

SPOTLIGHT ON POVERTY

LOJING, KELANTAN

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Eradicating poverty remains one of the biggest challenges facing humanity today and the primary focus of Wiki Impact's Poverty Project.

Out of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), 'No Poverty' is the first. The stakes are high, human lives are on the line. It is of utmost importance that together, as a nation, state and community, work together to eliminate poverty.

End poverty in all its forms, everywhere.



We usually associate poverty with a lack of money – not being able to afford to put food on the table or having a roof over your head. While poverty definitely includes not being able to meet basic needs including meals, clothing and shelter, it is also about so much more than that.

"Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities." United Nations, 1998

Let us restore human dignity, give back voices to people and provide opportunities where everyone can not only survive, but thrive.

Spotlight on Poverty is a series that aims to highlight the needs and gaps in the poorest districts of every state in Malaysia.

What's in this report?

This comprehensive report will give you grand overview of how the district is fairing. Poverty is a complex and interconnected issue that impacts on other issues of society.

The report will cover the following:

- Socio economic overview
- Employment
- Basic Amenities
- Education (Primary and Secondary)
- Healthcare
- Internet & Connectivity

How can this report be used?

If you're a changemaker (NGO, association, government led initiative, social investor) that is involved in alleviating poverty, this data will help you to make impactful and informed decisions on where to channel and focus your resources and efforts.

The data will also help policy makers and communicators better understand the state of poverty in these districts.

Let's work together to give a voice to the voiceless.

SPOTLIGHT ON POVERTY:

LOJING, KELANTAN

The Lojing Autonomous Sub-District or Lojing is a hill village situated in the Gua Musang region of Kelantan, Malaysia — located just right next to Cameron Highlands along the Second East-West Highway. Lojing was almost unheard of until logging activities began in the early 1980s.

Early exploration in Lojing was done by the indigenous people or Orang Asli by Sungai Brooke and Sungai Belatop but until today, little is known about how Lojing came to be. According to the local Orang Asli, there was once a family of Orang Asli headed by a man named Ajing who began settling down by the Sungai Belatop area. The name Lojing was derived from the man's name.

A majority of the residents in Lojing belong to the Orang Asli, mainly the Termiar tribe of the Senoi nation.

Lojing is divided into 7 communal settlements:

1. Balar
2. Blau
3. Hau
4. Hendrop
5. Kuala Betis
6. Sigar
7. Tuel

Lojing is famed for its biodiversity — an area rich in flora and fauna. Due to its pristine hills and jungles, the place became a popular destination for eco-tourism activities. An abundance of species of high-quality, exotic tropical hardwood — like the mahogany, teak, meranti and chengal — are found in the jungles of Lojing making it a known location for logging activities.



LOJING IN GENERAL

PAGE 03

Brief overview of the population & poverty in Lojing

6,686

**Population Size of
Orang Asli (2010)**

Constitute of **0.46%** of
Kelantan's population*



**Unable to locate other population data for Lojing*

N/A

Poorest District
out of 162 districts
in Malaysia

3,138

**Monthly Household
Income (Median)**
13.5% less than Kelantan
(RM3,563)

0.378

GINI Coefficient
Compared to
Kelantan's **0.233**

12.4%

**Incidence of
Absolute Poverty¹**
Compared to
Kelantan's **33.3%**

9.9

**Incidence of
Relative Poverty**
Compared to
Kelantan's **11.1%**



EMPLOYMENT

PAGE 04

The Employment Situation in Lojing

OBSERVATIONS

Government agencies and farm operators have begun establishing in Lojing since the 1980s. This presents a multitude of employment opportunity to the people of Lojing.



COVID-19



HOME **MALAYSIA** SINGAPORE WORLD MONEY LIFE EAT/DRINK SHOWBIZ OPINION SPORTS TECH/GADGETS

HOME / MALAYSIA

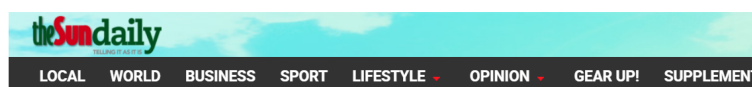
Orang Asli in Lojing want land for farming

Sunday, 05 Jan 2020 04:13 PM MYT

Despite being worked to the bone and only receiving minimum wage, the Orang Asli have no claims to the land that they have been developing. Efforts to overcome this were made via applications to the state government for the Orang Asli to develop and own land. Thus far, there has been no progress.

