

KEMENTERIAN TENAGA, SAINS, TEKNOLOGI, ALAM SEKITAR DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

Bil	Berita	Media	Capaian Berita Penuh
1.	<p><u>Jangan lakukan pembakaran terbuka</u></p> <p>Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) memberi peringatan kepada orang ramai supaya tidak melakukan aktiviti pembakaran terbuka terutama di sepanjang musim panas.</p>	Utusan Malaysia	Klik pada tajuk berita

TEMPATAN

Bil	Berita	Media	Capaian Berita Penuh
2.	<p><u>Time to consider plastic bag tax</u></p> <p>Since the first effort to educate the public to reduce plastic bag usage through the No Plastic Bag Campaign in 2007, there have been several issues.</p>	New Straits Times	Rujuk lampiran 1
3.	<p><u>Connecting science and reality</u></p> <p>It has been pretty hot here in Malaysia the last couple of months – lots of hot sun and not quite enough rain to cool things down in many parts of the country.</p>	The Star	Rujuk lampiran 2
4.	<p><u>Conference on blockchain potential</u></p> <p>A two-day conference focusing on the potential of blockchain technology in South-East Asia will be held in Kuala Lumpur this month.</p>	The Star	Rujuk lampiran 3
5.	<p><u>Penggunaan elektrik TNB lebih 600kWj dikenakan cukai perkhidmatan</u></p> <p>Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) akan melaksanakan cukai perkhidmatan sebanyak enam peratus bagi penggunaan elektrik melebihi 600 kilowatt-jam (kWj) berkuat kuasa 1 September lepas.</p>	Kosmo	Rujuk lampiran 4

6.	<u>Robot cannot replace teachers in classrooms</u> This plan for Japan, China and other countries to use robots to teach reminds me of the mid-80s when computers were introduced into classrooms.	The Star	Rujuk lampiran 5
7.	<u>Kitar semula demi alam</u> Bagi memupuk semangat sayangkan alam sekitar, seorang juruaudit sanggup meninggalkan kerjaya itu semata-mata mahu aktif dalam aktiviti kitar semula menerusi program UrbanR Recycle dianjurkannya.	Harian Metro	Rujuk lampiran 6
8.	<u>Amakannu lega rumah tak bocor lagi</u> “Saya gembira akhirnya rumah yang uzur dan banyak bocor sudah dibaiki”,kata R Amakannu, 65, dari Kampung Baru Mahsan disini yang menerima bantuan baik pulih rumah melalui Projek Mesra Rakyat (PMR) Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB), semalam.	Berita Harian	Rujuk lampiran 7

ANTARABANGSA

Bil	Berita	Media	Capaian Berita Penuh
9.	<u>Japan braces for likely typhoon Jebi landfall</u> Japan braced yesterday for the arrival of strong typhoon Jebi as the storm churned north towards the islands, the latest in a series of harsh weather events to strike Japan this year, meteorologists said.	Malay Mail	Rujuk lampiran 9
10.	<u>M'sia has it all for China house buyers</u> Property growth rate, public security, easy access to educational institutions and healthcare facilities are among the main concerns of potential house buyers from China.	The Star	Rujuk lampiran 10
11.	<u>Big threat from small tech firms</u> The latest threat to the dominance of Britain's six biggest energy suppliers is coming from small	The Star	Rujuk lampiran 11

	technology companies that automatically switch consumers to the cheapest deal.		
12.	<p><u>As India adds 100 Smart Cities, one tells a cautionary tale</u></p> <p>When David Cooper and his wife were looking for somewhere to retire, they wanted a place by a river or a lake, away from Mumbai's congested streets, worsening pollution and vanishing green spaces.</p>	Malay Mail	Rujuk lampiran 12
13.	<p><u>Robot pendidik di tadika China</u></p> <p>Dengan hanya ketinggian kira-kira 60 sentimeter (sm), robot berautonomi Keeko itu muncul di beberapa tadika sekitar Beijing, China sambil menceritakan kisah hikayat dan mencabar kanak-kanak dengan penyelesaian teka-teki logik.</p>	Kosmo	Rujuk lampiran 13 atau klik pada tajuk berita
14.	<p><u>Disempower far-right climate change deniers. Don't debate with them</u></p> <p>After a long, hot summer beset by record temperatures, drought and deadly fires, imagine my shock, on returning to the European parliament, to be confronted with a report that denies the reality of climate change.</p>	The Guardian	Klik pada tajuk berita
15.	<p><u>Driven by climate change, fire reshapes US West</u></p> <p>Wildfires in the US have charred more than 10,000 square miles so far this year, an area larger than the state of Maryland, with large fires still burning in every Western state including many that are not fully contained.</p>	The Economic Times	Klik pada tajuk berita
16.	<p><u>We need to respond to climate change immediately</u></p> <p>All the evidence in the world has not been enough to persuade policymakers to take immediate drastic action to prevent the worst effects of climate change.</p>	The Washington Post	Klik pada tajuk berita
17.	<p><u>From plastic toys to automobile doors, artists use waste to spread message of environmental sustainability</u></p>	The Economic Times	Klik pada tajuk berita

