

LAPORAN AKHIR PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN JANGKA PENDEK
FINAL REPORT OF SHORT TERM RESEARCH PROJECT

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6. Abstrak Penyelidikan

(Perlu sertakan di antara 100 – 200 perkataan di dalam Bahasa Malaysia dan juga Bahasa Inggeris. Abstrak ini akan dimuatkan dalam Laporan Tahunan Bahagian Penyelidikan & Inovasi sebagai satu cara untuk menyampaikan dapatan projek tuan/puan kepada pihak Univeristi & masyarakat luar).

Despite its remarkable record in term of economic growth and development, the experience by Malaysia has left one scary mark on its socio-economic landscape. It is besotted by the problem of unbalanced growth. Effect of this is phenomenal. In the period 1980-2005, the average annual nominal GDP for Selangor was RM40,813 million compared to Perlis RM1,262 million. One reason why this happened is because of the concentration of the manufacturing activities in the certain states, especially the west coast states, particularly Selangor, Johor and Penang. The combined cumulative gross value of output (GVO) of manufacturing industries, 1999-2004, for the three states was 63% of the national GVO. One profound effect of such concentration of the manufacturing activities was the mass migration of the labour force from the rural areas to the urban areas. Population in the urban areas grew at a rate of 2.2% versus rural population growth rates of 1.6% over the period of 2000 to 2009. Urban populations in Peninsular Malaysia represent 67% of the total population, with urban areas growing at a rate of 2.1% versus a rural growth rate of 1.4% over the same period. In Sabah and Sarawak, urbanisation is increasingly apparent with urban areas growing faster than rural areas by 0.5% to 0.7% respectively from 2000 to 2009. While 73.2% of the population were rural in 1970, however, by 1991, this has fall to 49.3%. By 2000, over 60% of the population are urban. According to Frohloff-Kulke (1988), regional inequality is defined as the economic and social differences in individual spatial unit development between states. The study analyses three factors that is posited to contribute to the growth disparity among the states in Malaysia. These are the foreign direct investment received by the states, the domestic investment committed by each state and the state government development expenditures. Data shows that the most developed states in Malaysia are those that received the highest level of FDI and domestic investment. However, the same conclusion cannot be easily said with the level of state development expenditures. This could be the result of a spill-over effect of the historical emphasis on some state such that some of the developed states does not require huge government development expenditure as an impetus for economic growth and development enjoyed by them. This is particularly true with Selangor.

Walaupun mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat, pembangunan ekonomi Malaysia mempunyai titik hitamnya sendiri terutama dari sudut sosio-ekonominya. Ia diselubungi masalah pembangunan yang tidak seimbang. Kesan ketidak-seimbangan ini adalah besar. Dalam tempoh masa 1980-2005, purata GDP nominal Selangor adalah RM40,813 juta berbanding Perlis RM1,262 juta. Salah satu sebab mengapa ini terjadi ialah kerana pemusatan kegiatan perindustrian di negeri-negeri tertentu khususnya di pantai barat khususnya Selangor, Johor dan Pulau Pinang. Nilai kumulatif output kasar perindustrian, 1999-2004 untuk ketiga-tiga negeri adalah 63% daripada keseluruhan negara. Kesannya wujud migrasi besar penduduk dari luar Bandar ke kawasan Bandar Penduduk bandar meningkat pada kadar 2.2% berbanding luar bandar sebanyak 1.6% anara 2000 hingga 2009. Penduduk bandar di Semenanjung Malaysia mewakili 67% jumlah penduduk. Di Sabah dan Sarawak, perbandaran adalah lebih ketara di mana kawasan bandar. Kesan perbandaran ini juga dapat dilihat apabila 49.3% penduduk pada 1991 tinggal di kawasan luar bandar berbanding 73.2% tahun 1970. Peratusan ini berkurang lagi kepada apabila pada tahi 2000, penduduk bandar meningkat kepada 60%. Menurut Frohloff-Kulke (1988), ketidak-seimbangan regional ditakrifkan sebagai perbezaan ekonomi dan social dalam unit spatial pembangunan antara negeri. Kajian ini meliha kepada tiga faktor yang menyumbang kepada ketidak-seimbangan pertumbuhan di Malaysia. Faktro tersebut adalah pelaburan langsung asing yang diterima oleh negeri-negeri, pelaburan domestik yang diterima dan perbelanjaan pembangunan negeri-negeri. Data menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan negeri maju di Malaysia merupakan penerima pelaburan langsung asing dan pelaburan domestik terbesar. Namun kesimpulan yang sama tidak boleh dibuat untuk perbelanjaan pembangunan kerajaan. Ini mungkin kesan limpah di mana negeri-negeri maju tidak memerlukan perbelanjaan pembangunan yang besar sebagai pemangkin pertumbuhan ekonomi masing-masing, terutamanya negeri Selangor.

