

The Cooperation of Malaysia and United State to Reach Malaysian Vision 2020

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia that has a rapid rate of economic progress. Since the late 1980s until the 2000s the rate of growth of Malaysia's economy nearly tripled. This achievement did not escape the capacity of a charismatic leader of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohammad, who has launched a program of Malaysian Vision 2020. Malaysian Vision 2020 is a policy that contains a variety of economic development strategies concepts in a systematic and planned figures declared by the founder (founding father) as a condition of rational and systematic Malaysia can bring progress toward better national development. This study used descriptive qualitative methodology, in which the collected data is non-numeric. While data collection techniques used are library research. Then the theory is used to answer the formulation / identification problem is constructivism theory elaborated by policy-making capacity which is then associated with the development of the state theory. The international cooperation theory, foreign policy are realized through cooperation with the United States government. Efforts / policies implemented by the Malaysian government in realizing the agenda of Malaysian Vision 2020 in collaboration with the U.S. government through the equation of understanding the vision of leaders of both countries are realized through the visit and tour of the state, is realized through the development of cooperation in the economic, political, social and cultural.

Keyword *Malaysian Vision 2020, Cooperation, The international cooperation theory.*

INTRODUCTION

Malaysian Vision 2020 is an idea program launched by the Malaysian government under the leadership of Mahathir Mohammad. Malaysian Vision 2020 is a policy that contains a variety of concepts in a systematic economic development strategy and planned the founding fathers proclaimed Oleg (founding fathers) as a rational and systematic provision that can bring progress toward Malaysia national development. Malaysian Vision 2020 is accepted and implemented by all the people and political leaders in Malaysia. As the opposition, we do not view this as a bad program.

This study used a descriptive qualitative methodology, in which the collected data is non-numeric. While the data collection techniques used are library research. Then the theory is used to answer the formulation / Identification of problems, namely international cooperation theory elaborated by policy-making capacity which is then associated with the development of the state theory.

Mahathir Mohammad himself is a Malaysian politician who served as Prime Minister of Malaysia on July 16, 1981 to October 31, 2003. He is from the biggest party in Malaysia's is UMNO (United Malaysia National Organisation)¹

PICTURE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL CULTURE MALAYSIA

Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia in 1996-2012 experienced economic growth and political interest. In this period, Malaysia went through a phase of transition from conventional political-economic system to the political-economic planning that more systematic and modern. Development economics in Malaysia can't be separated from the gait Mahathir. Under his leadership, the political economy of Malaysia was able to achieve progress based on the planned development program known as the idea of the Malaysian Vision 2020. In this second chapter will elaborate on the political-economic profiles and descriptions *Malaysia Vision 2020*.

1.1 Picture of Malaysian Politics

The pattern of constitutional democracy in Malaysia was also not free from the influence of British colonialism in this country in the past. So that this country can not be separated from the role of the Constitution of Westminster, as in the other British colonies, such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and several other countries of the world. If related to the agenda of the *Malaysian Vision 2020* Malaysian politics and governance structure that has been well established, the aspects of the implementation of state and public services, drafting legislation / regulation or the electoral system and the delegation of authority between central and local democracy that has been presented. Here then achieving *Malaysian Vision 2020* can be used as a medium to strengthen (empowerment approach).

The linkage between the dynamics of Malaysian politics-administration according to Amin Mulia Abdul Hamid Pawanteh who served as chairman of the Malaysian Parliament stated that the *Malaysian Vision 2020* has two important factors in the fields of politics and government of Malaysia, namely:²

- a. *Malaysian Vision 2020* directs participation in a democratic society and the cooperation with the United States will be able to support this development. *Malaysian Vision 2020*
- b. Directing the development of Malaysian politics-administration to be able to develop accountable and transparent, which in turn can support the formation of a clean government and good governance.

¹“Asia Pacific : Profile of Mahathir Mohammad”, at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia_pacific/2059518.stm, accessed on February 24th, 2014.