	An assemblage of children's plastic toys is attached to two car doors, indicating the rising mounds of plastic waste, automobile pollution and consumerism. In another corner, discarded computer components and keyboard keys talk about ill-effects of e-waste.		
18.	<p><u>Plastic waste could fuel cars of the future thanks to scientific breakthrough</u></p> <p>Scientists have figured out a way to convert any kind of plastic waste into hydrogen fuel that could one day power cars. Researchers at Swansea University made the breakthrough by adding a light-absorbing material to plastic and leaving it in a solution exposed to sunlight.</p>	The Independent	Klik pada tajuk berita
19.	<p><u>Say no to umbrella covers, for a plastic-free Hong Kong</u></p> <p>In fact, we should build up a habit of bringing our own bag for wet umbrellas, and reuse those bags when needed. If the government provides visitors with plastic bags at the buildings it manages, to a certain extent this encourages them to use more plastic bags.</p>	The South China Morning Post	Klik pada tajuk berita
20.	<p><u>BP going green but in no rush for electric vehicles at the servo</u></p> <p>While BP is known for oil and gas – and petrol stations – the company is forecasting a greener future but says there needs to be certainty in energy policy to underpin investment in renewables.</p>	The Sydney Morning Herald	Klik pada tajuk berita

LAMPIRAN 1 NEW STRAITS TIMES (LETTERS): MUKA SURAT 18 TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

COMPULSORY

Time to consider plastic bag tax

SINCE the first effort to educate the public to reduce plastic bag usage through the No Plastic Bag Campaign in 2007, there have been several issues.

They included how effective was the campaign to change consumer behaviour, what are the alternatives and who should manage the funds (a consumer has to pay 20 sen for a plastic bag).

The concept of plastic bag tax or levy is environmental taxation which has focused primarily on producer-generated pollution to internalise the external cost of pollution to the environment.

The tax/levy to the consumer is

to stimulate behavioural changes with the aim of reducing the use of plastic bags. This plastic bag levy is popular in Denmark, the United Kingdom, Ireland and South Africa. The government plays a role by influencing consumer participation in sustainable consumption.

In Malaysia, the plastic bag charges are not compulsory or a government tax. The consumer either pays for a plastic bag or brings his own grocery bag.

A study in 2013 assessed the effect of the campaign on plastic bag charges in Selangor. Some 253 consumers were interviewed

at hypermarkets and supermarkets. The study came up with four types of consumers based on shopping practices – the green shoppers, the campaign supporters, strategic green shoppers and plastic bag charge shoppers.

The study showed that 80 per cent of the consumers were willing to pay equal or more than 20 sen for each plastic bag.

It also showed that the supporters of the plastic bag tax were from the higher income group and women.

Countries that partially ban the use of plastic bags provide alternatives, such as imposing a plas-

tic bag tax, improving thickness of the plastic for reuse and promoting or encouraging sustainable shopping lifestyle by promoting other types of shopping bags such as jute bags, cloth bags and others.

If Malaysia wants to opt for the plastic bag tax, educational awareness of the danger of plastic bag use and environmental damage must be continued.

Besides a specific law to reg-



Consumers may opt for eco-friendly shopping bags made of jute or cloth instead of plastic.

ulate the tax or levy, there must be a clear mechanism on how the levy works.

The plastic bag tax can function as a stimulus to nudge society towards a non-littering environment and promote a sustainable shopping lifestyle.

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LAMPIRAN 2

THE STAR (ECOWATCH): MUKA SURAT 7

TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

Connecting science and reality

Climate models are often used to understand and predict climate change, but they don't always tally with what's happening on the ground.

By **TAN SHIOW CHIN**
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It has been pretty hot here in Malaysia the last couple of months – lots of hot sun and not quite enough rain to cool things down in many parts of the country.

In fact, Sikkim in Kedah, Kuala Krai in Kelantan, and Beluran in Sabah were placed on heatwave alert by the Malaysian Meteorological Department at the end of July.

The three towns had recorded maximum temperatures of between 35°C and 37°C over three consecutive days – the criteria for a Category 1 or alert level for hot weather.

Ironically, earlier in January, many Malaysians were puzzled by the unusually cool weather we had, which dipped down to as low as 21°C at one point.

Perhaps these extreme weather events help to bring the realities of climate change a bit closer to home.

Using the example of floods, University of Oxford professor of environment and public policy Dr Sarah Whatmore notes that extreme weather events in the past were usually attributed to god(s) or the forces of nature.

However, the university's Social Sciences Division head says: "During the course, roughly speaking, of the latter half of the 20th century and into the 21st, we've seen a radical change in the way we attribute these extreme weather events.

"Rather than being attributable to a power external to human society, they are increasingly being seen as risks to be managed" by governments and international organisations.

For example, a 2010 study by a Universiti Malaysia Pahang team found that 73% of their respondents believed that floods in urban areas are due to man-made causes, like improper drainage systems, pollution, mismanagement of urbanisation and breaks in a dam. The remainder cited environmental factors or weather as the cause of floods.

"That transition from external power about which we can do very little to internal responsibility – a product of actions within human society – is what has given rise to the notion of the Anthropocene, that we are actually entering a new geological era in which the influence of humankind is pervasive across the planet," says Prof Whatmore.

"And the most signal feature of that pervasive impact of humankind is measured through climate change."

No doubt, we are all familiar with the concept of climate change. Many believe it is real, while a few think it is a hoax or a natural change in the Earth's climate.

Some think that there is nothing they can do about it as an ordinary individual, while others believe that each person taking small steps – like using public transport, instead of

driving alone, or recycling and reusing old items – can help make a difference.

Those directly affected by climate change – for example, in areas that are experiencing unseasonal or unusual floods or droughts – probably have the most pressing sense of urgency in addressing the issue.

Prof Whatmore notes that when it comes to making policies and taking action in such situations, governments tend to rely on scientific experts.

For example, flood risk management relies on standardised modelling techniques that utilise long-term observational data and computer programmes to predict the likelihood, severity and frequency of floods.

