
MALAYSIA: INTRODUCTION

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GEOGRAPHY

Map: Malaysia and the world



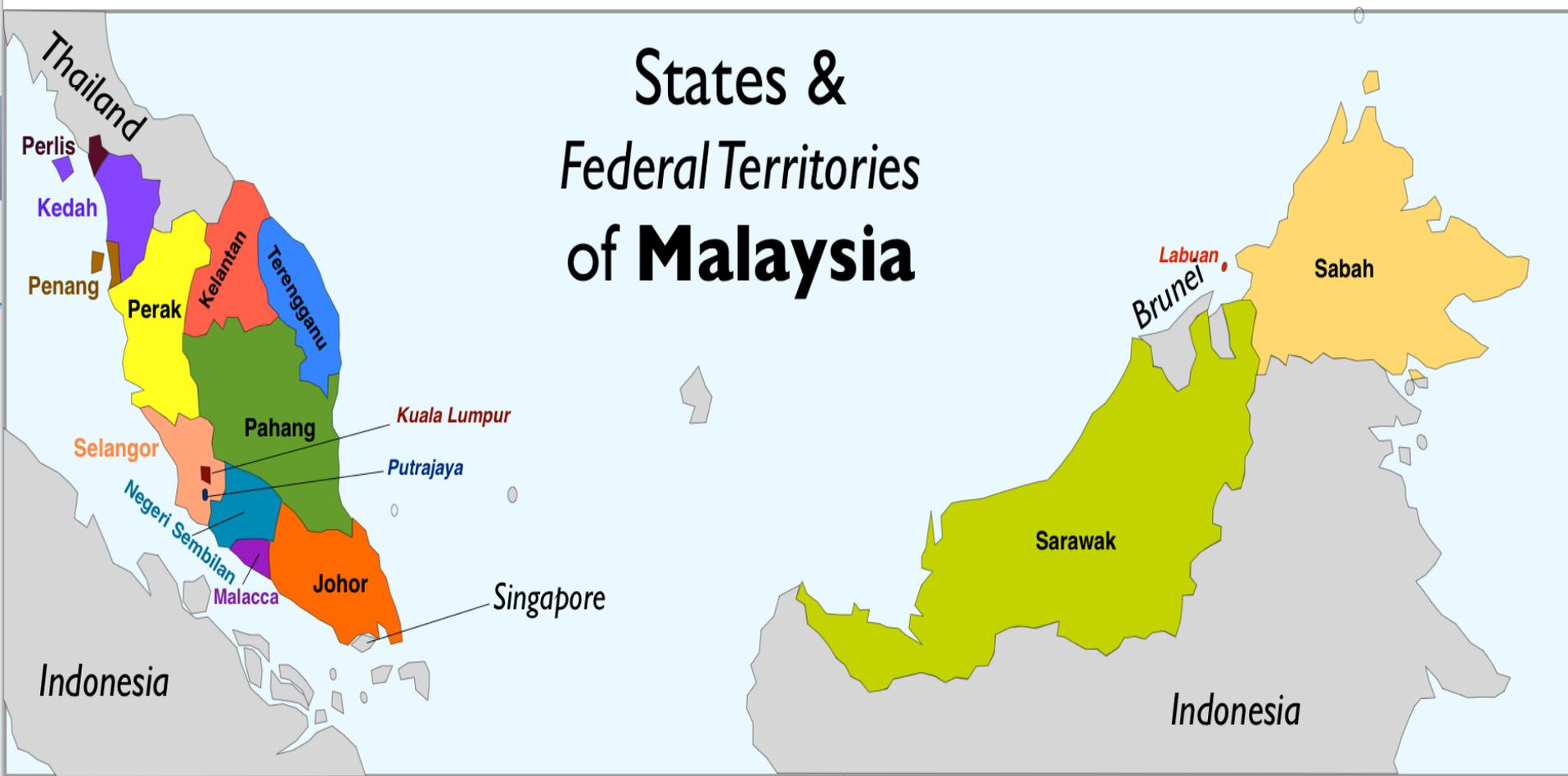
Malaysia and Southeast Asia

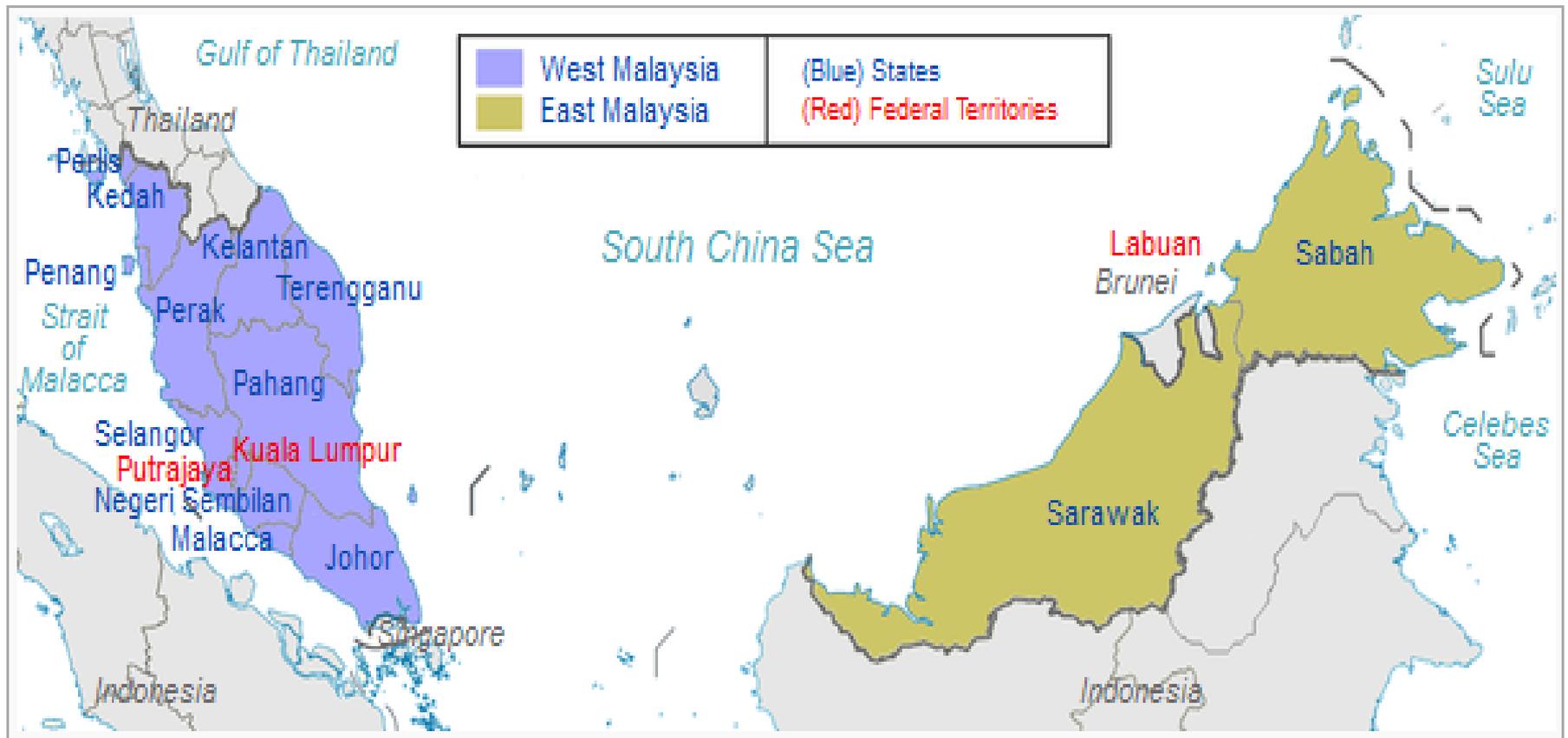


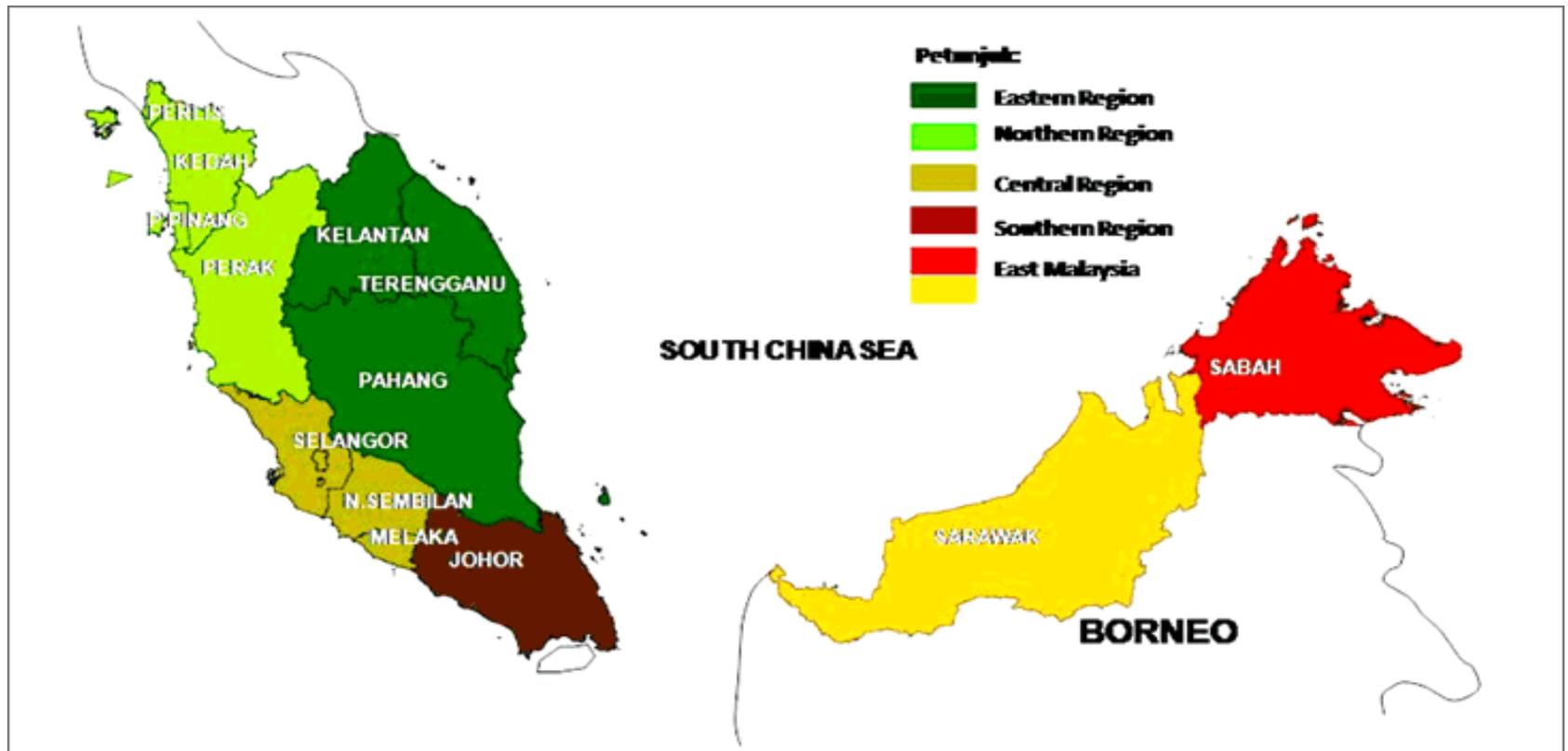
Malaysia and Southeast Asia



States & Federal Territories of Malaysia











© World Sites Atlas (sitesatlas.com)
Malaysia, Singapore, & Brunei
0 500 km

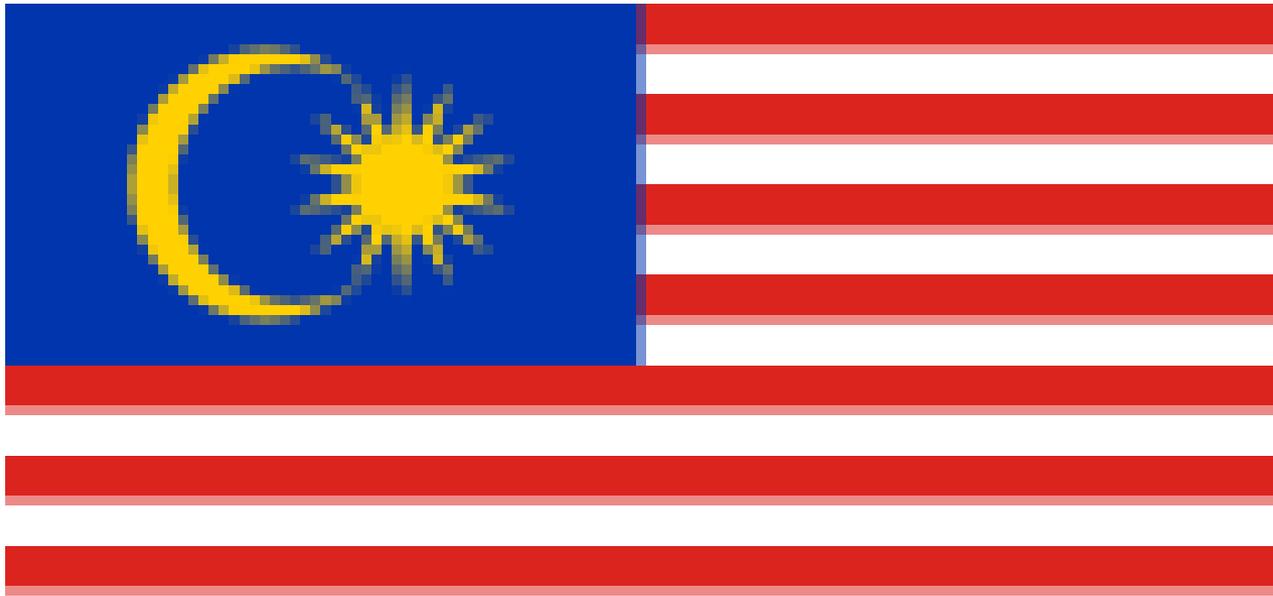
INTRODUCTION

1. Malaysia covers an area of about 329,758 square kilometres, consisting of Peninsular Malaysia, the states of Sabah and Sarawak and the Federal Territory of Labuan in the north-western coastal area of Borneo Island.
 2. The two regions are separated by about 531.1 kilometres of the South China Sea.
 3. Peninsular Malaysia, covering 131,598 square kilometres, has its frontiers with Thailand in the North and Singapore in the south, while Sabah with an area of 73,711 square kilometres and Sarawak, about 124,449 square kilometres, border the territory of Indonesia's Kalimantan province.
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4. The states in Peninsular Malaysia are Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor, Terengganu and the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya. Pahang with an area of 35,965 square kilometres is the largest state in Peninsular Malaysia.

 5. The state of Sabah consists of five divisions, namely Tawau, Sandakan, Kudat, West Coast and Interior. The Federal Territory of Labuan, covering an area of 91 square kilometres, is situated off the west coast of Sabah. Sarawak comprises nine divisions, namely Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibuan, Miri, Sarikei, Limbang, Kapit, Bintulu and Kota Samarahan. The Federal Territory of Labuan with an area of 91 square kilometres, is situated off the west coast of Sabah.
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6. The Federation of Malaya Agreement was signed in August 1957. At the end of the month (31.8.1957) Independence was finally achieved with Tunku Abdul Rahman as the first Prime Minister.
 7. Malaysia was formed on September 16, 1963. At that time, Malaysia comprised of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore.
 8. Singapore separated from Malaysia on August 7, 1965.
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Malaysian flag known as Jalur Gemilang.

Jalur Gemilang

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

...Jalur Gemilang

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

...Jalur Gemilang

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

...Jalur Gemilang

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