²report “Political Economy-Political development in Malaysia 2008-2012”, Malaysia duty,

1.2 Economic overview Malaysia

In the era of globalization, where the economy of Malaysia has gained a place in the world. Even in 2007, the progress of this country's economy into the level 29 world countries. Progress, among others, supported by Malaysia geographic factors that do have access to water transportation (the water way) which for centuries ago has become part of international trade traffic. Malaysia's strategic position was able to provide a positive impact for the development of the Malaysian economy, especially international commerce today.

Since the rate of growth of the Malaysian economy 2005/2006 reach 5 to 7 percent. Although this number is not as high as other developed countries of Asia, such as the PRC (People's Republic of China) and South Korea, but this growth is stable. Until in 2004, Malaysia still plays a role as a producer of three natural resources in the world, namely tin, palm oil and rubber.

Malaysian government intervention in support of the Malaysian economy has been no progress after the country's independence in 1955 through a five-year program plan. The program initially focused on the system of wealth redistribution and investment with the construction of infrastructure projects. Later in the 1980s, the Malaysian government began to develop the private sector and the banks to strengthen the structure of the national economy.³

Along with the development time, development of the Malaysian economy experienced as steady level. Illustration of this can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Profile Economy Malaysia 1990-2005

No.	year	PDB	Inflasi	Per Capita income
1.	1990	119.802	70	10,47
2.	1995	222.473	85	15,69
3.	2000	343.210	100	11,47
4.	2005	495.544	109	12,67

Source : "Malaysia : Economic Profile Database", United States Department of States, at http://www.state.gov/report/malaysia_economic/htm. accessed on February 13, 2014.

1.3 Socio-Cultural overview Malaysia

Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia with the social and cultural conditions that are multicultural (consisting of many cultural variants). This is because when viewed from the historical factors, Malaysia is a multi-ethnic state. Besides Malay, as the ethnic majority, there are also ethnic immigrants, among others, India, China, Arab, Persian and Sumatra were then settled in various parts of the country.

³ "Malaysia's Statist Economy"

The dynamics of multiculturalism in Malaysia gave birth forms a unique culture, such as clothing models, namely batik, songket, puakumbu and embroidery as prevalent in Indonesia. Then the diversity of Malaysian culture can also be seen from the architecture Sultan of Malacca or Penang Chinese city buildings. If related to the agenda of the Malaysian Vision 2020 socio-cultural factors which are owned by the Malaysian apparently managed to make Malaysia a unique country and plural. This then becomes useful as a measure of bilateral cooperation with the United States, one of which is a bilateral cooperation on social and cultural fields.

Then in the social field if the terms of its population, Malaysia is a country with a highrate of population growth in the region. In 2001-2010 the growth rate is steadily increasing trend and has never experienced adown ward trend. Illustration of this see the following table:

Table 2. The development of the Malaysian Population 2001-2010

No.	year	Population (Million People)
1.	2001	24.12
2.	2002	24.72
3.	2003	24.89
4.	2004	25.91
5.	2005	26.48
6.	2006	26.83
7.	2007	27.13
8.	2008	27.54
9.	2009	27.90
10.	2010	28.25

Source: "The Malaysian : Population", at <http://www.statistics.gov.my>, accessed on February 29th, 2014.

From the description of table 2 above it can be seen that the total population of Malaysia in 2001 about 24 million people, but within a period of ten years later the population of the country increased rapidly to 28 million people. This condition makes the social development of Malaysia is growing increasingly complex.

If the terms of the ethnic structure, then Malaysia is a multi-ethnic state consisting of several ethnic majority and other ethnic minorities. Since the 1980s, the rate of change in the ethnic composition in Malaysia is relatively small and all can coexist well, though sometimes inter-ethnic relations in Malaysia is also tinged with negative issues and friction that occurs at the grass roots. An overview of the ethnic structure in Malaysia refer to the following table:

Table 3. The development of the Malaysian Population 2010

No.	Ethnic Remarks	Population (Million People)
1.	Melayu	9.04
2.	Cina (Etnis Han)	1.84
3.	Tamil	1.74
4.	Cina (etnis Hakka)	1.67
5.	Cina (etnis Cantonese)	1.35
6.	Banjar	1.23
7.	Cina (etnis Thiocew)	0.97
8.	Cina (etnis Mandarin)	0.95
9.	Minangkabau	0.87
10.	Indonesia	0.77

Source: "Malaysian Ethnic Composition : Malaysian Departement of Statistic", at <http://www.statistics.gov.my>, accessed on February 29th, 2014.

