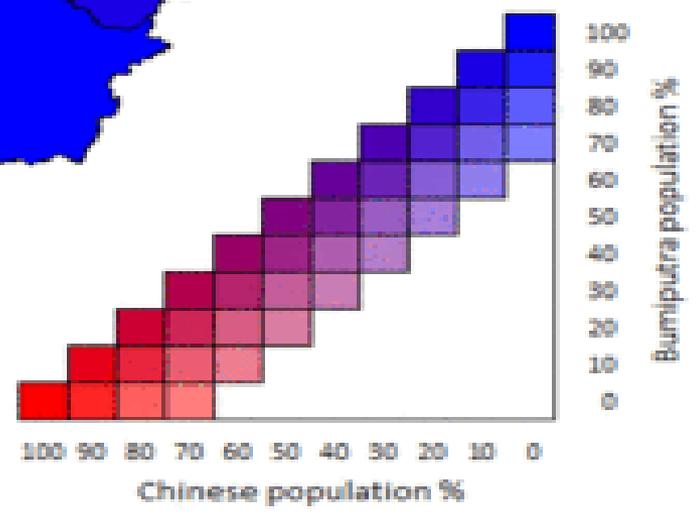
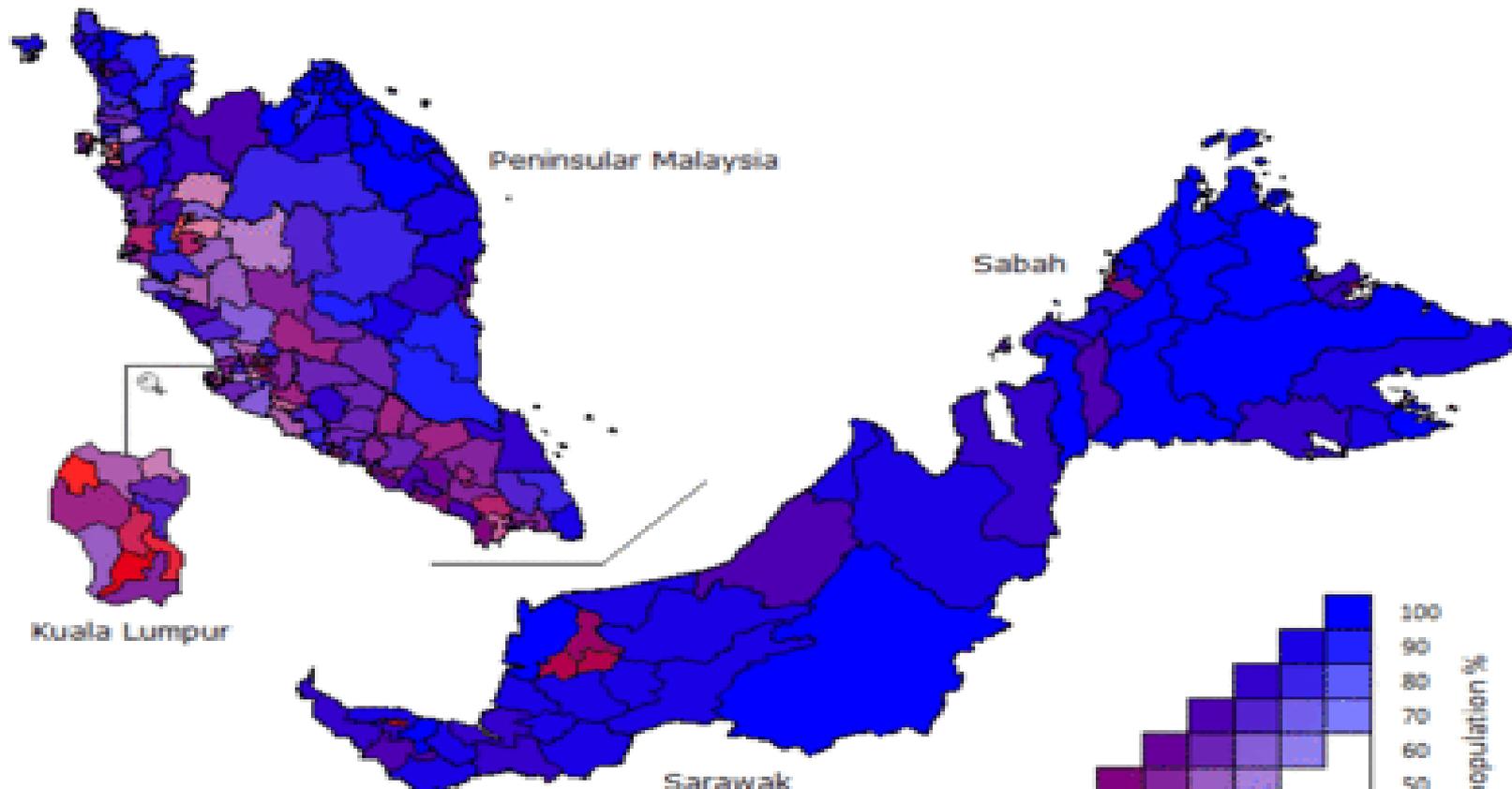


