

Chapter XXIII

Defence and Internal Security

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I. INTRODUCTION

The maintenance of peace and security within the country and the region is important for the progress and prosperity of the country. Defence and internal security programmes were formulated with the objective of safeguarding the country against external aggression and maintaining law and order. The protection of the economic interest of the country in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a new element included under these programmes. During the Fifth Malaysia Plan period, emphasis will be given to the consolidation of existing programmes and the intensification of training for the security personnel.

II. PROGRESS, 1981-85

Defence

During the period 1981-85, there was a marked expansion and modernization of the armed forces and the strengthening of the capabilities of the army, navy, and air force to meet any possible threat to the security and sovereignty of the country. Emphasis was given to the enhancement of combat and support capabilities for all the three services through various measures, including the procurement of new equipment and weapons.

Another component of defence programmes was the provision of physical facilities. Several bases and camps, including the Royal Malaysian Naval Base at Lumut and the Royal Malaysian Air Force Base at Subang were established, while many of existing ones upgraded. Additional training facilities for the combat forces as well as the repair and maintenance personnel were provided to improve the combat efficiency of the soldiers.

Apart from the regular forces, volunteer reserve units, such as the Territorial Army and Reserve Officers Training Units, were also expanded, thereby increasing the participation of the general public in defending the country. Volunteer reserve units of the army, navy, and air force were provided with additional equipment and training to improve their performance.

Internal security

Internal security programmes, which included the police, anti-dadah, civil defence, *Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia* (RELA), and *Rukun Tetangga*, played an important role in maintaining law and order. Efforts were made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force through its expansion as well as the acquisition of various types of modern equipment. The training facilities were also expanded and improved to create more disciplined and dedicated police personnel. In addition, new police stations and police field force camps were constructed, while existing ones expanded. The police air unit was improved in order to provide better air surveillance, aimed at combatting smuggling, as well as pirating activities, particularly along the coastal areas of Kelantan, Terengganu, Sabah, and Sarawak.

Measures were taken to promote and maintain closer rapport between the police and the general public to combat crime. Towards this end, the Community Constable (KONMAS) system was introduced in selected areas in Georgetown, Ipoh, Johor Bahru, and Petaling Jaya, while the *Koban* system was experimented in residential areas with high incidence of crime. Under the KONMAS system, the policemen patrolled the areas outside their stations not only to prevent crime but also to establish good relationship with the residents in the neighbourhood. The *Koban* system required the police personnel involved to live in, enabling them to establish good relationship with the residents. An in-depth study was being undertaken by the Government to ensure the compatibility of both the KONMAS and *Koban* systems with local conditions before implementation.

In 1983, the Government adopted a new approach in its effort to fight dadah abuse which posed a threat to national security. The Anti Dadah Committee and Anti Dadah Task Force, both under the National Security Council, were established to co-ordinate and monitor the anti-dadah programmes of various agencies. At the state and district levels, the State Security Working Committee and the District Security Working Committee were also responsible for organizing anti-dadah operations at their respective levels. Stricter laws were also introduced and heavier penalties imposed on dadah-related offenders. The National Anti Dadah Five Year Action Plan, 1985-89, formulated in 1985, was aimed at reducing the dadah trafficking and addiction problems during the period. The major programmes under this Plan included prevention of dadah abuse, reformation of offenders, manpower development of related agencies, and international co-operation.

Seven treatment centres, consisting of three one-stop centres and four rehabilitation centres, were established under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The one-stop centres were located at Sungai Petani, Sungai Siput, and Tampin, while the rehabilitation centres were at Besut, Bukit Mertajam, Sungai Merchong, and Tampoi. The centre at Sungai Merchong in Pahang, based on the work brigade concept, was a joint effort between the Government and the Pilgrimage Fund and

Management Board (LUTH). In addition to treatment and rehabilitation, dadah abusers also underwent specialized training at the centre. A new approach to the treatment and rehabilitation of dadah abusers was introduced by lengthening the duration of training from six months to two years. Programme under this approach involved various physical and mental activities, including detection, treatment and detoxification, counselling, military-style drill, vocational training, job placement, and follow-up care.

