but which solve the particular administrative problems. However, they are rational in so far as they select alternatives which are conducive to the achievement of previously selected goals.[5] The alternative that is finally selected does not permit a complete perfect achievement of objective but is merely a best solution that is available under the circumstances. The environmental situation is inevitable as it limits the alternatives that are available.

The actual physical task of carrying out an organization's objective falls to the persons at the lowest level of the administrative heirarchy.[6] Therefore, in the organization of the Ministry of National and Rural Development, the responsibility inevitably falls on the District Rural Development Committee to translate the plans and objectives into concrete results.

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3. Aim: Returns - Cost = maximum revenue

4. H.A.Simon: Administrative Behaviour (2nd Edition), New York 1961, MacMillan Company pg. 1

5. Md. Tahiruddin b. Md. Tahir: A Study of District Rural Development of K.K. (Graduation Exercise) 1969/70 Session pg. 29

6. H.A. Simon, op. cit, pg. 2

Decision-making in the Dindings District

At the district level, the emphasis is on making decisions which would effectively implement the policy directives received from the National Operations Room via the State Executives. Decisions made here are of great importance because if decisions are wrong, the basic plans established by the top executives will not be successfully implemented.

The decision-makers in the Dindings consist of the Executive Committee with the District Officer as co-ordinator of the decision-making process.

Every head of department is assigned a certain portion of total decisional responsibility where decisions on the individual projects are concerned. Although he should refrain from intervening into the decision-making of another executive, he could suggest solutions to general problems. He, in turn, would obtain informations and suggestions from heads of other departments to help him in solving his problems before making any decisions. Final decisions are made after consulting representatives from outside the organization.

It is necessary that an executive discharges his responsibility to his best ability, otherwise the implementation process would be slowed down. As the responsibility for discussion is so allocated that decisions which require a particular skill are made by persons possessing that skill, the heads of departments who attend the meetings need not have to understand all the technical problems that crop up during such decision-making. Sometimes problems brought up for discussion are not technical at all, as shown in Appendix I under paragraph 50/70 where the medical officer brought up the problem that villagers in Kampong Kota and Bruas are not responding to medical advice on the construction and use of jitra-bowl lavatories. The penghulus and ketua kampong were urged to advise these villagers.

The presence of State Assemblymen serve as main sources for arguments. Neither specialists nor administrators in development, they are politicians whose responsibility in the committee is mainly to voice the needs of the rural people whom they represent and to see that they are fulfilled. There is often a lack of co-operation here between the heads of departments and the politicians as the former seeks economic projects whilst the latter, especially

during election time seeks projects that would strengthen their popularity among the rural masses. The District Officer, as Co-ordinator of the development plans, has thus a difficult role to play in this conflict of interests. (His conflicting roles will be discussed in Chapter 5).

Meetings held after May 1969 are less argumentative ones as politicians are not allowed to attend. However, it must be remembered that conflicts and differences always exist in healthy and verile organisations, for it is often out of such differences that new and better objectives and methods emerge. These differences lead to important progress.7

Illustrations of Decision-making procedures:

Projects undertaken by (i) the P.W.D.

and (ii) the D.I.D.

(i) Before a decision on a project can be made, several factors have to be taken into account. For example, projects for increase in water supplies. Before any steps can be carried out, the amount of water supply must be estimated. The population in the area to be supplied must be taken into consideration. A town in the area is taken as nucleaus point with about 80% of the people to be served with water supplies. Calculation is done on the maximum demand for the surrounding area with each household taken to consist of 7 (the parents and children) and allowing for population increase for the next twenty years on the assumption of a minimum requirement of 5 gallons of water per person per day.

For the construction of roads, the population density of the specific area has also to be taken into account. The percentage of funds to be allocated is based on the assessment of availability of plants and man-power. Other factors include the number of kampongs the proposed road will pass through and how it would serve the people living there. The owners of the land on which the proposed road will pass through would also have to be considered. This would be brought up during meetings, and if the proposed road is approved, the D.O. has to look into land alienation matter.

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7. Mason Haire: op. cit. pg. 204

The department has to wait for land matters to be settled through the payment of compensation* before work can begin.

There are two alternative courses of action available to the P.W.D. engineers when constructing roads, pipe-lines or buildings. Projects can be implemented either through contract or tender approved by the District Committee or by the P.W.D. itself. The implementation of projects undertaken through contract would still have to be supervised by the P.W.D. The building of a small foot-path or a wooden bridge is carried out by means of 'gotong royong' called for and participated by the D.O. himself and his Committee.

The choice of the alternative course of action depends on the cost estimates and on the efficiency and quality of the contractors to be chosen. The expected quality of the project is an important criteria and is usually based on past records of the implementors.

If the work is of great urgency, then time factor has to be taken into account. However, if long consistent effort is needed, a slow start that gathers momentum may be preferable. All the three factors are taken, and in any course of action to be taken, a target date is always set, and check is made on the progress of work and this is recorded down. (An example of this is shown in Table 3:1)

Projects regarding the building of mosques and community halls are not matters of urgency, but contractors are given target dates whereby the project must be completed after which they are liable to fines, depending on the number of days overdue. In the case of the community halls constructed in Matang Krian, Kampong Telok and Telok Murok, the reason for the delay was largely the fault of the contractor himself. His ability to get materials and other equipments in advance depends largely on his personality and integrity. In this case, the contractor was unable to get the equipments on time and being 70 days late, he was fined $700/- ($10/- per day)

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* This is in accordance with the constitution, which provides in Article 13(2) that "No law shall provide for the compulsory aquisition or use of property without adequate compensation." Thus property - land - may be compulsorily acquired for public purposes where a statute so authorises and adequate compensation paid would be a matter for the courts to decide.

J.K.R.D. - B A N G U N A N

NAMA DAN BUTIR2 RANCHANGAN		1 Tarikh Ranch. di-lulus / 2 Boleh masok tapak	Tawaran di-tutup / Harga Konterek ($)	DIA sa-bagai di-tawar ($) / Tarikh milek tapak	Tarikh jangka siap	JAN.	FEB.	MACH.	
MASJID, HUTAN 40 RANTAI	1	22/3/69	11/9/69	15,000/-	7/5/70	25% 40% 50% 60%	65% 70% 75% 80%	82% 85% 87% 90%	
	2	22/3/69	14,750/-	10/10/69					
SEKOLAH UGAMA RAAYAT KG. BUROK BAKOL	1	22/3/69	3/3/69	12,000/-	15/1/70	40% 75% 85% 100%			SATU KONTEREK
	2	22/3/69	10,700/-	1/8/69	15/1/70				
SEKOLAH UGAMA RAAYAT PASIR PANJANG LAUT	1	22/3/69	3/7/69	12,000/-	15/1/70	40% 75% 85% 100%			
	2	22/3/69	10,700/-	1/8/69	15/1/70				
BALAI RAYA, MTG. KRIAN	1	26/3/69	3/7/69	18,000/-	18/12/69	10% 45% 55% 70%	85% 90% 95% 100%		
	2	26/3/69	15,800/-	1/8/69					
BALAI RAYA, KG. TELOK	1	26/3/69	3/7/69	18,000/-	18/12/69	10% 45% 55% 70%	85% 90% 95% 100%		SATU KONTEREK
	2	26/3/69	15,800/-	1/8/69					
BALAI RAYA, TELOK MUROK	1	26/3/69	3/7/69	18,000/-	18/12/69	10% 45% 55% 70%	85% 90% 95% 100%		
	2	26/3/69	15,800/-	1/8/69					
PADANG PERMAINAN PASIR BOGAK, PANGKOK	1	11/7/69	23/8/69		23/10/69	90% 92% 93% 95%			
	2	24/7/68	9,940/-		2/9/69				

TABLE 3:1 Progress Chart for Buildings by P.W.D.

Source: Chart in the Operations Room, Lumut

This example shows that although careful calculations and estimates are carried out during decision-makings, flaws do occur during the selection of alternative actions - in the choice of contractors. If a contractor cannot convince the suppliers of materials and equipments in allowing him their use in advance, the reason is most probably due to experiences in past dealings with him - perhaps he was not a very honest contractor. If this is the case, then how can it be sure that the quality of his work is as expected ?

(ii) The Trans-Perak River Scheme 2

This project undertaken by the D.I.D. is used as an illustration of some of the factors taken into account before a decision on a project is made - the population density in the area and their occupations, how far it is in line with the government's policy, the availability of technical staff, cost estimates, and justifications with the estimated benefit analysis.

The project covers an area of mainly jungle and swamp which will be reclaimed for agricultural development by means of improvement of land drainage. Much of the land to be provided with drainage facilities is located adjacent to existing populated areas and has been given out to settlers by means of controlled alienation schemes to meet local demand for land.

The project covers an area of 61,833 acres but in 1968/69, 31,000 acres were alienated to a private company, Gula Perak Sendirian Berhad. It was essentially a drainage scheme to reclaim the land for the cultivation of crops like padi, rubber, oil palm, tapioca, sugar cane and pineapple.

The proposed development would be in line with the State policy of opening more state land for agricultural purposes as well as with the policy objective of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-perative for agricultural diversification. The technical staff available in the Department is adequate to implement the project at the rate of development proposed.

Implementation of the project through four drainage systems commenced in 1964, and by the end of 1970, the estimated capital investment would be $2,842,395/=, physical achievement being 28,200 acres provided with drainage facilities. The target under the First Malaysia Plan was set at between 5,000 - 6,000 acres of land to be provided with drainage facilities; funds allocated at $500,000/= annually have been sufficient to maintain this rate of development.

Generally, dry land crops like rubber, tapioca and oil

palm are anticipated to be grown in the project area after the provision of drainage facilities. Based on normal life expectancy of such crops, the useful life of the project may be taken to be 40 years.

Cost Estimates

(a)	Engineering works	$ 4,993,400
(b)	Clearing and land preparation	$12,400,000
(c)	Clearing on small holdings	$ 1,600,000
		$18,993,400

Benefit Cost Analysis

(1)	Project Cost (inclusive of jungle clearing and land preparation)	$18,993,400
(2)	Useful life of scheme	40 years
(3)	Annual Recurrent cost from 1978 (inclusive of farm cost)	$ 5,227,500
(4)	Gross Benefit Annually in 1987 and thereafter	$20,400,000
(5)	Discounting Ratio	8%

Benefit/Cost Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Total Discount Benefits*}}{\text{Total Discount Capital Cost}}$$

$$= \frac{56,514,051}{9,821,792} = 5.75$$

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* Please refer Appendix II

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN THE DINDINGS DISTRICT

Methods of Implementation

In the 'Red Book' it is stated that rural development planning and subsequent action takes priority over all other works in the District and that all officers are thereby charged with the duty of faithfully implementing the detailed instructions which follow.[1] Projects under the programme vary with geographical location, but the basic principles are the same. They are:[2]

(a) to increase the well-being of the rural inhabitants by increasing their productivity

(b) to generate new agricultural and industrial activity in the rural areas.

These can be done by first improving and increasing the socio-economic amenities in the rural areas, like the opening up of new land for the landless, increasing the provision of medical and educational services and facilities for transport, communication and supplies of water and electricity.

Implementation of the projects are carried out in phases. No new phase can be launched until the previous phase has produced results. There are four phases launched by the Ministry of National and Rural Development:-[3]

Phase I	Government's effort
Phase II	People's role
Phase III	Setting up of marketing facilities e.g. F.A.M.A.
Phase IV	Rectifying the imbalance between the urban and rural economy

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1. District Rural Development Plan

2. Mohamed b. Dohadi: The Study of Rural Development, Segamat, Graduation Exercise pg. 20 (1969/70 Session)

3. Techniques used for developing Malaysia - published by the Ministry of National and Rural Development, Malaysia, pg. 14

Phase I: The government has taken positive action in constructing a framework for development and the improving of facilties for a better way of life in the rural areas. These include basic infrastructure, health centres, schools, opening up of land, the increase of drainage and irrigation projects, veterinary and agricultural extension services, rural industries and extension of communication and transport services.

Under Phase II, participation of the people is called for. This is the Adult Education/Civic consciousness programme, geared to mobilize the spirit and energy of the people so that they can give their utmost co-operation to the government in the implementation of development programmes, and also amongst themselves for mutual benefits.

Phase III calls for the setting up of marketing facilities and Phase IV seeks to rectify the imbalance between the urban and rural economy by giving intensive business, commercial and industrial training to rural entrepreneurs so that they can compete with the urban entrepreneurs on equal footing. Agencies set up under this phase are Bank Bumiputra and Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (M.A.R.A.)

Minor Rural Development Schemes

In the Dindings District, minor rural development schemes implemented from 1960 - 1969 and the respective expenditure are shown in Table 4:1

From the table, it can be seen that, numerically, the construction of wells top the list.[4], especially in 1960 - 1964 where 105 wells out of a total of 120 were constructed. The reason for this can be given as the constant lack of sufficient water supplies especially during dry spells in areas like Lumut, Segari and Pantai Remis. When this happens, water has to be distributed to the areas affected by P.W.D. tanks. With the construction of these wells, the problem has been solved to a certain degree. However, there have been instances where wells are found to be too shallow to retain water in the dry spell periods, thus not serving the objectives for which they have been constructed. If funds are to be put in the projects like this, it must be seen that no waste occur. As such, careful choice of contractors is inevitable for future constructions.

In the middle of the 60's, i.e. in 1965, water supply came from the Perak River via main pipe-lines stretching from Parit to Lumut and Pangkor, a total of about 40 miles. The people are now assured of a constant supply of water.

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4. Please refer Appendix III for details.

TABLE 4;1 KEMAJUAN RANCHANGAN KECHIL TAHUN 1960-1969

JENIS PROJEK	1960 BIL.	HARGA	1961 BIL.	HARGA	1962 BIL.	HARGA	1963 BIL.	HARGA	1964 BIL.	HARGA	1965 BIL.	HARGA	1966 BIL.	HARGA	1967 BIL.	HARGA	1968 BIL.	HARGA	1969 BIL.	HARGA	TOTAL '60-'69 BIL.	HARGA
BALAI RAYA	6	11670.50	8	27,154.00	8	34,566.00	-	-	1	6,000.00	-	-	3	15,900.00	4	17,650.00	1	6,000.00	2	13,300.45	33	132,249.95
JALAN KAMPONG	16	16814.98	13	25,199.00	3	73,358.00	-	-	14	89,560.00	3	55,000.00	12	55,000.00	7	26,330.00	9	55,314.57	4	8,115.32	81	406,991.60
JAMBATAN	46	17,161.82	6	8,497.65	2	2,410.00	-	18,000.00	7	15,400.00	-	-	4	11,000.00	3	9,600.00	-	-	2	1,390.00	70	83,459.47
JETI	1	5,030.00	2	4,200.00	3	12,283.00	-	-	2	5,500.00	-	-	2	6,000.00	1	2,000.00	2(baru)1(baiki)	3,090/-	2	3,922.00	16	42,025.00
JIRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(bantuan)	5,000/-	-	-	3	126,000.00
MASJID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	105,800.00	1	25,00.00	1	12,200.00	2	54,000/-	2	45,000/-	2	43,381.46	13	285,381.46
MADRASAH/SURAU	-	-	1	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	6	20,500.00	-	-	5	16,700.00	5	14,805.00	4	25,000.00	5	27,264.00	26	109,264.00
PADANG PERMAINAN	-	-	3	7,500.00	-	-	1	10,964.00	2	11, 000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	29,464.00
PADANG KANAK2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	26,212.77	4	14,000 .00	-	-	2	2,000.00	1	1,000.00	-	-	1	2,884.00	13	46,096.77
PERIGI	42	9,815.13	15	11,623.90	13	6,828.80	20	6,504.20	15	13,300.00	5	3,000.00	-	-	4	1,200.00	-	-	6	2,402.50	120	54,000.00
PASAR	-						2	14,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	14,000.00
PDG. SEPAK RAGA JARING							1	877.52	5	5,000.00	-	-	12	6,000.00	2	1,200.00	12	1,200.00	12	7,016.00	44	25,768.52
PDG. BOLA KERANJANG							2	9,500.00	1	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,840.00	-	-	4(baru)1(bekal letrik)	17,340. 1,115.
RUMAH BERHALA							1	5,000.00	1	20,000.00	1	16,000.00	2	14,000.00	-	-	3		2	25,786.00	10	100,786.00
SEKOLAH UGAMA RAKYAT							-	-	3	10,000.00	-	-	2	4,000.00	2	21,000.00	-	-	1 (memagar)	1,350.00	7(baru)1(pagar)	30,000.00 1,350.00
BANTUAN SEK.(Jenis Kb'san)							4	70,000.00	1	12,410.00	-	-							-	-	5	82,410.00
TALIAYER KECHIL	12	21,576.30	15	102,688.00	7	9,472.00	4	2,310.13	-	-	-	-							2	18,948.00	40	154,994.43
PELBAGAI																	9	8,106.70	6	721.00	15	8,827.70
																						1,757,198.43

SOURCE: The Operations Room, District Office, Lumut

Cost-wise, rural roads, with a total expenditure of $406,991.60 for the 9 year period constitute the most expensive project. These rural roads have in many ways uplifted the economic well-being of the rural people. Take for example the road stretching from Kg. Selamat to Simpang Dua, completed in 1966. Until then, this was a narrow stretch of bumpy laterite road, dusty when it is dry and puddle-filled and slippery during rainy seasons, accessible only by foot or bicycles. The people in these two areas are market gardeners, poultry farmers and pig-breeders. The improvement of the road has made marketing easier in many ways. In the past, these farmers have to transport their vegetables to the nearest market by bicycles; poultry and pigs for slaughter have to be laboriously transported to a junction accessible by lorries, on bicycles or motor-cycles. Now with the new road, lorries and other transport facilities can go right in to the area to market the produce. Some of the farmers who live further away from the road bring their produce out to a particular spot by the road, and here bulk sales to the collector is possible. Lorries from Ipoh with fertilizers and animal feed can now go right in to the area. Bulk purchase by the farmers off-sets any increase in price charged by the seller for service charges.

It may be argued that transport costs incurred during marketing of the farm products decrease returns to farmers. However, with a better road, and improved transport facilities, farmers now have more incentive to increase production for sales. In the past, the very fact that he had to pedal several miles with a bicycle-load of vegetables to the nearest market and not getting extra income for transport cost due to competition from other sellers discouraged him from improving and increasing his product for sale.

Rural roads constructed under the Rural Development Plan are either under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department or the District Officer. The minimum width of rural roads in open country is 14 feet and for roads in the villages, the width is 20 feet.[5] Applications for P.W.D. roads go to the District Engineer who investigates the feasibility of each application and if he is satisfied he recommends it to the State Engineer who includes it in the agenda at the next meeting of the State Development Committee where it may or may not be approved.

