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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADMINISTRATION OF TAN SRI DATO' (DR) HAJI MAHIADDIN BIN MD YASIN AND TUN DR. MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD FROM A SOCIOECONOMIC SIDE

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ABSTRACT

The journal studies this time will examine the differences in the way and pattern of government of the two Prime Ministers of Malaysia, namely between Tan Sri Dato '(DR) Haji Mahiaddin Bin Md Yasin where he became the 8th Prime Minister of Malaysia on 29 February 2020 and resigned on 16 August 2021 after another struggle in Malaysian politics and Tun Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad. The first time Tun Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad as a prime minister on 16 July 1981 until 30 October 2003 and the second on 10 May 2018 until he resigned on 24 February 2020. These two dates are in different eras. But we will study it more specifically in terms of socio-economics. The uniqueness of this study is because Tun Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad has been the Prime Minister of Malaysia twice and both in different eras. It is common knowledge that the political system in Malaysia is based on democracy. The top leadership is elected fairly and listens to the voices of all players in politics as well as the voices of the people. The goal of these two leaders is between Tan Sri Dato '(DR) Haji Mahiaddin Bin Md Yasin and Tun Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad is the same, which is to develop the country's economy and further maintain the well-being of the people while developing the country to be in line with other developed countries. However, the ideas and thoughts between these two leaders are definitely different in all aspects even though the goals are the same. That is the difference that will be described in this study.

Keyword: *Prime Minister Malaysia, Politic Malaysia, Tun Mahathir, Tan Sri Dato' Mahiaddin Yasin, Malaysia*

Introduction

Malaysia. It is one of the names and countries known in the eyes of the world. The history of its establishment became a history that can be said to be quite well known. Concomitant political and economic developments have made Malaysia quite well-known in its own class. A plural society that lives under one government of leadership has also become the talk of the world. Democracy-based government has also succeeded in uniting all ethnic groups in Malaysia to live in harmony. Malaysia's growing economy has made Malaysia one of the most respected democracies in the eyes of the world. It is common knowledge that Malaysia is headed by a Yang Di Pertuan Agong who is appointed from among the Sultans of each state and a rotation system is used to determine the term of a Yang Di Pertuan Agong. However, in the political hierarchy and the top leadership of the country's administration, it is led by a Prime Minister. Since 1957, Malaysia has maintained a multi-party political system in which a political party that obtains a majority of seats in the Dewan Rakyat or the State Legislative Assembly can form a Federal or State Government. The system used in Malaysia is based on the 'First-Past-The-Post-System'. This means that the candidates who obtain the majority will be declared the winners in the relevant constituency. The winning party will form the government and the Prime Minister and other cabinet ministers will be appointed from among them based on the consent of all members and the consent of the Yang Di Pertuan Agong. The selection of the winning party is made through the General Election where the people will choose the party that they follow has the right to be the leader.

Malaysia became independent on 31 August 1957. From that moment on, the cabinet was formed. The term of office of a prime minister is for 1 term which is for 3 years. After 3 years, the General Election will be held again and the election will be made again by the people. If the previous party still retains victory and they still nominate the same individual as prime minister, the service of that individual will be extended. If not, a new prime minister will be appointed. Until 2021, Malaysia has a total of 9 prime ministers. The following is a list of prime ministers and their terms of service starting with the first prime minister to the ninth, which is the latest prime minister.



PERDANA MENTERI MALAYSIA



Sumber: kabinet.gov.my

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Infografik Bernama

Grafic 1: List of Prime Minister

We will see a little bit of bibliography regarding the two Prime Ministers of Malaysia, namely Tan Sri Dato '(DR) Haji Mahiaddin Bin Md Yasin and Tun Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad which will be discussed in the next chapter.

