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**FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY**

**SUBJECT CODE/NAME:**

MPU3322 Introduction to the Constitution of Malaysia

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**INTRODUCTION**

The **Parliament of Malaysia** is the national legislature of [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia" \o "Malaysia), based on the [Westminster system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_system" \o "Westminster system). The [bicameral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameral" \o "Bicameral) parliament consists of the [Dewan Rakyat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dewan_Rakyat" \o "Dewan Rakyat) (House of Representatives) and the [Dewan Negara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dewan_Negara" \o "Dewan Negara) (Senate). The [Yang di-Pertuan Agong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yang_di-Pertuan_Agong" \o "Yang di-Pertuan Agong) (King) as the Head of State is the third component of Parliament.

The Parliament assembles in the [Malaysian Houses of Parliament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysian_Houses_of_Parliament" \o "), located in the national capital city of [Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur" \o "Kuala Lumpur).

The term "Member of Parliament (MP)" usually refers to a member of the [Dewan Rakyat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dewan_Rakyat" \o "Dewan Negara), the [lower house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_house" \o "Lower house) of the Parliament.

The term "Senator" usually refers to a member of the [Dewan Negara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dewan_Negara" \o "), the [upper house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_house" \o "Upper house) of the Parliament.

Parliament passes Federal laws, makes amendments to existing Federal laws, examines the government’s policies, approves the government’s expenditures and approves new taxes.

Parliament also serves as the forum to discuss matters of public interest. To enable Parliament to undertake its responsibilities fully and effectively, the Constitution confers certain rights and legal immunities under “Parliamentary Privileges” to Members of Parliament.  
  
Each House is empowered to regulate its own procedure; each has exclusive control over its own proceedings, the validity of which may not be questioned in any court; and each House can penalize its members for breaches of the privilege or contempt of that House.  
  
In general, Members of Parliament individually enjoy immunity from civil and criminal proceedings in respect of things said or done by them in Parliamentary proceedings.

1. **House of Representative in Malaysia**

The **Dewan Rakyat** (which also refer to ‘House of representative of Malaysia’) is the [lower house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_house" \o "Lower house) of the [bicameral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameralism" \o "Bicameralism) [Parliament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_Malaysia" \o "Constitution of Malaysia), the federal [legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature" \o "Legislature) of [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia" \o "Malaysia).The paramount ruler redirect a [prime minister](https://www.britannica.com/topic/prime-minister) to the members of the House of Representatives. Beside the suggestion of the prime minister, the monarch then teaches the other ministers who make up the cabinet. The number of ministers is not fixed, but all have to be members of the federal parliament. The federal government also includes an independent judiciary and a politically neutral [civil service](https://www.britannica.com/topic/civil-service).

The responsibility of the federal parliament are related to broad and include the authentication to legislate in cases which regards to the government finances, defense, [foreign policy](https://www.britannica.com/topic/foreign-policy), internal security, the administration of [justice](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/justice), and citizenship. The laws also given that some problems may be figured out by either the federal legislature or a state legislature. About 200 members of the it, around two-thirds are from Peninsular Malaysia, one is from the federal territory of [Labuan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Labuan), and the remaining are from Sarawak and Sabah. Members are elected to work place from single-member [constituencies](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/constituencies). The Senate consists of about six dozen members, which around two-thirds are appointed by the paramount ruler on the suggestion of the prime minister, and elected by the state legislative assemblies. Election to house is by a normal majority, but changes to the law needed a two-thirds majority. A bill statement is referred by both houses and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in order to become a federal law.

1. **Discuss the meaning of standing order/‘peraturan mesyuarat’ of the House of Representative of Malaysia.**
2. On the first day of the meeting of the House after a general election, members having assembled at the time and place duly appointed and being seated in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order

2, the Setiausaha shall read the Proclamation of the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong by which the meeting was summoned, and thereafter the Order of Business on such day shall include— (a) the election of Tuan Yang di-Pertua; (b) the taking and subscribing by Tuan Yang diPertua of the Oath in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution; (c) the taking and subscribing by all members present of the Oath in the form set in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution; Ref:- DR 2/2001 9/8/2001. Proceedings of First Meetings of the House After a General Election. (d) Election of Timbalan-timbalan Yang di-Pertua; and (e) Motion directing the Inspector-General of Police to provide free passage to Members of Parliament, and on the conclusion of such business the House shall stand adjourned to the date and time fixed by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the declaration of the causes of summoning a Parliament.

1. (1) On the first day of the meeting of the House after a general election and thereafter until a seat has been allotted to each member, members shall be seated in accordance with such arrangement as the Setiausaha may determine.

