

REPORT ON THE  
SURVEY CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY  
LOCATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING  
COMMUNITY CENTRES

Prepared by  
S.B.Sivananthan  
ERA Consumer Malaysia

## Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction & Project Background	4	
1.1	Indian Population in Malaysia	5	
1.1.1	Historical Background	5	
1.1.2	Analysis of Indian Population by District And State in Malaysia	9	
1.1.3	Analysis of Education and Literacy Levels	12	
1.1.4	Analysis of Crime in various States	14	
1.2	Sampling Methodology	16	
1.3	Selangor State Statistics	20	
1.3.1	Brief History		20
1.3.2	Kapar	24	
1.3.3	Dengkil	28	
1.3.4	Ampang	32	
1.3.5	Rimba Jaya	37	
1.3.6	Kuala Kubu Baru	41	
1.4	Perak State Statistics	45	
1.4.1	Brief History		45
1.4.2	Slim River	48	
1.4.3	Kuala Kangsar	53	
1.4.4	Sitiawan	58	
1.5	Kedah State Statistics	62	
1.5.1	Brief History		62
1.5.2	Sungai Petani	65	
1.5.3	Lunas	69	
1.6	Indicator Evaluation	73	



**List of Tables**

Table 1: Breakdown of Indian Population by States And Districts	9
Table 2: Breakdown of Races for All States	10
Table 3: Breakdown of Male/Female Ratio	10
Table 4: Employment Overview by Race	11
Table 5: Literacy and Education Levels	13
Table 6: Analysis of Crime (Jan-Dec 2003)	14
Table 7: Analysis of Crime (Jan-Mac 2004)	15
Table 8: Average Monthly Household Income (Sel)	20
Table 9: Poverty Rate (Selangor)	21
Table 10: Health Facilities (Selangor)	21
Table 11: Education Facilities (Selangor)	22
Table 12: Employment and Unemployment Levels	22
Table 13: Distribution of Employed Population	23
Table 14: Occupation of Employee	23
Table 15: Selected Socio-Economic Indicators	45
Table 16: Major Plantations (Perak)	46
Table 17: Poverty Rate (Perak)	46
Table 18: Average Monthly Household Income (Per)	47
Table 19: Poverty Rate (Kedah)	63
Table 20: Average Monthly Household Income (KD)	63
Table 21: Health Facilities (Kedah)	64
Table 22: Poverty rate by district (Kedah)	64



## 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 is the first of the two reports prepared in identifying and justifying the suitability of the sites selected to establish the Community Centers in realizing 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 Baharu (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 Langkat	97,434	18,930	19.4		
	Kuala Selangor	66,394	13,153	19.8		
<b>States</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Malay</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Foreigners</b>
Malaysia	24,526.5	15,009.3	5,920.2	1,736,075	304.7	201,855
Johor	2,891.8	1,555.6	829,459	188,152	209	18.1
Kedah	1,743.1	1,312.5	102,094	121,739	396	26.3
Negeri Sembilan	897.4	427.7	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	1,390.2	566.0	341,150	142,608	881	5.8
Penang		S.P. Tengah	279,534	30,998		11.1
Selangor	4,388.9	2,598.8	2,311,266	604,145	32	46.3
Kuala Lumpur	1,474.6	600.6	115,947	152,179	96	18.5
	Selatan					191
	Timur Laut	399,800		39,747		9.9
Perak	Batang Padang		97,076	18,670		19.2
	Manjung		165,111	24,018		14.5
<b>States</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>			
Malaysia	24,526.5	12,485.1	12,039.5			14.8
Johor	2,891.8	1,449.2	1,397.6			17.8
Kedah	1,743.1	866,248	876,910			13
Negeri Sembilan	897.4	459.9	437.5			
Perak	2,162.2	1,085.7	1,076.4			22.7
Pulau Pinang	1,390.2	690.8	699.5			10.2
Selangor	4,388.9	2,243.6	2,145.3			10.3
Kuala Lumpur	1,474.6	749,482	724,982			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  
Source: Social Statistics Bulletin Malaysia 2002

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

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 below:

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Malaysia	24,526.5	12,487.1	12,039.5
Indian	1,736.7	868.4	868.3



*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	To
	%	%	%	%	%
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. mi

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.

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.



**Table 5: Analysis of Literacy Rates & Education Levels Among Males and 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)



### 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 11years 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	Kedah	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Serious crime						
Murder	150	27	58	38	39	21
Attempted murder	18	5	8	1	5	3
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	2	8	3	0	1
Armed robberies (gang)	844	17	412	83	44	53
Firearm robberies	87	28	93	41	40	13
Armed robberies	4,947	273	3,227	906	757	418
Rape	290	131	72	115	69	75
Causing hurt	1,144	264	491	423	360	156
Total serious crime	7,496	747	4,369	1,610	1,314	740
Property Crime	Selangor	Kedah	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Burglary Daytime	2,363	399	784	579	536	344
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	1,523	1,650	1,452	1,719	704
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	50	914	151	125	70
Car theft	2,928	258	2,217	303	389	129
Motorbike theft	14,714	3,068	6,553	3,512	4,105	1,195
Snatch Theft	4,149	943	4,262	779	1,736	338
Others	7,262	1,963	3,822	1,925	2,685	912
Total property crime	38,393	8,234	20,202	8,701	11,295	3,692
Total Index crime	45,889	8,981	24,571	10,311	12,609	3,494

**Table 7: Analysis of Crime in Various States in Malaysia (Jan-Mac 2004)**

Source: PDRM Headquarters



	Selangor	Kedah	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Serious crime						
Murder	37	10	17	14	14	6
Attempted murder	11	2	2	0	4	1
Firearm robberies (gang)	4	1	1	0	1	0
Armed robberies (gang)	180	3	57	22	11	13
Firearm robberies	50	5	22	6	3	5
Armed robberies	1,185	58	811	261	177	120
Rape	79	38	20	37	29	19
Causing hurt	255	85	98	94	87	32
Total serious crime	1,801	202	1,028	434	326	196
Property Crime	Selangor	Kedah	Kuala Lumpur	Perak	Pulau Pinang	Negeri Sembilan
Burglary Daytime	493	99	181	101	163	70
Burglary Nighttime	1,163	340	387	348	382	207
Lorry/Van theft	522	10	197	25	21	23
Car theft	657	48	480	90	88	33
Motorbike theft	3,656	753	1,777	836	1,010	350
Snatch Theft	844	180	885	224	347	94
Others	1,981	552	920	589	728	313
Total property crime	9,316	1,982	4,827	2,213	2,739	1,090
Total Index crime	11,117	2,184	5,855	2,647	3,065	1,286