The production and trafficking of dadah had an international dimension. Dadah abuse and trafficking spread rapidly over wider geographical areas. Consequently, the problems of transit countries, such as Malaysia, became more serious and posed a threat to the stability of these countries. In view of this, a national policy and strategy was formulated and efforts were made to seek the co-operation of other countries in the war against dadah. Malaysia played a leading role in the prevention and control of dadah abuse and illicit trafficking, and initiated regional co-operation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, including the realization of an ASEAN Resolution entitled International Strategy of Combatting Drug Abuse and Trafficking. In addition, Malaysia also participated actively in meetings and debates at the United Nations on narcotic drug control during the Fourth Malaysia Plan period.

During the period 1981-85, 12 civil defence units were established in selected areas to provide emergency assistance in cases of natural disasters and calamities. Training programmes were also expanded to improve the performance of the civil defence units such as in the area of fire prevention as well as evacuation and care for the victims of various disasters.

Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia (RELA) was established to assist the security forces to defend the country. Its main function was to provide area security surveillance, particularly at strategic locations. RELA units were formed in the rural areas or villages to assist the people in resisting any subversive or undesirable elements which threatened the security and stability of the country. In 1982, RELA was strengthened and expanded as the third line defence for the country, after the armed forces and the police force.

The new approach of the *Rukun Tetangga* scheme, introduced in 1982, emphasized on neighbourliness among the residents. With the promulgation of the Essential (Rukun Tetangga) (Amendment) Regulation in December, 1982, the scheme was classified into three categories on the basis of crime incidence in the area. In crime-free areas, the emphasis was on various activities to promote neighbourliness among residents, while in the areas with medium incidence of crime, residents above 15 years of age were required to register for the scheme. In areas with high crime incidence, the scheme emphasized not only registration of residents aged 15 years and above but also patrol duty for those in the 18-55 age group.

III. PROSPECTS, 1986-90

Defence

A long lead time will be required to build a more credible force. It will be necessary to develop a balanced force that is small but effective and to incorporate other national resources and infrastructure into the total defence system. In line with this new direction, the utilization of existing manpower and resources will be optimized and their combat capability enhanced with effective modern weapons. With regard to physical development, priority will be given to continuation projects. Housing for the armed forces personnel as well as training facilities to improve combat and discipline in the armed forces will also be given priority.

Internal security

The capability and performance of the police force will be improved to maintain law and order. In addition, training programmes will continue to be improved, police stations established, and modern equipment acquired to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the force. The KONMAS system will be introduced in additional selected areas of Georgetown, Ipoh, Johor Bahru, and Petaling Jaya to further improve the security of these areas.

The fight against dadah abuse will be intensified with a view to eliminating the inflow of dadah and its abuse in the country. An integrated approach will be implemented against dadah abuse, in line with the National Anti Dadah Five Year Action Plan, 1985-89. Priority will be given to the preventive programme aimed at eliminating dadah abuse among youths. Treatment and rehabilitation programmes will also be increased with the construction of new rehabilitation centres and the upgrading of the existing ones. In addition, 12 follow-up care centres will be established throughout the country to provide counselling and after-care services for ex-dadah abusers. At the international level, Malaysia will continue to co-operate with other countries, particularly within the ASEAN region, in the war against dadah abuse and illicit trafficking.

With regard to civil defence, more units will be established in schools and residential areas, and training will be provided. Residents will be encouraged to join RELA and training programmes will be intensified through the establishment of new training centres. Steps will also be taken to extend the *Rukun Tetangga* scheme to Sabah. In Sarawak, neighbourhood activities will be carried out through the Community Relations Programmes which constitute the first phase of the *Rukun Tetangga* scheme.

