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THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA
LEMBAGA KEMAJUAN TRENGGANU TENGAH

INCEPTION REPORT

TRENGGANU TENGAH REGIONAL PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT STUDY

15TH MARCH, 1974

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THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA
LEMBAGA KEMAJUAN TRENGGANU TENGAH

I N C E P T I O N R E P O R T

TRENGGANU TENGAH REGIONAL PLANNING
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HUNTING TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD.
Kuala Trengganu, Malaysia

APPENDICES

C O N T E N T S

Under the terms of the agreement between the Government of Malaysia and the Kelang-Tanjong Development Authority, on the one hand, and Hunting Technical Services Ltd., England, on the other, Hunting (the Consultants) have undertaken the work of preparing a study in planning for the next twenty years for the region known as Kelang-Tanjong.

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Compliance has been expected to arrive in accordance with the timetable in the Agreement.

A P P E N D I C E S

The Kelang-Tanjong Development Area consists of about one third of the area of the district of Kelang and one third of the district of Tanjong (except for the central strip) and a small part of the district, the Kelang-Tanjong. The total area involved is about 100,000 acres (1,500 sq. miles), and of this area about 50,000 acres has been developed.

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There are already several agricultural projects established within the development area and timber extraction has been going on for several years. In addition, other parts of the area have been developed for agricultural and forestry projects. The construction of new roads in the area will commence shortly while work on the nearby Damay post-project has already begun.

INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of the Agreement between the Government of Malaysia and the Trengganu Tengah Development Authority on the one hand and Hunting Technical Services Ltd., England on the other, Huntings (the Consultants) have undertaken the work of preparing "a guide in planning for the next twenty years" for the region known as Trengganu Tengah.

The final Agreement was signed by both parties at the end of February 1974 but the study is considered to have commenced with effect from 15th February. The Consultants' Project Manager/Agricultural Planner arrived in Malaysia on 16th February and reached Kuala Trengganu on 20th February. The Project Economist arrived in Malaysia on 4th March and in Trengganu on 6th March. The remaining members of the Consultants' team are expected to arrive in accordance with the timetable in the Agreement.

The Trengganu Tengah Development area consists of about one third of the total area of the state and covers most of the districts of Kemaman and Dungun (except for the coastal strip) and a small part of the district, Ulu Trengganu. The total area involved is about 1700 square miles (1.09 m. acres), and of this more than 300,000 acres has been identified as land with potential for high productivity agriculture. A large part of the remainder, has considerable reserves of exploitable timber. There are already several agricultural enterprises established within the development area and timber extraction has been going on for several years. In addition, other parts of the area have been committed for agricultural and forestry projects. The construction of new roads in the area will commence shortly while work on the nearby Kuantan port project has already began.

During the past decade a number of studies, reports and plans for the economic development of the State of Trengganu and the Trengganu Tengah Development Area have been undertaken by government departments, private companies and consultants. These reports are to form the basic source of data for the present study which has as its primary objective the preparation of a guide to development, taking into account the present activities in the development area and its relative position in the state, regional and national economies. One major aim of this guide will be to co-ordinate and integrate the current and immediate developments in the area with a longer term development strategy for the next twenty years.

This Inception Report sets out briefly how the Consultants propose to carry out their work and how they will allocate their time among the different aspects of the study. It will be noted that only one quarter of the Consultants' total input is allowed for preparation of the Interim Report whereas the bulk of the input will be devoted to the second stage of the study.

Allowance has been made for the bringing in of specialist inputs during the second part of the study. The extent to which this is done will depend on the identification of opportunities for specialised developments during the first stage.

This report also discusses the question of local counterparts to the Consultants' team members and the composition of small working parties made up of the Consultants and local specialists.

There is a section concerning the work done so far and since this is largely an account of data collection, establishment of local contacts and initial impressions, comment is invited on the completeness and accuracy of all these activities.

Finally there is a short section dealing with administration. It is appropriate to record here the Consultants' appreciation of the efficiency and thoroughness of the EPU and the LKTT in providing office space, staff, transport and accommodation for the visiting teams.

