



BMS/Profile/Asia 14.

U.N.E.S.C.O.

Bureau of Relations with Member States

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MALAYA

Profile

This preliminary profile has been prepared by the Asia and Oceanic Unit of BMS.

In order that this profile will be of maximum use within the Secretariat, it is suggested that the Programme Departments, Bureaux and Services send their proposed additions, alterations, corrections, etc. to the Area Officer, Mr. Sakamoto.

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## MALAYA

### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A - Basic Data

##### 1. Type of Government:

A federation, member of the Commonwealth of Nations, comprising the States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Padang, Penang, Perak, Selangor, Trengganu, and Perlis. Became independent on 31 August 1957.

##### 2. Organization of Government:

Head of State mutually elected from among the Chiefs of the States. Prime Minister and Cabinet (13 members); Lower House (104 seats) and Upper House (38 seats); Supreme Court (Chief Justice and 15 Judges); and lower courts.

##### 3. Area: 50,692 sq. miles.

##### 4. Population: (1959 est.) 6,698,000. Malays and Malaysians, 49%; Chinese, 37.5%; Indians and Pakistanis, 12%.

##### 5. Main Cities: Kuala Lumpur, capital (315,000); George-town (Penang, 235,000); Ipok (Perak, 126,000).

##### 6. Languages: Malay, Chinese, Tamil. English is an official language.

##### 7. Religion: The Malays are Moslem; Indians mainly Hindu; Chinese Buddhist, Confucian and Taoist.

##### 8. Economy:

a) Currency: US\$1 = 3.06 Malayan dollars

b) Main Products: Rubber, tin, iron ore, mineral fuels, pineapples, coconuts and copra, spices, rice.

c) Main Exports: Rubber, tin, iron ore, mineral fuels.

d) Main Imports: Textiles, cereals and cereal preparations, machinery and transport.

e) Communication and transportation: The Malaya Railway services most of the major towns. There are international trains connecting Singapore with Bangkok. The international airports, located in Kuala Lumpur and seven other major cities, are serviced by the Malaya Airways, BOAC, CPA, Federal Airway, Burma Airway, Air France, KLM, SAS and Swiss Air. Adequate telecommunication and postal services exist. Roads on the west coast and in the central region are developed and very well maintained, while those on the east coast are being rapidly developed.

f) Per capita per annum income: US \$280 (1953)

g) General budget: (1959 fixoal year)

Revenue: 760 million Malayan dollars

Expenditure: 910 " " "

h) Budget for Education, Science and Culture:

Under the First Five-Year Plan which covered 1956-1960, 95.4 million Malayan dollars or 9.5% of the total Plan budget was spent for educational development in addition to the normal educational expenditure. The 1959 federal budget included 168 million Malayan dollars for normal educational expenditure. Under the Second Five-Year Plan covering 1961-1965, the total of 260 million Malayan dollars is foreseen for the development programme in the education sector. For details, see B. below.

## B. Present Phase of Development

### 1. National Development Plan

The enactment of the Pioneer Industries Ordinance in 1958, which exempts pioneering industries from income tax for the initial years, is attracting capital investments from abroad.

With the main exports of rubber, tin and iron ore, the national economy is prosperous. The per capita income of US \$280 is the second highest in Asia.

The problem that Malaya is confronted with is the rapid increase of her population which is estimated to become twofold in twenty years.

After the First Five-Year Plan (1956-1960), the government established the Second Five-Year Plan for the period of 1961-1965. The total government budget for this plan amounts to 2,150 million Malayan dollars which is distributed as follows:

Agriculture	545.3 (million Malayan dollars)
Transport and Communication	503.6
Utilities	402.0
Industry	27.0
Building, etc.	121.1
Social Services	490.1
(incl. Education	260.0)
Defence	60.0

The Excerpts from the Second Five-Year Plan document for the Education Sector are given below:

- (1) Expansion of the facilities and staff of the Primary Schools to keep pace with the increase in the number of children of

Primary School age. Under the programme, the Federation will continue, as at present, to offer the opportunity of primary education to every child in Malaya in the appropriate age brackets. Present overcrowding and other deficiencies of classrooms is expected to be eased, but financial limitations will necessitate the continuance of the system of double sessions whereby two Primary Schools use the same premises.