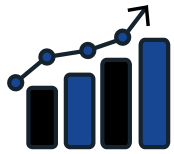
The Orang Asli are also suffering from commercial farming activities as they introduce problems like soil erosion and environmental damages. These present a threat to their livelihood.

However, data on employment in Lojing is nonexistent. This makes it difficult for Changemakers to gauge the actual employment situation and issues that come along with it.



Orang Asli in Lojing suffering effects of hill erosion caused by farms

26 MAR 2019 / 22:05 H.



INDUSTRIES IN LOJING

PAGE 05

An Insight on the Industries Operating In Lojing

OBSERVATIONS

Lojing is situated on highlands and is also located some 40km away from Tanah Rata. Apart from logging, Lojing's economy is also dominated by farming and agriculture.

There are also two known mining companies operating in Lojing, mining for resources like metal and tin ore.

Many agricultural entrepreneurs have been coming into Lojing since the early 1980s. Government agencies also began establishing around the same time.



Among these agencies are the Kelantan Forestry Department, Kelantan Agricultural Department, Kelantan Darulnaim Foundation (YAKIN) and the Kelantan State Economic Development Corporation.

However, there is a severe lack of updated data on the output by the industries in Lojing. More effort needs to be taken to collect these data as Lojing, currently, is rich with agricultural activities.



