

ENGLISH EDITION



NEGARAKU
SEHATI SEJIWA



MALAYSIA

#negarakusehatisejiwa

WHEREBY OUR COUNTRY, MALAYSIA nurtures the ambitions of:

- Achieving and fostering better unity amongst the society;
- Preserving a democratic way of life;
- Creating a just society where the prosperity of the country can be enjoyed together in a fair and equitable manner;
- Ensuring a liberal approach towards the rich and varied cultural traditions;
- Building a progressive society that will make use of science and modern technology.

NOW THEREFORE, we, the people of Malaysia, pledge to concentrate our energy and efforts to achieve these ambitions based on the following principles:

- Belief In God
- Loyalty to the King and Country
- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Rules of Law
- Courtesy and Morality



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INTRODUCTION

Malaysia is a unique country known for its ethnic and cultural diversity. Malaysian society shares similarities in norms and living values, especially living in harmony, with mutual respect and tolerance.

The unity that is forged is Malaysia's recipe to successfully maintain its independence. Unity is a process that encompasses all physical, social, economic and political aspects. It is not a constitution, but is capable of creating social harmony, political stability and economic growth. Malaysians should be proud for being citizens of an independent and sovereign nation. In its 60 years of independence, the country has been successful in achieving development through the Government Transformation Programme and Economic Transformation Programme. Now, the effort continues with National Transformation Programme [TN50].





As part of our pursuit and celebration of success, it is good to look back on our history and remember the deeds and contributions of our warriors and the sacrifices of our past leaders. The sacrifices and sufferings that they faced courageously in unity contributed to the harmony and sovereignty of the nation.

Therefore, with mounting patriotism, let us together voice our blessings as united Malaysians in celebrating our National Day and Malaysia Day this year. Let us shout our blessed **“MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! MERDEKA! ...!”**

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THIS IS OUR MALAYSIA

Living together in harmony

Malaysians are united, living in harmony. Every role and responsibility is shared equally and each challenge receives collective consideration.

Accepting differences

Ethnic diversity is not an obstacle to the community because each race is accepting of another's differences. All cultures, religions and social practices are observed as long as they do not contravene the Federal Constitution.

Sharing feelings

Various ethnic groups were assimilated into a unique Malaysian language, culture, cuisine and fashion, shared amongst the various individuals in the most natural of ways.

Strong spirited

Malaysians are big-hearted and spiritually strong. Patriotism gives them strength in their bid to bring honour to the nation, making Malaysians now known throughout the world.





Empathy and sincerity

Every action is carried out with the fullest sincerity and humility. Known for their generosity and empathy, Malaysians always share somebody's suffering and anguish.

Sustainable development

Malaysians move in tandem with national aspirations to achieve a high-income nation status. Each individual plays a progressive role to develop the nation without destroying the environment and beautiful biodiversity.

Inclusivity

The individual's prosperity and comfort, old or young, in an urban or rural setting is of utmost importance. The infrastructure is upgraded and coping mechanisms to meet the cost of living takes everybody into consideration.

Sovereign and democratic

All citizens uphold the Constitution and respect His Majesty, Yang di-Pertuan Agong. An individual who observes democracy is entitled to receive welfare and enjoy prosperity.

TRANSFORMATION PROVES TRIUMPHANT

The year 2016 was one marked by sweeping geo-political change and continued global economic uncertainty. However, Malaysia remained blessed with stability and continued on a positive growth trajectory.

The National Transformation Programme (NTP) completed its sixth year of implementation, proving decisively that the crucial decisions we have taken since 2010 place us firmly on the path to become a high-income status nation by 2020.

By improving public service delivery through the Government Transformation Programme (GTP), and catalysing private sector investment through the Economic Transformation Programme (ETP), the Government continues to deliver on its promises made at the launch of the NTP in 2010.

First: Gross Domestic Product or GDP

Malaysia registered an average growth rate of 4.2% for the year 2016 due to rigorous planning and continuous monitoring. Malaysia's GDP growth is amongst the highest in ASEAN.

