

The 1995 Malaysian General Elections A Report And Commentary

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Protest and Possibilities Meredith Leigh Weiss 2006 This book examines a recent movement for political reform in Malaysia, contrasting the experience both with past initiatives in Malaysia and with a contemporaneous reform movement in Indonesia, to help us understand how and when coalitions unite reformers from civil and political societies, and how these coalitions engage with the state and society.

Chinese Business in Malaysia Terence Gomez 2012-12-06 Chinese companies have managed to perform well in Malaysia, especially after the recession in the mid-1980s, due to a clear change in the Malay dominated government's attitude to Chinese capital. Despite the problems that prevail among UMNO politicians, the government has provided a stable economic environment and offers opportunities for domestic private investment, even for the Chinese. Given these circumstances, it does appear that Chinese capital in Malaysia has reasonable prospects for further growth in the immediate future. This study examines the dominant role of Chinese capital in the economy, providing in-depth empirical research on its mode of development and styles of operation. Covering the period from colonial times to the present day this study identifies key issues pertaining to Chinese business operations in Malaysia: ownership and control patterns, style of growth, relations with the state, politicians and other Chinese businessmen, and the manner of development of business abroad, whilst debunking the theory that large-scale Chinese capital is not very entrepreneurial in nature.

Pollwatching, Elections and Civil Society in Southeast Asia William A. Callahan 2018-05-08 This title was first published in 2000: Corruption has become a major issue in East and Southeast Asia since the financial crisis of 1997, leading to widespread political change across the region. But political corruption is not a new issue in Southeast Asia. As *Pollwatching, Elections and Civil Society in Southeast Asia* shows through in-depth studies of Thailand and the Philippines, political corruption has been a major point of contention within South East Asian countries for decades.

Governments and Markets in East Asia Jungug Choi 2007-01-24 *Governments and Markets in East Asia* examines the relationship between economic performance, elite co-operation, and political regime stability in the context of the Asian crisis, and argues that economic crisis is not the cause of greater political harmony or discord, but rather that it serves as a catalyst that may encourage elites to cooperate or conflict depending upon the particular circumstances at the time of crisis. This book maintains that the political consequences of the Asian crisis varied according to the type of elite that existed in each stricken society. Including a comprehensive comparative study of five countries' experiences during the economic crisis: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea and the Philippines, this book investigates the pre-crisis political context and elite configuration of these five countries, and considers what lessons can be drawn from their experiences. Constituting an impressive body of descriptive and theoretical material on the Asian crisis, this book looks towards the implications of economic crisis for elite behaviour and political stability.

Opposing Power Elvin Jiayun Ong 2022-05-17 *Opposing Power* argues that perceptions of regime vulnerability and mutual dependency by opposition elites shape the building of opposition alliances. When electoral autocracies are consistently dominant, opposition parties eschew fully fledged alliances. At best, they allocate only one candidate to contest against the incumbent in each subnational electoral district to avoid splitting the opposition vote. However, when multiple regime-debilitating events strike within a short period of time, thus pushing an incumbent to the precipice of power, opposition elites expect victory, accepting costly compromises to build alliances and seize power. *Opposing Power* shows how oppositions build these alliances through case study comparisons in East and Southeast Asia—between the Philippines and South Korea in the late 1980s, and between Malaysia and Singapore from 1965 to 2020.

Democracy in Malaysia Khoo Boo Teik Khoo 2014-01-14 Analyses discourses pertinent to democratic politics in Malaysia, including the political elite's interpretation of 'Asian values' and 'Asian democracy', contending Islamic views on democracy, the impact of developmentalism on political culture, and the recovery of women's voice in everyday politics.

State-led Modernization and the New Middle Class in Malaysia A. Embong 2002-01-02 Rich in detail and lucidly written, this is the first definitive study of the new middle class in Malaysia. Abdul Rahman Embong examines the emergence and role of the new Malay middle class, particularly with regard to democratization and evolution of civil society in Malaysia. As well as exploring variations within the class across the country, the author also draws comparisons with the Malay working class, and the middle classes of China, India and elsewhere in East Asia.