CHINESE IN MALAYSIA









2016^e CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES

* Estimates

ESTIMATES

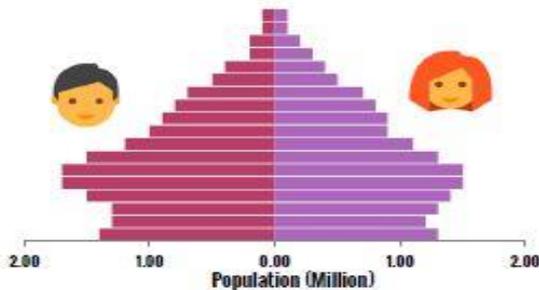


ANNUAL GROWTH RATE
1.5%

107
MALES PER 100 FEMALES
SEX RATIO

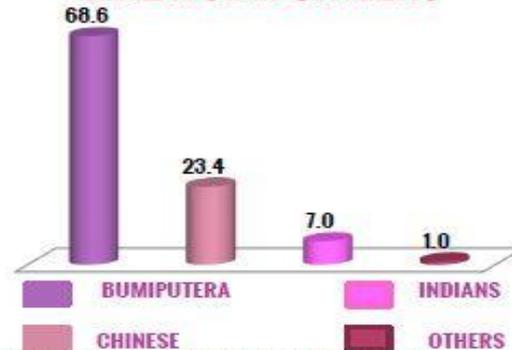
DEPENDENCY RATIO
44.0
PERSON TO THE 100 PERSONS
IN THE WORKING AGE
POPULATION (15-64 YEARS)