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. Kapar	Klang	Selangor
2. Dengkil	Sepang	Selangor
3. Ampang	Gombak	Selangor
4. Rimba Jaya	Petaling	Selangor
5. Kuala Kubu Baru	Ulu Selangor	Selangor
6. Slim River	Tanjung Malim	Perak
7. Kuala Kangsar	Kuala Kangsar	Perak
8. Sitiawan	Manjung	Perak
9. Sungai Petani	Kuala Muda	Kedah
10. Lunas	Kulim	Kedah

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	Selangor
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	KualaPetaling Selangor		Sabak Bernam	Selangor	Hulu Langat	Hulu Langat	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 Kapar, Dengkil, Ampang, Rimba Jaya and Kuala Kubu Baru. The analyses of these towns are discussed below.



### 1.3.2 Kapar

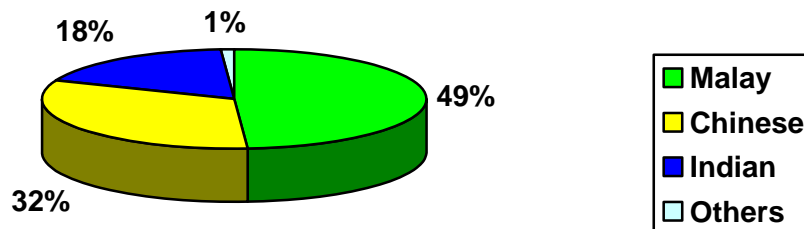
Klang is one of the oldest towns in Malaysia. Pre-historic implements known as 'Mawas Bones' which were used during the Iron Age have been found, indicating that civilisation appeared in Klang some 2,000 years ago. The first written account of Klang started during the reign of Majapahit about 600 years ago. Kapar was historically a town surrounded by estates during the colonial era and post colonial era. The large rubber and oil palm plantations 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 Klang and Shah Alam in search of better waged job opportunities at the factories that were established in these towns.

#### *Population*

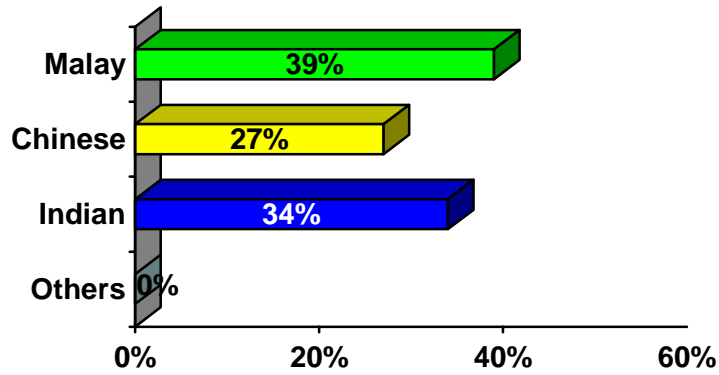
Kapar is a town located in the district of Klang in the State of Selangor.

Klang has a population of 562,239. The Indian population constitute of 100,642 which forms 18% of total Klang population.

**Klang Population by Race (District)**



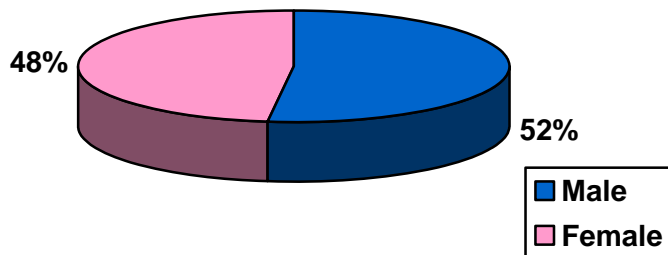
**Kapar Population by Race (Town)**



In terms of Kapar town population, the Indians number about 7,497 that accounts for 34% of the town's total population of 22,130. 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, Kapar has 1,499 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 49% of the total Indian population in Kapar which translates to 3674. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 1712 individuals. This forms 47% of the total Indian female population.

**Education**

In terms of education 3,049 (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 Kapar 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. Kapar also has one of the biggest power stations in Malaysia. A sizeable number of Indians work in this factory and Westport and in 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	35
Attempted murder	18	4
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	4
Armed robberies (gang)	844	194
Firearm robberies	87	20
Armed robberies	4,947	1,137
Rape	290	67
Causing hurt	1,144	263
Total serious crime	7,496	1724
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	2,363	544
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	1078
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	527
Car theft	2,928	673
Motorbike theft	14,714	3,384
Snatch Theft	4,149	954
Others	7,262	1,670
Total property crime	38,393	8,830
Total Index crime	45,889	10,554

In terms of crime, the district of Klang accounts for 23% of the total crime rate in Selangor. As for the crime rate, Selangor State registers the highest crime rate in Malaysia.



### **Basic Social Service**

Kapar 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. Kapar is about 60 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



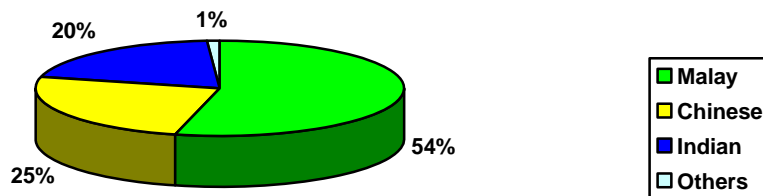
### 1.3.3 Dengkil

Dengkil is a mining town. Its popularity dwindled after the collapse of tin mining industry in Malaysia. However, it revived after the construction of Malaysian administrative capital at Putrajaya. The majority of the displaced estate workers that worked in the estates that gave way for Putrajaya construction made Dengkil their new home.

