Dr. Khairul Hisyam Kamarudin

Head of Panel (Built Environment & Industrial Design)
Head of Research Group (Royal Belum-Temenggor, RB-T)

Office Address: UTM Razak School of Engineering & Advanced Technology, Level 7, Menara Razak
UTM Kuala Lumpur  / Visiting address: 06.34.01, Malaysia – Japan International Institute of Technology UTM Kuala Lumpur

Doctor of Philosophy in Planning, Oxford Brookes University, UK
MSc (by Research) in Urban & Regional Planning, UTM, B. URP (UTM), Dip. URP (UTM)

Research interest: Sustainable Rural Planning & Development; Community Based Rural Tourism; Resilient Rural Community; Community Engagement in Planning; Marginalized Group and Poverty

Selected National Appointment:
• Member of policy writer for the National Rural Development Policy-National Transformation 2050 by the Ministry of Regional and Rural Development Malaysia (Jan 2017 – present)
• Expert panel for Strategic Planning on Charting the Future of Regional Development Agencies – towards the 11th Malaysia Plan, by Strategic Planning Department, Ministry of Regional and Rural Development Malaysia (completed)

Selected National Level Consultation:
• Technical project by the Department of Mineral and Geoscience Malaysia “Slope Hazard and Risk Mapping (completed)
• Technical project by the Public Work Department “Revision of National Slope Masterplan, 2009-2023” (completed)
• Technical project by PLANMalaysia “Planning Guideline for Resilient Cities to Disasters (on-going)
• Research consultation with the National University of Singapore “Asian Smallholders: Transformation and Persistence (on-going)
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Framework of Integrated Rural Planning in Malaysia
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Introduction

Sustainable rural development

Sustainable planning
Sustainable Rural Development

Planning & development are closely interrelated subjects

Rural planning covers all initiatives taken by government agencies or other groups of interest in rural areas including development policies, programs, projects – aim to achieve goals and objective of rural development.

Rural planning also covers land use planning which guide and control the use of land carried out at different levels including national, state, district and community.
Sustainable Rural Development

To ensure that all members of societies have their needs met.

To ensure that all societies needs are meet.

To ensure all development and conservation is sustainable over time in a social, economic and environmental sense.
Sustainable Planning

Characteristics of sustainable planning

Adopted from Rindell (2004)

- Link knowledge and action: connectedness
- Honours cycles; seasons, life patterns, highs and lows
- Holds out for useful interconnections
- Balanced socio-economic-environmental outcome
- Designs artfully and redesigns thoughtfully
- Focuses on the future
- Works around rather than pushing through
- Improved the humanized and natural environments
1. Current scenario


1. Current Scenario

GDP Growth Rate

Rural & urban population in India

Source: Census, GOI

**Malaysia – Urban vs Rural Population (%)**

- **Urban**
  - 1950: 12%
  - 1960: 16*
  - 1970: 27%
  - 1980: 34%
  - 1990: 50%
  - 2000: 62%
  - 2010: 71%
  - 2020: 77*
  - 2030: 81*
  - 2040: 85*
  - 2050: 88*

- **Rural**
  - 1950: 88*
  - 1960: 84*
  - 1970: 73%
  - 1980: 66%
  - 1990: 50%
  - 2000: 49%
  - 2010: 38%
  - 2020: 29%
  - 2030: 23*
  - 2040: 19*
  - 2050: 15*

*Estimation

Size of urban areas
Inter state migration, 1975-1980

Inter state migration, 1985-1990

Urban Population
MALAYSIA
2000 – 62%
2015 – 75%
2050 – 88%
Contribution Agri sector to GDP and Labour Force (%)

Contribution to GDP according to Sectors (%)

**Primary sector/industry** - natural products; agriculture, mining and forestry, gas etc.

**Secondary sector/industry** - processing; manufacturing & construction

**Tertiary sector/industry** - services; retail sales, entertainment, financial organizations etc.
2. Current issues / challenges

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<th>Bandar</th>
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<th>Perbezaan</th>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level of poverty

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. HIS. 2014
Average monthly salary for workers (RM)

Bandar

1970 428 200 0.5
1974 570 269 0.5
1975 843 385 0.5
1979 1,045 523 0.5
1984 1,573 842 0.5
1987 1,488 881 0.5
1989 1,606 957 0.6
1992 2,032 1,024 0.5
1995 2,589 1,526 0.5
1997 3,357 1,704 0.5
1999 3,103 1,718 0.6
2002 3,652 1,729 0.5
2004 3,956 1,875 0.5
2007 4,356 2,283 0.5
2009 4,705 2,545 0.5
2012 5,742 3,080 0.5
2014 6,833 3,831 0.5