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5. District Rural Development Plan: Specification for Rural Roads, Appendix "B".

Besides minor rural development projects, there are also other projects carried out by the various departments. Some of these will now be discussed.

LAND SCHEMES

One of the two main aspects of Rural Development is the opening up of new areas of land with new kampongs.[6] The aim of all land schemes is to provide land to the landless. In the Dindings District, land is alloted by the State government under three schemes carried out by the District Land Officer. The aim here is to give the rural people additional land so that it would be more economical for them to work on their respective lands. Working on uneconomical sizes of land, which is the normal situation among rural farmers, is a waste of economic resources - land and capital. As the workable land size is small, less labour effort would be needed, leading to under-utilization of economic resource, labour. This is actually underemployment of labour, or stated in another way, there is surplus labour, which can be utilized in another piece of land.

To solve this problem, the government has tried, through land development schemes to increase land sizes owned by the rural farmers so that labour can be fully utilized.

Through the district office, the State government allocate land under 3 schemes. They are:

I. Fringe Alienation Scheme

II. Control Alienation Scheme

and III. Group Block Planting Scheme

I. Fringe Alienation Scheme
(Ranchangan Pinggir)

Land selected should be near existing kampongs or new villages to serve a particular kampong or new village, and if possible, the block should not be more than three miles from any kampong or new village it is intended to serve.[7]

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6. Ibid: Rural Development Planning.

7. Ibid: Appendix 'A', Commissioner of Land Circular No. 5 of 1960

MAP 3: LAND SCHEMES, DINDINGS

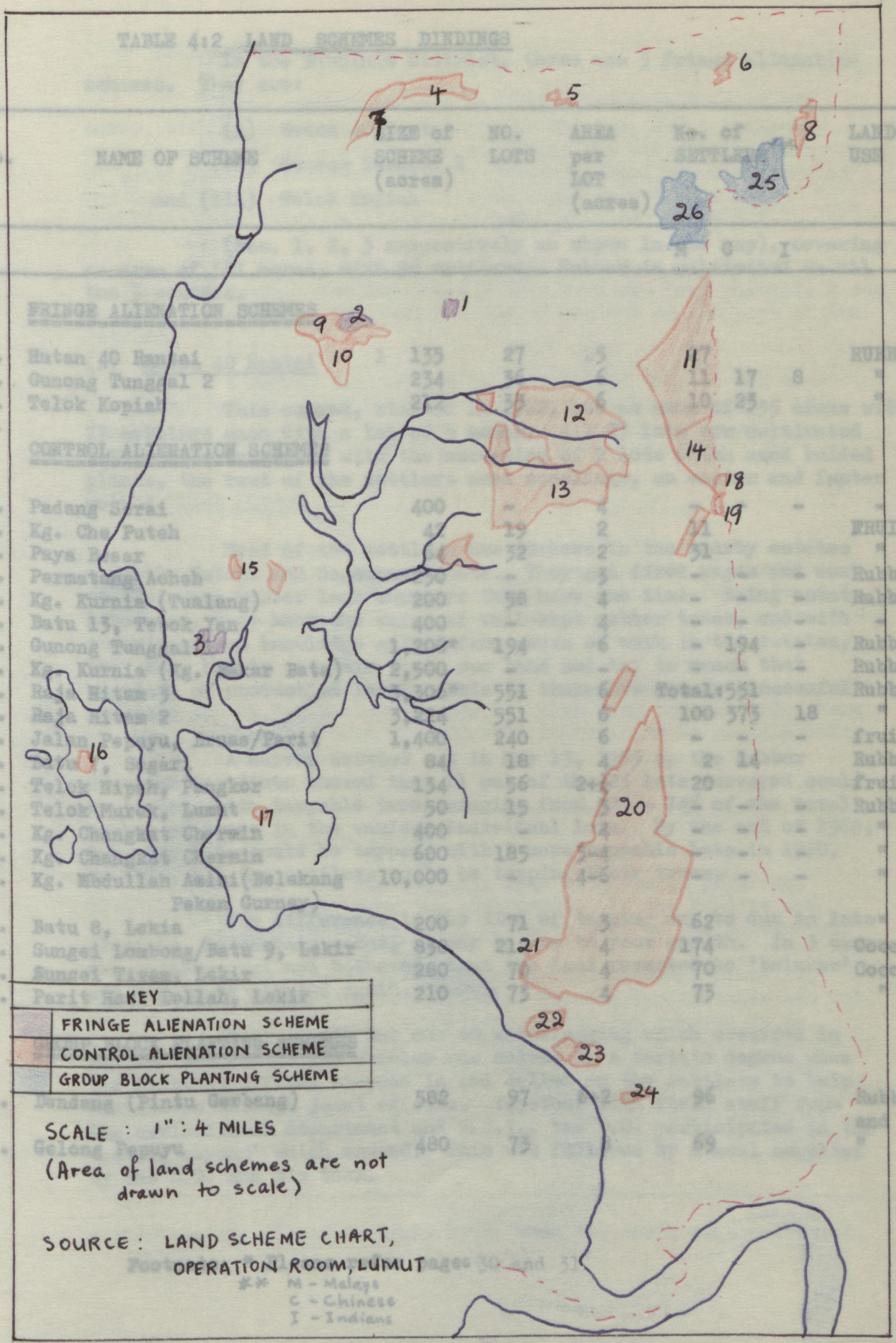

TABLE 4:2 LAND SCHEMES DINDINGS

No.	NAME OF SCHEME	SIZE of SCHEME (acres)	NO. LOTS	AREA per LOT (acres)	No. of SETTLERS** M	C	I	LAND USE
	FRINGE ALIENATION SCHEMES							
1.	Hutan 40 Rantai	135	27	5	27			RUBBER
2.	Gunong Tunggal 2	234	36	6	11	17	8	"
3.	Telok Kopiah	212	33	6	10	23		"
	CONTROL ALIENATION SCHEMES							
4.	Padang Serai	400	-	4	-	-	-	-
5.	Kg. Che Puteh	42	19	2	11			FRUITS
6.	Paya Besar	64	32	2	31			"
7.	Permatang Acheh	230	-	3	-	-	-	Rubber
8.	Kg. Kurnia (Tualang)	200	58	4	-	-	-	Rubber
9.	Batu 13, Tebok Yan	400	-	4	-	-	-	-
10.	Gunong Tunggal 1	1,200*	194	6	-	194	-	Rubber
11.	Kg. Kurnia (Kg. Bakar Bata)	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	Rubber,fruits
12.	Raja Hitam 3	3,306*	551	6	Total:551			Rubber
13.	Raja Hitam 2	3,224	551	6	100	373	18	"
14.	Jalan Pepuyu, Bruas/Parit	1,400	240	6	-	-	-	fruits
15.	Batu 7, Segari	84	18	4	2	14		Rubber
16.	Telok Nipah, Pangkor	134	56	2+¼	20			fruits,house
17.	Telok Murok, Lumut	50	15	3	-	-	-	Rubber
18.	Kg. Changkat Chermin	400	-	4	-	-	-	"
19.	Kg. Changkat Chermin	600	185	3-4	-	-	-	"
20.	Kg. Abdullah Azizi(Belakang Pekan Gurney)	10,000	-	4-6	-	-	-	"
21.	Batu 8, Lekia	200	71	3	62			"
22.	Sungei Lombong/Batu 9, Lekir	830	212	4	174			Coconut
23.	Sungei Tiram, Lekir	280	70	4	70			Coconut
24.	Parit Hazi Dollah, Lekir	210	73	4	73			"
	GROUP BLOCK PLANTING SCHEMES							
25.	Dendang (Pintu Gerbang)	582	97	6+2	96			Rubber,fruits and house
26.	Gelong Pepuyu	480	73	8	69			" " "

Footnote: * Please refer pages 30 and 31

** M - Malays
C - Chinese
I - Indians

Source: CHART in the Operation Room, Dindings, but re-arranged.

In the Dindings District, there are 3 fringe alienation schemes. They are:

(i) Hutan 40 Rantai

(ii) Gunong Tunggal 2

and (iii) Telok Kopiah

(Nos. 1, 2, 3 respectively as shown in the map), covering an area of 581 acres, with 96 settlers. Rubber is cultivated in all the 3 schemes.

(i) Hutan 40 Rantai

This scheme, started in 1962, has an area of 135 areas with 27 settlers each with a lot of 5 acres. All 27 lots are cultivated with rubber trees and with the exception of 2 lots which used budded plants, the rest of the settlers used seedlings, an easier and faster method.

Most of the settlers are workers in the nearby estates - Huntly Estate and Sogomana Estate. They get fixed wages and work on their own rubber land whenever they have the time. Being estate labourers, they know the value of well-kept rubber trees, and with experience and knowledge gained from years of work in the estates, they know how to maintain their own land and try to reach that standard of production level. This is therefore a very successful scheme.

A survey carried out in May 13, 1969 by the Rubber Research Institute showed that 11 out of the 25 lots surveyed could be tapped, with tappable trees ranging from 32% - 74% of the total number of trees in the various individual lots. By the end of 1969, two more lots could be tapped, with 5 more tappable lots in 1970. By 1974, all the settlers would be tapping their trees.

The difference in the time of tapping may be due to late planting, in certain cases, it may be due to poor growth. In 3 cases, the settlers had not bothered, thus the land reverted to 'belukar' and had to be started again.

Poor growth was due to waterlogging which occurred in part of the land. The problem was solved to a certain degree when the District Officer stepped in and called on the settlers to help themselves through joint efforts. Together with field staff from the agricultural department and R.R.I., the D.O. participated in the 'gotong royong' which ensued. This was followed by a meal supplied by the D.O. and his team.

(ii) Gunong Tunggal 2

This scheme, started in 1963, covers an area of 234 acres, with 36 settlers - 11 Malays, 17 Chinese, and 8 Indians, each given a lot of 6 acres. On the whole the rubber trees are of poor quality due to peaty soil. There is some manuring carried out but this is only irregularly subsidized by the government Weedicides for lalang killing have been supplied by the R.R.I.

Of the 36 lots, only 33 lots have been planted with 26 having good trees, The remainder 3 lots have not been planted, 2 due to water-logging and the last lot due to neglect on the part of the settler.

A survey carried out in 1969 showed that at the time of survey, 9 lots could be tapped, with 7 more by the end of 1969 and another 7 in 1970. By 1974, all trees would be tappable.

(iii) Telok Kopiah

Covering an area of 212 acres with 33 settlers - 10 Malays and 23 Chinese, this scheme is a good example of inefficient choice of land sites. Part of the scheme has been left unattended due to water-logging. Only 18 acres are hilly land and the remaining 194 acres flat land, thus during the rainy season, plants die.

The condition has improved when drainage facilities were provided by the D.I.D. A new road has also been constructed. More of the area have now been planted with rubber, and in certain lots, trees are already tappable.

II. Control Alienation Scheme

Under this scheme, only land is given to settlers, with no subsidy at all from the government. If the land is not developed after 5 years, it would be taken back by the government.

There are 21 such schemes in the Dindings District, but 10* are not occupied yet. This is because applications are not opened yet to the public; in the case of the two schemes in Kg. Changkat Chermin, applicants have been interviewed, but selection of the settlers is still in progress. 400 acres of land for a new scheme in Batu 13, Tebok Yan is still under survey. The largest land scheme of 10,000 acres is at Kg. Abdullah Azizi. So far, of the 200 Malays and 200 Chinese interviewed, only 44 and 43 settlers,

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* This was the figure in April 1970, when the datas were collected.

respectively, have been approved. Interviews are still being carried out, and when the selection is completed, each settler would be given about 4-6 acres of land, mainly for the cultivation of rubber.

Schemes with land allocation of 2 acres are used for the planting of fruit trees, as in Kg. Che Puteh and Paya Besar (Nos. 5 and 6 on the map). In the case of the scheme in Telok Nipah, Pangkor (No. 16 on the map), an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ acre is given for the construction of a house.

4 acres of land have been given to each settler in Sungei Lombong/Batu 9, Lekir, in Sungei Tiram and in Parit Haji Dollah (Nos. 22, 23, 24 on the map) for coconut cultivation. Started in 1967, planting has been done in many lots while in a few cases, the land is still unattended to due to the usual problem of water-logging. Drainage projects are being carried out by the D.I.D.

The remaining schemes have all been cultivated with rubber. They are :-

(i) Gunong Tunggal 1 (No. 10 on the map)
(ii) Raja Hitam 3 (No. 12 " " ")
(iii) Raja Hitam 2 (No. 13 " " ")
(iv) Batu 7, Segari (No. 15 " " ")
and (v) Batu 8, Lekir (No. 21 " " ")

(i) Gunong Tunggal 1

Initially, 2 acres of land were given to all the 194 settlers for the planting of tapioca, but this was cleared in 1967 when an extra 4 acres was given to enable the planting of rubber. Tractors were used for the clearing up and planting of rubber is in progress. The settlers were advised to use fertilisers as the soil may not be good.

A report made in June 1967 showed that the rubber lots were well-maintained and cash crops had been planted in nearly every lot.

The area of the scheme was given as 1525 acres in the chart in the Operations Room, Lumut, but the area as recorded in reports made by the R.R.I. shows it to be 1,200 acres. Using simple arithmetic the actual area should be (194 x 6) 1,164 acres, but giving allowance for roads and miscellaneous land use, the acreage given by R.R.I. would be taken as the more accurate one.

(ii) Raja Hitam 3

The scheme was started in 1966 with 3,000 acres for rubber, 1,380 acres of which are planted with high-yielding clones. The lots are well-maintained and bananas are planted as cash crops, with legumes serving as cover crop for 1/3 of the total area.

To date, most of the sheet and sporadic lalang have been eradicated by tractors.

One major problem here is that there are no proper roads to serve the settlers. So far there has been no sign of the construction of a road, thus planning of the decision makers where this area is concerned may be questioned.

As in the case of the previous land scheme, the acreage given in the chart was only 5000 acres as opposed to that given by R.R.I. which was 3,000 acres. Taking the other datas as correct i.e. 551 lots and six acres per lot, the actual land size should be (551 x 6) 3,306 acres, and this figure would be the one shown in Table 4:2.

(iii) Raja Hitam 2

Although the scheme started only in 1965, many of the settlers planted budded stumps from high-yielding clones, thus by 1969, 12 acres were already tappable. In certain areas, clearing of the land was still in progress in 1967.

Judging from the well-maintained lots and the conditions of the trees, this may be considered a successful scheme. Cash crops like bananas, tobacco, tapioca and vegetables are planted.

The settlers here, most of them estate labourers, know a lot about the planting and maintenance of trees, there is therefore no problem where these are concerned. However, the R.R.I. field staff do make regular visits to the area to look out for diseases.

(iv) Batu 7, Segari

Of the 16 lots given out to settlers, only 2 lots have been planted. The other lots are not occupied yet due to poor demarcations leading to quarrels among the selected applicants. This is another example of the inefficiency of the land surveyors.

(v) Batu 8, Lekir

Of the 200 acres under this scheme which was started in 1964,

only 99 acres have been planted with rubber, the remaining acres, especially those in the centre, are unworkable due to water-logging.

A few of the settlers have allowed Chinese farmers to do some inter-cropping with water-melon and tapioca, and in return these farmers weed the rubber rows for them. There are a few who pay for the use of the land. The purpose of the land schemes which is to give land to the landless has achieved another purpose - the promotion of racial harmony as shown here where the Malay settlers and Chinese farmers work together for mutual gains.

Drainage is a serious problem here. The construction of a big drain has helped a little and settlers are beginning to start planting.

III. Group Block Planting Schemes

These settlement schemes are for landless people who are prepared to move from their existing kampongs and new villages. They need not be sited near existing habitation but must have adequate access.[8] There are 2 such schemes in the Dindings area -

(i) Dendang (or Pintu Gerbang) and

(ii) Gelong Pepupu (Nos. 25 and 26 on the map)

(i) Dendang

This subsidized scheme was started in 1960 and clearing and planting was done by contractors paid by the government. Settlers were alloted their land six months after rubber and cover crop have been planted. The settlers have to pay back the costs of clearing in instalments.

Although the settlers have occasionally approached the government for weedicides and chemicals for diseases, there appears to be some neglect in the area. Lots have not been weeded and creepers are in abundance. It has been recommended that the sheet lalang should be cleared mechanically by tractors.

A survey carried out on 75 holdings in 1967 showed that 36 lots could be tapped, and another 300 acres the following year. Now, all trees are tappable, and the R.R.I. has already contructed a Group Processing Centre[9] here costing $2,300/-

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8. Ibid

9. Please refer pg. 43 under R.R.I.

(ii) Gelong Pepuyu

Many of the lots in this scheme, which was started in 1960, are not well maintained. Rubber trees showed poor growth due to the presence of sheet lalang. Of the 68 lots with settlers (2 lots went into one lot because each was partly water-logged), 13 lots caught fire in 1965. Five settlers started replanting. There are now only a few trees left in the remaining 8 lots and so far, there has been no initiative on the part of the settlers to start planting again. They are waiting, and hoping that the government would do it for them, giving the excuse that they are wage-earners, thus do not have the time or money to buy planting materials, or chemicals to eradicate lalang.

A survey made in 1969, showed that 35 lots could be tapped then of the 5 burnt lots that were replanted, 4 lots would be tappable by 1971. Six lots were not surveyed because the trees were too small.

The failure or success of a scheme depends very much on the settlers themselves, on the allocation of funds and on the condition of the land.

Selection of Settlers

Careful selection of settlers is important as the success (or failure) of a scheme depends partly on them. Selection is based partly on point awards.[10] Other conditions taken into considerations are; -[11]

(i) Any female applicant, whether she is a Malay, Chinese or Indian, would not be considered if she is a widow.

(ii) Any male applicant who is 60 years old or more would not be considered even if he is a resident of Dindings.

(iii) Any male applicant with no dependencies would not be considered.

(iv) Even though he is a residence of the District, an applicant would not be considered if he owns six acres of land or more, irrespective of whether the land is in Dindings District or not, or if it belongs to his wife.

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10. For further detail, please refer Appendix 'A' of the District Rural Development Plan.

11. As taken from the Land Office, Lumut

(v) Applicants who are not residents of the District, or who have not filled the application forms clearly would be ignored.

There is no necessity to inform individual applicants on the reasons for their rejection, but they must be informed. This would be pinned up in the notice board in the Land Office, and in the sub-district penghulu's office.

Before applying, the applicant himself should know what the conditions are. Usually the illiterate farmer consults the village school-teachers who explains to them what conditions are prevalent. The application form with the conditions is shown in Appendix IV.

