



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***SELECTED FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE LAND
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON ORANG ASLI COMMUNITY IN PAHANG,
MALAYSIA***

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FP 2012 75



**SELECTED FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE
LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON ORANG ASLI
COMMUNITY IN PAHANG, MALAYSIA**

By

HALILAH BINTI HAMID

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Science**

May 2012

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in
fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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May 2012

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The main objective of this study was to identify the selected factors influencing impact of Agriculture Land Development Programme (ALDP) on Orang Asli community in Pahang, Malaysia. The impact dimensions are skills relate to oil palm plantations and farm practices, changes in lifestyle, ownership and economic related aspects to Orang Asli in Pahang. The factors such as demographic profile, level of perception of Orang Asli towards ALDP and level of participation of Orang Asli in ALDP management identified. This study also covers on problems and needs of community involved in ALDP. Finally, the study objective is to determine the relationship between selected independent variables and the impact of ALDP.

This is a quantitative descriptive study whereby data were gathered using a questionnaire. The survey was conducted for 17 days starting from 21st January until 7th February 2011 in four RPS namely RPS Kedaik, RPS Runchang, RPS Bukit Serok

and RPS Buluh Nipis that involved in ALDP oil palm plantation in Pahang state. The study applied random sampling method to identify the respondents. A total of 170 involved in this study. The data was analysed with SPSS including the descriptive statistic and Pearson correlation.

The study discovers that the perception level of Orang Asli toward ALDP is moderate with all statements given for perceptions toward objectives of ALDP, development agencies and advantages of ALDP. While the participation level in ALDP management is low in all aspect of management discussed.

The problem faced in ALDP and needs are discussed in four sub-topic such as constraint, management, social and employment. Overall, the study revealed that limitation of land, low forest produce, forgotten traditional knowledge relate to forest are most problems faced by Orang Asli. On the other hand, they hope that increment in dividend amount and agriculture land for ALDP and participation in ALDP meeting can meet their needs. The study also shows that level of ALDP impact on Orang Asli socio-economic is moderate.

For correlation analysis, the results show that the income, land size, level of perceptions and level of participation in ALDP management have a significant positive relationship with level of ALDP impact. So, these four variables have possibilities can increase the positive of ALDP impact.

In short, after more than 20 years of ALDP, Orang Asli can diffuse the commercial crop value in their life as one innovation in order to improve their socio-economic. The moderate level of impact shows the acceptance of respondents toward ALDP. This can be proved by opening own commercial crop rather than depending on ALDP. However, the Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA) and agriculture agencies with help of government should find the best way to improve this programme in order to achieve the objective of the programme, which is to reduce the poverty level among Orang Asli. Based on the findings, there are some suggestions recommended to improve ALDP.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Master Sains

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR TERPILIH YANG MEMPENGARUHI KESAN
PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN TANAH PERTANIAN KE ATAS
MASYARAKAT ORANG ASLI DI PAHANG, MALAYSIA**

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Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti faktor-faktor terpilih yang mempengaruhi kesan Program Pembangunan Tanah Pertanian (ALDP) ke atas masyarakat Orang Asli di Pahang, Malaysia. Faktor-faktor terpilih seperti profil demografi, tahap persepsi terhadap ALDP dan tahap penyertaan dalam pengurusan ALDP dikenalpasti dalam kajian ini. Selain itu, kajian ini juga mengkaji masalah yang dihadapi dan keperluan peserta berkaitan program ini. Objektif terakhir kajian ialah mengkaji hubungan antara pemboleh ubah bebas yang terpilih dengan kesan ALDP.

Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif, iaitu borang soalselidik digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Kajian lapangan telah dijalankan selama 17 hari bermula pada 21 Januari 2011 sehingga 7 Februari 2011 di empat RPS iaitu RPS Kedaik, RPS Runchang, RPS Bukit Serok dan RPS Buluh Nipis di Pahang yang tertumpu kepada

RPS yang terlibat dengan kelapa sawit sahaja. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah persampelan rawak mudah setelah penyelidik mengenalpasti responden berdasarkan senarai penerima dividen yang diperoleh. Sampel keseluruhan kajian ialah berjumlah 170 responden. Data kajian ini dianalisis menggunakan SPSS iaitu analisis deskriptif dan korelasi Pearson.

Kajian ini mendapati bahawa tahap persepsi Orang Asli terhadap dimensi objektif ALDP, agensi pemaju dan kelebihan menyertai ALDP adalah sederhana. Manakala tahap penyertaan Orang Asli pula didapati amat rendah dalam semua aspek pengurusan ALDP yang dikaji.

Kajian terhadap masalah dan keperluan peserta dibincangkan dalam empat sub tajuk iaitu kekangan, pengurusan, sosial dan kebolehdapatan pekerjaan. Hasil kajian mengenai masalah yang dihadapi menunjukkan tanah semakin terhad, hasil hutan semakin kurang, dan pengetahuan tradisional berkaitan dengan hutan semakin dilupakan adalah masalah yang paling kerap dihadapi oleh Orang Asli di RPS terbabit. Dari segi keperluan, mereka mengharapkan pertambahan peruntukan dividen, peningkatan penyertaan dalam pengurusan ALDP dan tanah pertanian untuk ALDP diperluaskan merupakan antara keperluan responden yang paling tinggi dicatatkan. Menurut hasil kajian, secara keseluruhannya tahap kesan ALDP terhadap Orang Asli adalah sederhana.

Untuk hasil analisis korelasi, keputusan menunjukkan pendapatan, keluasan tanah, tahap persepsi dan tahap penyertaan dalam pengurusan ALDP mempunyai hubungan

signifikasi positif dengan tahap kesan ALDP. Keempat-empat pembolehubah ini mempunyai kemungkinan untuk mempengaruhi peningkatan kesan positif ALDP.

Ringkasnya, setelah lebih dari 20 tahun ALDP dilaksanakan, Orang Asli sudah mampu menerima nilai tanaman komersil dalam kehidupan mereka sebagai salah satu inovasi untuk meningkatkan taraf sosial-ekonomi mereka. Nilai purata keseluruhan tahap kesan program menunjukkan penerimaan yang sederhana dalam kalangan responden. Hal ini juga dapat dibuktikan dengan keupayaan mereka untuk membuka tanaman komersil sendiri dan tidak terlalu bergantung pada ALDP. Walau bagaimanapun, Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA) dan agensi pemaju harus terus memantau dan menilai program ini agar mencapai objektif utama program iaitu mengurangkan kadar kemiskinan dalam kalangan masyarakat Orang Asli. Penemuan dalam kajian ini telah membawa kepada beberapa saranan dan cadangan yang diharap dapat membantu meningkatkan keberkesanan program ini sekaligus membantu meningkatkan sosio-ekonomi masyarakat Orang Asli.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I need to thank many people for helping me complete the present work, but lack of space prevents me from acknowledging all the people that need thanked. So I would mention the ones that I can, and my apology to those that I have inadvertently missed.

I begin by thanking my supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norsida Man. I have learnt so much by observation while being your student. You always have time for your student, motivating me to continue to improve and guide me from the beginning until the end of study. Also, Assoc. Prof Dr. Asnarulkhadi Abu Samah the best teacher in my study field. Without his support, motivation and advice, I would not be able to finish this dissertation. Thanks a lot to both of you for being my dissertation committee members.

Also equally helpful was the support from all lecturers and friends from Institute for Social Science Studies (IPSAS), UPM. Thanks a lot. And certainly this list acknowledgement would be incomplete if I did not thank my close friends that have helped me as well. Nurul, Sabila, Kak Azlina, Aisyah, Siha and all UPM staff who have helped me one way or another in starting my journey in writing dissertation. Your love and support are appreciated.

