
MALAYSIA: INTRODUCTION

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HUMANITIES**

GEOGRAPHY

Map:Malaysia and the world



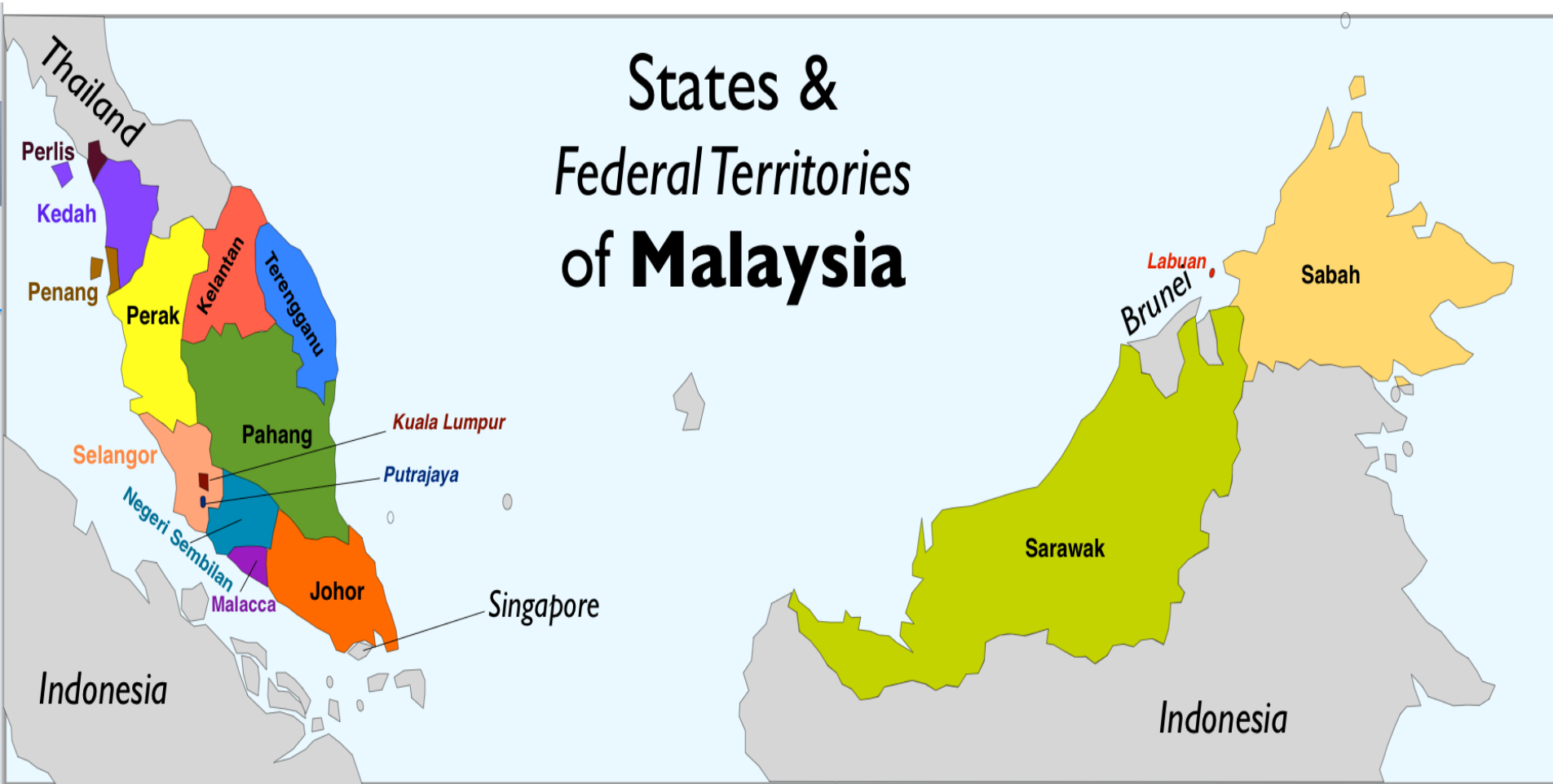
Malaysia and Southeast Asia

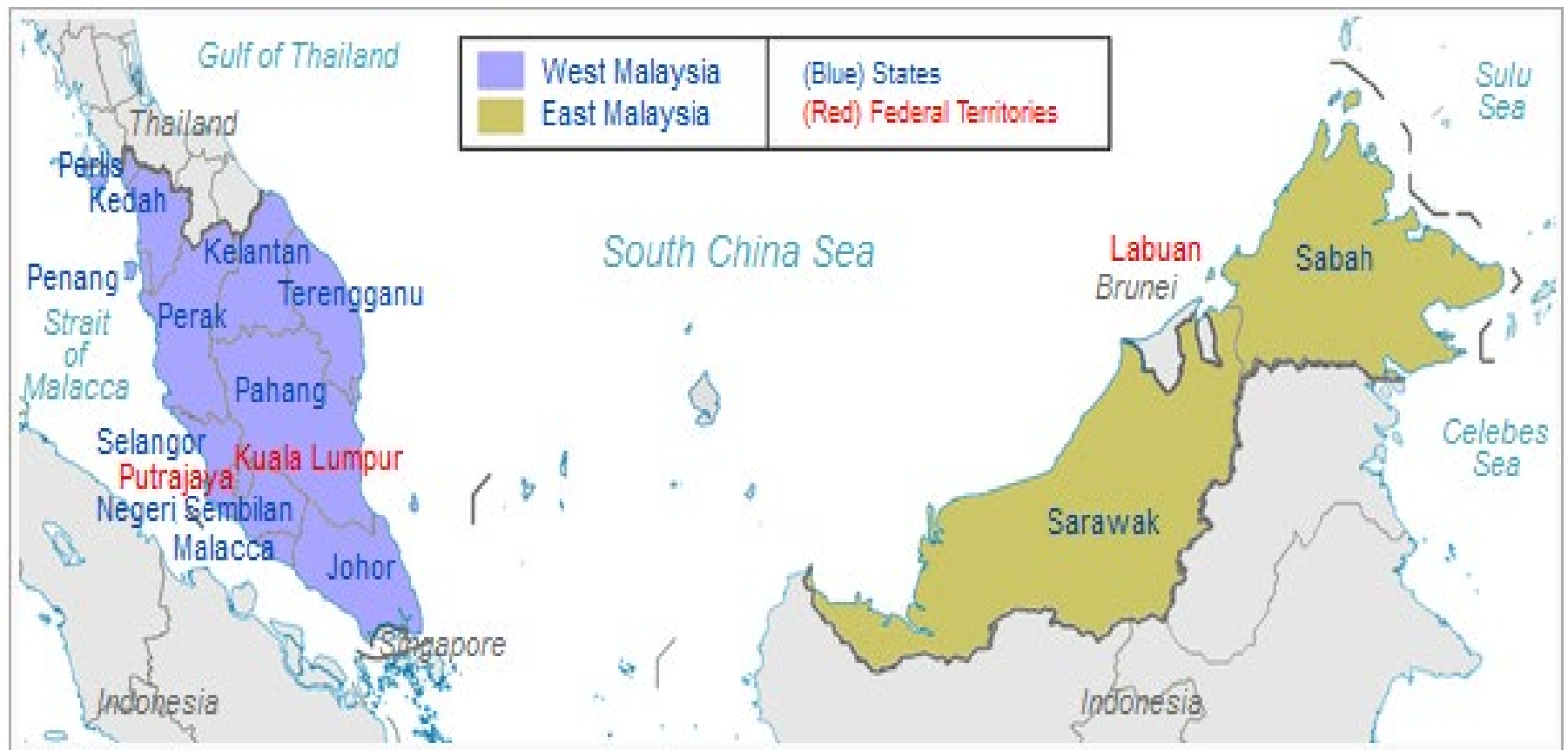


Malaysia and Southeast Asia

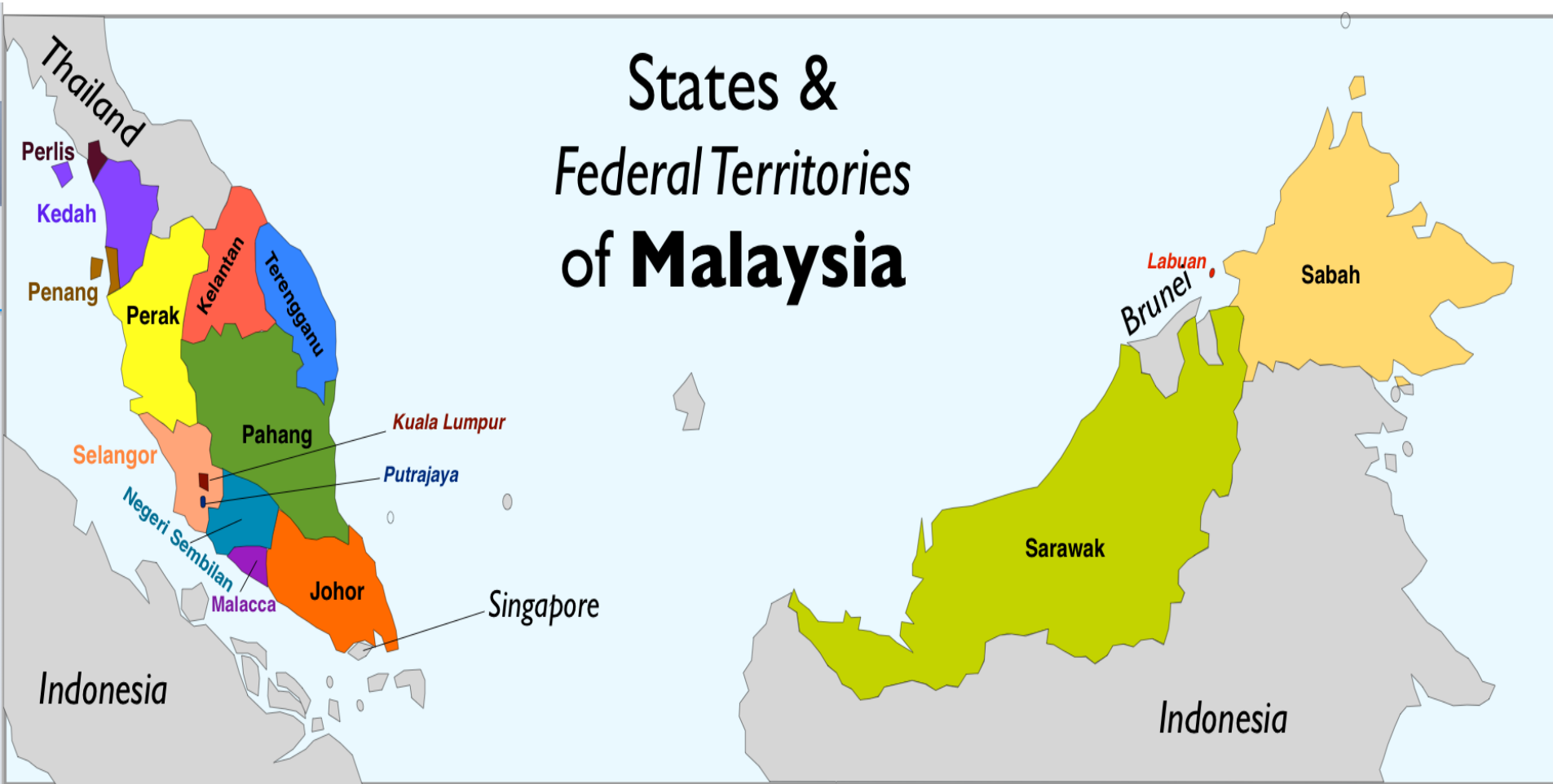


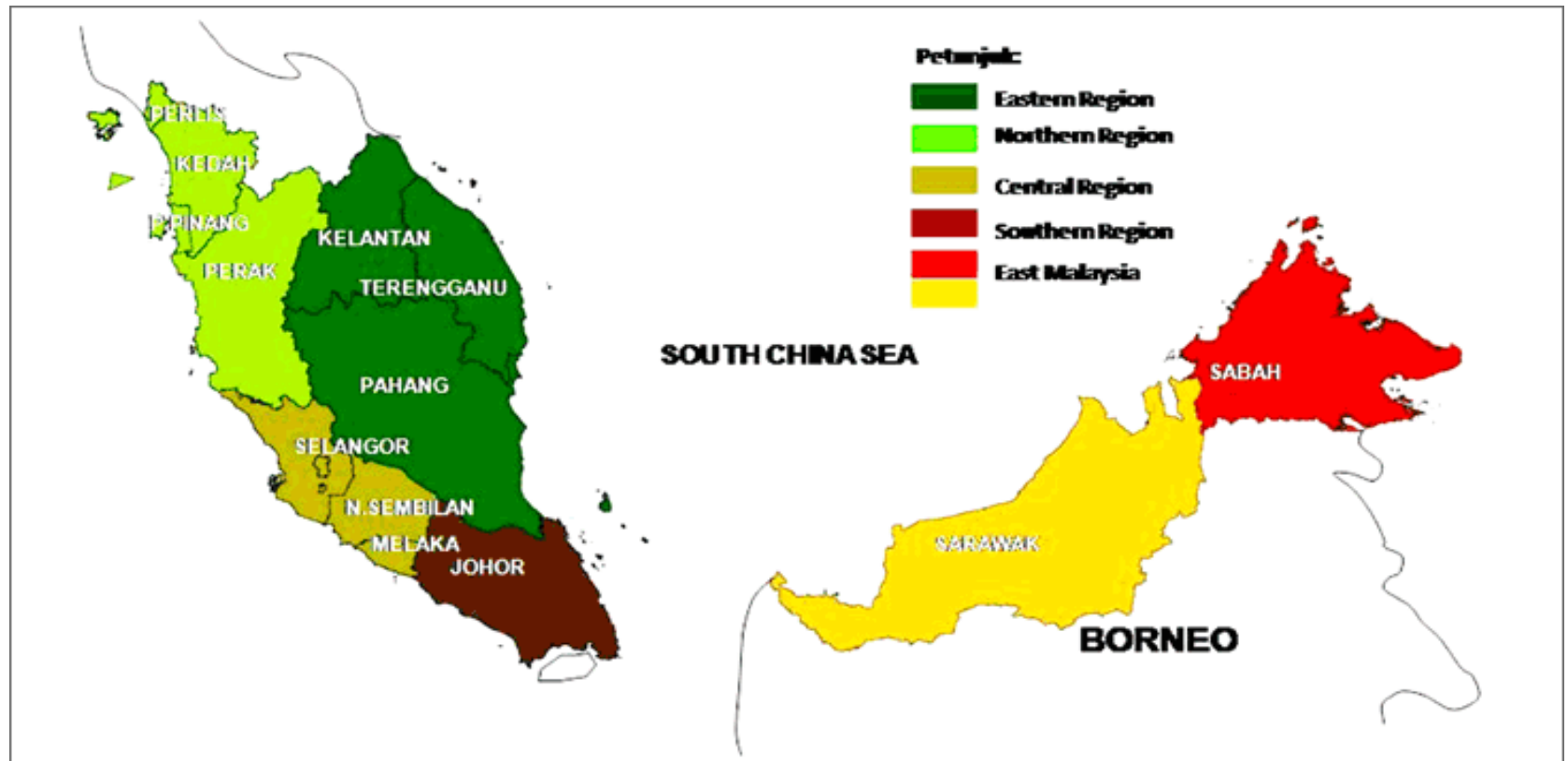
States & *Federal Territories* of **Malaysia**





States & *Federal Territories* of **Malaysia**







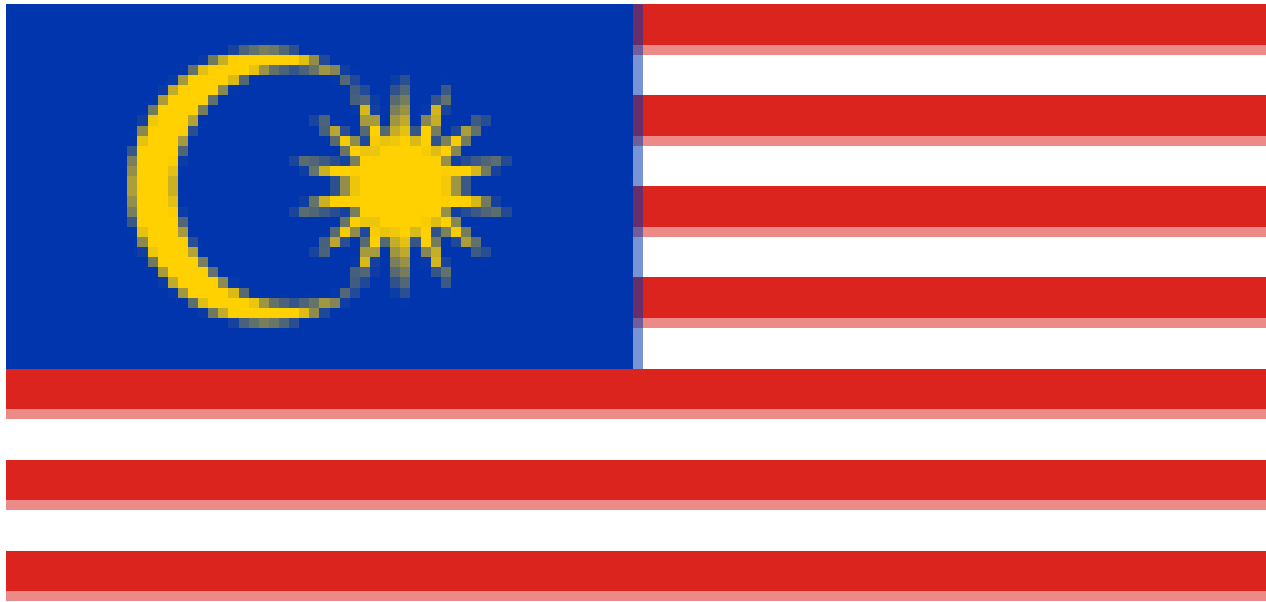


INTRODUCTION

1. Malaysia covers an area of about 329,758 square kilometres, consisting of Peninsular Malaysia, the states of Sabah and Sarawak and the Federal Territory of Labuan in the north-western coastal area of Borneo Island.
 2. The two regions are separated by about 531.1 kilometres of the South China Sea.
 3. Peninsular Malaysia, covering 131,598 square kilometres, has its frontiers with Thailand in the North and Singapore in the south, while Sabah with an area of 73,711 square kilometres and Sarawak, about 124,449 square kilometres, border the territory of Indonesia's Kalimantan province.
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4. The states in Peninsular Malaysia are Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor, Terengganu and the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya. Pahang with an area of 35,965 square kilometres is the largest state in Peninsular Malaysia.
 5. The state of Sabah consists of five divisions, namely Tawau, Sandakan, Kudat, West Coast and Interior. The Federal Territory of Labuan, covering an area of 91 square kilometres, is situated off the west coast of Sabah. Sarawak comprises nine divisions, namely Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibuan, Miri, Sarikei, Limbang, Kapit, Bintulu and Kota Samarahan.
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6. The Federation of Malaya Agreement was signed in **August 1957**. At the end of the month (31.8.1957) **Independence** was finally achieved with **Tunku Abdul Rahman** as the **first Prime Minister**.
 7. Malaysia was formed on **September 16, 1963**. At that time, Malaysia comprised of **Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore**.
 8. **Singapore** separated from Malaysia on **August 7, 1965**.
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Malaysian flag known as Jalur Gemilang.

