

# THESIS MALAYSIA EXAMPLE



# Malaysia

Malaysia is a state in Southeast Asia. Malaysia is a federation consisting of thirteen states and three federal territories. South China Sea divides the country into two separate geographic units. The Peninsula Malaysia or Western Malaysia occupies the southern part of the Malay Peninsula and borders the north with Thailand, and in the south with Singapore, with which it is connected by bridge. It consists of nine Sultanates (Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Terenggan), two states governed by governors (Malacca and Penang) and two federal territories (Putrajaya and Kuala Lumpur) (Gin, 2012). Malaysian Borneo or Eastern Malaysia, includes the northwestern part of the Borneo Island, and borders with Indonesia and the sultanate of Brunei, which is completely surrounded. It consists of two states (Sabah and Sarawak) and the federal territory (Labuan).

Malaysia was formally formed on September 16, 1963, when the Malaysian Federation, Sabah, Sarawak, and Singapore joined the Malaysian Federation, in agreement with the United Kingdom, with the conviction of Indonesia (Sodhy, 1988). In 1965, Singapore had agreed to leave the Federation as a new independent state. Malaysia is one of the founding states of ASEAN. She was a member of the Commonwealth. Although Malaysians are more dominant, the Malaysian society is heterogeneous, with significant influences of Indian and Chinese minorities. Malaysia is a federal, constitutional, parliamentary, electoral monarchy. The Constitution was passed on August 27, 1957, as the Constitution of the Federation of Males. To date, the Constitution has 42 amendments.

Both parts of the country have a similar relief: a low coastal belt, often marshland, which extends into the interior of the forested hills and mountains, the highest Kinabalu (4,095 m) in the north of Bornea.

The climate is equatorial in the south and the monsoon in the north.

The smallest was the richest British colony in Asia, and more than 3/4 of the surface was bursting with tropical rainforest. In the middle of the 19th century, the whole Malaya had no more than 200,000 inhabitants, and the population census of 1911 recorded 2,644,500 (of which slightly more than 300,000 in Singapore) (Reid, 2010). From the ratio of the number of men and women, see to what extent were recent immigrants: 11 men would have 4 women, and in Singapore 7 men and 2 women. From 1911 to 1958, the Malaysian populace tripled. Through Singapore, 75% of direct Malaysian imports and 67% of exports went through. In the late 1950s, the per capita income per capita was higher than in Yugoslavia at the time, 280 US dollars a year. In the colony, there were more than 180,000 motor vehicles on 7,500,000 inhabitants, not counting the military. The richness was brought by the wood of the manhole, the coconut plantations, oil palms.

In June and December 31, 1956, 6,215 "terrorists" were killed, 2,724 others were wounded, 1,221 were captured, and 1,877 were sent to the authorities. More than 90% of them were Chinese. At that time around 3,000 people remained in the jungle and at the same time injured about 5,000 civilians. The war stood in the government of Malae, not counting much larger British spending, about 150,000,000 Malaysian ringgit a year. In October 1951, the British High Commissioner in Malasia, Henry Gurney, was killed and security forces in 1956 killed the communist party secretary Leong Kuo and his wife. The first decade after independence was blurry: Ethnic Malaysians sought greater share in the country's economy and poverty reduction compared to the richer Chinese minority. The conflict escalated in 1969 with interethnic violence in which many Chinese companies were destroyed. There has been an extraordinary state in the country, which is continuing to date, and it is

forbidden to express an open dissatisfaction with government policy. A number of measures have been able to improve the economic situation of the Malaysian population.

The largest ethnic group are Malaysians who are Muslims by religion. Together with the indigenous peoples of Eastern Malaysia, they make up the majority of the population. Following are the Chinese who have about 25% and still have a significant role in economic life. Indians have about 7%. State religion is Islam, 60% of the population are Muslims. By the Malaysian Constitution, all ethnic Malaysians are automatically born Muslims, and the transition to another religion is punishable by a prison sentence. Chinese are mostly Buddhist (20%), and about 2.6% are Taoists and Confucians. Christians (9%) are represented in all peoples; in the east Malesia is a living Christian minority Malaysian who, in the 16th century, converted from Christianity to Christians and remained faithful to their faith.

Over the last three decades, Malaysia has experienced economic transformation thanks to large foreign investments (in the manufacture of electronic devices, for example) and oil foundations. Today, it belongs to a group of medium-developed countries with a GDP of USD 10,500 per capita measured in PPP (purchasing power parity) in 2004.

## REFERENCES

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