28.0
YEARS
MEDIAN AGE

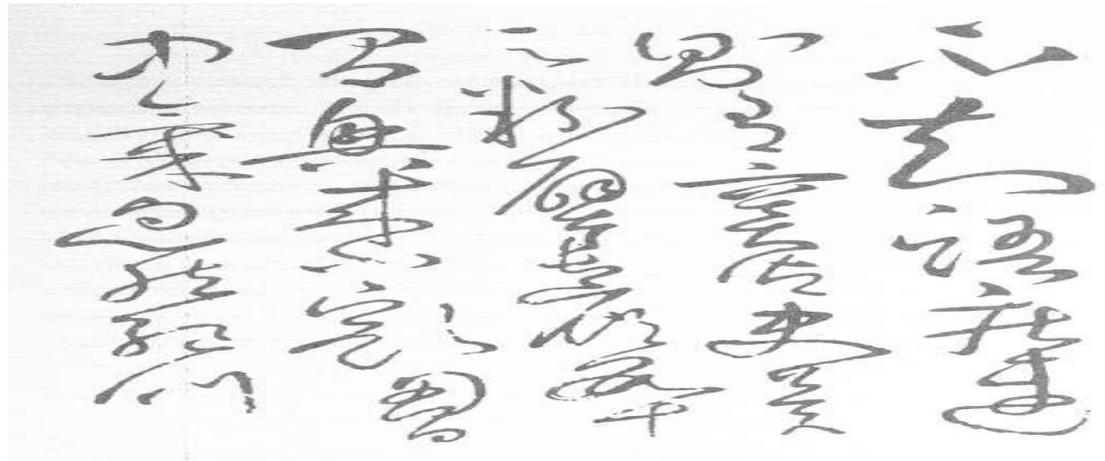


0-14 YEARS → **24.5%**
15-64 YEARS → **69.5%**
65+ YEARS → **6.0%**

% ETHNIC GROUP OF MALAYSIAN CITIZENS

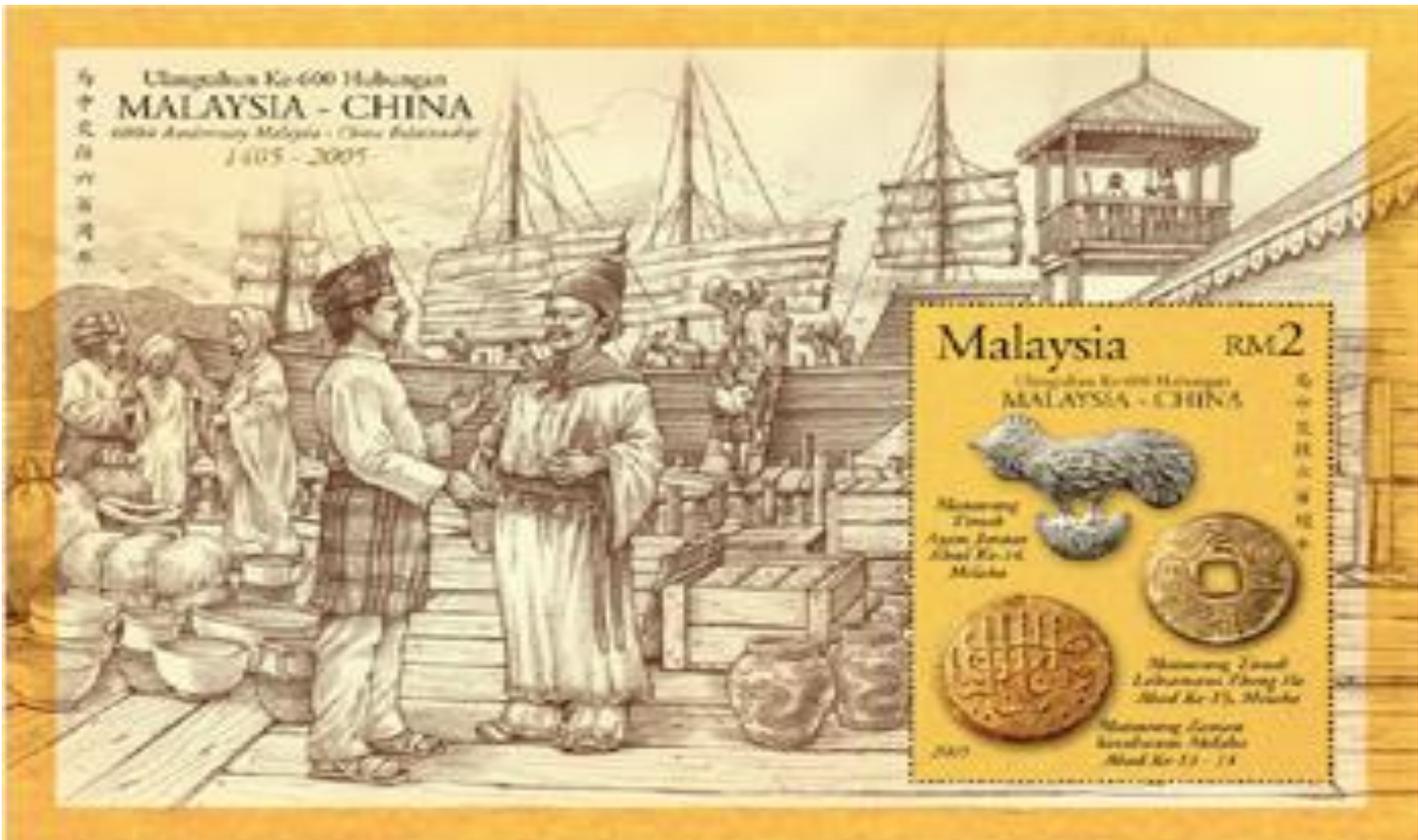


A **Malaysian Chinese** is an overseas Chinese who is a citizen or long-term resident of Malaysia. Most are descendants of Chinese who arrived between the **fifteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries**. Within Malaysia, they are usually simply referred to as "Chinese" in all languages. The term **Chinese Malaysian** is also sometimes used to refer to this community.



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Ulangkalan Ke-600 Hubungan
MALAYSIA - CHINA
600th Anniversary Malaysia - China Relationship
1405 - 2005



Malaysia RM2

Ulangkalan Ke-600 Hubungan
MALAYSIA - CHINA



Matawang Perak
Azam Sultan
Abd. Ke-14
Melaka



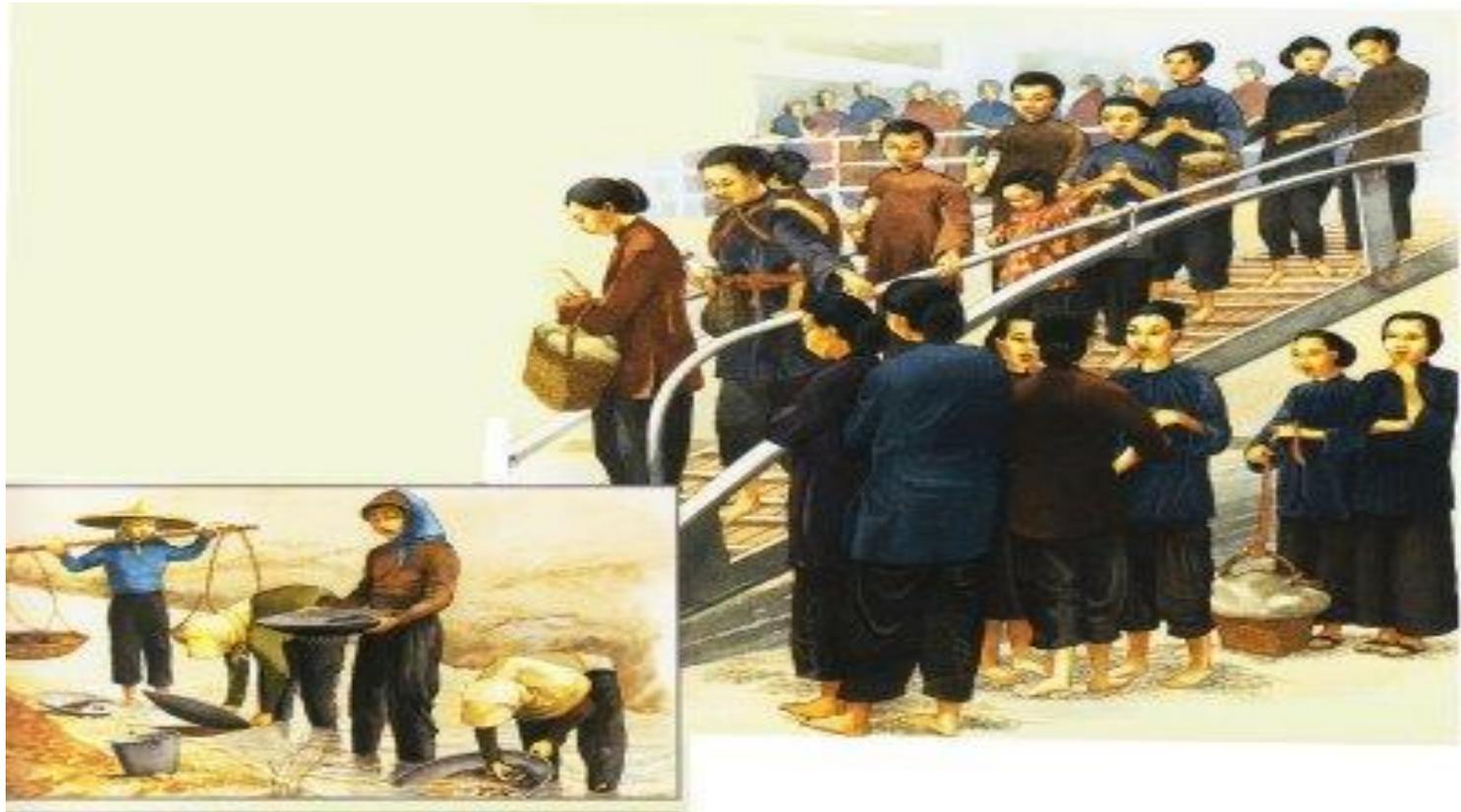
Matawang Perak
Laksmadewa Cheng Ho
Abd. Ke-15, Melaka



