



# COMMUNITY CENTRES FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN IN MALAYSIA

Report on the  
Survey conducted to identify locations for  
establishing Community Centres

A project co-funded by the European Union



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## 1.0 Introduction & Project Background

ERA Consumer and The Friedrich Naumann Foundation with the support of European Union set out to establish 10 Community Centers in Malaysia. The Centers were to be established for promoting empowerment among the Indian women in Malaysia. This project is part of the European Union's wider support for the implementation of the Declaration of 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

The principal objective of this project is to enable the empowerment of Indian women comprising approximately 3.75% of the total Malaysian population. It will address various issues endured by the Indian women in Malaysia, including discrimination and violence. This project seeks to enhance the ability of Indian women in Malaysia to exercise power in the social institutions that govern their daily lives i.e.

- The household and extended family
- Local Community councils and associations
- Local elite
- Local markets
- Local government

To realize the above objectives, ERA Consumer as the implementing agency seeks to establish 10 Community Centers in selected urban and suburban sites in West Malaysia.

This report seeks to identify and justify the suitability of the sites selected as Community Centers to realize the objectives stated above.



## 1.1 Indian Population in Malaysia

Sections 1.1.1 to 1.1.4 will describe various aspects of the Indian population in Malaysia. These descriptions will help us understand better the problems faced by this Community. First, a brief overview of the historical background will be given, followed by that of the states and districts populated by Indians. Secondly, the education and literacy levels and finally the crime index will also be scrutinized.

### 1.1.1 Historical Background

To understand the Indian Community in Malaysia we have to reminisce the history of this country. Between 100 BC-1400 AD, the Indians arrived in Malaysia and with their arrival, Malaysia's culture changed dramatically. Indians initially sought the Malaysian peninsula in search of the mystical "Land of Gold". Although their discovery of this mystical land of gold proved to be elusive and futile, the Indians did not leave, but continued their search for gold, spice and aromatic wood. In addition to trade, the Indians introduced Hinduism and Buddhism to the peninsula, thus bringing temples and other cultural traditions from India. Semblances of some of the Indian cultural influences may be seen in certain aspects of a traditional Malay wedding ceremony for example.

Local kings in Malaysia also adopted and incorporated what they considered to be better aspects of Indian government practices into existing structures, resulting in "Indianised kingdoms". The second wave of Indian immigrants to Malaysia came in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the British brought them to meet the demands of the labour force in the colonial public services and private plantation sectors. While the bulk of the South Indians comprised Tamils who were employed as labourers and rubber tappers in the plantations, the Sri Lankan Tamils and Malayalees held supervisory or clerical positions. Of the North Indians, the Punjabis mainly formed the police force, while the Gujaratis and Sindhis were involved in businesses (mostly textiles). Despite the exodus of South Indians back to India after independence and the racial riots of May 1969, the Tamils still constitute about 80% of the total Indian Community.

The Malaysian Indians, who number 1.8 million (7.5% of the total population of 25.7million), are not a homogenous group. They are divided on the basis of language, religion and place of origin.



The overwhelming majority of Indians are Tamils 80%; followed by North Indians, mainly Sikhs, 7.7%; Malayalees 4.7%; Telugus 3.4%; Sri Lankan Tamils 2.7%; Pakistanis, including Bangladeshis, 1.1%, and the others 0.4%.

As far as religion is concerned, Hindus number 81.2 %, Christians 8.4 %, Muslims 6.7 %, Sikhs 3.1 %, Buddhists 0.5 % and others 0.1 %.

These cultural and religious differences, no doubt divide the Indian populace but it must be pointed out that over the years, they have developed an "Indian identity" over and above their primordial loyalties. The policy of the Malaysian Government to club them together as "Indians" both for political and administrative purposes has further provided a flip to this process.

A notable feature of the Indian Community has been its waxing and waning socio-economic profile. In 1970, 47% of the Indians were engaged in agriculture of which 74% were in the plantation sector. With the country experiencing rapid economic expansion and diversification of the economy in the last 30 years, many plantations were converted for other commercial uses, including that of the construction of luxury homes. As a result, these uprooted Indians migrated to urban areas and joined the squatter population.

ALIRAN, a local monthly journal, provides some statistical details of the correlation of these migratory patterns with the increase in the crime rate. For example, 40% of the serious crimes in Malaysia are committed by Indians; there are 38 Indian-based gangs with 1,500 active members; during the last three years, there has been a 100% increase in the number of Indian gangsters; Indians also record the highest number of those detained under Emergency Regulations and banished to Simpang Renggam Prison.

In Kuala Lumpur, 15% of the squatters are Indians; they claim the highest suicide rate; 41% of the beggars and vagrants are Indians; 20% of the child abusers are Indians and they also make up 14% of juvenile delinquents.

Looking at the ownership of corporate wealth, in 1970, Indians held only 1% of the share capital in the limited companies, while the Chinese controlled 22.5 %; Malays 1.5 % and foreigners 60.7 %. At the turn of the century, Indians owned only 1.5 %, compared to 19.4 % for Malays and 38.5 % for Chinese.

The Indian Community is concentrated in the western states of Peninsular Malaysia namely Selangor (Kuala Lumpur separated to form the national



Capital), Perak, Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Pulau Pinang and Kedah. The primary reason for this concentration is due to the fact that most plantations were developed in these states during colonial era and it remained the same until the early 1980's.

While composition of the state level population of Indians to a certain extent remains the same, there has been redistribution from rural to suburban and urban parts of the state as a result of these migratory patterns. This geographic redistribution may have contributed to the problems faced by the Indian women.

Generally, there was a major demographic change in Malaysia and this has had a direct impact on the Indian Community. The 2000 Census show that the proportion of urban population had increased to 62.0% from 50.7% in 1991.

In the case of Indians 79.7% are in urban Centers and only 20.3% in the rural areas. Although at the national level Indians comprise only 7.7% of the population or 1,736,700 people, there are five States with a higher density of Indians. These are Selangor (14.6% - 604,400); Perak (13%- 274,100); KL (11.4% -153,400); Penang (10.6% - 142,000) & Negeri Sembilan (16% - 138,200). Indians are the second most urbanized Community in Malaysia after the Chinese.

Due to the lack of affordable housing, a majority of them found houses in squatter areas and low-cost flats near industrial locations in the Klang Valley and other urban Centers in Peninsular Malaysia.

The shift from rural to urban Centers has had a dramatic effect upon this section of the Indian Community. The new environment poses many new challenges. Urban communities are more diverse in comparison with their rural counterparts. These changes caused the loss of authority and leadership in the Community to deal with the challenges faced in the new environment.

There has resulted a major contrast between plantation and urban life for these displaced communities. Work patterns have changed from normal routine plantation work with fixed working hours to shift work in factories. There is also a marked absence of extended families and neighborhood Community. All these have affected family and Community lives. In urban squatter areas, there is distinct lack of public facilities such as Community halls and childcare facilities.



Due to the nuclear nature of the family in the urban squatter areas, the growth of dysfunctional families is rampant resulting in poor parental supervision, domestic violence and lack of conducive home environment for child development and growth.

The new social squatter environment with its inadequate public facilities is not conducive for human development especially when compounded with social risks such as drugs, gangs and crime-related activities. The problems are further exacerbated by the poor academic achievements of children from these communities. Underachievement is the major issue and there is a high dropout rate at the secondary school levels.

Presently about 40% of Indian workers are production workers whereas only 15% remain as agricultural workers. Over the years significant portions of the Indian Community have been subject to such labour and social mobility.



## 1.1.2 Analysis of Indian Population by Districts and States in Malaysia

The table below shows those districts that have a higher concentration of Indian population in Malaysia. The ones in red have less than 20,000 Indian populations but are known to have large Indian settlements.

About 72% (or 1,241,206 out of 1,736,700 Indians in Malaysia) can be found in the 23 districts and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. The six most densely populated districts in Malaysia are Petaling (157,254); Klang (100,642); Johore Bahru (109,864); Kinta (88,806); Ulu Langat (91,209) and Kuala Muda (48,276). In the case of Kuala Lumpur, there are 140,696 Indians.

**Table 1: Breakdown of Indian Population by Districts and States**

STATE	DISTRICT	POPULATION	INDIAN	PERCENTAGE
Federal Territory	Kuala Lumpur	1,234,022	140,696	11.4
Selangor	Gombak	511,356	67,904	13.3
	Klang	611,176	122,189	19.9
	Kuala Langat	97,434	18,930	19.4
	Kuala Selangor	66,394	13,153	19.8
	Petaling	1,126,644	157,254	13.9
	Sepang	53,042	11,075	20.8
	Ulu Langat	825,658	91,209	11
N. Sembilan	Ulu Selangor	100,190	17,396	17.4
	Port Dickson	91,817	17,616	19.1
Penang	Seremban	344,356	66,881	19.4
	S.P.Tengah	279,534	30,998	11.1
	S.P. Utara	239,368	21,532	8.9
	S.P. Selatan	113,872	21,996	19.3
Perak	Timur Laut	399,800	39,747	9.9
	Batang Padang	97,076	18,670	19.2
	Manjung	165,111	24,018	14.5
	Kinta	658,972	97,288	14.8
	Kuala Kangsar	94,455	16,816	17.8
	Larut / Matang	223,488	29,108	13
Johore	Hilir Perak	108,126	24,593	22.7
	Johor Bahru	871,362	88,806	10.2
Kedah	Kluang	183,096	18,851	10.3
	Kuala Muda	332,482	48,276	14.5
	Kulim	186,203	36,204	19.4

Source: National Census for Population and Housing 2000



The table below shows the states with the higher Indian population in Malaysia. Almost 93% of the Indian population in Malaysia lives in these seven states. The highest numbers are in Selangor and Perak, followed by Johor and Kuala Lumpur.

**Table 2: Breakdown of Races in All States In Malaysia**

Population by ethnic group and state, Malaysia 2002

States	Total	Malay	Chinese	Indian	Others	Foreigners
Malaysia	24,526.5	15,009.3	5,920.2	1,736.7	304.7	1,555.6
Johor	2,891.8	1,555.6	954.9	188.5	18.1	174.6
Kedah	1,743.1	1,312.5	250.4	121.4	26.3	32.5
Negeri Sembilan	897.4	497.7	221.5	138.2	3.9	36.0
Perak	2,162.2	1,160.9	672.4	274.1	7.6	47.1
Pulau Pinang	1,390.3	566.0	614.9	142.0	5.8	61.6
Selangor	4,388.9	2,259.8	1,266.0	604.4	46.3	212.3
Kuala Lumpur	1,474	600.6	594.9	153.7	18.5	106.7

**Table 3: Breakdown of Male/Female Ratio for All States in Malaysia**

Source: Social Statistics Bulletin Malaysia 2002

States	Total	Male	Female
Malaysia	24,526.5	12,487.1	12,039.5
Johor	2,891.8	1,449.2	1,397.6
Kedah	1,743.1	866.2	876.9
Negeri Sembilan	897.4	459.9	437.5
Perak	2,162.2	1,085.7	1,076.4
Pulau Pinang	1,390.3	690.8	699.5
Selangor	4,388.9	2,243.6	2,145.3
Kuala Lumpur	1,474	749.4	724.9

	Total	Male	Female
Malaysia	24,526.5	12,487.1	12,039.5
Indian	1,736.7	868.4	868.3

Population by sex and state, Malaysia 2002  
Source: Social Statistics Bulletin Malaysia 2002

The Male / Female ratio for the total Malaysian population is 51% to 49%. It is about the same distribution for all states. In terms of the Indian population, it works out to be 50:50 as shown in the table above.