Tun Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad

Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad was born in Lorong Kilang Ais, Seberang Perak, Alor Setar, Kedah on July 10, 1925. He is the youngest of 9 siblings from Mohamed Iskandar and Wan Tempawan Wan Hanapi. His date of birth was registered on December 20, 1925. According to sources, all his siblings were registered in December because his father said it was to facilitate school registration at that time. Dr. Mahathir got his early education at Sekolah Melayu Seberang Perak, Alor Setar, Kedah. Then he continued his studies at the Government English School (GES) which is the new name is the Sultan Abdul Hamid College). When the World War II ended, then he continued his studies at the same school in 1945 until the level of Sijil Tinggi Pelajaran Malaysia (STPM). Then he studied at the King Edward VII Medical College, University of Malaya, Singapore and was awarded with the Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (MBBS) in 1953. After receiving his degree, he was assigned as a trainee doctor at the Penang General Hospital, Malaysia.

Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad has tamed politics since 1945. At that time, he also took part in the campaign against the Malayan Union. His steps in politics continued by becoming one of the members of UMNO. Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad was one of the first members to register when UMNO was first established in 1946. When he held the position of Chairman of the Kedah State Party, and Chairman of the Political Committee, he inadvertently angered those associated with the Prime Minister at the time. that is Tunku Abdul Rahman. In the Third Election in 1964, Dr Mahathir was elected Member of Parliament for Kota Setar after beating the All-Malaysia Islamic Party (PAS) candidate. Next in 1965, he became one of the members of UMNO's supreme council. In the 1969 Election, he was defeated by the PAS candidate, Haji Yusoff Rawa. However, during the events of 13 May 1969, Dr Mahathir was kick out from his membership in the UMNO Supreme Council on 12 July 1969. He was also sacked from UMNO on 26 September 1969 for criticizing Tunku Abdul Rahman's administration. At that time, Barisan Nasional led the top leadership of Malaysia. Tun Dr Mahathir started writing the book "Dilema Melayu" (The Malay Dilemma). The controversial book has exposed and analyzed the character of the Malays and it was barred in 1970 and even the ban was only lifted after Tun Dr Mahathir became Prime Minister 18 years later. March 7, 1972 was another moment in his history where he rejoined UMNO. He contested in Kubang Pasu in the 1974 general election and at that time he won unopposed. After UMNO won the general election, Dr Mahathir was selected as an Education Minister in the cabinet of Tun Abdul Razak, the prime minister of Malaysia at the time. Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak died unexpectedly and his descendant Datuk Hussein Onn appointed Dr Mahathir as his deputy. In mid-1981, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Hussein Onn, announced his leaving and named Dr Mahathir as his descendant. On July 10, 1981. From that moment on, he began his reign as the Prime Minister of Malaysia. Dr Mahathir became the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia, and eight days later as Minister of Defense. On October 31, 2003, Dr Mahathir retired and named his deputy, Datuk Seri Abdullah Badawi as his descendant. Dr Mahathir was given the Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara

Order of Merit which carries the title of Tun after his retirement. His 22 years as Prime Minister made him the second longest -serving groundbreaker in Southeast Asia after President Suharto of Indonesia. At the time of his resignation, Barisan Nasional was still strong as the country's leader. Therefore, there is no objection from other politicians when the next prime minister is appointed from among UMNO members as well.

After retiring, he re -entered politics but not as a member of UMNO. He has formed a new political party with his loyal followers. The political party was named Parti Peribumi Bersatu Malaysia (PPBM). The party was formed on September 8, 2016 and he was its chairman. He was re -appointed as the Member of Parliament for Langkawi and subsequently re -appointed as the 7th Prime Minister of Malaysia on May 2018 and resigned due to the current political crisis on 24 February 2020. On the same date, he also resigned as Chairman of the United Indigenous Party of Malaysia. The diagram below shows his history in the political arena.