Matawang Perak
Rivaldwan Melaka
Abd. Ke-17 - 18

2005

Migration of Chinese Women





Typical Chinese coolie



- Early Chinese settlers (from the fifteenth century in Malacca, eighteenth century in Penang) form to a sub-group called **Peranakan** or Straits Chinese, who adopted many Malay customs and to varying extents (limited in Penang, almost complete in Malacca) the Malay language, but retained Chinese religious practices. In contrast, the newer arrivals (nineteenth century and later) who retained Chinese customs were known as *sinkheh* (新客 - literally "new guests").





- The Chinese in Malaysia maintain a **distinct communal identity** and rarely intermarry with native Malays for religious and cultural reasons. This is because most Malays are Muslim. Under Malaysian law, such a marriage requires the non-Muslim party to **convert**. Most Malaysian Chinese consider their being "Chinese" at once an ethnic, cultural and political identity.

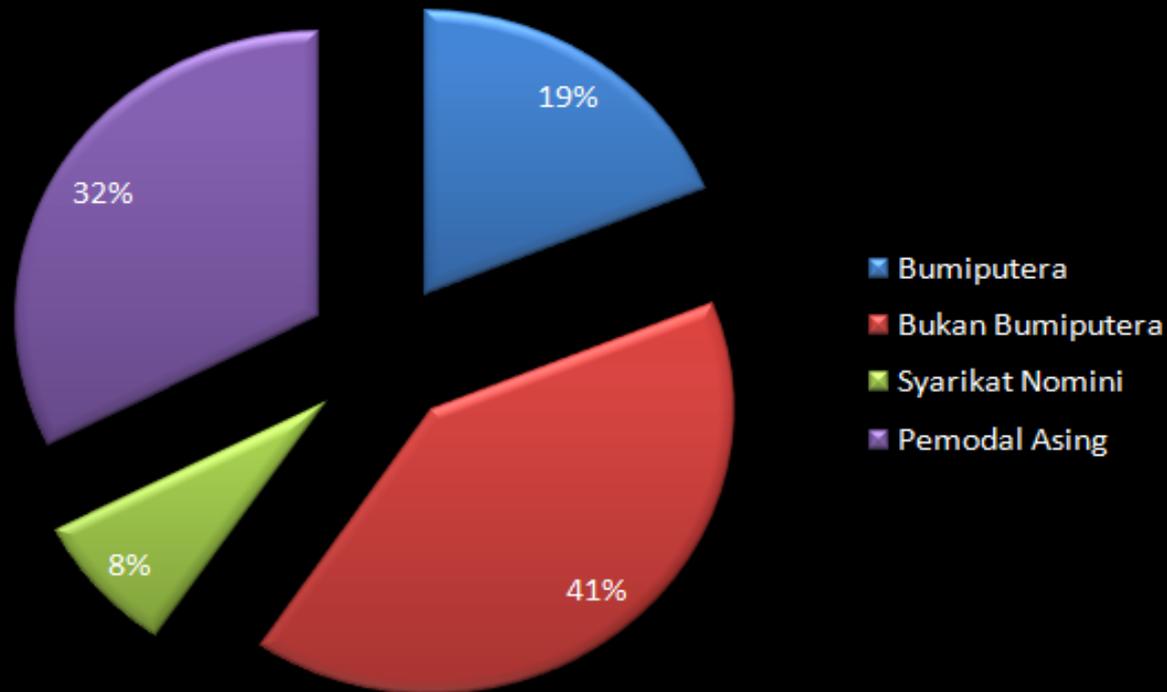
Chinese converts-Muallaf



- Through history, the Malaysian Chinese have shown their struggle in **putting a stronghold in the Malaysian economy**. On most counts, however, they still make up the **majority of the middle and upper income classes** of Malaysia.

