



The Journal of Academic Social Science Studies

JASSS

International Journal of Social Science

Doi number: <http://dx.doi.org/10.9761/JASSS1525>

Volume 6 Issue 5, p. 327-346, May 2013

FEDERAL PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY WITH A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY: MALAYSIA*

*ANAYASAL MONARŞİLİ FEDERAL PARLAMENTER DEMOKRASİ:
MALEZYA*

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Abstract

The government systems have been classified by scientist as tyrant, oligarchy, democracy, monarchy, aristocracy and repuclie. The government systems that sovereignty belongs to people are parliamentry system, semi-presidential system and presidential system. The government systems that sovereignty does not belong to people are monist and oligarchic systems. Monist systems are monarchy and despotism. Monarchy is a government system that ruled by one person who called king, sultan, imperial, prince. The all powers such as legislation and executive merge into him/his. Monarchy divides two forms as absolute monarchy and parliamentary monarchy. If powers are gathered at King, Sultan or Imperial, this system is absolute monarchy. If powers are decentralized and limited, this system is constitutional monarchy.

The powers are shared between Monarch and Parliament at constitutional monarchy. Constitutional monarchy has senate and assembly of which members have been voted by people. There are a number of country that

* Bu makale Crosscheck sistemi tarafından taranmış ve bu sistem sonuçlarına göre orijinal bir makale olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

ruled constitutional monarchy systems in Europe and Asia continent. But each of these systems are different. This difference is about using and sharing the powers. The well-known constitutional monarchy is England Monarchy.

Malaysia is ruled by constitutional monarchy system. But its system is different from the others. Powers are shared differently between legislative and executive. There are states and every state has legislative and executive in Malaysia. The King comes to power differently, contrary to general belief at absolute monarchy or constitutional monarchy.

In this study, political system of Malaysia was surveyed and given information about political structure and political parties. To this end, the Constitution of Malaysia and the statutes of political parties were researched.

Key Words: Monarchy, Constitutional Monarchy, Malaysia, Malaysia Political Structure, Malaysia Political Parties.

Öz

Hükümet sistemleri bilim adamları tarafından tirani, oligarşi, demokrasi, monarşi, aristokrasi ve cumhuriyet olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Egemenliğin halkta olduğu hükümet sistemleri parlamenter sistem, yarı-başkanlık sistemi ve başkanlık sistemidir. Egemenliğin halkta olmadığı, bir kişide toplandığı hükümet sistemleri tekçi ve oligarşik sistemlerdir. Tekçi sistem monarşi ve despotizmdir. Monarşi kral, sultan, imparator, prenses olarak adlandırılan tek kişi tarafından yönetilen hükümet sistemidir. Yasama ve yürütme gibi bütün kuvvetler o kişide birleşmiştir. Monarşi, mutlak monarşi ve anayasal monarşi olarak ikiye ayrılır. Eğer kuvvetler kral veya sultanda birleşmişse sistem mutlak monarşidir. Eğer kuvvetler dağıtılmış ve sınırlanmışsa anayasal monarşidir.

Anayasal monarşide kuvvetler monark ve parlamento arasında paylaşılmıştır. Anayasal monarşi üyeleri halk tarafından seçilen senato ve temsilciler meclisine sahiptir. Avrupa ve Asya kıtasında anayasal monarşi sistemi ile yönetilen birçok devlet vardır. Ancak bu sistemlerin her biri farklıdır. Bu farklılık kuvvetlerin kullanılması ve paylaşımı ile ilgilidir. En iyi bilinen anayasal monarşi İngiltere Monarşidir.

Malezya anayasal monarşi ile yönetilmektedir. Ancak diğer sistemlerden farklıdır. Kuvvetler yasama ve yürütme organları arasında farklı şekilde paylaşılmıştır. Malezya'da eyaletler vardır ve her eyaletin yasama ve yürütme organı bulunmaktadır. Kral mutlak monarşi ve anayasal monarşi sistemlerinde bilinenin aksine farklı yöntem kullanılarak göreve gelmektedir.

Bu çalışmada; Malezya siyaset sistemi incelenmiş ve siyasi yapısı ve siyasi partiler hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, Malezya Anayasası ve siyasi partilerin hukuki düzenlemeleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Monarşi, Anayasal Monarşi, Malezya, Malezya Siyasi Yapısı, Malezya Siyasi Partileri

INTRODUCTION

The government systems have been classified by scientist using different criteria since Aristotle. Aristotle has classified it using the criteria of qualification and quantity as tyrant, oligarchy, democracy, monarchy, aristocracy and republic (Göze, 2007: 45-49; Heywood, 2007: 35).

Criteria such as the relation between the ruler and ruled, the form of using and having sovereignty, structure of regime are used at the classification of government systems (Buran, 2009: 71).

