The Politics of National Identity in West Malaysia:
Continued Mutation or Critical Transition?
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In this paper, national identity is conceptualized in terms of competing representations of the putative "nation" based on which socio-political contests unfold and bureaucracy functions.

Two key historical happenings marked the politics of national identity in West Malaysia: the 1969 racial riots and the Islamization policies. After 1969, comprehensive ethnic-based preferential policies were formalized, while Malay political primacy justified on the basis of indigeneity became entrenched. The Islamization Policy implemented from the 1980s mainstreamed the idea of Malaysia as a negara Islam. Executive curtailment of judicial autonomy led to institutional mutations dubbed by a scholar as the "silent re-writing of the Constitution."

During the 1990s, despite selected socio-cultural measures of "liberalization" more accommodative of non-Malay interests, ethnic preferential treatments remained prevalent. Moreover, the conflation of the logic of Malay primacy with that of Islamic supremacy in institutional practices resulted in a rise in inter-religious contentions. Historic regime change became conceivable following recent political development. Nonetheless, prospects for radical revision of existing inter-religious dynamics remain dim because Islamic conservatism among Malay politicians transcends party-lines.
National identity is a measure of self-identity reflecting the subjective nature of national identity. A question on national identity allows a person to express a preference as to which country or countries, nation or nations that they feel most affiliated to. Globalization has sparked one of the most highly charged debates of the past decade and has been bringing the world closer through the exchange of goods and products, information, knowledge and culture. Globalization and the Politics of Identity Documents. Self, identity and globalization in times. . . Documents. EAST / WEST IDENTITY / GLOBALIZATION Documents. Globalization Enhances Cultural Identity Documents. The Globalization of Identity and Culture Education. With the dominance of identity-based politics, the state had moved back to the pre-independence period in terms of the nature of political discourse and actions. While Banerjee and her party were promoting fundamentalist sections and continuously shrinking the liberal space in West Bengal, communal incidents broke out in various parts of the state. In the pre-independence period, despite domination of religious identity in the political discourse, communal clashes had a class nature, particularly in the rural areas. West Bengal is on the brink of disaster. While the overall national political scenario cannot be overlooked, the political activities of secular forces in the state has left a lot to be desired. "Do States Make Nation? The Politics of Identity in Myanmar Revisited." South East Asia Research 13(3): 261-286. 4. Nationalism and Ethnic Politics 15(1): 56-83. McCrone, David and Frank Bechhofer. 2008. "National identity and social inclusion." Ethnic and Racial Studies 31(7): 1245-1266. Shair-Rosenfield, Sarah.