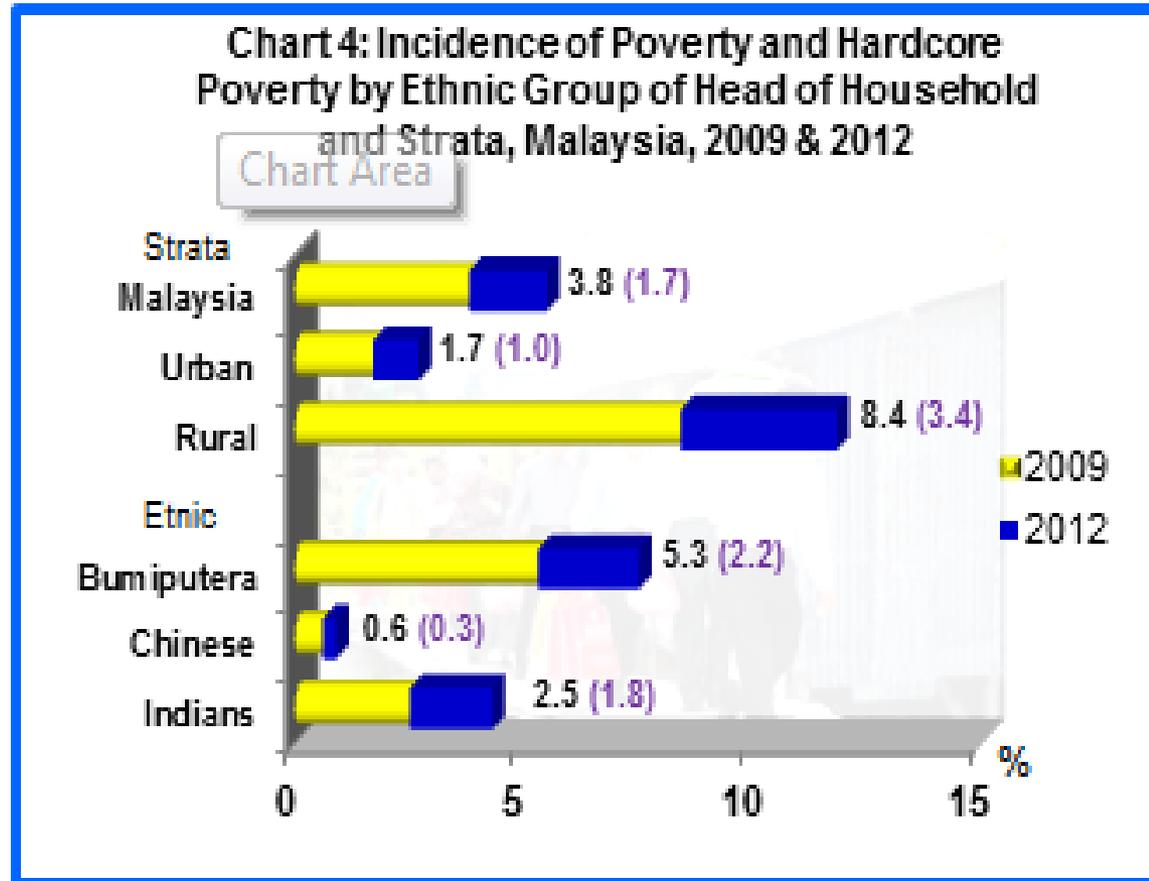
Equity in Shares

Pemilikan Modal Saham (2008)



Sumber: *The Star*, 27 Jun 2008

Incidence of Poverty



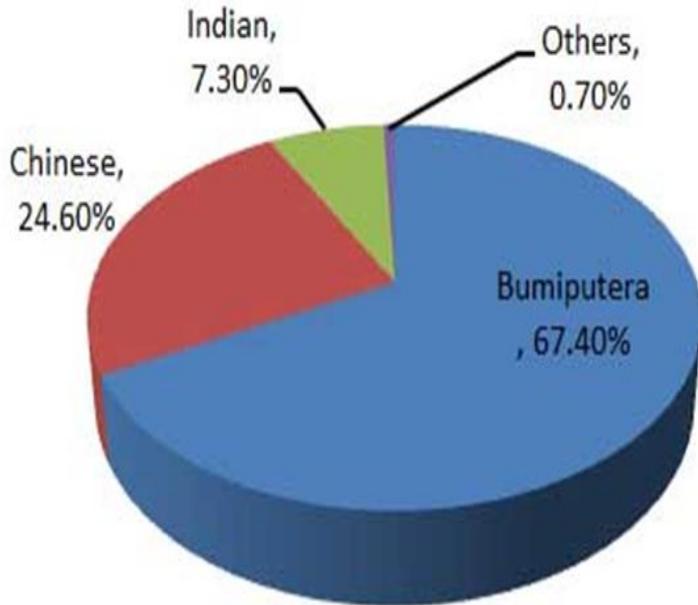
History

- Most Chinese immigrants of Malaya came from southern China, mostly from the province of Fujian and Guangdong. In the nineteenth century, many came as indentured labourers, known as **coolies** (Chinese: 苦力). Others came freely to work, and were supported by Clan Associations. By 1911, the Chinese population in Malaya had reached 269,854, and around a million circa 1949.
- Today the majority of Chinese people are found in cities; even forming the majority group in cities such as Georgetown, Ipoh, Kuching and Petaling Jaya.