Special thanks to all the staff of Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA) and my respectful Tok Batin Cupak bin Tiong (RPS Bukit Serok), En. Bashir Mohd

Yusof (RPS Buluh Nipis Manager), En. Rahmat bin Mansor (RPS Runchang) and RPS Kedaik JKKK who helped me in this study. Your cooperation is the best I had.

Last but not least I would like to thank my parents and family. I have been blessed with a family that has always been there for me. The 'home' is always welcoming me in whatever situation. Love all of you so much.

Again, thanks everyone.



I certify that an Thesis Examination Committee has met on 22 May 2012 to conduct the final examination of Halilah binti Hamid on her thesis entitled "Selected Factors Influencing Impact of Agriculture Land Development Programme on Orang Asli Community in Pahang, Malaysia" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the University Putra Malaysia [P.U. (A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be rewarded the Master of Science Degree.

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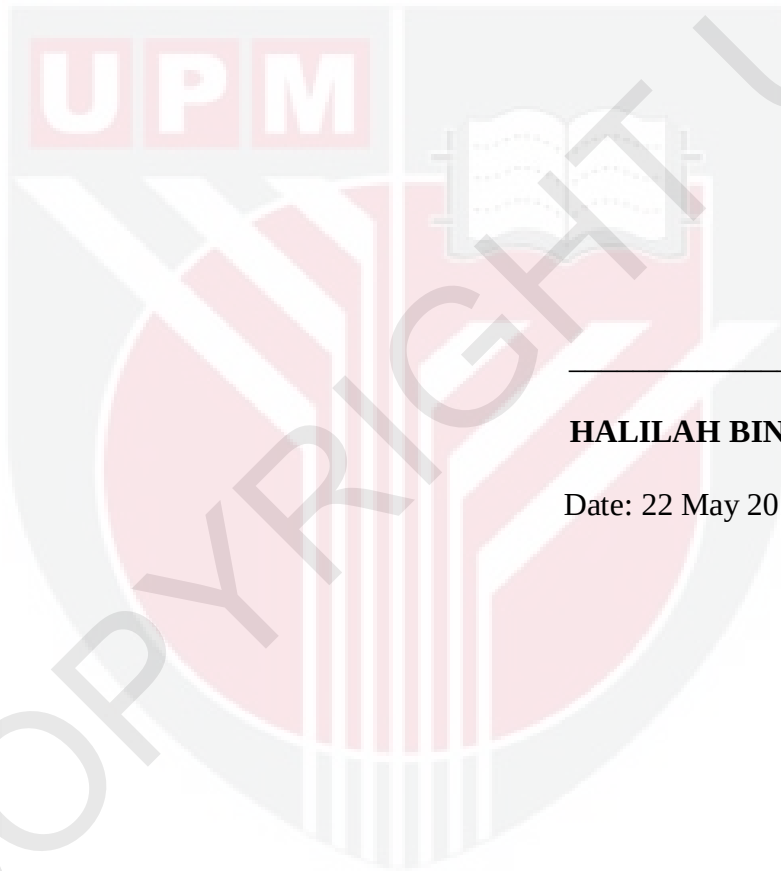
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DECLARATION

I declare the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or other institution.



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Date: 22 May 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	Page
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
APPROVAL	viii
DECLARATION	x
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF MAPS	xvii
LIST OF FIGURES	xx
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxi
CHAPTER	xxii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 The Orang Asli	1
1.2 Background of Study- The Development of Orang Asli	5
1.2.1 Resettlement Plan Scheme (RPS)	7
1.2.2 Agriculture Land Development Programme (ALDP)	11
1.2.3 Orang Asli in Malaysia Plan (MP)	13
1.2.3.1 Orang Asli in Malaysia Budget	15
1.3 Problem Statement	18
1.4 Objectives of the Study	20
1.5 Significance of Study	21
1.6 Term Definition	21
1.6.1 Perception	21
1.6.2 Participation	22
1.6.3 Impact of ALDP	22
1.7 Scope and limitation of study	24
1.8 Structure of Thesis	25

