

PARLIAMENTARY POLITICAL SYSTEM IN MALAYSIA; HOW DOES MALAYSIA PRACTICE PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRATIC RULING SYSTEM, ALSO KNOWING IN FURTHERANCE HOW SUCH SYSTEM OPERATES?

Malaysia is a multi-racial country practicing Parliamentary Democratic Ruling System. Parliament is a legislative body having the power to formulate policy and laws in this country. Parliament comprises of Yang Dipertuan Agong, House of Representatives and Senate House.

In Parliamentary Democratic Ruling System, the three highest bodies in this country have its roles and responsibilities respectively.

Yang Dipertuan Agong

Although the Yang Dipertuan Agong forms part of the Parliament but His Royal Highness does not follow the Parliamentary proceedings.

His Royal Highness exercises the following duties among which to call for Parliamentary meeting and to dissolve the Parliament following advice of Prime Minister. However so, His Royal Highness can dismiss the request to dissolve the Parliament on His Royal Highness own consideration.

House of Representatives

When the Parliament is in session, members of House of Representatives elected in the General Election will meet to discuss and formulate the laws.

Currently Members of House of Representatives comprises of 219 persons whereby 198 are government supporters where else 21 person are opposition supporters. Where as members of Senate House comprises of 21 persons.

In a year, the House of Representative and the Senate House meets for a period of three terms.

House of Representatives is the highest venue to make policy and formulates laws in this country. The House of Representatives meets in open and can be

attended by the public. This rule differs from Cabinet meeting and Kings Council Meeting which are conducted in private.

Politician becoming members of House of Representatives including government and opposition supporters can aver whether to defend a government policy or oppose it.

Members of House of Representatives for government representing UMNO party will be elected by the Prime Minister as party President upon advice of State Ministers and Chief Ministers as Chairman of UMNO Communication Body of each state respectively.

Usually they are elected to become Members of House of Representatives comprising of politicians holding important posts in Division.

However so, there are Members of House of Representatives becoming government supporters elected by the Prime Minister amongst religious and community leaders seen capable to serve for the citizens in the district they represent.

For Barisan Nasional (BN) component, it is elected by respective party President and consented by the Prime Minister.

Where as for opposition party, the election of Members of the House of Representatives is conducted by respective party President seen capable and possesses calibre to win in the election.

Senate House

The Senate House meets after the House of Representatives completes its meeting to enact and formulates the laws. The Senate House acts as “Revision House” for the House of Representatives and automatically acts to fix laws approved by the House of Representatives.

Members of the Senate House hold their posts for a period of three years (one term) and such period would not be affected by the dissolution of Parliament.

Each member of the Senate House can hold their posts for as long as two terms only and subsequent to that, they need to compete in the General Election.

First category of Members of the Senate House is conducted by the State Legislative Assembly in every state with advice from state Ministers or Chief Ministers and usually comprises of those who are not members of State Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Senate House appointed by His Royal Highness Yang Dipertuan Agong usually comprises of those served in the public service and community upon advice from the Prime Minister.