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UHE3182 MALAYSIAN STUDIES

CHAPTER 8 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Learning Outcomes

- Know the national development
- Explain the contribution of these policies towards the nation



Introduction

- In this chapter, we will be discussing several main national policies which had been and still are being used by the Malaysian government since independence.
- discussions will touch the policies, the aims and also the importance of these policies.
- development policies which are formed by the government not only emphasise on the material development aspect, but also people development.



NATIONAL INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICY

- industrial programmes were developed as an effort to diversify the national economy which at that time solely relied on rubbers and tins.
- Since the pries of these commodities were unstable, the government had launched an industrialization programme to boost the development of an economy which is more progressive and stable.
- Since the 1980's the country's industrial programmes moved one step ahead through the augmentation of heave industry.





Industrial sectors

Industries based

- Rubber
- Palm oil
- Woods
- Food
- Chemistry
- Steel

Not based on domestic sources

- Electrical and electronic
- Transport parts machinery
- Ferrous steel
- Textile
- clothing



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

- The National Development Policy (NDP) was launched by the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamed on 17 June 1991.
- NDP will always preserve the basic strategy to eradicate poverty and the restructure the community to mend social and economic instability between races. This will contribute to national unity



MALAYSIAN INCORPORATED POLICY

- Malaysian incorporated policy was first voiced by the fourth Prime minister Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamed in 1983.
- Aim to create a meaningful and effective cooperation between the public and private sectors in ensuring the success of the country's development which will bring benefits able to be reaped by both parties
- It also called for the need to share information, responsibility and challenges, as well as understanding policies, objectives and procedures in the effort to elevate social, administration and economic developments of the country.



PRIVATIZATION POLICY

• Privatization policy was given its due recognition in the middle of 1983 when the fourth Prime Minister, Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamed launched Malaysian Incorporated Policy which touched on the role of the private sector in the country's development and administration.

Objective:

- To decrease the government's financial burden
- To increase efficiency and outcome
- To encourage economic growth and national effectiveness
- Resource allocation and efficiency



LOOK EAST POLICY

- The Look East Policy was announced by the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamed on 8 February 1982.
- The main objective of the Look East Policy is to improve the management and development achievements in this country as well as to create Malaysians who have positive work ethics in order to develop the nation.
- Several aspects that need to be focused on in this policy are diligence and working discipline, loyalty to the nation and industry or business where one works, priority of the group as a whole and not of the individual, stress on productivity and quality, increasing efficiency, decreasing the gap between executives and normal employees, etc.



NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

- The agriculture sector plays an increasingly important role in the national economy through its contribution to the national income and export earnings and creation of employment. The sector is also a major supplier of food as well as raw materials to resource based industries.
- was launched in 1998 contained an overriding goal of income maximization through optimal utilization of the sector's resources. Specifically, the NAP3 prescribed the following policy objectives:
- To enhance food security;
- To increase productivity and competitiveness;
- To strengthen linkages with other sectors particularly the agro-based industry and the related services sector;
- To explore and develop new sources of growth; and to conserve and utilize natural resources on a sustainable basis.



NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY

 The National Education Philosophy which was based on the country's hopes and aspirations and recently proclaimed in writing, emphasizes on efforts to produce citizens who are knowledgeable with moral values, balanced and harmonious, able to achieve personal well being as well as contribute to the country's prosperity. This has been an important goal of the National Education Policy.



NATIONAL CULTURAL POLICY

- The development of a national culture for newly independent countries is critical in creating a stable and united nation. The efforts in establishing Malaysia's national culture aimed to achieve three important objectives:
- A. to bolster racial and national unity through culture
- B. to build and maintain national integrity that grows from national culture
- C. to enrich and augment the quality of life in terms of physical and spiritual in tandem with socio-economic developments.





- The creation of a national culture will always be based on three principles set by the government as the National Cultural Policy;
- A. based on the regions original culture
- B. suitable and appropriate elements from other cultures
- C. Islam as the main element



MALAYSIA VISION 2020

- Vision 2020 was introduced by the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia Tun Dr Mahatir Mohamed on 28 February 1991.
- By 2020, Malaysia as an independent nation will become a country that is thoroughly developed, united, independent, progressive and prosperous
- Malaysian will enjoy a perfect life in a society which is democratic, tolerant, morally correct just competitive and dynamic and with strong will.
- This means that Vision 2020 aims to create a Malaysia that is developed in its own way without following in the footsteps of existing developed countries.



GROUP DISCUSSION

 Each group acting as a cabinet members and present their new policies



References

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