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. HIS. 2014

Working population according to level of education, 2016 (%)

Bandar
- Tertiari: 31.3%
- Menegah: 55.8%
- Rendah: 11.1%
- Tiada Pendidikan Rasmi: 1.8%

Luar Bandar
- Tertiari: 15.1%
- Menegah: 53.1%
- Rendah: 26.3%
- Tiada Pendidikan Rasmi: 5.5%


Purata Gaji Bulanan Pekerja Mengikut Pendidikan, 2015, 2016

- Tertiari
  - 2016: 3,854 RM
  - 2015: 4,042 RM
- Menegah
  - 2016: 1,845 RM
  - 2015: 1,743 RM
- Rendah
  - 2016: 1,327 RM
  - 2015: 1,224 RM
- Tiada Pendidikan Rasmi
  - 2016: 1,153 RM
  - 2015: 888 RM

Vicious cycle of rural development imbalance

- High level of out migration
  - Labors with lack of experience and low level of education
  - Low level of investment
  - Low level of savings
  - Low annual income
  - Low wage and capital
  - Dependency on foreign labors
  - Low tech industry
  - Resource-based industry (labor intensive)
  - Domestic market, Lack of international business networking
  - Low level of Foreign Investment (FDI)
  - Low level of HRD and RnD
  - Low level of productivity
  - Low level of value added
  - Lower growth for industrial output (instability of market price)

Adalah sukar transformasi ekonomi (juga keseimbangan ekonomi) berlaku serentak di semua lokasi dalam sesuatu negara. Ketidakseimbangan pembangunan wilayah dalam proses transformasi ekonomi ini berlaku kerana:

1. pertama; faktor-faktor sumber asli yang tidak mobile (imperfect factor mobility),
2. kedua kerana penumpuan aktiviti ekonomi di suatu kawasan terpilih (imperfect divisibility), dan
3. ketiga kerana faktor pengangkutan dan komunikasi (imperfect mobility of goods and services) yang juga terpilih di sesuatu kawasan yang mempunyai faedah berbanding (comparative advantages) yang tinggi secara relatifnya

In Malaysia, the approach towards sustainable rural planning was started in the early 1990s, but a more integrated approach was put in place in the early 2000s. Tendency to follow strategic planning framework i.e. planning at higher level provide a framework for planning at the lower levels + providing guidance for resource allocation and implementation.
National Development Planning Framework

Level 1
National Planning
- 5-year Malaysia Plan
- National Physical Plan
- Sectoral Policies / Plans

Level 2
Regional / State Planning
- Regional / State Development Plan
- Regional / Structure Plan
- Sectoral Policies / Plans

Level 3
Local Planning
- Local plan
- Special Area Plan

Vision 2020
Rural Policies & Programs in Malaysia

- National Agriculture Policy
- National Forestry Policy
- Rural Development Master Plan
- National Rural Physical Plan
- National Tourism Policy
Limitation of implementation of rural policies at regional/local levels

1. State Authorities and District Offices lack of capacity and resources to undertake planning.

2. Development budget of the state and local authorities are limited since they have limited sources of revenue finance development projects.

3. Lack of political wills to decentralized planning activities at local levels and incorporates bottom-up approach in planning and development.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outline Perspective Plan – National Policy</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>5-year Development Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1951-1955</td>
<td>Draf Rancangan Pembagunan Malaya</td>
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<td>1956-1960</td>
<td>Rancangan Malaya Pertama</td>
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<td>Rancangan Malaysia Pertama (RMP)</td>
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<td>1981-1985</td>
<td>Rancangan Malaysia Keempat (RMKe-4)</td>
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<td>1986-1990</td>
<td>Rancangan Malaysia Kelima (RMKe-5)</td>
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<td>- National Vision Policy</td>
<td>2006-2010</td>
<td>Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan (RMKe-9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(OPP4) (2011-2020)</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>Rancangan Malaysia Kesepuluh (RMKe-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- New Economic Model</td>
<td>2016-2020</td>
<td>Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (RMKe-11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rural Development Strategies & Programs

1960
- Infrastructure for resource exploitation
  - New Village Scheme

1970
- Basic infrastructure & social facilities
- Modernization & diversification of crops
- New land schemes
- Community development
- Red Book