Jalur Gemilang

- The flag of Malaysia is a combination of traditional **Islamic symbols** and the representation of all the states under the federation. The **14 stripes and 14 points of the star represent the equal status** of the **14 member states**, namely Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Terengganu in the Federal Government.
-

....Jalur Gemilang

- The colour **red** signifies **strength, bravery and courage in facing challenges.**
 - The colour **white** symbolises **honesty and integrity.**
 - The **dark blue** canton represents the **unity and harmony of the peoples of Malaysia.**
-

....Jalur Gemilang

- The **crescent** represents **Islam** as the **dominant religion**.
 - The **14-pointed star** symbolises the **unity of the 13 states with the Federal Government**.
 - The **yellow colour** of the crescent and star is the **royal colour of the Rulers**.
-

....Jalur Gemilang

- Gemilang (pronounced guh-mee-lung) – A Malay word meaning **bright, brilliant, resplendent or excellent.**

Jalur Gemilang represents the **excellence of the peoples and the nation of Malaysia in every field**, be it at national or international level. Jalur Gemilang symbolises a nation and peoples who are **hard-working, patriotic, strong, courageous and prepared to sacrifice for the race, nation and religion.**

HOW WE RULE THE COUNTRY

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- Malaysia is a **federal constitutional elective monarchy**.
 - The **federal head** of state of Malaysia is the ***Yang di-Pertuan Agong***, commonly referred to as the **King of Malaysia**.
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- The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected to a **five-year term** among the **nine hereditary Sultans of the Malay states**; the other four states, which have titular Governors, do not participate in the selection.
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Constitutional Monarchy

- The Yang di-Pertuan Agong & the State Rulers are required by Federal & State Constitutions to act on the advice of the elected government in the whole range of their constitutional functions except in a small area where personal discretion has been conferred.
 - Even in this area constitutional conventions limit royal discretion. In the overall scheme of the Constitution, the monarchs are required to reign, not to rule.
-

Yang Dipertuan Agong



Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin (Terengganu) (13th YDP)



Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah (Kedah) (14th)



Sultan Muhammad V (Kelantan)(15th YDP)



Daulat Tuanku

Merafak Sembah dan Setinggi-tinggi Ucapan Tahniah

**KEBAWAH DULI YANG MAHA MULIA
SERI PADUKA BAGINDA
YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG XV
SULTAN MUHAMMAD V**

D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Negeri Sembilan),
D.K. (Johor), D.K. (Perak), D.K. (Perlis), D.K. (Kedah),
D.K.(Terengganu), S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.P.K.K., S.P.S.K.

Sempena

***Pertabalan Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia
Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong XV
Pada 24 April 2017***

Sembah Takzim Daripada

***Malaysian Institute of
Medical Laboratory Sciences***



Sultan Abdullah Ri'ayatuddin Al-Mustafa Billah
Shah Ibni Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al Mustain
Billah Shah -16th YDPA



Rotation in election of YDPA



Council of Rulers (Majlis Raja-raja)



Council of Rulers (Majlis Raja-raja)



Council of Rulers (Majlis Raja-raja)







HRH Sultan and Queen of Johor



Royal family of Johor



Malaysian Prime Minister

Abdul
Rahman

Abdul
Razak

Hussein
Onn

Mahathir

Abdullah
Badawi

Najib
Razak

?



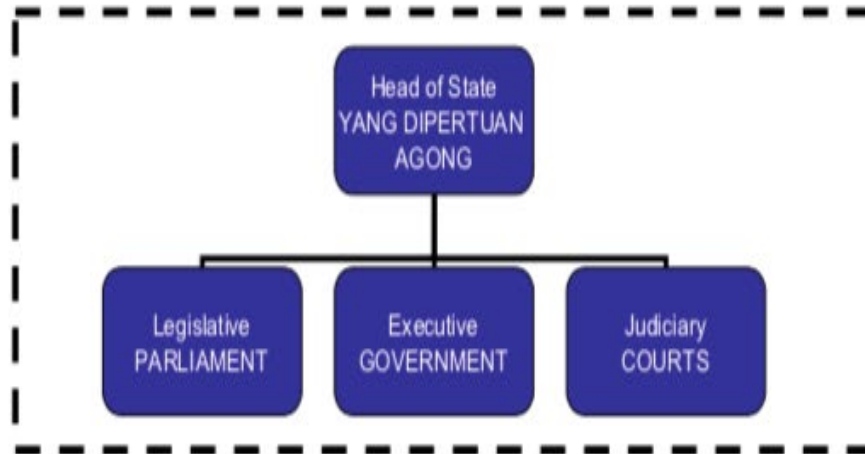
Current Malaysian Prime Minister



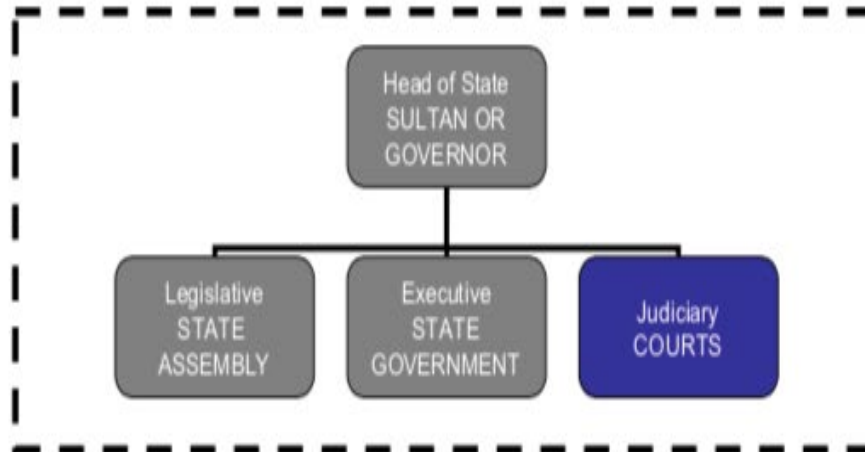
Mahathir

Seperation of Powers

At Federal Level



At State Level



THE PEOPLE (POPULATION)

POPULATION

The **demographics of Malaysia** is represented by the **multiple ethnic groups** that exist in this country. Malaysia's population, as of 2016, is estimated to be **31,700,000**, which makes it the 43rd most populated country in the world.

Of these, **5.44 million Malaysians** live in **East Malaysia** and **21.2 million** live in **Peninsular Malaysia**. Malaysian population continues to grow at a rate of 2.4% per annum; about 34% of the population is under the age of 15.

Malays and other Bumiputera groups make up **65% of the population**, **Chinese 26%**, **Indians 8%** and other **unlisted ethnic groups 1%**.

CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES, MALAYSIA, 2019



Population in **2019** is estimated at **32.6 million** with the annual population growth rate of **0.6%**

Population by age group



Citizens



29.4 million

29.1 million

Non-Citizens



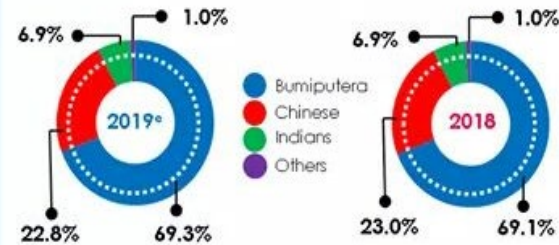
3.2 million

3.3 million

2019^e

2018

Population of citizens by ethnic group



Bumiputera increase by **0.2** percentage points in 2019 as compared to 2018

Male

2019^e

16.8 mil.

