

Title

MALAY RESERVATIONS ENACTMENT :  
Protection of Malay Rights  
to hold land in Malaysia

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## PREFACE

The purpose of this study is to analyse the effects of the enforcement of the Malay Reservations Enactment to the Malays.

The Malay Reservations Enactment prohibits the Malays from dealing their lands with non-Malays. This prohibition leads to the Malays, who are mainly farmers and fishermen, charging their lands to rich Malays or their institutions whenever in difficulties financially. The rate of interest is very high as there are very few rich Malays or Malay Institution who can lend their money.

Many lands have been transferred to these well-to-do Malays, thus showing that the MR laws have helped in keeping the ownership of the lands in hands of the Malays, but not the poor Malays.

In the rural MR areas, the Malays live below the poverty line. Lands have not been developed due to lack of capital, which can only be obtained by borrowing from the rich or other institutions. Thus, the government have initiated several projects to promote development and improve credit facilities.

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LIST OF CASES

1. Idris bin Hj. Mohd Amin v. Ng Ah Siew  
(1935) FMSLR 70.
2. Gan Khor v. Soan bin Pelita  
(1935) FMSLR 39.
3. Sakinah v. Kua Teong How  
(1940) FMSLR 246.
4. Tan Heng Chit v. Lim Kim Wan  
(1964) 30 MLJ. 113.
5. Foo Seng Lee v. Ooi Heng Wai  
(1969) 1 MLJ. 47.
6. Hanisah v. Tuan Mat  
(1970) 1 MLJ. 213.