7. Sila sediakan laporan teknikal lengkap yang menerangkan keseluruhan projek ini.
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Bahasa Malaysia
Pertumbuhan ekonomi
Pertumbuhan tak seimbang
Perbandaran

Bahasa Inggeris
economic growth
unbalanced growth
urbanisation

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Malaysian Economy – Growth and Transformation

Edited by
Ku 'Azam Tuan Lonik

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan hubungan jangka panjang bagi pelaburan langsung asing (FDI), pelaburan domestik (DI), serta perbelanjaan kerajaan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi bagi negeri Sabah dan Sarawak. Prosedur ko-integrasi ujian sempadan atau autoregrasi lat tertabur (ARDL) digunakan untuk menentukan kewujudan hubungan jangka panjang antara pembolehubah kajian. Hasil kajian menunjukkan wujud hubungan jangka panjang yang sah antara pembolehubah bebas dan pembolehubah bersandar. Anggaran koefisien jangka panjang menunjukkan hanya pembolehubah perbelanjaan pembangunan kerajaan sahaja mempunyai hubungan positif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Sebaliknya, FDI dan DI pula menunjukkan hubungan positif tetapi tak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi negeri Sabah dan Sarawak.

Kata Kunci: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pelaburan Domestik, Pelaburan Langsung Asing, Sabah, Sarawak, ARDL, Kointegrasi.

LAPORAN
PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN JANGKA PENDEK
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**Unbalanced Growth Revisited:
Why Some States Lagged Behind While Others Progressed**

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INTRODUCTION

Despite its remarkable record in term of economic growth and development, the experience by Malaysia has left one scary mark on its socio-economic landscape. It is besotted by the problem of unbalanced growth. Effect of this is phenomenal. In the period 1980-2005, the average annual nominal GDP for Selangor was RM40,813 million compared to Perlis RM1,262 million. One reason why this happened is because of the concentration of the manufacturing activities in the certain states, especially the west coast states, particularly Selangor, Johor and Penang. The combined cumulative gross value of output (GVO) of manufacturing industries, 1999-2004, for the three states was 63% of the national GVO. One profound effect of such concentration of the manufacturing activities was the mass migration of the labour force from the rural areas to the urban areas. Population in the urban areas grew at a rate of 2.2% versus rural population growth rates of 1.6% over the period of 2000 to 2009. Urban populations in Peninsular Malaysia represent 67% of the total population, with urban areas growing at a rate of 2.1% versus a rural growth rate of 1.4% over the same period. In Sabah and Sarawak, urbanisation is increasingly apparent with urban areas growing faster than rural areas by 0.5% to 0.7% respectively from 2000 to 2009. While 73.2% of the population were rural in 1970, however, by 1991, this has fall to 49.3%. By 2000, over 60% of the population are urban.

In a seminal work, Baumol (1967) highlight the growth disparities between the productive and the non-productive sectors. The unbalanced growth theory or the cost disease, as it is otherwise known, concern with the productivity disparity between the productive and the non-productive sector which will contribute to the rising cost of production in the un-productive sector. Baumol's extension as well as subsequent studies of the unbalanced growth theory shifted the focus to explain the unbalanced growth problem between rural and urban areas as well as between the slump and the well endowed area of a modern city (Baumol, 1985). A wage increase in the productive sector is being off-set by the productivity increase in that sector. However, in the non-productive sectors, such off-setting element is missing. Baumol identifies manufacturing as an example a productive sector and education as a non-productive sector which require less capital productivity.

The Malaysian Plans divide the 13 states and the Federal Territories into two main categories, namely, the high income and the low income states. This categorisation

may be obscure in its outlook since it fails to highlight the huge disparities that exist between the top and the bottom of the league. On the other hand, for a relatively small open economy, this kind of categorization highlights the failure of the development strategy adopted by the government. Although it may not be the intention of the policy-makers, but the situation seem to be inherited from the colonial period. During the British rules, development were more focused and concentrated along the Western corridor of the Peninsula Malaysia (Othman, 1994). The policy continued post-independence (Zainuddin and Zulkifli, 1983).