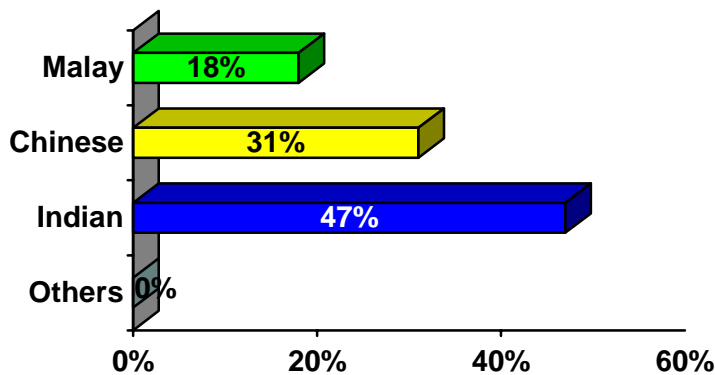
#### Population

Dengkil is a town located in the district of Sepang in the State of Selangor. Sepang has a population of 59,397. The Indian population of 17,450 constitutes 20% of total Sepang population.

Sepang Population by Race (District)



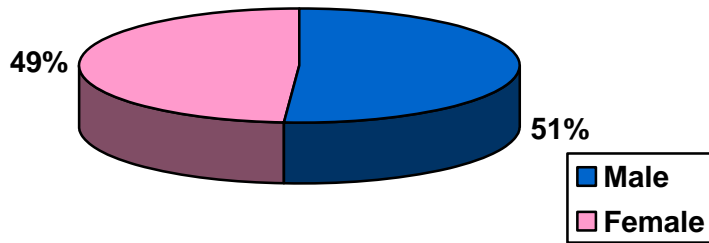
Semenyih Population by Race (Town)



In Dengkil town, the Indian population of 6,327 forms about 47% of the town's total population of 13,461. The chart above shows that Indian forms the majority followed by Chinese.

With an assumption of five persons per family, Dengkil has 1,265 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 Dengkil which translates to about 3100. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years to be about 1683 individuals. The percentage of females in this age bracket comprises 50% of the total Indian female population in Dengkil.

**Education**

In terms of education 1,397 (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 Dengkil would earn more than RM500 per month

**Employment**

A sizeable population of the Indian Community here works in the administrative capital of Malaysia with jobs ranging from supervisor to cleaners. There is a sizeable population who reside in Dengkil but works in Petaling Jaya and Puchong. 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	15
Attempted murder	18	2
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	2
Armed robberies (gang)	844	84
Firearm robberies	87	9
Armed robberies	4,947	494
Rape	290	29
Causing hurt	1,144	114
Total serious crime	7,496	746

Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	2,363	236
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	469
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	229
Car theft	2,928	293
Motorbike theft	14,714	1,471
Snatch Theft	4,149	414
Others	7,262	726
Total property crime	38,393	384
Total Index crime	45,889	459

In terms of crime, the district of Sepang accounts for about 10% of the total crime rate in Selangor. As for the crime rate, Selangor State registers the highest crime rate in Malaysia.



### **Basic Social Service**

Dengkil has all the necessary Community infrastructure. There are primary schools, secondary schools and healthcare clinics servicing the needs of the town residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Kuala Lumpur city via road. Dengkil is about 60 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 Ampang

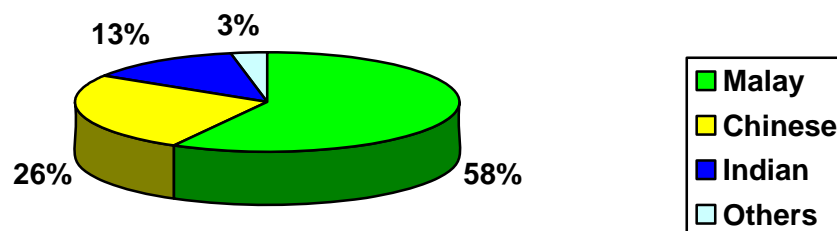
Ampang was founded in 1857 started when a member of the Selangor royal family, Raja Abdullah, opened up the Klang Valley for tin prospectors. 87 Chinese prospectors went up the river Klang and began prospecting in the Ampang area, which was then jungle. Despite 69 of them dying due to the pestilential conditions, a thriving tin mine was established. This naturally attracted merchants who traded basic provisions to the miners in return for some of the tin. The traders set up shop at the confluence of the Klang and Gombak rivers. The presence of a large Indian Community in Ampang 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*

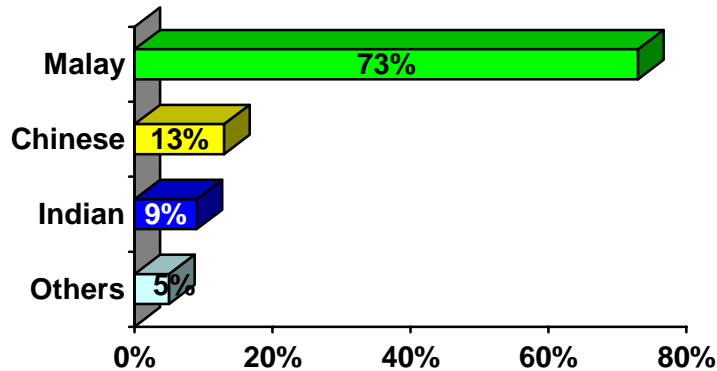
Ampang is a town located in the district of Gombak in the State of Selangor.

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)**



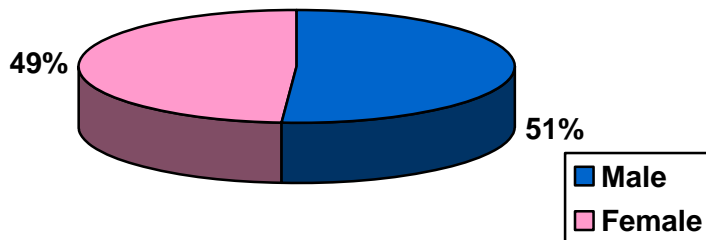
**Ampang Population by Race (Town)**



In Ampang town, the Indian population of 9,172 forms 9% of the town's population of 101,914. The chart above shows the racial mix in this town. The Malays make up largest ethnic group here.