The 1995 Malaysian General Elections Edmund Terence Gomez 1996

Government and Society in Malaysia Harold Crouch 2019-01-24 The Malaysian political system incorporates a mix of democratic and authoritarian characteristics. In this comprehensive account, Harold Crouch argues that, while they may appear contradictory, the responsive and the repressive features of the system combine in an integrated and coherent whole. Consistently dominated by the Malay party UMNO, which represents the largest ethnic group, the Malaysian government requires the support of its Chinese, Indian, and East Malaysian minorities to retain control. The need to appeal to a politically and ethnically divided electorate restrains the arbitrary exercise of power by the ruling coalition. As a result, the government responds to popular aspirations, particularly since a split in the dominant Malay party in the 1980s. Yet it also controls the electoral process, ensuring victory in all national elections. Communal, social, and economic factors have all contributed in rather ambiguous ways to shaping the Malaysian political system. Communal tensions, change in the class structure, and the consequences of economic growth have generated pressures in both democratic and authoritarian directions. The government has been remarkably stable despite sharp ethnic divisions and, Crouch suggests, it is unlikely to move swiftly toward full democracy in the near future.

Globalization and Social Transformation in the Asia-Pacific C. Tazreiter 2013-10-23 The contributors engage with a range of critical and contemporary issues of two key societies in the Asia-Pacific region, Australia and Malaysia. These include foreign policy and national security; multiculturalism and citizenship; the middle class; global governance; migrants and international students.

Domination and Contestation Faisal S Hazi 2003-08-01 "e;This book makes an important contribution to understanding the ongoing political evolution of politics in Sarawak. It also provides a case study of the engagement of a dominant state with social forces in a multi-ethnic society."e; - Prof Harold Crouch, Emeritus Professor, Department of Political & Social Change, School of International, Political & Strategic Studies, Australian National University"e;Taking off from Joel Migdal's notions of 'the strongman-politician', 'strong society, weak state' and 'the state in society', the author discusses how the federal government accommodates Taib Mahmud's chief ministership over Sarawak, and how his long tenure is anchored in winning political support from the Sarawak Muslim Bumiputera community. An insightful book on contemporary Sarawak politics."e; - Prof Francis Loh Kok Wah, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia."e;This volume will go a long way in explaining why a single Melanau family has been able to dominate Sarawak politics for the past four decades."e; - Prof James Chin, Head of School of Arts and Social Sciences, Monash University, Malaysia Campus

Power Sharing in a Divided Nation Johan Saravanamuttu 2016-09-30 This book argues that Malaysia's electoral politics have historically been premised on a hybridized model of communalism and consociationalism. Beyond this it posits a newer idea of power sharing based on the dynamic and transformative practice of mediated communalism through six decades (1952-2016) of electoral politics. The strategy of mediating communalism is critically explored throughout the book, serving to test its saliency as a distinct approach to power sharing in a social formation which is ethnically, religiously and regionally divided, yet has remained remarkably and tenuously integrated throughout Malaysia's electoral history. The book delves into this question by narrating and theorizing the complexity of communal politics leading to the emergence of new politics which have attempted to put Malaysia on the track of further democratization. It is further implied that new politics has to work in tandem with mediated communalism to transcend the most deleterious effects of an ethnically divided society.

National Identity, Language and Education in Malaysia Noriyuki Segawa 2019-03-18 This book explores the ways in which language and education policies have contributed to the development of national integration in Malaysia, by examining whether and how policies have succeeded in forming a middle ground. Considered through the lenses of policy-making structure and achievement, this volume examines the relationships between the formation of a middle ground in language and education policies and the political structure, economic growth strategies and social system. It then goes on to explore the extent to which these policies have contributed to national integration whilst providing a valuable discussion on the complexities involved in developing a consistent policy framework. Drawing on research surveys of Malay proficiency amongst ethnic Chinese people, it ultimately demonstrates how the unification of education streams has contributed to the spread of the Malay language as a major medium of inter-ethnic communication within the Chinese community. As the most up-to-date study of contemporary Malaysian politics, focusing on the issue of national integration, this book will appeal to students and scholars of Southeast Asian politics, ethnicity, and education policy.

The Far East and Australasia 2003 Eur 2002 A unique survey of each country in the region. It includes an extensive collection of facts, statistics, analysis and directory information in one accessible volume.

The Awkward Embrace Head of Department of Political Studies Hermann Giliomee 2005-08-08 Democracies derive their resilience and vitality from the fact that the rule of a particular majority is usually only of a temporary nature. By looking at four case-studies, *The Awkward Embrace* studies democracies of a different kind; rule by a dominant party which is virtually immune from defeat. Such systems have been called Regnant or or Uncommon Democracies. They are characterized by distinctive features: the staging of unfree or corrupt elections; the blurring of the lines between government, the ruling party and the state; the introduction of a national project which is seen to be above politics; and the erosion of civil society. This book addresses major issues such as why one such democracy, namely Taiwan, has been moving in the direction of a more competitive system; how economic crises such as the present one in Mexico can transform the system; how government-business relations in Malaysia are affecting the base of the dominant party; and whether South Africa will become a one-party dominant system.