The problem is that, sometimes, the science can be quite removed from the realities on the ground.

She shares that communities affected by the 2011 floods in Britain have asked questions like "Why do they (scientists) say it's a one-in-100-years event when we've been flooded twice in five years?" and "We're the ones with the experience of flooding, why aren't the 'experts' interested in what we know?"

"So one response to try to close that gap between lived experience and modelling science is to actually engage the citizenry themselves in the process of doing the modelling," she says.

To address this issue, Prof Whatmore and her team developed a framework in which flood scientists can collaborate with communities that have experienced flooding firsthand.

They first tested this out in the town of Pickering in North Yorkshire, England, which has been regularly, badly flooded out of season over the years.

While an environmental consultant's report had been commissioned by the government, its suggested solution had never been implemented.

"The reason that nothing had been done, very crudely put, was because the consultant's report, using the kind of standardised models I was describing earlier, proposed a concrete flood wall in the middle of a historic market town," says Prof Whatmore.

The problem was not so much the historical conservationists, but the fact that this small town did not have enough people or businesses to justify the cost of building the wall, according to her.

So she and her team brought together a group of flood scientists from a variety of universities and volunteers from the community who had firsthand experience of being flooded.

They started by having the locals look at and correct the map of flooding produced by the model used by the consultant. It turned out that there were areas on the map that were indicated as flooded but were



According to environmental psychologist Prof Dr Nick Pidgeon, people are more likely to have a clear concern about climate change if they directly experience extreme weather events. — Filepic

actually not, and vice-versa.

"This is an absolutely understandable discrepancy between remotely-sensed data operating at a very small scale – the smaller the scale, the less strong the application," the professor notes.

They also created a visual interface programme that allowed the locals to test the results of implementing potential solutions.

This was particularly helpful in allowing the locals to test out pet theories they had and seeing whether or not they could actually work.

"The most popular idea locally was dredging the entire riverbank from their town down to the sea," shares Prof Whatmore.

"This, they thought, would lower the base of the river, meaning that it would have more capacity to absorb more water, and thereby stopping the flooding."

"What we were able to show through using this programme was that it made matters worse in some parts of the town, while alleviating flood risk in other parts."

"In other words, it was not a magic solution," she says.

After working their way through various potential solutions, someone in the group suggested that it might be cheaper and more sensible to stop the excess water further upstream from the town.

"We demonstrated, through the work of this group, that if you put in a series of relatively small mini-dams, or bunds, in this protected landscape upstream – maybe made out of indigenous materials like wood – you could have as much effect on the risk of flooding in the town of Pickering down below as the concrete flood wall that was not going to be built," she says.

It took about a year for the group, called the Ryedale Flood Research Group (named after the river system in the area), to complete its work, and a further eight years to convince the British government that this solution was feasible and to provide funding.

Prof Whatmore notes that their framework is now being used in communities in India, Australia and Colombia.

This is just one example of how addressing the challenges "of connecting some quite abstract and not-well-understood techniques of global modelling with local experience" proved very feasible.

Another strategy given by Prof Whatmore was the harnessing of people from around the world to help run climate model simulations on their home computer through the climateprediction.net project.

This project was initiated by Prof Myles Allen and Dr Frederieke Otto from Oxford's School of Geography

and the Environment, as they did not have enough computing power to run the number of climate models they needed to find out how climate change is affecting, and will affect, our world.

Through the use of volunteers' home computers via a free computing platform, they have been able to harness thousands of remote individual computers to help with their work.

In this way, ordinary people

can play a role in helping scientists who are trying to figure out the problem of climate change.

Prof Sarah Whatmore was speaking on Life In The Anthropocene: The Challenges Of Managing Environmental Hazards And Risks as part of the Jeffrey Cheah Distinguished Speakers Series at Sunway University, Selangor, recently.

LAMPIRAN 3
THE STAR (NEWS): MUKA SURAT 5
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

Conference on blockchain potential

PETALING JAYA: A two-day conference focusing on the potential of blockchain technology in South-East Asia will be held in Kuala Lumpur this month.

Billed as “South-East Asia’s International Blockchain Event”, Blocfest 2018 is scheduled to take place at the Shangri-La Hotel on Sept 26 and 27.

The event, organised by Blockchain Asia Sdn Bhd, will feature more than 30 international speakers, comprising blockchain entrepreneurs, internationally renowned developers, global investors, academics and enthusiasts.

Discussions at the conference will be divided into three streams, namely Regulatory, Academic and Enterprise.

“Many of the speakers are founders of their own blockchain-based companies, enabling regional attendees unparalleled access to thought leadership both at the event and at

associated networking sessions,” Blockchain Asia said in a statement.

Among the key speakers at Blocfest 2018 are Dejun Qian, founder of FUSION and one of the leaders of China’s blockchain industry; Mark Price, founder of Devslopes; Lon Wong, founder of ProximaX Ltd; Wally Xie, CEO of Qchain; and Violet Lim, CEO of Viola.AI.

In addition to Blocfest 2018, attendees could also choose to attend the other Blockchain Asia-organised events that make up the KL Blockchain Week that will be held between Sept 24 and 27.

Those interested in attending Blocfest may take advantage of a limited-time-only 40% discount on VIP ticket (originally priced at US\$450) and/or the normal ticket (originally priced at US\$375) by keying in the promo code BLOC40D during checkout.

Visit www.blocfest.asia for more information.

LAMPIRAN 4
KOSMO (NEGARA): MUKA SURAT 12
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

Penggunaan elektrik TNB lebih 600kWj dikenakan cukai perkhidmatan

KUALA LUMPUR - Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) akan melaksanakan cukai perkhidmatan sebanyak enam peratus bagi penggunaan elektrik melebihi 600 kilowatt-jam (kWj) berkuat kuasa 1 September lepas.