Through the above description, it can be understood about the political and economic descriptions of Malaysia which was already demonstrated pattern of the modern state and has a growth rate that is relatively advanced economies. however the country still faces many problems, including lack of public participation in the development and economic development are relatively less able. response to this, the Malaysian government under the leadership of Mahathir tried to build a foundation (political platform) for the development of the Malaysian political economy, which is embodied in the idea of 'Malaysian Vision 2020 "

MALAYSIAN THE VISION 2020 AND IDEAS MAHATHIR POLITICAL ECONOMY

Political-economic dynamics of Malaysia in the 1990s who is considered by Prime Minister Mahathir lags behind other countries, such as Thailand, Singapore or Indonesia. Then the case of a global recession (financial crisis) that occurred in 1998 that hit several South East Asian countries to make the input (input) that are important for policy-making in the political economy of Malaysia.

2.1 Program *Malaysian Vision 2010*

The idea *Malaysian Vision 2020* was not separated from the history of Malaysia. when viewed backward when Malaysia was under British colonialism it is known that it is an international trade route. The existence of the Strait of Malacca (Melaka Straits) as a territory has made Malaysia is seen as a country with huge potential to achieve progress on the political, economic or socio-cultural.

Economic and political development actually requires a clear policy strategy. The same is true for Malaysia. Under Mahathir leadership, Malaysia managed to build *Malaysian Vision 2020* program capable of acting as a milestone (milestone) for subsequent regimes. Description of the character of the *Malaysian Vision 2020*

Table 4.Characteristic Programs *Malaysian Vision 2020*

No.	Indeks	Remarks
1.	ideology	Liberal economic development
2.	subject policy	Society and the political elite
3.	target policy	Community (public oriented)
4.	initiator	Government (government actors)
5.	policy context	The domestic (domestic policy)
6.	scope of the policy	Domestic and foreign (domestic and foreign achievement)

Source : Stephany Wheller and Sebastian Wheller, *The Reflection of Asia*, University of Cambridge Publishing, Cambridge, 2006, page.34.

Malaysian Vision 2020 is a Malaysian political ideas inherent in Mahathir figures. Basically there are five important factors that led to the idea of *the Malaysian Vision 2020* can be accepted by all stakeholders in Malaysia, namely:⁴

- a. Mahathir is a figure that can achieve political stability and security through legal certainty.
- b. *Malaysian Vision 2020* program is a political-economic policy rational and has compatibility with economic capacity and socio-cultural conditions of Malaysia.
- c. *Malaysian Vision 2020* program is a political-economic policy that can encourage the growth of nationalism and love for the mother land the people of Malaysia.

Malaysian Vision 2020 apparently motivated by the high rate of inflation which was then considered to be in line with the GDP growth rate at the same time remains a problem, which is why GDP growth can be increased, but the real sector tends to lag behind. It is this that leads the development of the Malaysian economy is sustained by the industrial sector turns by government interference, so that the manufacturing sector, which previously only gives a gain of about 13.9 percent of GDP in 1999 developed rapidly into a 42.7 percent.⁵

Malaysian Agenda Vision 2020 was first rolled in 1991 in front of the Malaysian parliament. On this occasion, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad on May 2, 1991 stating that: "Malaysian Nation require a long-term solution to the economic-political construct for the continuous need to be formulated about the value that can be believed together for the community and the government will be able to complement each other. The provisions will be formulated in the near future."

After seven years, in 1998 the *Malaysian Vision 2020* program then formally expressed as a national policy. This agenda was passed by the Malaysian

⁴Stephany Wheller and Sebastian Wheller, *The Reflection of Asia*, University of Cambridge Publishing, Cambridge, 2006, page.19-20.