Malaysian Chinese Lee Hock Guan 2012 This collection of papers examines a variety of topics on the Chinese in Malaysia: the nature of Malaysian multi-ethnic society and the position of the ethnic Chinese,

the conflation between ethnicity and religion, the 8 March 2008 election and its impact on the community, the similarities and dissimilarities of the Chinese positions in East and West Malaysia, the new developments in the economy, and the media and education in the past few decades under the New Economic Policy which have major bearings on the 8 March 2008 election and the post-election Malaysian Chinese community.

Miracle to Meltdown in Asia Norman Flynn 1999 The crisis in Asia has caused economic hardship and brought an end to the 'economic miracle' of fast economic growth in the region. This book asks whether the 1997/8 crisis marks a break with the past and signals an end to 'Asian' ways of running economies. During the period of rapid growth there were strong connections between governments and business in the region. 'Cronyism', or close connections between family, business, and government, was exposed when the stock markets and currencies dived. Pressure from overseas investors and international organizations has produced reforms in the region. The book examines the social, economic, and political modes of governance in the region. It finds that there is a shifting balance between rule by the market, rule by connections, and rule by force. In the sphere of economic management, it shows that the period of the 'developmental state' in Japan and Korea has come to an end, but that it has not yet been replaced by a liberal market. Elsewhere the close connections between governments and business have been weakened but not yet broken. There are still special 'Asian' characteristics in economic management and in politics. The forces of 'Globalization' are strong, but they are confronted with political and economic cultures that are not rooted in liberal market ethics.

Malaysia's Political Economy Edmund Terence Gomez 1999-08-28 This book uses the concepts of rent and rent-seeking to study Malaysian political economy.

The Influence of the Type of Dominant Party on Democracy Malte Kaßner 2013-11-29 Dominant parties and democracies - are they really strange bedfellows? Malte Kaßner sheds light on the relation between one-party dominance and democracy from a comparative perspective. The study examines the key question how different types of dominant parties influence democracy in multicultural societies with the help of two case studies: South Africa and Malaysia. Both countries are characterized by an ethnically, linguistically and religiously plural society. The author analyses the two dominant parties African National Congress (ANC) and United Malays National Organization (UMNO) and their implications on democracy in the two countries. The outcome suggests that one-party dominance per se cannot be assessed as beneficial or harmful for democratic development. Rather, dominant parties deserve a stronger analytical differentiation. Causal patterns contribute to such a differentiation.

Driven by Growth James William Morley 2015-04-08 A thoroughly revised and updated edition of the highly regarded 1993 book "Driven by Growth", this work presents the political-economic evolution of the Asia-Pacific countries, with overviews of the impact of economic development on political change. This new edition now includes chapters on Burma and Vietnam. New authors have been added and all the original chapters have been revised.

Paying for Politics Anthony Butler 2010 Includes bibliographical references and index.
Asien 2002

Political Business in East Asia Edmund Gomez 2003-09-02 The relationship between government and business has become a central issue in East Asia since the financial crisis of 1997. As the Asian economies try to advance the reform process, recent scandals involving corruption and cronyism have demonstrated the ongoing significance of the issue. This edited book features a range of distinguished international specialists and explores the interaction between politics and business across the region. Detailed case-studies focus on Japan, China, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia. This is the first comprehensive introduction to government-business relations in the region and makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the problems faced by the Asian economies.

State of Malaysia Edmund Terence Gomez 2004-04-01 This book provides an overview of the current state of Malaysia, looking at political and economic developments and at governance, and discussing the impact of ethnicity, patronage and the reform movement. Apart from discussing issues such as Islamisation and identity transformations within Malaysian society, it reviews policies like privatisation and provides an examination of business enterprise, exploring how control of 'corporate Malaysia' is interlinked with political developments. This study's primary focus is an analysis of why the reform movement failed to secure substantial support in the late 1990s even though many Malaysians then appeared ready to hold the government accountable for its poor record of a democratic and transparent form of governance. This volume also assesses the likelihood of change as a result of the retirement of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad

Political Parties and Democracy [5 volumes] Kay Lawson 2010-07-20 Native scholars explore the relationship between political parties and democracy in regions around the world.