*The Mid-Term Review of the Eighth Malaysian Plan cites the following on the Indian Community in Malaysia:*



“Indian share capital remained at 1.5% while the Community experienced growth at 7.6% from RM 5,136.8 in 2000 to RM5, 951.1 in 2002. Data by sectors indicate that Indian ownership in the transportation sector stands at 1.9%. In the case of wholesale & retail trade it is at 1.7%. Furthermore ownership of commercial buildings stands at 2.9%. In comparison with the other races, the Indian communities fare far behind.”

In general, there has been drastic reduction in poverty in Malaysia; however the incidence of poverty in the Indian Community remains high at 1.9% of the total population, i.e. about 25% of the Indian population. This is based on the poverty line index of RM510.00 for a family of five. There is also a reduction in the number of low-income families in Malaysia from 33.1% of the household in 1999 to 25.9% in 2002. ERA Consumer strongly believes that poverty among the Indian Community is much higher than the stated official figures.

In terms of employment, the percentage of Indians in lower skilled jobs is higher than that of the other races at 36.2% compared with 23.9% of Malays & 18.7% of Chinese.

**Table 4: Employment Overview by Race for the Year 2000**

	Malay	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Professional	12	10	10	2.8	11
Teacher and Nurse	5	2	3	0.5	3
Administration and Management	3	7	2.8	2.1	4
Clerks	12	12	11	1.9	11
Sales Sector	8	18	9	6.4	11
Service Sector	13	8	12	13	11
Agriculture	21	6	14	37.3	18
Manufacturing	27	37	39	36	31
Total	4.8million	2.8million	0.8million	0.97million	9.27 million

Source: Mid Term Review 2001-2010



### **1.1.3 Analysis of Education & Literacy Level Among Males & Females in Malaysia**

In its effort to become an industrialized nation, Malaysia has made many conscious efforts to improve and develop its literacy rate with the ultimate aim of reaching 100% by the year 2020. Today, the country's population is 25.7 million; the Malaysian literacy rate for 2000 is 91% for male and 83% for females. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can read and write. (See the table below)

The gross primary school enrolment ratio for 1997 to 2000 for Malaysian male and female is 99%. Gross primary and secondary school enrolment ratio is the number of children enrolled in a level (primary or secondary); regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the same level. (See the table below)

The net primary school enrolment ratio in Malaysia is 98% for male and 99% for female. Net primary school enrolment ratio is the number of children enrolled in primary school that belongs to the age group that officially corresponds to primary schooling, divided by the total population of the same age group. (See the table below)

The population of Malaysia comprises three main ethnic groups: the Malays, Chinese, and Indians, although there are other minority groups like the Sikhs, Eurasians, and others. The three main ethnic groups have their own mother tongue and dialects within those mother tongues. However, the national or the official language of the country is Bahasa Malaysia, which is the mother tongue of the Malays. Bahasa Malaysia became the national language when Malaysia became independent. However, English is still an important second language. Generally, the population is bilingual; that is, they speak and understand their own mother tongue and the national language. In fact, vast majority of Malaysian are trilingual; that is, they speak and understand their own mother tongue, the national language, and English.



**Table 5: Analysis of Literacy Rates & Education Levels Among Males Females in Malaysia**

Adult literacy rate	1990 Male	87%
	1990 Female	74%
	2000 Male	91%
	2000 Female	83%
Primary school enrolment ratio	Gross male	99%
	Gross female	99%
	Net male	98%
	Net female	99%
Secondary school enrolment ratio 1997-2000	Male	67%
	Female	74%

Source: [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/malaysia](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/malaysia)

The literacy rate among Malaysian females is 83%. This rate is consistent with the other finding in terms of primary and secondary gross enrolment among Malaysians, which stands at 99%. In this regard we will use the 83% literacy rate as an indicator on the education level of the Indian females in this report.



### 1.1.4 Analysis of Crime in Various States in Malaysia

Interpol rated Malaysia as one of the “safest countries in the world” on the ground that the crime rate in Malaysia is among the lowest in the world with an average of 730 cases for every 100,000 people in the country. However, the Malaysian Quality of Life Index 2002 prepared by the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, surveying the 11 years period from 1990 to 2000, reported a sharp fall in the public safety index with the crime rate measured by crimes per thousand populations almost doubling from 3.8 in 1990 to 7.1 in 2000. Selangor by far has the largest crime rate both in term of serious crime and property crime followed by Kuala Lumpur.

**Table 6: Analysis of Crime in Various States in Malaysia (Jan-Dec 2003)** (Source; PDRM Headquarters)

	Selangor	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Serious crime					
Murder	150	58	38	39	21
Attempted murder	18	8	1	5	3
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	8	3	0	1
Armed robberies (gang)	844	412	83	44	53
Firearm robberies	87	93	41	40	13
Armed robberies	4,947	3,227	906	757	418
Rape	290	72	115	69	75
Causing hurt	1,144	491	423	360	156
Total serious crime	7,496	4,369	1,610	1,314	740

Property Crime	Selangor	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Burglary Daytime	2,363	784	579	536	344
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	1,650	1,452	1,719	704
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	914	151	125	70
Car theft	2,928	2,217	303	389	129
Motorbike theft	14,714	6,553	3,512	4,105	1,195
Snatch Theft	4,149	4,262	779	1,736	338
Others	7,262	3,822	1,925	2,685	912
Total property crime	38,393	20,202	8,701	11,295	3,692

Total Index crime	45,889	24,571	10,311	12,609	3,494
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**Table 7: Analysis of Crime in Various States in Malaysia  
(Jan-Mac 2004)**

Source: PDRM Headquarters

	Selangor	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Serious crime					
Murder	37	17	14	14	6
Attempted murder	11	2	0	4	1
Firearm robberies (gang)	4	1	0	1	0
Armed robberies (gang)	180	57	22	11	13
Firearm robberies	50	22	6	3	5
Armed robberies	1,185	811	261	177	120
Rape	79	20	37	29	19
Causing hurt	255	98	94	87	32
Total serious crime	1,801	1,028	434	326	196

Property Crime	Selangor	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Burglary Daytime	493	181	101	163	70
Burglary Nighttime	1,163	387	348	382	207
Lorry/Van theft	522	197	25	21	23
Car theft	657	480	90	88	33
Motorbike theft	3,656	1,777	836	1,010	350
Snatch Theft	844	885	224	347	94
Others	1,981	920	589	728	313
Total property crime	9,316	4,827	2,213	2,739	1,090

Total Index crime	11,117	5,855	2,647	3,065	1,286
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Having understood the macro outlook of the Indian Community in Malaysia, the following section looks at the sampling and methodology used to identify Community Centers.



## 1.2 Sampling and Methodology

The secondary data for the identification of location for consultation was gathered from the following government departments:

- Departments of Statistics
- National Unity and Social Development Ministry
- Women and Family Development Ministry
- NGOs
- Social activists working on Community based issues
- Police Head Quarters
- Articles written by social activists on Indian Community

The 10 locations for this report were pre-selected after considering a number of factors. The primary factor considered is that these are the areas with a higher concentration of Indians (page 8 of this report). Historically many Indians settled in these districts as they were brought to Malaysia to work in the plantations and local municipalities. Even after the reduction in the number of such plantations in these states, the Indians stayed on to work in the factories which supplanted them.

Another supportive consideration is the availability of local support in terms of mobilization in the selected locations. The support comes in various forms. Local Members of Parliament tend to support the initiatives that are pro-active in building Community support centered for the Indian Community within their constituency. The Community center initiatives give them an opportunity to engage with the local Indian Community on many issues related to their work. On the other hand, the social activist's and non profit organisation's network in the selected areas helped us to garner support of the local Community.

In order for the Community center to realize its goals, strong local Community support is needed. Local communities usually are very skeptical of new organizations that they are not familiar with and it takes time for them to accept the initiatives. As this project required certain tasks to be completed within a short duration, certain non objective indicators were used to pre select the sites. ERA Consumer has taken necessary precautions to ensure that these Community Centers remain apolitical and independent. It was made clear to the local Community that these Centers are being



established to empower the Indian women. The existing network would also assist in the dissemination of vital information to the local communities.

In the selection of locations, the accessibility of these Centers to the ERA Consumer administrative office was a minor consideration. At the onset of the program however, initial supervision is critical. In the long-run the Centers will be self regulated.

ERA Consumer with the above considerations then short-listed 10 locations based on the Indian population distribution for consultation to establish 5 Community Centers.

The ten proposed areas for consultation are as follows:

Community center proposed location	District	State
1. Rawang	Gombak	Selangor
2. Kajang	Ulu Langat	Selangor
3. Seremban	MB Seremban	Negeri Sembilan
4. Ipoh	Kinta	Perak
5. Taiping	Larut Matang	Perak
6. Tapah	Batang Padang	Perak
7. Teluk Intan	Hilir Perak	Perak
8. Perai	Seberang Perai Tengah	Pulau Pinang
9. Petaling Jaya	MP Petaling	Selangor
10. Shah Alam	MP Shah Alam	Selangor

The next sections will look at the macro analysis of the states mentioned above, followed by the description of the districts/cities ideal for the setting-up of Community Centers.

## Indicators

The research report was prepared using objectively verifiable indicators to identify the top 5 strategic locations to place the community centre. These indicators are considered very relevant in the consideration of the locations. The indicators were drawn up as a result of a series of discussion and brainstorming.



## **1. Population and infrastructure (50% weight).**

- 1.1 *Ethnic composition (50%)*. The centre location should be within a district that has a minimum of 20,000 Indian populations resides and 300-400 women targeted for each community centre. The community should have about 100-600 families and which encompasses other ethnic races of 40%. The mixed ethnicity will teach the community members tolerance to other races' culture and religious beliefs.
- 1.2 *Age structure (30%)*. More than 60% of the Indian women in the community are in the productive age group of 16-4 years. This to ensure the community activities will benefit the right age group ladies who are in a position to bring about changes in the community and can train other community members namely their children and dependents.
- 1.3 *Education level (20%)*. More than 50% of the Indian community has primary education.

## **2. Living Situation (40% weight)**

This covers the lifestyle of the community that includes drainage, sanitation and congested homes.

- 2.1 *Income (35%)*. The household income of 80% of the families in the community is above RM500.
- 2.2 *Employment (30%)*. Divided into unemployed, permanent manual labor and factory workers and those in the management or self-employed.
- 2.3 *Crime rate (20%)*. This is to ensure there will not be any danger in the general functioning of the community centers.
- 2.4 *Basic social services (15%)*. There is basic access to primary education, clean water, sanitation, garbage collection and the community is reachable via transport facilities.



