## 【刘哲伟专栏】安华政府应回到初心



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作者希望安华领导的团结政府可以回到初心,过去作为反对党认为不恰当或不正确的事情。(档案照;透视大马)

公正党领导的政府,无论是在马哈迪担任首相时还是在安华担任首相,就应该是积极改革政府,至少是与以前 的政府大不相同。

在希盟领导下的马哈迪时代,确实有进行不少改革,也做了不少大胆的决策。但像往常一样,在马来西亚这样 一个多元化的社会,即使是与身份无关的公共政策,也很容易变成种族和宗教问题。许多人承认他们对改革感 到过于兴奋,而这些改革对人们来说过于激进,导致难以消化。例如,国际消除种族歧视公约(ICERD)、废 除消费税、公务员制度中的小拿破仑等等。这些改变可能是积极的,并与希盟斗争目标相符。然而,当涉及政 治时,很容易被对手操纵。 这就是我能理解为什么安华政府如此步步为营的原因,他的一举一动中都非常小心,不想引起争议。与此同时,这也意味着我们很难看到有更多的改革。

当然,希盟领导人或甚至他们的支持者自我安慰的借口之一是,要给他们更多的时间,他们会比国阵和国盟更 好。

我选择这个议题的原因之<del>一</del>是因为几天前,一名友人问我,你是否感觉拉菲兹变了?我频频点头,因为我同意 他的观点,今天政府的许多行动和之前所倡议的,原则上就是重蹈覆辙前朝政府的行为。

在前朝政府要求人们不要在鸡肉价格上涨时吃鸡肉时,你可能还记得当时反对党有多激烈反对。他们批评国 阵,国阵也被批评是"百物涨价"政府。今天,拉菲兹可以要求人们改变生活方式,不要外出吃饭,而是自己在 家烹饪。

从前,希盟在国会反对党议席上高呼的反对,他们要求公平选区拨款。但今天,他们拒绝为反对党的议员选区 拨款。我无法接受反对党议员要求拨款必须磋商的言论。以公平为名,选区拨款应该在不使用权力压制无权力 者的情况下公平分配。这就是为什么赛沙迪最近的许多言论,与我不谋而合。其中一个显著的例子是,如果将 来你们再回到反对议席上,也会遭遇相同对待,你们会怎么说?

同样,阿末扎希的"释放但不等同无罪"(DNAA)不仅引起了政治人物和群众的强烈反响,还引起了曾经支持他们的民间社会的反响。例如,律师公会和净选盟等等。



作者认为,从轻快贴=铁问题、Puspakom、机票价格等问题上看来,陆兆福在能力范围内解决问题的努力。(档案照:透视大马)

我在这里建议的是,回到初心,你在此之前宣扬的东西,既然你有权力,现在就去执行。我知道,这可能并不 容易,但首先,尽量做力所能及的事情;其次,千万不要重复你之前批评对手的话。

我所说的能力范围内的事情,让我举个例子。虽然我欣赏陆兆福,但我仍然不会给他满分,因为他仍然没有为 解决系统性问题,包括制定一个全面的交通计划。交通拥堵问题仍然存在,公交仍然不方便等等。人们可能会 说需要给他更多时间,或者他现在设法解决。但我还没有看到任何系统性的改革,也许,当我们能感受到结果 之后,才再提高他的评分。

虽然没有给予他满分,但是我也给他打了很高的分数,因为我看到了他在能力范围内解决问题的努力。例如轻快铁和铁路的延误时间,这些车站隧道内的照明设施损坏,Puspakom垄断电脑验车,佳节时昂贵飞机票等等。有些可能是小问题,但不要忘记,正是这些微不足道的小问题给人们的日常生活带来了不便。没有多少部长愿意花费自己的时间去做一些不为人知的工作。甚至,有些决定可能会被报复,如结束Puspakom垄断。毫无疑问,虽然他会让利益相关方对他恨之入骨,但他还是做了,这就是我所说的"量力而行"。

其次,我所说的不重复批评对手,就是我上面举的例子。如果你以前是反对党,你觉得因为鸡肉价格上涨而告 诉人们不要吃鸡肉是不对的,同样,也不要因为政府无法改变人民的生活负担而告诉他们改变生活方式,所 以,我能理解马华的感受, 无论民主行动党几十年前批评马华什么,现在行动党自己也在重复。

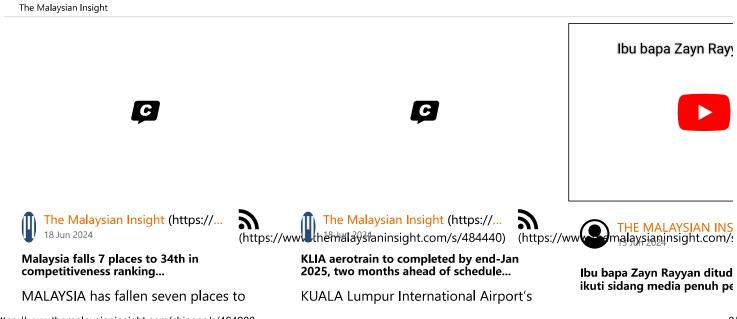
#### 结论

做反对党总是比做政府容易。 许多世界领导人,如缅甸前领导人昂山素季、台湾总统蔡英文、法国总统马克龙 以及加拿大總理賈斯汀·特魯多等,当他们还是反对党时其支持率很高,但一旦上台执政后,他们的评分就会下 降。

我对本届政府的期望很简单,希望他们可以回到初心,过去作为反对党认为不恰当或不正确的事情,今天成了 政府就应该以前车之鉴,不要再重复过去政府的错误。

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# [Liu Zhewei Column] Anwar's government should return to its original intention



### Liu Zhewei

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The author hopes that the unity government led by Anwar can return to its original intention and do things that were considered inappropriate or incorrect as an opposition party in the past. (File photo; Malaysian Perspective)

The government led by PKR, whether it was when Mahathir was prime minister or when Anwar was prime minister, should have been a proactive reform government, or at least very different from the previous government.