Dalam satu kenyataan kepada pelanggan, TNB memberitahu, penggunaan elektrik yang ditetapkan itu bersamaan RM231.80 untuk kategori domestik (kediaman) bagi tempoh bil 28 hari dan ke atas.

“Bagi bil bulan Ogos dan

September 2018, caj cukai perkhidmatan akan ditentukan berdasarkan penggunaan elektrik mulai 1 September yang dikira secara pro-rata,” kata kenyataan tersebut.

Pada April lalu, pengguna domestik yang menggunakan elektrik kurang daripada 300 kWj sebulan tidak akan dikenakan Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan yang ditetapkan pada kadar enam peratus.

Untuk maklumat lanjut pengguna boleh melayari laman web www.customs.gov.my.



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LAMPIRAN 5
THE STAR (NEWS): MUKA SURAT 29
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

Robots cannot replace teachers in classrooms

I REFER to the news on the plan by the Japanese Education Ministry to use English-speaking robots to teach English to both children and teachers, as was widely reported recently.

This plan for Japan, China and other countries to use robots to teach reminds me of the mid-80s when computers were introduced into classrooms. There was a lot of hype then about the effectiveness of computers in education (CIE).

When doing my thesis for the Master of Education, titled "CIE versus Traditional Teaching", my study disproved the hypothesis that CIE was more superior to traditional teaching.

Simply put, whether today or tomorrow, it is just not possible for robots to replace teachers simply because they aren't humans.

Even Steve Jobs, the late co-founder of Apple Inc, admitted that while technology can solve many societal problems, it's not as simple as handing it over to a computer (now the robots).

"The most important thing is a person. A person who incites your curiosity and feeds your curiosity; and machines cannot do that in the same way that people can," Jobs said, according to a transcript of his famous 1995 interview with *Computerworld's* Daniel Morrow.

I have been teaching since 1964 and in all that time, I have never thought that an unemotional robotic machine could interact with the students the way I do.



Ironically, the teaching profession is even more important now as young people become deeply engrossed in their electronic devices. It is only the teacher who can make the lessons and students interactive.

In my English class, I am allowed to use my discretion and initiative to come up with a lesson plan that

can incite the curiosity and emotions of the students and make them respond to the lessons. I can also gauge the needs and aspirations of the students as the lesson progresses.

At times, the lesson goes beyond the classroom where the teacher and student have to work together to achieve the objective of learning

and teaching.

A teacher's job is not just to dish out knowledge; he is also an educator, mentor and motivator to the students.

Teaching also involves social interaction among the teacher, students and parents. The student learns best in a social environment by observing, interacting and imitating the behaviour of their classmates. Naturally, the teacher together with the school administrator is able to provide the environment that's conducive for learning to take place.

I believe there is no way a robot can perform such functions even with its artificial intelligence. The only benefit of the robotic teacher is to perform Science experiments in class. Or perhaps it could be useful for providing repetitive teaching to weak students.

THOMAS KOK
Ipoh



**your
opinions**

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A pseudonym may be included.

LAMPIRAN 6 HARIAN METRO (SETEMPAT): MUKA SURAT 65 TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

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Kitar semula demi alam

Kuala Lumpur

Bagi memupuk semangat sayangkan alam sekitar, seorang juruaudit sanggup meninggalkan kerjaya itu semata-mata mahu aktif dalam aktiviti kitar semula menerusi program UrbanR Recycle diunjurnya.

Vincent Chung, 30, pengasas program UrbanR Recycle berkata, minatnya mengumpul barangan kitar semula bermula sebagai hobi pada 2012.

Namun apa yang lebih penting bagi Vincent hasil jualan barangan kitar semula yang dikumpul dapat digunakan untuk membiayai program kemasyarakatan, sosial dan membantu golongan kurang bernasib baik.

Menurutnya, bagi menjayakan program itu dia bekerjasama dengan beberapa pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO) yang banyak menerima sumbangan barangan terpakai termasuk pakaian.

Bekas juruaudit itu memberitahu, dia membuka ruang niaga di sebuah pusat beli-belah di Taman Shamelin di sini, sebagai pusat pengumpulan barangan kitar semula yang diterima daripada NGO.

"Kami menerima apa saja barang, kemudian dinilai sama ada masih berharga jika mahu dijual atau boleh digunakan bagi tujuan lain."

"Bagi pakaian terbuang masih dalam keadaan elok akan didermakan kepada rumah kebajikan atau golongan memerlukan."

■ **Bekas juruaudit tinggal kerjaya jayakan program UrbanR Recycle**



BARANGAN terpakai yang dikumpulkan UrbanR Recycle.

VINCENT memastikan barangan terpakai yang disumbangkan boleh digunakan sama ada untuk dijual ataupun didermakan kepada golongan memerlukan.



dak lama lagi. Jadi ke mana mahu buang sampah selepas ini, setiap hari jumlah bahan buangan direkodkan semakin meningkat.

"Berikutan itu amalan kitar semula adalah langkah berkesan dalam usaha mengurangkan jumlah sampah dihantar ke tapak pelupusan."

"Secara tak langsung ruang di tapak pelupusan dapat diijmakan, sekali gus memanjangkan lagi jangka hayat tapak berkenaan," katanya.

Dia memberitahu, amalan kitar semula juga mampu mengurangkan penggunaan bahan semula jadi dan jika bijak bahan buangan berkenaan boleh membantu menajana pendapatan.