The issue of growth and development disparities within a country is nothing new. There have been many empirical studies conducted focusing in growth and development between states or territories or regions. For example, Fu (2004), Lin (2000), Lin and Song (2002), Song, Chu, and Cao (2000), Zhang and Zou (1998) study the differences in growth between the interior and coastal regions in China, while Kalirajan (2004) studies the differences in growth among the states in India.

The backwardness of the states or regions may also arise as a result of unbalanced development carried out by either the government or the private sector in these regions (Chamhuri Siwar & Surtahman Kastin Hasan, 1985). The problem of income inequality between regions can also be caused by the imbalances in the economic structure. Arguably, there is a positive correlation between the levels of industrialization in the regions with the levels of income (Hasnah Ali, 1989). According to Shamsuddin Kassim (1984), one of the serious problems faced by Malaysia's economic development is a significant disparity which exists between states. According to Frohloff-Kulke (1988), regional inequality is defined as the economic and social differences in individual spatial unit development between states in Malaysia

Theoretically, economists attribute growth to several underlining factors. The neo-classical attributes much to the *prior*-savings (and investments) that will generate enough capital stock to necessitate the growth process. Both the Harrod-Domar and Solow's exogenous growth theory stress the importance of savings (Todaro, 1995) though the causal link differs. In the former, savings helps accumulate capital stock while in the later, savings is necessary to finance technological progress that is necessary to increase labour productivity. In view of the insufficient private capital formation in the early stage of development, Keynesian economists focused more on the role of government expenditures in financing capital formation.

Nonetheless, the prevailing theories fail to explain the growth disparities within a nation, especially in the case of a small open economy. For a large country scenario, China and India for example, many studies have been conducted to explain the regional disparities between its vast regions (among others, see, Fu, 2004; Lin and Song, 2002; Chow, 1993). Some of the factors that contribute to such disparities are non-economics; for example, demographic, geographical location etc.

Following Lin and Song (2002) and Chow (1993), we intend to extend Baumol's thesis comparing the productive and the non-productive sectors to encompass the regional disparities in a relatively small open economy like Malaysia (as opposed to a large open economy, like China and India). In this study, we intend to examine the factors that contribute towards the economics growth between the 13 states in Malaysia. It is interesting to note that, the states which are being categorised as low income has low manufacturing activities as compared to the states with high income. In accomplishing this task we will examine the effect of several variables on the growth of state GNP. These macro variables include the stock of human capital, the level of government expenditure, the volume of FDI received by each state, private domestic investment and the amount of debt.

OBJECTIVES

the objective of this study is to analyse:

- the unbalanced growth phenomenon of Malaysian states.
- the factors that contribute to the growth disparities among the 13 states in Malaysia.

A GENERAL OVERVIEW

Table 1 provide a general overview of the achievement of the states in Malaysia in the of the average annual nominal GDP and the average annual GDP growth rate for the period 1980-2005.

Table 1: Average nominal GDP and average GDP growth rate

	Average nominal GDP (RM mil)	Average GDP Growth rate (%)
Selangor	40,813	11.9
Johor	22,369	10.0
Sarawak	16,096	9.7
Perak	15,869	7.5
P.Pinang	15,800	9.5
Sabah	14,907	9.3
Terengganu	12,324	10.9
Kedah	8,843	8.4
Pahang	8,393	7.7
N.Sembilan	6,706	9.5
Melaka	5,675	9.7
Kelantan	4,806	8.6
Perlis	1,262	7.8
Malaysia		8.5

Source : *Economic Planning Unit (modified)*

Note : [1] Calculated by summing the nominal value of GDP per year between 1980-2005 was divided 26 years.

[2] Method of calculating the average growth rate follows Michael Barrow (2001:40)

Selangor topped in term of the average annual growth rate between 1980-2005 at 11.9% as well as in term of average nominal GDP at RM40,813 million. The annual average growth rate in Selangor exceeded that at the national level. The second highest average nominal GDP is Johor. The second highest average GDP growth rate is Terengganu at 10.9%. At the bottom end of the average nominal GDP are Perlis, Kelantan and Melaka.

In term of average GDP growth rate, three states achieved less than the national average of 8.5% that is Perak (7.5%), Pahang (7.7%), Perlis (7.8%) and Kedah (8.4%).