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

HOW WE RULE THE COUNTRY

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

Constitutional Monarchy

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

Yang Dipertuan Agong



**KEBAWAH DULI YANG MAHA MULIA
SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG XIV
AL-SULTAN AL-MU'TASIMU BILLAHI MUHIBBUDDIN
TUANKU AL-HAJ ABDUL HALIM MU'ADZAM SHAH
IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN BADLISHAH**

**KEBAWAH DULI YANG MAHA MULIA
TIMBALAN YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG
SULTAN MUHAMMAD V**

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



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



Sultan Muhammad V (Kelantan)(15th YDP)



Daulat Tuanku

Merafak Sembah dan Setinggi-tinggi Ucapan Tahniah

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

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

Sempena

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

Sembah Takzim Daripada
Malaysian Institute of
Medical Laboratory Sciences



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



Rotation in election of YDPA



Council of Rulers (Majlis Raja-raja)



Council of Rulers (Majlis Raja-raja)



Council of Rulers (Majlis Raja-raja)







HRH Sultan and Queen of Johor



Royal family of Johor





Constitutional Monarchy (Articles 32, 39 and 40)

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong (YDPA) is Malaysia's Head of State



Election

- The YDPA is elected, by rotation, from the Rulers of the nine Malay States
- The Conference of Rulers elects the YDPA by ballot
- Each YDPA has a five year term of office.

Functions

- Appointment and dismissal of Cabinet members
- Supreme Commander of Armed Forces
- Appointment of judges
- [Many others](#)



Cabinet Advice

In exercising his functions, the YDPA, as a constitutional monarch, ***must act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet (Art. 40(1))***, except in certain matters such as:

- appointing the Prime Minister
- giving of consent to dissolve the Dewan Rakyat



Art. 153 – Special Position of Bumiputras

Malays and natives of Sabah and Sarawak (collectively “bumiputras”) occupy a “special position”. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong (YDPA) is required to safeguard their special position in accordance with Art. 153, which provides that:



* Special Notes

- The YDPA must act in accordance with Cabinet advice (Art. 40 and 153(2))
- Art. 153 can only be amended with the consent of the Conference of Rulers.
- State Constitutions may include an equivalent of Article 153.
- The YDPA must also safeguard the legitimate interests of other communities in accordance with Art. 153.