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED OPERATIONS

Taking 15th February as the starting date of the study period, the timetable for presentation of reports is as follows:

End of Month 1	INCEPTION REPORT	15th March 1974
End of Month 3	INTERIM REPORT	15th May 1974
End of Month 7	DRAFT FINAL REPORT	15th September 1974
End of Month 8	FINAL REPORT	15th October 1974

It is proposed that work is phased so that most of the basic information gathering process is completed by the end of the third month. At this stage an Interim Report will be prepared summarising the work already carried out and indicating further work to be done under each major section of the study.

During the second phase of the study, that is from the fourth to the seventh month, the project team will complete their review of regional development prospects and also identify certain high priority projects, which can be implemented immediately or which require further detailed investigation.

The last month will be spent in preparing the Final Report after consultation with the Government on points arising from the Draft Final Report submitted at the end of the seventh month.

During the first phase, the Agricultural Planner, Forestry Specialist and Infrastructure Specialist will employ their time in evaluating available data, making field trips and meeting interested parties from the public and private sectors within the region. Together with the project economists they will summarise and evaluate work completed at the end of month 3 in the Interim Report.

The second phase of the study will require the presentation of the general development strategies by the Project Economist, the identification of specific agricultural projects and diversification opportunities by the Agricultural Planner and Agricultural Economist, linked closely to recommendations by the Forestry Specialist and Infrastructure Specialist on the phasing of timber extraction operations and the build-up of infrastructure facilities.

It is proposed that the specific objectives of income and employment generation are given particular attention by the Manpower Economist during the second stage of the study.

The overall plan incorporating the phasing of agricultural projects will be included in the Draft Final Report with the rate of build-up optimised through use of network analysis where relevant.

Decisions regarding the role of existing institutions will depend upon close co-operation between clients and consultants and will no doubt be subject to discussion during the second stage.

It is envisaged that after presentation of the Draft Final Report in September 1974, the Project Manager and Project Economist will remain in Trengganu to present the final report in mid-October 1974.

STUDY PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY

The study will be concerned with the evaluation of alternative development strategies for the Trengganu Tengah region. The Consultants will take particular note of the objectives of the government, will evaluate regional resources and will identify constraints and possible bottlenecks to development. The Consultants will try to ensure close liaison between the various team members and counterpart staff of L.K.T.T.

The interdependence of the various identified projects is fully appreciated although it is also true that a regional development plan is effectively composed of a number of smaller individual projects each of which will be subject to evaluation in its own right.

The estimates of gross national product will make allowance, where possible, for diseconomies resulting from development (e.g. pollution, soil erosion). Cost/benefit analysis on a regional scale will employ social accounting techniques which make due allowance for low opportunity cost of labour. The balance of payments effect will be considered where relevant both as between the region under study and the rest of Malaysia and as between Malaysia and the rest of the world.

The ranking of development projects will be based on economic and financial considerations although significant weighting will be attached to the role of employment creation. Although the creation of job opportunities in the region is a major objective, it is important to indicate, where relevant, the cost of any given policy and alternative strategies available.

Initially the Consultants will assemble all available data relating to resources and development schemes within the study area. Detailed records of information received are being prepared and these will be made available to government upon completion of the study as requested in the terms of reference.

Field visits will be undertaken by Consultants' staff in order to familiarise themselves with conditions in the study area.

Reports and proposals made by the various team members concerning the development of agriculture, forestry and infrastructure will be carefully evaluated by the Project Economist so that joint consultation with the clients on alternative strategies is based on established criteria.

It is considered that the Consultants will also be able to gain an advantageous for the staff to attend and take part in the formulation of their own development plan. They will thus be able to implement a plan in whose preparation they had participated. From the administrative work, it is considered very useful for the Consultants to be able to assist the facilities during the work of the LIFT.