Conclusion

The land schemes have solved to a certain extent, the problem of landlessness among the rural farmers. However, the present land schemes are too small and too little to meet demands of the landless or small land owners. The present system of allocating only 4 acres of land is too little, although it does solve the problem of landlessness. This can be seen when settlers themselves still clamour for more land to work on, and in many cases even ask for Temporary Occupation Licences for lands where they can plant cash crops.

Normally, the Chinese and Indian settlers maintain their land better than the Malays. They inter-crop their land, and in many cases, do get a subsidiary income from this. Their knowledge of rubber maintenance may be due to experience gained from working in large rubber estates. The reason for the lag by some Malay settlers is that they are politically aligned and have been promised too much by the local politicians. If the settler is evicted due to negligence, he would get the help of the local Assemblyman, who would visit the District Office, and after much discussion, the land would be given back. From here it can be seen that interference from politicians should never be encouraged in any way, as it would, to a certain extent, lead to the failure of a scheme.

The fact that many plots have been left unattended indicate that settlers are negligent. A more careful selection is hereby suggested, and action should be taken against these settlers, who, in such situations, are wasting necessary funds and depriving other settlers of the chance of making better use of the land.

AGRICULTURE

From the land schemes, it can be seen that land sites have been inefficiently chosen. Water-logging and poor demarcation occur in many schemes, leading to neglect, poor growth of trees and general disorder. One reason for this inefficient choice may be that the land site is chosen first before proper survey is made, thus any unoccupied large tract of land would be chosen for a new land scheme, and once the choice is made, even if surveys prove that the land is prone to water-logging and the soil unsuitable, the scheme would be carried out as planned. This then is the main source for scheme failures, and remedies should be made for future schemes. Water-logging can be solved by providing more drainage facilities and this must be done first of all, before the settlers come into area.

AGRICULTURE

Rural farmers have to be made more flexible in their attitudes to agriculture. This is the concern of the department of agriculture. Farmers are advised on the planting of crops best suited to their land, on the improvement of technical know-how, on the use of fertilizers and general purchase and marketing procedures.

Advice is also given on the replanting of fruit trees under the Fruit Rehabilitation and Partial Replanting Scheme. For replanting, a maximum subsidy of $100/= is given in the form of materials and a maximum of 36 plants. For rehabilitation, a subsidy amounting to $50/= is given for every acre, including 18 plants. An applicant must have at least a minimum of ½ acre or a piece of land not exceeding 4 acres to be eligible for the subsidy. It would be preferable if he plants one variety of crop in at least ½ acre of land.

From 1966-'69, 2,505 trees have been distributed for replanting and rehabilitation purposes. (Please refer table 4:3)

There are also schemes for the planting of vegetables and crops like groundnuts, bananas and maize. Subsidy given for the vegetable scheme is only for the initial stage of planting. Seeds, fertilisers and insecticides have been distributed to 12 acrees of vegetable plots scattered all over Dindings, especially in Chinese populated areas like Kg. China, Kg. Selamat, Kg. Sitiawan, Simpang Dua and Simpang Tiga. There is relatively little problem where vegetable growing is concerned because the time lag between planting and marketing of vegetables is only a short one, and market gardening is only on a small-scale.

Like the vegetable scheme, the ground-nut scheme is also a state project. One pikul of unshelled seeds is given for every acre (approximately 80 katis shelled seeds.) Being a short-term scheme, there is no limit to the amount of subsidy given which is essentially to enable farmers to start the planting. Facilities provided include seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, changkols, watering-cans and other planting equipments.

The Banana and Maize schemes are Federal projects. Banana suckers from Pisang Embun and Pisang Brangar are distributed. The amount of subsidy per acre is about $100/=. An applicant should have an area of 5 acres or more, and when this is prepared and ready for planting, he is entitled to 300 banana suckers, the rest of which has to be brought at 30 cents each. (An acre would require about 432 suckers). 81 acres have been subsidized by this scheme, and the areas covered are Ayer Tawar, Bruas, Pengkalan Bahru and Sitiawan.

Table 4:3 PEJABAT PERTANIAN, SITIAWAN

Bil.	Ranchangan	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jumlah 66-69
1.	Persatuan Peladang, Bruas	-	-	204	249	263	263
2.	Pemulehan Dusun-Buah2an	-	201	648	1,143	513	2505 trees
			(14)	(30¼)	(40½)	(15½, 6½)	(106¾ ac)
3.	Bantuan Baja Padi	-	66	19	194		279 tons
4.	Tanaman Padi - 2 kali	60	800	1,100	1,369		3329 ac.
5.	Tanaman Padi Huma	160	400	200	250		1010 ac.
6.	Pengeluaran Beneh Padi Terpileh	-	4,331	-	792½		5123½ gtgs.
7.	Pengeluaran Beneh2 Sayor	-	4	2	6		12 ac.
8.	Pengeluaran Beneh2 -Kachang Goreng	-	18	23	3		44 ac.
9.	P. Beneh Ubi Kayu	-	-	-	55		55 ac.
10.	P. Beneh Pisang	-	29	30	22		81 ac.
11.	P. Beneh Jagong	-	20	25	15		60 ac.
12.	Pusat Latehan Pertanian Lekir		22	60	116		198 orang
13.	Pusat Perchubaan Pertanian	3	4	4	4		4 buah
14.	Ranchangan Belia Sedar	-	-	22	55		77 ek
15.	Galakkan Penggunaan Jentera	-	24	185	110		319 ek
16.	Penerangan dan Tayang Gambar	2,800 (10)	8,970 (21)	1,900 (6)	1,200 (8)		14,870 orang (45 kali)
17.	Lembaga Pinjaman	$14,417	$4,322	$2,135	$675		
	Pekebun	9 permohon	5	8	1		

Under the maize project, a subsidy of $50/- is given for every acre of maize cultivated. However there are three conditions:-

(i) If the Department ploughs the land for the farmer, $15/= would be charged per acre until the land is ready for planting. 20 lbs. of seeds worth $8/= would be supplied, plus $27/- worth of fertilizers thus giving a total of $50/= worth of subsidy ($15/= + $27/= + $8/=).

(ii) If the farmer employs a contractor for ploughing his land, the department will pay the contractor $25/= for an acre
$ 8/= worth of seeds will be supplied, plus $17/= worth of maize testi.

(iii) In areas needing no ploughing, $8/= worth of seeds and $42/= worth of fertilizer would be supplied to the farmer.

It is necessary that the land should not be hilly or waterlogged and the minimum acreage is 3 acres..

For all these crop schemes, subsidy is given to a group of people (with at least 5 persons), and they are entitled to one subsidy only, that is, if a group has been given aid by a scheme, the same group would not be given aid by another scheme again.

To further aid the work of the Department of Agriculture, a Farmer's Association has just been set up in Bruas in 1968 with a present membership of 263. Different projects have been carried out under the four sections - Credit, Economics, Extension and Assistance.

Under Credit, there are two schemes:-
(1) Ranchangan Kredit Padi
(2) Ranchangan Kredit Ubi Kayu.

To be a member, a farmer has to buy one share ($5/=) but to get the benefits of the two credit schemes, he has to buy two shares at the initial stage. In the subsequent season, he would be charged 1% interest per month, payment to be preferably in kind.

Ranchangan Kredit Padi.

The scheme was started under the 2nd Malaya Plan (1961 - 1965) to encourage farmers to use fertilisers to increase yield.

The subsidy on fertiliser was on a sliding scale - in 1961, the subsidy was 50%, 1962, 4% and by 1965, it was only 10%.

This system was changed under the 1st Malaysia Plan (1966 - 1970) where a subsidy of 30% was for the purchase of fertilisers given to all members with land not exceeding three acres.

The fertilisers are*:-

For the nursery	(1)	Ammophos	8 lbs.
	(2)	Based mix	198 lbs.
	(3)	Urea 35 (1st application); + 20 (2nd application)	55 lbs.
	(4)	Dol Granule	44 lbs.

In 1969/1970, credit on fertilisers 1 - 3 was given out to 175½ acres, and Dol Granule was given out to 138½ acres.

2. Ranchangan Kredit Ubi Kayu

Eleven acres in Gelong Gajah has been subsidized by this scheme. Costs for one acre of tapioca would include:

(1)	Tapioca plant - supplied by farmer himself	
(2)	Ploughing (3 times)	$45.00
(3)	Fertilizer - 3 bags (88 lb. bag)	$35.00
(4)	1% interest monthly for 14 months	$11.20
(5)	Membership shares (2)	$10.00
	Total	$101.20

This subsidized fertilizer scheme would help improve yield of padi in many areas. In a survey carried out by us (3rd year F.E.A. students, Rural Division, '70/71) in the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme in Kelantan in March this year, one of the common problems in the double-cropping area is that of insufficent application of fertilisers.

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* for detail of price subsidy for the various fertiliser, please refer Appendix V.

The reason was that they, the farmers, cannot afford to buy the amount recommended, so they just apply whatever amount they can buy. An ex-teacher-turned-padi-planter suggested that fertilisers should be bought under a credit system, and payments made after the harvest. It would benefit the farmers in the long run and yield would improve. The same suggestion was given by other farmers interviewed, and there was a demand made for an increase in this scheme which had already been implemented by the Farmer's Association. This is an empirical example faced by most padi-planters, therefore the scheme started in Bruas would really aid farmers around the area. Records of increase or any improvements in yield are not available yet as the Farmer's Association just started operation in January this year.

The department also rents out tractors for ploughing purposes. Charges are made either hourly ($5/= an hour) or by acres ($40/= an acre). An acre of land would take about 5 hours for the first plough, and another 3 hours for the second ploughing. 3% of net profit is charged for the use of the pedestrian tractor. The loaning out of the use of tractors under this Ranchangan Kejentera helps farmers reduce imput costs. Private tractor owners charge as much as $8/= for an hour of use. The scheme has reduced this exploitation to a certain degree and it is hoped that more farmers would make use of this scheme. The problem is that many farmers do not know the existence of such a scheme due (perhaps) to the poor extension service.

Farmer's Association would be setting up a store for the storage of padi which is bought from farmers at a Guarantee Minimum Price to be sold in bulk to the highest market. The extra earnings, after deduction for service charges would be put aside as savings.

Padi courses-cum-meeting regarding the use of fertilisers, pests control credit padi and the planting of high yielding variety of padi are carried out at various Kampongs. Ketua kampongs attend special courses with regards to these subjects, and during such meetings, they help convey the informations they have learnt to the farmers.

Extension services also include film shows and the giving out of pamphlets. Demonstrations on types of fertilisers to be used, planting and harvesting are also carried out. There is an experimental fruit orchard project carried out in Pintu Gerbang. Rambutan and durian trees are planted, fertilisers supplied and there is close supervision and constant visits by personnel in the Department. Other details of this project are :-

Table 4:4 Chontoh Dusun

	Rambutan	Durian	Total
Area	89½ acres	76¾	166¼
Participants	46	37	
No. of trees per acre	36	30	
Total of trees	3220	2302	5522
Fertilisers per acre	18 lbs.	15 lbs.	
Total	160 lbs.	115 lbs.	276 lbs.

Source: The Department of Agriculture, Sitiawan.

Projects undertaken to stimulate the rural people to participate in their own upliftment have not been very effective. For example the Youth Schemes - Ranchangan Belia Sedar - envisaged to teach technical know-how in agriculture to rural youths have been a failure. Each youth is given half an acre to plant crops like oil palm and fruit trees. So far only 77 acres have been opened for this purpose. The reason for this failure lies with the participating youths themselves. Many of them regard this as a waiting period for employment, and once they get jobs they leave the scheme. Here is the question of rural-urban immigration plus the new attitude regarding farming as a traditional and unprofitable way of life. This attitude must be changed, and this can only be done by a change in farming methods to ensure attractive returns.

Extension services, though implemented in good faith have not been very effective. Campaigns, talks and demonstrations tend to be ends in themselves. There is no technical follow-up to translate these into action. Extension services through film-show in this area cannot be effective, noting from the number of times this has been done. An average of one film-show a month, it can only mean that only a minute proportion of rural farmers in the whole district can benefit (if at all) at a session.

Extension work is further handicapped by the lack of transport facilities. The Agriculture Assistant in Sitiawan has to use a P.W.D. land rover everytime he wants to visit the various villages, and this is sometimes unavailable. Inadequate staff is another problem, coupled with the need to gain the confidence of the rural farmers themselves. The solution to the last problem can only be done slowly, with the aid of influential villagers - the penghulu, wealthy villagers and school-teachers. Pamphlets in Jawi and Romanised Malay are handed out frequently, and for the illiterate farmers, the school

teachers help solve the problem by reading and explaining to them the contents of the pamphlets, which are usually on the best variety of padi to plant, reasons for high yield, and the types of fertilisers recommended. The wealthier farmers can afford to carry out the new methods of farming campaigned by the agricultural staff. The results would convince the other farmers and thus gain their confidence.

It may be due to insufficient staff, but mainly due to the irresponsibilies of farmers themselves that instances have been found that fertilisers provided have been sold for supplementary income. If rural development also includes community development, than it has failed in this respect. The action merely indicates that the farmer does not regard such services as a key to upliftment through increased yields, but just a source of easy money. Viewing it from another point, it may be due to the necessity of money at that moment that such an act has been committed. Such farmers must therefore be made to realise that money will come to them eventually, through persistence, hard work and patience, so that when crops are finally harvested, the income earned will be more than their usual harvests because of increased and improved yields through the use of the fertilisers.

RUBBER RESEARCH

Extension services are carried out by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya (R.R.I.) staff to rubber small-holders. With the aid of the penghulu, courses are carried out in the kampongs with regards to the general knowledge of rubber land maintenance. There are three types of kampong courses - extension course, standard course and practical course which is the usual one with regards to educational back-ground of the smallholders. The co-operation of the smallholders is obtained by first approaching the penghulu, who would call a meeting of all the smallholders to discuss the feasibility of such a course. There are 25 lectures lasting six months, with emphasis on practical work. Short courses of three days have also been conducted for settlers in new planting schemes.

In carrying out these kampong courses, time factor and adequacy of staff are important issues. Lectures of 1½ hours are given once a week or thrice in two weeks followed by 2½ hours of practical work. Students soon lose interest as the course is a long one, and also many of them are not smallholders at all. They are enthusiastic for a while and then leave the classes. Smallholders who attend the full course benefit from the knowledge they have gained, but this benefit has only been limited to a few, due to lack of staff, personnels. For the 9 year period (1960 - 1969) only 20 such courses have been carried out, that is, benefits have accrued to only (30 students x 20) 600 smallholders. This problem can only be solved by having more field staff so that courses can be conducted simultaneously in different kampongs. The student smallholders are, however, asked to convey what they have learnt to their farmer friends.

Each course terminates with a test; certificates are awarded which may prove useful when seeking employment in estates or Block Planting Schemes.

Courses are also extended to pupils in Forms 4 and 5. These pupils are chosen because most of them have parents with rubber land. Many of them work in these holdings during their free time, they would thus be effective advisors to their parents.

The setting up of Group Processing Centres (GPC) have improved the grades of rubber sheets and also enabled smallholders to sell in bulk thus getting a better bargaining price. A G.P.C. is constructed when there is a group of about 20 smallholders with tappable trees. It is actually a shade with a cement floor, with a pair of mangles, coalition pans, strainers and work-table, and can be used by all the smallholders; redundancy of equipments is avoided now that they can be shared. A single unit G.P.C. for a

smaller number of smallholders costs $1,100/= while a double unit one would cost $2,300/=.

Mutual co-operation is necessary for the proper use of the G.P.C. After processing, each individual weighs his own rubber sheets, or it may be done by a individual who has agreed to work for that week. The individual weights are recorded, in most cases, 2 or 3 tahils are ignored, and then the rubber sheets would be weighed in bulk. The rubber dealer will take this weight and pays accordingly. The money earned for the extra weights wil be credited to the 'Wang Tabong' or maintenance fund. which would be used for the repairing and replacing of G.P.C. materials. The staff help in the conducting of the bulk sale and in the calculation to arrive at a fair price. For every pikul, 60 - 70 cents would be deducted for payment of acid.

Besides the maintenance fund, there is the revolving fund collected before a centre is set up, amount depending on what the smallholder agrees to pay. This would be used as loans to smallholders who need the money to tide them over for a few days so that they need not have to sell rubber daily or once in 2 days. In this way, bulk sale is possible with its attendant benefits.

So far, five processing centres have been set up by the R.R.I. - in Kg. Telaga Nanas (a single unit one), in Pasir Panjang Laut, Kg. Ayer Tawar, Pintu Gerbang and Kg. Beting Luas. (all double unit centres). The choice of site is always a problem, for what is a convenient site to some smallholders may not be so for others. The only answer is to set up more G.P.C. wherever feasible. However, not all smallholders agree to this idea of group processing and prefer their own individual processing methods, convenience being the frequent excuse. It would, perhaps, take time before they are convinced of the benefits from bulk sale; exploitation would be eliminated, and their standard of living would improve with increase in income.

Careful planning and survey have to be carried out before setting up a G.P.C. The G.P.C. in Pasir Panjang Laut could not be used for some time because the well that had been dug for processing purposes produced salty water. Another well had to be dug - a waste of funds which could have been channelled into another project.

The government's appeal to the rural people to help themselves have been answered to a certain extent. In Raja Hitam 3, the rubber holders have cumulatively constructed a G.P.C. for their mutual benefits. A smoke-house has also been constructed, but this is owned by an individual who charges a few dollars for its use.

It must be noted that not all rubber holders believe in the R.R.I.'s methods of rubber planting and application of fertilizers.

But results from planters who have followed the methods have convinced many other planters. Generally, the rubber trees here are well-maintained, with the production of 2nd grade rubber sheets, which fetches an average of 60 cents per kati, depending on the market price.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

To expand the acreage under rice and rice-field crops, to increase off-season cropping and to improve yields, more extensive irrigation and drainage facilities would be required. Adequate drainage is necessary to increase cultivable acreages for rubber, oil palm and coconut, and also for inter-cropping and yield improvements. The D.I.D. has been given the responsibility of implementing these objectives.

Work has been done under several schemes in the Dindings District.

(i) LEKIR DRAINAGE SCHEME (EXTENSION)

By 1962, drainage systems have been provided in this area but 2,000 acres remained undeveloped due to lack of proper drainage facilities. Additional work was therefore undertaken under the First Malaysia Plan to create suitable condition for agricultural development. Another 3,270 acres would be improved, making a total of 5,270 acres to be cultivated with coconuts. The total cost for the whole project is $200,000/=, and by 1970, the whole area would have been provided with drainage facilities. (Please refer Table 4:5 (A) and (B)).