1980
- New land development scheme
- Regional development
- Integrated in-situ development
- Orang Asli regrouping schemes
- New Approach to Village & Rural Development
- Rural Growth Centre

1990
- New Philosophy & Strategy of Rural Development (Maju, Menarik & Menguntungkan)

2000
- Gerakan Daya Wawasan
- Eradication of hardcore poverty

2010
- Gerakan Desa Wawasan
- Improve quality of life
- Expand infrastructure & amenities to remote areas
- Zero hardcore poverty

2020
- Rural Economic Transformation
- Improve quality of life
- Entrepreneurship and SMI

Vision 2020
- New Village Scheme
- Economic growth (Laissez-faire approach)
- National Vision Policy (OPP3)
- New Economic Model (OPP4)
- High income, inclusiveness and sustainability
- New Economic Policy (OPP1)
- New Dev Policy (OPP2)
- Growth with equity
- Building a resilient and competitive nation
- Eradication of poverty & restructuring of society

Independence
- Colonial policy of resource exploitation

Malaysia
To play supporting roles in realizing rural potential to generate economic growth in rural areas in particular those sectors with high value added and high income potential.
Rural Development Policy - TN50
EXISTING POLICIES

Phase 1

Rural Economic Development (RED Book) (1960-1970)

Phase 2

Rural Development Master Plan (2010-2020)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT EVOLUTION
YAB TUN ABDUL RAZAK
6 MEI 1960

Operation room technique

Coordination mechanism at village level, district, state and national

Fulfilment of basic facilities and needs at grassroots
new approach to village & rural development
(1984-1990)

OBJECTIVE:
Eradication of poverty if rural areas – increase of income for farmers and smallholders

STRATEGIES
1. Develop agriculture with farm management practice for smallholders and rice farmers
2. Create village industry / small businesses and other non-farming economic projects
3. Restructuring of villages to make way for establishment of rural growth centre
FALSAFAH:
Mewujudkan masyarakat luar bandar yang berdaya tahan, proaktif, berpengetahuan dan memiliki nilai moral yang tinggi.

OBJEKTIF:
Mewujudkan luar bandar yang maju, menarik dan menguntungkan (ADVANCED, ATTRACTIVE AND PROFITABLE RURAL).

7 INISIATIF
1. Pembangunan individu yang cemerlang
2. Rangka kerja Institusi yang responsif kepada perubahan
3. Sistem Penyampaian Yang Berkesan
4. Pembangunan Ekonomi yang Makan
5. Penyediaan Infrastruktur yang Berkualiti
6. Pembangunan masyarakat luar bandar yang beridentiti dan berdaya tahan
7. Pengukuhan keluarga yang sejahtera
PELAN INDUK PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR (PIPLB)

Merupakan satu dokumen perancangan pembangunan yang holistik, bersepadu, komprehensif dan menyeluruh. PIPLB berperan dalam menentukan halatuju pembangunan luar bandar dan menjadi road map untuk pelaksanaan pembangunan.

2010-2020
RURAL TRANSFORMATION

6 MAIN FOCUS

1. Rural amenities
2. Rural youth development
3. Economi
4. Entrepreneurship
5. Human capital
6. Delivery system

MEMBANDARKAN LUAR BANDAR
Menjadikan kawasan luar bandar yang kondusif dengan pelbagai aksesibiliti dan kemudahan seperti yang dinikmati oleh penduduk di bandar.
National Planning – Aspiration towards TN50 in 2015

Restructuring of society and eradication of poverty

OPP1 NEP
OPP2 NDP
OPP3 NVP
OPP4 NEM

RMK2 RMK3 RMK4 RMK5 RMK6 RMK7 RMK8 RMK9 RMK10 RMK11

1971
1991
Vision 2020

GTP / NKEA

2001
2011

2020

2017

TN50 (30years)

2030

2040

2050

Next

Today
MOVING FORWARD

- National Development Policy (NDP)
- National Vision Policy (NVP)
- New Economic Model (NEM)
- National Transformation 2050
Youth Development

Economy

Mind set change

Entrepreneurship

Amenities

Quality human capital

Healthy and wealthy life

Biodiversity and environment

Quality delivery system and governance

Regional development, rural settlements and border regions

Place based
Thank You

Dr. Khairul Hisyam Kamarudin
Email: khisyam.kl@utm.my
For more information, kindly visit my website at: khairulhkamarudin.wordpress.com

Materials for this lecture note may come from various sources including presentation by Prof Asan Ali, research by Prof Ibrahim and myself. Kindly acknowledge their contributions in citing this note in the future.