With an assumption of five persons per family Ampang has 1,834 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 Ampang which works out to 4,494. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 2,606 individuals which forms about 58% of the total Indian female population.

**Education**

In terms of education 3,730 (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 Ampang would earn more than RM500 per month.

### **Employment**

The members of the Indian Community in Ampang are employed in diverse field. There is a large concentration of Indian professionals here, since it is the nearest 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**

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.

#### **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

**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	



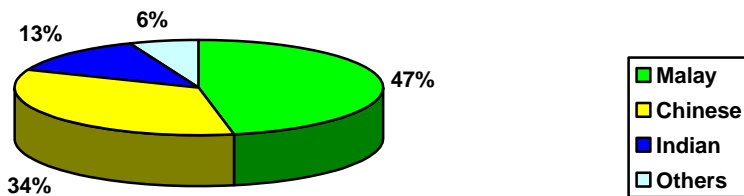
### 1.3.5 Rimba Jaya

Rimba Jaya is a relatively new settlement in the fringe of Petaling district bordering Klang. The displacement of the plantation workers are largely responsible for the higher number of Indians living in this town.

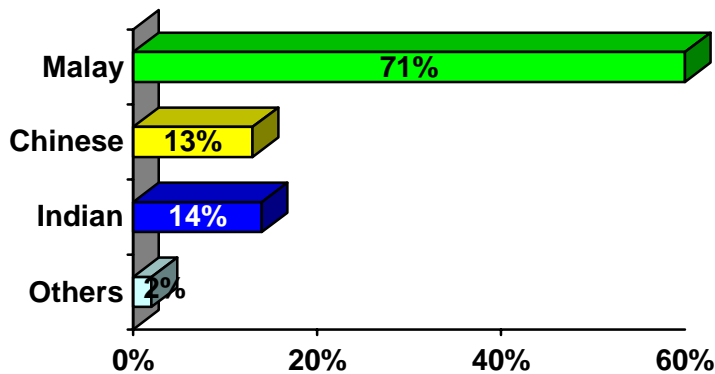
#### Population

Rimba Jaya is a town located in the district of Petaling in the State of Selangor. It has a population of 1,184,180. The Indian population of 157,254 forms about 13% of total Petaling population.

**Petaling Population by Race (District)**



**Rimba Jaya Population by Race (Town)**



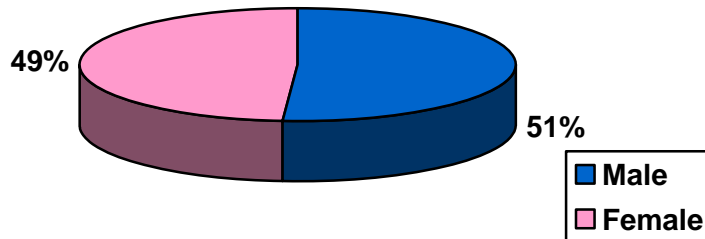
In Rimba Jaya , the Indian population of 19,272 forms about 14% of the town's population of 136,198. The chart above shows that the other races form a small minority compared to Malays in this area.

With an assumption of five persons per family, Rimba Jaya has 3,854 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 Rimba Jaya which works out to 9,443. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 5,949 individuals which forms about 66% of the total Indian female population.

### ***Education***

In terms of education 7,837 (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 Rimba Jaya would earn more than RM500 per month.

### ***Employment***

Predominantly the Indian communities work in the factories ranging from supervisor to operators. There is a small segment involved in the retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## Crime

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.

### 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



### **Basic Social Service**

Rimba 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



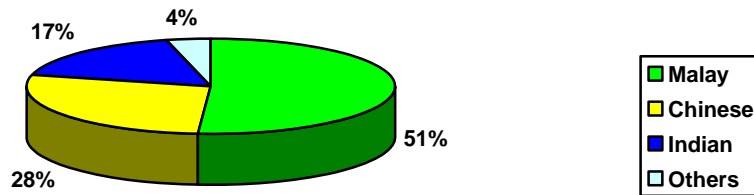
### 1.3.6 Kuala Kubu Baru

The original village of Kuala Kubu was formerly located some 3km away. In 1926, the village experienced severe flooding in which many lives were lost and much property destroyed. Subsequently, the British administrators decided to move it to higher and safer ground. The transfer took place in January 1927 and it took almost three years to rebuild the new township with shophouses, and public and other administrative buildings. The name Kuala Kubu was derived from the name of the river on which the original village stood. The old village, which still exists today, is now called Ampang Pechah.

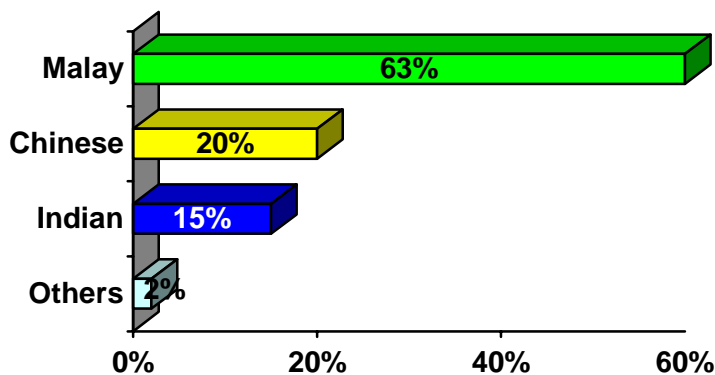
#### *Population*

Kuala Kubu Baru (KKB) is a town located in the district of Ulu Selangor in the State of Selangor. It has a population of 102,947. The Indian population of 17,396 forms about 17% of total Ulu Selangor population.