TUN DR MAHATHIR MOHAMAD

24 FEB 2020

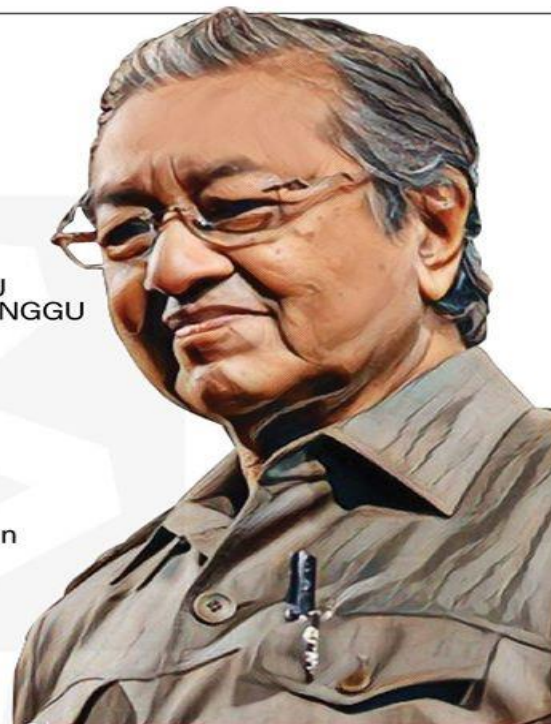
- ▶ LETAK JAWATAN SEBAGAI PERDANA MENTERI
- ▶ YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG TERIMA PELETAKAN JAWATAN & MELANTIK BELIAU SEBAGAI PM INTERIM, SEMENTARA MENUNGGU PERLANTIKAN PM BAHARU

PERDANA MENTERI MALAYSIA

- ▶ **Ke-4** (Julai 1981 - Oktober 2003)
- ▶ **Ke-7** (Mei 2018 - 24 Februari 2020)

PARLIMEN

- 1964 - 1969** Anggota Parlimen Kota Setar Selatan
- 1972 - 1974** Senator Dewan Undangan Negeri Kedah
- 1974 - 2004** Anggota Parlimen Kubang Pasu
- 2018** Anggota Parlimen Langkawi



 UMNO	 PARTI PRIBUMI BERSATU MALAYSIA (PPBM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1946 Menganggotai UMNO • 1965-1969 Ahli Majlis Tertinggi • 1969 Dipecat • 1972 Diterima semula sebagai ahli • 1981-1987 Presiden ke-5 • 1988-2002 Presiden UMNO baharu selepas UMNO diisytiharkan haram oleh Mahkamah Tinggi • 2008 Keluar parti • 2009 Sertai semula • 2016 Keluar parti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Sept 2016 Tubuhkan PPBM & menjadi pengerusi • 24 Feb 2020 Letak jawatan sebagai pengerusi

Infografik Bernama

The new party under his leadership exists because of differences of opinion between them in the political arena. He opined that there were too many irregularities among the country's leaders under the leadership of UMNO in general and Barisan Nasional in particular. He could not accept and turn a blind eye to the irregularities because he was adamant that being a leader does not mean that all the wealth of the country belongs to the leader. The voice of the people during Tan Sri Najib's rule was largely unheard of and too much tarnished by corruption scandals. Until Tun Mahathir resigned for the second time, he was still heavily criticized by the followers of the opposition party because of his volume based on his views. In the 2020 era, the Malaysian political scene is seen by the world as a party-hopping politics because too many new parties have been formed and we do not know who the real leaders are who are truly loyal to their party because too many politicians come and go in and out of the party like changing clothes. The people are also in a dilemma because for the people, politicians are the representatives of their voices but when there is political unrest, the people seem to lose direction to determine who is really more qualified to be the leader.

