



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
AND POLICY STUDIES

SECURING BORDER SECURITY
IN SABAH : A CASE STUDY OF MALAYSIAN
MARITIME ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SABAH AND LABUAN

MOHD AZRI JAINI JEFFERY
(2011113047)

MOHD ISAM BIN JUKLI
(2011544041)

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Through this research study period, we have learnt a lot of valuable things. We realize that to do a research study on something does really need your full commitment. This is because to do a research study is not an easy task or job to be done. It does need your time a lot in order to complete one whole report on your research study. Not only that, sometimes, we may need to face several limitations or problems while conducting our research study. But, it is all the matter of how you manage yourself in order to finish your job. Therefore, all of the students need to gives full commitment in their research study in order to get a good result and achieve the objectives regarding of their study.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

On 16 September 1963, the idea of a unified country became a reality with the birth of nation called Malaysia. Malaysia is a federation of 13 states that are Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, and Terengganu, plus the capital city, Kuala Lumpur, and the island of Labuan, which are separate federal territories. Each state has its own constitution, head of state, and elected assembly, led by a chief minister and cabinet, and legislates on matters outside the federal parliament's sphere. Malaysia has a total landmass of 329,847 square kilometres (127,350 sq mi) separated by the South China Sea into two similarly sized regions, Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo. It also has a coastline of some 4675 kilometres (the World Fact book, 2004) with rich marine resources spread from Malacca Straits in the west, to South China Sea in the centre ocean of Malaysia Water and Sulu Sea in the east. Malaysia's land borders are shared with Thailand, Indonesia, and Brunei, and maritime borders exist with Singapore, Vietnam, and the Philippines. The Malaysia's Ministry of Defense was recognized and established after our country got independence on 31 August 1957. This ministry has been established due to the level of awareness on our national security. Our leaders were growing concerned about the security on safeguarding our country from being harmed by others. Through this ministry, the armed force and national defense systems such as air forces and submarines are all under it. After the British troop's retreats from Malaysia, our government decided to improve our security from any threat. But, due to the lack of resources to build strong defense units, a lot of confrontations and incidents that threaten our national security occur since our country was formed. This can be shown through the history of Malaysia's confrontations with Indonesia that took place in 1963. Our military was