**Ulu Selangor Population by Race (District)**



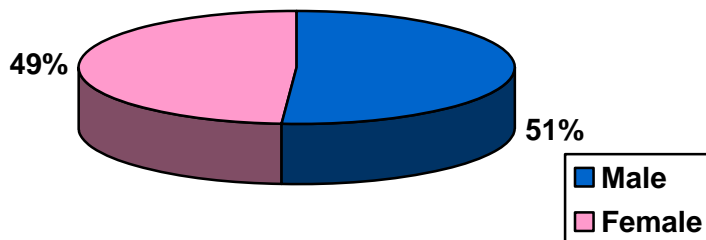
**Kuala Kubu Bahru Population by Race (Town)**



In KKB, the Indian population of 2,931 forms about 15% of the town's population of 18,861. The chart above shows that the other races form a small minority compared to Malays in this area.

With an assumption of five persons per family, KKB has 586 families that falls within 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 KKB which works out to 1,436. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 747 individuals which forms about 52% of the total Indian female population.

### **Education**

In terms of education 1,191 (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 Rimba Jaya would earn more than RM500 per month.

### **Employment**

Predominantly the Indian communities work in the factories ranging from supervisor to operators. A reasonable proposition works in the various government agencies located



in this town. There is a small segment involved in the retail, restaurant and transport businesses.

**Crime**

In terms of crime, the district of Ulu Selangor accounts for 5% of the total crime rate in Selangor. As for the crime rate Selangor State registers the highest crime rate in Malaysia.

**January to December  
2003**

	Selangor	Ulu Selangor
Serious crime		
Murder	150	8
Attempted murder	18	1
Firearm robberies (gang)	16	1
Armed robberies (gang)	844	42
Firearm robberies	87	4
Armed robberies	4,947	247
Rape	290	15
Causing hurt	1,144	57
Total serious crime	7,496	375
Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	2,363	118
Burglary Nighttime	4,687	234
Lorry/Van theft	2,290	115
Car theft	2,928	146
Motorbike theft	14,714	736
Snatch Theft	4,149	208
Others	7,262	363
Total property crime	38,393	1920
Total Index crime	45,889	2,295



### **Basic Social Service**

KKB 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**

Indicators	Perak
<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.

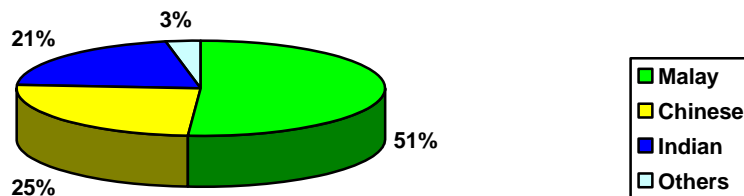
### 1.4.2 Slim River

Slim River is halfway between Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. Along with Ipoh, Tapah and Bidor, Lt-Gen. Arthur E. Percival, made the Slim River and the Slim River bridge key defence positions during the Malaya campaign. When Kampar fell, the British withdrew to prepared positions at Slim River. On January 4, the retreat to prepared positions in the Slim River area was intensified with forces withdrawing there from the Telok Anson and Bernam River actions. Losses ultimately forced the British forces into retreat and at 8.30am the Slim River bridge was taken by the Japanese. About 3,200 British troops surrendered and losses in equipment were also huge. The fall of Slim River was a turning point for the British commanders.

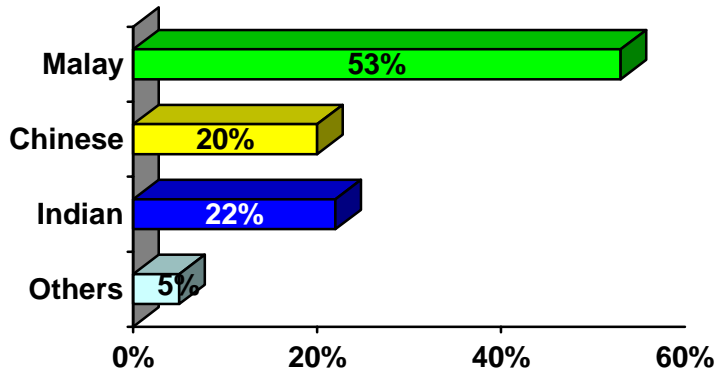
#### *Population*

Slim River is a town located in the district of Tanjung Malim in the State of Perak. Tanjung Malim has a population of 32,312. The Indian population there is 6,685 forms about 21% of total Tanjung Malim population.

**Tanjung Malim Population by Race (District)**



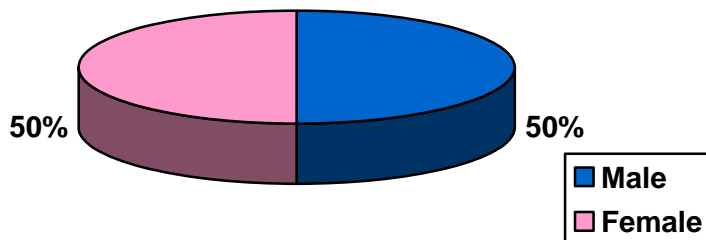
**Slim River Population by Race (Town)**



In Slim River, the Indian population of 4,730 forms about 22% of the town's population of 21,216. The chart above shows the racial mix of the population here. The Malays forms the majority followed by the Indian community here.

With an assumption of five persons per family Slim River has 946 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 Slim River which translates to 2,365. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years number 1,183 individuals which forms approximately 50% of the total Indian female population.

**Education**

In terms of education 1,962 (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 Slim River would earn more than RM500 per month.

### ***Employment***

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



## Crime

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

### January to December 2003

	Perak	Tanjung Malim
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



### **Basic Social Service**

Slim River has the entire necessary Community infrastructure. There are primary schools, secondary schools and healthcare clinic servicing the needs of the residents. It has good public transportation network connecting to Ipoh City Center. Ipoh city is within 90 minutes drive from Slim River.

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



### 1.4.3 Kuala Kangsar

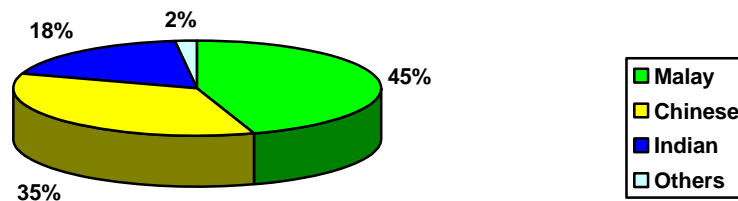
Kuala Kangsar, the royal town of Perak, is located 50 km away from Ipoh, the state capital. Steeped in Malay royal heritage and colonial British history Perak became prominent with the discovery of tin in Larut, Taiping in 1848 by Long Jaafar. With this discovery, Perak's economy boomed and more mining areas 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.