The merging of authorization into the legislation or executive designates the government systems. The government systems that merge into the executive are called as absolute monarchy and those merging into the legislation are called as parliament government (Parlak ve Caner, 2005: 11).

English political scientist John Locke has indicated that legislative prerogatives and executive powers must not be centralised because of abusing trust at his work called as "*The Two Treatises of Civil Government*" (Erdoğan, 2004: 200).

The government systems that sovereignty belongs to people are parliamentary system, semi-presidential system and presidential system. The government systems that sovereignty does not belong to people are monist and oligarchic systems.

Monist systems are monarchy and despotism. Both of them have similar features in addition to differences. Dictator enforces the power in cases of emergency. Monarch takes over the power when the time comes. After dictator who comes to power isn't known in general. But it's known at monarch system. The legality of dictator depends on assent given by the public due to fear. But legality in monarchy usually depends on public assent (Buran, 2009: 71-75).

The prerogative of monarchy was restricted by constitutional regulation and the political power and prerogatives are shared between parliament system and monarchy. The government systems that some part of sovereignty are used by public or monarch are called "*Constitutional Monarchy*" (Roskin, 1991: 257-259).

Nowadays, for example at constitutional monarchy systems such as England, Sweden and Spain, the King or Queen takes office from father to son and their power is symbolic. They haven't any power or have restricted power to affect the executive and judicial powers. But in Malaysia system is different from these.

Some countries may be ruled by constitutional monarchy. But Monarch must have symbolic powers at contemporary democracies. He/she isn't affected the executive power or judicial power.

In this study; political system of Malaysia that shared some part of authorizations by public or monarch was surveyed and given information about Malaysia political system and compared with British Monarchy. Yet, it won't be informed about British Monarchy in text. The comparison will be made at basic subjects in conclusion

1. MONARCHY

Aristotle had defined the monarchy as monist regime that aimed the benefit and welfare of society. Also Aristotle had defined monist regime as despotism that didn't aim the benefit and welfare of society. Monarch respects to laws, but despot does not respect to laws (Tunçay, 1985: 183; Göze, 2007: 46, 47).

The sovereignty is constant and absolute and sovereign has the authority of legislation and amend the law at implementation of French of Jean Bodin's sovereignty thought. According to Bodin; Monarch is a sovereign that respect his citizen's property right and freedom. On the other hand, people must obey monarch's laws for legality of monarchy. Bodin describe the parliament as advisement body that doesn't decision authority between monarchy and people (Göze, 2007: 128).

Powers and authorities may be centralized or decentralized and is limited at monarchy. If power of legislation, executive and jurisdiction centralized, this system may be called absolute monarchy. If powers are decentralized and limited, this system is called constitutional monarchy (Gözler, 2008: 92).

Buran classified the monarch according to their status from powerful to weakness. According to this, if he doesn't have accountability to anyone, he has holy qualification. If he has accountability only to God, he has semi- holy qualification or selected as representative by God. If their powers have been limited by feudality and papacy, this may be called weak monarch (Buran, 2009: 73).

The prerogatives between legislation and executive has been decentralized and limited in constitutional monarchy. There is no rule or criterion about sharing the prerogatives. Each country that implement the constitutional monarchy system shares the prerogatives according to its own political culture and democracy tradition.

Constitutional monarchy is government systems in which sovereignty can be demotic or not demotic. Constitutional monarchy has senate and assembly of which members have been voted by people. Although the origin of parliament is local and complicated at constitutional monarchy, the well-known English Parliament had become to institution in 1500s. (Roberts, 2010: 254). Constitutional monarchy had been implemented between the dates of 1877-1878 and 1908-1918 in Ottoman Empire. It is currently being implemented by European countries such as Denmark, Spain, Monaco, Sweden and notably Japanese and many of Asia countries.

Some constitutional monarchy has limited the powers of monarch and the powers of monarchy have been comprehensive. In addition to the quashing authority

of Monarch, they also have deposal power prime minister, ministers, speaker of the assembly and they use the power of appointment and deposal of judges. The King of Morocco has deposal power of prime minister, ministers, president of the assembly, additionally, The King of Saudi Arabia has the authority of making-law and appointment of the high-ranking officials (Buran, 2009: 81).

Monarch with limited the powers hold office representatively. Parliament has absolute power of legislation. Laws that enacted by parliament come into force by Monarch's approval. Monarch does not have liberum veto of the laws that enacted by parliament. Laws that enacted by parliament come into force by the assembly speaker's approval in Sweden Monarchy (Buran, 2009: 82). Monarch don't have powers of preside over the cabinet, appointment, deposal and quashing. And he can appoint the high-ranking official, and high court judges by the approval of the parliament.

2. HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF MALAYSIA

The first finding about human inhabitant which belong to 40.000 years ago in Malaysia was discovered in Niah cave at Sarawak. The oldest evidence about the habitants of Malaysia Peninsula belongs to the period of Neolithic between 2500-1500 B.C. Prince of Sumatra had established a commercial kingdom to prevent Malacca city with people who speak Malaysia language in 1400s. And merchants had brought along Islam in 1400s, then Malacca had become a Islamic Kingdom. Malaysia was the colony of Portugal in 1511 and the colony of Netherland in 1641. England had invaded Penang island and then established the city of George Town. Later, England took all rights of peninsula from Netherland. English domination continued until the end of the World War II. The United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) was established in 1946. The Kingdoms of Malaysia Peninsula and the governments of Malacca and Penang island established a Malaysia Federation (Malaysia, 2011).

Malaysia was decolonised in 1957. Old English colonies, Singapore and Borneo states, Sarawak and Sabah states which were at North coasts joined to federation in 1963 (CIA, 2011 a).

The population of Malaysia is 28.728.607 according to 2011 July data. The seventy two percent of population inhabitant in cities. The fifty percent of populatin is Malaysian, twenty four percent is Chinese, eleven percent is native and seven percent is Indian. The sixty one percent of population believe in Islam which is the official religion. Twenty percent believe in Christian, and seven percent believe in Hindoo. In addition to the official language of Malaysia-Bahasa, English, Chinese and the other native languages are spoken in Malaysia (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 3; CIA, 2011 b).

3. POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Malaysia is a country that ruled by king who come to power choicely as constitutional monarchy. The Federal Constitution of Malaysia divides the authority of the federation into its Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary authority. Malaysian constitution had effectuated at 31 August 1957.

3.1. The Yang Di- Pertuan Agong

The King (The Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected as commutative in order of precedence among nine of thirteen state Sultans (Royal Rulers) for five years (Dawson, 842: 2006).

The appointment is systematic and each of the nine Sultans has the opportunity to ascend the throne of the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong based on his turn in the cycle.

The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong is the supreme head of state in Malaysia and he acts on the advice of the Parliament and the Prime Minister, who heads the Cabinet. However; the appointment of the prime minister; the requisition of a meeting for the conference of rulers concerning the privileges and status of sultan and also the dissolution of Parliament (even against the advice of the Prime Minister) are all on his own discretion.

The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong is given the right to appoint senators on the advice of the Prime Minister. All acts that have been passed by the two main houses of Parliament have to be scrutinized by him before being made into laws.

As the head of the Judicial Authority, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong has the legal right to appoint the Chief Justice, Federal and High Court judges based on the guidelines stipulated in the Federal Constitution and acting on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is also given the privilege of pardoning wrongdoers and civil offences committed in the Federal Territories of Malaysia, and override sentences passed out by the Military Court. He is the highest commander of armed forces in the country.

The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong is the head of religion and thus, has the power to pardon offences and override sentences passed out by the Syariah Courts in these states. The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong also has the highest honour and is given the privilege of conferring awards, orders of chivalry and other honours.

3.2. The Conference of Rulers “The Sultans Congress” (Majlis Raja-Raja)

There is a body that called “*The Sultans Congress*” or “*The Conference of Rulers*” (Majlis Raja-Raja) which consist of thirteen state Sultans. The Conferences of Rulers was established in 1948 by the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya. The Conferences of Rulers have authorities to appoint the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and his Deputy, to admit or withdrawal or renewal of religious laws, to appointment Supreme Court justices, to approve the laws, to absolve or reprove the crime that signified at 42. Article of constitution, and Express his opinion about national policies (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 38).

Matters that affect public policy or the special privileges accorded to the sultans require consultation with the Conference of Rulers. All meetings of the Conference of Rulers have to be attended by the Prime Minister, Menteri Besar of all states and Chief Ministers or Ketua Menteri with the exception of the meeting to appoint the Yang-Di-Pertuan Agong and his Deputy.

3.3. Legislative Power

The legislative power of Malaysia is implemented by parliament which is comprised of The King (Yang Di-Pertuan Agong), Senate (The Dewan Negara), Chamber of representatives (The Dewan Rakyat) (Malezya Anayasasi, 2009: Md. 44; Parlamento, 2011).

Senate is formed by elected and appointed members. While two members from every state select to the Senate, one member from Labuan and Putrajaya, two members from Kuala Lumpur are appointed by the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. Also forty members are appointed by the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. While twenty six members of Senate which has seventy members take office by election, forty four members by appointment. One has some properties to be elected as a member of senate such as to be Malaysian citizen, not to be under thirty age, not bankrupt and has not criminal record. Senators take office for three years and one can be selected only two times one after the other (Malezya Anayasasi, 2009: Md. 45, 48).

