Standard Margin Top : 2.5 cm

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2.5 CM

# IMPAK PEMBANGUNAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT SETEMPAT DI KAWASAN PELANCONGAN DI UTARA SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA

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4.0 CM

# ABU BIN ABI TALIB

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(Font 14, Times New Roman, Bold)

# SARJANA SAINS

# UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

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# IMPAK PEMBANGUNAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT SETEMPAT DI KAWASAN PELANCONGAN DI UTARA SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA

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# ABU BIN ABI TALIB

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## Kertas Projek ini dikemukakan ke Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government

**bagi memenuhi syarat Penganugerahan Ijazah Doktor Falsafah Universiti Utara Malaysia**

**PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PROJEK**

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Dalam membentangkang tesis ini bagi memenuhi syarat sepenuhnya untuk ijazah Sarjana, Universiti Utara Malaysia, saya bersetuju bahawa Perpustakaan Universiti boleh secara bebas membenarkan siapa sahaja untuk memeriksa. Saya bersetuju bahawa penyelia saya atau jiga ketiadaannya, Dekan Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government (GSGSG) diberi kebenaran untuk membuat salinan tesis ini dalam sebarang bentuk, sama ada sepenuhnya atau sebahagiannya, bagi tujuan kesarjanaan. Adalah di maklumkan bahawa sebarang penyalinan atau penerbitan atau kegunaan tises ini sama ada sepenuhnya atau sebahagiannya daripadanya bagi tujuan keuntungan kewangan, tidak dibenarkan kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran bertulias dari saya. Juga dimaklumkan bahawa pengiktirafan harus diberi kepada saya dan Universiti Utara Malaysia dalam sebarang kegunaan kesarjanaan terhadap sebarang petikan daripada tesis saya.

Sebarang permohonan untuk menyalin atau menggunakan mana-mana bahan dalam tesis ini, sama ada sepenuhnya atau sebahagiannya hendaklah di alamatkan kepada:

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UUM College of Law, Government and International Studies (UUM COLGIS) Universiti Utara Malaysia

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# ABSTRAK

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Perkembangan dasar luar Malaysia di zaman pentadbiran Abdullah Ahmad Badawi mulai tahun 2003 hingga 2009 adalah merupakan kesinambungan dan lanjutan daripada dasar luar Perdana Menteri Malaysia sebelumnya. Kajian ini telah mengkaji isu utama iaitu apakah faktor idiosinkrasi, falsafah politik dan prinsip Islam Hadhari di zaman pentadbiran Abdullah Ahmad Badawi dan bagaimana perlaksanaan output diplomasi akomodasi mempengaruhi dasar luar di zaman pentadbiran beliau. Objektif kajian ini telah menumpukan kepada faktor idiosinkrasi, falsafah politik dan Islam Hadhari di zaman pentadbiran Abdullah Ahmad Badawi serta bagaimana diplomasi akomodasi itu wujud. Selain itu, kajian ini mengkaji pendekatan diplomasi akomodasi yang telah membawa impak kepada dasar luar Malaysia di zaman Abdullah Ahmad Badawi. Data primer kajian ini telah diperolehi melalui kaedah temubual elit yang dilakukan terhadap sebelas orang responden manakala data sekunder pula diperolehi melalui penyelidikan perpustakaan dan dokumentasi data. Dapatan kajian ini mendapati bahawa falsafah politik Abdullah yang merangkumi tiga elemen iaitu partisipasi, akomodasi dan konsensus telah memberikan impak kepada perlaksanaan dasar domestik pada zaman pentadbirannya. Pengukuhan hubungan bilateral Malaysia dengan negara- negara serantau seperti Indonesia, Thailand dan Singapura disamping peningkatan hubungan bilateral dengan negara kuasa besar seperti Amerika Syarikat dan China adalah merupakan refleksi kepada pendekatan diplomasi akomodasi dalam dasar luar di zaman beliau. Meskipun pentadbiran Abdullah Ahmad Badawi dikritik hebat kerana dianggap tidak dinamik dan tidak memberikan kesan kepada perkembangan dasar luar Malaysia, pendekatan diplomasi akomodasi oleh Abdullah Ahmad Badawi tetap memberikan kesan kepada hubungan Malaysia yang dijalinkan dengan negara luar.