Second: Fiscal Discipline

Fiscal Discipline reflects the ability of a government to control the government finance including debt management. The government reduced the Government fiscal deficit from 6.7% in 2009, to a low 3.1% in 2016.

Third: Gross National Income Per Capita

World Bank's GNI per capita for 2016 calculation shows that GNI per capita had increased to US\$10,010, against high-income target which was estimated to be US\$12,272 for last year.

Fourth: Malaysia Recorded Increased Trade

The total export value of Malaysia was more than the value of total import. In February 2016, trade surplus of export over import was RM7.5 billion.

Fifth: Recognition by Foreign Ranking Bodies and Agencies

Financial Market Development by the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Ranking 2015-2016 placed Malaysia at 9th and Malaysia was the only emerging market in the top 10.

GOVERNMENT TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME (GTP)



The GTP that encompasses seven National Key Result Areas (NKRA) remains an important instrument to achieve the socioeconomic target as a developed nation by 2020. Since its implementation in 2010, the GTP experienced the most challenging period in 2014, that is the second year, second phase: 2013-2016. However, due to the united team spirit, we are able to move forward to build a Malaysia that is safe, prosperous and equitable.

Improving Urban Public Transport

The government is committed to establish a world class urban public transport system with enhanced convenience and reliability as follows:

- Land Public Transport Commission's (Suruhanjaya Pengangkutan Awam Darat - SPAD) 2016 Customer Satisfaction Survey conducted by Ipsos showed that overall customer satisfaction with public transport has increase to 84% in 2016 from 74% in 2015, mainly due to the LRT Extension Project.

- The completed LRT Line Extension Project (LEP) was launched as scheduled in July 2016, connecting Kelana Jaya and Sri Petaling to Putra Heights. 23 new stations and 35km of new rail tracks have been added between the Sri Petaling and Kelana Jaya stations, extending the Kelana Jaya Line to 46.4km and the Ampang Line to 44.7km.



- the first phase of the Klang Valley MRT Line 1 from Sungai Buloh to Semantan began operations on 16 December 2016.
- on 19 October 2016 KTM launched its Automated Fare Collection (AFC) system which able to capture travel statistics and data that will provide KTMB with insights into ridership trends and patterns.
- 2016 marked the first full year of operations for the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Sunway line, serving 500,000 people in Bandar Sunway and Subang Jaya and connecting them to KTM Komuter and LRT. This 5.4km stretch passing through seven stations recorded up to 6,000 commuters daily – 50% more than the previous year.



- Park 'n Ride facilities have been built at strategic locations throughout the Greater KL/KV rail network, with a total target of 7,000 parking bays. 2016 saw 1,547 new parking bays in Park 'n Ride facilities at Taman Paramount, Taman Jaya, Taman Bahagia, UKM and Nilai.

Raising Living Standard of Low Income Households

- In 2016, 7,898 new individuals participated in 1AZAM and 10,225 new and existing participants have increased their income above RM300.
- Meanwhile, 2,329 participants in Beyond 1AZAM successfully increased their income by 50% or more.

Reducing Crime

- The Reducing Crime National Key Results Area (CRI NKRA) has been successful in reducing the Crime Index by 47% from 2010 to 2016.



- On a national level, People Under Supervision (Orang Kena Pengawasan/OKPs)–rehabilitated drug addicts who are aiming to remain addiction-free–have stayed clean for a minimum of one year.
- Prison related initiatives have focused on reducing recidivism by equipping prisoners with certified skill training programme, under Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia (SKMSLDN), Sijil Kecekapan Kemahiran (SKK-CIDB) and Program Pemanduan Kenderaan Perdagangan (Metro) which will increase their employability upon their release.

Fighting Corruption

- In 2015, Malaysia’s standing in Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index (CPI) had dropped from 50 to 54; in 2016, our ranking stood at 55th out of 176 countries.
- The establishment of 14 special corruption courts (one in each State and Federal Territory) has allowed the Malaysian judiciary to hear and adjudicate on the cases in a shorter time frame.
- In 2016, along with 19 other national delegations across five continents, Malaysia was involved in an initiative by the British Standards Institution (BSI Group)

to create and establish ISO 37001, an international Anti-Bribery Management System Standard designed to help organisations implement an antibribery management system.