(2) As soon as he thinks fit after his election Tuan Yang di-Pertua may allot a seat to every member and may vary such allotment from time to time, as he may think fit.

(3) Seats shall be allotted at the discretion of Tuan Yang di-Pertua, whose decision thereon shall be final.

(4) Where the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang diPertuan Agong addresses the House and the Senate jointly under Article 60 of the Constitution, seats shall be allotted to members of the House and to members of the Senate by Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat who shall preside. Ref:- DR 2/2001 9/8/2001. Seating of Members.

1. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Yang di-Pertua whether as the result of a dissolution of Parliament or otherwise the House shall, as soon as a quorum is present, proceed to elect a Yang di-Pertua.
2. The procedure for the election of a Yang diPertua shall be as follows:
3. Every member who wishes to propose a person who is either a member of the House or is qualified for election as such for election as Yang di-Pertua shall ascertain previously that, that member is willing to serve if elected, and shall notify the Setiausaha of his proposal in writing at least fourteen days before the meeting.
4. A member addressing himself to the Setiausaha, shall propose some other member or person then present to the House for its Yang di-Pertua, and move “That …………….. (naming the member) do take the chair of this House as Yang di-Pertua”. The proposal shall be seconded, but no debate shall be allowed.
5. If only one member or person be so proposed and seconded as Yang di-Pertua, he shall be declared by the Setiausaha without question put, to have been elected. If more than one member or person be so proposed and seconded the House shall proceed to elect a Yang di-Pertua by ballot. Election of a Yang di-Pertua. Procedure for election of Yang di-Pertua.
6. For the purpose of a ballot the Setiausaha shall give to each member present a ballot paper on which the member may write the name of the member or person for whom he wishes to vote. Ballot papers shall be folded so that the name written thereon shall not be seen, and shall be signed by the member voting.
7. Ballot papers shall be collected by the Setiausaha, or by some officer of the House deputed by him, and shall be counted by the Setiausaha, at the Table of the House. The result of the ballot shall be declared by the Setiausaha.
8. (a) Where more than two candidates have been proposed and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidates obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates as the case may be.

(b) Where at any ballot among three or more candidates two or more obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under clause (a) above, the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate to be excluded, shall be by lot which shall be drawn in such manner as the Setiausaha shall decide.

(c) Where at any ballot between two candidates the votes are equal, another ballot shall be held; and if at such subsequent ballot the votes are equal, the determination shall be by lot which shall be drawn in such manner as the Setiausaha shall decide.

1. As the ballot papers are counted they shall be placed in a box and, when a member or person has been declared elected as Yang di-Pertua, the box shall be sealed in the presence of the House and kept in the custody of the Setiausaha for one calendar month and then, subject to any direction he may receive from the House, the Setiausaha shall burn the ballot papers and certify to the House that this has been done. 4a.
2. There shall be a Leader of the House and at least one Deputy Leader of the House, and a Leader of the Opposition.
3. The Leader of the House or the Deputy Leader of the House means, in relation to the House, a member of the House who is presently the Leader or Deputy Leader of the Government, as the case may be. Leader of the House and Leader of the Opposition.
4. The Leader of the Opposition means, in relation to the House, that member of the House who is presently the Leader of the group in Opposition.
5. If any doubt or dispute arises as to who is or has been the Leader of the Opposition at any material time, the question shall be decided by Tuan Yang di-Pertua and his decision which is certified in writing under his hand shall be final and conclusive.
6. **State who is the House of Representative’s Deputy Speaker during the Special Meeting of Malaysian House of Representative on 27 July 2021 (Morning session).**

The Dewan Rakyat Committee will call all the chief whips from the government and opposition parties to discuss (the number of MPs present). Learning from what happened at the recent special session of the Dewan Rakyat, we need more robust preventive measures.

Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Datuk Mohd Rashid Hasnon via Bernama

The Special Meeting of the Third Term only sat for what was effectively 3 and a half days when it was supposed to take place for 5 days, from 26 to 29 July and on 2 August.

However, it was cut short due to an outbreak of Covid-19 and as of August 8 a total of 88 positive cases have been linked to Parliament, including one death.

1. **Discuss the House of Representative parliamentary session on the issue of the revocation of proclamation of emergency which had been raised during the Special Meeting of Malaysian House of Representative on 27 July 2021 (Morning session).**

Article 150(2B) of the FC provides that: “If at any time while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, ****except when both Houses of Parliament are sitting concurrently****, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that certain circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as circumstances appear to him to require.”