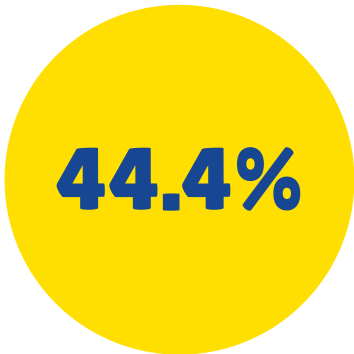
BASIC AMENITIES

Available utilities and amenities for the population



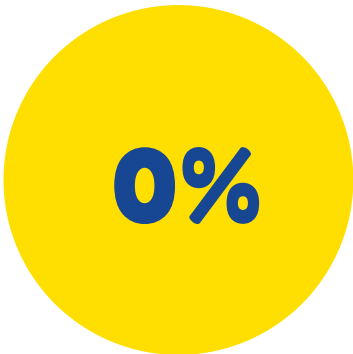
ELECTRICITY
SUPPLY

100% for all of
Kelantan



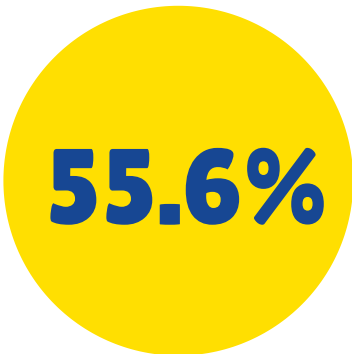
PIPED WATER IN
THE HOUSE

Compared to
67.9% for Kelantan



PUBLIC WATER
STAND PIPE

Compared to 0.2%
for Kelantan



OTHERS

Compared to 31.9%
for Kelantan

100%
WITHOUT GARBAGE
COLLECTION

Compared to 20% for
Kelantan

N/A
AREA GARBAGE
COLLECTION

Compared to 64.6% for
Kelantan

N/A
GARBAGE
COLLECTION AT
LIVING QUARTERS

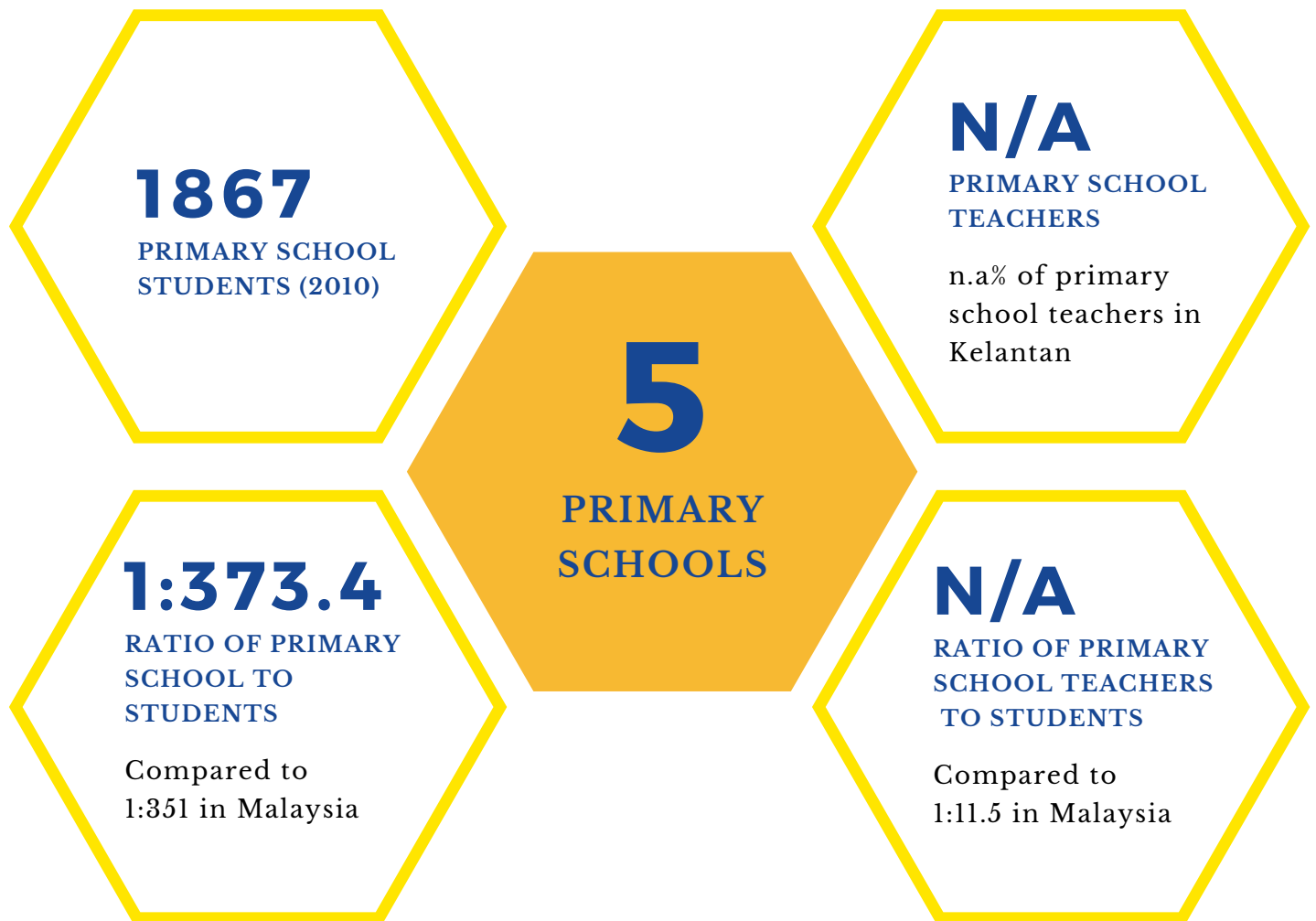
Compared to 15.4% for
Kelantan



EDUCATION- PRIMARY

PAGE 07

An overview on the state of primary school education in Lojing



KNOWN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN LOJING

- SK Kuala Betis
- SK Pos Brooke
- SK Pos Hendrop
- SK Pos Blau
- SK Pos Balar



EDUCATION- SECONDARY

PAGE 08

An overview on the state of secondary school education in Lojing

N/A

SECONDARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS

N/A

SECONDARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS

N/A

SECONDARY
SCHOOLS

N/A

RATIO OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL
TO STUDENTS

Compared to
1:824 in Malaysia