The Consultants feel that since the period of the study is fairly short and the timetable is rather compressed, it would not be a good idea to set up too many large or rigid working groups, study groups, working parties etc. Concurring meetings of such groups should occupy each variable time if all members are not immediately available. However, the Consultants very much encourage the idea of consultancy to their team members or, where such consultants are not immediately available, the loose grouping of certain specialists in non-structured and flexible working groups. Examples of this which have already been to mind are as follows:-

	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>CONSULTANTS</u>
1. <u>Administration</u>	General Secretary, LIFT Deputy Secy. Admin. Asst. Secy. LIFT.	Project Manager, Regional Equity.

COUNTERPARTS AND STUDY GROUPS

A feature of this study is the fact that a statutory authority to take overall charge of activities in the development area has already been set up before finalisation of the long term development plan (c/f Johor Tenggara, Pahang Tenggara). From the Consultants' point of view, this has several advantages, the main one being the availability of the LKTT staff who already know their area well and can supply much useful information which would otherwise be hard to get. For the development authority it should be advantageous for its staff to witness and take part in the formulation of their own development plan. They would then be able to implement a plan in whose preparation they had participated. From the administration angle, it is obviously very useful for the Consultants to be able to utilise the facilities already set up by the LKTT.

The Consultants feel that since the period of the study is fairly short and the timetable is therefore critical, it would not be a good idea to set up too many large or rigid committees, study groups, working parties etc. Convening meetings of such groups can occupy much valuable time if all members are not immediately available. However, the Consultants very much welcome the idea of counterparts to their team members or, where such counterparts are not immediately available, the loose grouping of certain specialists to make informal and flexible working groups. Examples of this which immediately come to mind are as follows:-

	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>CONSULTANTS</u>
1. <u>Administration</u>	General Manager, LKTT. Designated Admin. Assistant LKTT.	Project Manager, Designated Deputy.

	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>CONSULTANTS</u>
2. <u>Economic.</u>	Economist, LKTT.	Project Economist.
3. <u>Agricultural Economics</u>	Agricultural Economist, LKTT.	Agricultural Economist.
4. <u>Forestry</u>	Director of Land Development and Settlement, LKTT, State Director of Forestry.	Forestry Specialist.
5. <u>Agriculture</u>	Director Project Programme and Evaluation, LKTT, State Director of Agriculture.	Agricultural Planner.
6. <u>Infrastructure</u>	Director of Land Development and Settlement, LKTT Department of Town and Country Planning Mobile Team.	Infrastructure Specialist.

The above are some of the more obvious examples of cases where a group of two or three people can assemble quickly and informally to discuss immediate problems. While Nos. 1 - 3 are direct examples of counterparts, Nos. 4 to 6, involving people outside LKTT, should be regarded as study groups.

The Consultants would like to feel free to call on other people both in the Federal and State governments, semi-official bodies and in private business since it is felt that all sectors will be able to provide useful information for the study. It is hoped that those people interested in our work will likewise call on us and we will be pleased to converse with them so far as our terms of reference allow. To facilitate these wide ranging contacts, the Project Manager has been making a comprehensive round of visits to officials in Trengganu as well as in Kuala Lumpur and it is hoped that contact will be made with all the key figures intimately involved in the Trengganu Tengah Development Area.

1. Establishment of Local Committees

An important part of the Consultants' work will be the collection of information and technical data from government departments, official bodies, private organisations, etc. for the study. It is also with reference to the part which they will play in implementing the development programme. In addition, there is naturally a need to seek courtesy calls on officials from whom we will require the development area files.

A list of these people with whom contact has already been made and with whom it is intended to establish contact in the future is given in appendix 1.

2. Collection of Data

As previously stated, the Consultants are to rely largely on previously collected data as the basic source of material for the study. Such data of both national and regional levels is fairly abundant and although we have seen some good indications of what is available, our source can be fairly good. Using the library of IRT as a starting point we have collected material from other sources through the good offices of IRT in Kuala Lumpur.