Main works comprise the constrution of Parit Chin Leong, Parit Haji Dollah, Parit Hindu and other main subsidiary drains. (Please refer map 4). The construction of four timber-foot bridges, 3 jeep bridges Parit Perak/Lekir Road and a twin culvert at Parit Perak/Lekir Road was completed in 1968. The scheme also includes the maintenance of a coastal bund, internal drains, and the replacing of old protective bakau pilings along sections of the coastal bund.

(ii) SITIAWAN DRAINAGE SCHEME

The scheme covers an area of 19,000 acres on the coast of Dindings, West of Sitiawan town, an area which suffers from flodding and poor drainage. Of the 19,000 acres, 15,280 acres are smallholders' rubber land, 1,220 kampong land, and the remainder potential agriculture land.

TABLE 4:5 (A)

JABATAN PARIT DAN TALIAYER - DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1966-1970

Description of Scheme	Acreage			Area provided facilities 31/12/69	Area which will be improved under '66-'70 Plan (acres)	Total Cost $'000	Expended to 31/12/65 $'000	Estimated Expd. '66-'70 31/12/66	Expenditure $ '000				
	Existing Area to be improved	New Area to be improved	Total						Expended to 31/12/66	Expended to 31/12/67	Expended to 31/12/68	Expended to 31/12/69	Expended to 31/12/70
1. Ranchangan Parit Memarit, Lekir (Pembesaran)	2,000	3,270	5,270	2,000	3,270	200.0	-	200	79.130	160.55898	199,784.46	199,784.46	-
2. Ranchangan Parit Memarit, Sitiawan	9,550	1,620	11,170	-	11,170	1,200.00	-	1,200	164.155	483.00708	721,345.16	912,672.99	
3. Ranchangan Seberang Perak, Peringkat 3, Tingkat 1	-	3,244	3,244	-	3,244	250.00	-	250	49.907	98.78353	174,052.95	242,664.41	
4. Ranchangan Seb. Pk. Peringkat 3, Tingkat 2.	-	-	-	-	- *1	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	45,013.54	465,518.54	
5. Ranchangan Seb. Pk., Peringkat 2	-	88,461	88,461	-	25,600	5,000	257.354	3,000	563.991	899.32908	1343,162.47	1830,783.70	

Source: D.I.D. Sitiawan

*1 Construction of pilot drain only

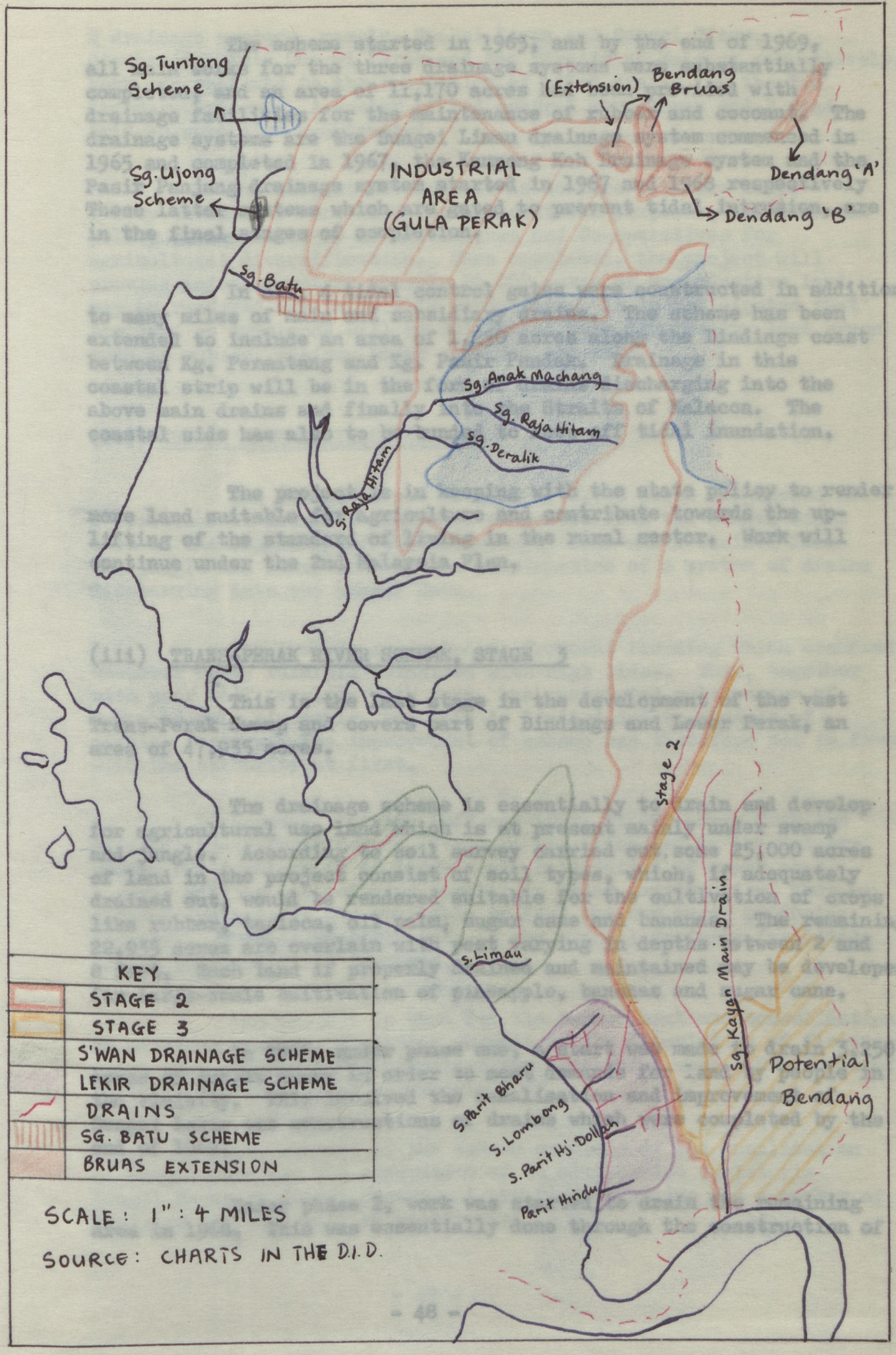
*2 Catchment of Sg. Raja Hitam & Tributaries, and Sungai Derhaka.
Remaining area to be developed after 1970.

TABLE 4:5 (B)

DRAINAGE AREAS MAINTAINED 1969

	NAME OF AREA	NATURE OF CULTIVATION	ASSESS AREA (Acres)	Cost of Maintenance per acre.
1.	Lekir	Coconuts	5,270	5.17
2.	Sitiwan	Rubber, Coconut	11,170	2.19
3.	Trans-Perak, Stage 3 (Phase 1)	Rubber, tapioca	4,000	-
4.	Sungai Batu	Fruits & Food Crops	2,080	20.34
5.	Trans-Perak, Stage 2	Tapioca	17,920	0.43

MAP 4: DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION SCHEMES, DINDINGS



The scheme started in 1965, and by the end of 1969, all main works for the three drainage systems were substantially completed, and an area of 11,170 acres had been provided with drainage facilities for the maintenance of rubber and coconut. The drainage systems are the Sungei Limau drainage system commenced in 1965 and completed in 1967, the Kampong Koh Drainage system and the Pasir Panjang drainage system started in 1967 and 1968 respectively These latter systems which are gated to prevent tidal intrusion, are in the final stages of completion.

In all, 4 tidal control gates were constructed in addition to many miles of main and subsidiary drains. The scheme has been extended to include an area of 1,250 acres along the Dindings coast between Kg. Permatang and Kg. Pasir Pandak. Drainage in this coastal strip will be in the form of drains discharging into the above main drains and finally into the Straits of Malacca. The coastal side has also to be bunded to keep off tidal inundation.

The project is in keeping with the state policy to render more land suitable for agriculture and contribute towards the uplifting of the standard of living in the rural sector. Work will continue under the 2nd Malaysia Plan.

(iii) TRANS-PERAK RIVER SCHEME, STAGE 3

This is the last stage in the development of the vast Trans-Perak Swamp and covers part of Dindings and Lower Perak, an area of 47,935 acres.

The drainage scheme is essentially to drain and develop for agricultural use land which is at present mainly under swamp and jungle. According to soil survey carried out, some 25,000 acres of land in the project consist of soil types, which, if adequately drained out, would be rendered suitable for the cultivation of crops like rubber, tapioca, oil palm, sugar cane and bananas. The remaining 22,935 acres are overlain with peat varying in depths between 2 and 8 feet. Such land if properly drained and maintained may be developed for large-scale cultivation of pineapple, bananas and sugar cane.

In 1966, under phase one, a start was made to drain 3,250 acres of jungle swamp in order to meet demands for land by people in the vicinity. This involved the canalisation and improvement of Sungei Lekir and constructions of drains which were completed by the end of 1969.

Under phase 2, work was started to drain the remaining area in 1968. This was essentially done through the construction of

2 drainage systems, namely, Sungei Kayan and Sungei Tiram, discharging into Sungei Perak and the Straits of Malacca respectively. Work was confined to the excavation of pilot drains for the two drainage systems. A number of bed control structures and 2 road bridges were also constructed.

The project development is in line with the state policy to open up more land for agricultural purposes, and with the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives for agricultural diversification. When completed, the project will provide infra-structure whereby 25,000 acres of unproductive land may be rendered agriculturally productive. It is anticipated that the land so developed will be cultivated with diverse dry land crops such as rubber, tapioca, sugar cane and oil palm.

(iv) SUNGEI BATU DRAINAGE SCHEME

The scheme covers an area of 2,000 acres originated as a resettlement area for squatters evacuated from the Sungei Siput area at the beginning of the Emergency. Land was reclaimed from the jungle and swamp area by the construction of a system of drains discharging into the Sungei Batu.

The area is subjected to frequent flooding which occurred whenever heavy rainfall coincided with high tides. This, together with poor soil overlain with peat, has restricted cultivation of crops to only pineapple, and this is limited due to absence of a canning factory. The improvement of scheme was therefore not in favour with the Authority at first.

However, between 1968 and 1969, 31,000 acres from the adjacent trans-Perak Scheme, Stage 2, was alienated to the private sector for development of large-scale cultivation of sugar cane. A sugar milling and refining complex is under construction, thus an alternative crop is now available to feed the new sugar producing industry. This is possible only if the overall drainage facilities in the area are first improved.

The project is thus for the improvement and consolidation of existing drainage facilties as well as the alleviation of flooding which will provide infra-structure for developing some 2,000 acres of land for the growing of sugar cane.

The element of the scheme consists of the canalisation of Sungei Batu and the excavation of an alternative outlet via Sungei Bruas or Sungei Segari. A new road, a bridge and a number of drainage culverts will be constructed.

The project is in accordance with the agricultural diversification policy. When completed (in 1975), flooding problem would be alleviated and improved drainage facilities would be provided to enable settlers to utilize the area in a more productive form of agriculture. At present, some 100 acres of land are utilized in the growing of market gardening products, and a further 400 acres for the cultivation of tapioca.

With improved drainage facilities, it is envisaged that the entire area will come into use, initially for the growing of tapioca and ultimately for sugar cane cultivation.

(v) TRANS-PERAK SCHEME STAGE 2

(This has been discussed in Chapter 3)

(vi) BRUAS IRRIGATION SCHEME AND EXTENSION

The main object of the scheme is to provide for improvement and consolidation of drainage and irrigation facilities to enable double-cropping with padi to be carried out in 265 acres of padi land.

Elements of the project, which is in line with the proposed objective of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative for the 2nd Malaysia Plan include the reconstruction of the main irrigation line, reconstruction of the perimeter bund, replacement of the drainage outlet gate, provision of internal drains and the construction of distributary channels to distribute irrigation water supply from the main irrigation line.

At present, 435 acres in the Bruas irrigation is under padi cultivations with 370 acres double-cropped. With the completion of the scheme, 700 acres would be planted with a single crop of padi and an additional 265 acres to be double cropped.

(vii) SUNGEI DENDANG AREAS, 'A' AND 'B'

In Dendang 'A', an additional 69 acres would be made available for padi cultivation with the provision of irrigation facilities, making a total area of 233 acres under padi. Double cropping was also possible under an area of 160 acres, an increase of 20 acres from the '66/'67 planting season.

TABLE 4:6 (A) IRRIGATION AREAS MAINTAINED 1969

NAME OF SCHEMES	Area planted prior to Sch. acres.	Additional area made available	Total Area (Acres)	Capital Cost per acre.	Area Planted (acres)	'68-'69 yield in gantangs ('000)	Season Av. yield per acre	Maintenance Cost 1969	Maintenance Cost per acre 1969.	
1. Bruas & Extension	435	265	700	293.65	490	104,370	213	26,000	37.14	
2. Dendang 'A'	154	69	233	57.23	120	32,760	273	9,000	34.33	
3. Dendang 'B'	480	-	480	128.91	400	127,600	319	16,000	33.33	
4. Sg. Tuntong	250	250	500	262.84	340	98,600	290	19,919.54	38.84	Harvest expected 1970
5. Ujong Pasir	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	3,000	31.58	Not planted.

TABLE 4:6 (B) DOUBLE-CROPPING with PADI in gazetted IRRIGATED AREAS. (2nd crop)

NAME OF SCHEMES	Season Area Harvested (Acres)	1966-67 yield in gantangs per acre.	Total Padi Yield	Season Area Harvested	1967-68 Yield in gtgs. p. acre	Total padi yield(gtg.)	Season Area Harvested (Acres)	'68-69 yield in gtg. p. acre	Total Padi Yield	Remarks
1. Bruas & Extension	370	329	121,545	485	262	127,070	456	135	61,560	Harvested in May. H20 fr: Headwk. sufficient. Poor yield due to late transplanting of nurseries & attacked by pests. (Bruas-off-season crop for '69/70 - main season crop commenced 1/8/69 ~~-no~~)
2. Dendang 'A'	~~140~~	330	46,200	160	240	38,400	160	120	19,200	
3. Dendang 'B'	290	370	107,300	420	310	130,200	415	150	62,250	
4. Sg. Tuntong	-	-	-	120	373	44,760	115	100	11,500	Control Drainage Sch.
5. Ujong Pasir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not planted with Padi.
							TOTAL			
							9,124			

SOURCE: D.I.D. Sitiawan

Irrigation area maintained in Dendang 'B' was 480 acres, with 400 acres under padi cultivation. 415 areas would be double-cropped with the improvements of irrigation facilities, an increase of 125 acres from the '66/'67 second crop acreage.

The second crop yield in both Dendang 'A' and 'B' was rather poor - 120 gantangs per acre and 150 gantangs per acre respectively - and this was due to late transplanting of nurseries and attack by pests. The same poor yield also occurred in Bruas (with only 135 gantangs per acre as compared to the usual 262 gantangs) due to the same reasons. (Please refer Table 4:6 (A) and (B))

Improvement works carried out included repairs to bunds and the laying of concrete limings of 900 feet and 200 feet for the main taliayer of Dendang 'A' and 'B' respectively, to reduce see pages.

(viii) UJONG PASIR CONTROLLED DRAINAGE SCHEME

This area of 95 acres have not been planted, but the department continued to maintain the area (maintenance cost $3,000) for the fourth successive year.

Surveys and investigation work have been carried out to determine the possibility of the area to be turned into a drainage scheme instead.

Not all drainage schemes are carried out under projects. Sometimes, during meetings, a penghulu may request the D.I.D. to dig a drain in a particular area for drainage purposes. The feasibility of such a project will be discussed and if the drain is only a small one, the D.O. may call a 'gotong royong' project where he himself will participate. However, if the project is a large one where technical assistants are needed, and if the project is a really necessary one, then it would be carried out with funds provided.

LIVE-STOCK SCHEMES

Animal health service is maintained by the Veterinary Office in Sitiawan. Extension services include educating the farmers in poultry raising and animal husbandry, on improved livestock management and production practices. The government's objective of assisting farmers to use improved breeds is carried out by the distribution of selected stock of oxen, poultry, buffaloes and pigs under the different breeding schemes based on a Pawah System, The farmers are made to realise that livestock breeding can provide a supplementary income, and with selected stock and improved methods of breeding, income obtained would increase, and their standard of living would thereby improve too.

The response from the farmers have been encourging judging from the member of applications received, more often through personal requests. This is usually the task of influential villagers or townsmen - the ketua kampong, a rich kinsman, a school teacher. Their presence do not discriminate the choice of applicants, it simply indicates the confidence the farmers have in them.

Before an applicant can be chosen, the Veterinary Officer with his assistants will survey the feasibility of the area first, then if the area is suitable for animal breeding, the applicant will be accepted on conditions stated in the agreement. (An example is shown in Appendix VIII on an agreement of Goat on Pawah)

The number of animals distributed by the Veterinary Office on the Pawah system from 1961 - 1969 are :-

Table 4:7 Distribution Of Livestock, 1961-1969*

No. Livestock Distributed	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Buffaloes	8	24	28	-	10	27	36	36	9	168
Oxen	17	16	-	-	-	-	-	8	25	66
Goats	44	99	77	143	88	44	22	44	72	593
Pigs (Swine)						36	8	56	40	140

Source: Records in the Veterinary Office, Sitiawan

(* For details, please refer Appendix VI)

Animals are usually distributed in units to a particular village. Buffaloes are distributed in units of 9 to a particular area, and each approved applicant chooses the sex of the animal he wants. For the distribution of oxen a unit is 8, but after the 1961/'62 scheme, there has been no distribution until recently in 1968 when the scheme was started again. One of the reasons for distribution is to balance up the number of animals in the different areas. For the year 1970, concentration will be on the Sitiawan area because the number of oxen has decreased due to slaughtering and frequent accidents. A total of 40 oxen will be distributed.

In the agreement, the bailee (i.e. the farmer) will look after and feed the heifer/cow/she-buffalo at his own expense. The animal shall remain the property of the Government until the birth of the first female calf which will be handed over to the government at 2 years old. Only then does the bailee become the owner of the animal, and it can be disposed of or redistributed as he so wishes. Before this, he cannot dispose of the animal except with the permission of the Veterinary Officer. If the animal dies as a result of an accident or destruction on the order of, or with the permission of the Veterinary Officer, (while it is still the property of the government), the Bailee and the government shall be entitled in equal shares to the proceeds of the sale of the meat. But if this happens within a year of the receipt of the animal the proceeds go to the government alone.[12] If the animal dies or is lost through the neglect of the bailee, he is liable to a fine of $200/= by way of compensation.

The lact of grazing grounds is a problem for the cattle reared. Two grazing grounds have been reserved in Bruas; fencing materials are provided for the farmers to fence up the grounds by 'gotong royong'.

Goats

Distribution has been quite regular. This is because goats are fast-producing animals and there are always goats available for further distribution. Until 1968, a unit comprises of 11 goats - 10 females and 1 male, but the system has changed since 1969. A unit now consists of 6 animals - 5 females and one male. This is to enable more farmers to get the animals.