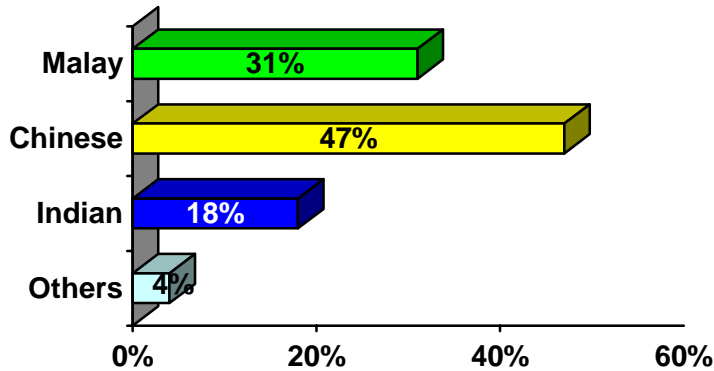
#### **Population**

Kuala Kangsar is a town located in the district of Kuala Kangsar in the State of Perak. Kuala Kangsar district has a population of 95,784. The Indian population of 16,816 forms about 18% of total Kuala Kangsar population.

**Kuala Kangsar Population by Race (District)**



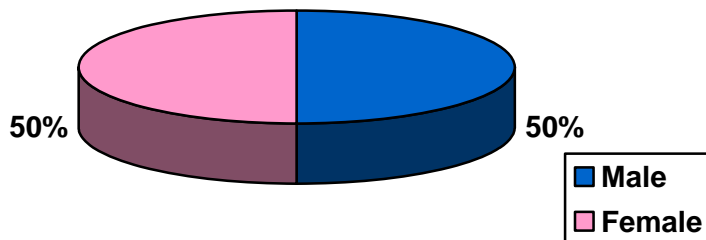
**Kuala Kangsar Population by Race (Town)**



In Kuala Kangsar Town, the Indian population of 1,287 forms 18% of the town’s population of 7,016. The chart above shows the racial mix with the other races. The Chinese forms the largest group here.

With an assumption of five persons per family, Kuala Kangsar has 257 families that falls within 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 Kuala Kangsar numbering 644. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 316 individuals which form about 49% of the total Indian female population.

**Education**

In terms of education 535 (based on 83% literacy rate) which make up more then 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 Kuala Kangsar 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**

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

#### **January to December 2003**

	Perak	Kuala Kangsar
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
-------------------	--------	-------

**Basic Social Service**

Kuala Kangsar 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



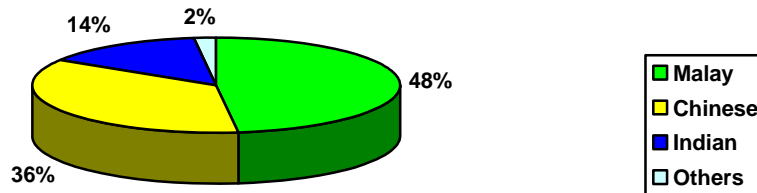
### 1.4.4 Sitiawan

Sitiawan, intended by the Colonial Administration to be a rice-growing area, emerged as one of the most important rubber producing centers in the country. The rubber plantations have brought the Indian community to Siatiawan. Over the years the displacement of the plantation workers have brought about migration to Sitiawan town.

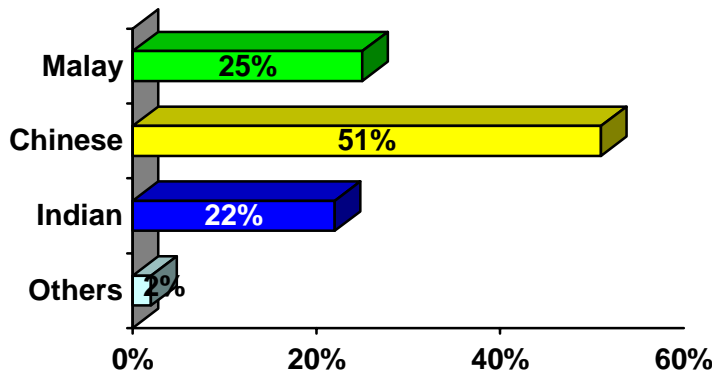
#### Population

Sitiawan is a town located in the district of Manjung in the State of Perak. Manjung has a population of 167,790. The Indian population of 24,018 forms 14% of total Manjung population.

Manjung Population by Race (District)



Sitiawan Population by Race (Town)



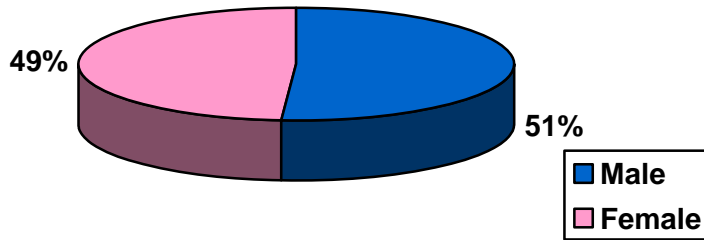
In Sitiawan, the Indian population of 1,861 forms 22% of the town's population of 8,441. The chart above shows the racial mix of these town .The Chinese forms slightly over 50% of the population in this town.

With an assumption of five persons per family Sitiawan has 372 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 49% of the total Indian population in Sitiawan, which works out to 912. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 501 individuals which forms 55% of the total Indian female population.

### **Education**

In terms of education 757 (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 Sitiawan would earn more than RM500 per month

### **Employment**

The large population of Indian Community here works in the estates and in the factories surrounding Sitiawan. A substantial number of them are also involved in fishing and dry fish distribution. A small segment is also involved in retail, restaurant and transport businesses.



## Crime

In terms of crime, the district of Manjung accounts for about 25% of the total crime rate in Perak.

