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bertajuk EVALUATION OF REGIONAL URBANISATION POLICY.

CASE STUDY: BANDAR TENGGARA.

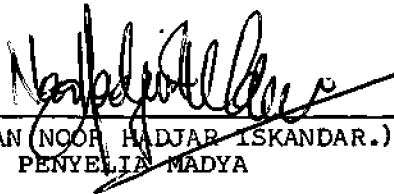
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EVALUATION OF REGIONAL URBANISATION POLICY  
CASE STUDY: BANDAR TENGGARA.

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## ABSTRACT

Regional Development has been regarded as one of the main strategies to achieve the National Economic Policy (NEP) in the Second Malaysia Plan. The two pronged objectives of NEP are the eradiction of poverty irrespective of race and the restructuring of society which gradually eliminate the identification of race with economic functions.

The poor or low socio-economic condition of the rural populations are the main determinants of the rural urban migration. In the pre and post independent periods, massive rural urban migrations took place due to economic disparities between regions, racial and certain occupational groups.

In the Second Malaysia Plan, several measures have been taken to tackle the socio economic development of the poor regions and rural populations of urban Malays pre-dominate. The concept of rural new towns development in the resource frontier regions of the less developed east coast states has been adopted and being carried out. The main aims of the rural new town developments are on the regional urbanisations policy and concept as to upgrade the socio economic well beings of the rural populations in making transitions to the urban way of life.

Hence, the regional urbanisation policy and the development of rural new towns concept are analysed in this study as to indicate the performance of the rural new towns in achieving the designated aims. For this purpose, a case study of Bandar Tenggara in the Johor Tenggara Region is being selected to highlight the level of satisfaction of the population in the case study toward the selected subsystems being studied.

Thus, the social, economic and physical subsystems in the study, will indicate the immigrants level of satisfactions in relating to their socio economic well beings in the rural new towns.

The regional urbanisation policy has so far achieved a high level of satisfaction in the sosial and economic subsystems but a moderate level of satisfaction in the physical subsystem. This indicates that the policy is achieving the desired goals as set out in the national objectives.

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