The conditions stipulated by the goat on Pawah Agreement are quite similar to that for the distribution of buffaloes/oxen, and is shown in Appendix VII.

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12. Clause 10 of the Buffalo/Oxen on Pawah Agreement. For more details, please refer to this Agreement.

For both schemes, the animals will be ear-tattoed.

Death by accidents and poisoning occur frequently, causes which are quite difficult to be controlled. If death is caused by stray dogs it can be solved by shooting these animals. However, where motor accidents and poisoning* occur, the only solution is more care on the part of the bailee. Thefts occur frequently too.

Swine

The pig-breeding scheme started in 1966 in the Dindings area. A unit - 2 female pigs aged between 5 - 6 months and weighing approximately 50 - 60 katis, and having tattoos on the left/right hind/front legs - is distributed to a farmer who has fulfilled a few conditions e.g. the construction of an approved pig sty.

From the first litter of sow, the farmer shall hand over to the government two female pigs as soon as each reaches the weight of between 50 - 60 katis or more. This two pigs shall thus become the property of the government, and the farmer will be free from any encumbrances set by the government.

Pigs distributed are from improved stocks bought from Serdang. The farmers are also advised on the purchase of pig food. From interviews it is found that farmers are happy with this stock. Pigs are ready for slaughtering after nine months of breeding, while in the case of local pigs, it takes about a year.

The main problem for farmers here is marketing. The pigs are sometimes too fat to fetch attractive prices. Besides, there is no co-operation among the pig-breeders to join forces to strengthen their bargaining power. The reason here is because they are all of different dialects, and as in the Indian caste system where one class regards themselves above another, the Chinese among themselves, tend to look down on another dialect group. There is no strong basis for this, judgement being very subjective. This dialect differentiation may occur due to the tendency towards occupational specialisation[13] e.g. the Teochew being associated with market gardening and pig-breeding, the Hockchews with rubber-tapping and pig-breeding, the Hokkiens with general business, and the Hainanese (as elsewhere) with coffee-shop keeping. Thus if a Hokkien or Hainanese takes up farming, there is a

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* Poisoning occurs when the animal enters an estate or a garden treated with chemicals - insecticides herbicides. A notice may have been put up, but then, animals can't read !

13. Tien Ju-Kang in his book " The Chinese in Sarawak" gives a detailed study on occupational specialization among the Chinese. The specialisation mentioned here is through personal knowledge of the area.

tendency for a Teochew or Hockchew to regard him as unsuitable and thus inefficient.

This lack of co-operation has led to exploitation by middlemen, and the constant fluctuation in prices. A pig-breeder in Ipoh can fetch about $90/- for a pikul, whereas here, a farmer may only get $60/= only.

The Veterinary Officer here, with the aid of local Assemblymen and the wealthy, thus influential Chinese businessmen, have tried to call the pig-breeders to form a kind of association so that prices of pigs sold for meat can he higher and less inelastic. Emphasis is also on the need for co-operation among themselves as a group of pig-breeders.

There has been some response and in Ayer Tawar, these has been a move made towards this association. Thus, if it starts functioning, farmers would be getting higher returns, and an overall increase in living standards.

Poultry

Ducks and chickens are also distributed in units of forty, together with 50 katis of feed, a hurricane lamp, one feeding and one water trough. Day-old chicks are given. Usually 2,400 chicks (or ducklings) for about 60 people will be deposited in a health centre or the penghulu's office for individual collection. There is no stipulation for chickens - there is no necessity to pay back the government in money or in kind.

A lady who sells eggs in Sitiawan says that chickens from the government lays bigger eggs whereby she can charge one cent extra for every egg sold, and with the recommended feed, she can sell her non-laying chickens within a few months and at a better price too. Assuming that her experience is applicable to other poultry farmers, then the government's objective has been achieved.

From Appendix VI, it can be seen that livestock is never distributed to town areas due to the frequency of motor accidents. Distribution of livestock also indicates the density of population according to races. The areas where buffaloes are distributed are padi-growing areas, oxen and goats in estate areas and villages where Indians and Malays dominate, and the pig-breeders are all Chinese.

The Veterinary Officer has a large role to play in the area.

He tends sick animals and whenever any one is killed by accident he and the police will have to be informed. He finds out what the cause of death is, and if the animal is still a property of the government, the case will have to be reported at the meeting of the Committee in the Operations Room. If an animal is disposed of by a farmer, without permission, the case is also brought to the Committee meeting so that decisions can be made on how to deal with the case. Sometimes a fine, as stipulated by the aggrement, would be imposed, but if the reason for disposal is a good one, a smaller penalty is imposed.

Sale of animals on pawah is very common, sometimes the incident is only found out when the officer visits the area, or when, after a long period, no calf has been returned to the government for redistribution. This problem can be solved by stricter measures. More frequent checks would help, but the insufficient number of staff curtails this action. The ketua kampong is sometimes called upon to do this task.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

As good health is a vital pre-requisite to social and economic progress, the primary aim for providing these services is to raise the health standards of the rural people. This is done by the setting up of health centres, sub-health centres, and mid-wife clinics cum quarters.

In 1961, the main health centre was set up in Sitiawan. This acts as the base of operations with permanent staff serving about 10,000 people in the region. Three other sub-centres, controlled by the base, have been set up in Pangkor (in 1962) and in Bruas and Pantai Remis (in 1964), and 18 mid-wife clinics have also been constructed. (Please refer Appendix VIII)

The health centres (sometimes referred to as the Maternal and Child Health Centre) provide mothers with pre-natal instructions and care, natal care, confinement care and post-natal care. Expectant mothers visit the health centre in Sitiawan every alternate Fridays for their check-up, and if an abnormal birth is detected, the mother is advised to go to Lumut for an X-ray. If further evidence proves this to be true, she is advised to have her child in the District hospital where there is more facilities. New mothers are also advised to have their first child in the hospital. All this have helped decrease infant mortality rate (from 30.66 in 1967, to 29.0 in 1968 and 27.3 in 1969) and still births. Maternal Mortality rate has also slowly decreased, from 0.94 in 1968 and 0.73 in 1969. (Please refer Table 4:8).

Constant checks on children are also maintained, thus on Wednesdays, the clinic is filled with mothers and their babies whose regular weights are recorded; milk samples, tonics and vitamins are given for healthy growth. Other medicines are provided in cases of illness. Vaccinations and inoculations are also done.

Dental care is also provided by the Dental Surgeon, who, from his main clinic in Lumut, visits the various health centres where dental equipments are provided. Dental services are given to mothers and school-children who are fetched from their respective schools by the Dental Clinic van.

The health centre staff also makes regular visits to the rural areas where there are only mid-wife clinics. This is also done by the Public Health Officer and his team stationed in Sitiawan. In this case, stops are made at various spots where the people have accumulated through prior knowledge provided by the penghulu. The Public Health land rover also serves as a mobile clinic where inoculations and other medical requirements are provided.

Table 4:8

Maternal Mortality Rates, Infant Birth and Death Rates, Dindings, 1967 - 1969

	1967[14]	1968	1969
Birth Rate	34.8	38.6	36.1
Infant Mortality Rate	30.66	29.0	27.3
Maternal Mortality Rate	*	0.94	0.75
Still Birth Rate	15.38	16.5	10.54
Crude Death Rate	6.7	7.5	7.9

Source: Health Centre, Sitiawan

(* Figure was not obtainable because records were not properly kept.)

The emphasis of the rural health units is on preventive measures rather than curative ones. The public health overseers go into every kampong, get the people together (with the aid of the penghulu) and give talks on general hygiene - on how to construct good wells and the boiling of water for drinking, how to keep their compounds clean to prevent mosquito breeding, and how to construct proper sanitation facilities. Recently the jitra-bowl lavatories have been introduced. This is something like the modern flush sanitation facility except that there need not be a tank containing water for flushing purposes. Instead a bucket of water poured in after use is sufficient to drain away the materials into covered holes dug for this purpose.

The people are also advised to take their children to the clinics for regular check-ups.

14. The figures are derived by calculation:

Birth Rate: $\frac{\text{(No. of births in year x 1,000)}}{\text{Mid-year population}} = \frac{3,647 \times 1,000}{104,991}$

Infant Mortality Rate: $\frac{\text{(No. of death of 0-1 yr. x 1,000)}}{\text{No. of live births}} = \frac{112 \times 1,000}{3649}$

Still birth rate: $\frac{\text{(No. still births registered in year x 1000)}}{\text{No. of registered live and still birth}}$

$= \frac{57 \times 1000}{3706}$

Crude Death Rate: $\frac{\text{No. of deaths reg. in year x 1,000}}{\text{Mid-year population of area}} = \frac{707 \times 1000}{104,991}$

In the past, D.D.T. was sprayed on all drains and stagnant water. However, the policy now is to sent out overseers to search for larvae, and where there is dangerous malarial breeding, then only oiling will be carried out. In this way, money is saved to be channelled into other services. The Malarial eradication team comes annually to help this campaign.

Water samples are also examined to see if it is safe for drinking. Samples are sent to the bactorialogist in Penang for analysis. Chemical contents in the water is also analysed every three months. Recently it was found that water from the water-works in Kg. Paloh contains chemical for increasing dental decay. Floride have been added to prevent this.

Food samples are also taken for checks, but this is sometimes routine. However if anything prohibited is sold e.g. saccharine, then the seller will be executed.

Family planning nurses travel with the health units to help encourage the rural womenfolk to use preventive measures of child bearing. Response to this is quite large in town areas like Sitiawan, Pantai Remis. However in villages like Pasir Panjang Laut, Kayan and Lekir, the response so far has been very poor. The usual reason is that cutting down the number of children born is actually cutting down economic resources - labour. Family planning is treated as a farce, a means to decrease their source of labour. There have been cases of women, usually wives of school-teachers who travel from Lekir to the clinic in Sitiawan (a matter of ten miles) to get their supply of contraceptive pills. When asked why they did not get it from the family planning nurse in Lekir, answers given were that they did not want their female friends to know, otherwise they would be ridiculed. The only way to change their attitude is institutional reforms - religious and social - and this has to be done quickly.

On the whole, the services of the health units have resulted in a healthier community. This, together with education have reduced the demands for bomohs and other such personnels. They are now sought for minor cures only e.g. constant backaches, or a prolonged stomach ache. But, as in any community, there are always the doubters who prefer their own methods of cure for any kind of injuries. Sometimes they are cured, sometimes not, and when the patients finally enter the hospital, it may sometimes be too late. Many of these rural people will have to be convinced of the power of modern medicine. Others have been convinced and are using the health services provided.

Requests for a sub-health centre or mid-wife clinic are forwarded by the Medical Officer during meetings. If there is sufficient reasons to substantiate the requests, they would be granted by the Committee headed by the District Officer.

CHAPTER V

THE DISTRICT OFFICER AND RURAL LEADERS

The District Officer plays a prominent role in the Dindings District rural development programmes. Not only is he the Chairman of the planning committee, his influence is also needed to help push the rural folks to help themselves. In the villages too, rural leaders play a part in the implementation of projects. The roles of these leaders are therefore important to the success of rural development.

The concept of "role" is familiar to many e.g. father's role, teacher's role. Here what is meant is that a person is identified by his 'role' and that in interpersonal relations activating the role, he behaves, will behave, or shall behave in certain ways.[1] Whatever role is taken, what emerges is a very intricate structure of relations in which one role is implicated in several ways e.g. a man may be a husband and father, lecturer in the university, a musician and so on. Depending on circumstances, these roles may complement each other, be mutually exclusive or conflict.

Role conflict may stem from various conditions, two of which are worth noting:-

a) divergent expectations of a person's behaviour

or

b) there may be disagreement between other's expectations and the person's own conceptions of his role.

In all these cases, role conflict is likely to have dysfunctional consequences of either a social or a personal sort. On the social level, certain functionally necessary roles may not be taken. On the personal level, role conflict may so disorganize behaviour that it becomes highly erratic, irregular and even irrational.[2]

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1. Heinz Eulau: The Behavioural Persuasion in Politics Stamford University, Random House, New York, pg. 40

2. Ibid pg. 46

I. Role and Role Conflict of the District Officer

The D. O. in the Dindings District is charged with the overall administration of the whole district. He delegates his duties to his three assistants, land matters to Assistant D.O. 1 and 3, and Town Board and rural development matters to A.D.O. 2 who is also the chairman of the District Rural Development Committee. Thus in actual fact, the A.D.O. 2 is the one who sees to it that projects in the directives received from the State Development Officer are carried out. In this context, therefore, when the role of the District Officer is discussed, it does not mean the role of one person only i.e. the D.O. himself, but the roles played by the D.O. and his 3 assistants.

The D.O. is an official* appointed by the Public Service Commission of the Federal Government. He is thus first responsible to the Federal Government, then secondly to the State. The present 3 Assistant District Officers are graduates from the University of Malaya - 2 Arts graduates and one from the Faculty of Economics and Administration. They are appointed through the Public Service Commission, and as one A.D.O. said, their careers have been planned since Form Six when they were awarded scholarships for their University education.

The planning of rural development starts at the district level - the grass-root level. The D.O. receives directives from the State Development Officer, makes copies of them and sends them to the various penghulus to compile lists in order of priority from each mukim. The penghulus would forward the completed lists to the D.O. who prepares the final list for discussion during meetings. Details like the length of the road, the availability of land, and estimated amount of funds needed would also be included. In case of any doubts regarding priority of projects in any mukim, the D.O. would personally visit the area to assess the viability. After discussions during meetings, the list would be sent to the State level for the final agreement. Where funds are available for certain projects, they need not be referred to the State. The whole procedure of listing projects to be implemented in order of priority is done by the A.D.O. 2 who has full authority where this is concerned.

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* According to A. Etzioni: Modern Organization Prentice-Hall, Inc., pg. 61, an individual whose power is chiefly derived from his organisational position is referred to as an official.

Planning is quickly followed by the implementation of the projects. More attention has to be given to the question of the people's participation in developmental efforts - the concept of jayadiri and gotong royong. Here it is erroneous to assume that rural folks are naturally co-operative and spontaneous. Development is a state of mind. Quite obviously, the people in the rural areas have to be made more conscious of the problem facing them and how best these can be solved by their own efforts. A formal relationship between the D.O. and other officials and villagers will not work to push the people. It will merely increase the 'social gap' already existent between them. The D.O. has therefore to solicit for help and co-operation of the rural people. Communication is important, especially as he is now dealing with the peasantry. He has to play the role of lay-preacher; he has to go out to the kampong, get down to their level to enlist their aids and co-operation and seize every opportunity to help pass the simple and fundamental message to the people in the kampong that a better way of life can only be achieved by more efforts on their parts. This is usually done through civic courses organized by the Information Office, during which lectures would be given by the D.O. and other officers on topics already decided upon. It is during times like these that the peasantry get to know their D.O., assistants and other personnel. The D.O., by approaching the people at their own level, has come to appreciate and understand the difficulties and aspirations of these people.

Civic courses were held twice a month until the Emergency when they have been stopped. It has been found that they did not prove to be very effective and a new method of communication is being planned.

The chances of getting development projects done are very slim, in view of the fact that the peasants are mostly illeterate, apathetic and have been used to a feudalistic, traditional way of life. The D.O. has thus to take the initiative and pass on information and advice to the peasantry and get back from them the required data for evaluation and decision-making. As such, an informal relationship is necessary. However, it is practically impossible for him to be informal to everybody in the village or district. If he is formal to one group and more informal and friendly to another, the question of bias and prejudice comes in. The D.O. is also a settler of disputes. Thus any partiality is bound to be detrimental to the effective functioning of his task as a magistrate. This is also true of land grant approvals. An impersonal relationship is more suited, for a personal one may lead to land being given to wrong persons more due to political and personal influences than meeting the qualifications. The point of informality should also not be pressed too hard especially in our cross-cultural context. This may lead to accusation of discrimination of minority groups. There is here a need to gain confidence by having rationality.

The D.O. has also to be aware of royal and racial demand. Both are powerful forces and therefore he must act accordingly. Prejudices could lead to non-co-operation from the villagers, and this could lead to conflicts and challenges both as an individual and as a member of a race.

Conflicts with kinsmen does not arise here, as the D.O. is from Kedah, and the assistant District Officers from Penang, Kelantan and Selangor. Thus there is no obligation to any relatives at all.

As Chairman of the Rural Development Committee of the District, he has to solicit for help all round. He comes into close contact with other departments like the P.W.D., Agriculture Department, D.I.D. Although disagreements do occur, the relationship here is quite a smooth one. This is because the D.O. and assistants are university graduates and tend to regard the technical men as equal and are thus more accomodating.

Conflicts frequently occur with politicians, who would demand priorities for their projects and areas, especially so with future election in mind, and when visible signs of progress is necessary. The situation here is one of conflict of interests, between the D.O. and civil servants, who take on the role of specialists and leaders and may even claim to know what the people should need, and the politician whose demand may be for personal gains i.e. popularity. The former prefers economically visible projects and refers to the uneconomic projects of the politicians as wasteful and unreasonable.

A good example of this is in the supply of electricity to Kg. Serdang instead of Lekir. The former is the area of a politician who is a member of the State Exco, and has a strong say in many project implementation.
Recently he set up his residence in that area, and immediately asked for the repair and widening of the road. After this, he demanded for the supply of electricity into the area. Funds available were only sufficient for electrical supply to one area only - either Lekir where a sub-Health Centre had been completed but had not yet been used due to lack of electrical supply, or to Kg. Serdang. The latter area was chosen, reason being that the politician had a strong say in the Exco, and it was felt that his support would be needed for future projects. Considering the fact that Kg. Serdang is merely a residential area, this is a waste of resources on an uneconomic project, as compared to that of Lekir where the sub-Health Centre is now in its third year of non-usage.

As most of the economic projects have political undertones, the D.O. cannot afford to sidestep the views of the politicians even though he believes the interference is for personal needs.

The D.O. is aware of such conflicts, more so if the politicians are aggressive and expect the D.O. to follow their wishes especially when election is nearby. Such problems hinder development efforts and undermine the confidence the people have in the D.O. and politicians.

The absence of politicians in meetings after the Emergency has eliminated such interferences. Development projects are now being carried out as planned, with no postponements or the like as usually happens sometimes when such projects clash with the politicians' wishes. It must be borne in mind, however, that excessive political interference is prevented through the tight control executed at the top of the party machinery. Conflicts are brought to the attention of the Minister and his political secretary, and if the civil servant is found to be in the right, he is decisively supported against the politician.

The D.O. therefore has the difficult task of trying to bring about a programmed plan of action, as the co-ordinating agent and chief executor of the District Rural Development programme while at the same time trying to satisfy the demands of politicians who are members of his Committee for projects that will increase their popularity.