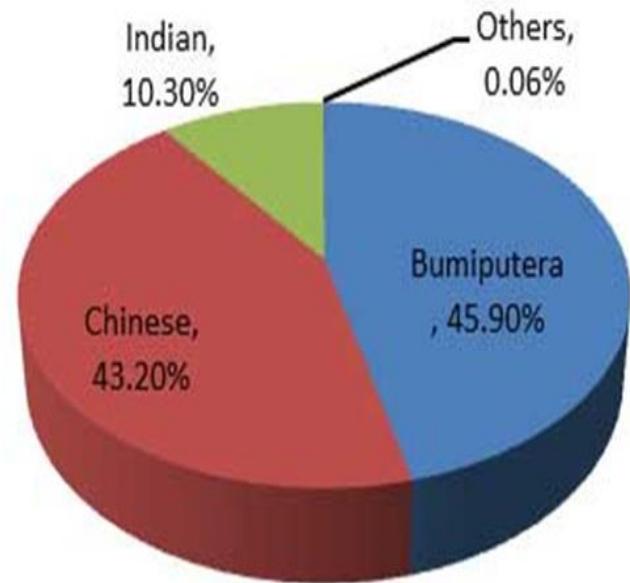
- The ethnic Chinese in Malaysia belong to several Chinese dialect groups. There are four major dialect groups: **Hokkien**, **Hakka**, **Cantonese** and **Teochew**. It is evident that people belonging to certain dialect groups are populated in different parts of communities in Malaysia.

Population of ethnic Chinese

Malaysia



Kuala Lumpur



Chinese educated

- A large segment of the Chinese population living in Malaysia is **predominantly Chinese-speaking**, they are commonly known as the "**Chinese-educated**". Malaysia provides a completely Chinese-medium education system, but such schools are usually private schools. There are roughly 1,300 Chinese public primary schools (national-type schools) in Malaysia that are all partially government funded (where the wages of teachers are paid by the government while the up-keeping of school buildings is funded by local communities in forms of donations).

Regional community

- The Malaysian Chinese community was intricately linked to the **Singaporean Chinese** community because of a shared history and culture. Singapore was a part of the Federation of Malaysia before it became independent in 1965. Many Singaporean Chinese have relatives in Malaysia and vice-versa. There are also a significant number of Malaysian Chinese residing and working in Singapore. Some families in nearby Johor send their children (around 5,000 of them) to school in Singapore, commuting back and forth between the two countries every day.

- The entire **Southeast Asian** Chinese diaspora is characterized by their considerable economic fortunes and their susceptibility to discrimination or political exploitation by politicians.

Religion

- A majority of the Chinese in Malaysia claim to be **Buddhist** or **Taoist**, though the lines between them are often blurred and, typically, a syncretic Chinese religion incorporating elements of Buddhism, Taoism and **Confucianism** and traditional **ancestor-worship** is practised, with the fact that each individual follows it in varying degrees. About 9.6% are **Christians** and a small number (0.7%) profess **Islam** as their faith.
- There is quite a significant number of Christians among the Chinese population in **East Malaysia**

Buddhism



Christianity

Ancestor worship

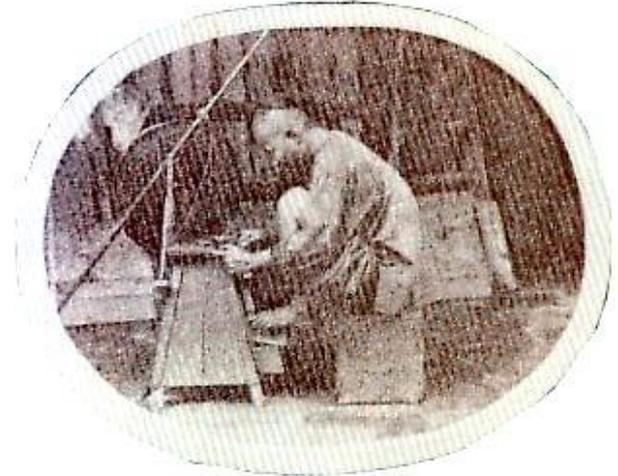


Cultural differences

- There exist some degrees of differences in the Malaysian Chinese culture compared to that of China. Some traditional festivals celebrated by the Chinese community in Malaysia are no longer celebrated in China after the Chinese Cultural Revolution. This is especially true of regional rites and rituals that are still celebrated by the Malaysian descendants of the peasant migrants from China.