Tan Sri Dato '(DR) Haji Mahiaddin Bin Md Yasin

Tan Sri Dato '(DR) Haji Mahiaddin Bin Md Yasin was born on 15 May 1947. He hails from Bandar Maharani, Muar, Johor Darul Ta'zim and is one of the 47 children of a famous scholar in Muar, namely Tuan Haji Muhammad Yassin. bin Haji Muhammad and the second wife of four wives, namely Puan Hajjah Khadijah bint Haji Kassim. He got his early education at Sekolah Kebangsaan Maharani and Sekolah Kebangsaan Ismail, which are English medium schools as well as secondary schools at Government English School in Muar. He then went on toward study at the University of Malaya in 1968 and successfully obtained a Bachelor's Degree (Hons) in Economics and Malay Studies in 1970. Muhyiddin's participation in politics started when he joined UMNO as a normal member in the Pagoh division in 1971. He was elected Chief UMNO Youth in the Pagoh division and Secretary in 1976. Then he became the Johor UMNO Youth Youth until 1987. Muhyiddin held the Exco seat in the Malaysian UMNO youth. In 1984, Muhyiddin was chosen Pagoh Division Head in Pagoh substituting Tan Sri Othman Saat. His rank rose rapidly in UMNO Johor. From being a member of the state executive council to becoming the Johor UMNO Chief and then becoming the Menteri Besar of Johor. Muhyiddin contested and was selected Member of Parliament for the 1978 Pagoh general election and retained the bench until 1982. Muhyiddin was appointed Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was later promoted to Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Federal Territories and later the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In the 1986 general election, Muhyiddin contested and won the Bukit Serampang seat in the Johor State Assembly, paving the way for him to become Menteri Besar of Johor on 13 August 1986. His term as Menteri Besar lasted until 6 May 1995. Muhyiddin reimbursed to the Pagoh governmental bench. in the 1995 Malaysian general election. He served in several federal government cabinet positions as Minister of Youth and Sports (1995-1999), Minister of Consumer Affairs (1999-2004), Minister of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia (2004-2008) and Minister International Trade and

Industry 2008-2009). He was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education of Malaysia in 2009. In 1984, Muhyiddin contested the UMNO Supreme Council seat but lost. Muhyiddin was later appointed as the Johor State UMNO Liaison Chairman and subsequently appointed as a member of the Supreme Council. In November 1990 he became a candidate for UMNO vice -president, but lost again. Muhyiddin tried again in the November 1993 UMNO election, succeeding this time. But he lost the 1996 election while defending the vice presidency. Finally, in the 2000 election, he again won the post of UMNO vice -president, remaining in the post until the October 2008 party election, when Muhyiddin successfully applied for a higher presidency, which was left vacant as incumbent at the time.

Muhyiddin was appointed Deputy Prime Minister on April 9, 2009, when Najib took over from Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and launched Najib's first cabinet. During Najib's cabinet reshuffle on July 28, 2015, he was removed from his post as Deputy Prime Minister. The sacking came after Muhyiddin had made a public and critical statement on Najib's handling of the 1Malaysia Development Berhad scandal. In August 2016, Muhyiddin registered a new political party, called Parti Pribumi Bersatu Malaysia (PPBM) with former Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. Muhyiddin became the party president while Mahathir and his son Mukhriz became chairman and deputy president respectively. The diagram below shows his history in the political arena.

Differences In the Way and Pattern of Government Between Tan Sri Dato '(DR) Haji Mahiaddin Bin Md Yasin and Tun Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad in Socioeconomic Side.

All Malaysian prime ministers have a mission and vision to develop and advance Malaysia in line with other developed countries. The same goes for these two leaders. However, this study will look at their contribution more specifically in terms of the socio -economy of Malaysia. Development policies enacted after the era of Tun Dr. Mahathir has a specific objective which is to drive the global economy to achieve the aspirations of Vision 2020. Highlighting the country's historic date on the 28th. February 1991 in unveiling the keynote address of Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the former 4th Prime Minister of Malaysia when he introduced Vision 2020 at the Malaysian Chamber of Commerce Conference, he expressed the desire to upgrade Malaysia's status from a developing country to a fully developed industrial nation by 2020. In addition, the implementation and application of the National education policy is seen as beyond the times or deadlines. For example, the goal of Vision 2020 which wants all races in the country to be competitive and developed. This provides an opportunity for the Malays to improve their standard of living. The improvement of living standards must be in line with the improvement of Malay education. Therefore, when Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad launched the Look East Policy, it invited criticism and reaction from the West, especially Britain and the United States. The idea of the Look East Policy is to make Japan and South Korea a model of Malaysia's success. What's more, both countries have characteristics that are similar to Malaysia, namely its location in Asia. These countries are also agricultural countries in their early stages. Through the