Senators have to be 30 years and older and remain in their office for a three-year term, after which another senator will be appointed to serve the Senate. After the first term, they cannot be re-elected for a continuous term or become a member of the Senate again. If another Senator is appointed to replace a Senate member who is on leave or has died, then the new Senator will hold this position for the time remaining until the term expires.

The House of Representatives consists of 222 elected members who must be 21 years old and above. The life span of the House of Representatives is five years and members are elected every five years, consistent with the country's General Election. The political party that wins the majority of the seats contested will form the Government. 209 members are elected from 13 states and the other 13 members are elected from Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya. Kuala Lumpur elect 11 members as for that Labuan and Putrajaya elect one for each (Malezya Anayasasi, 2009: Md. 46, 48).

The House of Representatives functions as the body that formulates laws for the country. A bill is usually formed in the House of Representatives, where it is debated upon and passed, and sent to the Senate. The House of Representatives also acts as a forum for its members to debate and question government policies.

A Bill may originate in any two Houses; except a Money Bill, which has to originate from the House of Representatives. Bill is required to undergo 4 stages, which are The First Reading, The Second Reading, Committee Stage & the Third Reading. The first stage known as the First Reading, is merely a formality in which a minister in the House of Representatives will stand up and table the Bill. This is followed by the Second Reading and the most important one, which may take place on the same day, (with the exception of certain bills) where the policy of the bill is presented by the Minister.

If the bill is supported by another member of the House of Representatives, it is then discussed and debated in detail. At the Committee level, which comes after the Second Reading, members may reject or amend the bill. If the House finds the Bill favourable, members take a vote by balloting and the Bill then moves on to the Third Reading.

In the Third Reading, the particulars of the Bill will be debated and only errors in spelling and syntax may be amended. From here, the bill moves on to the Senate or will be sent to the House of Representatives if the Bill originates from the senate.

In the Senate, the Bill goes through the same procedure and if it is approved, the Bill will be presented to the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, who will then seal it with the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal. Only after being gazetted in the Government Gazette, the bill will then become a Law (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 66).

No member of the Senate can become a member of the House of Representatives or otherwise. In addition to this criteria, no member of the House of Representatives is allowed to represent more than one district of election or any Senate member hold two seats in the Senate.

The Senate and the House of Representatives elect their speaker and vice speakers. As the Senate elect one speaker and one vice speaker among their members, the House of Representatives elect one speaker and two vice speaker among their members. But the speaker can also be elected outside of Senate such as elected among their members (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 56, 57).

3.4. Executive Power

According to Constitution, Executive Authority refers to the power to govern the country. The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong is the head of the Executive Authority. However, he acts on the advice of the Prime Minister who heads the Cabinet. Hence, the Prime Minister is the Chief Executive and the head of the Government (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 39; Government, 2011).

The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong appoints a council of Ministers to form the Cabinet (Jemaah Menteri) to advise him on the execution of his functions as the head of the Executive Authority. They are appointed based on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet comprises the Prime Minister (Perdana Menteri) and a number of

Ministers (Menteri), all of whom must be members of either the Senate or House of Representatives. The Cabinet, being the highest policy-making body in the country, meets regularly to formulate the policy of the government. Each Minister holds a different portfolio and is responsible collectively to Parliament for every decision made by the Cabinet (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 42, 43).

The Prime Minister (Perdana Menteri) is the head of the Government in Malaysia and appointed by the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong from the political party that has the majority seats in the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister has to fulfill certain criteria to fill in the position and these includes being born in Malaysia and is a citizen of the country. The Prime Minister has to receive a vote of confidence to hold office from the House of Representatives (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 43).

Each minister has a deputy in Malaysia and they are appointed by the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. The deputies of Minister help ministers with office. Also each ministers have a staff who called "Parliament Secretary". Parliament Secretaries run the daily routine of Ministry. Parliament Secretaries are appointed for each Ministry among the other members of Parliament by Prime Minister (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 43A, 43B).

4. THE RELATION BETWEEN FEDERATION AND STATES

States are governed by Sultans who are called as "Yang di-Pertua Negeri". States have legislation power. But states laws don't have any power over federation. State law has to compromise with federal law, otherwise state law doesn't have any validity. (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 73-75).

Federal government's legislation power has authority that executive relation and treaty between federation and the other countries, organize between two or more states laws. But federal government doesn't act any treaty with other countries that include the Islamic law and Malaysia traditions and Sabah and Sarawak's traditions and national law. The states have legislation power about which unwritten at ninth chapter of constitution and not indicate at any parliament's authority (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 76, 77).