16.7 mil.

2018

Female

2019^e

15.8 mil.

15.7 mil.

2018

Sex ratio in 2019 remain at **107** males per 100 females

Population aged 60 years and over



60+ years

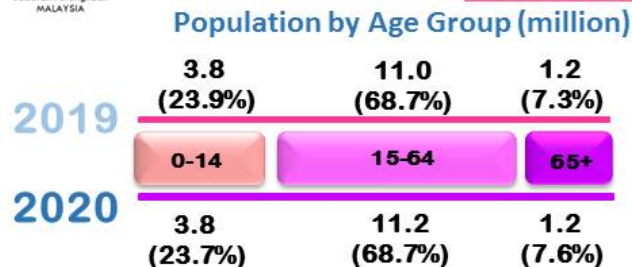
2019^e **10.3%**

2018 **10.0%**

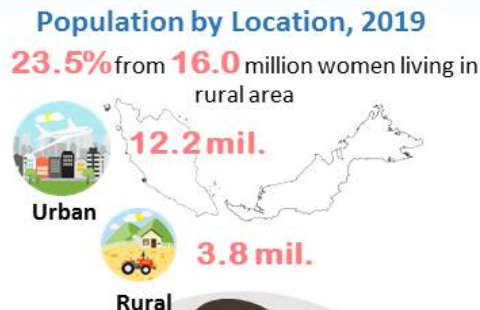
Notes:

^e Estimates
The added total may differ due to rounding

WOMEN'S DAY 2019: BALANCE FOR BETTER



Annual Population Growth Rate (%)

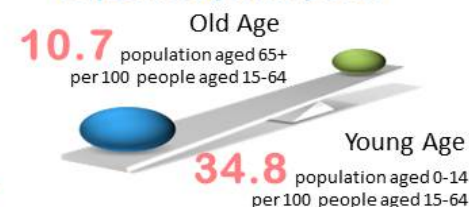


Marriage, 2017^P
190,532



Divorce, 2017
49,965

Dependency Ratio, 2019



Violence Against Women, 2017



62.9% from 8,760 of violence against women cases reported in 2017 were domestic violence

WOMEN IN FIGURES

16.0 mil. out of 33.3 mil. population in 2019

14.8 mil. 1.2 mil.
Sex ratio: 103 male per 100 female¹

Life Expectancy at Birth, 2018^e

77.6 years

2017



Live Births

246,110

female babies was born out of 508,685 babies

Sex Ratio at Birth

107

male babies per 100 female babies

Under-5 Mortality Rate for Girls

7.7 deaths per 1,000 live births

Gross Enrolment Rates²

98.2%

Primary



88.5%
Secondary

48.3%

Tertiary



Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

54.7%

Monthly Salaries & Wages³

MEAN RM 2,772 MEDIAN RM 2,145

Deaths



71,646 women death of 168,168 total deaths

Top 5 Causes of Death

- 14.1% Pneumonia
- 10.5% Ischaemic heart diseases
- 8.0% Cerebrovascular diseases
- 4.4% Malignant neoplasm of breast
- 1.8% Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung

Notes:
e - estimates
P - preliminary
1 - Malaysian Citizens
2 - Government School
3 - Women Citizens
2019 & 2020 based on population projections



www.dosm.gov.my
www.mycensus.gov.my



@StatsMalaysia
@mycensus2020



@StatsMalaysia



@StatsMalaysia

Prepared by: FB BPPD
8 March 2019

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- Other significant groups are the indigenous races of **Sarawak and Sabah**, that is, the **Dayaks, Kadazans(Dusuns), Bajaus, Melanaus and Muruts**; and the aborigines of Peninsular Malaysia. There are also Europeans dan Eurasians.
 - Malaysia is a **multi-racial country** with a rich cultural heritage.
 - The base of the **national culture is Malay culture**, which is native to this region.
 - **Islamic values** are embedded in Malay Culture.
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Dayak