The effect of such concentration leads to the mass migration of the labour forces from the rural areas to the urban areas. As a result, population in the urban areas grew at a very alarming rate. The urban population grew at a rate of 2.2% versus rural population growth rates of 1.6% over the period of 2000 to 2009. Urban populations in Peninsular Malaysia represent 67% of the total population, with urban areas growing at a rate of 2.1% versus a rural growth rate of 1.4% over the same period. In Sabah and Sarawak, urbanisation is increasingly apparent with urban areas growing faster than rural areas by 0.5% to 0.7% respectively from 2000 to

2009. While 73.2% of the population were rural in 1970, however, by 1991, this has fall to 49.3%. By 2000, over 60% of the population are urban. While in 1970, 73.2% of the population are rural and 26.8% are urban, by 2000, 61.8% of the population are urban and 37.1% are rural – Figure 1.

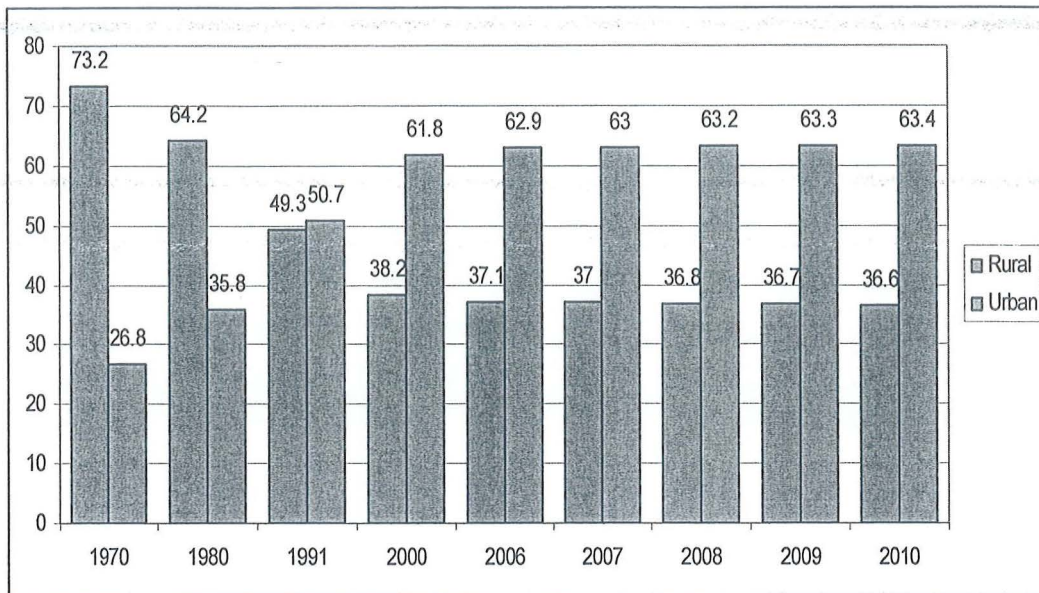


Figure 1
Distribution of Population by Rural-Urban Strata, Malaysia, 1970-2010

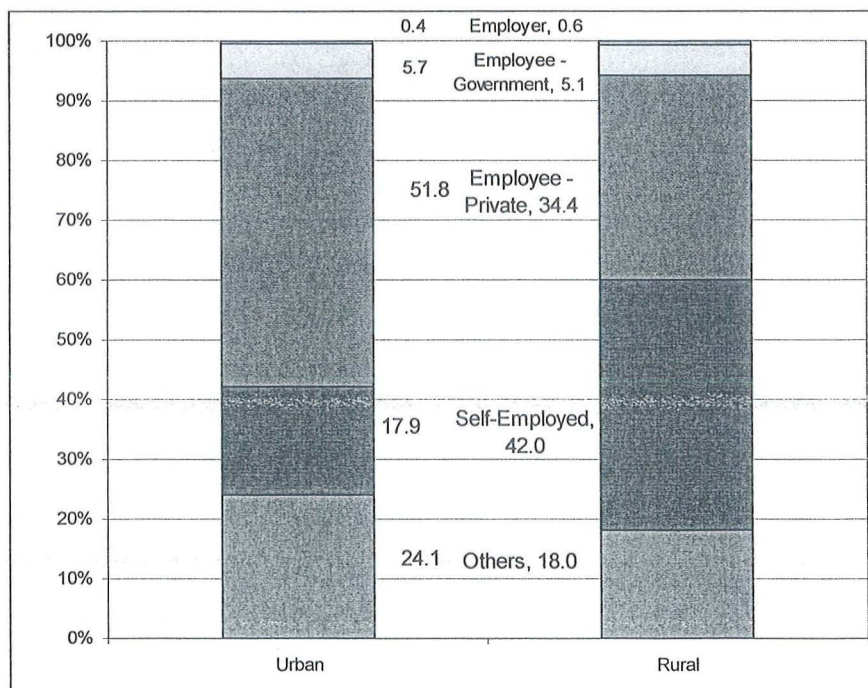


Figure 2
Source of Income of the Urban-Rural Households

If looked from the perspective of work and income of the rural-urban population, 42% of the rural households were self-employed compared to 17.9% in the urban areas. On the other hand, 51.8% of the urban population worked in the private sector compared to 34.4% of the rural population.

SOME INDICATORS OF UNBALANCED GROWTH PHENOMENON

Three indicators to show the unbalanced growth phenomenon are the GDP growth rate between states, gross value of output (GVO) of manufacturing industries by state and the development composite index by states.

i. GDP Growth rate by State

From the general perspectives, the states in Malaysia are divided (by the Malaysian Plan) into 6 different groups. They are the Northern Region (comprises Perlis, Kedah Pulau Pinang and Perak); the Central Region (Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor which include Federal Territory Putrajaya and Federal Territory Kuala Lumpur); Johor stand alone as a southern region; Eastern Region (Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan); Sabah and Sarawak.