Pencinta alam sekitar itu memberitahu, UrbanR Recycle menjalankan aktiviti kitar semula barangan terbuang sambil beramal dan mereka menerima apa saja barangan terbuang termasuk kertas, bekas kotak minuman, jam, kalkulator serta botol plastik.

Antara barangan kitar semula lain yang berharga adalah bahan berasaskan aluminium seperti tin minuman, botol kaca dan bateri telefon bimbit.

"Tetapi kami minta kerjasama orang ramai supaya bersihkan dulu barangan berkenaan sebelum dihantar ke pusat pengumpulan kami," katanya.

membuang 0.8 kilogram (kg) sampah setiap hari dan bahan buangan itu perlu dilupuskan di tapak yang dikhususkan.

"Ada 230 tapak pelupusan sampah di seluruh negara dan jangka hayat kawasan berkenaan akan berakhir ti-

“

Kami menerima apa saja barang, kemudian dinilai sama ada masih berharga jika mahu dijual atau boleh digunakan bagi tujuan lain"

Vincent Chung



SUKARELAWAN UrbanR Recycle mengasingkan barangan kitar semula yang diserahkan orang ramai.



PELBAGAI barangan terpakai disumbangkan orang ramai.

LAMPIRAN 7
BERITA HARIAN (MASYARAKAT): MUKA SURAT 20
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

**Kok Seong
(tengah)**
berbual bersama
Amakannu (dua
dari kanan)
selepas majlis
penyerahan PMR
di Kampung
Baru Mahsan,
semalam.



Amakannu lega rumah tak bocor lagi

➔ Penduduk hargai bantuan
Projek Mesra Rakyat TNB

Oleh **Abnor Hamizam
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► Jempol

"Saya gembira akhirnya rumah yang uzur dan banyak bocor sudah dibaiki," kata R Amakannu, 65, dari Kampung Baru Mahsan di sini yang menerima bantuan baik pulih rumah melalui Projek Mesra Rakyat (PMR) Tenaga Nasional Bhd (TNB), semalam.

Amakannu berkata, dia tidak mampu membaiki rumah yang didiami sejak 1982 itu kerana kekangan kewangan disebabkan hidup bergantung dengan pencen suami sebanyak RM1,000 sebulan.

Katanya, banyak bahagian atap rumahnya berlubang menyebabkan dia terpaksa menadiah air dengan baldi setiap kali hujan.

"Saya tidak mahu menyusahkan empat anak disebabkan mereka juga sudah berkeluarga dan mempunyai tanggungjawab masing-masing," katanya sambil menambah bekas Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (ADUN) Serting, Datuk Shamsul Kahar Mohd Deli membantunya menghantar permohonan baik pulih rumah kepada TNB.

"Hari ini (semalam) TNB datang dan baiki rumah saya. Terima kasih kepada pihak terbabit kerana membantu saya. Selepas ini saya tidak perlu bimbang lagi memikirkan keadaan rumah yang semakin



Banyak bahagian atap rumah berlubang menyebabkan saya terpaksa menadiah air dengan baldi setiap kali hujan"

R Amakannu,
Penerima bantuan
Projek Mesra Rakyat TNB

usang," katanya.

EXCO serah

Penyerahan PMR kepada Amakannu disempurnakan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan negeri, Teo Kok Seong.

Yang hadir sama, Pengurus Rakan Perniagaan (Perkhidmatan Pelanggan), Bahagian Pengagihan TNB Negeri Sembilan, Rosita Adnan.

Sementara itu Rosita berkata, rumah Amakannu dibaik pulih membabitkan kos RM50,000 dengan menggantikan dinding konkrit, siling dan bumbung yang rosak.

"Bagi tahun ini untuk Negeri Sembilan, ada dua penerima PMR membabitkan kaum Cina dan India yang diluluskan TNB.

"Ini adalah antara usaha TNB untuk membantu masyarakat yang memerlukan terutamanya dalam memberikan kesejahteraan dalam hidup mereka yang sebelum ini agak kurang bernasib baik," katanya.

**Fakta
nombor**

RM50,000 KOS
baik pulih rumah Amakannu

LAMPIRAN 8
MALAY MAIL (WORLD): MUKA SURAT 15
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

Japan braces for likely typhoon Jebi landfall

TOKYO — Japan braced yesterday for the arrival of strong typhoon Jebi as the storm churned north towards the islands, the latest in a series of harsh weather events to strike Japan this year, meteorologists said.

Jebi — which means “swallow” in Korean — strengthened to super-typhoon status last week but weakened as it moved

north and will likely be a Category 2 or 1 typhoon when it hits Japan today, probably near the second-largest city of Osaka in western Japan.

Parts of western Japan are likely to see up to 300mm of rain in the 24 hours to this morning, the Japanese Meteorological Agency said, with wind gusts of up to

216kmh once the storm makes landfall.

Jebi's predicted course could bring it close to parts of western Japan hit by deadly rains and flooding that killed more than 200 people in July.

However, it is set to speed up once it makes landfall, minimising the amount of rain that will fall in one place.

Japan has been hit by extreme weather since the beginning of July that included record-breaking heat as well as devastating floods and landslides.

Typhoon Cimarron sliced across western Japan less than two weeks ago, dumping heavy rain before heading out to sea. — Reuters

LAMPIRAN 9
THE STAR (NATION): MUKA SURAT 17
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

M'sia has it all for China house buyers

Green environment as well as big Chinese-speaking community a big pull to come here

By BEH YUEN HUI
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BEIJING: Property growth rate, public security, easy access to educational institutions and healthcare facilities are among the main concerns of potential house buyers from China.

