



MALAYSIA

*TRULY ASIA*

# Malaysia – A little bit info..

- ❑ Capital – Kuala Lumpur  $3^{\circ}08'N$   $101^{\circ}42'E$
- ❑ Largest City – *Kuala Lumpur*
- ❑ Ethnic groups - *54% Malay, 25% Chinese, 7.5% Indian, 12.5% others.*
- ❑ Government – *Constitutional Monarchy and Parliamentary democracy*
- ❑ Official Languages - *Malay*
- ❑ Yang di Pertuan Agung ( Head of State ) –  
*Sultan Mizan Zainal Abidin*
- ❑ Prime Minister - *Najib Tun Razak*
- ❑ Independence day - *31 August 1957*
- ❑ Currency – *Ringgit Malaysia ( RM )*

# Geographical Context

1. Malaysia covers an area of about 329,758 sq. km, consisting of thirteen states and three Federal Territories
2. The capital city is Kuala Lumpur, while Putrajaya is the seat of the federal government.
3. The population stands at over 27 million.
4. The country is separated into two regions— Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia
5. Malaysia borders Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia and Brunei.



# Geographical Context

6. The country is located near the equator and enjoys a tropical climate.
7. Malaysia's head of state is the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (a term that is similar to King), an elected monarch, and the government is headed by a Prime Minister.
8. The government is closely modeled after the Westminster parliamentary system.





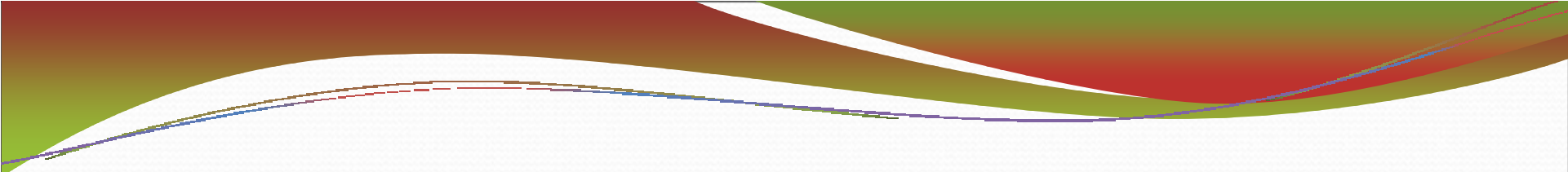


Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative. Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks.

# Historical Context

1. In Peninsular Malaysia, the States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negeri Sembilan formed themselves into a loose federation known as the Federated Malay States (FMS), with a system of centralized government.
2. These four states, together with the states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu and Johor, had an administrative link with the British Straits Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Singapore, through the High Commissioner for the FMS being also the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

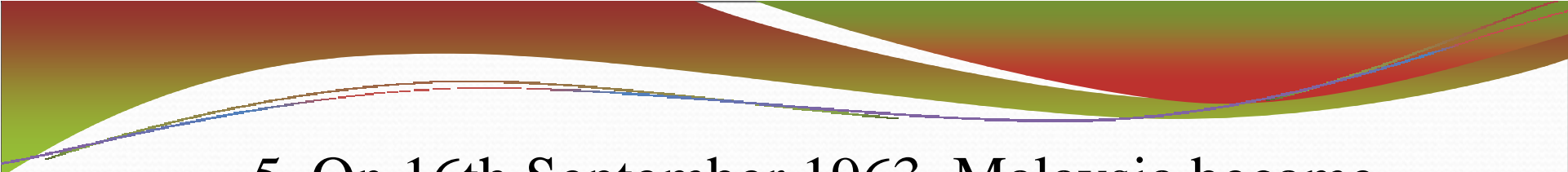




3. Following the end of World War II and the period of British military administration, Malacca and Penang were joined to the nine Malay states to form in 1946, the Malayan Union; this being superseded by the Federation of Malaya, in 1948.

4. The Federation of Malaya became an independent country, a constitutional monarchy, on 31st August 1957.



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5. On 16th September 1963, Malaysia became a federation comprising the 11 states, as abovementioned, and the states of Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo, (now known as Sabah).
  
  6. Singapore left Malaysia in August 1965, thus leaving 13 states, of which Sarawak and Sabah are jointly known as East Malaysia, and the remaining 11 states are commonly referred to as Peninsular Malaysia.

# Post independence



Mahathir bin Mohamad was the leading force in making Malaysia into a major industrial power.

# Government & Politics



Current Prime  
minister of  
Malaysia, Dato'  
Seri Najib Tun  
Razak.





The Parliament  
building.

Jabatan Perdana  
Menteri, Putrajaya



# Infrastructure



## ROADS

The total length of the Malaysian expressway network is 1,499.5 kilometres (931.7 mi) and another 219.3 kilometres (136.3 mi) is still under construction. The network connects all major cities and conurbations such as Klang Valley, Johor Bahru and Penang to each other.

## RAILWAY

Train service in West Malaysia is operated by the Keretapi Tanah Melayu (Malayan Railways) and has extensive railways that connect all major cities and towns on the peninsula, which also extends to Singapore.

# Infrastructure

## SEAPORTS

There are seaports throughout the country. The major ports are Port Klang and Port of Tanjung Pelepas in Johor.



## AIRPORTS

Airports are also found throughout the country. Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) is the main international air transportation gateway of the country.



# Malaysian Food



Malaysia attracts travelers keen to explore its many contrasts and taste its gastronomical delights.



A cook making a murtabak, a type of pancake filled with eggs, small chunks of meat and onions, in Kuala Lumpur.

Penang Rojak in  
Malaysia







## **Highlight**

### **Culture**

Malaysia is a melting pot of numerous ethnicities, and has evolved into a true exemplar of "Asia" (It's truly Asia!).

The sheer number of cultural events and culinary delicacies are almost decadent. Our goal is to highlight not just the oft-visited tourist hotspots but also some of the way back-country spots that hold so many more fascinating sights, sounds, tastes and smells.



Pangkor Island, Perak

# Malaysia Best



City Of Kuala Lumpur



*Warm sandy beaches and steamy jungles, jaw-dropping skyscrapers and stilt houses..It's **MALAYSIA** ..**Truly ASIA***

# Malaysia Best



*Beach & Sunset  
always been together*



# Malaysia Best



Beach scenery of Pulau Tioman.



A scenery from Mount  
Kinabalu & surrounding,  
SABAH





HOPE YOU ENJOY THE  
PRESENTATION & THANK  
YOU FOR LISTENING