Addressing The Rising Cost Of Living

- In 2016, 7.28 million recipients received BR1M between RM400 and RM1,050, depending on their level of household income and needs.
- In 2016 the scope of distribution of BKAP1M was narrowed down to focus on students from Year One to Form Five from households that earn less than RM3,000 per month to ensure the aid is channeled to the rightful parties.
- Since 2012, BB1M has assisted 6.4 million tertiary students, including Form Six students, in the purchase of course textbooks through book vouchers of RM250 given to each student.
- 179 KR1M stores nationwide stock a variety of both premium-branded grocery goods as well as 234 types of Produk Rakyat 1Malaysia goods, which are also available in 569 non- KR1M stores. Other essential goods are also sold at least 15% cheaper than similar premium brands.



- National Housing Policy, KKBPKT launched the MyDeposit scheme is offered to all Malaysians above the age of 21, earning between RM3,000 to RM10,000. To date, 2,776 Malaysians have benefitted from this project.

Improving Rural Development

- From 2010 to 2016, the Government has delivered 6,041.7 km in new rural roads and provided road maintenance for 2,378.5 km of roads.
- Additionally, 350,094 houses have gained access to clean water, while another 153,821 now enjoy connection to electricity.
- Furthermore, 94,604 houses have been built and restored for the rural poor.
- In total, these activities have benefited more than 6.2 million people living in rural areas.

- Rural Business Challenge (RBC) encourages entrepreneurship among rural youth. Since 2010, 85% of RBC winners have achieved an increase in income by more than 30%. For 2016 alone, the initiative recorded increased income among 19 of the 23 winners of RBC 2014, with the winners increasing their income by 30%.

Education

- The national Pre-school enrolment rate rose to 85.6 percent in 2016, for instance as opposed to 67 percent in 2009; and have achieved almost universal enrolment for the five years and upwards age group.
- Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2015 results, Malaysia is placed among the top two thirds of participating countries in international assessments, as it placed 22nd for Mathematics and 24th for Science, out of 39 countries participated.



- The overall number of primary schools in Bands 1 and 2 which are the top achieving schools in Malaysia rose to 3,980 in 2016 from 3,105 in 2015.
- the overall number of schools in Form 3 Assessment (PT3) in Bands 6 and 7 rose to 199 in 2016 from 139 in 2015.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME [ETP]

The ETP comprises 12 National Key Economic Areas [NKEA] and gives impetus to a nation to become more resilient and develop in an uncertain global economic environment. It helps the Malaysian economy to achieve a strong Gross Domestic Product. The successful indicators of the ETP in 2016 are:

- The Mass Rapid Transit project reached a crucial milestone with the launch of the first phase the Sungai Buloh-Kajang Line on 16 December 2016, serving 12 stations from Sungai Buloh to Semantan.



- 
- Projects such as the HSR and the MRT can only cement Greater KL/ KV's position as an economically vibrant metropolitan area, attracting both local and foreign talents. From 2011 to 2016, TalentCorp's Returning Expert Programme [REP] facilitated the approval of more than 4,000 skilled Malaysians from abroad to contribute to the growth of the nation.
 - The River of Life [ROL] project, which aims to transform the iconic Klang and Gombak rivers to their former glory while spurring more commercial and recreational activities.
 - 2016 saw an increase of 151 new TUKAR [Small Retailer Transformation Programme or Transformasi Kedai Runcit] and 100 new ATOM [Transforming Automotive Workshop] programmes participants.
 - Recognized and named Asia's Leading Destination at the WorldTravel Awards 2016 and the No.1 Muslim-friendly Destination by Master Card-Crescent Rating 2016. The industry recorded 26.7 million tourist arrivals in 2016, from 25.7 million in 2015, and registered RM13 billion in tourism receipts.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION 2050 (TN50)

National Transformation 2050 or TN50 is an initiative to plan for the future of Malaysia in fulfilling people's aspiration. TN50 range for 30 years in the period 2020 to 2050.

This initiative conducted based on real goals and targets for 30 years which will be formulated in the preparation phase of 30 years [2017 - 2019]. A final document of TN50 will be prepared by the end of 2019 or earlier 2020.

