



Government and Politics in Malaysia

Edited by
Abdul Rashid Moten





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Contents

roreword		1
Preface		iii
Acknowledger	ments	vii
Contributors		ix
List of Acrony	ms	xiii
List of Tables a	and Figures	xxiii
Map of Malays	sia	xxiv
Malaysian Fla		xxv
ivialaysiali 1 la	8	AAV
Chapter 1	Society, Politics and Islam: An Overview	7 1
	A Brief History	2
	A Plural Society	5
	A Constitutional Monarchy	7
	A Federation	9
	A Parliamentary Democracy	12
	A Dominant Party System	15
	Civil Society	15
	An Islamic State	18
	Conclusion	22
Chapter 2	Development in Malaysia: An Overview	25
	Development Policies	26
	Pre-independence Period	27
	Independence to 1969	28
	1970 to the Mahathir Era	31
	Selected Development Policies During the	
	Mahathir Era: A Profile	34
	Islamisation Policy	35
	Vision 2020	36

	Look-East Policy	39
	70 Million Population Policy	39
	Economic Policy	40
	Foreign Policy	42
	Development Policies: Abdullah Badawi's	
	Administration	42
	Conclusion	44
Chapter 3	Constitution and Constitutionalism	47
	Nature and Types of Constitution	47
	Constitutional Government	49
	Constitution Making: An Overview	51
	The Constitution of Malaysia	53
	The Rigid Constitution	57
	Constitutional Government in Malaysia	59
	Conclusion	61
Chapter 4	Federalism: Origin and Applications	63
	The Theory of Federalism	63
	The Evolution of Federal Idea in Peninsular	
	Malaysia	65
	Centrifugal and Centripetal Trends	66
	The Formation of Malaysia, 1963	68
	Federal Territories	70
	Distribution of Legislative Powers	70
	Mutual Delegation of Powers	72
	Federal Legislation on State Subjects	72
	Sabah and Sarawak	75
	Federal Power During Emergencies	76
	The Federal Character of The 1957 Constitution	77
	Conclusion	79
Chapter 5	Real and Nominal Political Executive	83
	Nature and Functions of Political Executive	83
	Political Executive: A Muslim Viewpoint	85
	Political Executive in Malaysia	86

	The Yang di-Pertuan Agong	86
	The Real Executive: Perdana Menteri	91
	The Cabinet	94
	Deputy Prime Minister	97
	Deputy Ministers	97
	Parliamentary Secretaries	99
	Political Secretaries	99
	Conclusion	100
Chapter 6	The Bicameral Legislature	103
	Legislature in Malaysia: A Brief History	104
	Composition of the Parliament	105
	Qualifications	108
	Nature and Functions of Parliament	110
	The Standing Orders	113
	Procedure of the House	113
	Prayers	113
	Administration of Oath	113
	Royal Messages	114
	Announcement by the Speaker or President	114
	Questions to Ministers	114
	Oral and Written Replies	114
	Procedure in respect of Questions	
	for Oral Replies	115
	Requests to move the Adjournment of	
	the House	115
	Obituary Speeches	116
	Presentation of Bills	116
	First Reading	117
	Second Reading	117
	Committee Stage	117
	Third Reading	118
	Adjournment Speeches	118
	Parliamentary Immunity	118
	The Opposition	119
	Observations	119
	Conclusion	120

Chapter 7	Judiciary	123
	A Brief History	124
	The Judicial Structure	126
	The Conflict between Civil and Syariah Courts	129
	The Judiciary and the Separation of Powers	130
	Independence of the Judiciary	132
	The Judiciary Crisis of 1988	133
	Proposals for Judicial Reforms	135
	Conclusion	136
Chapter 8	Political Parties and Party System	139
	Political Party and Party Systems	139
	Political Parties in Malaysia	141
	A Brief History	142
	The Alliance	144
	Barisan Nasional	145
	PAS: The Islamic Party	148
	DAP: The Social Democratic Party	150
	Other Opposition Parties	151
	Coalitions in Malaysian Politics	153
	The Opposition Coalitions	155
	The Malaysian Party System	157
	Conclusion	158
Chapter 9	Elections and Electoral System	161
	Nature and Functions of Elections	162
	Major Electoral Systems	163
	Plurality Systems	163
	Majority Systems	164
	Proportional Representation Systems	164
	Mixed Systems	165
	Elections in Malaysia	166
	A Brief History	167
	Malaysian Electoral System	169
	Party System and Voting Trends	172
	The Elections	174