evolution of education, the two countries have been able to provide their people with various skills needed as well as change them to be more progressive. Mahathir at that time wanted Malaysia to develop like the two countries so that it no longer depends on skills from outside and can change from agricultural countries to developing countries that can produce various industries to generate the national economy. Rusdi Omar, a lecturer at the School of International Studies and Sivamurugan Pandian, who is also a lecturer at the School of Social Sciences at Universiti Sains Malaysia, has produced a journal entitled "Philosophy of political thought Dr. Mahathir Mohamad". In the journal they have made observations on the role of "Mahathirism" thinking. The term "Mahathirism" is to inform the readers of these two lecturers see how the ideas that have been triggered by Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad with his unique thinking along with the philosophy and way of managing the country that he has brought towards a developed country in 2020. These two researchers also discuss this "Mahathirism" to form the political ideology of Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad and then produce 5 components of his government's policy, namely Nationalism, capitalism, Islam, Populism and Authoritarianism. This combination of ideas has succeeded in bringing Malaysia as a country that is respected and revered on the international stage. To realize the Look East Policy, the government has launched a program to send Malaysian students and workers there to learn technology and emulate their work culture. From its inception in the early 1980s until the early 2000s, several thousand Malaysian students and workers had the opportunity to follow the training schemes provided. The Look East Policy has created good opportunities in terms of the economy and among them is the diplomatic relationship established between Malaysia and Japan after independence is in the form of interdependence. This is because Japan needs raw materials from Malaysia and Malaysia provides market opportunities for Japanese exports. Meanwhile, reciprocally, Malaysia needs investment from Japanese businessmen to invest in Malaysia as an investment hub and compete with Singapore. Therefore, the relationship between the two countries can be enhanced for mutual benefit.

Tun Mahathir is synonymous with the nickname of the Father of Malaysian Modernization. In the Special Creat Bulletin by Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) during the conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Automotive to the former 4th Prime Minister of Malaysia at that time, Yang Amat Berbahagia Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamed in conjunction with the UMP Special Convocation Ceremony 2012 told a lot about his efforts and services in improving the country's socio -economy, especially in the field of education and economy. His efforts are most remembered by the Malaysian and international community when he brought Malaysia out of the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis where he rejected proposals and also aid funds from the IMF which he described as exacerbating the crisis. The radical measures taken were heavily criticized at the time by many parties including the IMF itself. He advocated a controlled "Market Economic System" as an alternative to the "Private Economic System" and generally rejected the "Free Market". Among the high-profile projects and it is also called 'mega projects' developed during his administration include the Penang Bridge, Petronas Twin Towers, Kuala Lumpur International Airport

(KLIA), Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC), Putrajaya Administrative Center and the International Circuit. Sepang. All these mega projects have succeeded in providing socio-economic benefits to Malaysians. In fact, the existence of this mega project has succeeded in opening the eyes of the world that Malaysia is capable of becoming a developing country on par with other developed countries. Some of these mega projects are the focus of tourists from all over the world every time they come to Malaysia. Indirectly it generates income and the Malaysian economy. Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad is considered a thinker and revolutionary. He wants Malaysia to be involved in the motoring industry so that the people of this country can master the technology and wealth available in this industry. Tun Mahathir introduced the concept of the Malaysian Corporation where Malaysia is assumed to be a company and the people are employees and shareholders. This is adapted from Japan which has given a greater role to the private sector to also drive the country towards progress. This concept has further improved job performance, income and the country's image. Among the steps towards achieving this industrial economic system is the development of the heavy industry sector. The basic result of this is the birth of the national car 'Proton Saga' at 1985. According to a written source by the National Library of Malaysia, the Proton Saga is released in two classes, namely 1.3 cc and 1.5 cc. The price at the launch is RM21,000 to RM23,000 including tax on the road. Since then, Malaysia has become an active player in the automobile industry. Malaysia is also the assembly hub of several well-known car brands for the Southeast Asian region. Not only did he produce Proton, he also ran the Formula 1 circuit project which made Malaysia one of the world's top grand prix destinations.