**Kata Kunci:** Diplomasi Akomodasi, Dasar Luar, Islam Hadhari, Falsafah Politik Abdullah, Malaysia

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**\*\***Abstrak tidak dibenarkan melebihi 350 perkataan

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# ABSTRACT

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The development of Malaysia's foreign policy during the administration of Abdullah Ahmad Badawi from 2003 to 2009 is generally a continuation and extension of the foreign policy of the previous Prime Ministers of Malaysia. However, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi stamped his own mark on the course of Malaysian Foreign Policy through his philosophy of accomodative diplomacy and Islam Hadhari. The thesis therefore examines how the factors of idiosyncracy, his political philosophy and his principle influenced and changed the pattern and nature of Malaysian Foreign Policy in his time. The objective of this study is to examine the idiosyncracy factors, political philosophy and the implemantation of Islam Hadhari under the era of Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and how the acommodative diplomacy impacted on the output of Malaysia foreign policy during his time. Primary data was obtained through interviews conducted on eleven elite respondents and secondary data was obtained through library research and all documented data. This study has shown that Abdullah's political philosophy including his open style, consultative and participative reflect the new environment of politics. The strengthening of Malaysia's bilateral relations with regional countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore and improving bilateral relations with major powers such as the United States and China is a reflection on the approach of accommodative diplomacy of his foreign policy. Although the administration of Abdullah Ahmad Badawi were criticized because it was considered not dynamic and does not affect the development of Malaysia's foreign policy, the approach of accommodative diplomacy by Abdullah still have an impact on Malaysia's established relationships with foreign countries.

**Keywords:** Accommodative Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Islam Hadhari, Abdullah Political Philosophy, Malaysia.

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**\*\***Abstrak tidak dibenarkan melebihi 350 perkataan

**PENGHARGAAN**

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# SENARAI JADUAL

Jadual 1.1 Jumlah peserta 26

Jadual 5.2 Peratusan peserta 150

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# SENARAI RAJAH

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*Rajah 1.1* Carta pai jumlah peserta 26

*Rajah 5.2* Carta bar peratusan peserta 150

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# SENARAI STATUT / AKTA



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1. Akta Buruh 1955 26
2. Akta Syarikat Carta bar peratusan peserta 45
3. [Akta Perdagangan Elektronik 2006](https://ms.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Akta_Perdagangan_Elektronik_2006&action=edit&redlink=1) 50
4. [Akta Kewangan 2006](https://ms.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Akta_Kewangan_2006&action=edit&redlink=1) 96

\*\*Bahagian ini hanya untuk pelajar Undang-Undang atau yang berkaitan sahaja

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# SENARAI SINGKATAN

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**AHG** Awang Had Saleh Graduate School

**GSGSG** Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government

**UUM** Universiti Utara Malaysia

Mengikut Susunan Abjad

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# SENARAI LAMPIRAN

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|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Appendik A | Gambar peserta | 26 |
| Appendik B | Senarai nama peserta | 150 |

Bold, Spacing 1.5, Spacing – before 0, after 0)

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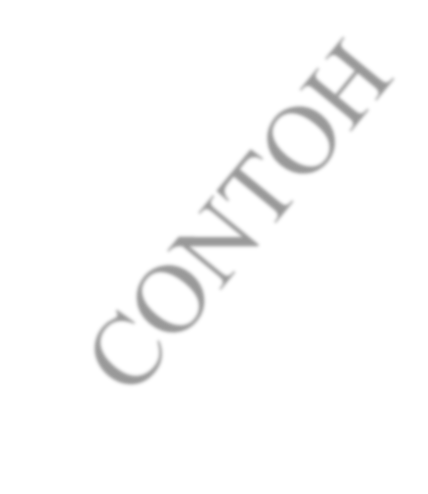
# BAB SATU PENDAHULUAN