	nts

	,	
	Evaluating Elections and Electoral System	107
	in Malaysia	183
	Conclusion	187
Chapter 10	Human Rights	191
	Human Rights Defined	191
	Muslims and Human Rights	193
	Human Rights in Malaysia	194
	Respect for the Integrity of the Person	196
	Respect for Civil Liberties	200
	Respect for Political Rights	203
	Government's Reactions to Allegations of	
	Violations of Human Rights	205
	Discrimination Based on Race, Gender,	
	Disability, Language, or Social Status	206
	The Workers' Rights	209
	Conclusion	211
Chapter 11	Public Administration	213
	The Administrative Structure	213
	Local Government	216
	The Civil Service	217
	Modernisation and Reform Programmes	219
	Trends, Issues And Concerns	222
	Centralisation	222
	Elitism and Generalist Posture	223
	Politics-Bureaucracy Nexus	224
	Lack of Local Democracy and	
	People's Participation	225
	Dominant Executive	226
	Weak Public Accountability	227
	Conclusion	228
Chapter 12	Police Administration	231
	A Brief History	232
	The Structure	234
	Chain of Command	235

	The Functions	237
	Recruitment and Training	239
	Successful Police Strategies	241
	The Royal Commission of Inquiry	242
	Government Response	243
	Conclusion	246
Chapter 13	Military Professionalism and	
	Civil-Military Relations	249
	Civilian Subordination of the Malaysian Armed Forces	249
	Budgetary Allocation, Training, and Military Professionalism	253
	The Military's Role in External Defence and Structure of the Armed Forces	256
	The Military's Political Role (if any), and Involvement in Policy Development	258
	Capabilities, Training and Development, Command and Control	260
	Role of the Armed Forces in Nation-building and U.N. Peacekeeping Missions	261
	Conclusion: The MAF in the Context of Malaysia's Political Economy	264
Chapter 14	Foreign Policy	269
	The Funnel of Causality	269
	The Environment and Decision Making Structures	. 272
	Foreign Policy: Tunku Abdul Rahman	274
	Foreign Policy: Tun Abdul Razak Hussein	276
	Foreign Policy: Tun Hussein Onn	276
	Foreign Policy: Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad	277
	Foreign Policy: Abdullah Ahmad Badawi	287
	Conclusion	291
Further Readin	g	295
Index		301

The Bicameral Legislature



Aparliament is a legislature or a representative assembly that enacts laws. However, there are some legislatures that perform functions other than law making. Legislatures are known by different names in different countries. In the United States, the legislature is known as Congress; in countries with a system of government based on the Westminster model, it is parliament.

The term parliament is derived from the French *parlement* that refers to a talk, a discussion, hence a meeting (an assembly, a court) where people discuss matters. Parliaments typically function under a parliamentary system of government organised according to the principle of fusion of powers, a system in which the executive is accountable to the parliament. Parliaments are either unicameral (with one chamber) or bicameral (having two chambers). Only a few countries, such as New Zealand, have unicameral parliaments. Some two-thirds of parliaments in the world, including the United Kingdom, India, Malaysia, Japan and Italy, have two chambers, an upper house and a lower house.¹ States also can have a three-chambered parliament as it was in South Africa before 1994, with one house each for whites, mixed race people, and east Indians. The majority black population was unrepresented in the national parliament. Since 1994, South Africa has adopted a bicameral parliamentary system.

The Parliament of Malaysia is bicameral at the Federal level and unicameral at the state level. The Upper House is designated as the Senate or Dewan Negara, and the Lower House as the House of Representatives

Inter-Parlimentary Union, International Center for Parlimentary Documentation, Parliaments of the World: A Comparative Reference Compendium (London: Gower Publishing Company, 1986).