### **3. Services available (10%)**

- 3.1 *Lack of support scheme from the government and other NGO organizations. (50%)* No plans to have community centers in the next three years.
- 3.2. *Lack of existence of local businesses (30%).* This to ensure that no local business suffers as a result of the setting of the community centers since there will be free legal advice, skill training is provided.
- 3.3. *Advanced social services (20%).* Services like secondary schools, colleges, university, library and hospitals are available. This is to ensure that the living conditions in the area generally amenable.

The points are awarded based on the above indicators for the locations that have been short listed for this research. The top five highest scoring locations will be identified as a potential location to set up the community centre. To further strengthen the decision to open a community centre shall be done via community consultation to evaluate the need for such centre for the community in the chosen locations.



## 1.3 Selangor State Statistics

### 1.3.1 Brief History

The village of Kampung Permatang in Kuala Selangor was the spot where the Bugis first landed in 16th Century and established the Royal Selangor Sultanate.

The early settlement began in the royal town of Klang. Immigrants from China and India came to work on the mines and plantations during British colonialism. The large-scale plantation and manufacturing industries established by the British in Selangor, contributed to the large population of Indians who made Selangor their home.

Selangor state covers a land area of 7,960.00 sq km with a population of about 4.4 million people. Selangor is the state that has the largest concentration of Indian population in Malaysia about 604,400.

The following tables and charts give us an overview of Selangor.

**Table 8: Average Monthly Household Income for Selangor**

STATE	INCOME RM*	
	1995	1999
Johor	2,138.00	2,646.00
Kedah	1,295.00	1,612.00
Kelantan	1,091.00	1,314.00
Melaka	1,843.00	2,260.00
Negeri Sembilan	1,767.00	2,335.00
Pahang	1,436.00	1,482.00
Perak	1,436.00	1,743.00
Perlis	1,158.00	1,431.00
Pulau Pinang	2,225.00	3,128.00
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>3,162.00</b>	<b>3,702.00</b>
Sabah	1,647.00	1,905.00
Sarawak	1,886.00	2,276.00
Terengganu	1,117.00	1,599.00
Peninsular Malaysia	2,066.00	2,539.00
Kuala Lumpur	3,371.00	4,105.00
Malaysia	2,020.00	2,472.00

Source : Economics Planning Units



Average household income for 1999 was RM3,702.00. Selangor has the second highest household income rate compared to other states in Malaysia.

**Table 9: Poverty Rate for Selangor**

State	Poverty Rate (%)	
	1995	1999
Johor	3.1	13.5
Kedah	12.2	13.5
Kelantan	22.9	18.7
Melaka	5.3	5.7
Negeri Sembilan	4.9	2.5
Pahang	6.8	5.5
Perak	9.1	9.5
Perlis	11.8	13.3
Pulau Pinang	4.0	2.7
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Sabah	22.4	20.1
Sarawak	10.0	6.7
Terengganu	23.4	14.9
Peninsular Malaysia	7.4	6.5
Kuala Lumpur	0.5	2.3
Malaysia	8.7	7.5

Source : Economics Planning Units

Selangor has the lowest poverty rate in Malaysia compared to other states.

The following table shows the existing health facilities in the various districts in Selangor.

**Table 10: Health Facilities in Selangor**

Types of Facilities	District								
	Klang	Petaling	Kuala Langat	Hulu Langat	Sabak Bernam	Kuala Selangor	Gombak	Hulu Selangor	Sepang
Hospital	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Health Office	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Health Clinic	8	4	9	7	7	6	7	6	4
Rural Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Clinic	19	6	20	15	22	22	7	14	10
Dental Clinic (Primary School)	8	13	2	8	0	0	4	1	0
Dental Clinic (Secondary School)	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dental Clinic Hospital)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mother & Child Clinic	1	2	0	4	0	0	4	1	0
Mobile Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Source: Health Department of Selangor



**Table 11: Education Facilities in Selangor**

Item	District									Total
	Gombak	Klang	Kuala Petaling Selangor	Sabak Bernam	Selangor	Hulu Langat	Hulu Selangor	Kuala Langat		
GOVERNMENT										
PreSchool	0	0	4	0	6	0	3	2	3	18
Primary school	54	84	66	98	47	31	68	41	49	538
Secondary School	22	28	12	37	9	5	22	8	12	155
Religious Primary School	11	26	31	11	31	11	28	15	23	187
Religious Secondary School	1	3	2	2	7	1	1	2	3	22
Higher Learning Institute	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>924</b>

Source : Education Department of Selangor

**Table 12: Employment & Unemployment Levels in Selangor**

ITEM	YEAR		
	1998	1999	2000
Population ('000)	3,581.00	3,764.10	3,947.50
% Population Age - Range From 15-64	65.9	66.3	66.5
Number of Persons According to Working Age 15-64 ('000)	2361.5	2,497.20	2,625.50
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	57.6	54	52.1
Number of Persons in Labour Force ('000)	1360.4	1,349.20	1,367.60
Unemployment Rate (%)	6	3.8	3.2
Number of Employed Population('000)	1,278.80	1,297.90	1,323.80

Source: Selangor State Planning and Development Unit



**Table 13: Distribution of Employed Population by Sector**

SECTOR	EMPLOYED PERSON (%)		
	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture	4.5	4.9	4.8
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	28.2	28.8	28.8
Utilities	0.6	0.6	0.6
Construction	10	9.3	9.3
Wholesale	22.8	23.1	23.1
Transport	6.8	6.9	7
Finance	8.5	8.6	8.5
Government Services	20.7	20.7	20.6
Other Services	4.5	4.8	4.1

Source: Selangor State Planning and Development Unit

**Table 14: Occupation of Employees (1997-1999)**

OCCUPATION	YEAR		
	1997	1998	1999
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	14.6	14.4	15.1
Administrative and Managerial Workers	7.3	7.9	7.2
Clerical and Related Workers	16.8	16.3	17.4
Service Workers	12.8	13.8	13.6
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry, Fishermen and Hunters	4.3	4	3.7
Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	35.1	33.6	33.4
Sales Workers	9.1	10.1	9.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

The towns chosen from the state of Selangor are Rawang, Kajang, Petaling Jaya and Shah Alam. The analyses of these towns are discussed below.



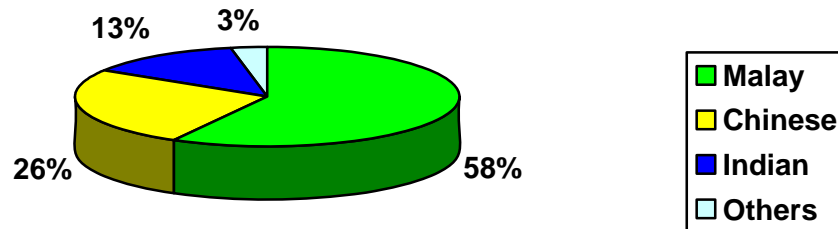
### 1.3.2 Rawang

Rawang was historically a Mining Town during the colonial era. It also has many rubber and oil palm plantations that have contributed to its relatively large Indian population. Over the years, these plantations succumbed to the rapid industrial development and the estate population migrated out of the plantations and made the towns their new homes. Some moved to Kuala Lumpur in search of better waged job opportunities.

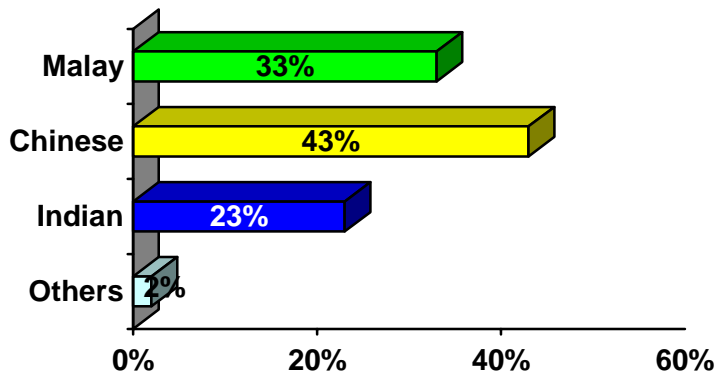
#### *Population*

Rawang is a town located in the district of Gombak in the State of Selangor. Gombak has a population of 511,356. The Indian population constitute of 67,904 which forms 13% of total Gombak population.

**Gombak Population by Race (District)**



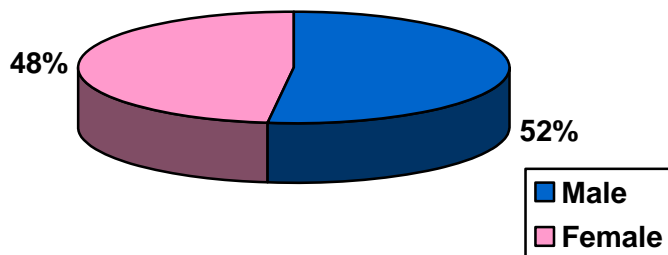
**Rawang Population by Race (Town)**



In terms of Rawang town population, the Indians number about 6,978 that accounts for 23% of the town's total population of 31,000. The chart above shows that there is a racial mix of Malays and Chinese though the later forms the majority.

With an assumption of five persons per family, Rawang has 1,395 families which surpasses the requirement of 100 to 600 families needed to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

### ***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form about 48% of the total Indian population in Rawang which translates to 3349. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 1812 individuals. This forms 54% of the total Indian female population.

### ***Education***

In terms of education 2,780 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education.

### ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Selangor was RM3,702.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Rawang would earn more than RM500 per month.



## *Employment*

The large population of Indian Community has jobs in the factories, ranging from managers to production operators. Rawang also has one of the biggest cement factories in South East Asia. A sizeable number of Indians work in this factory and its supporting service companies. There is a small segment involved in the retail, restaurant and transportation businesses.

## *Crime*

### **January to December 2003**

	Selangor	Gombak
Serious crime		
Murder	150	23
Attempted murder	18	3
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	2
Armed robberies (gang)	844	127
Firearm robberies	87	13
Armed robberies	4,947	742
Rape	290	44
Causing hurt	1,144	1716
Total serious crime	7,496	1124
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	2,363	354
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	703
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	344
Car theft	2,928	439
Motorbike theft	14,714	2207
Snatch Theft	4,149	622
Others	7,262	1089
Total property crime	38,393	5759
Total Index crime	45,889	6883

In terms of crime, the district of Gombak accounts for 15% of the total crime rate in Selangor. As for the crime rate, Selangor State registers the highest crime rate in Malaysia.