Murut



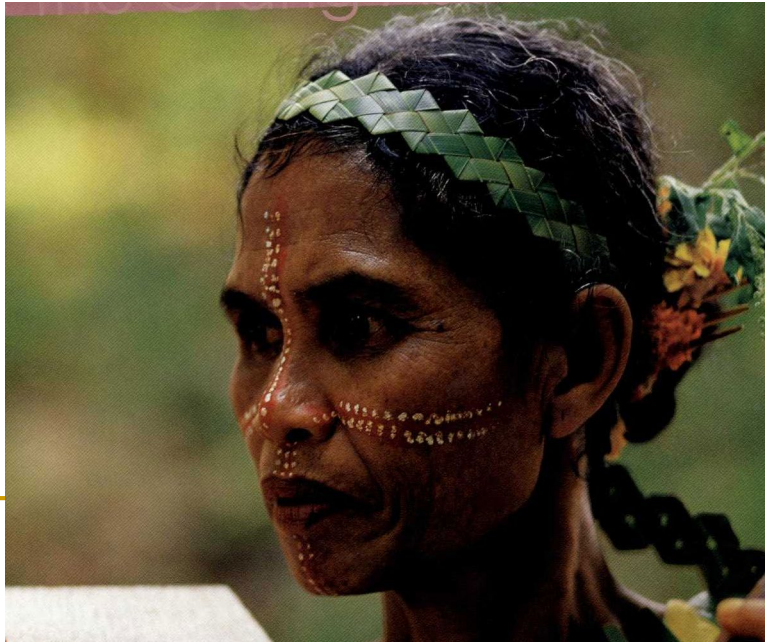
Bajau

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- The Malay culture emphasises **values on courtesy, moderation, tolerance, harmony and cordial relations among family members, neighbours and community.**
 - As Malaysian **respect each other's beliefs and faiths**, cultural and religious festivals such as Hari Raya, Chinese New Year, Deepavali, Christmas, Gawai Day and other auspicious occasions are given due importance.
 - One of the unique features of Malaysia is its **multi-racial** population which practises various religions such as Islam, Buddhism, Taoism, Hinduism and Christianity.
 - Each ethnic group has its own beliefs. Under the Federal Constitution, **Islam is the official religion of Malaysia** but there is freedom of worship.
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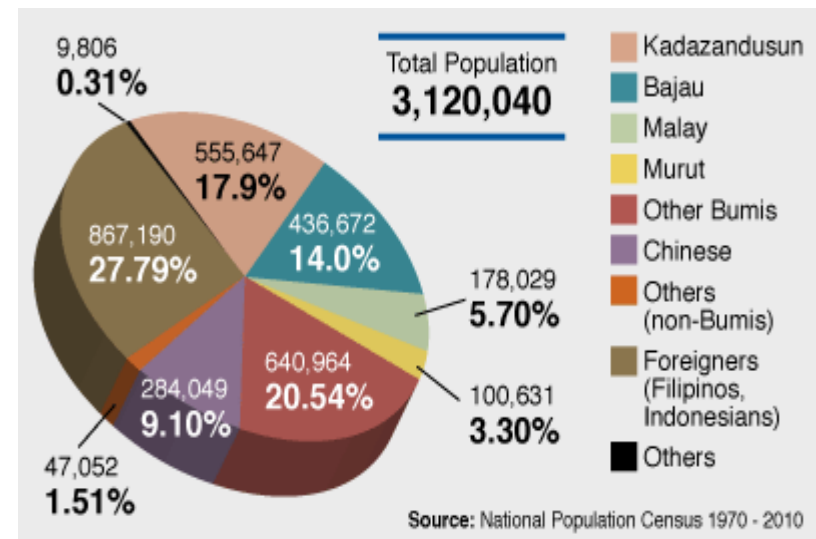
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- The Malay Language is the national language of the country.
 - However, the people are free to use their mother tongue and other languages.
 - English as the second language is widely used in business.
-



- The **oldest inhabitants of Malaysia** are its **tribal peoples**.
- They account for about **5 percent of the total population**, and represent a **majority in Sarawak and Sabah**.
- Though Malaysia's tribal people prefer to be categorized by their individual tribes, peninsular Malaysia blankets them under the term ***Orang Asli***, or "Original People."
- In Sarawak, the dominant tribal groups are the ***Dayak***, who typically live in **longhouses** and are either ***Iban*** (Sea Dayak) or ***Bidayuh*** (land Dayak).
- In Sabah, most tribes fall under the term ***Kadazan***. All of Malaysia's tribal people generally share a strong spiritual tie to the rain forest.



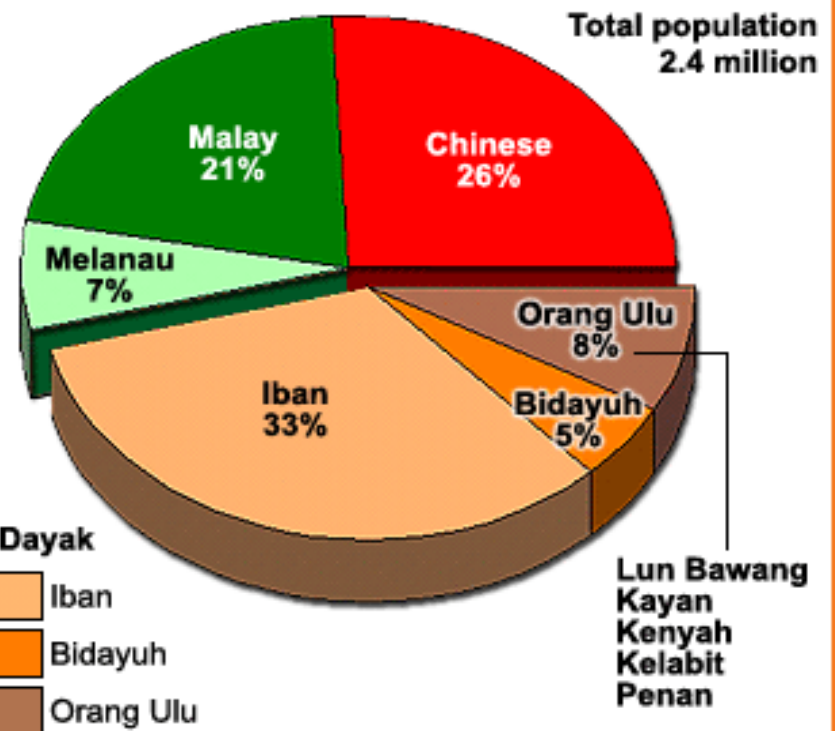
SABAH





SARAWAK

Sarawak's diverse population



Who are the Malays?



- **The Malays** are Malaysia's **largest ethnic group**, accounting for over half the population and the national language.
- With the oldest indigenous peoples they form a group called ***bumiputera***, which translates as "**sons**" or "**princes of the soil**."
- Almost all Malays are **Muslims**, though Islam here is less extreme than in the Middle East.
- Traditional Malay culture centers around the ***kampung***, or village, though today one is just as likely to find Malays in the cities.

اكو سايغ كامو

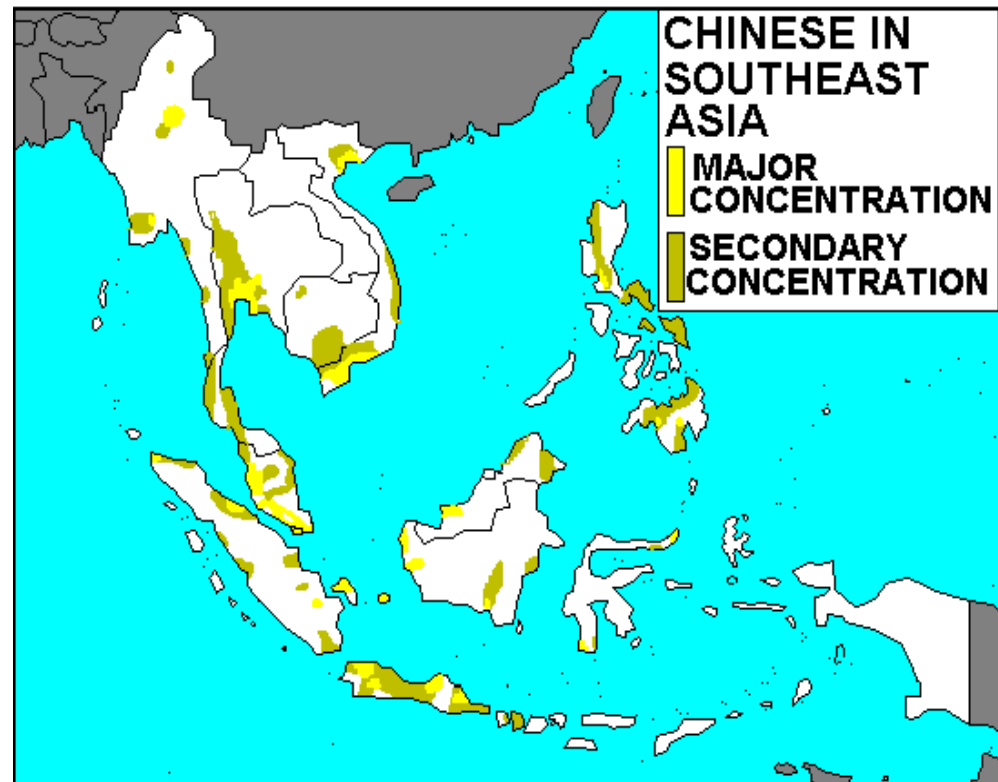
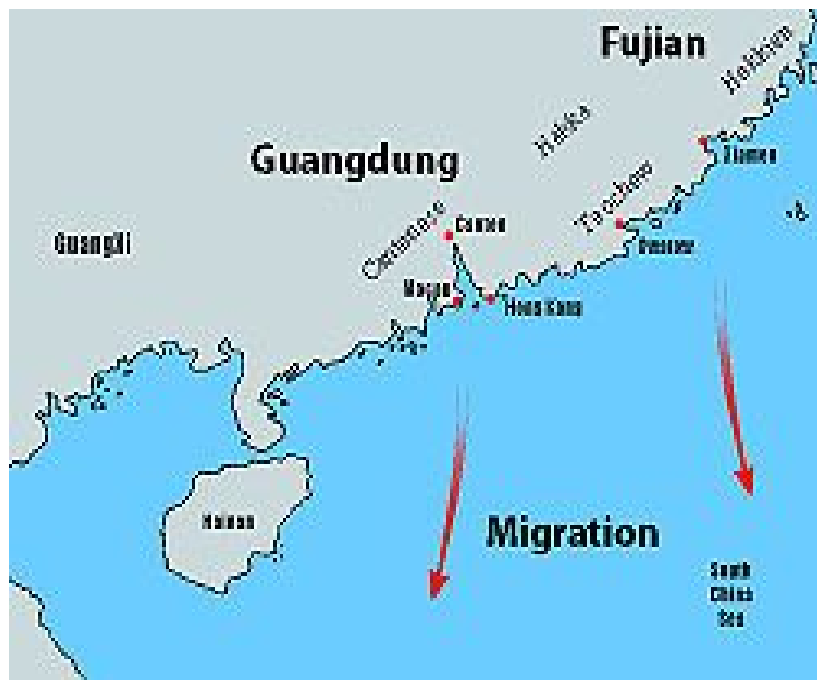
ساي برأصل درقد الأردن