N/A

RATIO OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS TO
STUDENTS

Compared to 1:11
in Malaysia

N/A

NATIONAL SECONDARY
SCHOOLS WITH
DORMITORIES

N/A

HOUSEHOLD LESS
THAN 5KM FROM
SECONDARY SCHOOL

Compared to 94.6% for
Kelantan

N/A

HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM
FROM SECONDARY
SCHOOL

Compared to 2.2% for
Kelantan

N/A

HOUSEHOLD MORE
THAN 9KM FROM
SECONDARY SCHOOL

Compared to 3.2% for
Kelantan



HEALTHCARE

PAGE 09

*Available government healthcare facilities***N/A****Public hospitals****0****Private Hospitals****1****Government Clinic(s)****N/A****Beds****N/A****Ratio of beds to
population**

Compared to
1:1.7 in Kelantan and
1:710 in Malaysia

OBSERVATION:

With only 1 public hospitals and no private hospitals, Lojing is reliant on 1 government clinic. It could also mean that more severe and serious medical cases will need to be referred to larger hospitals in Kelantan

100%

HOUSEHOLD LESS
THAN 5KM FROM
PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTRE

Compared to 96.6% for
Kelantan

0%

HOUSEHOLD 5-9KM
FROM PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTRE

Compared to 2.3% for
Kelantan

0%

HOUSEHOLD MORE
THAN 9KM FROM
PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTRE

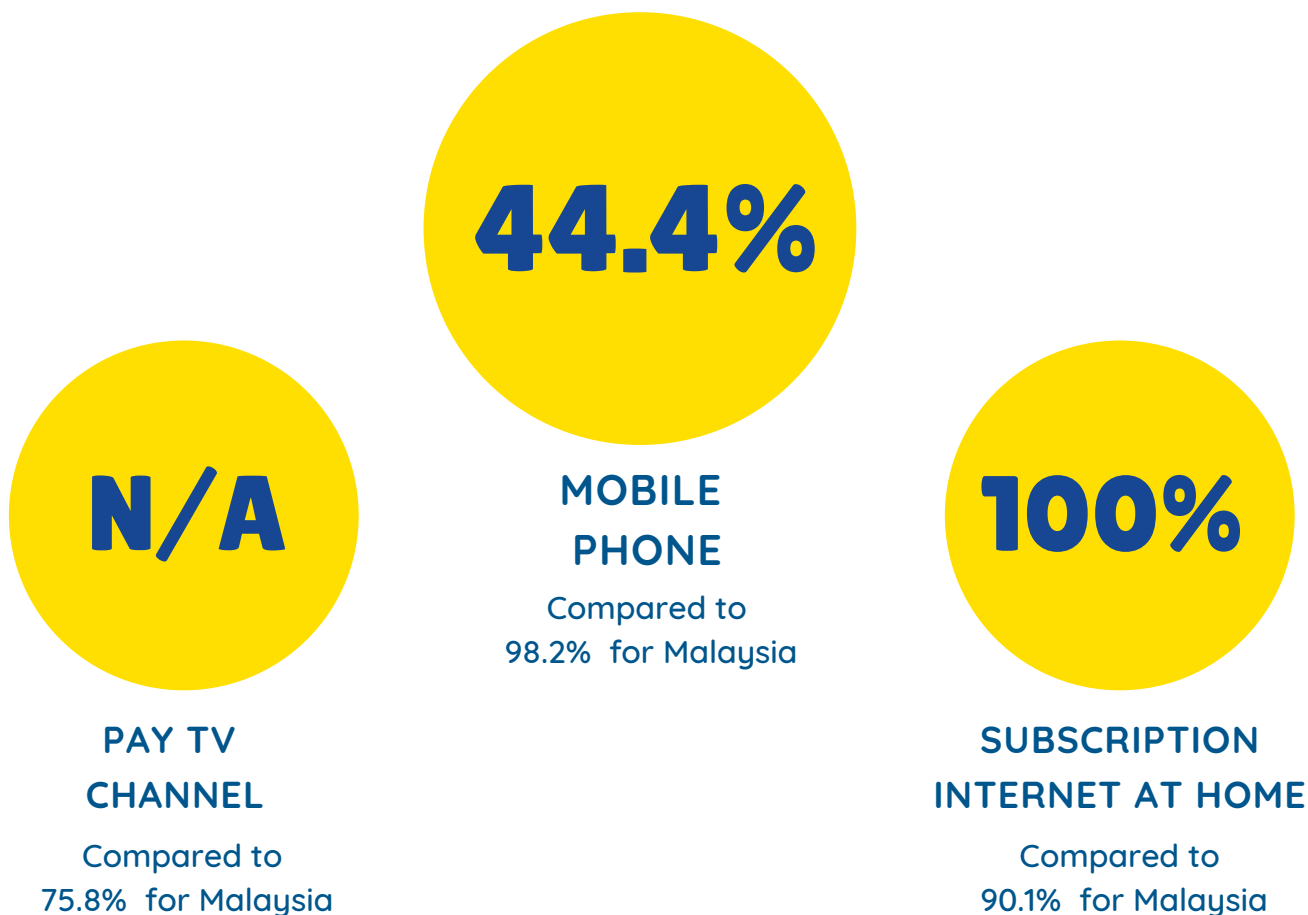
Compared to 1.1% for
Kelantan



INTERNET & CONNECTIVITY

PAGE 10

Internet penetration and accessibility in Lojing



People and organisations making a difference

Empowered 2 Teach Kg Penad

(SUKA)

The project provides training, support, and resources for the indigenous communities to start their own pre-school education classes within their rural villages.

Phone Number: 03-78774227

Website: <http://www.sukasociety.org/creating-greater-access-to-education/>

E-mail: enquiry@sukasociety.org

Empowered 2 Teach Kg Enching

(SUKA)

The project provides training, support, and resources for the indigenous communities to start their own pre-school education classes within their rural villages.

Phone Number: 03-78774227

Website: <http://www.sukasociety.org/creating-greater-access-to-education/>

E-mail: enquiry@sukasociety.org

Empowered 2 Teach Kg Bering Baru

(SUKA)

The project provides training, support, and resources for the indigenous communities to start their own pre-school education classes within their rural villages.

Phone Number: 03-78774227

Website: <http://www.sukasociety.org/creating-greater-access-to-education/>

E-mail: enquiry@sukasociety.org

An explanation of the terminologies used in this Spotlight

Absolute poverty- "The most severe type of poverty where there is a severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services." (UN 1995 report of the World Summit for Social Development)

Relative Poverty- It is when impoverished households earn 50% less than the national median household incomes. This means that the household does have money, however they do not have enough money to afford anything other than the basics. This type of poverty is also dependant on the economy of the country, and as such is subject to change from time to time.

GINI Index- It is defined as the measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income inequality within a nation. It is calculated using a specific formula and the results determines the different levels of income inequality.

GINI Index:

- <0.2 = perfect income equality
- $0.2-0.3$ = relative equality
- $0.3-0.4$ = adequate equality
- $0.4-0.5$ = big income gap
- >0.5 = severe income gap

The bigger the number of the GINI index, the more severe the income inequality. Anything less than 0.2 represent perfect income equality, while anything higher than 0.5 represents a severe income inequality. Any number between 0.2 and 0.3 is considered an adequate safe value. A value of 0.4 is considered the warning level that immediate action must be taken to reduce income inequality.

An explanation of the terminology used in this Spotlight

Labour force- It represents the group of people in the population that are currently actively looking for work, or already working.

Outside labour force- Refers to the group of people that are not actively looking for work. Example : Pensioners, school children, infants, and housewives.

Employed force- The group of people within the population that are currently working for pay at least one hour per week.

Unemployed force- The group of people within the population that are currently able and looking for work, but not yet hired.

Gross output- "The total output of a firm, industry, or economy without deducting intermediate costs." (Collins Dictionary)

This means that the Gross Output of an industry is the immediate value of their output/sales, without taking into account the cost of labour and production.

A list of all the sources used to gather data and information

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