Asia-Europe Trade Development Association vice-president Chen Chao said the property market in China had rocketed beyond the affordable range for many people, who believed that the industry had reached its peak in first-tier cities like Shanghai, Guangzhou and Beijing.

In the Chinese capital, for exam-

We hope to leave behind a comfortable and safe environment for our children.

Will Fung

ple, Chen noted that residential units around the city centre could easily reach 100,000 yuan (RM60,278) per square metre.

"It is around 40,000 yuan

(RM24,111) per square metre in second-tier cities like Hangzhou and Xiamen.

"So, those with money are looking at overseas market and Malaysia is one of their preferred destinations," he said.

Chen said the green environment, inclusive and tolerant society as well as Chinese-speaking community were among the attractive features of Malaysia.

Other than that, he noted that the freehold and 99-year leasehold property titles were also part of the package that enticed Chinese buyers.

"In China, the land usage right for commercial units is 40 years and 70

years for residential units," he added.

SP Setia divisional general manager Tony Ling said property price at the KLCC area was between RM18,000 and RM30,000 per square metre.

Tip-top healthcare facilities, easy access to commercial malls and the low cost of living were the strength of Malaysia in attracting foreign property investors, he said.

"There is also no additional taxes for foreigners," he said at a talk on Malaysia Investment and Development, jointly organised by the developer and Malaysian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in China (Maycham China) here on Friday.

Maycham China chairman Will Fung emphasised that Malaysia welcomed investments but priority would be given to sustainable developments.

"We hope to leave behind a comfortable and safe environment for our children," he added.

At the event, over 100 Chinese entrepreneurs were briefed on investment opportunities in Malaysia and the Malaysia My Second Home programme with SP Setia introducing several of its projects to them.

Among the questions raised by them included the quality of healthcare facilities and education institutions around there.

LAMPIRAN 10
THE STAR (FOREIGN NEWS): MUKA SURAT 9
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

Big threat from small tech firms

UK's largest energy suppliers losing more customers to startups

LONDON: The latest threat to the dominance of Britain's six biggest energy suppliers is coming from small technology companies that automatically switch consumers to the cheapest deal.

Their emergence couldn't come at a worse time for the industry, which is already beset by lawmakers capping rates and suffering from perennial mistrust by consumers.

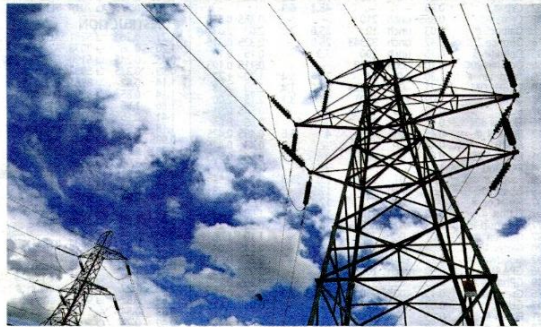
On top of that, utilities are getting squeezed by surging wholesale natural gas and power prices.

A record 5.5 million customers switched electricity supplier last year. So far, price comparison websites have provided the easiest way for consumers to compare different tariffs. But now, companies like Labrador Ltd and Look After My Bills Ltd have taken it a step further. They move clients to the best tariff automatically.

"What we do is put pressure on the big suppliers to be competitive," Labrador's chief executive officer and founder Jane Lucy said in an interview.

"The real challenge we have is consumer disengagement – to get people to set aside three minutes to sign up is still our hurdle."

A recent investigation into the energy markets by the Competition and Markets Authority found that



Staying competitive: Centrica, the largest supplier, says it's already committed to making switching faster and easier. — Reuters

70% of customers of the "Big Six" were on the most expensive default tariff and could save £300 (US\$390) a year by switching.

The findings led Prime Minister Theresa May to introduce a price cap on those contracts, starting by the end of the year.

The utilities are responding to the tougher trading environment after seeing their combined share of the electricity market drop to 78% in the first quarter from 100% seven years ago.

SSE Plc, the nation's second-big-

gest supplier, got approval on Thursday to merge its retail arm with Innogy SE's Npower to create the nation's second biggest power and gas distributor. The Scotland-based company has seen its customers drop to 14% of the total from 20% in 2011.

Centrica Plc, the largest supplier, says it's already committed to making switching faster and easier.

"We let customers know on their bills and annual statements about cheaper tariffs available to them," the company said in a statement.

The automatic switching services are free for customers, instead charging suppliers a fee.

Calculating how much money can be saved can be done using an old bill or, more accurately, a smart meter.

The switch is only made once a threshold of savings is met, which could be anywhere between £50 and £80. Customers can also select whether they want to prioritise a green tariff or a supplier with good customer service.

Labrador declined to provide how many customers it has signed up, while Look After My Bills has about 50,000 subscribers after starting the service in January.

"We're growing very fast," co-founder Henry de Zoete said by email.

The number of smaller suppliers have also increased in recent years, encouraged to grab a slice of a market where traditional utilities have the lowest level of trust among consumer organisations, according to the UK government.

While there are now more than 70 suppliers in the market. Two of them went into administration in July and a third earlier this month, just as UK wholesale power prices surged to a two-year high and gas climbed to the highest level since December.

One of these, Iresa Ltd with 100,000 customers, was offering some of the cheapest deals. But it also had the lowest score for customer service in a ranking carried out by consumer body Citizen's Advice.

"Price is not the only factor to consider when choosing an energy supplier," said Gillian Guy, CEO of Citizens Advice in London.