Jawi: Huruf									
ABJAD JAWI						BENTUK TUNGGAL			
ا	ب	ت	ة	ث	ج	چ	ح	خ	د
alif	ba	ta	ta marbutah	sa [tha]	jim	ca	ha	kha	dal
ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع
zal	ra	zai	sin	syin	sad	dad	ta	za	ain
غ	غ	ف	ق	ك	ن	ل	م	ن	
ghain	nga	fa	pa	kaf	ga	lam	mim	nun	
و	ه	ء	ي	ى	ث	Jumlah: 37 huruf bentuk tunggal			
wau	va	ha	hamzah	ya	ye				
				nya					



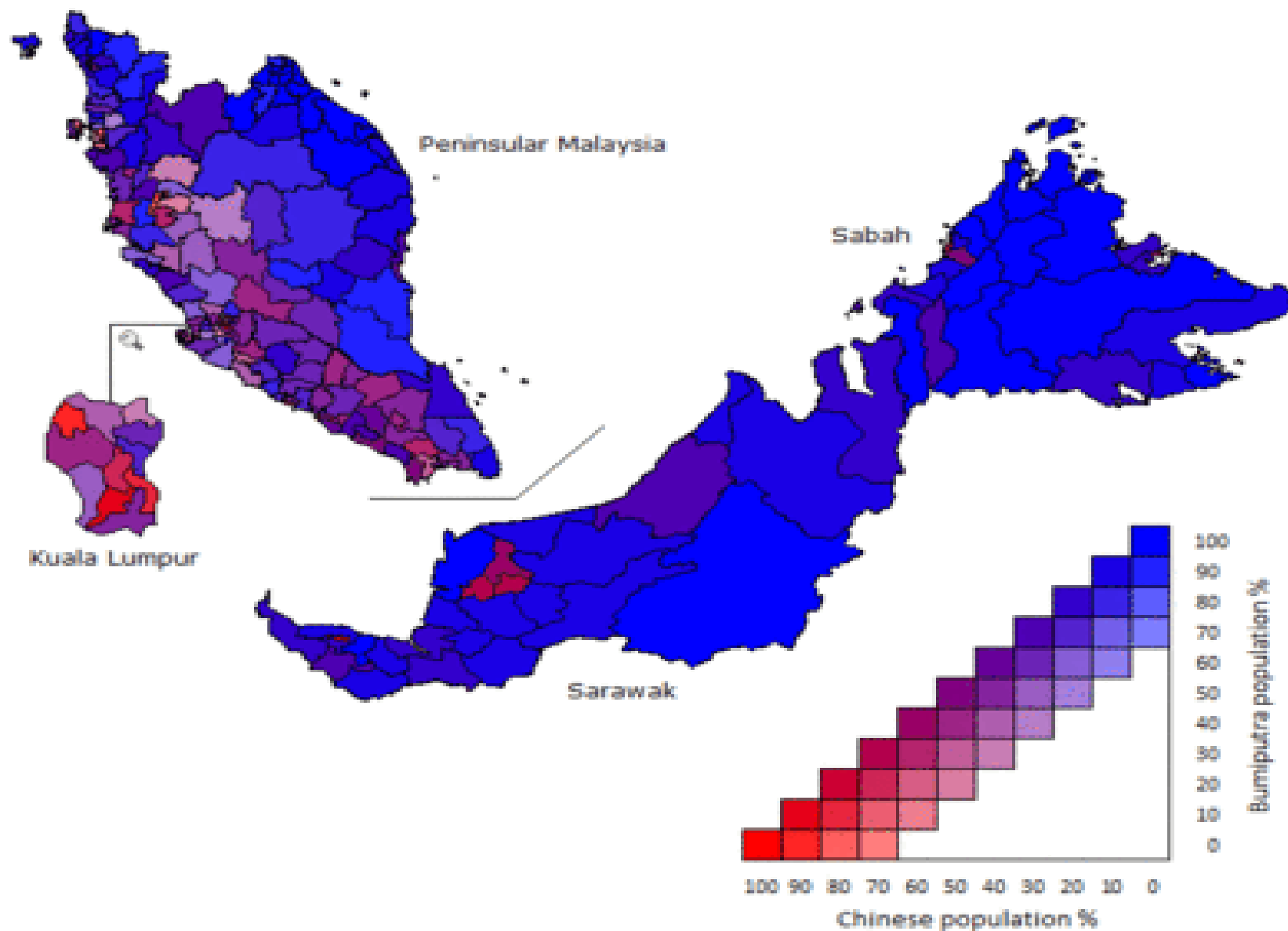
The Chinese in Malaysia







- The Chinese traded with Malaysia for centuries, then settled in number during the 19th century when word of riches in the ***Nanyang***, or "South Seas," spread across China.
- Though perhaps a stereotype, the Chinese are regarded as **Malaysia's businessmen**, having succeeded in many industries.
- When they **first arrived**, however, Chinese often worked the most grueling jobs like **tin mining** and **railway construction**.
- Most Chinese are **Tao Buddhist** and retain strong ties to their ancestral homeland. They form about **35 percent of the population**.