National and Other Languages (Article 153)

1

Malay is the national language

2

But no person is prohibited from using, teaching or learning, any other languages (other than for official purposes *)

* Official purposes means any purpose of the Government, whether Federal or State, and includes any purpose of a public authority

3

In addition, the Federal or any State Government may preserve or sustain the use and study of the language of any other community in Malaysia

Malay Person (Article 160)

Under the Constitution, a Malay is a person who satisfies two sets of requirements:

1

Religion, Language and Culture

1.1 Religion	Is a Muslim	1.2 Language	Habitually speaks Malay	1.3 Customs	Follows Malay customs
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2

Federation of Malaya/Singapore Roots

2.1 Merdeka Population	2.2 Descendant of Merdeka Population
Is a person who: (a) was domiciled in the Federation or Singapore on Merdeka Day, (b) was born in the Federation or Singapore before Merdeka Day, or (c) was born before Merdeka Day of parents one of whom was born in the Federation or Singapore	<u>or</u> is a descendant of a person who is from the Merdeka Population

Prime Minister

■ **Naiib**



Abdullah Badawi



Mahathir



Division of Federal and State Powers

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(Expressed, Implied, and Inherent Powers)

- Regulate foreign and interstate commerce
- Coin money
- Provide an army and navy
- Declare war
- Establish federal courts below the Supreme Court
- Conduct foreign relations
- Exercise powers implied from the expressed powers

NATIONAL and STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Concurrent Powers)

- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Spend for general welfare
- Establish courts
- Enact and enforce laws

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Reserved Powers)

- Regulate intrastate commerce
- Establish local government systems
- Administer elections
- Protect the public's health, welfare, and morals

2. State Legislative List (9th Sch., List II)



States may make law for their own States on matters in the State List, such as:

- Islamic law and personal and family law of Muslims
- Syariah courts
- Forestry
- Land
- Local government
- Local services e.g. markets
- Mining
- State holidays
- Libraries
- For the full list see List II of the 9th Sch. of the Constitution
- There are additional sub-lists for Sabah and Sarawak.

Laws for Muslims



Land



Mining



Forestry



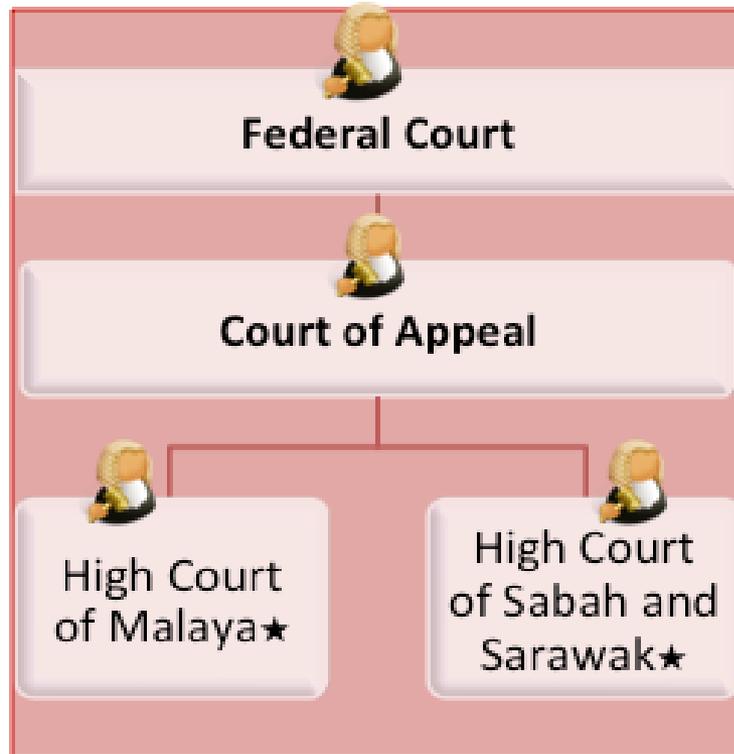
Syariah Court



Libraries



Judiciary (Articles 121 – 131A)



Syariah Courts

★ The High Courts and the Subordinate Courts have no jurisdiction over Syariah Court matters

Judicial Power

- The power to interpret laws, including the Constitution, lies with the Judiciary



Appointment of Judges

- The Prime Minister, after making a number of compulsory consultations, decides on the persons to be appointed as judges and advises the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to appoint them.



Security of Tenure

- Once appointed, judges can only be removed under exceptional circumstances (such as infirmity of mind) by a tribunal of judges.

The jurisdiction of Syariah Courts is limited to:

- Muslims only
- Matters included in para 1 of the State List
- Islamic offences, if allowed by federal law.

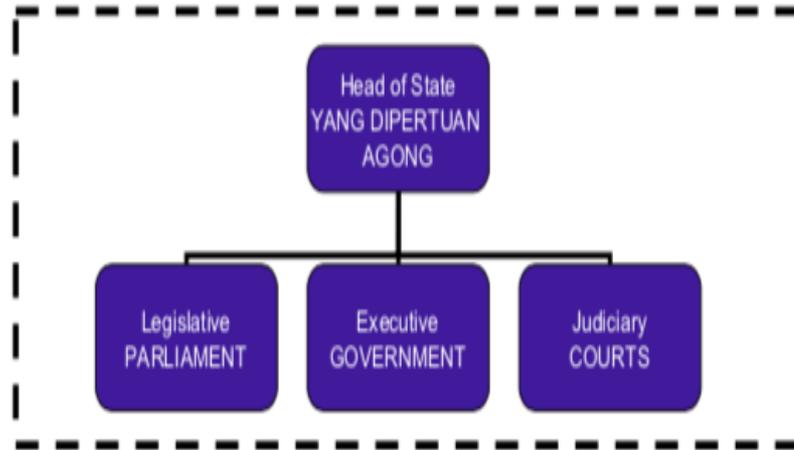
Parliamentary Cycle

Article 55

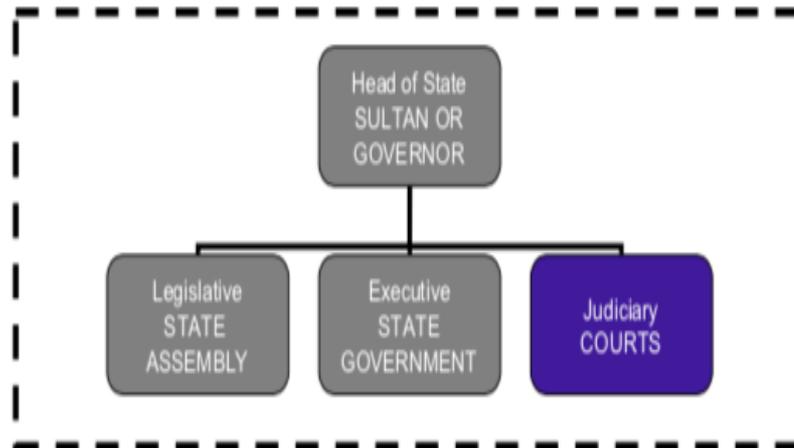


Seperation of Powers

At Federal Level



At State Level



How we rule the country



RAJAH 1.1 Fungsi Utama Kerajaan

THE PEOPLE (POPULATION)

POPULATION

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

Of these, 5.44 million Malaysians live in East Malaysia and 21.2 million live in Peninsular Malaysia. Malaysian population continues to grow at a rate of 2.4% per annum; about 34% of the population is under the age of 15. Malays and other Bumiputera groups make up 65% of the population, Chinese 26%, Indians 8% and other unlisted ethnic groups 1%.

Malaysia: Population

Penduduk
Malaysia
2016
(jangkaan)

**31.7
juta**

PENDUDUK MALAYSIA 2014-2016



30.7 juta



31.2 juta



31.7 juta

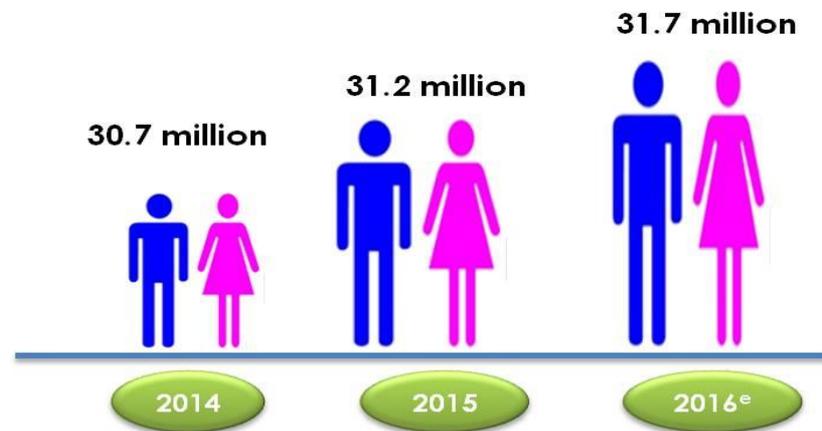
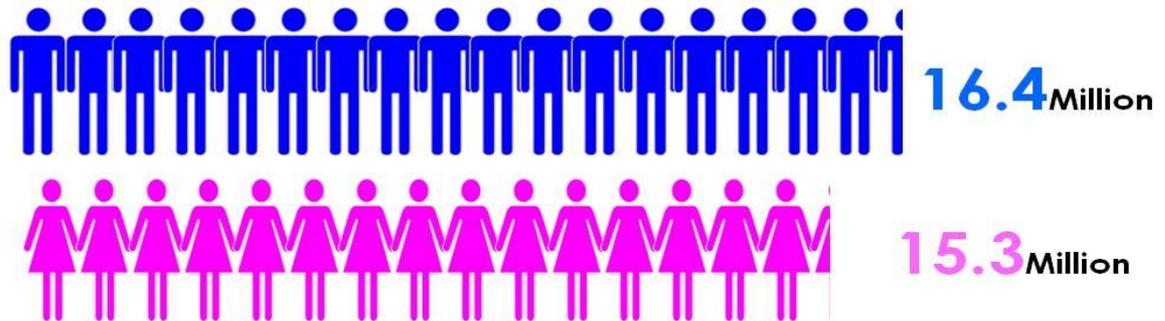
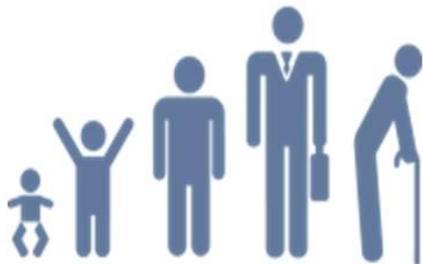


Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 2015-2016 **1.5%**

Population 2016

Population
Of
Malaysia
2016^e

31.7 Million



Annual
Growth Rate
2015-2016

1.5%



CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES, MALAYSIA, 2019



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

Population by age group



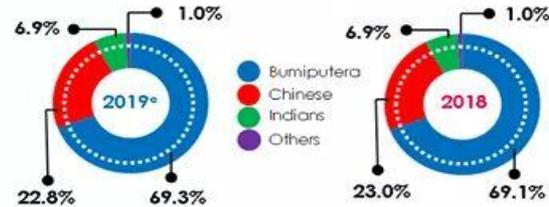
Citizens



Non-Citizens



Population of citizens by ethnic group



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

Male

2019^e



Female

2019^e



Sex ratio in 2019 remain at 107 males per 100 females

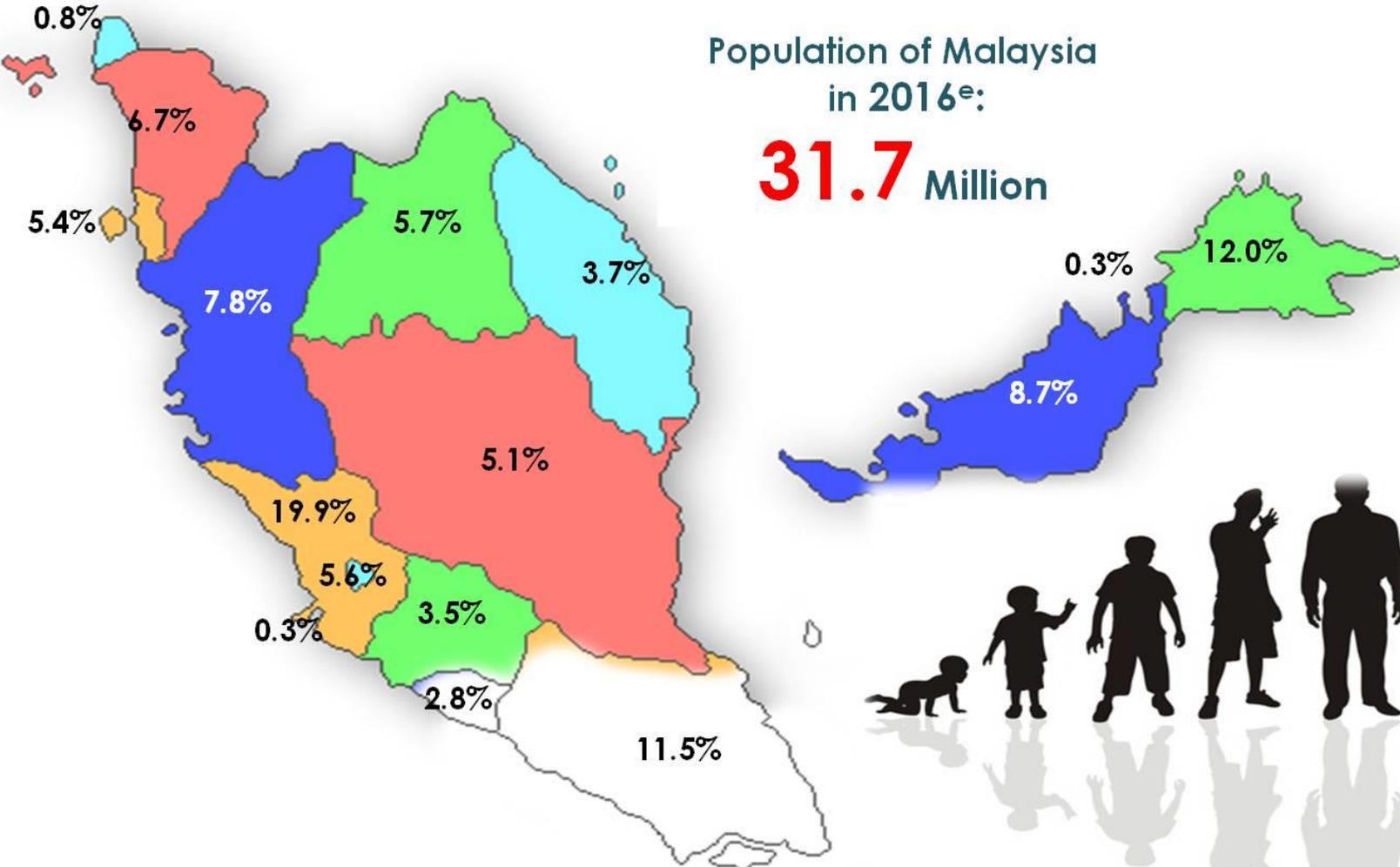
Population aged 60 years and over

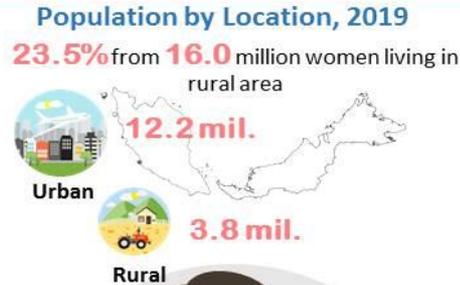
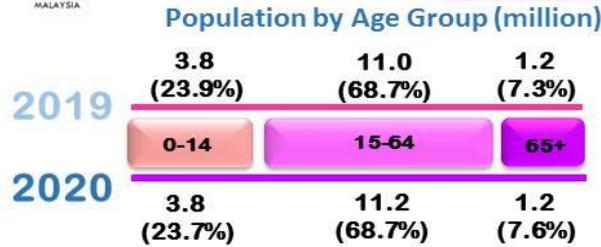


Notes:
 * Estimates
 The added total may differ due to rounding

Population of Malaysia
in 2016^e:

31.7 Million



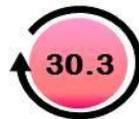


Marriage, 2017^P
190,532



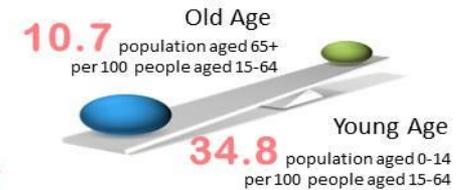
Divorce, 2017
49,965

Annual Population Growth Rate (%)



Median Age, 2019

Dependency Ratio, 2019



WOMEN IN FIGURES

16.0 mil. out of 33.3 mil. population in 2019



Sex ratio: 103 male per 100 female¹

Violence Against Women, 2017



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



Life Expectancy at Birth, 2018^e

77.6 years

2017



Live Births

246,110

female babies was born out of 508,685 babies

Sex Ratio at Birth

107

male babies per 100 female babies

Gross Enrolment Rates²

98.2%

Primary



88.5%

Secondary



48.3%

Tertiary



Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

54.7%

Monthly Salaries & Wages³

MEAN **RM 2,772** MEDIAN **RM 2,145**

Deaths



71,646 women death of 168,168 total deaths

Top 5 Causes of Death

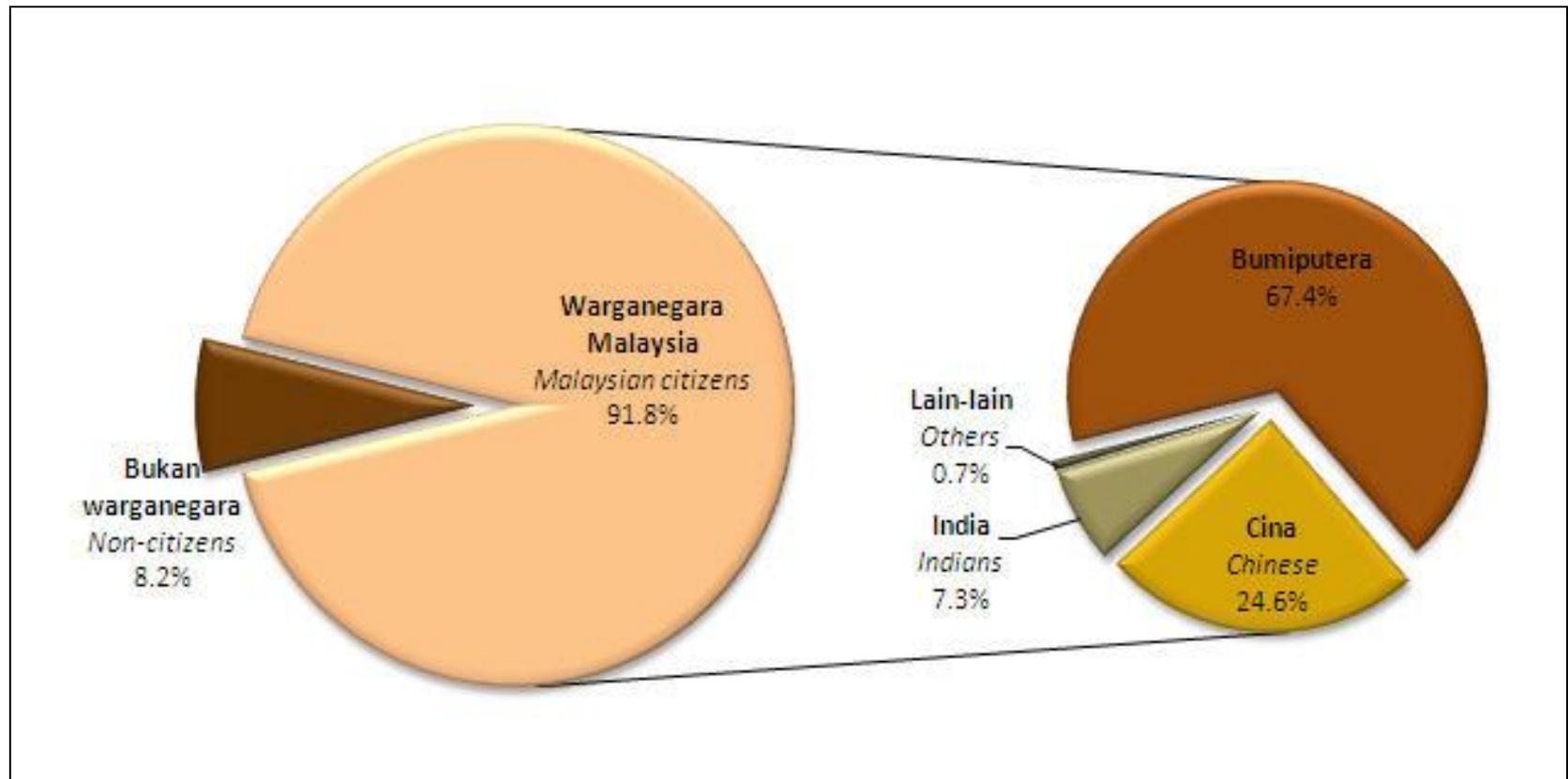
- 14.1% Pneumonia
- 10.5% Ischaemic heart diseases
- 8.0% Cerebrovascular diseases
- 4.4% Malignant neoplasm of breast
- 1.8% Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung

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

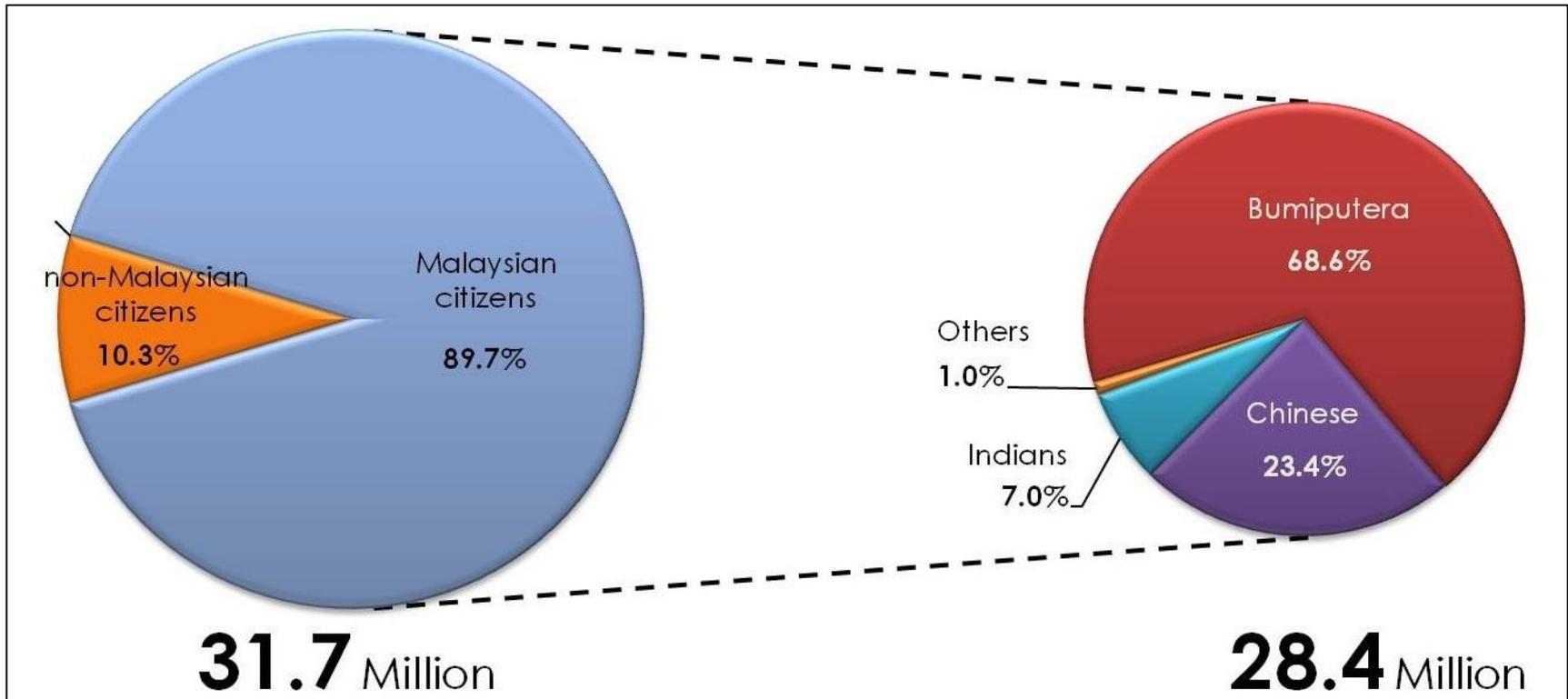
Under-5 Mortality Rate for Girls

7.7 deaths per 1,000 live births

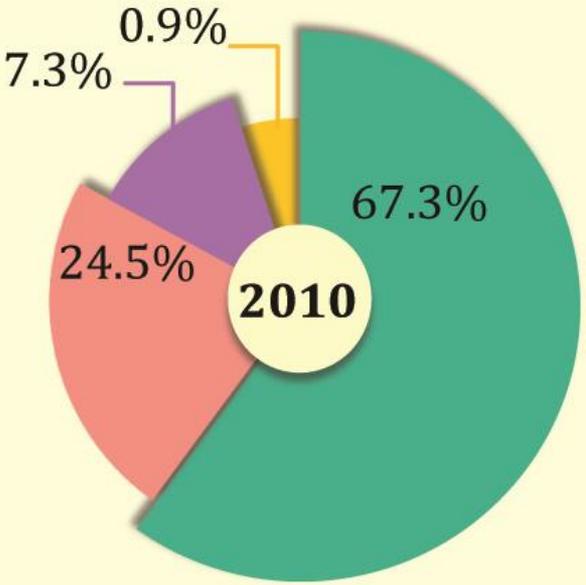
Percentage Distribution of the Population – by ethnic group 2010