A group of students from Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) in 2020 published a journal entitled Mahathiriskonomism: Clarifying the Role of Mahathir Mohamad in the Management of the 1997/98 Economic Crisis. It focuses on the practice and approach as well as the role of Tun Dr. Mahathir in resolving the 1997/98 economic crisis and focused on the construction of a concept named as Mahathiriskonomism. His leadership helped Malaysia get out of the economic crisis without the need for foreign aid that plagued the country's political and economic system. During the new era of his rule as the 7th Prime Minister of Malaysia after the Malaysian General Election in 2018, he kicked off his move on 11 and 12 June 2018 by speaking at the 24th International Conference on the Future of Asia in Japan. Among the essence of the visit was that Malaysia, through Dr Mahathir, had applied for a Yen loan from Japan as a measure to reduce the Federal Government's debt which reached RM1 trillion at the time. It aimed to revive the Malaysian economy at that time. Dr Mahathir paid an official visit to China and announced that Malaysia was interested in exploring the world-leading e-commerce technology of the Alibaba group for the benefit of Malaysians and at the same time to catalyze and revitalize the Malaysian economy. At the age of 93, Dr Mahathir returned to the political stage and became prime minister, having been recognized as the oldest prime minister in the world. Nevertheless, his prowess and determination to restore and govern Malaysia is much admired. He did his best to contribute his abilities for the sake of Malaysia. The figure is greatly admired not only by Malaysians but by the whole world.

Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin became Malaysia's 8th prime minister at a time when the country was critically at war with the Covid-19 epidemic. During his reign as well, the country's economy can be said to be in a worrying state. However, with the hard work and dedication given by him, Malaysia is able to overcome the problem. According to Hazrul Shahiri, a lecturer at the Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Muhyiddin not only changed the Covid-19 health issue to be an opportunity to prove his ability as Prime Minister but also to revive the country's economy and restructure the economic cycle. The first action he took in facing this challenge was to appoint economic experts to lead the National Economic Action Council (NEAC) which has the role of formulating short-term and long-term fiscal policy to address the economic recession crisis. The culmination of the country's economic crisis was when the government decided to implement the Movement Control Order (PKP) starting March 18 which has disrupted the entire domestic economic cycle following the closure of manufacturing, business and employment activities. It is a great blow to Malaysians. But the drastic action had to be done for the safety of the people. That was the hardest challenge and decision he had to make as prime minister at the time. Even worse, the decision has a negative impact on the country's income, the company's business and the people's spending. The implementation of PKP is the biggest economic threat faced by the government administration led by Tan Sri Muhyiddin. It is the most severe economic challenge ever faced by all Malaysian Prime Ministers before. The economic crisis caused by Covid-19 was far greater than the 1998 financial crisis and the economic recession of the 1980s era during the reign of Tun Dr. Mahathir | This is where the differences in leadership styles between the two prime ministers come into play. This is because the matter took place in two different eras and for different causes. To address the people's economic problems, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin has launched the Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package (Prihatin) worth RM250 billion which was announced within 10 days once the PKP came into force has proven the commitment and concern of the government under his leadership to revive the country's economy. It has been described as a swift and timely move to balance efforts to curb the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic and the economic recovery process, with a much larger amount than the government's allocation for the economic recovery plan in 2009 of RM67 billion. The Malaysian administration under the leadership of Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin has been able to avoid relying on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as more than 80 countries experiencing the same crisis have applied for assistance from the fund to revive their economies. recognizing the difficulty of economic recovery efforts involving international trade as the world economy has also been crippled by Covid-19, the prime minister focused on aspects of domestic economic development to slow and mitigate the sharp decline in private spending and investment.

