

PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA



Tun Abdul Razak Hussein (1970 - 1976)

CHRONOLOGY

- 1922 Born in Pekan, Pahang
- 1934 Attended Kuala Kangsar Malay College (MCKK)
- 1939 Student-Probationer in Civil Service Department
- 1940 Attended Raffles College, Singapore
- 1941 Japanese Occupation in Malaya, studies interrupted
- 1943 Attended Koa Kunrensho courses in Singapore where he learned Japanese language, public administration, and military training
- 1951 Selected as UMNO Deputy President
- 1951 Unofficial member of the Federal Legislative Council
- 1952 Appointed as State Secretary of Pahang
- 1952 4th September – Married Tun Hajah Rahah
- 1955 Appointed as Acting Chief Minister of Pahang
- 1955 Alliance Party won 51 of 52 contested seats during Malaya's General Election. Tunku Abdul Rahman became Chief Minister of the Federation of Malaya
- 1955 Appointed as Minister of Education, and Chief Minister of Pahang
- 1956 Joined the London Delegation to negotiate independence
- 1957 Appointed as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense
- 1959 Alliance Party won 74 of 95 contested seats in the first General Election.
- 1959 Appointed as Minister of Rural Development
- 1960 Launched the Red Book
- 1962 Appointed as the Deputy Chairman of Cobbold Commission
- 1963 Malaysia is formed, consisting of the Federation of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak, and Singapore.
- 1963 Malaysia received threats from Indonesia which launched the "Konfrontasi" (Confrontation)
- 1964 Alliance Party won 89 of 103 contested seats
- 1966 Indonesia's "Konfrontasi" ended after President Sukarno was overthrown
- 1967 Took over the Ministry of Home Affairs
- 1967 Received the Magsaysay Awards from Philippines for his contributions in rural development
- 1969 Racial riot in Kuala Lumpur
- 1969 Appointed as Director of the National Operations Council (MAGERAN)
- 1970 Jabatan Perpaduan Kaum was established and Rukunegara was formulated as a national philosophy
- 1970 Became the 2nd Prime Minister of Malaysia after Tunku Abdul Rahman stepped down
- 1971 Parliament reconvened after 21 months of Emergency
- 1971 New Economic Policy was introduced
- 1974 Established diplomatic relations with China; Tun Abdul Razak made an official visit at the end of May 1974
- 1975 Received treatment for leukemia in London
- 1976 14th January – Tun Abdul Razak Dato' Hussein passed away in London

IN BRIEF

Tun Abdul Razak, the 2nd Prime Minister of Malaysia, is the son of Dato' Hussein Mohd Taib and Teh Fatimah binti Daud. He graduated as an Utter Barrister from Lincoln's Inn, London and entered politics after returning to Malaya in 1950.

He was appointed as the Deputy President of UMNO in 1951, and joined the negotiations to achieve independence from the British. Tun Abdul Razak later became the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education after Malaya's Independence in 1957.

The New Economic Policy was his brainchild, with the purpose of eventually eradicating poverty, and restructuring society to overcome economic imbalance. Apart from that, Tun Abdul Razak also introduced the Green Book and Red Book, to plan and oversee rural development as well as the agricultural sector.

For his contributions towards rural and national development, he is known as our country's "Father of Development".

FAMILY

Wife: Tun Hajah Rahah binti Tan Sri Haji Mohd Noah Omar

Children: Dato' Seri Najib Razak, Datuk Ahmad Johari Razak, Mohamed Nizam, Mohamed Nazim, dan Mohamed Nazir