Locality has been admitted to use the executive power between federation and states. Federation doesn't interfere the states's executive power except 93 and 95th article of constitution (Malezya Anayasası, 2009: Md. 80).

5. POLITICAL PARTIES IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia has two political parties. But these comprise of multi parties that called as National Front and People's Pact. The major political force in Malaysia is the National Front (Barisan Nasional, BN), at present a coalition of 13 parties that

represents the country's major ethnic groups (Malay, Chinese and Indian), as well as smaller indigenous groups in East Malaysia (Sagar, 2009: 375).

The National Front is multi-ethnic coalition of political parties that has ruled Malaysia since it was formed in 1973. The coalition is currently comprised of 13 political parties and superseded the earlier Alliance Party that was founded in 1952. The National Front comprise of Liberal Democratic Party, LDP, Malaysian Chinese Association, MCA, Malaysian Indian Congress, MIC, Malaysian People's Movement Party, PGRM, People's Progressive Party, PPP, Sabah Progressive Party, SAPP, Sabah United Party, PBS, Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party, SPDP, Sarawak Native People's Party, PBDS, Sarawak United People's Party, SUPP, United Malays National Organization, UMNO, United Pasok Moogun Kadazandusun Organization, UPKO, United Sabah People's Party, PBRs, United Traditional Bumiputra Party, PBB (Szajkowski, 2005: 398-400).

The People's Pact is opposition party at present in Malaysia. It began as a formalised electoral pact Barisan Rakyat (People's Front), principally between the three main opposition parties. (The People's Justice Party (PKR), the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), and the Democratic Action Party (DAP)). In March 2008, the constituent parties of the Barisan Rakyat achieved a series of victories unprecedented in Malaysian political history. As a result of these the leaders of the constituent parties agreed to formalise their pact further creating the Pakatan Rakyat (People's Pact) on April 1 (Sagar, 2009: 375).

5.1. The Parties of National Front, (BN)

5.1.1. Malaysian Chinese Association, (MCA)

The history of the Malaysian Chinese community can be traced to the 19th century or even earlier. In the 1940s, Malaya, as the country was known then, was a British colony. Because of the communist armed insurrection in the peninsula, the British Government declared a state of emergency and military rule in 1948. On 27 February 1949, the Malayan Chinese Association or MCA as it is popularly known was born out of the need to save the Chinese in Malaya from being repatriated to China. The late Tun Sir Tan Cheng Lock was the key man behind the formation of the MCA. The Malaysian Chinese Association ("MCA" in brief) was formed on Feb. 27 with Sir Tun Tan Cheng Lock as the inaugural President (MCA, 2013).

The MCA was formed to support the interests of the Chinese community in Malaysia. The MCA cooperated with UMNO in 1953. And it became a member of the Alliance coalition. The MCA's organization is very similar to UMNO, with a powerful central committee comprising members elected by a general assembly or nominated by the party president. It has a strong state-level organization with subornite levels down toward branches (Dawson, 2006: 849).

6.1.2. Liberal Democratic Party, (LDP)

The LDP is an ethnic Chinese-dominated party based in Sabah. LDP was formed in 1989. And It joined the federal National Front in 1991 (Dawson, 2006: 849). The objectives of Liberal Democratic Party are;

To honour and protect the Constitution of Malaysia and to uphold the principles of the Rukun Negara,

To strive for and establish a fair, just and equal society regardless of racial origin or creed and to inculcate into the people the spirit of mutual respect, tolerance and goodwill in a multi-racial, multi-cultural and multi-religious society,

To eliminate corruption in all forms in the Government and to ensure the establishment of a government fully accountable to the people,

To promote and ensure the socio-economic, educational and cultural advancement of all races in the creation of a just and stable society,

To promote and safeguard the interests of Sabah within the context of Malaysia,

To co-operate with other political organisations with similar aims and objectives on a Malaysian basis in joint political activities,

To carry out such other activities as are necessary or incidental to or in furtherance of any or all the above objects including the collection of funds for the maintenance of the Party (LDP, 2013).

6.1.3. Malaysian Indian Congress, (MIC)

The MIC, founded in the mid-1940s, is the third of the principal parties that have dominated the National Front (BN) since its formation. The MIC was the main representative of the ethnic Indian community in Malaysia until the March 2008 elections when Indian voters abandoned it in unprecedented and unexpected numbers. The MIC joined the Alliance party in the mid-1950s and has remained a steadfast member of the BN ever since. It's ideology is nationalism and conservatism (Sagar, 2009: 376).