### ***Basic Social Service***

Rawang has all the necessary Community infrastructure. There are about 4 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, and a healthcare clinic servicing the needs of the town residence. It has good public transportation network connecting to Kuala Lumpur city via road and rail services. Rawang is about 30 minutes drive from the heart of Kuala Lumpur city center.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals		X
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X



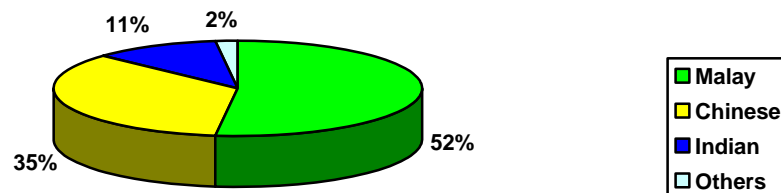
## Semenyih

Local history says that Semenyih means ‘sembunyi’ (hiding) in native Negeri Sembilan dialect. It probably got its name when a local leader named Engku Husain with his followers hid here from the Negeri Sembilan rulers. Semenyih was originally under the Negeri Sembilan state while Lukut was under the Selangor state, however during the time of Sultan Abdul Samad the two state exchanged the two towns whereby Lukut was given to the Negeri Sembilan rulers and Semenyih came under the Selangor state. The Indian population settled in this area during the colonial era to work in the rubber plantations. Over the years they have made Semenyih their home even after many plantations have been converted to housing estates.

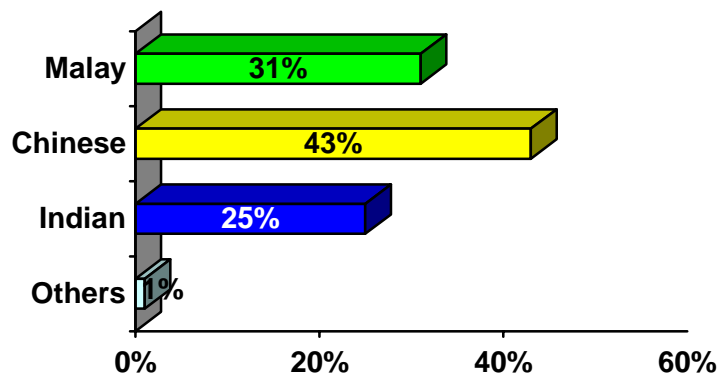
## Population

Semenyih is a town located in the district of Ulu Langat in the State of Selangor. Ulu Langat has a population of 825,658. The Indian population of 91,209 constitutes 11% of total Ulu Langat population.

Ulu Langat Population by Race (District)



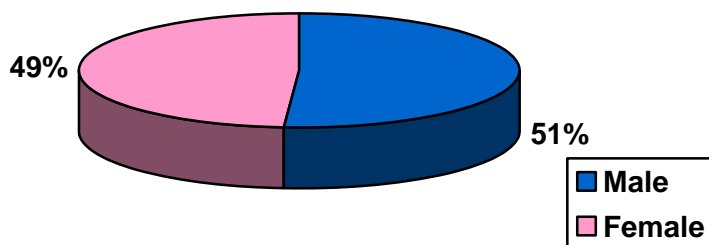
Semenyih Population by Race (Town)



In Semenyih town, the Indian population of 4,816 forms about 25% of the town's total population of 19,092. The chart above shows that Chinese forms the majority followed by Malays.

With an assumption of five persons per family, Semenyih has 963 families that surpass the 100 to 600 family requirements to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

### ***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form about 49% of the total Indian population in Semenyih which translates to about 2359. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years to be about 1183 individuals. The percentage of females in this age bracket comprises 50% of the total Indian female population in Semenyih.

### ***Education***

In terms of education 1,958 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education.

### ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Selangor was RM3,702.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Semenyih would earn more than RM500 per month



## *Employment*

A sizeable population of the Indian Community here works in the factories in Semenyih, Kajang and Bangi with jobs ranging from managers to production operators. There is a sizeable population who reside in Semenyih but works in Kuala Lumpur. There is a small segment involved in retail, restaurant and small-scale manufacturing.



## Crime

### January to December 2003

	Selangor	Ulu Langat
Serious crime		
Murder	150	36
Attempted murder	18	4
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	4
Armed robberies (gang)	844	203
Firearm robberies	87	21
Armed robberies	4,947	1,187
Rape	290	70
Causing hurt	1,144	275
Total serious crime	7,496	1,799

Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	2,363	567
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	1,125
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	550
Car theft	2,928	703
Motorbike theft	14,714	3,531
Snatch Theft	4,149	996
Others	7,262	1,743
Total property crime	38,393	9,214
Total Index crime	45,889	11,013

In terms of crime, the district of Ulu Langat accounts for about 24% of the total crime rate in Selangor. As for the crime rate, Selangor State registers the highest crime rate in Malaysia.



### ***Basic Social Service***

Semenyih has all the necessary Community infrastructure. There are primary schools, secondary schools, higher education Centres and healthcare clinics servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Kuala Lumpur city via road. Semenyih is about 40 minutes drive from the heart of Kuala Lumpur city center.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals	X	
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X



### 1.3.4 Petaling Jaya

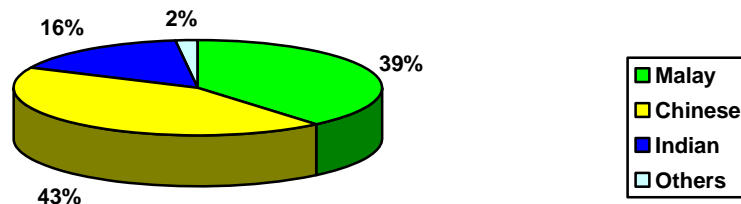
Petaling Jaya, one of the newly established townships in Malaysia was set up in the year 1952. Petaling Jaya was formerly a rubber plantation known as Effingham Estate. The whole area of approximately 3600 acres is specially allocated for the development of this new township. Petaling Jaya was initially developed in 1954 through the passing of 36 ordinances of the Petaling Jaya Authority (now known as Petaling Jaya Development Council). Petaling Jaya which is about 97.2 KM wide, has been developed to become the center of investment as well as an education and industrial hub. Presently, the industrial and commercial area is about 20% developed. Petaling Jaya continues to develop and provide facilities to more than 590 industries. These developments have contributed to the rapid growth of residents i.e. exceeding 480,000 people with residential area / housing estate comprising 52% in total.

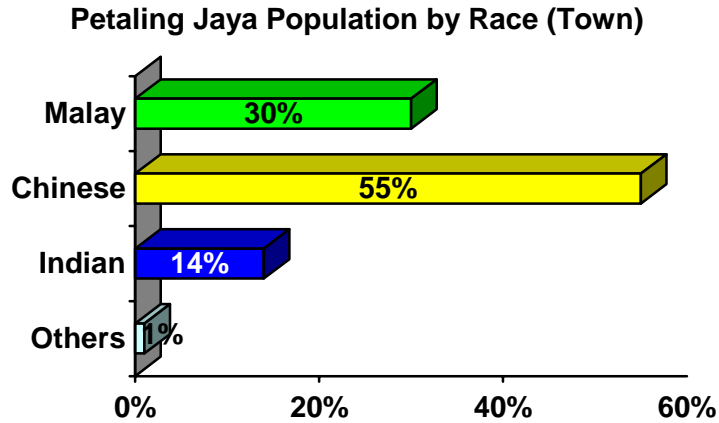
The presence of a large Indian Community in Petaling Jaya resulted from the transition of workers from the plantations to the factories. However, there has also been large movement of rural urban migration taking place over the years as the result of the closure of a number of plantations in the State of Selangor.

#### *Population*

Petaling Jaya is a town located in the district of MP Petaling in the State of Selangor. MP Petaling has a population of 410,261. The Indian population of 66,574 forms about 16% of total Petaling population.

**MP Petaling Jaya Population by Race (District)**

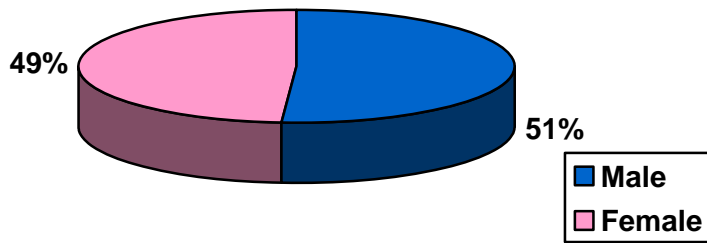




In Petaling Jaya town, the Indian population of 25,683 forms 14% of the town's population of 182,984. The chart above shows the racial mix in this town. The Chinese make up largest group here.

With an assumption of five persons per family Petaling Jaya has 5,137 families that surpass the 100 to 600 family mark required to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form 49% of the total Indian population in Petaling Jaya Town which works out to 12,585. It is estimated that the female population between the age of 16-46 years is about 7,202 individuals which forms about 57% of the total Indian female population.



## ***Education***

In terms of education 10,446 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population, would have had primary education.

## ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Selangor was RM3,702.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Petaling Jaya would earn more than RM500 per month.

## ***Employment***

The members of the Indian Community in Petaling Jaya are employed in diverse field. There is a large concentration of Indian professionals here, since it is the nearest satellite town to Kuala Lumpur. The other segments are those working in the technical fields followed by the factory workers ranging from managers to operators. There are also large segments who are involved in the retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## *Crime*

### **January to December 2003**

	Selangor	Petaling
Serious crime		
Murder	150	50
Attempted murder	18	6
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	5
Armed robberies (gang)	844	279
Firearm robberies	87	29
Armed robberies	4,947	1,633
Rape	290	96
Causing hurt	1,144	378
Total serious crime	7,496	2,474
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	2,363	780
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	1,547
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	756
Car theft	2,928	966
Motorbike theft	14,714	4,856
Snatch Theft	4,149	1,369
Others	7,262	2,396
Total property crime	38,393	12,670
Total Index crime	45,889	15,143



In terms of crime, the district of Petaling accounts for 33% of the total crime rate in Selangor. As per the crime rate Selangor State registers the highest crime rate in Malaysia.

***Basic Social Service***

Petaling Jaya has the basic Community infrastructure. There are primary & secondary schools & healthcare clinics servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to other parts of Malaysia.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges	X	
Higher learning Institutions	X	
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals	X	
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO	X	
Community initiatives by Government	X	



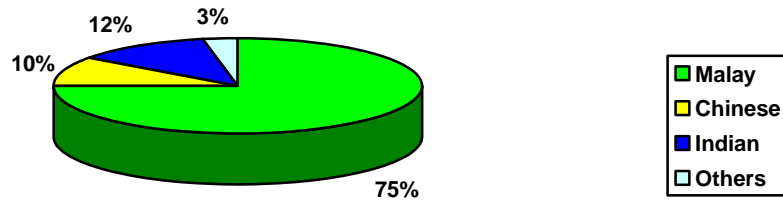
### 1.3.5 Shah Alam

Shah Alam was an oil-palm plantation and was known as Sungai Renggam. It became the administrative capital of Selangor state government after Kuala Lumpur was declared to be the national capital on 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 1974. The plantation background is largely responsible for the higher number of Indians living in this city.