IV. ALLOCATION

The development allocation and estimated expenditure during the period 1981-85 and the allocation for the period 1986-90 for defence and internal security are as shown in Table 23-1.

TABLE 23-1

**MALAYSIA: PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR
DEFENCE AND INTERNAL SECURITY, 1981-90
(\$ million)**

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Fourth Plan allocation, 1981-85</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure, 1981-85</i>	<i>Fifth Plan allocation, 1986-90</i>
Defence	6,024.08	6,024.08	2,803.65
Internal security	1,727.00	1,721.89	1,900.79
Police	1,507.32	1,502.68	1,638.60
Prisons	156.56	156.56	135.12
Immigration	35.35	35.35	35.29
Civil defence	1.02	1.02	6.78
Treatment and rehabilitation centres for dadah abusers	17.45	17.45	70.00
RASCOM ¹	9.30	8.83	15.00
Total	7,751.08	7,745.97	4,704.44

Note: ¹ Rejang Security Area Command.

V. CONCLUSION

Defence and internal security programmes contribute towards the realization of a stable, peaceful, and prosperous country. The emphasis of the programmes during the Fifth Plan period will be on consolidation as well as the enhancement of the capability of the security personnel through the acquisition of modern equipment and the provision of more effective training.

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V. CONCLUSION

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
AFNP	=	Applied Food and Nutrition Programme
ASEAN	=	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASN	=	National Unit Trust Scheme
ATPC	=	Association of Tin Producing Countries
BHMF	=	Borneo Housing Mortgage Finance
BKPMB	=	Industrial Development Bank of Malaysia
BPMB	=	Development Bank of Malaysia Limited
BPM	=	Agriculture Bank of Malaysia
CCITT	=	Co-ordinating Council for Industrial Technology Transfer
CFTC	=	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
CGC	=	Credit Guarantee Corporation
CIASST	=	Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training
CICU	=	Central Information Collection Unit
DARA	=	Pahang Tenggara Development Authority
DOA	=	Department of Agriculture
DOF	=	Department of Fisheries
DSLBB	=	Domestic Shipping Licensing Board
DVS	=	Department of Veterinary Services
ECR	=	Export Credit Refinancing
EEC	=	European Economic Community
EEZ	=	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPF	=	Employees Provident Fund
FAMA	=	Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority
FBC	=	Freight Booking Centre
FDC	=	Fishermen Development Centre
FELCRA	=	Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority
FELDA	=	Federal Land Development Authority
FIC	=	Foreign Investment Committee
FIMA	=	Food Industries of Malaysia
FINAS	=	National Film Development Corporation
FOA	=	Farmers Organization Authority
FRIM	=	Forest Research Institute of Malaysia
FTI	=	Fisheries Training Institute
FTZ	=	Free Trade Zone
GATT	=	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
HICOM	=	Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia

HMO	=	Health Management Organization
IBRD	=	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICU	=	Implementation Co-ordination Unit
IsDB	=	Islamic Development Bank
IIU	=	International Islamic University
IKM	=	MARA Vocational Institute
IMR	=	Institute of Medical Research
INRO	=	International Natural Rubber Organization
INTAN	=	National Institute of Public Administration
ITC	=	International Tin Council
ITI	=	Industrial Training Institute
ITM	=	MARA Institute of Technology
JENGA	=	Jengka Regional Development Authority
JKKK	=	Village Development and Security Committee
KEDA	=	Kedah Regional Development Authority
KEJORA	=	Johor Tenggara Development Authority
KESEDAR	=	South Kelantan Development Authority
KETENGAH	=	Terengganu Tengah Regional Development Authority
KKMB	=	Kompleks Kewangan Malaysia Berhad
KLSE	=	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
KOBENA	=	National Youth Co-operative Movement
KTM	=	Malayan Railway
LKIM	=	Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia
LLM	=	Malaysian Highway Authority
LME	=	London Metal Exchange
LPN	=	National Padi and Rice Authority
LTN	=	National Tobacco Board
LUTH	=	Muslim Pilgrim Saving and Management Authority
MAJUTERNAK	=	National Livestock Development Authority
MAMPU	=	Manpower Administrative Modernization and Planning Unit
MARA	=	Council of Trust for Indigenous People
MARDEC	=	Malaysian Rubber Development Corporation
MARDI	=	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
MAS	=	Malaysian Airlines System
MATTRA	=	Malaysian Transnational Trading Corporation
MBSB	=	Malaysian Building Society Berhad
MCC	=	Milk Collecting Centre
MECIB	=	Malaysia Export Credit Insurance Berhad