⁵Malaysia : World Economic Outlook Database", at http://www.imf.org/pub/main/info_asia-pacific.htm, accessed on February 14th 2014

parliament on December 18, 1998 and became Agusts guidelines (platform) for the Barisan Nasional (UMNO) as a national development goals. Ideologically, the *Malaysian Vision 2020* has four main ceracter, namely:⁶

- a. Building a better life composition.
- b. Building a better economic wefare.
- c. Building a better social progress
- d. Building a better education model

IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS IN MALAYSIA IDEAS' MALAYSIAN the VISION 2020 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UNITED STATES

Achievement of *Vision 2020 Malaysian* idea of some of its education provisions emphasis on progress and technology, as well as socio-economic progress and political stable then followed up by Mahathir Mohammad and subsequent regimes to pursue cooperation with a group of foreign developed countries. One of the countries that are the focus of foreign cooperation of Malaysia is the United States.

Efforts Achieving *Vision 2020 Malaysian* Through Cooperation With the United States in the Political

International political developments post coldwartended to be multipolar (centered on the force). The existence of the United States and its Allies are able to play a major role in the role in the international political constellation, so that its presence is considered as the 'world's policeman'. For parties of Malaysia, where the United States has an important role because since the 1990 under the leadership of Mahathir, Malaysia are running foreign policy in dependent, impartial and seeks to break a way from the dependence of a country or bloc. Then in the era of Mahathir's leadership between Malaysia and the United States also remains consistent in establishing cooperation abroad. It is characterized by officials visit the two countries, to that the level of the prime minister/presiden to minister-level officials. Overview of the state visit of the list can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. State Visit Between Malaysia and the United States 1998-2012

No.	Year	number of Visits
1.	1998-2000	3
2.	2001-2002	3
3.	2003-2004	4
4.	2006-2008	4

⁶“Malaysia Must Grow 8 Percent Annually to Achieve National Development Status”,
at <http://www.bernama.com>. Accessed on february 29th 2014

5.	2009-2010	5
6.	2011-2012	5

Source : "Ministry Foregin Affairs of Malaysia", at <http://www.kln.gov.my>, accessed on marc 2, 2014

From the above data, it can be seen that the number of officials visit the United States to Malaysia or other wise in 1998 and 2012 also show an increase. Some of these visits will be explained as follows:⁷

- a. Visit the United States Secretary of Defense William Cohen to Kuala Lumpur on May 23th, 1999 On this occasion Cohen managed to meet with Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad to discuss military cooperation, such as the purchase of defense equipment to the United States.
- b. Visit the United States Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld to Kuala Lumpur on July 4, 2004. On this occasion Rumsfell successfully met Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad to discuss military cooperation, such as the purchase of defense equipment to the United States and to discuss joint military exercise plan.
- c. The meeting between Prime Minister Najib Tun Razak with President Barack Obama in Washington DC, USA in June, 2009. In this occasion the two countries agreed to build a peaceful regional conditions of the problem of terrorism to nuclear proliferation.

Politics of cooperation between Malaysia and the United States does have a role because after the declaration of *Vision 2020 Malaysian* state is facing a variety of problems related to the internal security of Malaysia, namely terrorism as an extraordinary crime

Then if it is associated with the achievement of the Malaysian Vision 2020, the Malaysian government can make political cooperation with the United States to be able to realize the internal security of Malaysia. This includes three important things:-⁸

- a. Provide access to information about terrorism as a political issue related to the security of Malaysia achievement of *Vision 2020*.
- b. Provide an opportunity for Malaysia to participate in efforts to achieve international peace and security relating to the achievement of *Vision 2020 Malaysian*.
- c. Build a stimulus for the formation of international peace regime that can support world peace which will support the growth of international politics ekonomi better. This is certainly related to the achievement of *Vision 2020 Malaysian*.

Thus it can be understood that the closeness of the relationship between Malaysia and the United States turns to politics-politics leads to regional and international security. This closeness then successfully used as the Malaysian

⁷*Ibid*

⁸"Ground Zero Imam Tied to 9/11Thruters" at<http://www.goldcoastchronicle.com>, Accessed

government's efforts to build domestic and international conduciveness, which in turn can support the achievement of *Vision 2020 Malaysian*. Then the next field is the focus of cooperation between Malaysia and the United States is in the field of trade and economy.