- (2) As from 1962, a new type of School, Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan or Continuation Schools will be established. Owing to financial limitations, these schools, to begin with, will offer a two-year Post-Primary course, with a vocational bias, to pupils who do not gain entry to other Secondary Schools.
- (3) Secondary education along present lines is to be developed so that about 30 per cent of pupils who have completed their primary education will receive secondary schooling either through Forms I, II and III of Secondary Schools of the existing type, or in Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong. About two-thirds of these pupils will continue into Forms IV and V. Selection for Secondary School entrance and also for continuation beyond Form III will be by competitive examination.
- (4) Expenditure of about \$20 million on technical education to assist in meeting the needs of the developing economy for large numbers of skills and advanced technical specialists. The technical education programme includes four main elements:
  - a - A large increase in the Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong to increase the facilities for continuation of the education of Kampong pupils with emphasis on rural skills. A number of the additional Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong would be for girls.
  - b - A re-organisation of Junior Technical Schools at Ipoh and Johore Bahru (to be re-named Secondary Trade Schools) and the addition of a third Secondary Trade School to serve the East Coast. These schools are to recruit entrants from boys who have completed nine years of schooling, including those from the Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong, for further education in vocational crafts and industrial skills.
  - c - Secondary Technical Schools to prepare students for the Diploma Courses at the Technical College and courses leading to full professional engineering qualifications at the Technical College or the University of Malaya. Selection for entry is based on results of the Lower Certificate of Education Examination and from students with some background in Mathematics and Science.

Four new Secondary Technical Schools are proposed in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang and at one other centre on the East Coast or in Johore.

d - Expansion of the capacity and facilities of the Technical College at Kuala Lumpur in order to increase the enrolment for advanced technical and engineering education.

- (5) Further development of the University of Malaya. The largest element in the University programme is the addition of a Faculty of Medicine with the view to reaching an annual outturn of 100 doctors a year. The range of science instruction is also to be expanded with increased facilities for teaching to Honours degree level and for research. Other University improvements include extension of the library, a new administration building and great hall, two new residential colleges, additional staff houses, a small theatre and other minor buildings and works.
- (6) An accelerated programme of teacher training to provide staff for the planned expansion of education facilities. The programme includes completion of the Teachers Training College at Kuala Lumpur, another Secondary Teacher Training College at a location to be chosen; a Training College for Technical Teachers at Kuala Lumpur, a substantial expansion of primary teacher training facilities including enlargement of the seven existing Day Training Centres, the addition of four more, and a start on a new Primary Residential Training College; and additions to the Malay Women's Training College at Malacca.

158. These are the main elements of the 1961-1965 education plan. Other parts of the plan include completion of works now in progress such as two secondary schools for boys from National Schools and a new secondary National School. The plan also includes new programmes to improve the Ra'ayat Schools, to provide more hostels which will accommodate pupils from isolated rural areas, to provide quarters in some of the rural areas in order to improve standards and expansion of the Sekolah Dato' Abdul Razak.

159. The Plan will represent a major advance towards the goals of government education policy. Other financial requirements of the Development Plan as a whole have, however, limited the possibilities for providing funds to meet all the education policy objectives within the 1961-1965 period. The investment plan for education during 1961-1965 will require \$260 million."

## 2. Present situation and forecast in the fields of:

### a) Education:

The primary school enrolment in 1958-59 was 1,107,287, while the estimated enrolment in 1960 was 1,291,000 or 18.4% of the total

population. There are 36,509 primary school teachers, of whom 52% are trained teachers. Primary education is 6 years.

120,117 students were enrolled in the general secondary schools in 1958, while 10,413 were studying in vocational secondary schools (1957).

The schools in Malaya are divided into four groups depending on the language of instruction. In 1957 the total number of schools was 4,944, of which 2,244 were Malay schools, 1,330 Chinese schools, 909 Indian schools using Tamil, and 502 English schools.