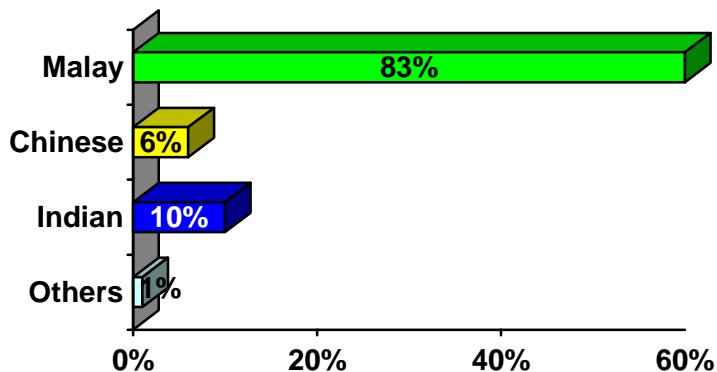
#### *Population*

Shah Alam is a town located in the district of Majlis Perbandaran (MP) Shah Alam in the State of Selangor. Shah Alam is the administrative capital of Selangor State. MP Shah Alam has a population of 295,805. The Indian population of 35,487 forms about 12% of total MP Shah Alam population.

**MP Shah Alam Population by Race (District)**



**Shah Alam Population by Race (Town)**

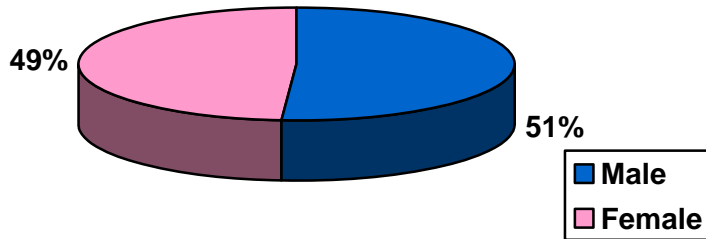


In Shah Alam town, the Indian population of 14,130 forms about 10% of the town's population of 139,627. The chart above shows that the other races form a small minority compared to Malays in this town.



With an assumption of five persons per family, Shah Alam has 2,826 families that surpass the 100 to 600 family requirements to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

### ***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form 49% of the total Indian population in Shah Alam which works out to 6,924. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 4,458 individuals which forms about 64% of the total Indian female population.

### ***Education***

In terms of education 5,747 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population, would have had primary education.

### ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Selangor was RM3,702.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Shah Alam would earn more than RM500 per month.

### ***Employment***

Predominantly the Indian communities work in the factories ranging from managers to operators. Shah Alam is fast replacing Petaling Jaya as the town with the highest concentration of factories. There is a small segment involved in the retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## *Crime*

### **January to December 2003**

	Selangor	Shah Alam
Serious crime		
Murder	150	50
Attempted murder	18	6
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	5
Armed robberies (gang)	844	279
Firearm robberies	87	29
Armed robberies	4,947	1,633
Rape	290	96
Causing hurt	1,144	378
Total serious crime	7,496	2,474
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	2,363	780
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	1,547
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	756
Car theft	2,928	966
Motorbike theft	14,714	4,856
Snatch Theft	4,149	1,369
Others	7,262	2,396
Total property crime	38,393	12,670
Total Index crime	45,889	15,143



In terms of crime, the district of Petaling accounts for 33% of the total crime rate in Selangor. As for the crime rate Selangor State registers the highest crime rate in Malaysia.

***Basic Social Service***

Shah Alam has the basic Community infrastructure. There are primary & secondary schools & healthcare clinics servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to other parts of Malaysia.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges	X	
Higher learning Institutions	X	
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals	X	
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X



## 1.4 Perak State Statistics

### 1.4.1 Brief History

Perak became prominent with the discovery of tin in Larut, Taiping in 1848 by Long Jaafar. With this discovery, Perak's economy boomed and more mining areas came into existence. In addition to tin ore, natural rubber also played an important role and is still being planted. This economic development created a multiracial society with the introduction of the Chinese into the mining areas and Indians into the plantations.

Perak state covers a land area of 21,005 sq.km making it the second biggest state in Peninsular Malaysia. It has a population of 2.16 million people with Indians comprising 274,100 people making it the second largest concentration after Selangor.

**Table 15: Selected Socio - Economic Indicators - Perak 2000**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Perak</b>
<b>Demography</b>	
Density (per sq. km)	59.5
Urbanization	61.8
<b>Economy</b>	
Per Capita Income	RM1,743
Primary Sector Contribution	21.8 %
Secondary Sector Contribution	34.8 %
Third Sector Contribution	57.5 %
<b>Revenues</b>	
Poverty Rate (%)	9.5
<b>Education</b>	
Students Per Teacher	
- Primary School	1 : 19.6
- Secondary School	1 : 18.4
Literacy Rate (%)	95.0
<b>Employment</b>	
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.8
Labour Participation Rate (%)	60.6

**Table 16: Major Plantations in Perak (2000)**



Type Of Plantations	Area (Hectares)	Output (Metric Tonne)
Palm Plantation	320,000	5,736,000
Rubber Plantation	200,000	320,000
Paddy Fields	52,000	336,000
Coconut Plantation	24,200	60,500
Vegetable Farms	2,700	50,000
Fruits Orchard	23,000	480,000
Others	50,000	192,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>671,700</b>	<b>7,174,500</b>

**Table 17: Poverty Rate for Perak**

State	Poverty Rate (%)	
	1995	1999
Johor	3.1	13.5
Kedah	12.2	13.5
Kelantan	22.9	18.7
Melaka	5.3	5.7
Negeri Sembilan	4.9	2.5
Pahang	6.8	5.5
Perak	9.1	9.5
Perlis	11.8	13.3
Pulau Pinang	4.0	2.7
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Sabah	22.4	20.1
Sarawak	10.0	6.7
Terengganu	23.4	14.9
Peninsular Malaysia	7.4	6.5
Kuala Lumpur	0.5	2.3
Malaysia	8.7	7.5

Source : Economics Planning Units

The poverty rate in Perak for the year 1999 was 9.5%. There has been an increase of 0.4% compared to 1995.



**Table 18: Average Monthly Household Income for Perak**

STATE	INCOME RM*	
	1995	1999
Johor	2,138.00	2,646.00
Kedah	1,295.00	1,612.00
Kelantan	1,091.00	1,314.00
Melaka	1,843.00	2,260.00
Negeri Sembilan	1,767.00	2,335.00
Pahang	1,436.00	1,482.00
Perak	1,436.00	1,743.00
Perlis	1,158.00	1,431.00
Pulau Pinang	2,225.00	3,128.00
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>3,162.00</b>	<b>3,702.00</b>
Sabah	1,647.00	1,905.00
Sarawak	1,886.00	2,276.00
Terengganu	1,117.00	1,599.00
Peninsular Malaysia	2,066.00	2,539.00
Kuala Lumpur	3,371.00	4,105.00
Malaysia	2,020.00	2,472.00

Source : Economics Planning Units

Perak's average household income for 1999 was RM1,743.00.

For the state of Perak, the towns/districts that's falls within our objectives are Ipoh, Buntong, Taiping, Tapah and Teluk Intan. The following sections will analyze these towns/districts.



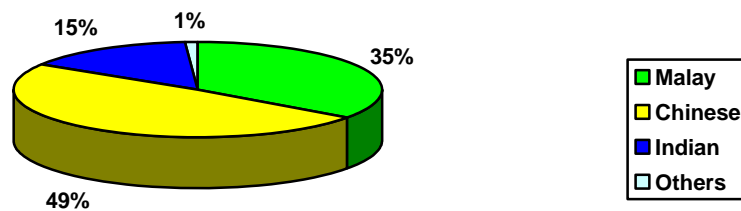
## 1.4.2 Ipoh

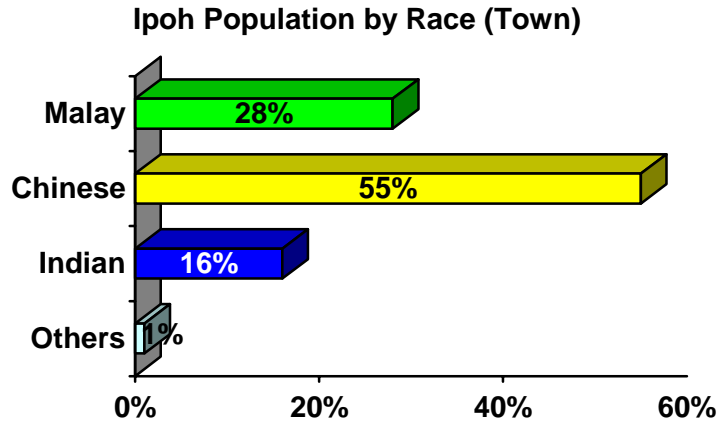
Ipoh, the capital of the state of Perak in Malaysia, is situated in the Kinta Valley which was once the richest single tin field in the world. According to legend, the Prince of Merong Mahapudisa founded Perak. The first governments were in Bruas and Manjung in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The present sultanate was established in 1528 and traces its origins to Sultan Muzaffar Shah the oldest son of the last Sultan of Melaka. Because of its rich tin deposits it faced constant threats. The Dutch tried to establish a monopoly over Perak's tin trade but without success. The British intervened in 1874, appointing James W. W. Birch as the first British Resident. In 1884 the Kinta Valley tin rush brought an influx of Chinese immigrants to Ipoh. In 1896 Perak became one the four Malay states forming the Federated Malay States.

### *Population*

Ipoh is a town located in the district of Kinta in the State of Perak. Kinta has a population of 658,973. Ipoh is the Capital for the State of Perak. The Indian population there of 97,288 forms about 15% of total Kinta population.

**Kinta Population by Race (District)**

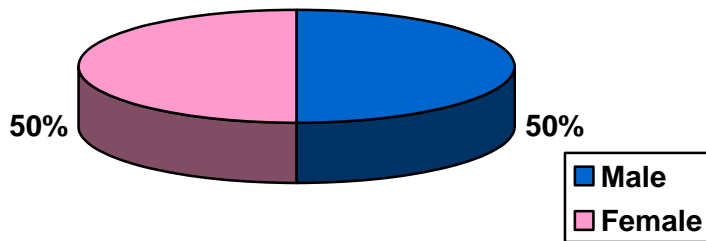




In Ipoh Town, the Indian population of 61,679 forms about 16% of the town's population of 395,061. The chart above shows the racial mix of the population here. The Chinese form the largest group here.

With an assumption of five persons per family Ipoh has 12,335 families that surpasses the 100 to 600 family requirements to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

### ***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form 50% of the total Indian population in Ipoh which translates to 30,839. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years number 15,353 individuals which forms approximately 50% of the total Indian female population.



### **1.4.3 Buntong**

Buntong is one of the locations that have a high number of Indian. Buntong has been an Indian settlement since colonial times. It used to house the municipality labour force during the colonial era and it has continued to be so up till the present day. The relatively lower cost of living attracted the lower income Indian earners to settle here. It has between 1,000 to 1,200 families. It only takes about 20 minutes to drive to Ipoh City center from Buntong.

#### ***Education***

In terms of education 25,596 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education. The majority of the female residents here are secondary school dropouts.

#### ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Perak was RM1,743.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Ipoh would earn more than RM500 per month. The average household income for most of the residents in Buntong ranges from RM1,000 to RM1,300.