CONSULTANTS' WORK TO DATE

Since only the Project Manager/Agricultural Planner has been in the country for any length of time prior to preparation of the Inception Report, this section deals only with his somewhat limited activities during this three week period. Inevitably some of this time has been spent in the establishment of the Consultants' administrative organisation in Trengganu and in making arrangements for the personal comfort of the Consultants' staff. However some useful work has been done:-

1. Establishment of Local Contacts

An important part of the Consultants' work will be the collection of information and technical data from government departments, official bodies, private companies etc., both for the study itself and also with reference to the parts which they will play in implementing the development programme. In addition, there is obviously a need to make courtesy calls on officials under whose jurisdiction the development area falls.

A list of those people with whom contact has already been made and with whom it is intended to establish contact in the immediate future is given in Appendix I.

2. Collection of data

As previously stated, the Consultants are to rely largely on previously collected data as the basic source of material for this study. Such data on both national and regional levels is fairly extensive and although we have been given broad indications of what is available, new sources come to light daily. Using the library of LKTT as a starting point we have collected material from other sources through the good offices of EPU in Kuala Lumpur.

While we are aware of the presence of most of the material we need in libraries and other offices in the country, the convenience and economy of having such material available on the spot cannot be emphasised too strongly. A list of the data collected at Trengganu to date is given in Appendix II. There is much more to collect and the Consultants would welcome any suggestions about further sources and availability of information for their study.

It seems pertinent here to mention two difficulties encountered in the collection of source material.

The first is the understandable hesitance of certain departments to give to the Consultants copies of reports, maps etc., which are classified as confidential. While we are sure that this difficulty can be overcome by channelling our requests through the correct departments we have to record that a certain amount of delay can be incurred if interdepartmental procedures are applied too rigidly in this case and as we have stated our timetable is very critical.

The second difficulty concerns multi-volume reports which consist of a summary volume plus numerous back-up volumes, working papers maps etc. In several cases we have been able to obtain only part of such reports and the collection of individual component volumes to complete the set is very hard. As a general observation it might be worth considering producing more copies of the summary volume of such reports since this is more widely distributed and read than the supporting material.

3. The Identification of Study Parameters

(a) The Development Area

The boundaries of the Trengganu Tengah Development Area are now clearly defined. The southern boundary follows exactly the state boundary between Trengganu and Pahang. The western boundary initially follows the state boundary between Trengganu and Pahang until it meets the boundary of that part of the TAMAN NEGARA which falls in Trengganu. Moving further north and east the boundary follows the border of the Sungei Dungun catchment area and then goes in a straight line north-east to include a small triangular portion of the Ulu Trengganu district. The eastern boundary is drawn principally along the topographical division between the higher ground to the west and the low lying coastal strip which, with its developed settlements and poor sandy soils, is not included in the development area. The area is approximately eighty miles from north tip to south tip and about thirty eight miles wide at its broadest point.

The total area enclosed by these boundaries is 1,098,840 acres or 1,713 square miles. Certain constraints to development can already be identified:-

(i) The area classified as suitable for high productivity agriculture which totals over 300,000 acres, was first described in 1973 in a preliminary report by the Department of Soil Science, Ministry of Agriculture based on previous survey data.

A feature of Trengganu Tengah is the large amount of steep land in the area and this constraint (i.e. unsuitability of land over 20° slope for agriculture) is the major limiting factor to agricultural development.

(ii) Some land is already under estates or other agricultural activities, which include the FELDA schemes, the Landas Cocoa Estate, the SEDC Bersul scheme, NEDEFINCO and Jabor Valley Estates. These presently total about 84,000 acres.

(iii) A certain amount of the development area is already alienated and this is mainly in the river valleys where there are scattered kampongs whose inhabitants are growing rice, or put aside for "Orang Asli" reserves.

(iv) LKTT has already approved a number of projects mostly for the growing of oil palms and rubber and the total of this area is now 183,500 acres. The area of land remaining which is suitable for agricultural use cannot be determined accurately at present but it is still considerable.

(v) An area of 63,000 acres is set aside as a Royal Concession in the South West corner of the development area.

(iv) Certain areas are designated as forest reserves, catchment areas etc. and no logging activity will be allowed in them.

(vii) Finally two areas, one of about 250,000 acres and the other of 50,000 acres are currently under review as sites for Forest Industry Complexes. The larger one is in the north west of the area and the smaller one in the south west. Establishment of the extent of each of the areas listed above will provide the basis for a review of present and future development activities in the region.