During the Eighth Malaysia Plan, the Southern region (Johor) has the highest average annual GDP growth rate between 2001-2010 at 5.1%. This is followed by Sarawak (4.6%) and the Central Region (4.6%). These regions/states exceed the national average of 4.5%. On the other hand, the northern region grew at 4.4%; Sabah at 4.3% and the eastern region has the lowest growth rate at 3.5%.

On state level, Selangor (including FT Putrajaya) has the highest growth rate during the Eighth Malaysia Plan at 5.2%, followed by Johor (5.1%), Pulau Pinang (5.0%) and Sarawak (4.6%). At the lower end are Kelantan (3.3%) and Kedah and Terengganu at 3.4% respectively.

Overall, only 4 states exceed the national average GDP growth rate of 4.5%, that is Selangor (including FT Putrajaya), Pulau Pinang, Johor and Sarawak during the Eight Malaysia Plan.

Some improvements were made in the Ninth Malaysia Plan. In general, the national average was 6.0%. The northern region grew at 5.9%, central region grew at 6.2%, Johor (the southern region) also at 6.2%, the eastern region at 5.7% while Sabah and Sarawak grew at 5.8% and 6.1% respectively.

Table 2: GDP Growth rate by State, 2001-2010

State	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	Eighth Malaysia Plan	Ninth Malaysia Plan
Northern Region	4.4	5.9
Kedah	4.1	5.9
Perak	4.1	5.7
Perlis	3.4	5.3
Pulau Pinang	5.0	6.1
Central Region	4.6	6.2
Melaka	4.2	6.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.8	5.8
Selangor (including FT Putrajaya)	5.2	6.4
WP Kuala Lumpur	3.8	6.1
Southern Region		
Johor	5.1	6.2
Eastern	3.5	5.7
Kelantan	3.3	5.2
Pahang	3.9	5.9
Terengganu	3.4	5.7
Sabah (including Labuan)	4.3	5.8
Sarawak	4.6	6.1
Malaysia	4.5	6.0

Source: *Economic Planning Unit*

ii. Gross Value of Output (GVO) of Manufacturing Industries by State

As outlined by Todaro and Smith (2006: 15-16) one definition of development, defined development as “typically seen in terms of the planned alteration of the structure of production and employment so that agriculture’s share of both declines and that of the manufacturing and service industries increases. Development strategies have therefore usually focused on rapid industrialisation, often at the expense of agriculture and rural development”.

Industrialisation is seen not only as the catalyst of growth but also as the measure of economic growth and development. In the case of Malaysia, there are a great deal of disparity in the contribution of the manufacturing output to each of the states.

Table 2 shows the Gross Value of Output of the Manufacturing Sector by States between 1999 and 2004.