6.1.4. Malaysian People's Movement Party, (PGRM)

Malaysian People's Movement Party as called Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia in Malaysia was founded in 1968. It is a social democratic party that attracts most of its support from Chinese intellectuals and the middle class, competing directly for that constituency with the opposition Democratic Action Party (Sagar, 2009: 375). It has been committed to the pursuit of a non-ethnic approach as the basis of its political struggle, be it in politics, economics, education and culture. It has never relented, and will never relent, in his struggle for a truly Malaysian non-racial approach towards the

attainment of a united, secular and socially just Malaysia, though the forms and modes of struggle can vary according to changing circumstances (PGRM, 2013a).

Its objectives are;

To honour and uphold the Constitution of Malaysia and to sustain the basic tenets of the Rukunegara,

To strive for an egalitarian Malaysian Society based on humanitarian and democratic principles and to ensure social and economic justice by:

- eliminating any exploitation and giving full opportunity to everyone for legitimate economic advancement;
- promoting a just and equitable distribution of wealth;
- providing adequate and efficient facilities and amenities with proper regulatory control to ensure fair and just pricing;
- ensuring the ownership of economic lots of land by tillage peasants and others and their efficient utilisation;
- encouraging and promoting healthy trade unionism and uplifting the conditions and standard of living of the working population;
- eliminating all forms of gender-based discrimination.

To preserve and strengthen the unity and the happiness of the people in a spirit of understanding, tolerance and goodwill,

To promote and ensure the economic and cultural advancement of all communities in the development of national identity.

To eliminate the conditions which cause economic backwardness amongst our people; to protect the economically weak from exploitation and to encourage, assist and strengthen their participation in economic activities.

To uphold the institution of the family.

To ensure well organised and efficient civil and other services.

To eliminate corruption in all forms.

To co-operate with other political organisations with similar aims and objects on a Malaysian basis in joint,

To provide free education for Children up to the age of 18 (PGRM, 2013b).

6.1.5. People's Progressive Party, (PPP)

People's Progressive Party founded in 1953 as the Perak Progressive Party and changed its name as People's Progressive Party in 1956. The party's first president was D.R. Seenivasagam. The party joined the ruling Alliance in 1957, but withdrew later to become an opposition party again. In 1969, as a strong opposition party. The success of

PPP was mainly due to the Chinese vote, though many of the top leaders then were Indians. But today draws most of its support from lowercaste Indians. the PPP has a membership of 577,000 with a network of over 3000 branches throughout the country. As of 2006, 48% of the PPP's membership is Indian, 32% are Chinese, 13% are Malay, and the rest are of other ethnicities (PPP, 2013).

6.1.6. Sabah Progressive Party, (SAPP)

The SAPP was formed on January 22, 1994. Its founder was Datuk Yong, a former PBS politician who had left the party just days earlier upon the PBS leadership announcing the dissolution of the State Assembly for the fourth time in five years. The party has predominantly ethnic Chinese members within the National Front (BN). Its leader, Yong Teck Lee, was appointed Sabah chief minister under the state BN's two-year rotational scheme (Szajkowski, 2005: 399)

The objectives of Sabah Progressive Party are;

To establish a democratic, responsible and fair government,

To establish a fair, free and just society for all peoples irrespective of race, religion, creed or sex,

To protect, promote and safeguard the rights and interest and aspirations of the people of Sabah in the Federation of Malaysia,

To uphold and promote the principles of parliamentary democracy and the constitutional rights and civil liberties of all citizens,

To promote and protect the rights and interest of local natives and other citizens in Sabah and Malaysia,

To protect, preserve and promote the cultures and traditional customs of all the peoples of Sabah and Malaysia,

To uphold, protect and promote religious freedom in Sabah and Malaysia,

To promote harmony, understanding, goodwill and unity among all the peoples of Sabah and Malaysia with the spirit of self-reliance, endeavour and co-operation,

To promote the economic, social, cultural, educational and political development of the peoples of Sabah and Malaysia,

To co-operate or affiliate with any political organization or party in any part of Malaysia with similar objects and principles in order to attain further such objects and principles,

To do all such acts and things not stipulated in these Articles in the interests of the Party (SAPP, 2013: Md. 4).

6.1.7. Sabah United Party, (PBS)

Sabah United Party was founded as a political party on 5th March 1985 by Datuk Seri, and won a majority of state assembly seats in the April 1985 state election. It formed the new State government with Datuk Seri Panglima Pairin as Chief Minister. After 11 months of governing under tremendous pressure, PBS called for another State election in 1986. This time it won 34 of the 48 Assembly seats, thereby forming the State government for the second term. (First term it won 26 of the 48 Assembly seats) (Szajkowski, 2005: 399)

PBS' political struggle is motivated by the vision to create a developed, harmonious, united and prosperous Sabah within the Federation of Malaysia through genuine practice of parliamentary democracy, dignified political conduct, balanced development and professional administration (PBS, 2013: Md.5).