TN50 is long term initiative to mold Malaysia's aspiration from its people's voice. It's collective;

- Whole Malaysians aspiration from selected group
- Based on domain experts forecast

Not an immediate surge but a progressive effort

- Interim achievement with long term targets
- The transformation include various aspect of economy, rakyat's wellbeing, environment, technology, administration and etc.



Being an independent country for 60 years, we have achieved many significant milestones;

- Successfully evolving economically [25 times income per capita since 1965]
- High Significant increase in rakyat's wellbeing and life quality [poverty rate decrease from 49.3% to 0.6%, hard core poverty eradiction]
- United and peaceful country



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MALAYSIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

Malaysia often plays an important role internationally by promoting peace, moderation, justice and safety. Malaysia has been the Non-Permanent Representative of the United Nations Security Council four times, i.e. 1965, 1989 to 1990, 1999 to 2000 and 2015 to 2016. This record is a testimony of the high respect accorded to Malaysia. This gives an opportunity to Malaysia to be directly involved with peace and security efforts besides presenting values such as moderation that is advocated by the nation.

Malaysia is ranked 4th among 138 economies in the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017 for strength of Investor Protection. "This ranking is an endorsement of the progress the government has made in enhancing efficiency and competitiveness through the Government Transformation Programme and the Economic Transformation Programme."

NATIONAL DAY AND MALAYSIA DAY 2017

Various programmes and events have been arranged in conjunction with the celebration of National Day and Malaysia Day this year to foster the spirit of patriotism amongst Malaysians. The following programmes will add to the festive spirit of the celebration.

01 **Merdeka@community**

Date: April-October 2017

Location: Countrywide

02 **NBOS@Merdeka**

Date: August 2017

Location: Countrywide

03 **Launch of Negaraku Sehati Sejiwa**

Date: 8 August 2017 [Tuesday]

Location: Batu Pahat, Johor

04 **Merdeka Cycling**

Date: 6 August 2017 [Sunday]

Location: DBKL Square, Kuala Lumpur

05 **Prayers for Malaysia**

Date: 12 August 2017 [Saturday]

Location: Putra Square, Presint 1, Putrajaya





06

Merdeka My Buddies Run

Date: 20 August 2017 [Sunday]
Location: MAEPS Serdang, Selangor

07

National Day Message

Date: 30 August 2017 [Wednesday]
Location: Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur

08

National Day Threshold

Date: 30 August 2017 [Wednesday]
Location: Bukit Jalil National Stadium, Kuala Lumpur

09

National Day 2017 Parade

Date: 31 August 2017 [Thursday]
Location: Merdeka Square, Kuala Lumpur

10

National Day Quran Hour

Date: 31 August 2017 [Thursday]
Location: Countrywide

11

Malaysia Day Carnival

Date: 15-17 September [Friday-Sunday]
Location: Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

12

Malaysia Day 2017 Celebration

Date: 16 September 2017 [Saturday]
Location: Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

NATIONAL DAY AND MALAYSIA DAY 2017



NEGARAKU SEHATI SEJIWA

NEGARAKU SEHATI SEJIWA, which is based on unity, will drive the agenda of empowering national integration among different societies and communities in Malaysia. This blended and carefully crafted concept based on 'harmony in diversity' will spur the spirit of patriotism, extend and strengthen the spirit of belonging, togetherness, mutual understanding and respect among Malaysians of diverse races and cultures.

SEHATI SEJIWA

Demi tanah yang bertuah
Taman cinta merdeka
Kasih di hatiku ini
Untukmu tanah pertiwi

Dari utara selatan
Juga timur ke barat
Turut gagahSabah Sarawak
Sehati Sejiwa

Chorus

Ku dengar janjimu
Bayu Kinabalu
Ku dengar sumpahmu
Rejang yang membiru
Bersatu denganku
Tegap Titiwangsa
Malaysia Sehati Sejiwa

Bridge

Laut luas terbentang
Bukan satu halangan
Untuk kita bersama
Melafaz janji setia
Demi mu Malaysia
Cinta kasih di jiwa
Tidak akan
kami khianatinya

Chorus

Walaupun berbeza Budaya Agama
Bukanlah penghalang
Kita bergandingan
Marilah bersatu
Sehati sejiwa
Malaysia Kekal Sejahtera...