Conclusion

The role of the D.O. with his conflicting "functions" has to take a flexible tone, the appropriate blend would depend on the environment (both social and political). Pure formality and informality would not do the job.

From constant visits and personal observation of the A.D.O. 2 who is in charge of rural development here, it can be said that he does possess administrative capabilities so vital to a successful administrative leader. He is thus able to delegate some of his duties, co-ordinate all the different tasks and reduce frictions of human relationships. This is important because the right type of relationship would generally lead to the right type of results, and this is the aim of rural development. There is bound to be conflicts at first, but then, a good relationship can lead to accomodation and co-operation. The question of speed is relevant, not only has he to obtain the co-operation of the people, but he has to get it fast. A good relationship between the D.O. and the villagers is a "catalyst" for the rural development and administration process.

II. Rural Leaders and their roles

Through personal visits and interviews with villagers and departmental personnel directly in contact with them, it has been found that certain groups of people have some influence over the villagers and in this way they have aided the progress of rural development, through the government's appeal and on their own initiative too.

These dominant leaders[8] include:

(i) Penghulus or political leaders

(ii) School teachers

(iii) Wealthy villagers

(i) Penghulus or political leaders

Better known as 'Tok Sidang' here, these are the people who have some kind of political and administrative jurisdication over a group of people who settles in the kampong units. (S. Husin Ali says that a kampong is not merely a unit of settlement but more important than that, it is also a coherent social entity in the sense that members are in close interaction with one another).

The penghulu is responsible for looking after the village and the settlers ('anak buah'). His role is to lead his 'anak buah' and to maintain harmony and order by keeping down trouble-makers and arbitrating quarrels and disputes. He is expected for guidance and benevolence.

He has now been absorbed into the administrative machinery and becoming a minor cog in the big administrative machinery. He is chosen with the approval of the Sultan but his role as representative of the Sultan is only a symbolic one.

He acts as the representative of the D.O. and provides the channel through which administration can be brought to the villages, and is responsible for the general welfare of the mukim and is also the leader and spokesman of his 'anak buah'.

(ii) School Teachers

These are highly respected figures in the village scene. This may be due to the fact that being educated, they are the most informed group in the community and thereby provide the main channels for information. Their contact with the press and radios and their

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8. S. Husin Ali: Patterns of Rural Leadership in Malaya. pg. 63

educational background gives them a better grasp and perception of economic or political matters that are being evolved in the urban scene. Besides, their occupation is a deviation from the traditional agricultural one, enabling them to earn a higher income and acquiring an 'urban' style of life highly regarded by the villagers. It is therefore inevitable that this group is looked on as a source of leadership.

They play important roles through the dominant parts they play in organised bodies and committees, and through the influence they wield among the villagers over and above those influences exercised through organised bodies and committees.

Being recognised as well-informed men, they are often sought for advice on all matters e.g. application for land. Informations given or views expressed by them are new things to the villagers who "tend to have faith in whatever these teachers have to say, especially when intimate knowledge of one another through primary group relationship enables the villagers to assess the abilities of some of these teachers, and once they are convinced of these abilities, they hold on to the teachers quite strongly, until they are convinced by other groups of people to whom they can subsequently turn their faith and trust. Thus these teachers have tremendous influence not only on the thinking of the kampong folk, but also on their action, sometimes." 9

(iii) Wealthy Villagers

In our rural and agricultural context, ownership of land and the income owned thereby would be an index to economic standing. Thus wealthy villagers inevitably refers to the landlord class. They are respected because their wealth enable the possession of prestigeous positions and style of life e.g. a wealthy man is able to contribute largely to the repair of a mosque, this being an act for something religious, he is regarded with high esteem by a society where religion plays an important part in their lives.

There is a significant participation of these villagers in committees and similar influential posts. They have powerful influence over a limited group of people, especially the tenants and share-croppers. The social relationship is influenced by the economic relationship between them. There is obligation and dependence on the part of the tenants, who are, socially, in a subordinate position to the wealthy landlords. Thus it is possible for the chairman of a Committee who is a wealthy landlord to wield tremendous influence especially on those who are socially and economically obligated or dependent on him. His views and actions may affect his tenants.

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9. Ibid. pg. 80

A certain amount of influence is also provided by the imam who leads in the performance of the ritual rites held in the mosque or surau. Like the penghulus, their roles have now been widened to meet the necessary demands of the new administrative and political changes, and they function and are under the direct rule of the government.

The formation of different departments have led to the selection of minor officials in the mukim. These too form a portion of the newly emerged leaders.

The effectiveness of any of these rural leaders is only confined to the respective areas only. They do not determine what can and has to be done in their area, they only discuss ways and means of implementing effectively what have already been decided upon very remotely at the top for the improvement of their village.

This mainly lies in the fact that many of the rural leaders lack initiative and seem quite satisfied with performing the routine duties. Their function is only instrumental and they lack the initiative to lead the villagers and use them as levers to lift the curtain that seems to separate the villagers from the government to bring change, development and progress to the village.[10] Besides, supra-village leaders are held in greater esteem than the village leaders and are thus more effective.

The innovation and leadership for rural development is provided and exercised not from the bottom upwards but instead the flow has always been from the top downwards. This is very effectively and successfully provided by the Ministry of Rural Development. Suggestions have come from the various ketua kampong with regards to rural development and must not be disregarded, but this occasional spurt of initiative is only on a limited scale.

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10. Ibid. pg. 99

III. Role of the District Officer and rural leaders in rural development in the Dindings District.

The villages can now be reached by different government departments centred in the town through their own representatives. Thus if any of these departments e.g. agriculture department, wish to have anything done, and want to reach the kampong dwellers, they can always go through their own representatives. However, it must be borne in mind that most of the rural folks are illeterate and orientated to their own traditional way of life. Thus any action to be carried out, for example, methods to increase production, may be held with suspicion until they are convinced of the reliability of these methods. This task of convincing has been assigned to people who are within their own community, people they can trust, thus the role inevitably falls upon the penghulu and other rural leaders. Technical assistants and other departmental representatives cannot hope to carry out their functions alone, even though it is of the best intention and in keeping with rural development plans.

The roles of the rural leaders may be illustrated by examples from projects carried out by departments in the Dindings District.

The Rubber Research Institute (R.R.I.) carries out group work with regards to better methods of planting etc. Here the instructor and assistants contact the smallholders and find out the general short-comings of the planting, problems like swampy land, sheet lalang. Thus they can help solve problems they have in hand.

The R.R.I. personnels also know, through experience, that these solutions would not be put into action if they come from their mouths alone. They thus have to work through the penghulu (here referred to as Tok Sidang), and the influential people who help put forward suggestions regarding better methods of planting, use of fertilizers, insecticides, weedicides. Usually these farmers are invited to a talk regarding such matters, held in the community halls (balai raya), a school, or even in the penghulu's house. This is followed by a demonstration where application of chemicals would be shown and better methods of tapping and processing demonstrated. At the demonstration site, a 'cheramah' would be held after the demonstration, where tea and cakes would be provided. Cigarettes would also be supplied. The money for this small entertainment comes from pooled resources from the D.O., penghulu, and instructors. (According to the rubber instructor of R.R.I. "What is a little money spent if we can get good-will and co-operation".) The implicit purpose for this is to try and make attendance to such talks a social event, and in sitting amongst them, sharing cakes and tea, the leaders are breaking any barriers - be it social, racial or psychological - that may exist

between them and the rural masses. Being at the same social level now, the leader is very much able to obtain cooperation from the followers who, once convinced of the good intentions of these personnel#, would undertake any instructions given out by a "friend".

A good relationship is very important, thus the field staff always try to get into and maintain "back-patting" terms with the planters. The staff also tries to give individual attention to the planters and visits them individually giving advice and constant reminders on methods of cultivation and upkeep. This can only be carried out successfully if the relationship is maintained.

The R.R.I. also conducts kampong# courses with regards to rubber. There are 3 types of courses (please refer Chapter 4) but the most popular, bearing the educational background of the rubber planters in mind, is the practical course. Before such a course can be carried out, the penghulu and a few individual smallholders are approached to discuss the feasibility of running the course. If the response is good, then the penghulu will call a meeting of all smallholders and explain to them the purpose and duration of the course. Usually, with a little bit of coaxing, the course would be held with a class of 25 - 30 students attending for about six months. In this way, technical know-how regarding the best method of rubber planting would be conveyed to and learnt by the kampong folks, whose rubber production would inevitably increase with improved methods of cultivation. (unless, of course, in cases of unforeseen circumstances). Their standard of living would thereby improve, thus accelerating development.

The agriculture and field assistants in the agricultural department also employ the influence of rural leaders in their campaign to improve technical know-how in the cultivation of agricultural products. In the padi course-cum-meeting held during visits to individual kampongs, farmers are invited to attend and this is done through the ketua kampong. During such meetings, talks would be held concerning credit padi, pests control and use of fertilisers. A discussion follows where participation of the farmers are encouraged to put forward their view regarding agricultural problems. The ketua kampong plays a very influential role here, as agricultural methods of cultivation in the villages have been handed down for generations and any 'revolutionary' changes (as regarded by these farmers) would have to be introduced slowly. They have to be convinced by the success of these methods - to them "seeing is believing". For e.g. the application of fertilisers, in the past a taboo to the Malay farmers due to religious beliefs, is now being employed by many of them in their cultivation as they have seen for themselves the reward of such methods from the increase in production and improvement in the quality of the yield. Now, the ketua kampong and influential figures work in cohesion with the

agricultural personnel. They are informed of the availability of fertilisers on credit and the procedures involved, and they in turn convey the information to their fellowmen. In this matter too, the learned few, especially the school-teachers, play an important part in aiding many of their illiterate farmer friends. They explain to them the various conditions entailed in such matters, and in fact, does all the filling-in of forms. All the farmer has to do is to sign his name, after having digested the informations clarified by the teacher. The same process applies to the application to new land schemes. The agriculture assistant or any field-staff informs and encourages farmers to apply for the land and if the farmer is interested he would call on the help of either the agricultural representatives or the school teachers.

The village women-folk are also taught home economy. This is done by the girl J.A.A. (Junior Agriculture Assistant) and Field Assistants, with the aid of local school-teachers, wives of school-teachers and the penghulu's wife. The women are grouped together, and are taught budget-planning and home science. They are also encouraged to plant vegetables for home consumption, rear chickens with the coconut residue and how to make use of farm products for cakes, jam etc.,

Land matters are in the hands of the A.D.O. 1. Applications are sent to him to be selected on certain criteria with the aid of the Executive Council. It is the duty of the D.O. therefore to frequently visit these schemes, to find out how the settlers are doing, whether they are making full use of what has been alloted to them. He does his rounds with the other Assistant District Officers, instructor and field-staff from the R.R.I. and agriculture department. He helps convey information to them regarding the planting of rubber. (10 of the 16 land schemes in the district are under rubber cultivation). His presence during such talks enhances the importance of the occasion. The farmers and rubber planters feel very important when the D.O. speaks to them personally, therefore the message he helps to put forward to them carries more weight.

The D.O. also participates in any 'gotong royong' that is being carried out. In such a situation, he serves as a source of inspiration to the rural folks, an example to be followed. In the case of a land scheme started in Hutan 40 Rantai in 1962, it was found that part of the land was water-logged. A drain was dug, carried out by the settlers. This 'gotong royong' project was initiated by the D.O. and his team. It was found that response was very encouraging, especially with the participation of these officials, plus the small feast that followed. As mentioned in the earlier part of this sub-heading, it makes a task more of a social event, shared and enjoyed by all.

There have been many cases when the D.O. attends functions and meetings held by the extension workers. In areas where the farmers seem uncooperative and aggressive, he makes it a point to be there personally, together with the respective ketua kampong and field-staff, each of whom contribute a bit towards the function.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The use of the Operations Room Technique for rural development planning has been successful in many respects. It has effectively improved communication and coordination within the various organisation. The Master Plan for projects at all levels has reduced conflicting departmental policies and inter-departmental jealousies in the execution of government function. The Committee System has brought all officials together for discussion and planning; with division of labour, there is understanding of each other's task and responsibility and coordination in the carrying out of national policies. The directive control at the top ensures that government at all levels function as an efficient machinery manned by a purposeful single-minded team and driven towards one goal - national and rural development.

One reason for success was the fact that the immediate rural development goals in the past had been narrow and were in areas were administrative capabilities were low but technical capabilities quite high.[1] The Operations Room Technique therefore provided a structure to overcome administrative inadequacies and to detect bottlenecks in the progress of development projects.

The political stability enjoyed in the country has also contributed to the success of rural development programmes. But most of all, credit should go to the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Razak whose determination and enthusiasm has been the driving force behind the whole programme. Although he is now no more the Minister of National and Rural Development, his interest is still there. At the State level, the Mentri Besar, whose powers rest largely upon the approval of the Deputy Prime Minister, are persuaded to devote much of their attention to rural development. The same is true at the district level where the D.O. too takes his cues from the Ministry of National and Rural Development.

Evaluation

The rural development programme in the Dindings District has been successful in so far as the physical targets of the programme is measured. Phase I, as given in the Red Book, was the creation of basic infrastructure projects and utilities. Success here can be seen by the increase in the number of rural roads, educational facilities, water supplies and electricity, the supply of which had been extended to areas like Kampong Serdang in 1967, and by 1969 to Telok Murok, Ladang Pundut and Telok Penchalan. However, there

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1. M. Puthucheary: The Operations Room in Malaysia as a Technique in Administrative Reform. pg. 36

is a tendency towards the quantitative goals of development with disregard to qualitative goals. Many projects are merely wastes of resources.

A good example is that of playing fields for children. Visits to Raja Hitam 3, Simpang Dua and Telaga Nanas showed these play grounds covered with lalang, and equipments rusty, though unspoilt. The swings and other playground equipments in Raja Hitam 3 still looked new, except for one thing - the whole ground was covered with lalang four feet high. If this is a project for the development of healthy rural children, then more thoughts should be given to the need for such projects.

The quantitative goal has led to the construction of mosques, community halls and suraus. The urgency of the development led to poor work by the contractors, and the sites of many of these have not been carefully chosen e.g. there is a community hall near the mosque in Sitiawan, resulting in the community hall being left unused. One question must be asked - is there a necessity to increase the number of mosques and suraus ? Would an increase in religious practices increase income and the living standards of the rural masses ? A village school-teacher aptly answered these questions for his fellow farmers when he said, "Yes, we want to save our souls - this is important to us. But what we care for is now, our material needs. We want to save our wives, children and ourselves from hunger, pain and illness."* The government should not, therefore, indulge in projects in the rural areas which are not justifiable on economic grounds, because of political commitments and considerations.

The government has not attacked the problems of uneconomic farm sizes as such, but has resorted to the indirect method of land settlement schemes. Land settlement schemes here are undertaken by the State, and as have been discussed, the job has not been well done. Poor choice of sites have led to lots left unattended, and poor demarcations have inevitably led to squabbles among the settlers. Communications upwards are not as smooth as so widely publicised. An example is that of the land scheme in Batu 8, Lekir. Started in 1964, half the area was found to be waterlogged, but it was only recently that a 'gotong royong' was carried out to help the drainage. The fault may lie with the settlers themselves. They may lack the initiative to inform the ketua kampong about their problems, thus the inaction from the D.O. and other personnel until recently.

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* This attitude, however, is not applicable to all farmers, thus the difficulty in gaining the full cooperation of the masses to fully exploit the facilities provided them to better their living standards.

The lack of initiative from the settlers is again shown in the scheme in Gelong Pepuyu, where, after a fire, the settlers waited for the government to replant the rubber for them. Here then, is too much dependence on the government. The rural development programme should be geared towards an involvement of the ra'ayat so that some measure of self-reliance is inculcated in them to allow the start of a momentum of rural development through self-development.[2]

Community development aims at this self-reliance through Adult Education. The classes carried out so far has only achieved a minute success - farmers who attended classes are now able to read and write simple Bahasa Rumi and Bahasa Kebangsaan. Only in 1964 and early 1970 were two new courses set up - Kelas Ekonomi Rumah Tangga and Kelas Latehan Kerja respectively. In the former course, the women are taught home sciences, like cooking and sewing, whilst in the latter, the youths are taught animal husbandry and other agricultural know-how. Here then is the motivation of the people to self-development, but there is one problem faced here - the lack of facilities, like class-rooms, gas stoves and adequate books. (There are only three small libraries for these adult students - in Pangkor, Lekir and Changkat Chermin). The lack of comprehensive planning is thus detected - if self-reliance is to be developed fully, the government should lend all resources to its success.

The massive health and education programme has led to a marked decrease in death rates in the rural areas. This has resulted in a longer life expectancy of the rural dwellers and in decreasing infant mortality rate.

There has been improvements in the educational facilities and standards in rural schools. The orientation should be more towards vocational education and more importantly, the quality of vocational education.

Apart from the effects of schooling and the widespread network of health clinics on the attitudes of the ra'ayat, the only concerted programme by the government to mould the ra'ayat attitudes is through M.A.R.A. which is attempting to orientate the bumiputra towards industry. In Telaga Nanas, a loan has been given out for a small timber enterprise, and in Kampong Kayan, a passenger boat has been loaned out plighing between Kampong Kayang and Bagan Datoh.

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2. L.J. Fredericks: Is Our Rural Development programme a success ? (Supplement on the Great Economic Debates). Ekonomi Vol. 8, Dec. 1967

So far, 12 taxis have been given out, and by 1969, 9 had already been cleared of the loan. Two centres have been set up in Telok Murok and Batu 8 where cottage industry is carried out - the making of baskets, mats, shellcraft, cakes during certain functions and the like.

It can also be seen that intangible goals have not been very commendable. The aim of rural development to mould the farmers' attitudes and psychology so that they become progressively oriented towards development through their own efforts has not been very successful. So far, projects to be implemented have been initiated from the top of the heirarchy downwards. More participation should be encouraged on the part of the rural masses, so that initiation can come from them, thus rural development would have achieved an all round success. However, there are many areas of development where the government should be given due credit.

Charts in the Operations Room, Lumut can be said to be show pieces only. Mistakes were found in many charts, and in a few cases, there were boards with the names of the departments importantly pinned up, but no charts at all.

Suggestions

The government's tendency towards quantitative goals has resulted in a wastage of resources in many projects. Planning should be more comprehensive, and care should be taken that only viable projects are implemented. Institutional changes should be effected in keeping with planned aggregate output changes. 'Instructions' should precede 'implementation' so that projects would be truly utilized and not go to waste. A change in attitudes is important, otherwise programmes undertaken may not have its purpose realized e.g. fertilisers supplied on credit should be viewed as an attempt on the government through the Department of Agriculture to help improve production, and not as an easy source of money.