### **The Parliament of Malaysia**

The best way to interpret such provision is that the YDPA is only empowered to promulgate ordinances while both Houses of Parliament is not sitting concurrently.

The Parliament of Malaysia is modelled based on the Westminster system and consists of the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives) and the Dewan Negara (Senate). It is known that the last sitting of House of Representatives ended on 17/12/2020 and the last sitting of the Senate ended on 30/12/2020.  Hence, it can be said that both Houses of Parliament is not sitting concurrently as of today.

As we know that currently both Houses of Parliament are not sitting concurrently, the YDPA could then promulgate ordinance ****which shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, and shall continue in full force and effect as if it is an Act of Parliament until it is revoked by the YDPA, annulled via the resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament**** ****or lapsed as a result of the end of the Emergency****, as supported by Article 150(2C) and Article 150(3) of the FC.

Also, Article 150(5) of the FC states that: “Subject to Clause (6A), while a Proclamation of Emergency is in force, Parliament may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution make laws with respect to any matter, if it appears to Parliament that the law is required by reason of the emergency;… ”

### **The parliament has the power to pass the resolutions**

From such provision, it is clear that under the state of emergency, in addition to the YDPA who could promulgate emergency ordinance only under the situation where both Houses of Parliament are not sitting concurrently, the Parliament is also empowered to make laws with respect to emergency. Besides, the Parliament has the power to pass the resolutions to annul Proclamation of Emergency and also ordinances promulgated by the YDPA, as supported by Article 150(2C) and Article 150(3) of the FC as well.

Take note that under Article 150(5) & (6) & (6A) of the FC, any ordinance promulgated by the YDPA and any law made by Parliament under the situation while a Proclamation of Emergency is in force shall not be deemed invalid on the ground of inconsistency with any provision of the FC.

However, the exception to the above is that any law made by Parliament during this period shall not be inconsistent with any matter of [Islamic law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharia), or the custom of the Malays, or any matter related to native law or customs in the State of Sabah or Sarawak, or any matter with regards to religion, citizenship, or language.

### **Constitution suspended during a state of emergency**

This is why some might be of the view that the Federal Constitution is suspended during a state of emergency, except on the matters of Islamic law, or the Malay customs, or Sabah and Sarawak’s native law or customs, or citizenship, or religion, or language.

After all, we can see that the Parliament could not be said to have been totally impaired because of the emergency declared. Then, with regards to the question as to whether the Parliament is suspended automatically under the proclamation of Emergency, in fact, one should not be able to find any relevant trace under Article 150 of the FC on such matter. Instead, here I am going to refer to Article 55(2) of the FC stating that the YDPA has authority to prorogue the Parliament.

Basically, proroguing Parliament refers to the act of terminating or so-called “suspending” a parliamentary session to be replaced with its next session, without the dissolution of Parliament. However, Article 55(2) shall not be read in isolation as Clause 1 of Article 55 provides that the YDPA shall not allow six months to elapse between the last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first meeting in the next session.

### **The YDPA is empowered to suspend the Parliament**

Hence, the YDPA is empowered to suspend the Parliament, subject to Article 55(1) of the FC. Although as mentioned earlier, the Parliament has the power to make emergency law and to annul the proclamation of emergency or the emergency ordinance, with the suspension of the Parliament, these actions simply couldn’t be done until both Houses are allowed to be sitting concurrently again.

Take note that on 14 January 2021, the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance 2021 was officially gazetted in Malaysia. Article 14(1) of the said Ordinance states that: “For so long as the emergency is in force – (a) the provisions relating to the summoning, proroguing and dissolution of Parliament in the Federal Constitution shall not have effect; and (b) the Parliament shall be summoned, prorogued and dissolved on a date as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong thinks appropriate.”

Article 14(2) further provides that: “Any meeting of the Parliament which has been summoned before the coming into operation of this Ordinance but has not been held is cancelled.”

From these, we can see that the Parliament is officially suspended through the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance 2021 and the YDPA would summon the Parliament on a date as he thinks fit. Article 55 of the FC is officially suspended too via Article 14 of the Ordinance promulgated.

### **Suspension of Article 55 of the FC | Parliament of Malaysia**

The suspension of Article 55 of the FC is consistent with Article 150(6) of the FC which states that no provision of any ordinance promulgated shall be invalid on the ground of inconsistency with any provision of this Constitution, meaning the Parliament is now allowed to be suspended for more than 6 months between 2 sessions.

On the other hand, some might argue that the suspension of the sitting of Parliament is unconstitutional as the Proclamation of Emergency and the Ordinance promulgated pursuant to the Proclamation must be tabled in Parliament under [Article 150(3) of the Federal Constitution](https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=c48a7dd0-0bb6-44a4-b968-e28bbef1849e).