Percentage Distribution of the Population – by ethnic group 2014 - 2016

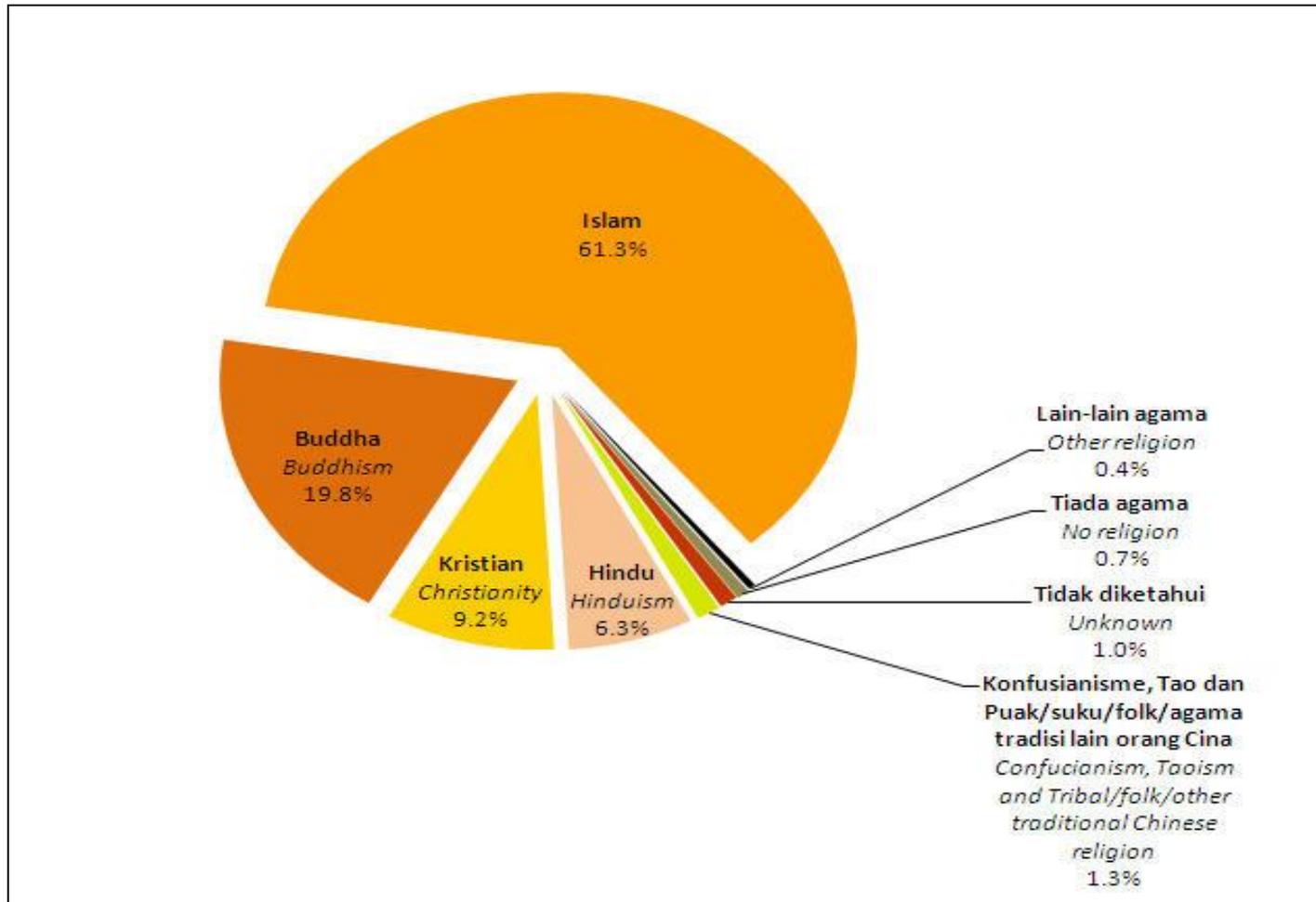


Percentage change for the ethnic groups in 2040

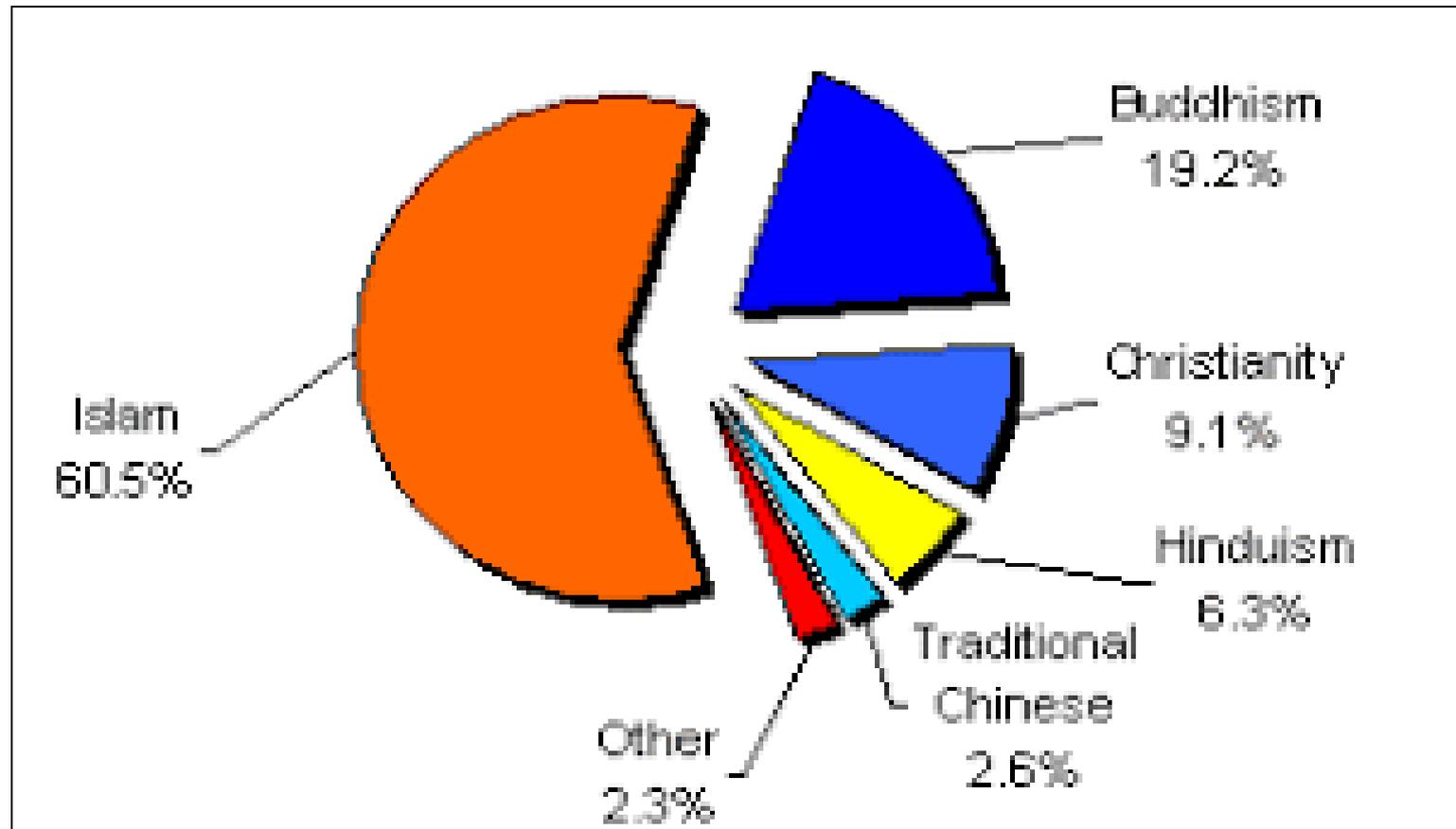


- Bumiputera + 4.8%**
- Chinese + 4.5%**
- Indians + 0.9%**
- Others + 0.6%**

Religion Distribution of the population - 2010



Religion Distribution in Malaysia - 2012



-
2. Other significant groups are the indigenous races of Sarawak and Sabah, that is, the Dayaks, Kadazans(Dusuns), Bajaus, Melanaus and Muruts; and the aborigines of Peninsular Malaysia. There are also Europeans dan Eurasians.

 3. Malaysia is a **multi-racial country** with a rich cultural heritage. The base of the **national culture is Malay culture**, which is native to this region. **Islamic values** are embedded in Malay Culture.
-



Dayak



Murut



Bajau

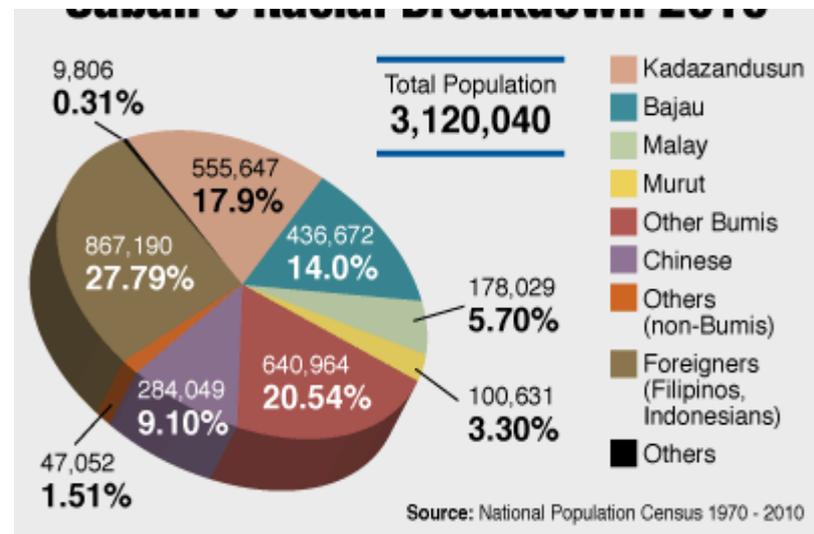
Ancestry Claimed Population

■ Achenese	20,000 - 1,000,000
■ Arab	500,000 - 1,000,000
■ Banjarese	3,000,000
■ Bugis	1,284,000-7,500,007
■ Cham	10,000 - 100,000
■ Chinese	217,100 - 500,000
■ Indian	200,000 - 1,000,000
■ Javanese	1,283,946 - 3,000,000
■ Minangkabau	300,000 - 1,000,000
■ Turkish	300,000
■ Vietnamese	200,000 - 1,000,000

-
4. The Malay culture emphasises **values on courtesy, moderation, tolerance, harmony and cordial relations among family members, neighbours and community.** As Malaysian **respect each other's beliefs and faiths,** cultural and religious festivals such as Hari Raya, Chinese New Year, Deepavali, Christmas, Gawai Day and other auspicious occasions are given due importance.

 5. One of the unique features of Malaysia is its **multi-racial** population which practises various religions such as Islam, Buddhism, Taoism, Hinduism and Christianity. Each ethnic group has its own beliefs. Under the Federal Constitution, **Islam is the official religion of Malaysia** but there is freedom of worship.
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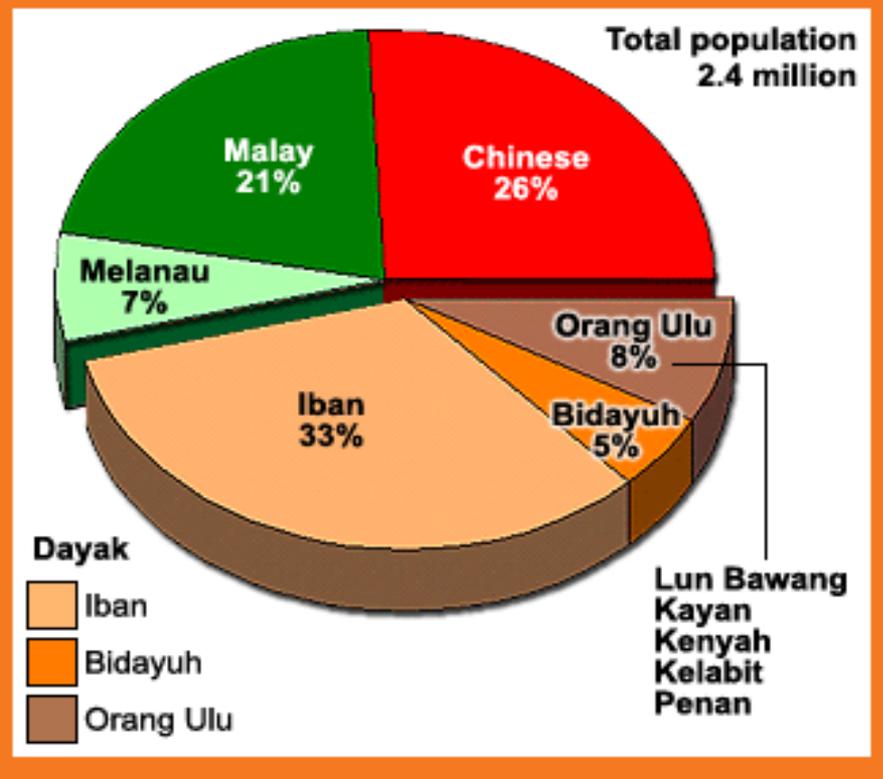
SABAH



© lifeinbomeo.com



Sarawak's diverse population



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6. The **Malay Language is the national language** of the country. However, the people are free to use their mother tongue and other languages. English as the second language is widely used in business.
-

Who are the Malays?