Instead of adult education and preachings of the need to change attitudes, a more direct approach should be taken to establish results. The answer here is to increase the number of extension workers, not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, so that farmers can be directly approached, and more attention given to them individually to effectively carry out what the departments have preached. Although this is not within the Dindings area, the following example can be used to indicate the need for more extension workers. During the survey carried out in the Kemubu Irrigation area in Kelantan, farmers were asked if they have heard of F.A.M.A. Out of 30 farmers, 28 claimed that they have. But when the question

was followed by one regarding what he thinks F.A.M.A. can do for him, only one could give an answer, that of giving fertilisers on credit (which is actually not very encouraging as F.A.M.A. does more than that). The others sheepishly shook their heads and said that they have only heard the word, but does not know what it means or does. The majority of farmers also did not know that the Fisheries Department rears fishes in the irrigation channels for their consumption purposes.

From this then can be seen the need for more extension workers. Ignorance of the existence of institutions set up to help them would merely result in the farmers remaining in the same economic positions which the development programmes have set to eliminate. The massive infusions of capital into drainage and irrigation projects would be a waste if farmers are ignorant as to how to make use of these facilities. Thus with more of these extension workers, more farmers can be personally approached and slowly taught the best methods of cultivation, and the utilization of the prevalent facilities to increase production and in the case of padi, to double crop.

This would be further encouraged if farmers are given more economic farm sizes and in the case of the landless, the solution is that of giving them farm lots. The State has carried this out, but in many cases, this has been a rather messy affair. As already discussed, improvements should be made on future land sites.

To conclude, it would no longer be valid to say that the government discriminates against the rural areas in its development programmes.[3] The Malaysian rural development programme exhibits many features of which our government can sincerely be proud of, and the development that has been achieved in the Dindings District is an empirical proof of this.

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3. Ibid pg. S32

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APPENDIX I

MINIT MESHUARAT PAGI PN & LB Bil. 11/70

BERTARIKH PADA 2.6.70

AHLI2 YANG HADZIR

1.	Pen. Pegawai Daerah 11	: Enche Nik Mohd. Kamil b. Nik Daud. (Pengerusi).
2.	Jurutera Kerja (J.K.)	: Enche Lim Boon Kang.
3.	Pegawai Kesihatan (P.K.)	: Dr. Naranjan Singh.
4.	Pegawai Pertanian Perak Barat (P.P.Pk. Barat).	: Di-wakili oleh Enche N. Thiran
5.	Pegawai Penerangan Daerah	: Enche Mohd. Noh b. Hj. Mohd. Isa

PEGAWAI2 YANG TIDAK HADZIR

1.	Pegawai Daerah (P.D.)	: Enche Abdul Wahab b. Hj. Zainuddin (Urusan Luar)
2.	Jurutera Parit Taliayer Seberang Perak	: Enche Ferng Meow Chong.
3.	Pen. Pegawai Daerah 1	: Enche Mustaffa Kamil b. Mohd. Ismail

PEGAWAI2 YANG HADZIR BERSAMA

1.	Pen. Pegawai Daerah 111.	: Enche Wan Mokhtar b. Wan Endut
2.	Pembantu Pertanian	: Enche Chong Lok Sin
3.	Pegawai Urusan China	: Enche Chan Kim Teck
4.	Pen. Penyelia Ranchangan Tanah. (P.P.R.T.)	: Enche Ramlee b. Rajan
5.	Pegawai Kerani P.L.B.	: Enche Ahmad Nasir b. Haji Yeop Osman

47/70: Minit Meshuarat Pagi Bil. 10/70 - 16.5.1970

Minit tersebut di-atas telah di-sahkan, Meshuarat telah juga meminda dengan menambah pekara2 yang berikut yang ketinggalan dalam minit itu:-

(a) Mengkaji Selenggaraan Jalan Luar Bandar, Jalan Lima Kaki dan Jambatan. Peruntokan = $ 9,700.70

Meshuarat telah mengkaji dan meluluskan projek2 saperti dalam lampiran "g". Projek2 ini akan menelan belanja sabanyak $3,475.00. Projek2 lain yang di-kemukakan oleh Penghulu2 tidak dapat di-luluskan lagi oleh sebab keterangan2 yang di-beri tidak lengkap. Tuan Pengerusi telah mengingatkan Penghulu2 supaya menyiasat dengan teliti sabelom mengemukakan chadangan2 baru untok di-timbangkan dalam meshuarat2 yang akan datang.

Tindakan,
S/U dan Penghulu2

(b) Mengkaji Projek2 bagi Memberseh Anak2 Sungai Peruntokan = $ 3,500.00

Meshuarat telah mengkaji dan meluluskan projek2 saperti dalam lampiran "A". Projek2 ini akan menelan belanja sabanyak $2.970.00. Penghulu2 di-minta mengemuka-kan projek2 lain jika ada.

Tindakan
S/U dan Penghulu2

(c) Mengkaji Ranchangan2 Kechil (Peruntokan Persekutuan)

Tarikh 20hb. Mei, 1970 telah di-tetapkan untok meshuarat bagi mengkaji ranchangan2 tersebut.

Tindakan,
S/U

48/70: Perkara2 Berbangkit

(a) Jalan di-Kampong Bakar Bata, Bruas (Batu 43¾). Peruntokan = $ 15,000/- sa-panjang 92 rantai.

Tawaran di-tutop pada 24.6.70. Plan telah di-terima daripada P.H.T.

Tindakan,
J.K.

(b) Memohon Peruntokan sa-banyak $300/- untok Seminar Perihal Getah bagi Peserta2 Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir/Terkumpul, Dindings.

P.P.R.T. telah mendapat jawapan daripada P.T.G. bahawa tidak ada peruntokan daripada pehak-nya bagi seminar tersebut P.P.R.T. telah di-nasihatkan supaya memajukan perkara ini kapada P.K.N.

Tindakan,
P.P.R.T.

(c) Bendang di-kawasan Dendang, Bruas.

P.H.T. sedang menyediakan notis2 untok di-keluarkan kapada tuan2 tanah yang tidak mengusahakan sawah2 mereka.

Tindakan,
PHT.

(d) Jalan Minyak Tar - Kampong Serdang, Sitiawan, Peruntokan $ 22,700/-

Tawaran di-tutop pada 24.6.1970

Tindakan,
JK.

(e) Peruntokan Tahun 1970

Waran2 Peruntokan bagi :-

i) Ranchangan2 Kechil bil. 47/70 sabanyak $30,170/-
ii) Selenggaraan bagi kerja2 Luar Bandar bil. 55/70 sabanyak $4,039.50
iii) Pembangunan Desa bil. 66/70 sabanyak $10,320.00 telah di-terima daripada P.K.N.

Perlaksanaan projek2 tersebut sedang di-uruskan.

Tindakan,
S/U

(f) Bendang Sungai Tuntong.

Wakil Pegawai Pertanian di-minta untok memberikan senarai nama2 dan alamat2 pertani2 yang tidak mengusakan bendang2 mereka kapada P.H.T. Kerja2 ini akan siap sebelom meshuarat akan datang.

Tindakan,
P.P.Pk. Barat/PHT.

(g) Pusat Penyelidekan 'Food Crop & Vegetables' di-Titi Gantong, Parit.

i) Kemajuan kerja perengkat pertama 27%. Projek ini di-jangka siap pada bulan Januari, 1971.

ii) Perengkat kedua: Bagi tahun ini kebenaran telah di-beri oleh Jurutera Negeri bagi mempelawa tawaran untok membena 12 buah bangunan. J.K. sedang menunggu plan2 daripada Jurutera Negeri.

Tindakan,
JK

(h) Padang Permainan Di-Pasir Bogak. (PLB.Dgs.22/67 & P.T.Dgs. 1293/G/59).

Kerja2 memindah rumput daripada lot No. 30 kapada lot No. 28 maseh lagi di-jalankan.

Tindakan,
J.K.

(i) Lot2 Dusun di-Ranchangan Tanah Pintu Gerbang, Dendang

Satu perjumpaan telah di-adakan. Satu rangka kerja telah di-persetujui oleh pehak peserta dan pehak Pejabat Pertanian. Di-jangka penanaman boleh di-jalankan pada akhir bulan September. Laporan akan di-beri dari masa ka-semasa.

Tindakan,
P.P.D. 111.

(j) Papan Kenyataan "Pejabat Daerah, Tanah dan Perbendaharaan Kechil, Lumut".

J.K. meminta wang peruntokan untok membuat papan kenyataan tersebut.

Tindakan,
PHT/JK.

(k) Membena Jalan masok ka-Ranchangan Gunong Tunggal 11. Peruntokan $ 14,000/-

Tawaran telah di-pelawa dan telah di-tutop pada 1.6.1970.

Tindakan,
PPRT.

(l) Ranchangan Belia Sedar

Wakil Pegawai Pertanian akan menyerah kapada Kerajaan tanah2 yang di-beri untok ranchangan tersebut satelah pengutipan hasil pertanian di-atas tanah2 itu siap di-jalankan.

Tindakan,
P.P.Pk. Barat

(m) Selenggaraan Jalan Luar Bandar, Jalan Lima Kaki dan Jambatan. Peruntokan = $ 9,700.70.

Penghulu2 telah di-arahkan supaya melaksanakan projek2 yang telah di-luluskan oleh meshuarat saperti dalam lampiran "B". Meshuarat akan menetapkan tarikh untok membinchangkan projek2 lain di-bawah kapada ini.

Tindakan,
S/U dan Penghulu2.

(n) Projek2 bagi Memberseh Anak2 Sungai.
Peruntokan = $3,500.00

Penghulu2 telah di-arahkan supaya melaksanakan projek2 yang telah di-luluskan oleh meshuarat saperti dalam lampiran "A". Penghulu2 di-minta mengemukakan projek2 lain jika ada dalam meshuarat yang akan di-tetapkan tarikh-nya.

Tindakan,
S/U dan Penghulu2

(o) Mengkaji Ranchangan2 Kechil (Peruntokan Persekutuan)

Senarai projek2 saperti dalam lampiran 'C' yang telah di-perakukan oleh meshuarat yang di-adakan khas bagi mengkaji ranchangan2 tersebut pada 20.5.70 telah di-hantar kapada PKN. untok mendapat peruntokan.

Untok maaloman.

50/70: Tandas Jitra

Pegawai Kesihatan melaporkan ia-itu pendudok2 Kampong Kota, Bruas tidak menggindahkan nasihat2 daripada pegawai2 kesihatan untok membena tandas2 jitra. Pegawai Kesihatan meminta jasabaik S/U, Penghulu dan Ketua Kampong untok menasihat mereka2 itu.

Tindakan,
S/U

51/70: Tarikh Meshuarat akan datang pada 16.6.1970.

Meshuarat tamat pada jam 9.15 pagi dengan uchapan terima kaseh daripada Tuan Pengerusi.

(Nik Mohd. Kamil b. Nik Daud)
b.p. Pengerusi,
Meshuarat Pagi PN & LB Daerah.

PERUNTOKAN: $3,500/-

Lampiran "A"

Senarai Projek2 bagi Memberseh Anak2 Sungai

Bil.	Jenis Projek	Tempat	Butir	Anggaran yang di-luluskan
1.	Memberseh Parit	Kampong Changkat Chermin.	70 rantai	$280/-
2.	Memberseh Sungai Raja Hitam	Kampong Banjar	40 rantai	$240/-
Mukim Lumut.				
3.	Mendalam dan menchuchi parit	Atas Pdg. Tambak	Pjg. = 5 rantai Lebar= 4' Dalam= 3'	$250/-
4.	Menchuchi parit masjid	Batu 3, Segari	Pjg =20 rantai Lebar= 4' Dalam= 3'	$100/-
Mukim Bruas.				
5.	Mengorek dan membaiki tali ayer	Kg. Kilang Bruas	40 rantai	$200/-
6.	- sama -	Kg. Paya Takong, Bruas	40 rantai	$200/-
7.	- sama -	Kg. Paya Ara, Bruas	40 rantai	$200/-
8.	- sama -	Kg. Kota, Bruas	60 rantai	$300/-
9.	- sama -	Kg. Banggol, Bruas	70 rantai	$350/-
10.	Mengorek dan menchuchi tali ayer	Kg. Pulau Kabong, Bruas	40 rantai	$200/-
11.	Mengorek dan membaiki tali ayer.	Kg. Gelong, Bruas	70 rantai	$350/-
Mukim Pengkalan Bharu				
12.	Memchuchi anak sungai.	Pantai Remis	100 rantai	$300/-
			JUMLAH BESAR: =	$2,970/-

PERUNTOKAN: $9,700.70

Selenggaraan Jalan Luar Bandar, Jalan Lima Kaki Dan Jambatan

Lampiran "B"

Bil.	Nama Jalan Dan Butir2		Anggaran	Chatitan
Mukim Pengkalan Bharu.				
1.	Jalan Kampong Hutan 40 rantai,	Panjang = 160 rantai Lebar = 2 kaki Dalam = 2 kaki	$480/-	Membaiki dan memperdalamkan parit.
2.	Jalan Kampong Beting Luas.	Panjang = 120 rantai	$360/-	Membaiki, merata, memberseh dan memperdalamkan parit.
Mukim Lekir.				
3.	Jalan Parit Bidan dan Parit Perak		$540/-	Membaiki dan menambak sabanyak 20 lori tanah merah. 12 tahun tidak bertambak.
Mukim Lumut				
4.	Jalan Teluk Perpat.	Panjang = 44 rantai	$325/-	Menchuchi dan menambak; memasang 2 buah kelubong.
5.	Jalan Kampong Bharu Hilir		$100/-	Pasang 2 buah kelubong
6.	Jalan Kampong Bahru Hulu		$100/-	Menchuchi jalan dan memasang 2 buah kelubong.
7.	Jalan Telaga Nanas.	Panjang = 55 rantai	$200/-	Chuchi jalan dan menambak
8.	Jalan Sungai Pasir.	Panjang 60 rantai	$400/-	Chuchi dan menambak jalan serta memasang 2 buah kelubong.
9.	Jalan Kampong Paya Ara.	Pajang = 60 rantai	$250/-	Menchuchi dan tambak jalan.
Mukim Bruas				
10.	Jalan Kampong Paya Ara.	Panjang = 60 rantai	$240/-	Membaiki
11.	Jalan Kampong Paya Takong.	Panjang = 60 rantai	$240/-	Membaiki
12.	Jalan Kampong Changkat.	Panjang = 60 rantai	$240/-	Membaiki
		JUMLAH BESAR:	$3,475/-	

Senarai Chadangan Ranchangan2 Kechil Anggaran Perbelanjaan Persekutuan

Bil.	Jenis Ranchangan & Butir2	Tempat	Anggaran	Faedah
1.	Menambak dan merata padang bola dengan tanah merah sabanyak 70 lori.	Kampong Panchor, Mukim Pengkalan Bharu.	$1,900/-	Untok kegunaan pemuda2 bersokan dan bagi kegunaan murid2 Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Panchor. Gotong Royong.
2.	Membena sabuah Setor bagi Masjid. Berukoran 20' x 12'	Pengkalan Bharu	$1,000/-	Menyimpan alat perabot masjid. Gotong Royong.
3.	Membena sabuah padang bola sepak.	Kampong Bakar Bata, Bruas.	$2,000/-	Kegunaan pemuda2 kampong. Gotong Royong
4.	Membena baru sabuah titi kayu. Berukoran 20' x 8'	Kampong Kilang, Mukim Bruas	$ 500/-	Bagi faedah pendudok2 di-Kampong Kilang seramai 600 orang. Gotong Royong
5.	Membena sabuah bilek Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat. Berukoran 24' x 16'	Kampong Changkat, Mukim Bruas.	$1,000/-	Untok kegunaan 70 orang pelajar2 Ugama yang pada masa ini menumpang di-madrasah, Kampong Changkat. Gotong Royong
6.	Membena sabuah gelanggang sepak raga jaring.	Kampong Permatang, Pasir Panjang Laut, Sitiawan.	$ 600/-	Untok kegunaan pemuda2 kampong. Gotong Royong.
7.	Membekal perabot bagi bilek bachaan. 2 buah meja 3' x 6' 12 buah kursi 1 buah almari 1 papan hitam	Kampong Deralek, Mukim Sitiawan.	$ 200/-	Untok kegunaan orang ramai, Gotong Royong
8.	Membena sabuah pondok menukar pakaian dan 4 buah pondok untok berehat.	Telok Batak, Mukim Lumut.	$2,000/-	Untok orang ramai yang datang berkelah. Gotong Royong
9.	Memperelok kawasan tepi pantai dan membena dua buah bangku dan 4 buah pondok.	Titi Panjang, Lumut	$1,600/-	Untok menarek pandangan para pelanchong. Gotong Royong.
10.	Membena sabuah Dewan Perkumpulan Wanita.	Lumut	$2,000/-	Untok persatuan Kumpulan Wanita. Gotong Royong.
11.	Membena sabuah jetty. Berukoran 10' x 6'	Di-Batu 8, Lekir	$ 400/-	Kegunaan orang ramai. Gotong Royong.
12.	Membena sabatang jalan.	Di-hujong Pasir Belanda, Mukim Lekir, Sajauh $\frac{3}{4}$ Batu.	$1,800/-	Kegunaan orang ramai. Gotong Royong.
		JUMLAH BESAR =	$15,000/-	

APPENDIX II

Trans-Perak River Scheme 2 - Total Discount Benefits

Year	Annual Benefit	Annual Cost	Net Benefits	Present Value Benefits
64				
65	Only capital cost involved			
67	-	12,500		
68	-	25,500		
69	-	545,500		
70	-	1,050,000		
71	-	1,590,500		
72	-	2,403,000		
73	2,000,000	2,915,500		
74	4,080,000	3,428,000	652,000	279,578
75	7,280,000	3,940,500	4,339,500	1,326,115
76	9,280,000	4,447,500	4,832,500	1,776,427
77	11,280,000	4,947,500	6,332,500	2,155,583
78	13,280,000	5,227,500	8,052,500	2,538,143
79	15,280,000	5,227,500	10,052,500	2,933,320
80	17,280,000	5,227,500	12,052,500	3,256,586
81	19,280,000	5,227,500	14,052,500	3,515,936
82	20,400,000	5,227,500	15,172,500	3,515,468
83				
2003	20,400,000	5,227,500	15,172,500	35,216,890
			Total	$ 56,514,051

Source: Jabatan Parit dan Taliayer,
Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Kedua - 1971-1975

APPENDIX III

BUTIR2 KEMAJUAN RANCHANGAN KECHIL (RANCHANGAN MALAYSIA PERTAMA)