Efforts Achieving *Vision 2020 Malaysian* Malaysia Through cooperation with the United States in the economic field

The development of increasingly complex world, making the world economic arena is not only dominated by the official state actors, but also the private sector. One of the private actors that helped influence the progress of the world economy are multinational corporations (multinational corporation).

The presence of multinational companies in Malaysia United States from 1998 to 2012 also continues to experience an increasing trend, in various sectors. The same thing also happened on Malaysian investments in the United States, although with a smaller nominal. Illustration of this can be diligit in the following table

Table 6. United States Investing in Malaysia 1998-2012

No	Year	Value Investing (billions of dollars)
1.	1998-2000	8.6
2.	2001-2002	8.9
3.	2003-2004	9.2
4.	2006-2008	9.2
5.	2009-2010	9.8
6.	2011-2012	10.1

Source : report, "Trade and Investment Mission : US and Malaysian Trade and Investment", Ministry of Trade of Malaysia, 2012.

Through Table 6 a boye it can be seen on the increase in value of the United States investment in Malaysia from 1998 to 2012 continues to increase. Sectors targeted the United States investment in Malaysia is divided into several areas, namely:⁹

- a. Construction was 28.6%, manufacturing 22.1%, services 31.4 percent and the number of sectors in a smaller percentage in 1998-2002.
- b. Construction of 24.1%, manufacturing by 22.9%, services 32.7 percent and the number of sectors in a smaller percentage from 2003-2008.
- c. Construction of 25.0%, manufacturing 29.9%, services 29.4 percent and the number of sectors in a smaller percentage in 2009-2012.

Then the Malaysian investment in the United States also has an interesting development. although it has fluctuated, but this achievement shows the economic

⁹Trade and Investment Mission : US and Malaysian Trade and Investment",

and trade cooperation is getting increasingly better. Overview of Malaysian investment in the United States can be seen in the following table

Table 7. Malaysian investment in the United States 1998-2012

No	Year	Value Investing (billions of dollars)
1.	1998-2000	2.8
2.	2001-2002	2.8
3.	2003-2004	3.1
4.	2006-2008	3.4
5.	2009-2010	na
6.	2011-2012	3.6

Source : report, "Trade and Investment Mission : US and Malaysian Trade and Investment", Ministry of Trade of Malaysia, 2012.

From the above data it can be seen that the potential for economic cooperation and trade between the United States and Malaysia proved to have potential value. Then if it is associated with Malaysia's efforts in achieving *Malaysian Vision 2020* program, the two important things;¹⁰

- a. The amount of foreign investment figures in Malaysia United States will increase the capacity of budget development and progress of the real sector in Malaysia which in turn can support the achievement of the *Malaysian Vision 2020* relating to the composition of the challenges in building a fairer economy and challenges in building community structures and units economy is resilient and competitively.
- b. Then the increasing trade and investment between Malaysia and the United States will grow new industries that can ultimately build a challenge in building the structure of society and economic unit that are resilient and competitively can ultimately support the achievement of the *Malaysian Vision 2020*.

Through the above description, it can be understood that a relationship of cooperation in economics and trade between Malaysia and the United States was not separated from the development of global liberalism. Hopefully, through bilateral cooperation in both countries, then it implies that Malaysia will be dragged in to mainstream influence trade hegemony the United States. Expected will emerge new projects in a larger scale, which in turn can promote the economy of this country.

Efforts Achieving *Vision 2020 Malaysian* Through Cooperation With the United States in the Field of Social and Education

Cooperation in the field of social and education between the United States and Malaysia embodied in the mission of student exchange. The move is part of the Malaysian government's efforts to develop human resources in order to master the

technology and science better, which in turn can make the community (public) renewal of Malaysia as an agent(agent of change).