MEXPO	=	Malaysia Export Trade Centre
MFTC	=	Marine Fisheries Training Centre
MIDA	=	Malaysian Industrial Development Authority
MIDF	=	Malaysian Industrial Development Finance
MIMOS	=	Malaysian Institute of Microelectronics System
MISC	=	Malaysian International Shipping Corporation
MKSAK	=	Malaysian Government Servants Sports and Welfare Council
MMC	=	Malaysia Mining Corporation
MNSC	=	Malaysia National Shippers Council
MNRB	=	Malaysian National Reinsurance Berhad
MOA	=	Ministry of Agriculture
MOL	=	Ministry of Labour
MPIB	=	Malayan Pineapple Industry Board
MRSM	=	MARA Junior Science Colleges
MSSC	=	Malaysian Schools Sports Council
MTCP	=	Malaysian Technical Co-operation Programme
MTN	=	Multilateral Trade Negotiations
NCSR	=	National Council for Scientific Research and Development
NEB	=	National Electricity Board
NFPEs	=	Non-Financial Public Enterprises
NIEM	=	National Institute of Educational Management
NITTCB	=	National Industrial Training and Trade Certification Board
NPC	=	National Productivity Centre
NSC	=	National Sports Council
OCM	=	Olympic Council of Malaysia
OECD	=	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PATA	=	Pacific Area Travel Association
PERDA	=	Penang Regional Development Authority
PERNAS	=	National Corporation
PETRONAS	=	National Oil Corporation
PPK	=	Area Farmers Organization
PNB	=	National Equity Corporation
PNSL	=	Perbadanan Nasional Shipping Line
PORIM	=	Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia
PROTON	=	National Automobile Industry
PSD	=	Public Services Department
PTA	=	Preferential Trading Arrangement
PUSPATI	=	Tun Dr Ismail Centre for Atomic Research

PWD	=	Public Works Department
RDA	=	Regional Development Authority
RISDA	=	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority
RRIM	=	Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia
RTDC	=	Regional Training and Development Centre
RTM	=	Radio and Television Malaysia
SADC	=	State Agriculture Development Corporation
SAFODA	=	Sabah Forestry Development Authority
SALCRA	=	Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority
SDB	=	Sabah Development Bank
SEATRAD	=	Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development
SEB	=	Sabah Electricity Board
SEDAR	=	Socio-economic and Attitude Reorientation Institute
SEDC	=	State Economic Development Corporation
SERU	=	Socio-economic Research Unit
SESCO	=	Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation
SETIA	=	Integrated Project Management Information System
SIRIM	=	Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia
SLDB	=	Sarawak Land Development Board
SOCISO	=	Social Security Organization
SPPK	=	Government Officers Housing Company
TCS	=	Trade Commissioners Service
TDC	=	Tourist Development Corporation
TPF	=	Teachers Provident Fund
UDA	=	Urban Development Authority
UKM	=	National University of Malaysia
UM	=	University of Malaya
UNCTAD	=	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	=	United Nations Development Programme
UPM	=	University of Agriculture Malaysia
USM	=	University of Science Malaysia
UTM	=	University of Technology Malaysia
UUM	=	Northern University of Malaysia
VRI	=	Veterinary Research Institute
WHO	=	World Health Organization

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