After the Prihatin economic package, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin also announced the RM10 billion Prihatin Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Package which aims to ensure that the small and medium enterprise (SME) sector can continue their operations in challenging conditions and reduce the risk of mass retrenchment. Facilities such as wage subsidies, assistance to SMEs and microcredit have helped companies to stay afloat in the industry despite not being fully operational. Although Covid-19 has damaged the world economy but swift and correct action by the government under the leadership of Muhyiddin managed to avoid worse economic effects. However, after the pandemic subsided, the relaxation of movement restrictions through the Conditional Movement Control Order (PKPB) and the gradual opening of economic activities were allowed. It provided space and opportunity for economic activity to move again and make adjustments in the post-Covid-19 era.

The National Vaccination Program was also introduced during his reign. It aims to ensure that the spread and infection of the Covid-19 virus can be reduced and in turn can ensure that the people remain healthy from the threat of the virus. The program has received encouraging response with some opposition. But the program is still continued.

Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin has also launched the RM3.5 billion Caring Network Program in the government's efforts to address the challenges of the digital divide. The program is expected to benefit about 8.5 million people from the B40 group to own a smartphone device or enjoy the help of an Internet broadband plan. Of the total RM3.5 billion, the government will spend a total of RM2 billion, while telecommunications companies and service providers will provide additional contributions amounting to RM1.5 billion, mainly in the form of free data. The government has allocated the upgrading of broadband services nationwide through the National Digital Network (JENDELA) plan which includes fiber optic plans, as well as increasing quality 4G coverage worth RM21 billion by 2022. The government will also accelerate the provision of 5G infrastructure with private investment through Digital Nasional Berhad. which is estimated to be worth RM15 billion, he said. This effort is carried out by him because he realizes that it is the need of the people today. This is also to bridge the gap between the people because this free data will benefit many less fortunate groups. This is one of his efforts in ensuring the social welfare of the people is taken care of.

However, after 18 months of his rule, Malaysia is once again facing political turmoil. Leadership is once again changing the reins of leadership. At a time when Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin and his cabinet are struggling with the crisis and they have almost managed to overcome it, he has voluntarily resigned as prime minister. Never before in the history of Malaysia, a prime minister who faced 3 crises at one time, namely politics, health and economy. But naturally in politics there must be ups and downs. But his resignation as

prime minister is considered an honorable resignation as he has left the cabinet in such good condition that Malaysia is almost recovering. In fact, it can be said that the recovery of Malaysia from the economic and health crisis at that time was also the result of the hard work of him and his cabinet at that time. The welfare of the people is paramount and the Malaysian economy is also beginning to recover. It will be a history that will be remembered by future generations. His rule will surely remain in the folds of Malaysian history forever.

Conclusion

In conclusion it can be said that these two former prime ministers have different leadership patterns. The way of thinking in governing the country is also different. However, the goals and objectives are the same in order to develop the economy of the people and the country and to ensure that the sociology of Malaysians continues to be in a comfortable and best condition. There is no doubt that there are various challenges that have to be faced by these two figures. Yet the challenge occurs in different eras and the approaches used are also different. For example, the economic crisis faced by these two figures. The economic recession experienced by the 4th prime minister was not the same as the economic downturn faced during the reign of the 8th prime minister. Many scholars are of the opinion that the crisis of economic collapse faced by the 8th prime minister is even more acute. This is because all sectors had to be shut down for a relatively long period of time. It is also not just an issue of the Malaysian nation but it also happens simultaneously all over the world. The wisdom of managing the country's economy and the wisdom of managing the welfare of the people are very much demanded to ensure that the people are in a controlled state despite having to face a very dangerous pandemic. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the government of the two figures, but the difference shows the wisdom of these two figures in dealing with the problems faced by the country at that time. Finally, it leads to the development felt by Malaysians today.

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