Table 3 is arranged in descending order for clearer presentations. As can be expected, the state of Selangor has the highest cumulative Gross Value of Output of the manufacturing sector, 1999-2004 to the national economy. It contributed RM767,140 million to the total RM2,772,587. In percentage term, that constituted 27.7%, 18.0% and 17.5% respectively. This is followed by Johor and Pulau Pinang. The lowest contributors are Perlis (0.2%) and Kelantan (0.3%)

Table 3: Cumulative Gross Value of Output (GVO) of Manufacturing Industries by State, 1999-2004

State	Cumulative Gross Value of output (RM million)	Percentage
Selangor	767,140	27.7
Johor	498,262	18.0
P.Pinang	484,300	17.5
Melaka	176,416	6.4
Sarawak	167,030	6.0
N.Sembilan	164,615	5.9
Kedah	113,726	4.1
Perak	102,309	3.7
Sabah	93,686	3.4
Terengganu	72,538	2.6
Pahang	72,446	2.6
Kelantan	9,565	0.3
Perlis	5,065	0.2
MALAYSIA	2,772,587	100.0

Source: Department of Statistics, various years

iii. Development Composite Index by States

The Economic Planning Unit provided a development composite index that is suitable to look at the development index of the states in Malaysia. The development composite index is divided into three categories namely the economic index, the social index and the composite index of development (Table 4).

In the case of these indexes, index of 100 represent the 'achievement' at the national level. Using this approach, it can be seen that on the economic indicators, the eight countries are below the 100 index. These are Kedah, Perak, Perlis, Kelantan,

Terengganu, Pahang, Sabah and Sarawak. The least among these are Sabah at 82.8. On the other hand, six states scored higher than the national index. These are Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Penang, Melaka, Kuala Lumpur and Johor. The highest is Kuala Lumpur at 114.4

On the social index, 6 states scored less than 100, that is Kelantan, Pahang, Johor, Selangor, Sabah, and Sarawak. The least are Kelantan at 94.4. This also means that eight states are above the national index, that is, Kedah, Perak, Perlis, Penang, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Kuala Lumpur and Terengganu.

Table 4 also ranked the overall composite index. Top on the list was Kuala Lumpur, followed by Pulau Pinang and Melaka. Three states at the bottom are Sabah (the least), Kelantan and Terengganu.

Table 4. Development Composite Index by States, 2005

<i>State</i>	<i>Economic Index</i>	<i>Social Index</i>	<i>Composite index of Development</i>	<i>Position</i>
Northern Region				
Kedah	95.5	100.2	97.8	9
Perak	99.7	101.2	100.4	7
Perlis	95	104.9	99.9	8
Pulau Pinang	109	102.4	105.7	2
Central Region				
Melaka	106.4	102.1	104.2	3
N Sembilan	101.8	102.9	102.3	5
Selangor (including FT Putrajaya)	108.4	98	103.2	4
Kuala Lumpur	114.4	104.8	109.6	1
Southern Region				
Johor	102.9	98.1	100.5	6
Eastern				
Kelantan	91.9	94.4	93.1	13
Pahang	96.3	99	97.6	10
Terengganu	91.5	100.8	96.2	12
Sabah (including Labuan)	82.8	97.2	90	14
Sarawak	94.8	98.4	96.6	11
Malaysia	100	100	100	

Source: Economic Planning Unit

Note : ^a DFI 2005 based on 16 indicators

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE UNBALANCED GROWTH PHENOMENON IN MALAYSIA

We look at three factors that contribute to the unbalanced growth experienced by Malaysian states. The three factors are foreign direct investment (FDI), domestic investment and government expenditures.

i. Foreign Direct Investment

In line with the concentration of the manufacturing activities in the west coast states, the same phenomenon can also be observed in term of the foreign direct investment receipts. The three states – Selangor, Johor and Penang – topped the amount of FDI received between 1980-2005. The least among these is Kelantan, which is also one of the poorest states.

Table 5: Total FDI and the FDI ratio to the national average' by states, 1980 – 2005

<i>States</i>	<i>FDI (RM juta)</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
Selangor	43,598.00	2.41
Johor	42,196.50	2.33
P.Pinang	31,334.30	1.73
Kedah	25,532.20	1.41
Terengganu	23,020.40	1.27
Melaka	20,403.00	1.13
Sarawak	19,183.90	1.06
N. Sembilan	15,020.30	0.83
Perak	12,405.40	0.69
Pahang	10,861.80	0.6
Sabah	6,763.00	0.37
Perlis	1,161.60	0.06
Kelantan	518.20	0.03

ii. Domestic investment

Investment is recognized as one of the key drivers of growth. Apart from FDI, a large portion of investment comes from domestic investment. Nonetheless, being private in nature, investors will also look at the whole socio-economic scenario of the economy in deciding the investment decision. Based on this, with the rapid development enjoyed by the already developed states, investors tend to also invest in these states. As such, it is not surprising that Selangor also topped the domestic

investment among the states in Malaysia. Apart from Selangor, Sarawak came second followed closely by Terengganu and Johor.