Chorus

[Mi i so ginavo] - kadazan
[Kitai Dekak Mujur] - iban
[mi i so ginavo] - kadazan
[Ngetan Ke Menua] - iban
[Mi i soginavo] - kadazan
[Nyuluk Cita Mulia] - iban

Malaysia Sehati Sejiwa
Malaysia Sehati Sejiwa

Song & Lyric:

Muhammad Yuri Edris

Lyric:

Muhammad Yuri Edris
& Siso Koprata

Singer:

Syamel & Ernie Zakry

Background Singer: Reubublik Malai





JALUR GEMILANG

Composer & Lyric:
Pak Ngah & Siso Koprata

Merah mu bara semangat waja
Putih mu bersih budi pekerti
Kuning berdaulat payung negara
Biru perpaduan kami semua

Puncak dunia telah kau tawan
Lautan luas telah kau redah
Membawa semangat jiwa merdeka
Semarak jaya kami warganya

Empat belas melintang jalurnya
Semua negeri dalam Malaysia
Satu suara satu semangat
Itu sumpah warga berdaulat

Jalur gemilang di bawah naungan mu
Jalur gemilang kami semua bersatu
Perpaduan ketaatan
Amalan murni rakyat Malaysia

Jalur gemilang megah kami terasa
Jalur gemilang kibarkanlah wawasan
Merah putih biru kuning
Jalur semangat kami semua

Berkibarlah Berkibarlah Berkibarlah
Jalur gemilang

BENDERA KU

Composer & Lyric: Tony Fonseca

Bendera ku yang gagah perkasa
Merah putih kuning biru warnanya
Berkibar megah penuh bercahaya
Pusaka kita rakyat Malaysia

Bendera Malaysia oh bendera ku
Ku pertahankan sepenuh raga ku
Dikaulah lambang negara berpadu
Di bawah naungan Duli Tuanku

Berkibar terus oh bendera ku
Kau kan ku junjung sepanjang waktu
Harumlah nama negara yang tercinta
Pada mu tempat taat dan setia

Bendera Malaysia bendera kita
Kemegahan rakyat kita semua
Berkibar berkibar di ruang angkasa
Dirgahayu bendera tercinta.



LET'S FLY THE JALUR GEMILANG

Let's raise and fly the jalur gemilang throughout the nation to celebrate our independence. The flag symbolises sovereignty, respect, dignity and citizenship of a nation. Flying the flag has become synonymous with a country's celebration of its National Day.

JALUR GEMILANG

The Malaysian flag design that was created by Mohamed Hamzah, a former architect of Johor Public Works Department obtained the most number of votes from the public and received the Malay Rulers' approval at the Rulers' Conference on 22 and 25 February 1950. The design was subsequently amended a number of times, namely the crescent and stars that were initially in white were changed to a yellow colour to symbolise the colour of royalty.

On 26 May 1950, the Federation of Malaya flag was raised in front of the Sultan of Selangor palace in Kuala Lumpur.

The name Jalur Gemilang was created by Tuan Haji Md. Rebuan @ Md. Redzuan Bin Tumin, an officer with the Department of Museums and Antiquities. On 9 July 1997, the Cabinet Ministers agreed that the Malaysian flag be named 'Jalur Gemilang'. The announcement of the name Jalur Gemilang was made in conjunction with the 40th National Day celebration by Prime Minister, The Honourable Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad at Merdeka Square, Kuala Lumpur on 30 August 1997, at 11.58 p.m.

The Malaysian flag has 14 stripes of equal width in red and white, starting with the red stripe on top and ending with the white stripe below. The stripes represent a single direction taken by the nation and its people heading towards glory. The 13 stripes represent the 13 states and one stripe represents the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

Gemilang means to shine gloriously. It symbolises the excellence displayed by the nation and its people in meeting daily challenges with steadfastness, loyalty and in unity as well as raising the image of the country locally and overseas.

