

Tun dr mahathir of malaysia history essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Tun Dr. Mahathir was born on Friday 20 December 1925. Prince to pair Mohamad bin Iskandar and Wan Wan Hanafi Tempawan daughter was born in the house No 18, Ice Factory Lane, adjacent to Jalan Officer, Seberang Perak, Alor Setar, Kedah.

He was the youngest among nine siblings. Dr. Mahathir started school in Seberang Perak Malay School in 1930 for two years. He furthered his secondary education at Government Bahasa Inggeris School, Alor Setar which is now known as the Sultan Abdul Hamid College. She graduated with excellent results Senior Cambridge in 1945.

In 1947, after graduating from secondary school level, Dr. Mahathir has been offered a scholarship to Orissa to further his studies in medicine at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore. While in college, he was a student who works hard and diligently in lessons, active in the sport of rugby and is always concerned about the welfare of other students.

In 1953, he was conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine (MBBS) from the University of Malaya. Armed with approval, Dr. Mahathir has started its services in the government by becoming doctors, trainees at the Penang General Hospital. In 1954, Dr. Mahathir was appointed as Medical Officer at General Hospital Alor Setar to meet the scholarship contract. She also provided medical services in Langkawi, Jitra and Perlis.

Discussion with a girl from Punjab named Siti Hasmah Mohd Ali (now Tun Dr. Siti Hasmah) pursuing the same at King Edward VII Collage of Medicene continue until they finish their studies. The close relationship forged during the Singapore again diakrabkan both married as husband and wife in August

1956. This happy couple have been blessed with a baby of seven Marina (now Datin Paduka Marina), Mirzan, Melinda, Mokhzani (now Datuk Mohzani), Mukriz (now Datuk Mukhriz), Maizura and Mazhar.

In 1957, upon completion of his contract with the government, Dr. Mahathir in cooperation with Dr. Siti Hasmah has opened a private clinic called MAHA Clinic at Jalan Tunku Ibrahim, Alor Setar. MAHA Clinic is the first clinic in the state of Kedah Malay. Apart from medical services, clinics MAHA has also become the stage for him to carry out the activities of the local community services.

His concern for Malay economic and political problems expressed in the form of articles published by the Sunday Times under the pseudonym "CHE Det between 1946-1950. Writing is one of interest Dr. Mahathir until now. In 1945, when he still was schooling, Dr. Mahathir has been the editor of the BDB, the official magazine of Sultan Abdul Hamid College of output. He also served as the editor of a magazine published by the medical college where he was studying. Persistence and passion for expression through writing has led him to produce a variety of publications, including the book "The Malay Dilemma" published in 1970.

Apart from writing, Dr. He also was a diligent reading and tugh hold to the principle that learning is a lifelong process. Professional and political claims also did not stop him to make the art of woodworking as a hobby. Dr. Mahathir is known as a creative and went on carpentry courses in Great Britain to improve his skills. In 1989, based on the continuing interest in this

field, Dr. Mahathir was awarded the Honorary Freedom of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters by Carpenters British Society.

Participation of Dr. Mahathir in the political arena was not significant in the 1950s because he was still a student at the University. However, he continued to write essays and commentary on issues of socio-political in The Straits Times. Resignation as a doctor in 1957 has enabled Dr. Mahathir engaged in the political field. He was selected to compete at the state election in 1959, but declined.

During the general elections in 1964, Dr Mahathir was entrusted as a candidate and subsequently won a parliamentary seat on the ticket of Kota Star Alliance. Starting from where he made a name in the community and political scene.

After winning the general election in 1964, Dr. Mahathir was appointed as a Member of Parliament. However, he lost the next general election seats, in the year 1969.

Inclination and passion in education allows him to be appointed as Chairman of the first Higher Education Council in 1968, Member of the Higher Education Advisory Council in 1972, Member Of the University Court and University of Malaya council and Chairman of the National University Council in 1974 . Dr. Mahathir appointed a Senator in 1974. He relinquished this position to be able to compete in the general election of 1974 in which he won unopposed.

Following the elections, Dr. Mahathir was appointed as Minister of Education. As Minister of Education, the first step in his plan is to change education policy so that it reflects the efforts towards the elimination of poverty and create justice for all and to ensure that all individuals are given the opportunity to repair their lives. Throughout the Minister of Education, he retained the reform as a chance to further their education Malays in higher education, changing the entry quota, and some criteria for admission to the centers, provide scholarships and establishing Mara Junior Science Colleges (MRSM).

He is also responsible amend the Universities and University Colleges 1975 which was opposed by academics and those involved in education. But as a disciplined and firm he successfully dispel criticism of educational policies. Now all tertiary center is managed under the Ministry of Education Guidelines.

His victory in the contest seats in the General Assembly Vice-President of UMNO (United Malays National Organization) in 1975 have contributed to his political success.

Following return to his Lord Tun Abdul Razak and Tun Hussein Onn appointment as Prime Minister of Malaysia, the 3rd and President, Dr. Mahathir was appointed Deputy Prime Minister at the same time as the Deputy President of the Party.

From the post of Minister of Education, Dr. Mahathir moved to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in 1978. He is also Chairman of the Investment

Committee of the Cabinet which he never fail to promote foreign trade and investment.