Table 6: Domestic investment and domestic investment ratio to the national average (RM million), by states, 1980 - 2005

State	Domestic Investment	Ratio
Selangor	49,749.60	3.24
Sarawak	30,640.70	2.0
Terengganu	26,435.60	1.72
Johor	20,417.30	1.33
Perak	14,884.60	0.97
Sabah	14,128.40	0.92
P.Pinang	11,805.40	0.77
Kedah	10,878.90	0.71
Pahang	10,784.90	0.70
Melaka	8,679.90	0.57
N. Sembilan	7,905.30	0.51
Perlis	3,160.80	0.21
Kelantan	2,102.20	0.14

iii. Government Expenditures

The very foundation of the Keynesian economics is the role of government expenditures is economic growth. From this Keynesian perspective, government expenditures is posited to cause the economic growth. Keynesian economics recommend that the government should play an active role in massaging the economic cycle through the principle of effective demand.

Surprisingly, two states lead the league of the total development expenditures. As shown in Table 7, these are Sarawak and Sabah. Apart from that are Selangor and Terengganu. The effect of the historical emphasis centered on the development (and manufacturing) on Selangor, Perak and Johor means that these states do not need high development expenditure to drive their economy. Yet again, at the bottom of the league is Perlis. Terengganu managed to stay on the top half of the league probably due to the proceed from the petroleum royalty received by them.

Table 7: Total development expenditures and average annual development expenditures, by states (RM million), 1980 - 2005

State	Total development expenditure	Average annual development expenditure
Sarawak	29390	1130
Sabah	12673	487
Selangor	10424	401
Terengganu	3969	153
Perak	3213	124
Johor	2946	113
Kedah	2701	104
Pahang	2699	104
Kelantan	2374	91
Melaka	2146	83
P.Pinang	1872	72
N. Sembilan	1621	62
Perlis	743	29

CONCLUSION

The study analyses three factors that is posited to contribute to the growth disparity among the states in Malaysia. These are the foreign direct investment received by the states, the domestic investment committed by each state and the state government development expenditures. Data shows that the most developed states in Malaysia are those that received the highest level of FDI and domestic investment. However, the same conclusion cannot be easily said with the level of state development expenditures. This could be the result of a spill-over effect of the historical emphasis on some state such that some of the developed states does not require huge government development expenditure as an impetus for economic growth and development enjoyed by them. This is particularly true with Selangor.

UserCode: MNIZAM / USMPGLIVE / PJJAUH

Program Code: Votebook9100

Current Program : Votebook (Header)

Current Date : 07/10/2013 12:12:49 PM

Version: 15.03, Last Updated at 03/12/2012

DB: 13.02, 9/27/2010 VB: 13.01, 3/14/2011

Switch Language : English / Malay

Wildcard : eg. Like 100%, Like 10%1, Like %1

Element 1:

Element 2:

Element 4:

Element 5:

Year:

Detail	Excel	Budget Rule	Budget Control	Account Description	Budget Account Code	Roll over	Budget	Cash Received	Advanced	Commit	Actual	Available	Percentage
Detail	Excel	374	T	Projek Jangka Pendek Penang	304.111.0.PJJAUH.6310046	11,359.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,359.00	0.00%
		374	T	SubTotal		11,359.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,359.00	0.00%
Detail	Excel	375	T	Projek Jangka Pendek Penang	304.221.0.PJJAUH.6310046	3,691.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,691.39	0.00%
Detail	Excel	375	T	Projek Jangka Pendek Penang	304.223.0.PJJAUH.6310046	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00%
Detail	Excel	375	T	Projek Jangka Pendek Penang	304.227.0.PJJAUH.6310046	-15,035.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-15,035.92	0.00%
Detail	Excel	375	T	Projek Jangka Pendek Penang	304.229.0.PJJAUH.6310046	-315.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-315.00	0.00%
		375	T	SubTotal		-11,159.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11,159.53	0.00%
		9999		GrandTotal		199.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.47	0.00%