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Introduction	26
2.2	Community development in Malaysia	26
2.3	Rural Development Model in Malaysia	29
2.4	Studies on Impact of Economic Development Programme for Orang Asli	31
2.4.1	Economic	31
2.4.1.1	Poverty	31
2.4.1.2	Land Right	33
2.4.1.3	Employability	34
2.4.2	Quality of Life	36
2.4.3	Negative Impact	36
2.4.4	Gender Issue	37
2.5	Perception of Orang Asli toward Development	38
2.6	Participation of Orang Asli in Development Programme	40
2.6.1	Participation in Decision Making	40
2.6.2	Participation in Implementation	41
2.6.3	Participation in Benefit Sharing	42
2.6.4	Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation	43
2.6.5	Conclusion on Orang Asli Participation	43
2.7	Rural Community Development Theory	46
2.8	Diffusion of Innoovation Theory and Programme Evaluation Model	50
2.9	Theoretical Framework for the ALDP	52
2.10	Research Framework	54
2.11	Summary	55

METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	56
3.2	Research Design	56
3.3	Location of study	57
3.4	Population Sample	59
3.5	Sampling Technique	60
3.6	Questionnaire Design	61
3.7	Pilot Study	62
3.8	Validity and Reliability	63
3.9	Data Collection Process	72
3.9.1	Primary Data	72
3.10	Data Analysis	75

3.10.1 Descriptive Analysis	75
3.10.1.1 Scoring and Analysis	75
3.10.2 Pearson Product-Moment Correlation	78
3.11 Summary	79

4	RESULT AND DISCUSSION	
4.1	Introduction	80
4.2	Respondents' Demographic Profile	80
4.2.1	Age	80
4.2.2	Sex	82
4.2.3	Sub-ethnic	83
4.2.4	Religion	83
4.2.5	Education Level	83
4.2.6	Income Level	83
4.2.7	Number of Household	84
4.2.8	Role in RPS	84
4.2.9	Main and Part-time Job	84
4.2.10	Farm Land Size	86
4.3	Perception toward ALDP	87
4.3.1	Perception toward Objective of ALDP	88
4.3.2	Perception toward Development Agencies	90
4.3.3	Perception of Respondents toward Advantage of ALDP	92
4.3.4	Level of Perception toward ALDP	94
4.4	Participation in ALDP Management	95
4.4.1	Participation in ALDP Consultation	95
4.4.2	ALDP Meeting Attendance	95
4.4.3	Expression in ALDP Meeting	96
4.4.4	Discussion before Meeting	97
4.4.5	ALDP Monitoring	98
4.4.6	Level of Participation in ALDP Management	99
4.5	Problems Face by Respondents in ALDP	100
4.6	Respondents' Needs in ALDP	102
4.7	Impact of Agriculture Land Development Programme	104
4.7.1	Changes in Skills Relate to Oil Palm Plantation and Farm Practices	104
4.7.2	Changes in Life Style	106
4.7.3	Changes in Ownership	108
4.7.4	Changes in Economic Related Aspects	110
4.7.5	Level of ALDP Impact	111
4.8	Correlation Analysis between	112

Independent Variables and Level of ALDP Impact	
4.9 Summary	115

5	SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1	Introduction	117
5.2	Summary	117
5.3	Conclusion	119
5.4	Recommendations	122
5.4.1	Empowerment	122
5.4.2	Improve the participation of Orang Asli in ALDP	123
5.4.3	Policy Implication on ALDP Land Status	124
5.4.4	Identify the Needs and Perceptions	125
5.4.5	Improve the Orang Asli Socio- economic Background	126
5.5	Recommendation for Future Study	126
	REFERENCES	R1
	APPENDIX A	A1
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	B1