Student exchange ecooperation between Malaysia and the United States have been initiated in 1994, but its existence is less effective because many students and Malaysian students chose China and some European countries, particularly the UK as a study abroad destination. Some of the reasons are cultural, geographical conditions and the accommodation is relatively expensive. Then in 2004, the United States government began to implement some incentive through education and exchange of scholarships so that students become more affordable.

Evidence regarding cooperation in the field of social and educational realized by the allocation of scholarships and student exchange, among others, the following¹¹

- a. Malaysian student delivery to Princet on University in 2004.
- b. Scholarship offer of 2.8 million Euro to student sand students to study at major universities United States on the initiative of USAID (United States Agency for International Development) in 2006.
- c. Offer scholarships of Euro 4.6 million to students, student activis tsand NGOs (non governmental organizations)

to study at major universities in the United States the concept of short courses at the initiative of the USAID (United States Agency for International Development)in 2007.

Various achieving cooperation between Malaysia and the United States in the field of social and education will grow smaller groups are more modern society. In other words, sending students and offer scholarship stomake the student/students as agents of change when returning to Malaysia

Dilateral cooperation of Malaysia and the United States In the Field of Culture

Cooperation in the field of culture has significance for bilateral cooperation between Malaysia and the United States. Significance of cultural cooperation is bridging values and new ideas from people of both countries. Later these conditions will favor the mindset and structure of Malaysian society that is more advanced.

Some forms of cooperation in culture between the United States and Malaysia, among others¹²

- a. Gita Malay dance performances and the event (Visit Malaysian and Culture Promotion Years)on cultural visits in New York on 26-29 May 2008 First Period.

¹¹“Meet Foreign Student-Malaysia”, dalam <http://future.state.gov/where/exchange/44926.htm>, diakses pada tanggal 29 Maret 2014.

¹²“PHN Sion Cultural of IIS and Malaysia relations” in <http://www.emanetwork.com>.

- b. Gita Malay dance performances and the event (Visit Malaysian and Culture Promotion Years) on cultural visits in New York on June 11 to 13 The 2009 Washington DC and Seatl.

The implementation of cooperation between Malaysia and the United States in the field of culture will encourage a close relationship between the people of both countries. This condition will be influential in the development of tourism between the two countries and civil aspects of the neighborhood. This condition will eventually be able to support the achievement of *Vision 2020 Malaysian* related challenges in building ethnic unity in Malaysia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description in the previous discussion it can be concluded that the development of the nation-state has always been an interesting phenomenon of international relations. In the group of third world countries, countries in the field of economic development is often associated with the capacity of policy makers, the charismatic leader and has a strong influence in a country's political constellation. Under the leadership of a political figure who runs the model governance is strong, it can achieve a state of civil order and stability as a prerequisite for conducive economic and political developments. The concept/proposition, it is also true for Malaysia.

Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia in 1996-2012 experienced economic growth and political interest. In this period, Malaysia went through a phase of transition from conventional political-economic system to the political-economic planning more systematic and modern. Development economics in Malaysia can not be separated from the path Mahathir Mohammad. Under this leadership, the political economy of Malaysia was able to achieve progress based on the planned development program known as *Vision 2020 Malaysian* idea.

Political-economic dynamics of Malaysia in the 1990s who is considered by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad lags behind other countries, such as Thailand, Singapore or Indonesia. Then the case of a global recession (financial crisis) that occurred in 1998 that hit several South East Asian countries to make the input (input) that are important for policy the political economy of Malaysia. In a relatively short period of economic and political conditions of Malaysia can be returned to normal, while other countries, such as Indonesia or Thailand require a longer time.

Achievement of *Vision 2020 Malaysian* idea of some of its education provisions emphasis on progress and technology, as well as socio-economic progress and political stable then followed up by Mahathir Mohammad and subsequent regimes to pursue cooperation with a group of foreign developed countries. One of the countries that are the focus of foreign cooperation of Malaysia is the United States.

United States is an important country in the international political along with its allies

succeeded in holding the international political hegemony. This then becomes a consideration for the Malaysian government to make the United States as a cooperation partner in achieving *Malaysian Vision 2020*.

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