Ethnizität, Islam, Reformasi Andreas Ufen 2011-12-12 Das malaysische Parteiensystem wurde im Laufe der letzten Jahrzehnte von mehreren Konfliktlinien geprägt. Zunächst war ein ethnischer Gegensatz vorherrschend, der sich im Zusammenhang mit dem elektoralen Autoritarismus, also aufgrund der strikten Kontrolle der Arbeiterbewegung und prodemokratischer Kräfte, und aufbauend auf einer frühzeitig ins Leben gerufenen interethnischen Elitenkoalition entfalten und stabilisieren konnte. Dieser Gegensatz wurde von einem solchen zwischen Säkularisten und Anhängern eines politisch interpretierten Islam zunehmend überformt. Seit 1998/99 hat sich quer zu den ethnischen und religiösen Konfliktlinien erstmals ein Gegensatz zwischen „Status quo“ und „Reformasi“ herausgebildet, der die Auseinandersetzungen im Parteiensystem heute dominiert und das gesamte politische System transformieren kann.

Malaysia Saw Swee-Hock 2006 This book documents the trends and challenges that are taking place in various sectors in Malaysia. The chapters, written by specialists with an intimate knowledge of the

country, cover many of the major issues concerning Malaysia, a country undergoing significant changes and challenges.

Personalized Politics In-Won Hwang 2003-10-13 This book is an innovative analysis of regime maintenance and transformation in Malaysia. It goes beyond familiar approaches centred on communal politics, or the corporate workings of Malaysia Inc., to stress the importance of power maintenance -- tracing a path from consociational bargaining, to authoritarian UMNO dominance, to Dr Mahathir's personal dominance.

Elections in Asia and the Pacific: South East Asia, East Asia, and the South Pacific Dieter Nohlen 2001 Malaysia Keat Gin Ooi 1999 Annotation. This bibliographical reference to Malaysia, updated from 1986, covers 1,052 English-language source materials. Entries are arranged into 42 categories, such as economics, languages, recreation, and environment. Annotations are 50-150 words. The volume includes an introduction, a glossary of foreign terms, and a list of abbreviations and acronyms. Indexed by author, title, and subject, and includes four maps. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Discourses of Southeast Asia Kumaran Rajandran 2019-11-08 Discourses of Southeast Asia presents the latest Southeast Asian research in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). SFL provides a sophisticated social semiotic architecture for exploring meaning in languages and texts in the context of Southeast Asia. This edited volume examines the ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunctions in the domains of education, media, translation and language typology. It applies SFL in text analysis so as to be relevant to theory, research and professional practice. This book brings together 12 original chapters by both seasoned and emerging scholars. Their chapters study the 'native' languages of Southeast Asia: Indonesian, Malay, Tagalog, Thai and Vietnamese, and relatively newer languages in Southeast Asia: English and Mandarin. The chapters analyze a variety of texts, namely advertisements, classroom interactions, corporate reports, dramas, interviews, media reports, narratives, novels, textbooks and video clips. This volume captures the exciting and productive state of the art of SFL in Southeast Asia. It will be of particular interest to scholars trying to understand the application of SFL in this region.

The 1999 Sabah State Elections Yew Meng Lai 2002

Observing Elections the Commonwealth's Way Carl W. Dundas 2007 "The Commonwealth of Nations comprises 54 nations bound by a common thread of inherited democratic principles that have been deepened and expanded over time. In this work, author Carl Dundas, a key player in election observation, reviews the work of Commonwealth election observers and identifies some of the lessons to be learnt from the experiences of several observation missions. The period 1990 2000, covering 32 missions is examined and the collective experience of flawed election processes valued and weighed against the impact of local conditions to allow citizens the opportunity to exercise their franchise freely. Of particular interest is the commentary on the one-party, military or apartheid regimes that were transformed into multiparty democracies. The trials faced by the management bodies of transitional elections in creating a level playing field for the contesting political parties and keeping the election process transparent were significant and particularly challenging. Observing Elections is a special edition of the Integrationist and a useful text for anyone interested in development politics and Commonwealth studies. "

The Trinidad and Tobago General Election Commonwealth Observer Group 2001-01-01 Report of the Commonwealth Observer Group for the general election in Pakistan held on 3 February 1997. The group was chaired by the Rt hon Malcolm Fraser and comprised 14 eminent persons in total. The group found that the elections broadly reflected the will of the people, and they made some recommendations pertaining to the effective functioning of an elected government in Pakistan.