The dark blue colour on the left symbolises the unity of its multi-racial people, the yellow colour of the crescent and the 14-pointed star refers to the sovereignty of the constitutional monarchy. The crescent means Islam is the official religion and the 14-pointed star indicates the unity of the 13 states and federal government. The red colour represents bravery and the white colour represents purity, sincerity and commitment to uphold the resilience of Malaysians.



60 YEARS

**UNDER SIX PROGRESSIVE
LEADERSHIP**



**THE ERA OF
TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ**
[31 AUGUST 1957 – 21 SEPTEMBER 1970]

As the 'Father of Independence', Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj played an important role in freeing the country from the rule of colonial power without bloodshed in 1957, and leading to the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Tunku's biggest contribution is the successful process of achieving independence for a nation that united the various races observing different religions, culture and languages.

During his administration, Tunku brought various changes to Malaysia by formulating five-year development strategies starting with the First Malaya Plan from 1956-1960, 2nd Malaya Plan from 1961-1965 and First Malaysia Plan from 1965-1970. Various socio-economic plans to spearhead the economy were implemented resulting in the establishment of economic development institutions such as the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority [MIDA], Majlis Amanah Rakyat [MARA], Bank Bumiputera and Perbadanan Nasional Berhad [PERNAS].

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Various policies to shape the identity of the nation were introduced, namely the National Education Policy [1956], the Cultural Policy and National Language Act [1963/67]. Tunku also brought Malaysia to the international arena by founding ASA [Association of Southeast Asia] in 1961 that later developed into ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations].

He was also one of the 25 founding leaders of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation that was formerly known as the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Holding several international events such as the Merdeka Tournament [1957] for football, and the International Quran Recital Competition [1961] made Malaysia known globally. Tunku also merged UMNO, MCA and MIC under the Alliance Party that was later replaced by Barisan Nasional.



THE ERA OF **TUN ABDUL RAZAK HUSSEIN** [22 SEPTEMBER 1970 – 14 JANUARY 1976]



Tun Abdul Razak focused on four matters during his administration, namely to reduce poverty, fair economic distribution, a practical approach to develop the nation and its rakyat, and to ensure social justice amongst the rakyat. Tun Abdul Razak developed the country through the National Rural Development Plan (Red Book) and the economic development agenda through the New Economic Policy. His contribution to national and rural development gave him the title of 'Father of Development'. He strengthened the development under 2nd Malaysia Plan (1971-1975) and 3rd Malaysia Plan (1976-1980).

Besides diversifying economic resources that previously derived from only agriculture and mining, Tun Abdul Razak was successful in building a closer relationship between Malaysia and the outside world. An example is the ending of the confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia as well as being the first Southeast Asian leader to initiate formal relations with China.



THE ERA OF **TUN HUSSEIN DATUK ONN** [15 JANUARY 1976 – 16 JULY 1981]



Tun Hussein Onn was given the title of 'Father of Unity' for prioritising the national unity factor in every policy and plan that was formulated during his administration. Aware that the Malay language was able to unite the various races, Tun Hussein Onn made the national language as the medium of instruction in schools and universities. The Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) and Sijil Tinggi Pelajaran Malaysia (STPM) syllabuses were taught in the Malay language from 1980. As a person who considered educational achievement as an important element to improve the standard of living, he increased the number of technical and vocational schools to increase the manpower for industrial needs.

Tun Hussein Onn also attempted to maintain the momentum of economic development by breathing new life into the New Economic Policy under 3rd Malaysia Plan [1971] and 4th Malaysia Plan [1981]. Amongst his efforts was to introduce the Skim Amanah Saham Nasional unit trust fund to specifically extend property ownership and equity ownership of bumiputeras who were lagging behind economically at that time.



**THE ERA OF
TUN DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD**
[15 JULY 1981 – 31 OCTOBER 2003]



Tun Dr. Mahathir, 'Father of Modernisation', succeeded in making Malaysia a globally competitive country with various policies and high profile development projects that are respected internationally under 4th Malaysia Plan [1981] until 8th Malaysia Plan [2001]. As a visionary and forward-looking man, Tun introduced progressive policies that changed the economic landscape from being a consumer country to a producer country. Amongst the policies introduced are Look East Policy; Clean, Efficient and Trustworthy Campaign; Malaysia, Inc. Policy; Privatisation Policy; National Industrial Policy and Vision 2020.