The Indians





- Indians had been visiting Malaysia for over 2,000 years, but did not settle en masse until the 19th century.
- Most came from **South India**, fleeing a poor economy.
- Arriving in Malaysia, many worked as **rubber tappers**, while others built the **infrastructure or worked as administrators and small businessmen**.
- Today **10 percent of Malaysia is Indian**.
- Their culture -- with it's **exquisite Hindu temples, cuisine, and colorful garments** -- is visible throughout the land.

Hindu Temple





Indian dance





Saree



Indian chettiar



Malaysia's Diversity



- Cultures have been meeting and mixing in Malaysia since the very beginning of its history.
- More than **1500 years ago** a Malay kingdom in Bujang Valley welcomed **traders from China and India**.
- With the arrival of **gold and silks**, **Buddhism and Hinduism** also came to Malaysia.
- A thousand years later, **Arab traders** arrived in Malacca and brought with them the principles and practices of **Islam**.
- By the time the **Portuguese** arrived in Malaysia, the empire that they encountered was more cosmopolitan than their own.

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- Malaysia's cultural mosaic is marked by many different cultures, but several in particular have had especially lasting influence on the country.
 - Chief among these is the ancient Malay culture, and the cultures of Malaysia's two most prominent trading partners throughout history--the Chinese, and the Indians.
 - These three groups are joined by a dizzying array of indigenous tribes, many of which live in the forests and coastal areas of Borneo.
 - Although each of these cultures has vigorously maintained its traditions and community structures, they have also blended together to create contemporary Malaysia's uniquely diverse heritage.
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- One example of the complexity with which Malaysia's immigrant populations have contributed to the nation's culture as a whole is the history of **Chinese immigrants**.
 - The **first Chinese** to settle in the **straits**, primarily in and around **Malacca**, gradually adopted elements of Malaysian culture and **intermarried with the Malaysian community**.
 - Known as **babas and nyonyas**, they eventually produced a synthetic set of practices, beliefs, and arts, **combining Malay and Chinese traditions** in such a way as to create a new culture.
-

Baba and Nyonya



- Later Chinese, coming to exploit the **tin** and **rubber** booms, have preserved their culture much more meticulously. A city like **Penang** for example, can often give one the **impression of being in China rather than in Malaysia**.
- Another example of Malaysia's extraordinary cultural exchange the **Malay wedding ceremony**, which **incorporates elements of the Hindu traditions of southern India**; the **bride and groom dress in gorgeous brocades, sit in state, and feed each other yellow rice with hands painted with henna**.
- **Muslims** have adapted the **Chinese custom** of giving little red packets of money (**ang pau**) at festivals to their own needs; the packets given on **Muslim holidays are green** and have Arab writing on them.



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- You can go from a Malaysian kampung to a rubber plantation worked by Indians to Penang's Chinese kongsi and feel you've traveled through three nations.
 - But in cities like Kuala Lumpur you'll find everyone in a grand melange. In one house, a Chinese opera will be playing on the radio; in another they're preparing for Muslim prayers; in the next, the daughter of the household readies herself for classical Indian dance lessons.
 - Perhaps the easiest way to begin to understand the highly complex cultural interaction which is Malaysia is to look at the open door policy maintained during religious festivals.
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- Although Malaysia's different cultural traditions are frequently maintained by seemingly self-contained ethnic communities, all of Malaysia's communities open their doors to members of other cultures during a religious festival--to tourists as well as neighbors. Such inclusiveness is more than **just a way to break down cultural barriers and foster understanding.**
 - It is a positive celebration of a tradition of tolerance that has for millennia formed the basis of Malaysia's progress.
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Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions

- When Malaysians have **guests** they tend to be very **fastidious about hospitality**, and an **offer of food is a critical etiquette requirement**.
 - Tea or coffee is usually prepared along with small snacks for visitors. These refreshments sit in front of the guest until the host signals for them to be eaten.
 - As a **sign of accepting the host's hospitality** the **guest must at least sip the beverage and taste the food offered**.
 - These dynamics occur on a grander scale during a holiday open house.
 - At celebrations marking important ethnic and religious holidays, many Malaysian families host friends and neighbors to visit and eat holiday delicacies.
 - The **visits of people from other ethnic groups** and religions on these occasions are taken as **evidence of Malaysian national amity**.
-

ETIQUETTE

- When Malaysians meet strangers, they seek to fit them into a hierarchy via guesses about one's religion (Muslims use the familiar **Arabic greetings** only to other Muslims); inquiries into one's organization (as an initial question many Malaysians will ask, "who are you attached to?"); and estimations of age (unknown **older men** are addressed by the honorific "**uncle**," **women** as "**auntie**" in the **appropriate language**).
 - **Strangers shake hands**, and handshaking continues after the first meeting (**Malays often raise the hand to their heart after shaking**), though it is sometimes frowned upon between men and women. **Greetings** are always expressed with the **right hand**, which is the dominant hand in Malaysian life. Since the **left hand** is used to cleanse the body, it is considered **inappropriate for use in receiving gifts, giving money, pointing directions, or passing objects**.
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SOME IMAGES OF MALAYSIA



TROPICAL FOREST



RAFFLESIA



UNDERWATER CREATURES



MODERN GIRLS



Development – Kuala Lumpur



Development – Johor Bahru

Reclamation projects in the works





Johor City center



Johor Petroleum Development



Puteri Harbour

MASJID SULTAN ABU BAKAR, JOHOR BAHRU



LONGHOUSE



TEA PLANTATION



RUBBER PLANTATION





OIL PALM





FISHING





MALAYSIAN CUISINE

Local Kuih (Local Cakes)





■ **Nasi Lemak**

Steamed coconut rice served with fried anchovies, sambal, peanuts and boiled egg. Chicken/beef rending can be added upon request.



- **Satay**

Satay is another popular Malay dish. Pieces of marinated chicken or beef are skewered and cooked over a charcoal fire where they are periodically brushed over with oil. The skewered meat is then served hot, accompanied by a special peanut sauce



Ketupat (Rice Cake)









THEHALALFOODBLOG.COM





Local Fruits

Nanas



Manggis (Mangosteen)



Mata Kucing





Pink Guava



Durian



Rambutan



petai



Zilhan - the Name of tRuE Love



THANK YOU