(b) Infrastructure

A major feature of the Trengganu Tengah Development plan is the proposed construction of the Jerangau-Jabor trunk road and its ancillary feeder roads. The route of the main road has been settled and construction is expected to begin within 12 months. The location of the feeder roads has not yet been finalised and will depend largely on the findings of this study.

An infrastructure project which is outside the development area and in the neighbouring state of Pahang but which will have great influence on Trengganu Tengah, is the proposed port at Tanjong Gelang. Work on this project has ~~already begun~~ and the first stage is scheduled to be in operation by 1976.

(c) Natural Resources

Data on the natural resources of the development area such as geology, hydrology and soils is already fairly complete. Concurrent with this study, the Department of Soil Science, Ministry of Agriculture is carrying out a detailed soil survey of those areas already considered suitable for agriculture but for which further confirmation would be desirable.

Information about the climate of Trengganu Tengah is likely to be somewhat scanty because of the limited number of recording points in the area. Consisting as it does of two river basins, Trengganu Tengah has several areas which are liable to seasonal flooding. Development possibilities in these areas are consequently limited. The Department of Drainage and Irrigation prepares yearly studies of the flood patterns and intensity. Development of any kind in the area will not in any way lessen the occurrence of such floods.

(d) Forestry

The forest industry sector is already fairly well developed. Logging operations including partial wood processing projects (sawmills) have been going on in the region for some time. Most of the land area with agricultural potential has already been sub-divided and licenced to loggers whose different work schedules have created a complicated pattern of future land availability which is difficult to integrate with the on going agricultural development programme. Also in this sector are two proposed schemes for fully integrated forest industry projects, the studies for which were initiated before the formation of LKTT. If these projects are carried through as planned, they will occupy nearly 30% of the total development area.

4. Preparation of Maps

The area under consideration (and indeed the **whole** of Peninsular Malaysia) is well covered by existing maps. As a general standard LKTT has taken the 1:63360 scale as their standard for mapping purposes. There is also in existence a 1:190,000 map (three miles to one inch) which is a local standard but rather unusual. As a **compromise** the Consultants have prepared basic maps of scale 1:126,000 (two miles to 1 inch) since these give sufficient detail and can still be handled easily in the office.

ADMINISTRATION

i. Consultants' Staff

The arrival of Consultants' staff in Malaysia is scheduled as follows:-

Project Manager/Agricultural Planner (Mr. C. J. Beresford Jones)
arrived 16th February, 1974

Project Economist (Mr. J. P. Mulligan)
arrived 4th March, 1974

Infrastructure Specialist (Mr. L. Mathews)
due on 17th March, 1974 for a two week preliminary visit

Agricultural Economist (Mr. N. R. Hayles)
due on 30th March, 1974

Forestry Specialist (Mr. F. S. Walker)
due on 15th April, 1974

Manpower Economist (Mr. M. Veitch)
due about 10th June, 1974

In addition to the above, senior staff of Hunting Technical Services Ltd. will be visiting the project to provide overall supervision. The first of these, Mr. R. J. Spooner, will visit Trengganu from 23rd - 26th March.

2. Office Facilities

The Consultants are very well provided with office space on the first floor of the Wisma Maju building in the Main Street of Kuala Trengganu. The LKTT have converted part of their offices in this building with four airconditioned rooms for the team's exclusive use. In addition there is adequate space for office staff, clerks, typists draughtsmen etc. There is a comprehensive range of equipment including duplicators, a photocopy machine and map drawing equipment. Electronic calculators are on order.