### January to December 2003

	Perak	Batang Padang
Serious crime		
Murder	38	9
Attempted murder	1	0
Firearm robberies (gang)	3	1
Armed robberies (gang)	83	21
Firearm robberies	41	10
Armed robberies	906	227
Rape	115	29
Causing hurt	423	106
Total serious crime	1,610	403

Property Crime		
Burglary Daytime	579	145
Burglary Nighttime	1,452	363
Lorry/Van theft	151	38
Car theft	303	76
Motorbike theft	3,512	878
Snatch Theft	779	195
Others	1,925	481
Total property crime	8,701	2,175
Total Index crime	10,311	2,578



**Basic Social Service**

Sitiawan 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.

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 Kedah State Statistics

### 1.5.1 Brief History

Kedah is the most ancient state in Malaysia. Historical findings have proved that the early settlements in this state have heavy Hindu-Buddhist influence. It was a centre which attracted traders who traveled between India and China. Modern Kedah begins with the Hindu-Buddhist era in the 5th Century. Other findings also show that Kedah was the cradle of Hindu-Buddhist civilization in the Peninsula and one of the first places to come into contact with Indian traders. An archeological finding shows that the state was once a prosperous center for trade. The Bujang Valley was an ideal resting destination then while waiting for the monsoon to change.

It has an area of 9425square km and has a population of more than 1.5 million people. Kedah is an agricultural state and it is also known as the rice bowl of Malaysia. However, it has been undergoing rapid development in shifting its economic thrust from agricultural to industry. Kulim Hi Tech Park, is the first high technology park in Malaysia. This shift has a direct impact on the Indian population in term of rural urban migration. The rapid development also contributed to massive and unorganized displacement of the plantation workers than in turn contributed to some serious social problem among those displaced.

**Table 19: Poverty Rate for Kedah**

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 Kedah for the year 1999 was 13.5%. There has been an increase of 1.3% in the poverty rate in Kedah compared to 1995.

**Table 20: Average Monthly Household Income for Kedah**

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

Kedah average household income for 1999 was RM1,646.00.

**Table 21: Health Facilities in Kedah**

Health Facilities	2002	2003
Government hospital	9	9
Private hospital	4	7
Government clinic	56	56
Private clinic	401	320
Rural clinic	225	226
Private maternity clinic	6	6
Private dental clinic	44	58

Source:: Health Department of Kedah

**Table 22: Number of poorest family in Kedah by district**

<b>BIL</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
1	Kota Setar	70	137	155	182
2	Padang Terap	799	603	410	653
3	Kubang Pasu	632	686	273	330
4	Sik	607	119	140	120
5	Kuala Muda	300	779	400	232
6	Pendang	218	310	246	164
7	Yan	717	168	463	163
8	Kulim	231	448	435	87
9	Baling	432	77	228	683
10	Bandar Baharu	299	125	142	256
11	Langkawi	58	58	120	120
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>3510</b>	<b>3012</b>	<b>2990</b>

Source:: Lembaga Kemajuan Wilayah Kedah (KEDA)



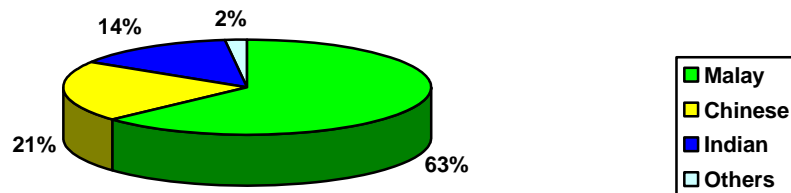
### 1.5.2 Sungai Petani

Sungai Petani may be the fastest growing town in Kedah considering the number of development projects being undertaken there. To further enhance the town's image, the Sungai Petani municipal council is working hard to turn it into a garden town. Shady trees in Sungai Petani town centre.

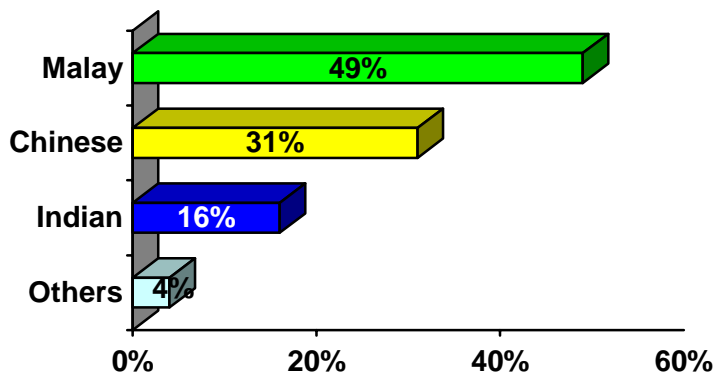
#### Population

Sungai Petani is a town located in the district of Kuala Muda in the State of Kedah. The district of Kuala Muda has a population of 339,898. The Indian population of 48,276 forms 14% of total Kuala Muda district total population.

**Kuala Muda District Population by Race (District)**



**Sungai Petani Population by Race (Town)**



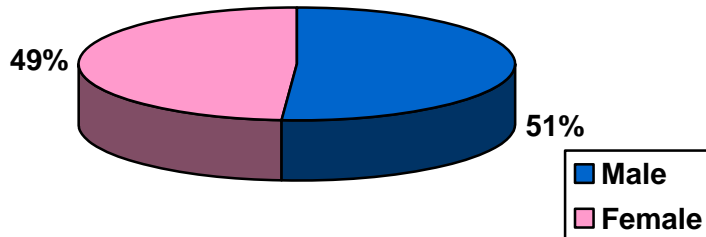
In Sungai Petani, the Indian population of 25,493 constitutes approximately 16% of the total town's population of 156,805. The chart above shows the proportion of the Malay population forms majority race in this town.

With an assumption of five persons per family Sungai Petani has 5,099 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 Sungai Petani which translates to 12,492. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 7,495 individuals. This works out to 60% of the total Indian female population.

### ***Education***

In terms of education, 10,368 (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 Sungai Petani is RM1,612.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Sungai Petani would earn more than RM500 per month.