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## Pengenalan

Dunia teknologi kian dilihat semakin rancak dalam arus pembangunan di semua aspek mendorong kerajaan untuk terus melangkah jauh ke hadapan bagi merealisasikan impian kerajaan untuk menjadi sebuah kerajaan yang mengaplikasikan teknologi sebagai medium utama dalam pengurusan dan pembangunan kerajaan. Rasionalis pelbagai skim subsidi serta peruntukan tertentu terutamanya dalam bidang teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT) khususnya yang telah diumunkan dalam Bajet 2015 negara oleh Perdana Menteri, Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak dilihat dapat mempercepatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan juga peluang pekerjaan yang banyak kepada rakyat. Disamping itu, beliau juga berkata melalui peruntukan yang disuntik ini juga membolehkan kerajaan terus menanam semagat dan berazam untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebagai sebuah negara moden dan berinovatif dalam dalam platform ketiga teknologi yang menjurus kepada teknologi pengkomputeran awam, mobility, sosial dan revolusi pengumpulan data kompleks (Big Data). Ini secara langsung dan tidak langsung dapat memberi impak yang positif khususnya dalam sektor ICT negara. (Utusan Malaysia, 28 Oktober 2014).



* 1. **Penerimaan dan Penggunaan Rakyat terhadap Sistem Kerajaan Elektronik PBT** (Tajuk melebihi satu baris)

Dunia teknologi kian dilihat semakin rancak dalam arus pembangunan …………….

## CONTOH JADUAL

Table 4.1

*Fit Measures (Italic)*

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|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Measures** | **Research value** | **Recommended values** |
| Chi-Square (x2) | 348.9 | p>0.05 indicates an acceptable fit |
| p-value | 0.074 | A value >0.05 |
| X2/df | 1.118 | A value <3 indicates a good fit model |
|  |  | A value <1 indicates over  fit model |

Source: (Font 12, Times New Roman, single spacing)

**CONTOH JADUAL** (bersambung) Table 4. 1

Summary of Respondents’ Profile

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Demographic** | **Particular** | **Frequency** | **Percent (%)** |
| 1. | Gender | Male | 428 | 61 |
|  |  | Female | 271 | 39 |
| 2. | Age | 20 years old and below | 193 | 28 |
|  |  | 21 - 30 years’ old | 391 | 56 |
|  |  | 31 - 40 years’ old | 114 | 16 |
|  |  | 41 - 50 years’ old | 1 | 0.1 |
| 3. | Race | Malay | 478 | 68 |
|  |  | Chinese | 20 | 3 |
|  |  | Indian | 73 | 10 |
|  |  | Other | 128 | 18 |
| 4. | Marital status | Single | 519 | 74 |
|  |  | Married | 167 | 24 |
|  |  | Divorced | 13 | 2 |
| 5. | Education | Completed Primary School | 49 | 7 |
|  |  | Completed Secondary School | 508 | 73 |
|  |  | Completed Tertiary School | 131 | 19 |
|  |  | Other Education |  | 2 |
|  |  |  | 11 |  |
| 6. | Nationality | Malaysian | 571 | 82 |
|  |  | Other | 128 | 18 |
| 7. | Countries | Malaysia | 571 | 82 |
|  |  | Nepal | 22 | 3 |
|  |  | Bangladesh | 38 | 6 |
|  |  | Pakistan | 58 | 8 |
|  |  | Philippine | 10 | 1 |
| 8. | Job position | Crew | 585 | 84 |
|  |  | Supervisor | 114 | 16 |
| 9. | Job tenure | Less than 1 year | 228 | 33 |

bersambung...