To make sure customers get the best possible experience, these automatic services "should make sure the suppliers they recommend provide good customer service as well as an attractive price."

All of the big suppliers could gain new customers if they offered the cheapest deals.

If households already have a smart meter or want one then they are valuable to some suppliers who are struggling to meet a government deadline to roll out the devices to everyone by 2020.

After already spending years and millions boosting their brands, some of the larger utilities may focus even more on standing out from their competitors in the increasingly competitive market.

The suppliers could be "concerned if they lose that direct relationship with their customers," said Lawrence Slade, CEO of lobby group Energy UK. — Bloomberg

LAMPIRAN 11
MALAY MAIL (FOCUS): MUKA SURAT 20
TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

FOCUS

20

MALAY MAIL
TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 4, 2018

An aerial view of a site under construction at the Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT) at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. At least 24 Smart Cities have been planned in the state in western India. — Picture by Reuters

As India adds 100 Smart Cities, one tells a cautionary tale

WHEN David Cooper and his wife were looking for somewhere to retire, they wanted a place by a river or a lake, away from Mumbai's congested streets, worsening pollution and vanishing green spaces.

They did not have to go far: they bought a two-bedroom flat in a complex for senior citizens in Lavasa, a private city that was being built in the hills a four-hour drive away, and touted as India's first Smart City.

But their retirement dream quickly took a turn for the worse as Lavasa's developer, after battling for environmental clearances and surviving a year-long shutdown, ran out of cash.

"When we moved in, it was absolutely pristine. The roads were like race tracks, we could drink water out of the tap, there were no power outages, and we felt absolutely secure," said Cooper in a cafe in Lavasa.

"Now, there is litter everywhere, buildings are half done, roads are potholed, and there are break-ins because few security staff are left. Our dream has turned into something else," he said.

With rapid urbanisation, governments across the world are making cities "smarter" by using data and digital technology in security, healthcare, energy, mobility, water and waste management for more efficiency, sustainability and livability.

Nowhere is this more urgently needed than in India, which is forecast to overtake China by 2022 as the world's most populous country, according to United Nations data.

But Lavasa's abandoned buildings and cratered roads are a far cry from the

blueprints for a city modelled after the colourful Italian seaside town of Portofino, with facilities for about 250,000 people to live, learn, work and play in.

In its decline, Lavasa serves as a cautionary tale for India's US\$7.5 billion (RM31 billion) plan to turn 100 urban centres into Smart Cities by 2020, with high-speed internet and modern transportation systems, analysts say.

The federal programme does not address structural issues such as poor design, and ignores the needs of low-income and marginalised groups, according to planners and rights groups.

"Without fixed targets and no clear-cut delivery or assessment plan, there is a lot of confusion over what makes a city 'smart'," said Saswat Bandyopadhyay, a professor at CEPT University in Ahmedabad, who teaches a course on smart cities.

"A city can install 1,000 CCTV cameras or 100 solar-powered street lights and call itself smart. But that is not it," he said.

The UN forecasts the world's urban population to grow to 70 per cent by 2050 from 55 per cent now.

India will add about 300 million people to its urban centres over the next 20 years, and requires investment of US\$1.2 trillion (RM5 trillion) to handle this transformation, according to consultancy McKinsey.

"Planned urbanisation is required rather than the ad-hoc, unplanned urbanisation that we have seen so far," said Shirish Sankhe, a McKinsey senior partner in India.

"The Smart Cities Mission is good and necessary, but we need it in addition to

other efforts to improve urban centres."

As areas are upgraded in each city, they create "islands of excellence" that need to be scaled up extensively so everyone can benefit, he said.

One solution is to build at least 25 new satellite cities for up to 1 million people each, near the country's biggest urban centres, Sankhe said. They would benefit from proximity to the large cities, as well as careful planning, he said.

But from ancient Constantinople to Myanmar's Naypyidaw, there are few examples of successful purpose-built cities.

India's western state of Gujarat alone had planned 24 new Smart Cities before the federal plan was launched in 2015. Few of these have materialised, however.

Amaravati, India's first greenfield capital in decades, has been hailed as a model planned city.

But it is well behind schedule, and criticised for ignoring protests of displaced farmers, and the ecological impact of building on farmland close to the river.

"Purpose-built cities are often just glorified gated communities. A city must grow organically, with a mix of people and purposes," said Raj Cherubal, chief executive officer of Chennai Smart City, which oversees the upgrade of the southern city.

"Smart Cities are not just about technology, they're about a better quality of life. And a better quality of life should not be for just a small section of people," he said.

But most cities in India's Smart Cities Mission are only upgrading small areas totalling an average of less than 5 per cent of the city's total area, according to advocacy group Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) in New Delhi.

That will impact less than a quarter of India's urban population of about 400 million people, said Shivani Chaudhry, HLRN's executive director.

"It is a restrictive approach to urban development, with a limited focus on marginalised groups including indigenous people, women and other minorities," she said.

Rahul Kapoor, director of the Smart Cities Mission, said the programme combines integrated planning and implementation of urban renewal initiatives aimed at city-wide benefits.

The result will be inclusive cities that provide "a decent quality of life to every city dweller irrespective of their economic status, background, gender, age or disabilities", he said.

In Lavasa, the other risk of greenfield cities is apparent: housing just a fraction of its intended population, its formerly posh clubhouse and convention centre look decrepit, and its technology and infrastructure are visibly crumbling.

"Building a city from scratch is tough. It needs time to grow," said Jimmy Shaw, who runs several restaurants and a hotel in Lavasa.