Landmarks such as the Sepang Formula 1 Circuit, National Industrial Policy Launch that witnessed the creation of the National Automobile Industry [Proton in 1985], Multimedia Super Corridor [MSC in 1996], Kuala Lumpur International Airport [KLIA], Petronas Twin Towers, Penang Bridge, Kuala Lumpur Tower and Putrajaya Administrative Centre are amongst efforts toward making Malaysia fully developed and its rakyat living in prosperity and enjoying a high standard of living.



THE ERA OF TUN ABDULLAH HAJI AHMAD BADAWI

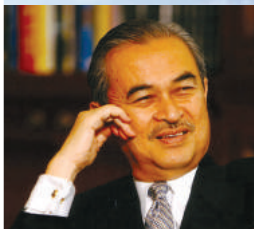
[31 OCTOBER 2003 – 2 APRIL 2009]

Tun Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi continued with the earlier efforts made by his predecessor to develop Malaysia to become an advanced nation in line with Vision 2020 based on the principles of Islam Hadhari.

Tun Abdullah paid close attention to efforts to eradicate corruption by establishing the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy and restructured the Anti-Corruption Agency into the present Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission. He also launched the National Integrity Plan to improve the public service to be of international standing.

The National Biotechnology Policy, National Automotive Policy and National Biofuel Policy were amongst the policies launched during his administration to enable competition in new fields. The launch of the RazakSAT satellite and sending the first Malaysian astronaut to the International Space Station were major achievements in the field of aerospace.

The Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010) is the first phase in the National Mission framework introduced by Tun Abdullah aimed at realising Vision 2020. Priority was given to develop human capital with high intellectual capacity, noble and of good morals in order to nurture first class minds as prime movers to develop the nation. The emphasis he gave to the development of human capital in the country earned him the title of 'Father of Human Capital Development'.



**THE ERA OF
DATO' SRI MOHD NAJIB
TUN ABDUL RAZAK**

3 APRIL 2009 – PRESENT



Dato' Sri Mohd Najib's leadership is highlighted in various transformation programmes introduced by him since taking over the administration of the country. Aware that the country was caught in a middle-income trap, Dato' Sri Najib ensured every aspect of governance was given emphasis to realise the aim of making the country a high-income nation by 2020.

TN50 is consequential from Vision 2020 which is a part of continuous effort in effective development of Malaysia by 2050.

The slogan 'People First, Performance Now' is the principle of 1Malaysia that drives his transformation programme in sociopolitical, economy, education and sociocultural sectors as well as improvement to the jurisdiction and public service sectors.

Based on his transformation programme and initiatives is to achieve 10th Malaysia Plan [2011] and 11TH Malaysia Plan [2016] such as the Government Transformation Programme that stresses on seven National Key Result Areas; Economic Transformation Programme that comprises 12 National Key Economic Areas and Entry Point Projects initiative; New Economic Model and Key Performance Indicators, he is given the title of 'Father of Transformation'.



BRIEF INFORMATION ON MALAYSIA'S **60** YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

- **1945** – Malayan Union was established by the imperialist English government, presumably with the aim of preparing Malaya for independence. However, the majority of the people protested because it would deprive them of all political power.
- **1947** – The concept of Malayan Union was replaced by the formation of the Federation of Malaya.
- **1948** – A state of emergency was declared in Malaya as a result of communist insurgency. The Communist Party of Malaya was banned on 23 July 1948.
- **1949** – The British felt that the Malays would not face any problem to rule a country with a multi-racial population after the Federation of Malaya elections was won by the Alliance Party comprising UMNO [Malay], MCA [Chinese] and MIC [Indian].
- **27 July 1955** – The first elections of the Federation was held. UMNO together with MCA [established on 27 February 1949] and MIC [established in August 1946] formed the Alliance Party to face the next election.
- **10 August 1955** – Tunku Abdul Rahman formed the first Cabinet of six representatives from the Malay community, three from the Chinese community and two from the Indian community.

