1. Why do some Malaysians have to fill in Immigration Forms when entering Sabah and Sarawak?

While there is no law that prevents a person from another State from working in Sabah or Sarawak, the Governments of Sabah and Sarawak can control who can enter, reside in these States. To work in Sabah or Sarawak, a person from another State will have to get permission to enter and reside in Sabah or Sarawak from the State’s authorities.

2. Do Malaysians from other States need to produce passports or apply for visas when entering Sabah and Sarawak?

No, Malaysians from other States only need to produce their national identity cards and are allowed to enter and reside in those States. So to work in Sabah or Sarawak, the person will have to get permission to enter and reside in Sabah or Sarawak from the State’s authorities.

3. Aren’t these immigration laws a restriction on a Malaysian citizen’s right to freedom of movement within the country?

Although the Constitution gives Malaysians the right to move freely within Malaysia and to reside in any part of Malaysia, the Constitution also restricts this right when it involves Sabah and Sarawak. This is part of the special interests and safeguards granted to Sabah and Sarawak when they joined Malaysia in 1963.

4. Can a person from another State work in Sabah or Sarawak?

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5. Why is English still the language used in the State Legislative Assemblies and Courts in Sabah and Sarawak?

Although English was the official language of the State Legislative Assemblies and Courts in Sabah and Sarawak when they joined Malaysia in 1963, the YDPN of Sarawak tried to dismiss the Chief Minister at the time, Stephen Kalong Ningkan. However, the Federal Court held that the dismissal was unconstitutional and invalid as it did not follow the Sarawak State Constitution. Following this, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong declared a State of Emergency under Article 156(1) of the Federal Constitution.

This enabled the Federal Government to pass the Emergency (Federal Constitution and Constitution of Sarawak) Act 1966 which gave the YDPN the power to dismiss the Chief Minister and it went against the Sarawak State Constitution.

6. Has the Federal Government ever taken over the powers of the State Government in Sabah or Sarawak?

Yes, in 1966 the YDPN of Sarawak tried to dismiss the Chief Minister at the time, Stephen Kalong Ningkan. However, the Federal Court held that the dismissal was unconstitutional and invalid as it did not follow the Sarawak State Constitution. Following this, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong declared a State of Emergency under Article 156(1) of the Federal Constitution.

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7. Why do Sabah and Sarawak enjoy greater powers than the States in West Malaysia?

As the culture and religious faiths of Sabah and Sarawak are different from West Malaysia, the States of Sabah and Sarawak control natural resources like forests, rivers and petroleum. Sabah and Sarawak wanted to maintain greater independence and control over the natural resources and their States and their way of life when they joined Malaysia. This is why the Federation has special protections in the Constitution and greater powers than the States in West Malaysia.

8. Does Malaysia have any laws or constitutions that override the Rakyat Guides?

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The Malayan Parliament then made changes to the Inter-Governmental Committee. These changes included the special interests and safeguards for Sabah and Sarawak. In July 1963, the “Malaysia Agreement” was signed by the British and Malayan Governments, Sabah and Sarawak to draw up the special safeguards for Sabah and Sarawak by the British and Malayan Governments, Sabah and Sarawak. An Inter-Governmental Committee was set up to discuss the independence of their States. After speaking to many people and groups, the question of Sabah and Sarawak forming a federation with other countries led to the creation of a Commission by Lord Cottrell, to find out the true worth of the States. After many meetings, the people of both Sabah and Sarawak agreed to join the Federation of Malaya.

Sabah and Sarawak were included in the Constitution. Malaysia, and the special interests and safeguards for Sabah and Sarawak were included in the Constitution. On 16 September 1963, Malaysia was born.

The Constitution says that before any changes can be made to any of the special interests or safeguards, at least two-thirds of the members of the Privy Council or the State Legislative Assemblies of Sabah or Sarawak (who must follow the advice of the States’ Cabinet) must consent to it.

The right of Sarawakians or Sabahans to equal treatment with other Malaysian citizens born or resident in any of the States of Malaysia.

At least two-thirds of the members of the State Legislative Assemblies of Sabah or Sarawak must have a valid Permit or Pass to enter Sarawak or in Parliament, and the special treatment with other Malaysian citizens born or resident in any of the States of Malaysia.

Do Sabah and Sarawak have other special interests that are not covered by the Constitution? For how long are these special interests to be safeguarded?

How are these special interests protected under Federal Constitution?

Part VII of the immigration Act 1955 requires all citizens of Sabah and Sarawak to have a special interest such as quotas for employment in the local authorities and from water supply. Sabah and Sarawak also receive revenue from lands, minerals and forests, like the Local Authorities and from water supply. Apart from this, there are certain federal laws that are not followed in Sabah and Sarawak, like the Local Authorities and from water supply. Sabah and Sarawak are also allowed to charge import, export, duty on timber and forest produce, sales tax and fees from ports and harbours. The Federal Constitution does not belong to Sabah and Sarawak

The Rakyat Guides: 3. Federal-State Relations.

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The additional duties of revenue for Sabah & Sarawak that are not covered by the Constitution

Additional sources of revenue for Sabah & Sarawak that are not covered by the Constitution

The Constitution also provides special grants and additional sources of revenue for Sabah & Sarawak that the other States in Malaysia do not have. For example, the Federal Government issues yearly grants to all the States, but the States in Sarawak feel these special interests are not safeguarded.

What is the structure of the two State Governments of Sabah & Sarawak?

In both States, the Head of State, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is appointed by the Federal Government. The DUN passes all State laws that do not come under the jurisdiction of Parliament and oversees the State Legislative Assemblies or Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN). The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is appointed by the Federal Government. The DUN passes all State laws that do not come under the jurisdiction of Parliament and oversees the State Legislative Assemblies or Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN). The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is appointed by the Federal Government. The DUN passes all State laws that do not come under the jurisdiction of Parliament and oversees the State Legislative Assemblies or Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN). The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is appointed by the Federal Government. The DUN passes all State laws that do not come under the jurisdiction of Parliament and oversees the State Legislative Assemblies or Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN). The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is appointed by the Federal Government. The DUN passes all State laws that do not come under the jurisdiction of Parliament and oversees the State Legislative Assemblies or Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN). The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is appointed by the Federal Government. The DUN passes all State laws that do not come under the jurisdiction of Parliament and oversees the State Legislative Assemblies or Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN).

The Chief Ministers of Sabah and Sarawak must be the members of the State Legislative Assemblies or DUN, and the appointment, suspension and removal of judges is under the control of the Federal Judicial and Legal Services Commission.

For as long as the people of Sabah and Sarawak feel these special interests are still needed, not all these special interests can be removed. The protection that the people of Sabah and Sarawak require is to the extent that they do not come under the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak.

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