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UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
2019**

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ABSTRACT

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 idiosyncrasy, 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 idiosyncrasy 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

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 pelaksanaan 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 pelaksanaan 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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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BH	Boko Haram
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
EPS	Environment, Systems and Policies
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GATT	General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IB	International Business
ICRG	International Country Risk Guide
IDP	Investment Development Path
JNI	Jamaatul Nasril Islam
LDC	Less Developing Country
LCC	Low Cost Countries
LGA	Local Government Area
MNC	Multinational Corporation
MNE	Multinational Enterprises
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NIPC	National Investment Promotion Commission
NPC	National Population Commission
OLI	Ownership, Location and Internalisation
OLMA	Ownership, Location, Mode of Entry and Adjustment
PRS	Political Risk Services
RBV	Resource-Based View
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
TCE	Transaction Cost Economics
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN	United Nations Organisations
WB	World Bank
WIR	World Investment Report

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The 21st century has seen the development of tourism worldwide because more people recognize its importance. Throughout the past years, tourism was seen as a major growth of growing economic sectors, which also increased diversification in the world.

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This global spread of tourism in industrialized and developed states has produced economic and employment benefits in many related sectors, from construction to agriculture or telecommunications (WTO, 2016). For some developing countries and regions, tourism has become the key for improvement due to its enormous economic benefits. Globally, tourism carries a vital role in the world economy. The tourism sector offers numerous benefits; for example, the arrivals of international tourist(overnight visitors) raised by 7% in 2017, achieving an overall 1,322 million tourists.

This growth was sustained and had a stable trend of 4% since 2010, which also signifies the most substantial results in seven years (WTO, 2018). During the year 2017, more than 324 million international tourists were welcomed in Asia and the Pacific, which is close to a quarter of the world's population and 18 million more than the amount in the year 2016. International tourism profits reached US\$ 1,332 billion all around the world in 2017 with a growth of 5%, some US\$ 94 billion more than in

2016. The results are consistent with the solid trend in international tourist arrivals, which grew 7% in 2017. The direct contribution of travel and tourism to GDP in 2017. Was US\$ 2,570.1 billion, accounting for 3.2% of total GDP, and including the economic activities produced by various brand companies such as industries such as hospitality management, transportation agents and airline services. Furthermore, the world generated US\$ 1,594.2 billion in visitor exports (WTTC, 2018).

With the development of tourism worldwide, China has become by far the fastest-growing source market in recent years and has been the world's top spender in international tourism since 2012. In 2017, China consolidated its leadership as the biggest spender in travel abroad, with a record US\$ 258 billion (WTO, 2018).

“Boosted by rising disposable incomes and an appreciating currency, improved travel facilities and an easing of restrictions on foreign travel, Chinese outbound travel has been growing over the last two decades. China generates some 13% of global tourism receipts, benefitting many destinations around the world, particularly in Asia and the Pacific area (WTO, 2015).”

Based on the current development of tourism in Malaysia and China, a numerous number of Chinese tourists increased rapidly and are welcomed by Malaysian authorities for an increasing growth in the economic state. For this study, the Chinese tourists visiting Malaysia are considered to enjoy various destination attributes, which will ultimately influence their visit experiences. Naturally, these experiences influence the outcome of the visit in the form of consumption emotions, influencing their satisfaction and future behavioural intentions. In order to make the tourists' visit

SAMPLE OF TABLE

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

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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

Table 4.2 (Continued)

		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

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Table 4. 2

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 Interval of the Difference	
										Lower	Upper
Performance	Early response	344	3.853	0.42582	-1.084	686	0.279	-0.03641	0.0336	-0.10239	0.02956
	Late Respond	344	3.89	0.45507	-1.084	682.994	0.279	-0.03641	0.0336	-0.10239	0.02956
Attitude	Early response	344	3.675	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	3.694	0.43824	-0.717	686	0.474	-0.02372	0.03308	-0.08868	0.04124
	Late Respond	344	3.717	0.42948	-0.717	685.721	0.474	-0.02372	0.03308	-0.08868	0.04124
Involvement	Early response	344	3.495	0.50564	0.042	686	0.966	0.00161	0.03805	-0.0731	0.07633
	Late Respond	344	3.493	0.49242	0.042	685.519	0.966	0.00161	0.03805	-0.0731	0.07633
Compensation	Early response	344	3.539	0.48469	0.665	686	0.506	0.02527	0.03799	-0.04933	0.09987
	Late Respond	344	3.513	0.5115	0.665	684.022	0.506	0.02527	0.03799	-0.04933	0.09987

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Figure 1.1 : Dewan MAS, Universiti Utara Malaysia

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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.”

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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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2.8 NGOs Selected for the Study

2.8.1 Aurat Foundation

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