- **18 January 1956** – The Round Table Conference took place between the representatives of the UMNO-MCA-MIC Alliance Government and the Malay Rulers’ representatives with the British Colonial Office officials at the Lancaster House in London to seek independence for the Federation of Malaya.
- **8 February 1956** – The Merdeka Agreement was signed and the talks were agreed upon by the British. It was decided that 31 August be the date of independence for the Federation of Malaya.
- **20 February 1956** – Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj announced the date of independence at Padang Pahlawan, Bandar Hilir, Melaka.
- **3 June 1957 - 3 June 1957** – A rally at the Sungai Besi Air Force Airport, Kuala Lumpur welcoming the return of the independence delegation to London to negotiate the framework of the constitution of the Federation of Malaya.
- **30 August 1957** – Waiting for the moments before midnight for the declaration of independence at the Selangor Club that is now known as Merdeka Square.
- **31 August 1957** – The independence of the Federation of Malaya was officially declared at 9.30 a.m. at Merdeka Stadium and witnessed by 20,000 people including the Malay Rulers, special foreign guests, members of the Federal Government Cabinet and the general public.
- Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj shouted ‘Merdeka’ seven times.



FORMATION OF MALAYSIA

- **31 August 1957** – Independence of the Federation of Malaya.
- **27 May 1961** – Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj proposed a merger between Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo [Sabah] and Sarawak during the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southeast Asia at Hotel Adelphi, Singapore.
- **23 July 1961** – The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Branch of Malaya and Borneo Meeting in Singapore established the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee that was chaired by Donald Stephen.
- **August 1961** – The first meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held in Sabah.
- **18 to 20 December 1961** – The second meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held in Kuching, Sarawak.
- **6 & 7 January 1962** – The third meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held at the Selangor Legislative Assembly Chamber, Kuala Lumpur.
- **17 January 1962** – The Cobbold Commission was established to enquire into the views of the people of North Borneo [Sabah] and Sarawak. The Commission had five members and was chaired by Lord Cobbold, Dato' Wong Pow Nee, En. Mohd Ghazali Shafie, Sir Anthony Abell and Sir David Watherston. Mr. H. Harris acted as the secretary.
- **3 & 4 February 1962** – The fourth meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee.

- **21 June 1962** – The Cobbold Report of the Commission of Enquiry, North Borneo and Sarawak, was prepared and presented to the British government and the Federation of Malaya government.
- **July 1962** – An agreement was made to hold talks between Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman and British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan.
- **9 July 1963** – The Malaysia Agreement was signed at the Commonwealth Relations Office at Marlborough House, London. The agreement on the formation of the Federation of Malaysia was signed by representatives of Great Britain, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo [Sabah] and Sarawak.
- **22 July 1963** – Sarawak obtained its independence.
- **31 August 1963** – Sabah [North Borneo] obtained its independence.
- **16 September 1963** – Tunku Abdul Rahman Al-Haj declared the formation of Malaysia at Merdeka Stadium, Kuala Lumpur following the completion of the United Nations Report on 14 September 1963. The declaration was read in front of 30,000 people.
- **1965** – Singapore formed its own government.



“During the times when we still recall the past, we look to the future with confidence and hope; from this moment we are the ones who will determine our destiny, and the welfare of this beloved homeland is our responsibility. No one should think we have reached the end of the road. Independence is indeed a success, but it is only the beginning of a larger effort to form a new and sovereign country. Now, I solemnly call on all citizens and together we shall devote our services to the new Malaya, to work and make every effort to mobilise our energy and thoughts to form a new nation, inspired by the principles of justice and freedom as the light that illuminates the world with full of chaos [disturbances] and disorder.”

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj

*When declaring Independence of the Federation of Malaya
at Stadium Merdeka on 31 August 1957*



Published by:

**Department of Information
Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia**



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E-mail: webmaster@inform.gov.my
CERTIFIED TO ISO 9001:2008
CERT.NO: MY - AR 5240
B.022[B.1]JOGOS2017[050.]