"Those of us who have homes here, we still love it, though it's hard to watch our dream city deteriorate," he said. — Reuters

LAMPIRAN 12

KOSMO (RAGAM GLOBAL): MUKA SURAT 25

TARIKH: 4 SEPTEMBER 2018 (SELASA)

KANAK-KANAK di China gemar bermain bersama robot Keeko.

ROBOT Keeko terdapat di 600 tadika di seluruh Beijing.

RAGAM GLOBAL

Robot pendidik di tadika China

KANAK-KANAK di tadika China mengekek-ngekek ketawa apabila menyelesaikan teka-teki yang diberikan oleh pembantu guru baharu mereka iaitu si bulat, pendek dan berwajah skrin itu.

Dengan hanya ketinggian kira-kira 60 sentimeter (sm), robot berautonomi Keeko itu muncul di beberapa tadika sekitar Beijing, China sambil menceritakan kisah hikayat dan mencabar kanak-kanak dengan penyelesaian teka-teki logik.

Robot bulat, putih dengan badan gempal itu bergerak dengan menggunakan roda kecil.

Ia dilengkapi kamera yang bertindak bukan sahaja sebagai pengesan navigasi arah malah berupaya memberi pengalaman kepada pengguna untuk merakam video jurnal.

Di China, robot sedang dibangunkan untuk menghantar barangan runcit, peneman orang tua dan penasihat undang-undang.

Kini, pereka Keeko berharap penghasilan robot tersebut dapat menyumbang kepada masyarakat sebagai pendidik.

Di Institut Pendidikan Pelbagai Bahasa Yiswind yang terletak di pedalaman Beijing, kanak-kanak diberikan tugas untuk membantu seorang putera mengharungi padang pasir.

Dengan menyambungkan alas kaki petak yang menjadi representasi laluan perjalanan robot itu, kanak-kanak didedahkan dengan pembelajaran berdasarkan penceritaan dan penyelesaian masalah.

Setiap kali jawapan tepat diberikan, peranti berkenaan



CANDY menerangkan kepada pelajar mengenai robot Keeko di Beijing, China baru-baru ini.

akan memberikan reaksi wajah riang dan mata berbentuk hati.

Menurut guru yang kini berkerja sebagai pelatih di Keeko Robot Xiamen Technology, Candy Xiong, pendidikan kini sudah semakin berkembang dengan kemajuan teknologi.

"Apabila kanak-kanak melihat Keeko dengan tubuh dan kepalanya yang bulat itu, ia sungguh comel dan kanak-kanak menyukainya."

"Sudah semestinya apabila mereka mempelajarinya daripada Keeko, mereka akan lebih mudah menerima ilmu tersebut serta-merta."

"Pendidikan kini tidak lagi sehalu seperti dulu yang mana guru dan pelajar sekadar belajar semata-mata," katanya.

Robot Keeko boleh didapati di lebih 600 tadika seluruh Beijing dan pereka teknologi tersebut mahu mengembangkannya ke Tanah Besar China dan Asia Tenggara.

Beijing telah melaburkan wang dan sumber manusia yang banyak untuk membangunkan

kepentingan buatan sebagai sebahagian daripada pelan *Made in China 2025*.

Stok robot terbesar

Sebuah firma China tahun lalu turut memperkenalkan robot manusia pertama yang mampu menjayakan perbualan ringkas bersama manusia sambil melakukan pelbagai ekspresi wajah.

Menurut Federasi Robot Antarabangsa, negara China merupakan stok robot industri terbesar di dunia.

Kira-kira 340,000 unit robot industri terdapat di kilang-kilang seluruh negara terlibat dalam industri pembuatan dan automotif.

Pasaran robot perkhidmatan di China termasuk peranti peralatan perubahan khas sehingga ke pembersih vakum dianggarkan berjumlah AS\$1.32 bilion (RM5.42 bilion) tahun lalu.

Pada hmat firma penyelidik pemasaran, Research In China, jumlah tersebut dianggarkan dapat berkembang sehingga

AS\$4.9 bilion (RM20.12 bilion) menjelang tahun 2022.

Minggu lalu, Beijing menganjurkan Persidangan Robot Dunia menampilkan mesin yang mampu mendiagnos penyakit, bermain badminton selain mengujakan penonton dengan kemahiran bermain muzik.

Tahun lalu, sekumpulan sami di Beijing menghasilkan robot sami berketegangan 600sm yang membacakan mantra serta nasihat untuk meraih nirwana.

Malah, sebuah robot manusia yang dibangunkan untuk menemani kanak-kanak dan kegunaan keluarga turut diperkenalkan baru-baru ini dengan nama The iPal.

Sementara itu, guru besar di salah sebuah tadika di Beijing, Xie Yi berpendapat, senario robot menggantikan sepenuhnya guru di bilik darjah masih lagi sukar untuk dilaksanakan.

"Ketika mengajar, anda perlu berinteraksi, melakukan sentuhan, perhubungan mata dan ekspresi wajah kerana keadaan inilah yang akan membantu aspek pendidikan buat generasi muda."

"Ia bukan sekadar pengajaran menerusi bahasa ataupun kandungan yang ditawarkan tetapi, ia memerlukan segala unsur kemanusiaan."

"Apa yang menarik mengenai robot ini ialah mereka lebih stabil berbanding manusia," ujarnya sambil tertawa.

Ia merupakan antara kelebihan menggantikan guru manusia dengan robotik berautonomi dengan kos kira-kira AS\$1,500 (RM6,158) untuk sebuah robot Keeko. - AFP

ROBOT Keeko menunjukkan reaksi gembira apabila kanak-kanak berjaya menyelesaikan teka-teki yang diberikan.