Under Mahathir, there were indeed many reforms and bold decisions made during the PH era. But as usual, in a diverse society like Malaysia, even public policies that are not related to identity can easily become racial and religious issues. Many people admit that they are too excited about reforms that are too radical for people to digest. For example, the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the abolition of consumption tax, the little Napoleon in the civil service system, etc. These changes may be positive and in line with the goals of the PH struggle. However, when it comes to politics, it is easy to be manipulated by opponents.

This is why I can understand why the Anwar government is so cautious in its every move, being very careful not to cause controversy. At the same time, this also means that it is difficult for us to see more reforms.

Of course, one of the excuses that the PH leaders or even their supporters use to console themselves is that if they are given more time, they will be better than BN and PN.

One of the reasons I chose this topic is because a few days ago, a friend asked me if Rafizi had changed. I nodded repeatedly because I agreed with him that many of the actions and initiatives of the government today are, in principle, a repeat of the actions of the previous government.

You may remember how fiercely the opposition opposed the previous government when it asked people not to eat chicken when the price of chicken was rising. They criticised Barisan Nasional, which was also criticised as a "price-raising" government. Today, Rafizi can ask people to change their lifestyle and not eat out but cook at home. In the past, PH shouted in opposition in the parliament, they demanded fair constituency allocation. But today, they refused to allocate constituencies for opposition MPs. I cannot accept the opposition MPs' demands that allocation must be negotiated. In the name of fairness, constituency allocation should be distributed fairly without using power to suppress the powerless. This is why many of Syed Saddiq's recent remarks coincide with mine. One of the most notable examples is, if you return to the opposition in the future and are treated the same, what will you say?

Likewise, Zahid's DNAA (free but not acquitted) policy has sparked strong reactions not only from politicians and the masses, but also from civil society that once supported them, such as the Bar Council and Bersih.



The author believes that judging from the issues of the light-fast post = iron, Puspakom, and air ticket prices, Loke Siew Fook has made efforts to solve the problems within his ability. (File photo: Malaysian Perspective)

What I suggest here is to go back to the original intention, what you preached before, now that you have the power, do it now. I know, this may not be easy, but first, try to do what you can; second, never repeat what you criticized your opponent before.

I mean things within my power, let me give you an example. Although I appreciate Anthony Loke, I still won't give him full marks because he still hasn't done enough to address systemic issues, including developing a comprehensive transportation plan. Traffic congestion is still a problem, public transportation is still inconvenient, etc. People may say that he needs to be given more time, or that he has managed to solve it now. But I haven't seen any systemic reforms yet, maybe when we can feel the results, we can raise his score.

Although I didn't give him full marks, I also gave him high marks because I saw his efforts to solve problems within his ability. For example, the delays in the LRT and railways, the broken lighting facilities in the tunnels of these stations, the computerized vehicle inspections monopolized by Puspakom, expensive air tickets during the festive season, etc. Some may be minor issues, but don't forget that it is these insignificant little issues that inconvenience people's daily lives. Not many ministers are willing to spend their time to do work that is not known to others. Even, some decisions may be retaliated, such as ending the Puspakom monopoly. There is no doubt that although he will make stakeholders hate him, he still did it, and this is what I call "doing what you can".

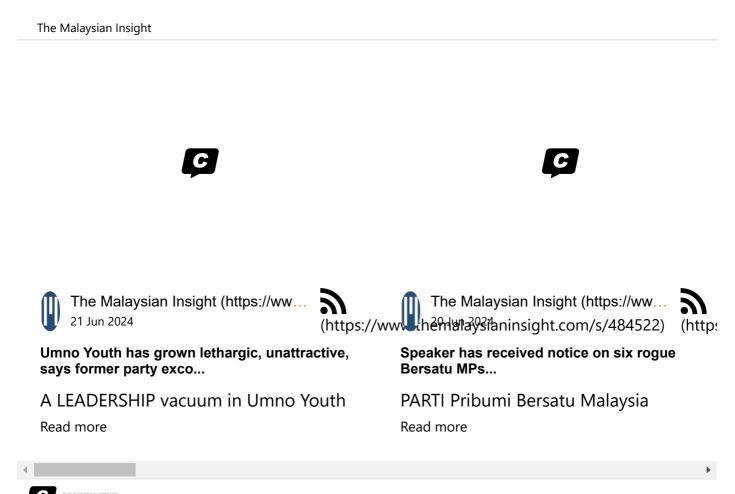
Secondly, what I mean by not repeating criticism of opponents is the example I gave above. If you were the opposition before, you would think it is wrong to tell people not to eat chicken because the price of chicken has risen. Similarly, you should not tell people to change their lifestyle because the government cannot change the burden of life. So, I can understand MCA's feelings. Whatever the Democratic Action Party criticized MCA decades ago, the Action Party is repeating it now.

### in conclusion

It is always easier to be in opposition than in government. Many world leaders, such as former Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi, Taiwan President Tsai Ingwen, French President Emmanuel Macron, and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, had high approval ratings when they were in opposition, but their ratings dropped once they came to power. My expectation for the current government is simple. I hope they can return to their original intentions. If they were the opposition party in the past and thought something was inappropriate or incorrect, now that they are in government, they should learn from past mistakes and not repeat them.

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