For educational development plans, see 1. above.

b) Science:

The University of Malaya has faculties in Kuala Lumpur in arts, science, agriculture and engineering. For the plans of expansion of the University refer to the Second Five-Year Plan.

c) Culture:

The plan for establishing a national museum in Kuala Lumpur has been prepared. The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literature Agency) is the new institution entrusted by the Federal Government with the task of developing and enriching the Malayan language.

d) Mass Communication:

<u>Newspapers</u> in English:	Malay Mail, Straits Echo, Pinang Gazette.
"	Chinese: China Press, Lien Pang Daily News, Kin Kwok Jit Poh.
"	Malay: Majlis, Warta Negara.
"	Tamil: Tamil Nesan.

Radio: Radio Malay has its main station in Kuala Lumpur and branches at Penang and Malacca. Broadcasting is done in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil. In 1959 there were 221,000 sets of receivers in Malaya.

Film: In 1958 there were 249 movie theatres and 98 mobile units.

e) International Exchange:

During 1958/59, 1,818 Malayan students were studying abroad; of this total, 1,315 were in Australia, 15 in Canada, 176 in India, 4 in Japan, 1 in Switzerland, 44 in U.A.R. (Egypt), and 263 in the United Kingdom.

3. Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries:

During 1959, the Federation obtained financial assistance from the United Kingdom amounting to M\$39.4 million.

Under the Colombo Plan, the Australian Government agreed to provide six diesel rail cars worth M\$4.25 million, while equipment valued at M\$110,000 was furnished in early 1960 for the establishment of water supply in certain villages. Malaya received from New Zealand a grant amounting to M\$2 million for the establishment in 1960 of an agricultural faculty at the University of Malaya. Canada agreed to grant a capital assistance of \$5.4 million during 1959-60. A Canadian expert helped the government during the first semester of 1961 to prepare a blueprint for setting up an institute for teacher training in technical education.

### C - Bibliography

1. Principal newspapers of the country: See B.2(d) above.
2. Books, articles, reports on the country in general:
  - Encyclopaedia Britannica and its yearbook.
  - Progress of the Colombo Plan, 1960; Colombo Plan Bureau, Colombo 1961.
  - Living Conditions in the Federation of Malaya, TAB/POST/MAIL, 12 May 1960.
  - Notes on Conditions in the Federation of Malaya; Royal Commonwealth Society, Information Bureau, London, November 1960.
  - Basic Facts and Figures, Unesco, 1960.

## II. RELATIONS WITH UNESCO

### A - General

1. Date of Membership: 16 June 1958
2. Date of Foundation of the National Commission: Preparations for establishing a National Commission are in progress.
3. Annual Contribution: 0.16%

1961	\$24,113
1962	\$24,878
4. Personalities in Relation with Unesco:
  - a) Ministers: Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tengku Abdul Rahman; Minister of Education, Inche Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib.
  - b) National Commission: --
  - c) Delegation to the 11th Session of General Conference:

Chairman: The Hon. Eche ABDUL RAHMAN bin Haji Talib.

Delegates: Enche' ABDULLAH bin Sahat, Secretary, Ministry of Education  
Enche' ARIANAGAM, Director, Teacher Training

Enche' Paul CHANG, Chief Inspectorate of Education  
Enche' LOKMAN bin Musa, Principal, Language Institute  
Enche' Ahmad ZAINAL Abidin, First Secretary,  
Embassy in Paris

d) Permanent Delegate: None

Liaison Officer, Mr. Ahmad ZAINAL ABIDIN bin Mohammad Yusuf

e) Executive Board: None

f) Members of Consultative Committees: International Committee  
for the Monuments, Historical and Artistic Sites and Archaeologi-  
cal Excavations. Corresponding member:

Mr. B.A.V. Peacock,  
Curator of Museum,  
The Perak Museum,  
Taiping.

g) Officials in the Secretariat:

5. Official Channel of Correspondence:

The Secretary, Ministry of Education,  
Federal House,  
Kuala Lumpur.