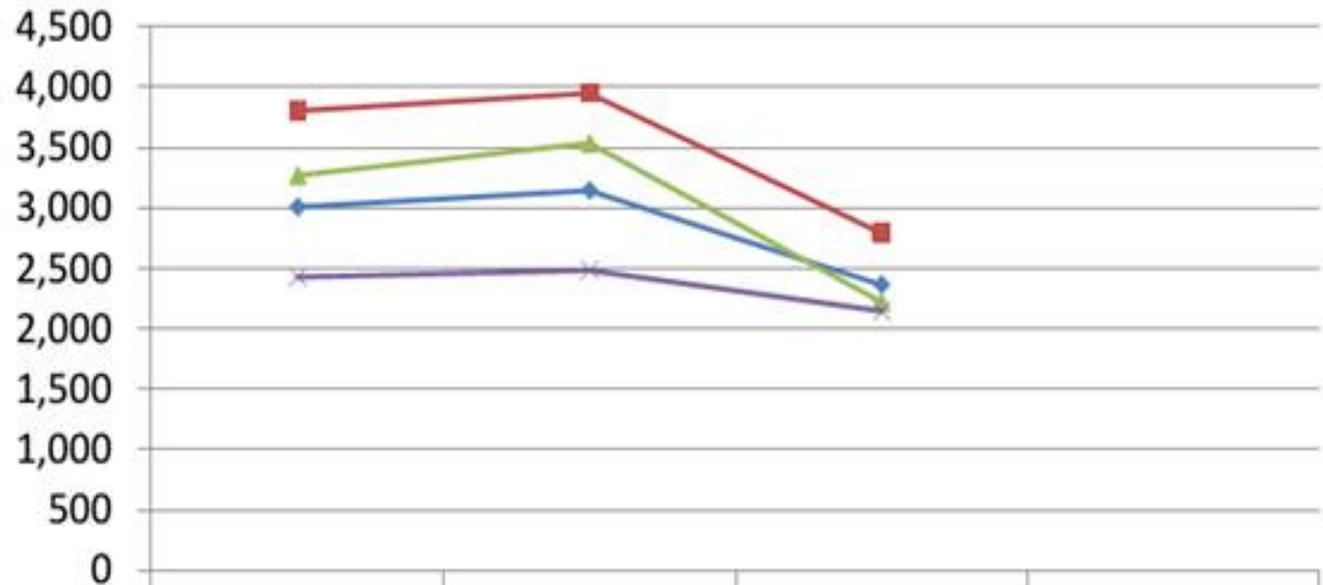
Occupations

- The Chinese in Southeast Asian countries have established themselves in **commerce** and **finance**.



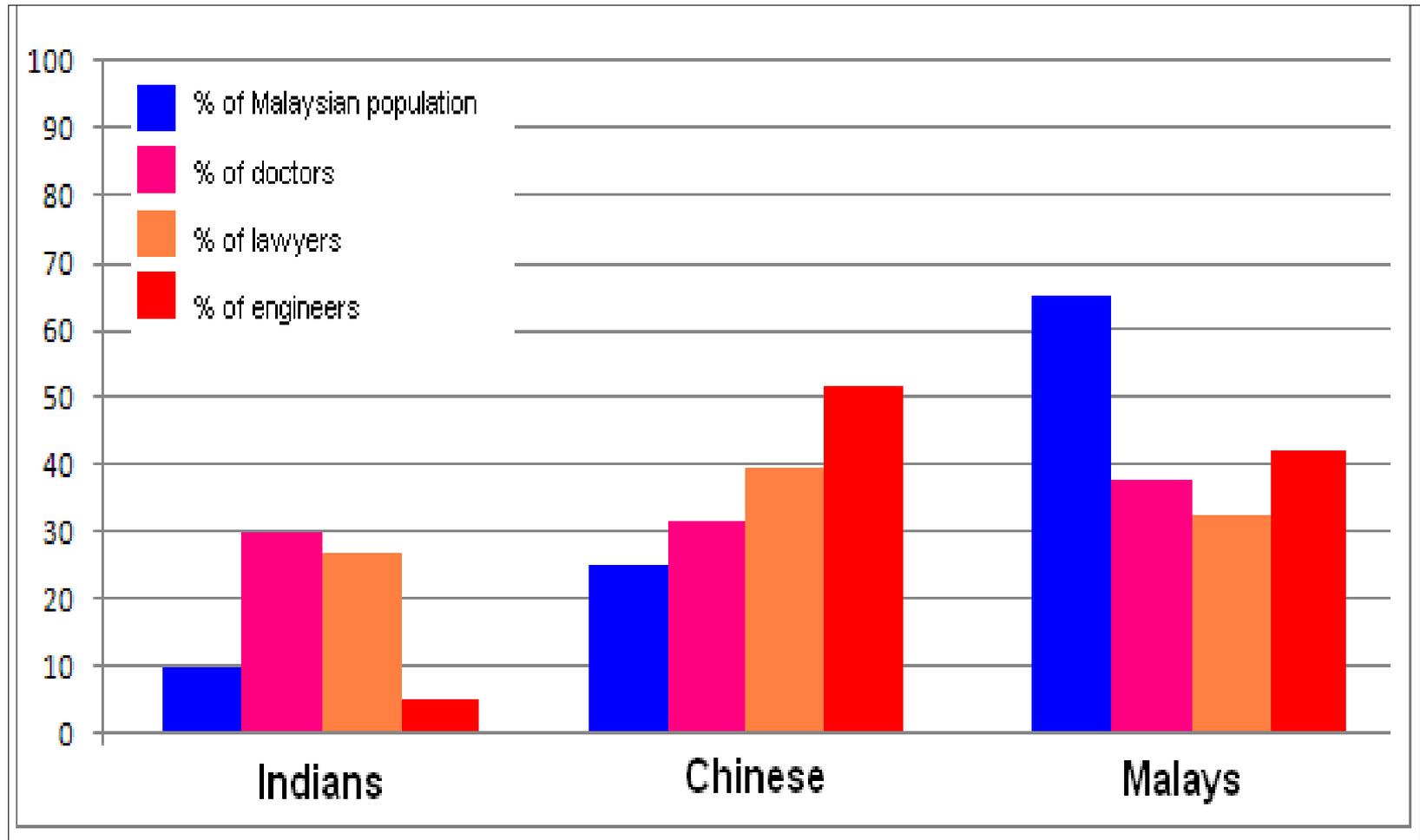
Income (2012)