6.1.8. Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party, (SPDP)

In 2002, elements within the Sarawak National Party (SNAP), one of the oldest parties in the BN, formed the SPDP in order to remain in the BN. the SPDP is supported largely by the Iban population (ethnic Dayaks) of Sarawak, though officially maintains a multi-ethnic orientation. The SPDP won four parliamentary seats in the 2004 election. Their objectives are almost the same of the other parties. As it were, to promote the political advancement of the inhabitants of Malaysia with the aim of maintaining the principles of Parliamentary Democracy through constitutional means and to ensure the constitutional rights and freedom of assembly, speech and religion and secure and to protect the civil liberty of citizens (SPDP, 2013: Md. 2).

6.1.9. Sarawak Native People's Party, (PBDS)

The PBDS was founded in 1983 by a leaving group of the Sarawak National Party (SNAP). The following year it was accepted as a National Front (BN) partner and formed a state coalition government with the SNAP, the United Traditional Bumiputra Party, and the Sarawak United People's Party. In 1987, having been dismissed from the state BN coalition, the PBDS emerged from state elections as the largest single party with 15 seats. However, its presence in state politics was sharply eroded in subsequent elections. The PBDS rejoined the BN in 1994. In the 1999 federal elections, the party won six lower house seats. The party has since grown factionalized, with its longtime leader, Telecommunications Minister Leo Moggie, resigning as president. Factions have crystallized around the current party president and the Information Minister, summoning intervention from the Registrar of Societies and the party's exclusion from BN Supreme Council meetings (Szajkowski, 2005: 399).

6.1.10. Sarawak United People's Party, (SUPP)

The oldest Sarawak party in the front was founded in 1959. Its Barisan Nasional support is predominantly from the Chinese population. The traditionally Chinese-based SUPP is a member not only of the ruling National Front (BN) at the federal level but also of the Sarawak BN (Dawson, 2006: 851). SUPP's philosophy are;

To safeguard parliamentary democracy,

To strive for equal status for all people irrespective of their racial origin or creed in the State of Sarawak,

To promote and ensure economic, educational and cultural advancement of all races,

To foster and promote goodwill and racial harmony of all races in Sarawak,

To promote and safeguard the interest of Sarawak within the context of Malaysia (SUPP, 2006).

6.1.11. United Malays National Organization, (UMNO)

The UMNO was founded in May 1946 by Dato Onn bin Ja'afar. The UMNO was not formally registered as a political party until April 1950. In 1951, the Radical Party won the first election in Malaya in the George Town municipal council election. UMNO then formed an agreement with the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) the following year to avoid contesting the same seats in the Kuala Lumpur municipal council elections, dealing a crushing blow to the IMP. After several other local council election successes, the coalition was formalised as the "Alliance" in 1954. Elections for a Federal Legislative Council were held in 1955 and the Alliance, which had now expanded to include the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC), won 51 of the 52 seats contested. The Tunku then became the first Chief Minister of Malaya (UMNO, 2013).

Throughout Malaysia's history, it has been the largest national party and the dominant party of government. The UMNO is a cadre party, exclusively Malay in membership, which has succeeded through its extensive organization in every state and penetration to the village level in uniting Malay interests across region and class. It is the only party with branches throughout the federation, including Sabah and Sarawak. It is notably structured with a president, deputy president and several vice presidents. The heads of the party's youth wing and its women's wing (Wanita UMNO) are automatically vice presidents, the remaining three being elected by the party's general assembly. Together with other appointed and elected members, including a secretary-general, treasurer, and publicity chief, they constitute the principal power center of the party (Dawson, 2006: 848).

The principal objectives of UMNO policy have consistently been UMNO dominance and Malay unity. The one is seen as reinforcing the other. These aims are secured by maintaining tight central control of the party while securing the widest possible electoral and governing coalition with Malay and non-Malay parties. No information is available on the size of the membership of UMNO. The party's supporters include most of the Malays of West Malaysia and many in Sabah and Sarawak. Only those Malays whose political views are most influenced by their Islamic faith support other parties in any appreciable number (Dawson, 2006: 849).

6.1.12. United Pasok Moogun Kadazandusun Organization, (UPKO)

UPKO was formed in May 1964 when two political parties, the United Kadazan National Organization (UNKO) and the United Pasok Momogun Organization (PASOK), combined. UPKO seeks to represent and protect the rights of the native Kadazandusun Murut of Sabah (Dawson, 2006: 849).

6.1.13. United Sabah People's Party, (PBRS)

The PBRS is a minor political party based in Sabah, east Malaysia. It was formed in 1994 by a breakaway faction of the Sabah United Party and is a member of the ruling National Front (BN). Like the United Pasok Momogun Kadazandusun Organization (UPKO), it draws support from non-Muslim indigenous groups within Sabah (Szajkowski, 2005: 400).