6. Regional Centres: Malaya is served by the Regional Office of  
Education in Bangkok and the South East Asia Science Cooperation  
Office in Djakarta.

7. TAB Resident Representative: Mr. H. L. Spence, Jr.

8. Chief of Mission: None

9. National branches of NGO's with consultative and advisory relations  
with Unesco:

10. List of main reports that may be consulted:

a) Reports of Unesco Officials: G. Flores, 8 June 1959  
T. Sakamoto, 20 April 1960  
Ping Lee, 21 August 1961

b) Quarterly Reports of the Resident Representative.

c) Others: Reports of Member States, 11/C, Paris, 1960.

## B - Principal Activities

### 1. Education:

In order to help the organization of a diploma course in electronics at the Kuala Lumpur Technical College, a Unesco expert arrived in June 1961 to work throughout 1962. Another expert in mechanical engineering will be provided during the second semester of 1961 to work throughout 1962 (TA).

Malaya may participate in the following regional projects:

- Training at the Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors Training Centre and at the Teacher Educators Training Centre.
- Conference on Adult Education, Viet-Nam, Dec. 1961.
- Experts meeting on Women's Education, Bangkok, March 1962.
- Conference on Educational Planning, Tokyo, April 1962.
- Study on Institutions of Higher Learning.

### 2. Natural Sciences

To help develop a professional course in surveying at the Kuala Lumpur Technical College, a Unesco expert has been working since February 1959. He will complete his assignment in December 1961 (TA).

Malaya may participate in the following regional projects:

- Scientific Documentation Seminar, Delhi, March 1961.
- Marine Science Training Course, Hong Kong, Sept. 1961.
- Meeting on Basic Science Teaching, Manila, Oct. 1961.
- Genetics Course, Tokyo, Oct. 1961.
- Tropical Vegetation Expedition.
- Meeting on Scientific Research, Hong Kong, Dec. 1961.
- Chemistry Research Course, Singapore, April 1961.

### 3. Social Sciences

There is no national project in which Unesco is participating, but Malaya may participate in the following regional projects:

- Seminar on Educational Statistics, Tokyo, Sept. 1961.
- Study on Teaching of Economics.
- Cooperation with Social Sciences Research Centre at New Delhi.

### 4. Cultural Activities

An expert who carried out a 2-month advisory mission under the 1959-60 Participation Programme and helped with the layout plans of the proposed national museum will return to Malaya for six more months to follow up the work under the 1961-62 Participation Programme.

Under the 1959-60 Participation Programme, books on muscography worth \$385 were given under the same project, while books valued at \$3,033 were furnished the library of the University of Malaya.

5. Mass Communications

A fellowship in mass communications technique will be granted under the 1961-62 Participation Programme.

Malaya was the host to the Regional Meeting of Directors of Audio-Visual Services during July-August 1961.

She may participate in other regional projects such as:

- Seminar on Journalism, Manila, Oct. 1961.
- Meeting on Development of News Agencies, Bangkok, Dec. 1961.
- Meeting on Low-Cost Audio-Visual Aids, Delhi, early 1962.

6. International Exchange Services

Under the 1959-60 Programme, one youth travel grant, one fellowship in painting, four workers travel grants, and one Participation Programme fellowship in child development were awarded to Malaya. For 1961-62 see Item 5 above.

7. National Commission: The plans for reorganization are still under consideration.

C - Summary by type of activities (simple reference to B.)

1. Expert Missions: a) Short-term missions: See B.4  
b) Long-term missions: See B.1 and 2.
2. Pilot projects: None
3. Seminars: See B.2, 3, 5
4. Training courses: See B.1, 2
5. Expert meetings: See B.1, 2, 5
6. International conferences: See B.1
7. Publications: --
8. Adhesion to international conventions: --
9. Technical cooperation: 

	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1961-62</u>
PP	\$7,815	\$11,500
TA	\$94,900	\$79,200
SF	-	-
10. Participation in regional projects: See B.1, 2, 3, 5