However, Article 150(3) merely states that Proclamation of Emergency and any ordinance promulgated shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the provision itself is silent on when it shall be laid. Therefore, the proposition with regards to the unconstitutionality of suspension of the Parliament is still debatable.

In a nutshell, I agree with the idea that the Proclamation of Emergency will vest the Executive (YDPA) who will usually act on the advice of the Cabinet and effectively the Prime Minister with wide power of making law. Therefore, as the Proclamation of Emergency is in force, the question put forward by many is the issue of the check and balance of the power possessed by the Executive.

**OPINION**

****Parliamentary session and nature of Standing Orders of Parliament****

Parliamentary procedure is provided for by Article 62 of the Federal Constitution, “Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of federal law, each House of parliament shall regulate its own procedure. “Article 62(4) further provides, “ In regulating its procedure each House may provide , as respects any decision relating to its proceedings, that it shall not be made except by a majority or by a specified number of votes. There is no voting by proxy as Article 62(5) states,” Members absent from a house shall not be allowed to vote. This has implications to hybrid meetings wherein a Member participates through electronic media.

So the foundation for the House procedures is determined by Article 62 and cannot be suborned by a reading of Standing Orders.

The analogy to Company meetings is apposite. The Constitution of a Company demarcates the boundaries which a General Meeting is conducted and cannot be set aside by the Chair and or any member. Any rules governing the conduct of meeting cannot be used or abused to negate any motions or proposed for the Meeting merely on the basis the Chairman decides on the business for the day. An Agenda is but a mode for which shareholder democracy is expressed. The only ground for rejecting motions or proposed resolutions would be that they are extraneous to the business of the day.

Reliance has been placed on Standing Order 11 (3),” the business set down for that day shall be appointed by the Prime Minister . :”  It is respectfully submitted that this is but a directory rule and does not imply that the Prime Minister can used this rule to shut out legitimate motions for debate and decision . The language of Article 62(3) is “shall be appointed ; “this means the Agenda but not that,”... it is determined “suggesting that the YAB Prime has the exclusive control over the business of the House when it sits.

The Chair of the House is the Speaker and the analogy of law of meetings for Company it is valid that the Speaker communicates with the Prime Minister to list down,”... the business of the day.

There is no basis to make a fundamental distinction between so called Special Session and Ordianary Sitting. When Parliament convenes the session is a sitting.

 In fact Standing Order 14 (1) opening words are revealing,

“Unless the House otherwise directs, the business of the house of each sitting shall be transacted in the following order:

Even in the so called ordinary sitting  where, inter alia  the august ceremonial order of business( which include Messages from Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is subject to “ Unless the House otherwise directs

Speaker Datuk Azhar Azizan Harun (right) speaks during a special Parliament sitting in Dewan Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur July 26, 2021. — Bernama pic

This is a strong unequivocal affirmation of Parliamentary Sovereignty within our written Federal Constitution. It is trite that the Constitution “is the Supreme law of the Federation (Article 4(1)).

It is disingenuous to suggest that once Parliament has a sitting the business of the Session is wholly confined by what is appointed by the Prime Minister. This is akin to an EGM being convened and the Agenda once settled can determined exclusively the course of the meeting. Nothing in the Standing Order can overrule the operation and applicability of the provisions of the Constitution of Malaysia. It may even be correct to observe that once the Prime Minister appointed the business of the Sitting his office is focus offcio and it’s for the Speaker to then allow the House to determine how that business is conducted.

To also suggest that the business of the House is merely to hear the presentation of the Covid -19 National recovery Plan is to castrate the exercise of Parliamentary democracy. In any event the measures of the National recovery plan are vitally and inextricably connected with the Proclamation of Emergency and Ordinances promulgated under Article 150 of the Constitution.

And notwithstanding that the Executive government of the day represented by the Prime Minster and Cabinet has authority and power to Proclaim Emergency and issue Ordinances the overriding powers in a state of exception (Carl Schmitt) is circumscribed when the Legislature sits and is desirous to pass a vote of annulment of the same.

 To prevent the moving of such a motion and the casting of a vote on the same impairs this vital check and balance which the Constitution framers certainly did not countenance.

****Statement by the law minister****

As to whether YB minister of law's statement of revocation amounts to misleading Parliament would best be left to the House. The Hansard record must be read in its totality.

If the effect is to pre-empt and avoid a vote on annulment it appears to give support that the House can move a motion and a vote to annul.