3. Office Staff

Prior to the Project Manager's arrival, LKTT recruited a team of office staff for the exclusive use of the Consultants. Our initial impression is that these staff should be well able to cope with our requirements and they have so far shown themselves to be most helpful and willing. They are all from Trengganu and are as follows:-

<u>Chief Clerk:</u>	Encik Mahari bin Hj. Mohd Ali
<u>Book Keeper:</u>	Encik Hj. Mohd. Dom b. Jadi
<u>Clerk:</u>	Encik Muhammad b. Abdul Kadir
<u>Secretary:</u>	Cik Wan Murshidah bte. Mahmood
<u>Typists:</u>	Cik Rohani bte. Mohd Salim Cik Nur Hayati bte. Hj. Ismail
<u>Draughtsmen:</u>	Encik Abu Bakar bin Long Encik Omar bin Mohd. Amin
<u>Driver:</u>	Encik Muhammad b. Abdullah
<u>Office Boy:</u>	Encik Wan Yahaya bin Zainal

4. Finance

The direct local costs of the study are to be met from Federal Government funds and a special account is to be set up in Trengganu for this purpose. The account will be administered by the General Manager of LKTT, Encik Wan Nik bin Ismail, who is ultimately responsible for the fund.

The funds are to be disbursed and accounted for according to the method used by government departments and because of the paper work that this involves it is fortunate that we have a Chief Clerk and a Book Keeper who are both very experienced in the government accounting system.

5. Transport

For the duration of the study, the Consultants have the exclusive use of a six seat Holden Station Wagon which was purchased specifically for this purpose. In addition the LKTT has a l.w.b. Land Rover Station Wagon and a Volkswagon Minibus which can be put at the disposal of the Consultants should they be needed. All these vehicles are in first class condition. Being government vehicles, they are provided only for use on business and must be driven by their official drivers at all times.

6. Consultants' Staff Accommodation

Accommodation for the Consultants' staff has been arranged at the Pantai Motel, the former Government Rest House, which is situated on the beach about one mile from the centre of Kuala Trengganu.

For the three long stay (five months plus) members of the team (Project Manager, Project Economist, Agricultural Economist) accommodation has been arranged in the motel chalets. However, since these consist of a sitting room and only one bedroom, the family parties have found this too constricting and arrangements are being made for provision of an additional air-conditioned bedroom for each family. In addition some self catering facilities must be provided to give some relief from the monotony and expense of the motel food.

Short stay team members are being provided with comfortable, air-conditioned bedrooms in the motel main block.

7. Contact Address

The Consultants official contact addresses are as follows:

Office:

Hunting Technical Services Ltd.,
c/o Lembaga Kemajuan Trengganu Tengah,
Tingkat Pertama, Wisma Maju,
Jalan Paya Bunga,
Kuala Trengganu.

Postal: Hunting Technical Services Ltd.,
P O Box 65,
Kuala Trengganu,
Malaysia.

Telephone: Office: TG. 21544, 21761, 21904
Pantai Motel: TG. 21100, 21362

Telegrams: BURUTEKNIK TRENGGANU, MALAYSIA.

APPENDIX I

Personal Contacts made by Project Manager and Proposed Immediate Contacts

1. Kuala Lumpur

Economic Planning Unit, PM's Office

Encik Ahmad Sidek	18 FEB 1974
Encik Azizan b. Husain	18 FEB 1974

Dept. of Town & Country Planning

Encik Ishak bin Ariffin, Deputy Director	4 MAR 1974
Encik Wan Mukhtar b. Mohd Noor	2 MAR 1974

Min. of Agriculture, Soil Science Division

Mr Law Wei Min, Senior Agric. Officer, Soil Science	19 FEB 1974
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British High Commission

Mr David Sands Smith, 2nd Secretary (Aid)	19 FEB 1974
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2. Trengganu

Commission of Land and Mines

Encik Osman b. Mohd Noor, Commissioner	28 FEB 1974
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Dept. of Forestry

Encik Baharudin b. Ghazali, State Director	27 FEB 1974
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Dept. of Drainage and Irrigation

Mr Mah Khye Tuan, State Director	25 FEB 1974
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Department of Survey

Mr Toh Swee Eng, State Surveyor	28 FEB 1974
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State Development Office

Encik Ismail b. Mansor, State Dev. Officer	24 FEB 1974
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Encik Ahmad b. Konchong, Economist (Agriculture)	
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Encik Mustafa b. Zain, Economist (Industrial)	
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Department of Agriculture