### ***Employment***

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



## Crime

In terms of crime, the district of Kuala Muda accounts for about 25% of the total crime rate in Kedah.

### January to December 2003

	Kedah	Sungai Petani
Serious crime		
Murder	27	7
Attempted murder	5	1
Firearm robberies (gang)	2	0.5
Armed robberies (gang)	17	4
Firearm robberies	28	7
Armed robberies	273	68
Rape	131	33
Causing hurt	264	66
Total serious crime	747	187
Property Crime	Kedah	
Burglary Daytime	399	100
Burglary Nighttime	1,523	381
Lorry/Van theft	50	13
Car theft	258	65
Motorbike theft	3,068	767
Snatch Theft	943	236
Others	1,963	491
Total property crime	8,234	2,059
Total Index crime	8,981	2,245



**Basic Social Service**

Sungai Petani 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.

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



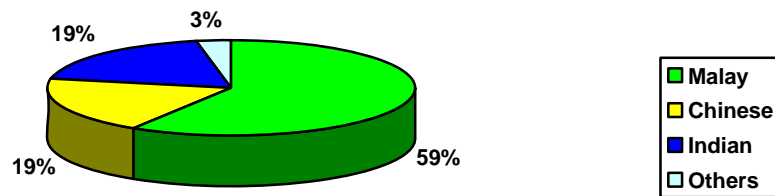
### 1.5.3 Lunas

Lunas is surrounded by plantations. The high number of Indians living in this area can be attributed to the fact of the plantations. The nearest town is Kulim and it has transformed from a plantation based township to high tech technology park housing MNC's like Intel.

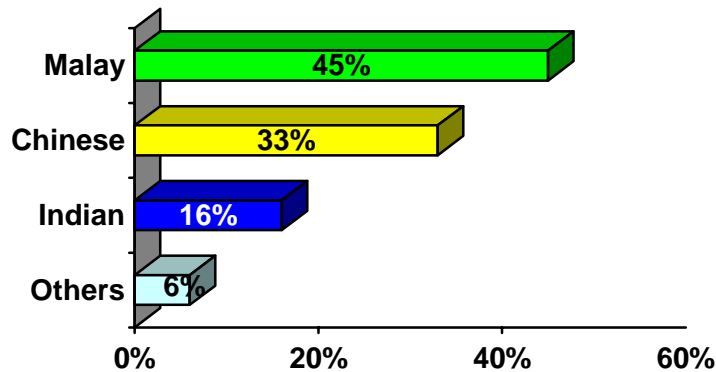
#### Population

Lunas is a town located in the district of Kulim in the State of Kedah. The district of Kulim has a population of 190,952. The Indian population of 36,204 forms 19% of total Kulim district total population.

**Kulim Population by Race (District)**



**Lunas Population by Race (Town)**



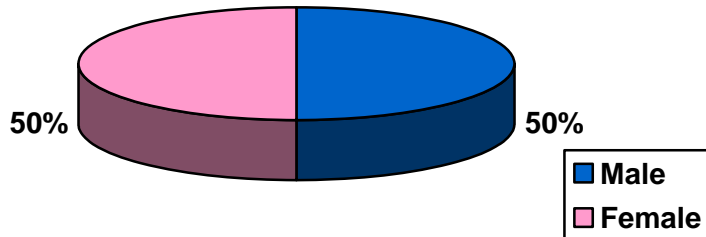
In Lunas, the Indian population of 5,176 constitutes approximately 16% of the total town's population of 32,211. The chart above shows the proportion of the Malay population forms majority race in this town.

With an assumption of five persons per family Lunas has 1,035 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 50% of the total Indian population in Lunas which translates to 2,588. It is estimated that the female population between the ages of 16-46 years is about 1,579 individuals. This works out to 61% of the total Indian female population.

**Education**

In terms of education, 2148 (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 Kedah is RM1,612.00. This means that more than 80% of the Indian families in Lunas would earn more than RM500 per month.

**Employment**

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

**Crime**

In terms of crime, the district of Kulim accounts for about 25% of the total crime rate in Kedah.

January to December  
2003

	Kedah	Kulim
Serious crime		



Murder	27	7
Attempted murder	5	1
Firearm robberies (gang)	2	0.5
Armed robberies (gang)	17	4
Firearm robberies	28	7
Armed robberies	273	68
Rape	131	33
Causing hurt	264	66
Total serious crime	747	187

Property Crime	Kedah	
Burglary Daytime	399	100
Burglary Nighttime	1,523	381
Lorry/Van theft	50	13
Car theft	258	65
Motorbike theft	3,068	767
Snatch Theft	943	236
Others	1,963	491
Total property crime	8,234	2,059
Total Index crime	8,981	2,245

### **Basic Social Service**

Lunas 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.



Basic Community Necessity			Available			Not Available						
			Kapar	SP	Lunas	Siti	Banking	SR	Ampang	KKB	KK	
Pre school/Infra				X								
50% Primary Schools	Ethnic	10	10	X	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	
30% Secondary Schools	Com			X								
30% Colleges	Age	10	7	X	8	6	6	8	7	5	4	
Higher Learning Institutions	Edu	10	10	X	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Tap water supply		500	455	X	425	440	440	470	455	485	425	360
Electricity				X								
40% Living sit.				X								
Systematic garbage collection	Income	10	10	X	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Hospitals	EmPLY	9	10	X	8	9	8	8	9	7	8	
Healthcare clinics	Crime	6	8	X	6	5	5	6	7	7	8	
Community halls	Basic			X								
Public transportation	social	10	10	X	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Sanitation	svcs			X								
Community initiatives by		350	384	X	344	348	348	344	352	364	348	360
Community initiatives by				X								
10% Government	Serv Avail			X								
50%	Miss supp	10	10	X	10	10	10	5	5	8	8	8
30%	Lack of busi	8	8	X	9	8	8	5	5	8	7	7
20%	Social svc	8	8	X	8	9	7	10	10	7	7	7
Sub tot												
x 1		90	90	X	93	92	88	60	60	78	75	75
Total		946	929	X	907	880	876	874	867	867	848	795

## Indicator Evaluation

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.*