#### ***Employment***

In terms of employment, the residents here work as low paid government employees and the rest work in the factories surrounding Ipoh. There is a small segment involved in the retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## *Crime*

### **January to December 2003**

	Perak	Kinta
Serious crime		
Murder	38	16
Attempted murder	1	0
Firearm robberies (gang)	3	1
Armed robberies (gang)	83	36
Firearm robberies	41	18
Armed robberies	906	390
Rape	115	49
Causing hurt	423	182
Total serious crime	1,610	692

Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	579	249
Burglary Nighttime	1,452	624
Lorry/Van theft	151	65
Car theft	303	130
Motorbike theft	3,512	1510
Snatch Theft	779	335
Others	1,925	828
Total property crime	8,701	3741
Total Index crime	10,311	4434

In terms of crime, the district of Kinta accounts for about 43% of the total crime rate in Perak.



### ***Basic Social Service***

Buntong has the entire necessary Community infrastructure. There are primary schools, secondary schools, higher education Centres and healthcare clinic servicing the needs of the residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Ipoh City Center. Ipoh city is within 20 minutes drive from Buntong.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals		X
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X

#### **1.4.3a Jelapang**

Besides Buntong, Jelapang is the other location within Ipoh that has a sizeable Indian population. However the secondary data (Government Statistic) shows that there is only about 550 Indians living here. The lack of other secondary data to further strengthen Jelapang as an area to consider to set up the Community centre is lacking.

#### **1.4.3b Kampung Simee**

The other location within Ipoh that is a popular Indian settlement is Kg.Simee. However, there is no secondary data available on Kampung Simee per say since its data are summed up under Ipoh as shown above. According to the MIC branch chairman, there are less than 300 Indian families here. There are some local NGO's working on social issues namely Hindu Youth Organization and Bell Club.



### 1.4.4 Taiping

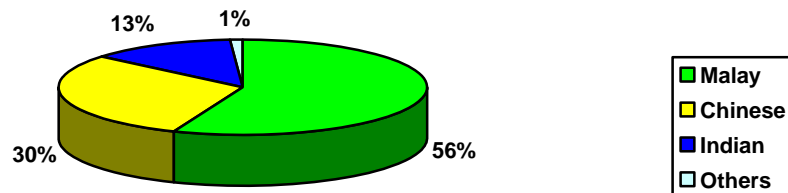
Perak became prominent with the discovery of tin in Larut, Taiping in 1848 by Long Jaafar. With this discovery, Perak's economy boomed and more mining areas were opened up. In addition to tin ore, natural rubber also played an important role and is still being planted. Taiping was once a thriving mining town and used to be the capital of Perak. Its disused mining pools have been turned into the famous Taiping Lake Gardens. Taiping receives the most rainfall making it the wettest town in Peninsular Malaysia. The average annual rainfall is about 4,000mm in Taiping while the peninsula's average is 2,000mm – 2,500mm.

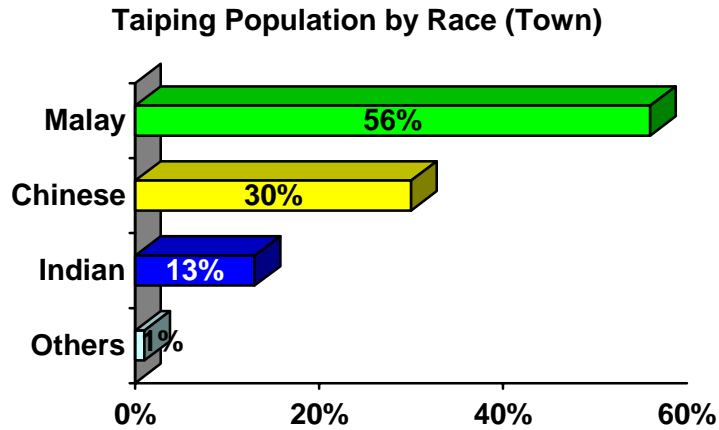
The rubber plantations are the main reason for the high number of Indians living in this town.

#### *Population*

Taiping is a town located in the district of Larut Matang in the State of Perak. Larut Matang has a population of 223,488. The Indian population of 29,108 forms about 13% of total Larut Matang population.

Larut Matang Population by Race (District)

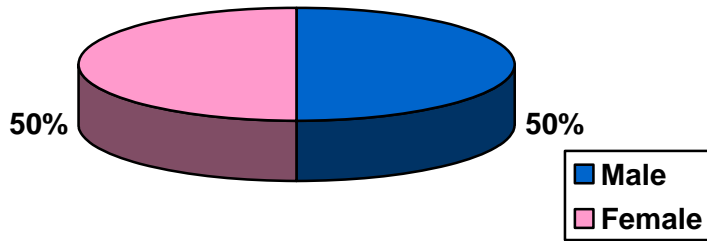




In Taiping Town, the Indian population of 24,301 forms 14% of the town’s population of 168,213. The chart above shows the racial mix with the other races. The Malays form the largest group here.

With an assumption of five persons per family, Taiping has 4,860 families that surpasses the 100 to 600 family requirement to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form 50% of the total Indian population in Taiping numbering 12,150. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 5,236 individuals which form about 57% of the total Indian female population.



## ***Education***

In terms of education 10,084 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education.

## ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Perak was RM1,743.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Taiping would earn more than RM500 per month.

## ***Employment***

Predominantly the Indian Community here works as lower grade government employees and in the factories with jobs ranging from management positions to production operators. There are professionals and a small segment is involved in the retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## Crime

### January to December 2003

	Perak	Larut Matang
Serious crime		
Murder	38	5
Attempted murder	1	0
Firearm robberies (gang)	3	0
Armed robberies (gang)	83	12
Firearm robberies	41	6
Armed robberies	906	127
Rape	115	16
Causing hurt	423	59
Total serious crime	1,610	225

Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	579	81
Burglary Nighttime	1,452	203
Lorry/Van theft	151	21
Car theft	303	42
Motorbike theft	3,512	492
Snatch Theft	779	109
Others	1,925	270
Total property crime	8,701	1,218
Total Index crime	10,311	1,444



In terms of crime, the district of Larut Matang accounts for about 14% of the total crime rate in Perak.

### *Basic Social Service*

Taiping has the necessary Community infrastructure. There are primary schools, secondary schools, and a hospital servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Ipoh in the South and Penang in the north via road and rail.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals	X	
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X



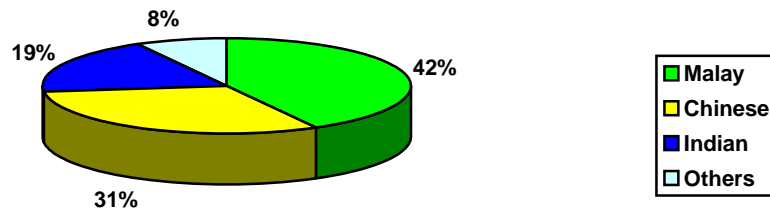
## 1.4.5 Tapah

Tapah town is surrounded by tin mines and plantations. It is also the gateway to Cameron Highlands which is a well known hill resort in Malaysia. The plantations account for the high number of Indians present here.

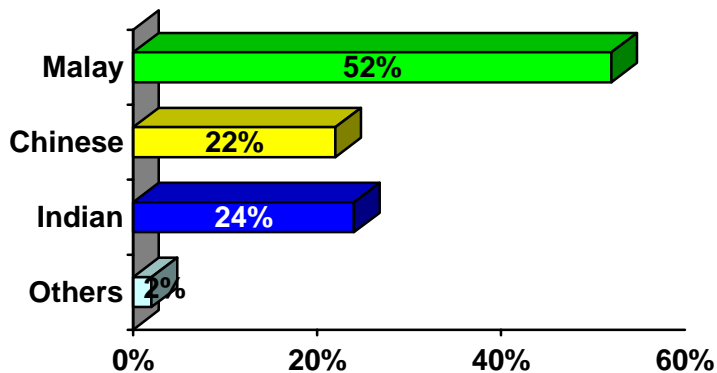
### *Population*

Tapah is a town located in the district of Batang Padang in the State of Perak. Batang Padang has a population of 97,076. The Indian population of 18,670 forms 19% of total Batang Padang population.

**Batang Padang Population by Race (District)**



**Tapah Population by Race (Town)**



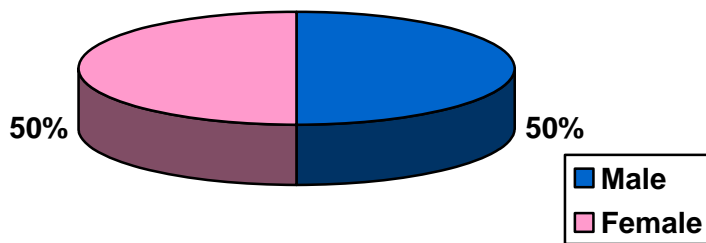
In Tapah Town, the Indian population of 1,856 forms 24% of the town's population of 7,616. The chart above shows the racial mix of this town. The Malays form the largest group here. In fact the Indians have a slight edge over the Chinese population in this town.

With an assumption of five persons per family Tapah has 371 families that fall within the 100 to 600 family requirements needed to set up the



Community center. However, it fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

### ***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form 50% of the total Indian population in Tapah, which works out to 928. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 378 individuals which forms 41% of the total Indian female population.

### ***Education***

In terms of education 770 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education.

### ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Perak was RM1,743.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Tapah would earn more than RM500 per month

### ***Employment***

The large population of Indian Community here works in the estates and in the factories surrounding Tapah. A substantial number of them are also involved in vegetable distribution since the vegetables produced in Cameron Highlands are mostly distributed via Tapah. A small segment is also involved in retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## *Crime*

### **January to December 2003**

	Perak	Batang Padang
Serious crime		
Murder	38	2
Attempted murder	1	0
Firearm robberies (gang)	3	0
Armed robberies (gang)	83	5
Firearm robberies	41	2
Armed robberies	906	54
Rape	115	7
Causing hurt	423	25
Total serious crime	1,610	97

Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	579	35
Burglary Nighttime	1,452	87
Lorry/Van theft	151	9
Car theft	303	18
Motorbike theft	3,512	211
Snatch Theft	779	47
Others	1,925	116
Total property crime	8,701	522
Total Index crime	10,311	619



In terms of crime, the district of Batang Padang accounts for about 6% of the total crime rate in Perak.