Dr. victory. Mahathir in the 1978 general elections has enabled him to maintain his position in the cabinet and party. Finally, on July 16, 1981 following the resignation of Prime Minister Tun Hussein Onn health reasons, Dr. Mahathir has been selected as president and prime minister to-4 at the age of 55 years.

Dr. Mahathir called the “ Father of Modernisation of Malaysia” and a leader of the longest tenure as Prime Minister, from 16 July 1981 to 31 October 2003.

During the 22 years he held high-level administrative positions, a lot of progress and development that has been his plan and implement. Although sometimes his own ideas and vision are not well understood, but the fact is that he was a far-sighted and progressive, even further away from thinking of the Malays in particular.

In 1997, Asiaweek magazine has named Dr. Mahathir as one of 50 most powerful individuals in Asia, where he came second in the list released by the magazine.

His nomination was correct because when the world economy is in turmoil and the currency crisis hit most countries in the world especially in Asian countries like Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Dr. Mahathir succeeded in controlling the economic downturn with peg the ringgit to the U. S. dollar, an approach that was initially criticized by the world financial bodies like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund
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(IMF). Proven result, Malaysia is the only country that managed to escape from the shackles of recession, without having to “ bind themselves” to conditions set by the IMF as happened to other countries in Asia. In fact, the General Manager of the IMF, Horst Kohler, had praised the action taken Dr. Mahathir in control of the country’s currency.

His position as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Malaysia is appropriate and accurate with his vision and target plan. Dr. Mahathir has transformed the country’s basic economic sectors of a country based on agriculture to an industrial based countries. Moments earlier he entrusted the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the country’s economy was then largely dependent on primary commodity materials such as rubber, palm oil, tin and petroleum industries are still cultivated on a small scale.

As commodity can not help create more jobs, then in the early 1980’s Dr. Mahathir has decided to diversify the country’s economic activity and thus reduce the dependence on these commodities. Decision he is right because in the mid-1980s, the price of commodity materials very badly. This coupled with rising Yen prices have caused the economic crisis for several years.

Now, the country’s economic dependence on the industrial field so apparent when the manufacturing sector make up 30% of the country’s economic base, while the agricultural sector declined to 8% from 23% about 22 years ago.

Dr. Mahathir of Malaysia Incorporated policy introduced a policy which assumed Malaysia as a company and its people as employees and shareholders. Several government agencies have been privatized to ease the

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financial and government bebankan. Going administration many utility companies like National Electricity Board, Department of Telecommunications and so on, have been listed as a public corporation. Incorporated Malaysia improve performance, productivity and image of the country. Among other measures, the increase in heavy industry and the Development Division also important foreign technology transfer to Malaysia technocrats. One of the success in this movement was the establishment of the country otomatif industry, the show cars and motorcycles are the best-selling national in Malaysia. Incorporated also aimed at promoting cooperation and working as a partner of the public sector. Dr. Mahathir also increase Bumiputera participation in the ownership of industrial and commercial sector with the establishment of PNB (PNB) and Amanah Saham Nasional and Amanah Saham Bumiputera and some of the stocks in the portfolio of trust funds.

In an effort to chart the country's name in the international arena, various gigantic project was inspired by Dr. Mahathir. Some of the earliest when he was just holding the post of prime minister is proton production projects through HICOM (Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia).

Although his project is considered a bit extreme because the country was still young in the national car manufacturing project but our country can be proud of this project was so successful that they can compete with other car manufacturers around the world.

As someone who has held the reins supreme state management, financial problems, and he has always been a concern among his important task is to ensure that the country's financial expenses remain controllable.

Country's privatization policy is an example of his financial management rather strongly even sparked controversy in early implementation. Policy introduced at the end of the 1980s aimed to reduce spending by the government and provide better service.

Although many are questioning this policy, because there are charges of favoritism going on companies that offer government projects, but more and more people can enjoy better results from policies that made this.

In addition, this policy also brings tremendous changes especially in the technology field because the parties involved need to have expertise in the field of technology to ensure that the services offered cheap but high quality.

Wisdom Tun Dr. Mahathir in managing the 'business' is indeed a natural because he was a young entrepreneur in town Wednesday, Alor Setar while still at school.

In addition to the national car project, another large project (mega project) that he is the trigger MSC or Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC). This project is inspired and realized as Dr. Mahathir has realized the importance of information and communication technology (ICT) in the commercial world today and the future.

Large projects are developed and realized when he was 'CEO' Malaysia is among the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), Jalil National Stadium,

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Sepang International Circuit, a prestigious motorsport racing, Formula One and the Petronas Twin Towers.

These projects have indirectly resulted in Malaysia as a developing country, known to the world. Even the pattern of administration and firmness shown by Dr. When Prime Minister Mahathir causes the respect of the country.

Over the next 22 years as Prime Minister, Dr. Mahathir led Malaysia to the top excellence. Malaysia has gone through various changes in physical, mental and social. Malaysia has become a formidable and respected country in the world stage. Malaysia is able to stand tall and be low among the world's developed countries. The success of Malaysia as a developing country and an ideal Islamic state in the region has been recognized the world. Inheritance left by Dr. Mahathir can we see are on the go.