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

اكو ساينغ كامو

ساي برأصل درقد الأردن

Jawi: Huruf

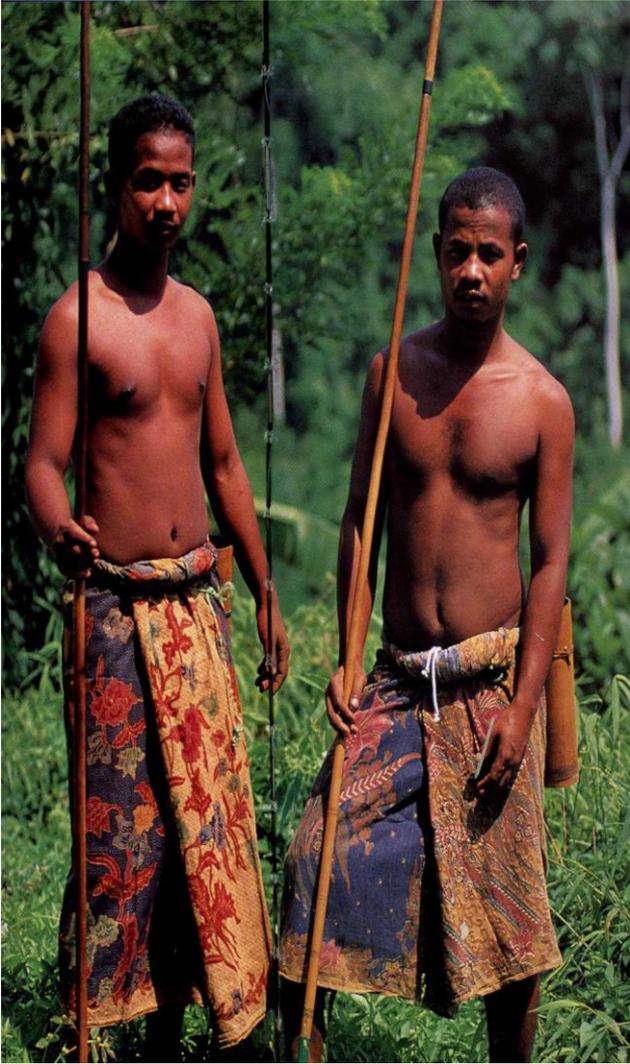
ABJAD JAWI BENTUK TUNGGAL

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



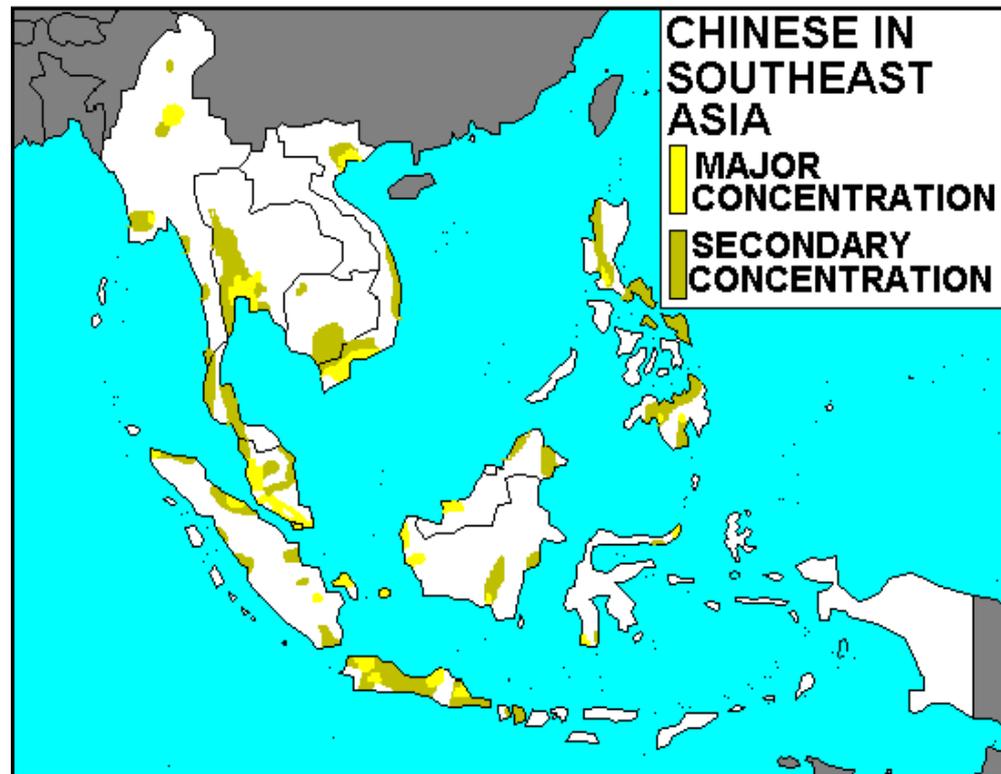


4. The oldest inhabitants of Malaysia are its tribal peoples. They account for about 5 percent of the total population, and represent a majority in Sarawak and Sabah. Though Malaysia's tribal people prefer to be categorized by their individual tribes, peninsular Malaysia blankets them under the term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



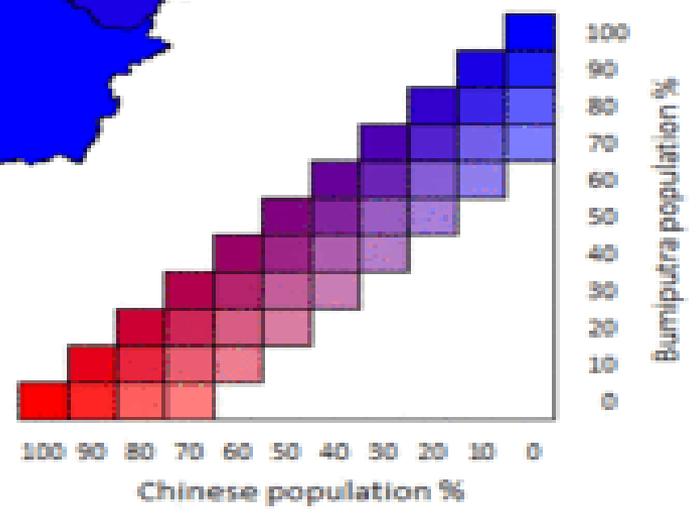
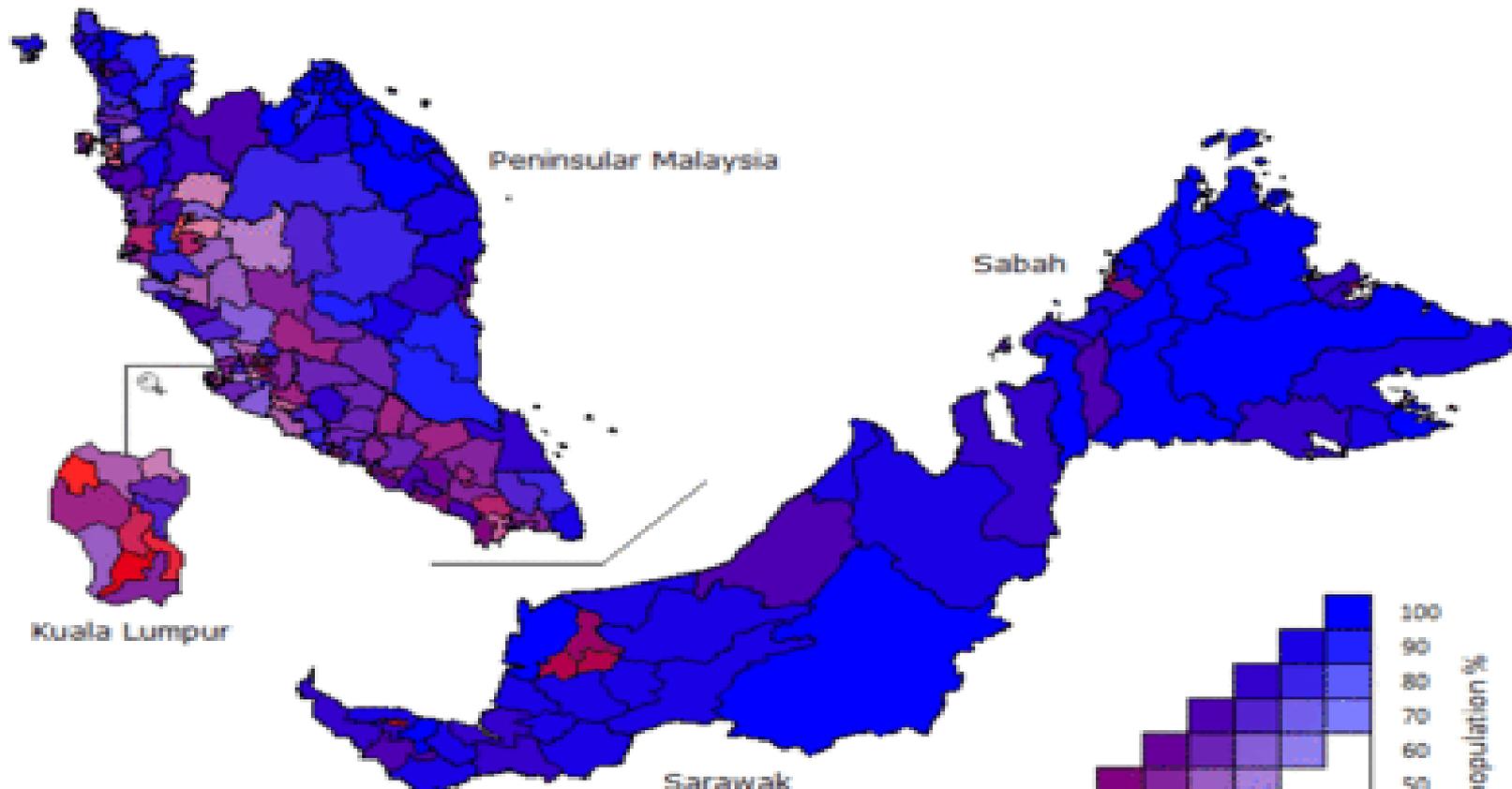
2. The Chinese in Malaysia