Encik Abdul Aziz b. Ibrahim,
State Director 27 FEB 1974

Encik Abdul Aziz bin Yusoff,
Agronomist

Mr Goh Khok Boon , soils

Encik Azmi bin Ibrahim , MARDI

Mr Koh Ah Kow , Clove Specialist

Department of Education

Encik Mohd Ghazalli b. Haji
Hanafiah, State Director
25 FEB 1974

Department of Fisheries

Mr Tan Cheng Kiat, State Director 25 FEB 1974

Veterinary Department

Dr. E. Murugesan, Assistant
Director 26 FEB 1974

Department of Town and Country Planning

Mr Soo Kim Choon, State Town
Planner 28 FEB 1974

RISDA, State Office

Mr Lau, Assistant Director 25 FEB 1974

RRI, State Office

Mr Liu Sin, Assistant Project Research
Officer 25 FEB 1974

In addition to the above it is proposed to make courtesy calls on the officers in charge of ~~Trengganu State Departments~~ of Public Works, Health and ~~Ecology~~, the District Officers for Kuala Trengganu, Marang, Dungun, Kemaman, Ulu Trengganu and Besut, the State Administrative Officer of FELDA, and the General Manager of SEDC. When these visits have been made, it is intended to make a brief call on the State Secretary.

Outside the State of Trengganu it is likely that meetings will be arranged with personnel of the public and private organisations responsible for research, planning and implementation in the various fields of activity relevant to Trengganu Tengah i.e. agriculture, forestry, infrastructure etc.

APPENDIX II

Published material collected so far for the study

A. GENERAL REPORTS

1. National Economy

SECOND MALAYSIA PLAN 1971 - 1975
Kuala Lumpur 1971.

MID TERM REVIEW, SECOND MALAYSIA PLAN 1971 - 1975
Kuala Lumpur 1973.

2. Regional Development Studies

MIRI - BINTULU REGIONAL PLANNING STUDY - THE PERSPECTIVE PLAN.
Hunting Technical Services, et. al. March, 1973.

PAHANG TENGGARA - REGIONAL MASTER PLANNING STUDY
Foundation of Canada Eng. Corp. LTD., et. al. June 1972.
(includes Master Plan, Supporting Volumes, Study
Reports, Study Papers and Working Papers).

JOHOR TENGGARA - REGIONAL MASTER PLAN
Hunting Technical Services, et. al. August, 1971.
(includes Master Plan, Supporting Volumes
and Working Papers).

3. Trengganu Reports

ANNUAL REPORTS & ACCOUNTS 1972
Lembaga Kemajuan Trengganu Tengah.

TRENGGANU TENGAH DEVELOPMENT, JOINT FEDERAL - STATE
TASK FORCE, PROGRESS REPORT I
March - May 1972.

FEASIBILITY STUDY, JERANGAU - JABOR ROAD, TRENGGANU
Ove Arup & Partners, et. al.
(Summary Volume and Economic Studies).

LEMBAGA KEMAJUAN TRENGGANU TENGAH
Budget Estimate 1974.

KAJIAN PERTENGAHAN PENGGAL RANCANGAN MALAYSIA KEDUA 1971 - 1975
(Mid Term Review [for Trengganu.] 2nd Malaysia Plan)
Government of Trengganu. April 1973.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE STATE OF
TRENGGANU
Ilaco N.V. et.al. December 1968.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN, TRENGGANU TENGAH LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
Department of Town & Country Planning, Kuala Lumpur. May 1972.

B. TECHNICAL REPORTS

1. Economics and Statistics

THE EXPENDITURE BUDGET OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 1974
Kuala Lumpur 1973.

ECONOMIC REPORT 1973 - 1974
Kuala Lumpur December 1973.

ANNUAL REPORT & STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1972
Bank Negara Malaysia.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN, MALAYSIA 1972
Department of Statistics,
Kuala Lumpur 1973.

1970 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA
Department of Statistics,
Kuala Lumpur 1971 - 1972.

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C. MAPS

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Sheet 71	Gunong Palas
Sheet 72	Ayer Puteh
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