****Process of emergencies****

Much ink has been expended in this area of law. It was conceded by my learned friend that “the government did lay before the House the Emergency Ordinances.” However to add that, “there is no need to debate or move a motion on the continued existence of the Emergency ordinances given the fact that the government had made the decision to ‘sooner revoke’ them under Article 150(3) ;” cannot be justified as a matter of law on the facts . It is conceded that the Executive can take steps to revoke and it is a matter of fact whether it has done so. There are now statements from the Palace suggesting otherwise and also there is no gazette notification of the revocation. In any event the Legislature is in session and sitting and merely by an announcement of honorable minister of law that the Cabinet has revoked cannot pre-empt debate and vote on the same by the Dewan Rakyat.

****The statement by the Palace****

To dismiss the Statement and “shorn(ing) them of formal language and niceties;” is inadequate with the role of a Constitutional Monarch. Repeating extant case authorities where security issues are involved as applicable simpliciter does not clinch that legal position. So too Article 40 of Constitution which clearly enjoins that His Majesty shall act in accordance with advice of the Cabinet and the Minister authorised cannot be used to reduced His Majesty’s role to be merely a rubber stamp or a cipher. Even if the assent and Royal Seal ought to be given as a matter of both article 40 and by convention it cannot be categorically be dismissed. The Istana is entitled to ask for clarification and information from the Government. It is also interesting in this matter of “revocation “the Role of the Special Committee that was set up by Ordinance appears to be minimal or non-existent. It has been said that whilst a Constitutional Monarch is to abide with Executive advice His Majesty office is also a guardian of the constitution to provide wise advice and views so that the functioning of Constitutional governance is not torn asunder. Mere citation of previous case authorities based on differing factual matrix cannot ipso facto be asserted to marginalize or negate the role of a Monarch, albeit a Constitutional office is entitled to respect. His Majesty in taking the oath of office has in accordance with Article 37 and Fourth Schedule “solemnly and truly declare that [YDPA] shall justly and faithfully perform (carry out duties) in administration of [Malaysia] in accordance with its laws and Constitution and uphold the rules of law and order in the country.” So to every Minister, Member of Parliament and Yang di Pertua (Speaker), “ [To] preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.”

The Federal Constitution matters and it rest on all of us, ruled or ruling elites to abide by it. Unless the Constitution Office holders of the Organs of the Constitution work together in harmonious decision-making, the fabric of our nation can be threatened and broken.

**CONCLUSION**

In 1963, when Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore merged to form Malaysia, the Malayan Parliament was adopted for use as the Parliament of Malaysia. Both Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara were expanded to include representatives from the new states. When Singapore seceded from Malaysia in 1965, it ceased to be represented in the Parliament of Malaysia.

Significant change regarding the composition of Dewan Negara occurred during this period. Under the 1957 Constitution of Malaya, senators elected by the state assemblies were in the majority, totalling 22 members with 2 for each state, while there were only 16 appointed members. The 1963 Constitution of Malaysia retains the provision that each state sends two senators, but subsequent amendments gradually increased the number of appointed members to 40 (plus another 4 appointed for representing the federal territories), leaving state-elected members in the minority and effectively diminishing the states' representation in Dewan Negara.

Parliament has been suspended only once in the history of Malaysia, in the aftermath of the [13 May race riots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/13_May_Incident" \o "13 May Incident) in 1969. From 1969 to 1971 – when Parliament reconvened – the nation was run by the [National Operations Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Operations_Council" \o "National Operations Council) (NOC).

Debates in Parliament are broadcast on radio and television occasionally, such as during the tabling of a [budget](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budget" \o "Budget). Proposals from the opposition to broadcast all debates live have been repeatedly rejected by the government; in one instance, a Minister said that the government was concerned over the poor conduct of the opposition as being inappropriate for broadcasting. The prohibitive cost ([RM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ringgit" \o "Ringgit)100,000 per sitting) was also cited as a reason.

In 2006, Information Minister [Zainuddin Maidin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zainuddin_Maidin" \o "Zainuddin Maidin) cited the controversy over speeches made at the [United Malays National Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Malays_National_Organisation" \o "United Malays National Organisation) (UMNO) — the leading party in the ruling [Barisan Nasional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barisan_Nasional" \o "Barisan Nasional) coalition – annual general assembly as a reason to avoid telecasting Parliamentary debates. Zainuddin said that "our society has not attained a mental maturity where it is insensitive to racial issues", citing the controversy over a delegate who said Malays would fight "to the last drop of blood" to defend the special provisions granted to them as [bumiputra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bumiputra" \o "Bumiputra) under the [Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Malaysia" \o "Constitution of Malaysia).

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