### ***Basic Social Service***

Tapah has all the necessary basic Community infrastructure. There are 5 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, and a hospital servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Ipoh and other parts of Malaysia via road and rail.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals	X	
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X



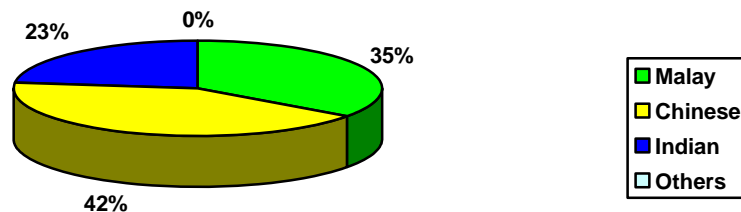
## 1.4.6 Teluk Intan

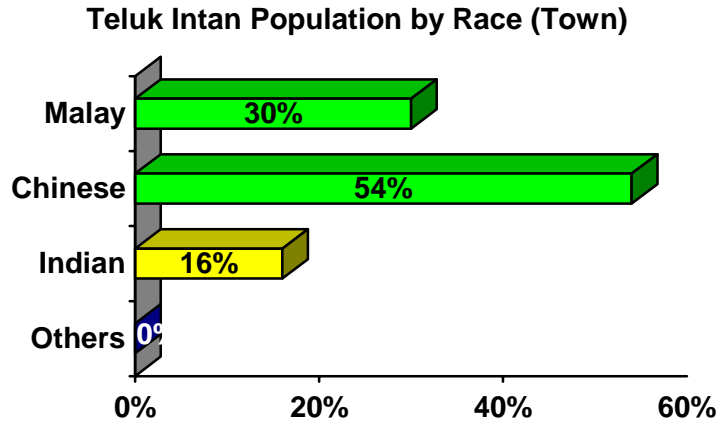
The early years of Kinta prosperity had important consequences for Teluk Intan as the latter was the principal outlet for the tin-producing district. Until the completion of the north-south railway linking Perai to Johor Bahru in 1909, Kinta's exports and imports were channeled through the port of Teluk Intan. Ipoh and Teluk Intan were linked by rail in 1895. But, with the completion of the north-south (Perai-Johor Bahru) line, the Kinta district was no longer dependent on the port of Teluk Intan and Teluk Intan subsequently became one of Perak's two major agricultural districts. Two of the earlier plantations were Cicley Estate and Batak Rabbit. The Jenderatta estate (a Danish enterprise) established later at Hutan Melintang, about 15 kilometers from Teluk Intan, has long been the largest in the country. The development of the plantation sectors in this area has largely contributed to the large number of Indian Community in this area.

### *Population*

Teluk Intan is a town located in the district of Hilir Perak in the State of Perak. Hilir Perak has a population of 108,126. The Indian population of 24,593 forms about 23% of total Hilir Perak population.

**Hilir Perak Population by Race (District)**

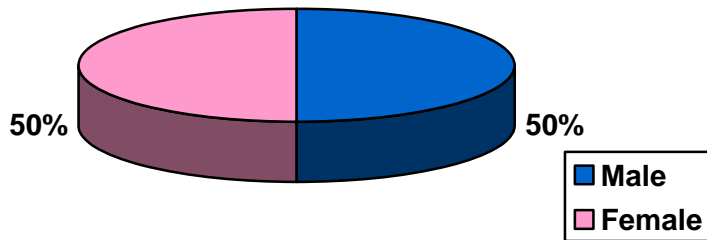




In Teluk Intan Town, the Indian population of 5,995 forms 16% of the town’s population of 37,810. The chart above shows the racial mix of the town. The Chinese forms the largest group here.

With an assumption of five people per family, Teluk Intan has 1,199 families that surpass the 100 to 600 family requirements to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form 50% of the total Indian population in Teluk Intan, which works out to 2,997. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 1,274 individuals which forms 43% of the total Indian female population.

***Education***

In terms of education, 2,487 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education.



## ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Perak was RM1,743.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Teluk Intan would earn more than RM500 per month

## ***Employment***

The large Indian population here works in the estates and supporting services to the estates and factories ranging from managers to production operators. There is a small segment involved in the retail, restaurant and transport businesses.

## ***Crime***

### **January to December 2003**

	Perak	Hilir Perak
Serious crime		
Murder	38	3
Attempted murder	1	0
Firearm robberies (gang)	3	0
Armed robberies (gang)	83	6
Firearm robberies	41	3
Armed robberies	906	63
Rape	115	8
Causing hurt	423	30
Total serious crime	1,610	113
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	579	41
Burglary Nighttime	1,452	102
Lorry/Van theft	151	11
Car theft	303	21
Motorbike theft	3,512	246
Snatch Theft	779	55
Others	1,925	135
Total property crime	8,701	609
Total Index crime	10,311	722



In terms of crime, the district of Hilir Perak accounts for about 7% of the total crime rate in Perak.

***Basic Social Service***

Teluk Intan has the entire basic necessary Community infrastructure. There are primary schools, secondary schools & healthcare clinics servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh via road.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals		X
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X



## 1.5 Pulau Pinang State Statistics

### 1.5.1 Brief History

The history of Penang began in 1786, when Captain Francis Light struck a deal with the Sultan of Kedah. He acquired Pulau Pinang (Penang Island) from the Sultan on behalf of the East India Company, which in return promised Kedah protection against its powerful neighbor Thailand. By 1800, Light had also managed to negotiate for a strip of land next to the island. The place was named Province Wellesley (after the Governor of India) and is now the present Seberang Perai, which is linked by a bridge to the island.

The population increased over the years, made up of immigrants from China, India and the Bugis. Over the next century, Penang became the entry point for immigrant communities who eventually settled in other parts of the Peninsula Malaysia. Indians were brought into Malaysia via Penang port and that contributed to the Indian population in Penang. Light first laid out the township of Georgetown (named after the Prince of Wales) with two streets, Beach Street and Light Street.

Penang remained under the British Colonial rule until 1957, when it gained independence under the Federation of Malaya, except for a brief occupation by the Japanese from 1941 to 1945. In 1963, it became one of the thirteen states that make up of the country.

**Table 19: Poverty Rate for Pulau Pinang**

State	Poverty Rate (%)	
	1995	1999
Johor	3.1	13.5
Kedah	12.2	13.5
Kelantan	22.9	18.7
Melaka	5.3	5.7
Negeri Sembilan	4.9	2.5
Pahang	6.8	5.5
Perak	9.1	9.5
Perlis	11.8	13.3
Pulau Pinang	4.0	2.7
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Sabah	22.4	20.1
Sarawak	10.0	6.7
Terengganu	23.4	14.9
Peninsular Malaysia	7.4	6.5
Kuala Lumpur	0.5	2.3
Malaysia	8.7	7.5

Source : Economics Planning Units



The poverty rate in Pulau Pinang for the year 1999 is 2.7%. There has been a reduction of 1.3% of poverty rate in Pulau Pinang compared to 1995.

**Table 20: Average Monthly Household Income for Pulau Pinang**

STATE	INCOME RM*	
	1995	1999
Johor	2,138.00	2,646.00
Kedah	1,295.00	1,612.00
Kelantan	1,091.00	1,314.00
Melaka	1,843.00	2,260.00
Negeri Sembilan	1,767.00	2,335.00
Pahang	1,436.00	1,482.00
Perak	1,436.00	1,743.00
Perlis	1,158.00	1,431.00
Pulau Pinang	2,225.00	3,128.00
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>3,162.00</b>	<b>3,702.00</b>
Sabah	1,647.00	1,905.00
Sarawak	1,886.00	2,276.00
Terengganu	1,117.00	1,599.00
Peninsular Malaysia	2,066.00	2,539.00
Kuala Lumpur	3,371.00	4,105.00
Malaysia	2,020.00	2,472.00

Source : Economics Planning Units

Pulau Pinang average household income for 1999 is RM3,128.00.



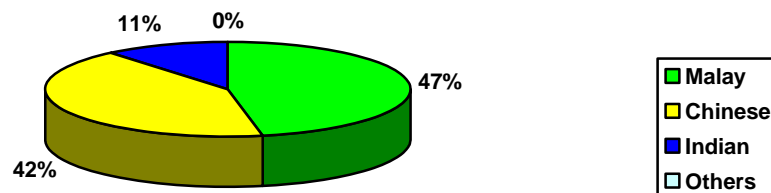
## 1.5.2 Perai

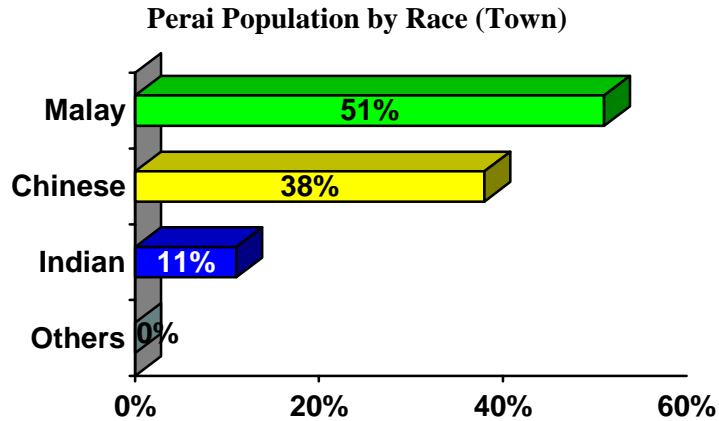
Penang today bears the mark of an early history of successive foreign influences - from the early Indian Civilization that took root in northern Malaya to that of the Portuguese, Dutch and later the British who came to this part of the world in search of spices and stayed to participate in the lucrative trade. The history of modern Penang can be traced back to 1786 when Francis Light managed to persuade the Sultan of Kedah to cede "Pulau Pinang" (Betel Nut Island) to the British East India Company. The island was originally named Prince of Wales Island and the settlement that soon grew up was named Georgetown after King George III. In 1800, the Sultan of Kedah further ceded a strip of land on the mainland across the channel which Light named Province Wellesley, after the then Governor of India. In 1832, Penang formed part of the Straits Settlement with Melaka and Singapore. It flourished and grew to be a major trading post for a lucrative trade in tea, spices, china and cloth. For more than a hundred years, it remained under British Colonial rule until 1957 when it gained independence and became one of the states of the newly formed Federation of Malaya and later Malaysia in 1963.

### *Population*

Perai is a town located in the district of Seberang Perai Tengah in the State of Pulau Pinang. Seberang Perai Tengah has a population of 279,534. The Indian population of 30,998 forms about 11% of total Seberang Perai Tengah population.

Seberang Perai Tengah Population by Race (District)

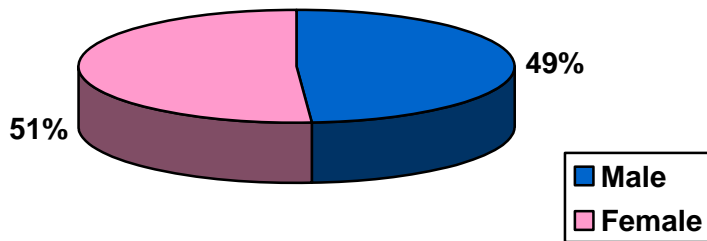




In Perai, the Indian population of 24,588 forms 11% of the town's population of 233,339. The chart above shows the racial mix of the population here. Malays make up the largest group here.

With an assumption of five persons per family Perai has 4,917 families that surpasses the 100 to 600 family requirements to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

***Male vs Female Ratio***



Females form 51% of the total Indian population in Perai which works out to 12,540. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-45 years number 7,338, which forms approximately 43% of the total Indian female population.



### ***Education***

In terms of education, 10,408 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education.