NAMA PROJEK	1966			1967			1968			1969		
	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan ($)	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan ($)	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan ($)	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan ($)
BALAI RAYA	3	Hutan 40 rantai, Kg. Bakar Bata, Kg. Machang Acheh	15,900	3	Pantai Remis, Padang Serai, Tebok Yan		1	Tanjong Kedah	6,000	2	Sg.Pdg. Besar (Pangkor)	7533.25
											Kg. Baru,Bruas	5767.20
JALAN KAMPONG	12	Telok Muroh-T.Rubiah, Kg. Selamat-Spg. Dua, Kg. Deralik, Kg. Bakar Bata, Telaga Nanas, Parit Bidan-Sg.Tiram, Paya Ara, Kg. Gelong, Kg. Banjar, Changkat Chermin, Pulau Meranti, Tanjong Kedah	55,000	7	Kg. Columbia, Ladang Bintang, Kg.Selamat-Simp.Dua, Kg. Serdang, Kg. Ayer Tawar, Mtg. Acheh-Pdg.Serai, Kg. Ayer Tawar	26,330	9	Pasir Bogak-Sg. Nipah, Kg.Ayer Tawar, Telok Batak, Kg. Serdang, Pulau Meranti, Pekan Gurney, Kg.Kota-Gelong, Pepuyu, Tjg. Ara, Batu 10,Sg.Tiram	55,314.57	2 Repair	Matang Kirian), Kg. Kota	2399.40
										2	Ladang Cashwood), Melalui Ladang2), Haroroft dan A. Tawar	3750.34
											Pasir Panjang, Laut, Sg. Parit	1965.08
JIRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Bantuan Pundut	5,000			
MASJID	1	Sg. Wangi	12,200	2	Kg. Kota, Kg.Tengah-Kg.Kedah	54,000	2	Kg.Kayan, Sg. Ranai	45,000	2 (baru)	Kg.Kayan	28409.21
											Sg.Ramai	14972.25
MADRASAH/SURAU	5	Sg.Limau, Paya Ara, Tanjong Pusing, Lubok Pusing, Pekan Bruas	16,700	5	Kg. Deralik, Tj. Batu, Sg. Gadis, Kg. Burok Bakol, Paya Nibong	14,805	4	Kg.Tk.Rubiah, Kg.Cgk.Chermin, Kg.Gelong, Pulau Meranti	Not completed in '68	5	Kg.T.Rubiah, Kg. C.C., Kg.Gelong, Pulau Meranti	23164
											Kg.T. Bidan (Lekir)	4100
PADANG PERMAINAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PADANG KANAK2	2	Pengkalan Bharu, Kg. Dedang	2,00	1	Batu 10	1,000	-	-	-	1	Kg.A.Tawar	2884
PADANG BOLA KERANJANG	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Telok Muroh	2,840	1 (Bekal letrik saja)	T. Muroh	1135
PERIGI/TELAGA	-	-	-	4	Telaga Nenas(2), Ulu Bruas(2)	1,200	-	-		6	P.Remis(3), Batu 3,Segari(1), Telaga Nenas(1), Tg.Kedah(1)	2402.50

NAMA PROJEK	1966			1967			1968			1969		
	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan.	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan.	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan.	Bil.	Nama Tempat	Perbelanjaan.
PADANG SEPAK RAGA JARING	12	Pekan Lumut, Matang Acheh, Kampong Kedah, " Panchor, " Dendang, " Banjar, Changkat Chermin, Kg. Ayer Tawar, Kg. Bakar Bata, Segari, Sg. Ramai, Pintu Gerbang	6,000	2	Sungai Batu	1,200	12	Telaga Nenas, Batu 10, Paya Ara, Pangkor, Hutan 40 rantai, Pantai Remis, Pengkalan Baru, Gelong Pepayu, C. Chermin, Sg. Tuntong, Batu 3,Segari, Batu 9	7,016	12	Tj.Kepah, Sg. Tiram, Pasir Pandak, Padang Tembak, Batu 4,Segari, Telok Rubiah, Sg. Ramai, Kg. Deralik, Tebok Yan, Mtg. Krian, Kg. Kilang, Kg. Bakar Bata	5,675
PASAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
RUMAH BERHALA	2	Bruas(Hindu), P.Remis(China)	14,000	-	-	-	3	Kg.Koh(Leong Oon), Simpang Dua, P. Gurney - Not completed	20,000	2	T'kong Sri Ramit Lumut	16486
											China Pekan Gurney	9300
										1 (Bantuan)	Gung Pok King	1,000
SEKOLAH UGAMA RAKYAT	2	Bruas, Kg. A. Tawar)	4,000	2	Kg. Dendang, Kg. Bakar Bata	21,000	-	-		1	Kg. Bakar Bata	1350
TALI AYER KECHIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (mengorek parit)	Tek Ho Kong,Sg. Wangi	9678
											Batu 10, Sg.Tiram	6300
BANTUAN S'LAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
PELBAGAI	-	(25,767.13)	-		(21,328.40)		9	8,106.70		6	721.00	
BILEK BACHAAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (baru)	Sg. Wangi, Kg.Tengah, Kg.Paya Ara, Telok 3	6,195.55	5 (termasok per bot)	Lumut Kiri, Paya Nibong, Lubok Pusing, Pasir Belanda, Kg. Kilang, Kg. Tengah	11,66484
							1 (membesarkan)	Benting Luas)				

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

1966 - 168,567.13
1967 - 163,113.40
1968 - 183,562.82
1969 - 174,949.20
$691,192.56

SOURCE: CHART, OPERATIONS ROOM, LUMUT.

APPENDIX IV

BORANG PERMOHONAN TANAH
RANCHANGAN TANAH RAJA HITAM III, SITIAWAN

1. NAMA YANG PENOH: .....
2. ALAMAT SEKARANG: .....
3. NO. KAD PENGENALAN: ..... UMOR.....
4. PEKERJAAN SEKARANG: .....
5. BERKAHWIN ATAU BUJANG: .....
6. ANAK2 KURANG DARI 18 TAHUN TINGGAL BERSAMA2 IBU BAPA.
7. NAMA JANTINA UMOR LAIN2 HAL

(1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

(4) .....

(5) .....

8. NAMA ISTERI/SUAMI: .....
9. NO. KAD PENGENALAN: .....

MILEKI TANAH

E.M.R. MUKIM DAERAH JENIS A.R.P.

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

10. Bahawa sa-nya saya mengaku jika saya di-pileh untok ranchangan tersebut akan mematohi sharat2 saperti di-bawah ini:-

i) Saya (isteri/suami) belom lagi mendapat mana2 ranchangan tanah (lebeh dari 4 ekar) dalam Daerah Dindings atau mana2 Daerah.

ii) Saya mengaku akan mengusahakan tanah ini, jika di-beri kapada saya, dengan tanaman dan dengan chara yang di-arahkan oleh Kerajaan. Saya juga berjanji untok menjayakan tanah itu dalam tempoh yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan.

iii) Saya faham yang Kerajaan tidak berjanji untok memberi apa2 bantuan pun berkenaan dengan ranchangan ini.

iv) Saya mengaku tidak akan menjualkan, memajakkan, menyewakan, dan memindahkan milek kapada sasiapa pun dan kira-nya saya tidak boleh menjayakan tanah tersebut saya akan menyerahkan balek kapada Kerajaan tanpa apa2 sharat.

v) Saya mampu membayar harga tanah atau bayaran2 lain yang akan di-tuntut oleh Kerajaan mengenai pemberian milek tanah tersebut.

vi) Saya mengaku segala keterangan2 yang tersebut di-atas ada-lah benar dan kira-nya di-dapati tidak betul atau dusta saya bersetuju permintaan saya ini di-batalkan dan tanah yang di-untokkan itu di-tarek balek oleh Kerajaan.

Tarikh: .....hb....., 19..... .....
(Tanda Tangan Pemohon

Ingatan: 1) Borang ini ada-lah di-keluarkan dengan perchuma oleh Pejabat Tanah Dindings, Lumut.

2) Sa-telah di-isi Borang ini mesti-lah di-hantar ka-Pejabat Tanah Dindings, Lumut tidak lewat daripada 14hb. Februari, 1970.

APPENDIX V

PEJABAT PERTANIAN

(a) Harga2 di-bantu oleh Kerajaan (30%)

Baja2	Harga Penoh Saekar	Harga Bantuan 30% Untok			
		½ ekar	1 ekar	2 ekar	3 ekar
1. Ammorphos 11:48	$1.77 (8 paun)	-	0:53 (8 paun)	$1.06 (16 paun)	$1.59 (24 paun)
2. Baja Champoran NPK (Basal Mixture)	$15.52 (198 paun)	$2.33 (99 lb.)	$4.66 (198 paun)	$9.32 (396 paun)	$13.98 (594 paun)
3. Urea 46%	(i) $3.62 (35 paun)	-	$1.09 (35 paun)	$2.18 (70 paun)	$3.27 (105 paun)
	(ii) $2.09 (20 paun)	-	$0.63 (30 paun)	$1.26 (40 paun)	$1.89 (60 paun)
4. Dol Granule	$13.90 (44 paun)		$4.08	$8.16	$12.24

(b) Harga2 yang di-bayar oleh Petani.

Baja2	Harga Penoh Saekar	Harga yang di-bayar oleh Petani untok			
		½ ekar	1 ekar	2 ekar	3 ekar
1. Ammorphos 11:48	$1.77 (8 paun)	-	$1.24 (8 paun)	$2.48 (16 paun)	$3.70 (24 paun)
2. Baja Champoran NPK.(Basal Mixture)	$15.52 (198 paun)	$5.43 (99 paun)	$10.86 (198 paun)	$21.72 (396 paun)	$32.58 (594 paun)
3. Urea 46%	(i) $3.62 (35 paun)	-	$2.53 (35 paun)	$5.06 (70 paun)	$7.59 (105 paun)
	(ii) $2.09 (20 paun)	-	$1.46 (20 paun)	$2.92 (40 paun)	$4.38 (60 paun)
4. Dol Granule	$13.90 (44 paun)		$9.82	$19.64	$29.46

Ingatan: Sa-orang petani tidak di-benarkan membeli baja di-atas untok lebeh dari 3 ekar bendang

APPENDIX VI

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, 1961-1969, BY THE VETERINARY OFFICE, SITIAWAN

Year	BUFFALOES		OXEN		GOATS		SWINE	
	Place	No.	Place	No.	Place	No.	Place	No.
1961	Changkat Chermin	8	Sungei Tiram	8	Kg.Sungai Ramai	11	-	-
			Sungei Wangi	9	Kg. " Wangi	11		
					" Dendang,Bruas	11		
					Sungai Tiram	11		
1962	Kg. Banjar	8	Kg. Changkat Bruas	8	Padang Gombar	11		
	Kg. Tengah	8	Kg. Kota	8	Bintang Estate	11		
	Kg. Kedah	8			Kg.Simpang Lima	11		
					Batu 9, Lekir	11		
					Changkat Kruing	11		
					Kg. Serdang	11		
					Kg. A. Tawar	11		
					Kg. Sitiawan	11		
1963	Pengkalan Bahru	9			Ayer Tawar	33		
	Matang Acheh	9			Kg. Bahru	11		
	Telok Ara	10			Kg. Deralik	11		
					Pasir Pjg.Laut	11		
					Batu 6, Lekir	11		
1965	Bruas	1			Kg. Serdang	11		
	Kg.Kedah Bruas	1			Sitiawan	22		
	Pulau Meranti	3			Pengkalan Bahru	55		
	Kg. Dendang	4						
	Changkat Chermin	1						
1966	Kg.Sungai Tiram	4			Kg. Bahru	11	Simpang Tiga	4
	Batu 10, Lekir	5			Kg. Telaga Nenas	11	Simpang Lima	4
	Sungai Ramai	5			Kg. Kayan	11	Kg. Koh	4
	Kg.Cgt. Chermin	4			Kg. Sitiawan	11	Simpang Dua	4
	Kg. " Bruas	2					Kg. China	4
	Pulau Meranti	5					Ayer Tawar	4
	Kg. Gelong	2					Pundut	4
							Kayan	4
							Sg. Rumput	2
							Kg. Acheh	2
1967	Kg. Padang Serai	9			Kg. Ayer Tawar	11	Kg. Acheh	4
	Bakar Bata	9			Kg. Paya Nibong	11	Ayer Tawar	4
	Changkat Chermin	9						
	Pasir Belanda	9						
1968	Batu 10, Lekir	9	Kg. Changkat	8	Kg. Sg. Ramai	11	Segari	2
	Kg. Sg. Ramai	9			Kg. Pengkalan Baru	11	Ayer Tawar	8
	Burok Bakol	9			Laut Kiris	11	Changkat Kering	2
	Pintu Gerbang	9			Simpang Tiga	11	Pantai Remis	2
							Kg. Jering	2
							Kg. Sitiawan	4
							Sg. Rumput	6
							Kg. Acheh	8
							Kg. Koh	2
							Kg. Deralik	10
							Kg. Sg. Wangi	10
1969	Kg. Tengah	9	Kg. Tebok Laut	7	Pundut Estate	18	Kg. Selamat	8
			Kg. Acheh	1	Kg. Bahru	6	Simpang Lima	4
			Kg. Serdang	2	Kg. Deralik	6	Kg. China	10
			Kg. Pundut	3	Kg. Acheh	6	Kayan	4
			Kg. Kota	1	Batu 8, Lekir	24	Sg. Rumput	2
			Kg. Kilang	1	Kg. Selamat	6	Segari	4
			Kg. Batu Hampar	1	Bintang	6	Ayer Tawar	2
			Kg. Pengkalan Bahru	1			Kg.Jering	4
			Kg. Gelong Pepuyu	6			Simpang Dua	2
			Kg. Dendang	2				

SOURCE: Records in the Veterinary Office, Sitiawan

APPENDIX VII

AGREEMENT - GOAT ON PAWAH

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this ..... dan of ..... 19 .... between the Government of the State of Perak (hereinafter called the Government of the one part and .... (hereinafter called the Bailee) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Government has a she-goat which the Government has agreed to allow the Bailee to make use of upon the terms, conditions and stipulations, hereinafter appearing, to which the Bailee has agreed.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. That the Bailee shall, at his expense and to the satisfaction of the State Veterinary Officer, Perak, feed and look after the she-goat which the Bailess here by acknowledges that he has received from the Government.

2. That the she-goat shall remain the property of the Government and shall not, while she remains the property of the Government, be disposed of without the previous written permission of the Government or its representative (i.e. the State Veterinary Officer, Perak, his Deputy or his Assistant).

3. That if the first kid born to the she-goat is a female, the Bailee shall feed and look after it at his expense and to the satisfaction of the State Veterinary Officer, Perak, or his Deputy, and such kid shall remain the property of the Government until it attains the age of 6 months, whereupon the Bailee shall, if he hands over the kid alive to the Goverrmment, become owner of the she-goat.

4. That if the kid born to the she-goat, while she remains the property of the Government, is a male, it shall belong to the Bailee.

5. That if the she-goat, while she remains the property of the Government, produces twins, both female, the bailee shall, at his expense and to the satisfaction of the State Veterinary Officer, or his Deputy, feed and look after them, and the Bailee shall, if he hands over one female kid at 6 months of age to the Government, become owner of the she-goat and the other female kid.

6. That if the twins produced by the she-goat, while she remains the property of the Government, are both males, they shall belong to the Bailess.

7. That if the twins produced by the she-goat, while she remains the property of the Government consist of a male and a female, the Bailee shall, at his expense and to the satisfaction of the State Veterinary Officer, Perak, or his Deputy, feed and look after them and the Bailee shall, if he hands over the female kid alive at the age of 6 months to the Government, become owner of the she-goat and male kid.

8. That all kids born to the she-goat, while she remains the property of the Government, shall be ear-tatooed and registered by the State Veterinary Officer, Perak, his Deputy or Assistant.

9. That if as a result of an accident or on the order of or with the permission of the State Veterinary Officer, Perak, his Deputy or Assistant, the she-goat is killed while she remains the property of the Government, the Bailee shall be entitled to the full share of the proceeds of the sale of the meat of the she-goat, provided that where the death occurs within four months of the date of receipt of the she-goat by the Bailee, the Government alone shall be entitled to such proceed of sale.

10. That if as a result of the Bailee's neglect or default the she-goat is killed while she remains the property of the Government the Bailee shall be liable to pay the Government a sum of $30/- by way of compensation. The onus of proving that death was not as a result of the Bailee's neglect or default shall be upon the bailee.

11. That if as a result of natural causes, the she-goat is killed, while she is still the property of the Government, the Bailee shall not be liable to pay the Government any compensation.

12. That while the she-goat remains the property of the Government the Bailee shall report at once to the nearest Veterinary Office any sign of illness that the Bailee reasonably suspects that the she-goat may suffer from.

13. That any treatment given by the Government for the benefit of the she-goat while she remains the property of the Government shall be at the expense of the Government.

14. That the Government reserves to itself the right to terminate this Agreement and to re-possess the she-goat while she remains the property of the Government without being liable to pay any compensation to the Bailee, in any case where the State Veterinary Officer, Perak, or his Deputy considers that the she-goat has not been or is not being or will not properly fed and looked after by the Bailee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

APPENDIX VIII

JABATAN KESIHATAN

RANCHANGAN KESIHATAN LUAR BANDAR, DINDINGS.

1961 Pusat Kesihatan, Sitiawan.
(Peringkat 1)

Pusat Kesihatan Kechil

1962 Pangkor

1964 Bruas

Pantai Remis

Rumah Bidan dan Kelinik

Kg. Panchor, Changkat Kruing

1962 Kg. Bharu, Pekan Gurney, Batu 10.

1963 Kayan

1963 Rumah Sakit Daerah Lumut

Kelinik Pergigian, X-ray dan Bangunan Pentadbiran

	Projek2 yang akan di-benakan dalam Ranchangan pertama Malaysia di-daerah Dindings (1966 - 1970)		Tahun Projek di-selesaikan
A	Pusat Kesihatan Besar Sitiawan - Peringkat yg. kedua	1970	
B	Pusat Kesihatan Kechil-Ayer Tawar Batu 8, Lekir	1970 1969	1970
C	Kelinik Bidan Kerajaan		
	1) Kg. Koh	1968	1968
	2) Kg. Kedah	1968	1968
	3) Kg. Pasir Panjang Laut	1968	1968
	4) Kg. Sungei Pinang Kechil	1968	1968
	5) Kg. Dendang	1967	1967
	6) Kg. Sitiawan	1968	1969
	7) Kg. T. Murok	1968	1969
	8) Kg. Segari	1968	1969
	9) Kg. Telok Kechil	1969	1969
	10) Kg. Ayer Tawar, Kg. Raja Hitam, Kg. Telaga Nanas	1970	
1966	Kelinik Dada - Lumut		