Competitive Authoritarianism Steven Levitsky 2010-08-16 Based on a detailed study of 35 cases in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and post-communist Eurasia, this book explores the fate of competitive authoritarian regimes between 1990 and 2008. It finds that where social, economic, and technocratic ties to the West were extensive, as in Eastern Europe and the Americas, the external cost of abuse led incumbents to cede power rather than crack down, which led to democratization. Where ties to the West were limited, external democratizing pressure was weaker and countries rarely democratized. In these cases, regime outcomes hinged on the character of state and ruling party organizations. Where incumbents possessed developed and cohesive coercive party structures, they could thwart opposition challenges, and competitive authoritarian regimes survived; where incumbents lacked such organizational tools, regimes were unstable but rarely democratized.

Distributive Politics in Malaysia Hidekuni Washida 2018-10-11 The election on 9 May 2018 ended six decades of rule by the ruling coalition in Malaysia (Barisan Nasional or BN, formerly the Alliance). Despite this result, the BN's longevity and resilience to competition is remarkable. This book explores the mechanisms behind the emergence, endurance, fight for survival and decline of the party's dominance. Using a systematic analysis of key resources (budgets, posts, and seats), Washida challenges the conventional argument that a punitive threat to exclude opposition supporters from distributive benefits sustained the loyalty of the masses as well as the elites. He also calls into question whether the mere existence of party organization in and of itself enables leaders to credibly commit to power-sharing. Instead he posits a theory of mobilization agency, in which a party leader needs to design an effective incentive mechanism. In addition, he explains how the BN had manufactured legislative dominance by tactical gerrymandering and malapportionment. The insights drawn from the Malaysian case can help deepen our understanding of the rise and fall of authoritarian parties and distributive politics in general.

Election Campaigning in East and Southeast Asia Christian Schafferer 2017-05-15 At the end of the last century, political marketing appeared to have become a global phenomenon with an increasing number of electoral campaigns resembling those of the United States. Comparative research has shown the existence of a so-called 'Americanization' of election campaign practices. This book examines the nature of electoral campaigns in East and Southeast Asia. Based on the analyses of developments in Japan, Taiwan,

South Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines, it examines whether there is an 'Asian style' of election campaigning. Contributing to the fields of media studies and comparative politics, the book offers an insight into the various changes in election campaigning that occurred in the East and Southeast Asia during the process of democratization and modernization. It sheds new light on the causes and consequences of the worldwide proliferation of US election campaigning and provides the academic world with previously unpublished material on the electoral strategies of Asian political parties.

Elections in Asia and the Pacific : A Data Handbook Dieter Nohlen 2001-11-15 This two-volume work continues the series of election data handbooks published by OUP. It presents a first-ever compendium of electoral data for all the 62 states in Asia, Australia and Oceania from their independence to the present. Following the overall structure of the series, an initial comparative introduction on elections and electoral systems is followed by chapters on each state of the region. Written by knowledgeable and renowned scholars, the contributions examine the evolution of institutional and electoral arrangements, and provide systematic surveys of the up-to-date electoral provisions and their historical development. Exhaustive statistics on national elections and referendums are given in each chapter. Together with the other books of this series, *Elections in Asia and the Pacific* is a highly reliable resource for historical and cross-national comparisons of elections and electoral systems world-wide. The second volume of *Elections in Asia and the Pacific* covers the Asia-Pacific area, i.e. the 30 independent states of East Asia (including Japan), South East Asia and the South Pacific (including Australia and New Zealand).

Politics in Malaysia Edmund Terence Gomez 2007-04-11 Examining some of the most critical issues in Malaysian politics today, including human rights, law and democracy, gender and Islam, this book explores the contours of the contemporary landscape of Malaysian politics, focusing especially on politics among the majority ethnic Malay community. In particular, the book explains why changes in patterns of political mobilization and the rhetoric of the dominant parties - particularly the PAS and UMNO - have been so limited, despite the overt and growing dissatisfaction shown by Malaysians with the state of their political system and the ability of these parties to represent their interests. It considers the recent history of events and discourses within Malaysian society, and UMNO and PAS, and goes on to analyze why important transitions have occurred in society yet political parties have not adapted themselves to these changes and remained reticent about instituting meaningful reforms involving these matters.

The Parliamentary Elections in Zimbabwe, 24-25 June 2000 Commonwealth Secretariat 2000 These Election Reports are the observations, conclusions and recommendations of Commonwealth Observer Groups. The Secretary-General constitutes these observer missions at the request of governments and with the agreement of all significant political parties. At the end of a mission, a report is submitted to the Secretary-General, who makes it available to the government of the country in question, the political parties concerned and to all Commonwealth governments. The report eventually becomes a public document.