### ***Income***

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Pulau Pinang was RM3,128.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Perai would earn more than RM500 per month

### ***Employment***

The large Indian population here works in the factories with jobs ranging from managers to production operators. There is a small segment involved in retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## *Crime*

### **January to December 2003**

	Pulau Pinang	SPT
Serious crime		
Murder	39	9
Attempted murder	5	1
Firearm robberies (gang)	0	0
Armed robberies (gang)	44	11
Firearm robberies	40	10
Armed robberies	757	182
Rape	69	17
Causing hurt	360	86
Total serious crime	1,314	315
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	536	129
Burglary Nighttime	1,719	413
Lorry/Van theft	125	30
Car theft	389	93
Motorbike theft	4,105	985
Snatch Theft	1,736	417
Others	2,685	644
Total property crime	11,295	2,711
Total Index crime	12,609	3,026

In terms of crime, the district of Seberang Perai Tengah accounts for about 7% of the total crime rate in Pulau Pinang.



### ***Basic Social Services***

Perai has the basic Community infrastructure. There are primary schools, secondary schools & healthcare clinics servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Kuala Lumpur and Penang via road.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals		X
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X



## 1.6 Negeri Sembilan State Statistics

### 1.6.1 Brief History

The Minangkabau people of West Sumatra were the early settlers in Negeri Sembilan between the 15th and 16th century. They migrated to the region during the Malay Sultanate in Malacca. In its early history, it was a loose confederation of nine fiefdoms, hence the name "Negeri Sembilan" or "Nine States". Negeri Sembilan emerged as a political unit in 1773 when Raja Melewar, a prince of the Minangkabau ruling house at Pagar Ruyong, was invited to become ruler, the Yam Tuan, and founded the dynasty, which still occupies the throne. The history of modern Negeri Sembilan began with the discovery of tin in the state. Today however, there are only seven districts.

Negeri Sembilan state covers a land area of 6,645 sq.km. It has a population of 897,400 people with Indian comprising 16.4%. Population density in Negeri Sembilan is 109 per sq km.

**Table 21: Poverty Rate for Negeri Sembilan**

State	Poverty Rate (%)	
	1995	1999
Johor	3.1	13.5
Kedah	12.2	13.5
Kelantan	22.9	18.7
Melaka	5.3	5.7
Negeri Sembilan	4.9	2.5
Pahang	6.8	5.5
Perak	9.1	9.5
Perlis	11.8	13.3
Pulau Pinang	4.0	2.7
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Sabah	22.4	20.1
Sarawak	10.0	6.7
Terengganu	23.4	14.9
Peninsular Malaysia	7.4	6.5
Kuala Lumpur	0.5	2.3
Malaysia	8.7	7.5

Source : Economics Planning Units

The poverty rate in Negeri Sembilan for the year 1999 was 2.5%. There has been a reduction of 2.4% in the poverty rate in Negeri Sembilan compared to 1995.



**Table 22: Average Monthly Household Income for Negeri Sembilan**

STATE	INCOME RM*	
	1995	1999
Johor	2,138.00	2,646.00
Kedah	1,295.00	1,612.00
Kelantan	1,091.00	1,314.00
Melaka	1,843.00	2,260.00
Negeri Sembilan	1,767.00	2,335.00
Pahang	1,436.00	1,482.00
Perak	1,436.00	1,743.00
Perlis	1,158.00	1,431.00
Pulau Pinang	2,225.00	3,128.00
<b>SELANGOR</b>	<b>3,162.00</b>	<b>3,702.00</b>
Sabah	1,647.00	1,905.00
Sarawak	1,886.00	2,276.00
Terengganu	1,117.00	1,599.00
Peninsular Malaysia	2,066.00	2,539.00
Kuala Lumpur	3,371.00	4,105.00
Malaysia	2,020.00	2,472.00

Source : Economics Planning Units

Negeri Sembilan average household income for 1999 was RM2,335.00.



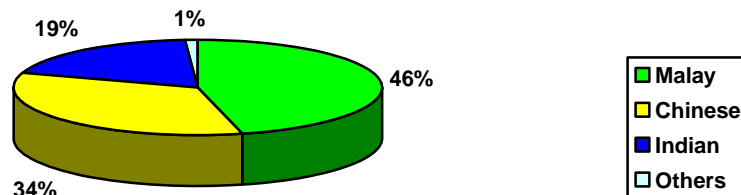
## 1.6.2 Seremban

Seremban came into being around the eighteen seventies (1870's) when tin ore was found around the area known today as Rasah. This discovery brought about a migration of Arabs, Chinese and Malays to the area. Soon after, Seremban become a trading and business center. The Linggi River served as the main transportation route. The local Malays were mainly farmers. In 1953 the Town Board was upgraded and become known as the Seremban Town Council.

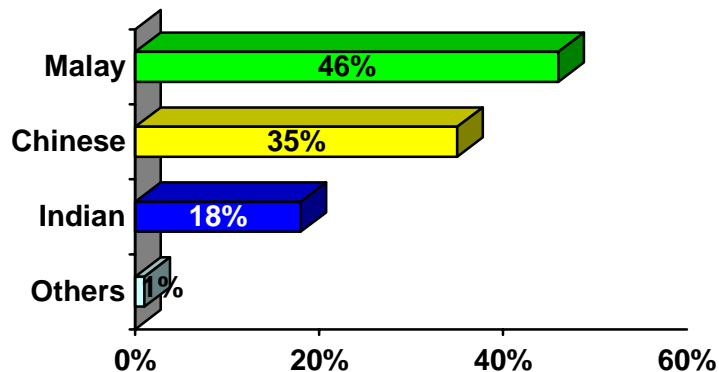
### *Population*

Seremban is a town located in the district of Seremban in the State of Negeri Sembilan. It is the state capital for Negeri Sembilan. The district of Seremban has a population of 344,356. The Indian population of 66,881 forms 19% of total Seremban district total population.

**Seremban District Population by Race (District)**



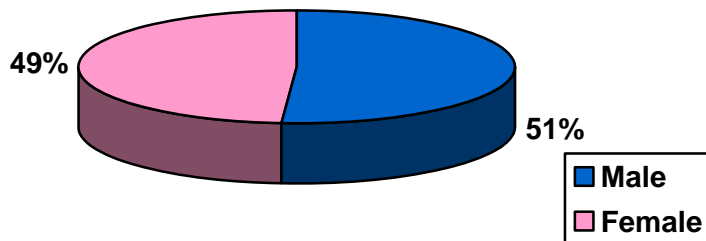
**Seremban Town Population by Race (Town)**



In Seremban Town, the Indian population of 42,353 constitutes approximately 18% of the town's population of 231,064. The chart above shows the proportion of the Malay and Chinese population. Malays form the majority race in this town.

With an assumption of five persons per family Seremban has 8,470 families that surpasses the 100 to 600 family requirements to set up the Community center. It also fulfils the minimum requirement of 40% other ethnic group composition in its population.

### *Male vs Female Ratio*



Females form about 49% of the total Indian population in Seremban which translates to 20,753. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 10,469 individuals. This works out to 50% of the total Indian female population.

### **1.6.3 Rasah Jaya**

Rasah Jaya was formerly a rubber plantation which was subsequently converted into a housing estate.

There are between 400 to 500 Indian families here. In fact most of the Indian families stay within a 20 minute walking distance from each other.

### *Education*

In terms of education, 17,225 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more than 50% of the Indian female population would have had primary education.



## *Income*

The average monthly household income for 1999 in Negeri Sembilan was RM2,335.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Seremban would earn more than RM500 per month. In Rasah Jaya the household income per month ranges from RM1,000 to RM1,300.

## *Employment*

A large part of the Indian Community here works in the factories with employment ranging from management jobs to production operators. There is a small segment involved in retail and restaurant businesses.



## *Crime*

### **January to December 2003**

	Negeri Sembilan	Seremban
Serious crime		
Murder	21	12
Attempted murder	3	2
Firearm robberies (gang)	1	1
Armed robberies (gang)	53	29
Firearm robberies	13	7
Armed robberies	418	230
Rape	75	41
Causing hurt	156	86
Total serious crime	740	407
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	344	189
Burglary Nighttime	704	387
Lorry/Van theft	70	39
Car theft	129	71
Motorbike theft	1,195	657
Snatch Theft	338	186
Others	912	502
Total property crime	3,692	2,031
Total Index crime	3,494	1,922

In terms of crime, the district of Seremban accounts for about 55% of the total crime rate in Negeri Sembilan.



### ***Basic Social Service***

Rasah Jaya has the necessary Community infrastructure. There are primary & secondary schools, higher education Centers & healthcare clinics servicing the needs of the town residents. It has a good public transportation network connecting to Kuala Lumpur city via road and rail. Seremban city is a 20 minute drive away from Senawang.

Basic Community Necessity	Available	Not Available
Pre schools	X	
Primary Schools	X	
Secondary Schools	X	
Colleges		X
Higher learning Institutions		X
Tap water supply	X	
Electricity	X	
Systematic garbage collection	X	
Hospitals		X
Health care clinics	X	
Community halls	X	
Public transportation	X	
Sanitation	X	
Community initiatives by NGO		X
Community initiatives by Government		X

#### **1.6.3a Senawang**

Besides Rasah Jaya, Senawang is the other location within Seremban that has some Indian population. However the secondary data (Government Statistic) does not show us a favorable indication due to the fact that there has been some increase in the Indian population due to the increase in the number of factories here. There has been some development in this area in term of basic social services due to the increase overall population. The lack of other secondary data to further strengthen Senawang as an area to consider setup the Community centre is lacking.

#### **1.6.3b Port Dickson**

The other location within Negeri Sembilan that has high Indian population is Port Dickson. However, there is no specific location that has high number of Indian settlement i.e. 150 families for whom the community centre could cater. The Indian community is spread in Port Dickson into small pockets living with other ethnic community.



## Indicator Evaluation

			Raw	Semy	Sere	Ipoh	Tai	Tap	T.I	Perai	PJ	SA
50%	Popul/Infra											
	50%	Ethnic Com	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	10
	30%	Age	7	10	6	6	8	4	5	5	8	7
	20%	Edu	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Sub tot		91	100	88	88	94	72	85	85	94	91
	X 5		<b>455</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>455</b>
40%	Living Sit											
	35%	Income	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	30%	Emply	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	9	8	8
	20%	Crime	8	6	5	5	6	8	8	7	6	7
	15%	Basic social svc	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Sub tot		96	89	87	87	86	90	87	91	86	88
	X 4		<b>384</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>352</b>
10%	Serv Avail											
	50%	Miss supp	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	5	5
	30%	Lack of busi	8	8	8	8	9	7	7	8	5	5
	20%	Social svc	8	8	9	7	8	7	7	7	10	10
	Sub tot											
	x 1		<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
Total			<b>929</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>867</b>

The table above show the points awarded following the term of reference for this research using the indicator predetermined prior to the research (See page 17). If the finding satisfies the indicator requirement a full 10 points are awarded for the indicator and lower points are awarded based on the degree of the fulfillment of the indicators.

The table above summarizes the indicators for all the 10 locations identified by ERA Consumer for the setting up of Community Centers.

It is hoped that the setting up of these Community Centers will help empower the Indian women to develop a sense of self-worth, to think critically and question rationally.



*“Go to the people  
Live among them  
Love them  
Serve them  
Learn from them  
Start with what they know  
Build upon what they have.”*

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