Dept of statistics, Malaysia



	Total	Male	Female	
Malays/Bumi	3,010	3,148	2,368	
Chinese	3,806	3,951	2,795	
Indian	3,271	3,539	2,224	
Others	2,432	2,487	2,149	

Professions in Malaysia (2000)







- The Chinese usually identify a person by ethnic origin instead of nationality. As long as the person is of Chinese descent, that person is considered Chinese, and if that person lives outside of China, that person is overseas Chinese.

- Ethnic politics can be found to motivate both sides of the debate. In Malaysia, Overseas Chinese tend to support equal and meritocratic treatment on the expectation that they would not be discriminated against in the resulting competition for government contracts, university places, etc., whereas many **“Bumiputera”** ("native sons") Malays oppose this on the grounds that their group needs such protections in order to retain their patrimony. The question of to what extent ethnic Malays, Chinese, or others are "native" to Malaysia is a sensitive political one. It is currently a taboo for Chinese politicians to raise the issue of **Bumiputra** protections in parliament, as this would be deemed ethnic incitement

Assimilation

- In Malaysia and Singapore, overseas Chinese have maintained a distinct communal identity, though the rate and state of being assimilated to the local, in this case a multicultural society, is currently on par with that of other Chinese communities.

The Chinese have helped shape the history of the Malay peninsula for more than 600 years.

- In the early 15th Century, Malacca paid tribute to Thailand. But all that changed when the Chinese emperor gave the port his protection in 1409.

- Its ruler, Paramaswara, is said to have travelled to China and married one of the emperor's daughters before returning to Malacca with his wife retinue of more than two hundred retainers.

- They founded the first recorded Chinese community in the peninsula, and their descendants, known as Baba nyonya or Peranakan (Straits-born), intermarried with the locals, spoke Malay and have been in Malaysia ever since.
- The language is a creole dialect of Bahasa Melayu which contains many Hokkien words.

- Immigration during the colonial period was such that by the time the country won its independence in 1957, the ethnic Chinese made up almost half the population on the peninsula.



- But bloody racial clashes between Malaysian Chinese and Malays in 1969 changed the political landscape.

- Instead the energies of the community, which now accounts for more than a quarter of Malaysia's population, have gone into defending its identity.
- "From 1969 onwards the Chinese actually fought to preserve their culture, heritage and... education," said Jadryn Loo.

Cultural traditions

- Most visitors to Malaysia are struck by how successfully the country's Chinese population has preserved its identity - in contrast to Thailand, for instance, which has operated a policy of assimilation.
- "We're like a little backwater of Chinese culture as it was in China 80 years ago," said heritage architect Jimmy Lim.

- But while some Chinese Malaysians see themselves as "more Chinese than the Chinese", others like graphic designer Joe Lam see themselves as "global Malaysians" - drawing on the country's mix of Malay, Indian, European and Chinese influences.
- "Especially [for the] younger generation, which was born after independence in 1957, we no longer see China as the motherland," said Jadryn Loo.











Coolies



Tin Mining



Peranakan (Baba and Nyonya)







Population by State & Ethnicity, 2011



BANGSA MALAYSIA
Celebrating Unity in Diversity

(source: CEIC, Wikipedia, various news sources)

■ Bumi ■ Chinese ■ Indian & Others



BLINDSPOT

<http://www.facebook.com/blindspot.msia/>



Cheng Hoon Teng Temple, Melaka





Lion Dance



Dragon Dance





Fire Crackers





Nasi Ayam



Ladyironchef.com



Pau

Carmen Hong

Chopsticks + noodles



Chopsticks + Rice



Wu Shu







Thank you