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







3. The Indians



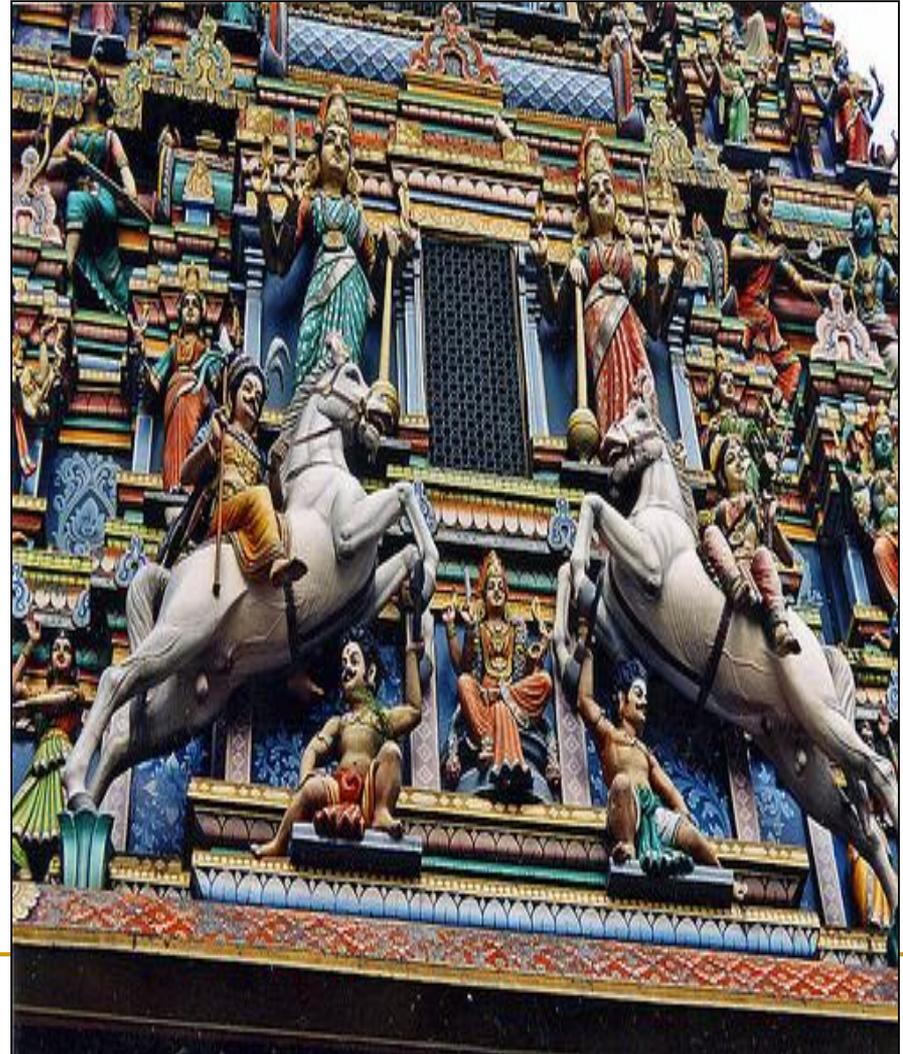


3. Indians had been visiting Malaysia for over 2,000 years, but did not settle en masse until the 19th century. Most came from South India, fleeing a poor economy. Arriving in Malaysia, many worked as rubber tappers, while others built the infrastructure or worked as administrators and small businessmen.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





Hindu Temple





Indian dance





Saree



Indian chettiar





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

Malaysia's Diversity



4. Cultures have been meeting and mixing in Malaysia since the very beginning of its history. More than fifteen hundred years ago a Malay kingdom in Bujang Valley welcomed **traders from China and India**. With the arrival of gold and silks, Buddhism and Hinduism also came to Malaysia.

A thousand years later, Arab traders arrived in Malacca and brought with them the principles and practices of Islam. By the time the Portuguese arrived in Malaysia, the empire that they encountered was more cosmopolitan than their own.

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



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



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

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions

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

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



TROPICAL FOREST



RAFFLESIA



UNDERWATER CREATURES



MODERN GIRLS



Meeting of the two rivers.... (Sungai Gombak and Sungai Klang)



Development – Kuala Lumpur



Development – Johor Bahru

Reclamation projects in the works



ST GRAPHICS



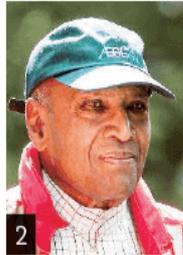
Johor City center



Puteri Harbour

FORBES MALAYSIA RICH LIST

(NET WORTH, US\$ BILLION)



RANK	NAME	2016	2015	%
1	Robert Kuok	10	11.3	-11.5
2	Ananda Krishnan	7.4	9.7	-23.71
3	Quek Leng Chan	5.3	5.6	-5.36
4	Teh Hong Piow	4.65	5.4	-13.89
5	Lee Shin Cheng	4.6	4.6	0
6	Lim Kok Thay	4.55	5.5	-17.27
7	Yeoh Tiong Lay	2.25	3	-25
8	Lau Cho Kun	1.55	1.08	+43.52
9	Syed Mokhtar al-Bukhary	1.45	2.9	-50
10	Surin Upatkoon	1.15	1.3	-11.54



MASJID SULTAN ABU BAKAR, JOHOR BAHRU



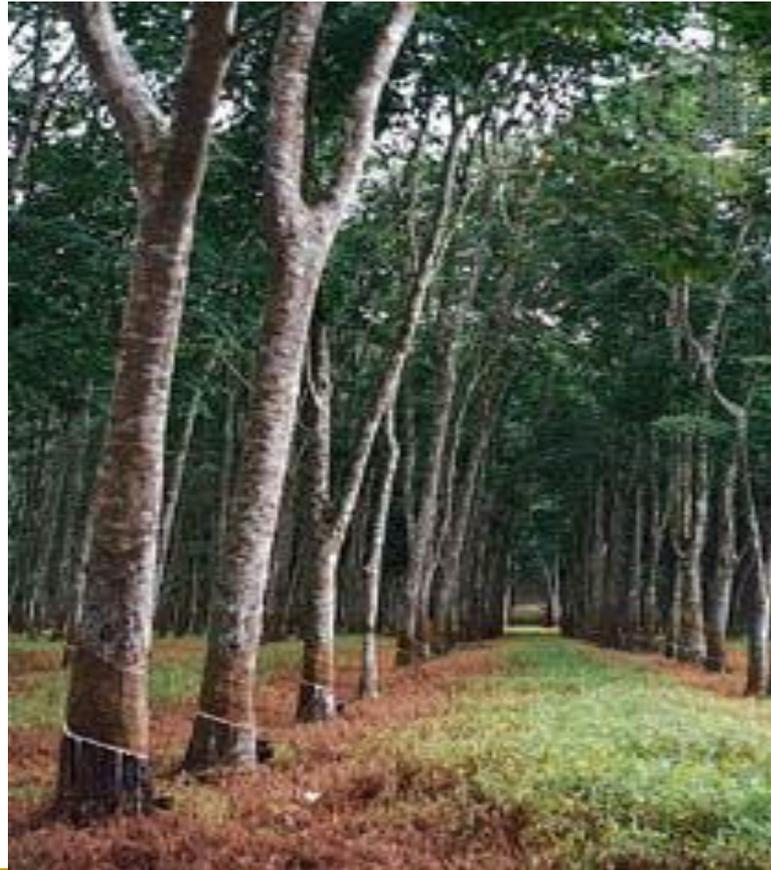
LONGHOUSE



TEA PLANTATION



RUBBER PLANTATION





OIL PALM





FISHING





MALAYSIAN CUISINE

Local Kuih (Local Cakes)





- **Nasi Lemak**

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



- **Satay**

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



Ketupat (Rice Cake)













Local Fruits

Nanas



Manggis (Mangosteen)



Mata Kucing



040710:lepak makan buah tepi jalan pas berkelah mandi sundan



Pisang
Cavendish

Pink Guava



Durian



Rambutan



petai



THANK YOU
