

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UITM) SARAWAK BRANCH

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INTRODUCTION TO MALAYSIAN PREMIERSHIP STUDIES (ADS 408)

ASSIGNMENT: TUN RAZAK HUSSEIN'S ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING:THE FELDA INITIATIVE AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA

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Assignment log report

Date	Exact Nature Of Work Done	Remark		

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) was founded on 1 July 1956 under the Land Development Act 1956 with the goal of eradicating rural poverty and reducing economic imbalances, particularly among the Malay population (Khalid, 2014). FELDA aimed to resettle landless families into planned agricultural schemes, providing them with land, housing, and support services to cultivate crops primarily rubber and palm oil. This approach contributed to structured rural development and national integration during the post-independence period.

FELDA played a pivotal role in Malaysia's nation building efforts, especially in the 1970s and 1980s, by fostering economic growth, strengthening rural communities, and creating a sense of shared identity among its settlers (Jomo & Tan, 2005). Through its schemes, FELDA provided not just agricultural land, but also social infrastructure including schools, clinics, roads, and mosques, thus helping bridge the rural-urban divide. Settlers gained opportunities for upward mobility, while the government ensured political stability through a loyal rural support base.

This report seeks to analyse FELDA's contributions to the nation-building process, particularly in the context of economic upliftment, rural development, political integration, and the agricultural sector. It will also highlight key activities, efforts, initiatives, contributions, achievements, challenges, and a SWOT analysis, impacts, benefits the group target, providing insights and recommendations into the future prospects of FELDA within Malaysia's socio economic landscape.

Jomo, K. S., & Tan, W. L. (2005). *Privatizing Malaysia: Rents, Rhetoric, Realities*. Rowman & Littlefield.

Khalid, M. A. (2014). *The Colour of Inequality: Ethnicity, Class, Income and Wealth in Malaysia*. MPH Group Publishing.

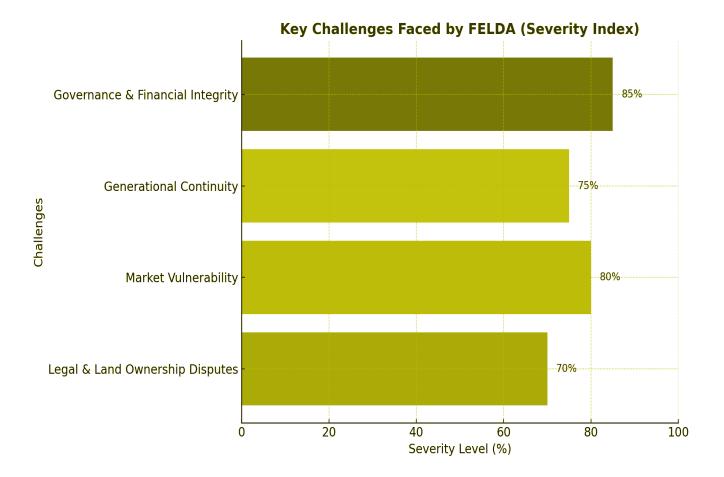
CHOSEN PROGRAM-FELDA

ACTIVITIES / EFFORTS

INITIATIVES / CONTRIBUTIONS

SWOT ANALYSIS OF FELDA						
Strengths	Helped transform rural areas by giving land, houses, education, and healthcare to settlers.	Reduced poverty, especially among Malays, through farming (palm oil and rubber).	Built strong and loyal communities that supported political stability.	Created well-organized and productive rural societies.		
Weaknesses	Depends too much on palm oil and rubber, which have unstable prices.	Cases of money mismanagement and corruption (e.g. FELDA Global Ventures) affected trust.	Younger generations are less interested and moving to cities.	Slow and inefficient system makes it hard to improve and modernize.		
Opportunities	Use modern farming technology (e.g. smart farming) to increase productivity.	Expand into other businesses like tourism and food production.	Work with private companies for investment and support.	Improve FELDA's image through policy reforms and transparency.		
Threats	Global price changes for palm oil and rubber affect settlers' income.	Youth leaving rural areas may weaken FELDA communities.	Land ownership issues and politics may cause problems.	Broken promises and poor management could reduce public support.		

Through this SWOT analysis, FELDA helped reduce rural poverty and build strong communities, but it faces issues like corruption, youth migration, and over-reliance on palm oil. With smart farming and business diversification, FELDA has growth potential. However, market volatility, land disputes, and weak governance remain threats to its long-term sustainability and public trust.



The bar chart above showing the Key Challenges Faced by FELDA with a severity index (0–100%) assigned to each issue:

- **1. Governance & Financial Integrity (85%) -** High severity due to public scandals, poor investments, and reduced settler trust.
- **2.** Market Vulnerability (80%) Strong dependency on palm oil and rubber makes FELDA very sensitive to global price changes.
- **3.** Generational Continuity (75%) Youth migration to cities threatens the future of FELDA communities and agriculture.
- **4.** Legal & Land Ownership Disputes (70%) Complex legal issues and slow resolution create community tension and delay progress.

Key Achievements of FELDA



The infographic above showing FELDA's four key achievements:

- → Poverty Eradication and Economic Upliftment FELDA has successfully relocated over 100,000 families to resettlement schemes and improved their standard of living. Many became landowners and smallholders, experiencing upward economic mobility.
- → Rural Development and Infrastructure FELDA developed modern townships in rural Malaysia with roads, schools, clinics, places of worship, and commercial areas, bridging the rural-urban divide and contributing to national development.
- → Political Stability and National Integration FELDA communities have played a key role in maintaining political stability by supporting ruling coalitions. The shared identity and socio-economic structure of these communities helped promote national unity.

→ Contribution to Agricultural Sector - FELDA is a major contributor to Malaysia's palm oil industry, boosting exports and positioning the country as one of the top global producers.

IMPACTS / BENEFITS TO THE TARGET GROUP

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION(SUMMARIZE)\

LIST OF REFERENCES