

**THE EXECUTIVE SARAWAK GOVERNMENT'S
ADMINISTRATION MACHINERY**



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ABSTRACT

This study reports on the government's administration of Sarawak from the executive aspect. It is a study to understand the historical development and its *modus operandi* in the context of Sarawak. This is to provide new and updated information of the Sarawak government's administration.

As an administrator, the state government of Sarawak plays an important role to ensure policies are implemented and procedures followed. With regards to this, it aims to understand the basis of democracy in Sarawak based on the role the government plays through the implementation of policies. It shows that Sarawak is undergoing a vast change in the development based on a positive development policy. Having a strong and reliable government through its ruling party, it is found that there is a commitment and dedication of the government's functions. This shows the capability of the state government of Sarawak to carry out development projects for the benefit of the society as a whole. The good governance of Sarawak is much attributed to the successful of the government to overcome challenges and stood up to the critiques. Finally, based on the government's performance, recommendations are made, in the hope that steps taken by the state government of Sarawak could be further strengthened by the new line up of ministers and eventually the long and strong struggle of victory will prevail for years to come.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

All countries consist of the similar elements such as having sovereignty, people, territory and a government. A government is formed so as to implement a proper rule and regulation. A special task force to administer or organize the most appropriate manner, its people, could only implement this. This special task force is referred to as the administration machinery and based on few principles, say a power in the hands of a person is the monarchy's administration, power in the hands of few persons, called the aristocracy and power in the hands of the majority, is the democracy, to name a few. Basically, in Malaysia, we practiced a democratic parliamentary system of government and election is the best means to listen to the majority. People are given the chances to vote and choose their qualified candidates which eventually form the government and gradually responsible to administer the country.

To administer means to manage, to control or to look after. Therefore, in the government's administration or machinery, we are looking into what are the bodies responsible to manage and how these bodies manage the country. It is

CHAPTER 2

EXECUTIVES

2.1 Introduction

When John Locke* wrote that the state of nature wanted power to back and support the sentence of a national judiciary (Baker, 1970), he was speaking of an executive power. Often, the executive is referred to as “the government”, but in fact it is just one of the three branches of government. The executive is the second branch or organ of government. This term is used to designate all those officers of the government whose responsible is to execute, or put into effect, the laws. The executive power hold by this branch of government is concerned with the execution of policy. The execution of policy is part of the government’s main responsibilities to formulate and implement policies for the benefit of the society.

The primary duty of the executive is to formulate policy and to see that it is properly implemented (Kapor, 1977: 575). The policy implementation function is the job of the permanent civil service who actually run the various departments of the government and the field officers. Recruited with qualification and capability, the permanent civil service is abiding by rules and regulations in the public sector. Their concern is to ensure policy formulated are carried out and implemented efficiently and effectively, and enforced without questioning the integrity of the policy.