6.1.14. United Traditional Bumiputra Party, (PBB)

It is a member of the federal BN. The PBB is also the dominant partner in the ruling state BN coalition in Sarawak, together with the Sarawak United People's Party and Sarawak Native People's Party (Szajkowski, 2005: 400).

5.2. The People's Pact

The PR is an informal Malaysian political coalition. It was formed by the People's Justice Party (PKR), Democratic Action Party (DAP), and Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS) on April 1, 2008, after the 12th Malaysian general election.

5.2.1. People's Justice Party, (PKR)

The PKR was founded in August 2003 following a merger between the National Justice Party (Parti Keadilan Nasional) and the People's Party of Malaysia (Parti Rakyat Malaysia). Keadilan was first launched as a pressure group in April 1999 by Wan Azizah Wan Ismail following the incarceration of her husband, former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim. The party quickly evolved into a political party bridging the gulf between the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS) and the Democratic Action Party (DAP) within the opposition Alternative Front (Sagar, 2009: 377).

Pakatan Rakyat offers justice, peace and equality for all. This commitment will be met by implementing their clean administrative approach together with robust implementation of their policies. Administration is based on good governance guided

by moral principles and universal values. Under their administration, they shall ensure fair and effective distribution of their abundant national wealth, resulting in a marked rise in the quality and standard of living of the people (PKR, 2013: 4).

5.2.2. Democratic Action Party, (DAP)

The DAP was founded on 18th March 1966 as the Malaysian branch of the People's Action Party (PAP) of Singapore (which was then part of the Federation of Malaysia). It is a predominantly Chinese party with a democratic socialist orientation and is a member of the Socialist International. Its first general election in May 1969, in alliance with the Malaysian People's Movement Party (Gerakan), the DAP made a political breakthrough for non-Malays, winning 13 federal and 31 state assembly seats (Sagar, 2009: 378).

The DAP is committed to the struggle for a free, democratic socialist Malaysian Malaysia, based on the principles of human rights, equality, social and economic justice, and founded on the institution of parliamentary democracy (DAP, 2013a).

The vision of the party is to establish a peaceful and prosperous social democracy that can unite its disparate races and diverse religions and cultures based on:

Offering equal access and opportunity,

Democratic governance and rule of law,

Creating wealth and distributing wealth equitably; and fighting against corruption (DAP, 2013b).

5.2.3. Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party, (PAS)

It was founded in the early 1950s. PAS seeks the establishment of an Islamic state and society. It joined the ruling National Front (BN) in 1973, but returned to opposition four years later. Contesting the 1990 and 1995 elections as part of the Muslim Unity Movement (formed in 1989 as a loose opposition alliance), the PAS won seven seats in the federal House of Representatives on both occasions. In the 1990 state assembly elections, the party also won control of Kelantan, its stronghold (Sagar, 2009: 378; Dawson, 2006: 851).

6. Conclusion

Malaysia political system is federal parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy. The King or Sultan comes to power with election among nine of thirteen state Sultans. This is the first difference among others. The power hands down from father to son in British Monarchy. The King/Queen has three real power. These are notification, giving support and availing of his/her experience. The King/Queen appoints the prime minister and new Lords. The King/Queen approve the

laws. This process is called “ *The Royal Assent*”. But there isn’t any veto in England since 1708 (Eroğul, 2006: 22).

There is federation system and every state has own powers and ruled by own Sultan. There isn’t federation system in British Monarchy. Although formally the head of government, in practice, the king is a constitutional monarch with only very limited discretionary power. The effective head of government is prime minister.

The focus of executive power, such in Malaysia, is prime minister and cabinet in England. The government and cabinet notions are different in England. The government involves the cabinet.

Both British Monarchy and Malaysian Monarchy have double assembly. The second assembly is called “Senate” in Malaysia. But in England, the second assembly is called “the House of Lords”. The members of the House of Lords appoint by King or Queen. And Lords serve lifelong in England.

There are a number of political parties but they merge to come to power. This is the most distinctive feature of Malaysian political parties. Some of them merged as the National Front in 1971. The United Malays National Organization (UMNO) has always been the dominant participant in this coalition.

There is biparty system in England. There are other political parties but the biggest two parties, the Conservative Party and the Labor Party, always take maximum vote at every election.

The objectives of all parties honour and protect the Constitution of Malaysia and strive for and establish a fair, just and equal society, establish a democratic, responsible and fair government, and promote and protect the rights and interest of local natives and other citizens.

As a result; Malaysian democracy is different with some properties. First of all, the King is elected as commutative in order of precedence among nine of thirteen state Sultans. And political parties merge two coalitions. Despite separation in coalitions, two form of coalition is preserved. Coalitions come to power and each party takes office in Cabinet.

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