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 1 to 5 years | 383 | 55 |
|  |  | 6 to 10 years | 75 | 11 |
|  |  | 11 to 15 years | 13 | 2 |
| 10. | Monthly income | Less than RM900 | 84 | 12 |
|  |  | RM901 to RM1400 | 267 | 38 |
|  |  | RM1401 to RM1900 | 257 | 37 |
|  |  | RM1901 to RM2400 | 84 | 12 |
|  |  | RM2401 and above | 7 | 1 |
| 11. | Outlet | McDonalds | 264 | 38 |
|  |  | Burger King | 164 | 24 |
|  |  | A&W | 163 | 23 |
|  |  | Marry brown | 108 | 16 |
| **Total** |  |  | **699** | **100.00** |

**CONTOH JADUAL** (bentuk melintang) Table 4. 2

Margin

Top : 4.0 cm

Bottom : 2.5 cm

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Right : 2.5 cm

Results of Independent Sample T-Test for Non-Response Bias

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Group** | **N** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** | **t-test for Equality of Means** | | | | | | |
| **t** | **df** | **Sig.**  **(2-tailed)** | **Mean**  **Difference** | **Std. Error**  **Difference** | **95% Confidence** | |
| **Lower** | **Upper** |
| Performance | Early | 344 | 3.8533 | 0.42582 | -1.084 | 686 | 0.279 | -0.03641 | 0.0336 | -0.10239 | 0.02956 |
| Late  Respond | 344 | 3.8897 | 0.45507 | -1.084 | 682.994 | 0.279 | -0.03641 | 0.0336 | -0.10239 | 0.02956 |
| Attitude | Early  response | 344 | 3.6745 | 0.35468 | 0.339 | 686 | 0.734 | 0.00955 | 0.02815 | -0.04572 | 0.06482 |
| Late  Respond | 344 | 3.665 | 0.38315 | 0.339 | 681.952 | 0.734 | 0.00955 | 0.02815 | -0.04572 | 0.06482 |
| Motivation | Early  response | 344 | 3.6937 | 0.43824 | -0.717 | 686 | 0.474 | -0.02372 | 0.03308 | -0.08868 | 0.04124 |
| Late  Respond | 344 | 3.7174 | 0.42948 | -0.717 | 685.721 | 0.474 | -0.02372 | 0.03308 | -0.08868 | 0.04124 |
| Involvement | Early  response | 344 | 3.4948 | 0.50564 | 0.042 | 686 | 0.966 | 0.00161 | 0.03805 | -0.0731 | 0.07633 |
| Late  Respond | 344 | 3.4932 | 0.49242 | 0.042 | 685.519 | 0.966 | 0.00161 | 0.03805 | -0.0731 | 0.07633 |
| Compensation | Early  response | 344 | 3.5385 | 0.48469 | 0.665 | 686 | 0.506 | 0.02527 | 0.03799 | -0.04933 | 0.09987 |
| Late  Respond | 344 | 3.5132 | 0.5115 | 0.665 | 684.022 | 0.506 | 0.02527 | 0.03799 | -0.04933 | 0.09987 |

## CONTOH RAJAH (kategori rajah – gambar/peta/diagram/carta/graf)



*Figure 1.1* Dewan MAS, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Font 12, Times New Roman

Quotation for interview

*“The development of Malaysia's foreign policy during the administration of Abdullah Ahmad Badawi from 2003 to 2009 is generally a continuation and extension of the foreign policy of the previous Prime Ministers of Malaysia. However, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi stamped his own mark on the course of Malaysian Foreign Policy through his philosophy of accomodative diplomacy and Islam Hadhari.”*

1.5 Spacing , Indent – left 1.5 , right 1.5, italic

Quotation from law articles, act

The development of Malaysia's foreign policy during the administration of Abdullah Ahmad Badawi from 2003 to 2009 is generally a continuation and extension of the foreign policy of the previous Prime Ministers of Malaysia. However, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi stamped his own mark on the course of Malaysian Foreign Policy through his philosophy of accomodative diplomacy and Islam Hadhari.

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## Format Pernomboran

* 1. **NGOs Selected for the Study**
     1. **Aurat Foundation**
        1. **Aurat**
           1. **Aurat 1**

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# RUJUKAN

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