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**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
SAMARAHAN CAMPUS**

Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies

Bachelor in Administrative Science (Hons.)

**“A Study on the Awareness of Government Servant
towards the Policy of 1Malaysia”**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Datuk Seri Najib Abdul Razak , our 6th Prime Minister was appointed on the 3rd April 2009 unveiled a new concept- 1Malaysia - as a guiding principle to build a united and progressive Malaysian nation in 21st century. The two paramount cardinal principles underlie in 1Malaysia concept is to inculcate the sprit and values of togetherness and a sense of belonging among Malaysians, regardless of race, religion and creed.

Our prime minister also reiterated that he will make sure that the future policies formulated by the government will be focused on people centric or people's interest. He urged Malaysians of all walks of life to admit and accept the reality that Malaysia is made up of plural society. There is no two way about it. Thus, he called all Malaysians to treat diversity in a plural society of Malaysia as an momentum to progress further to greater heights in future.

Some of new cabinet's decisions recently reflect the spirit of 1Malaysia. For an example, the cabinet decision on conversion issue. The citizen, particularly the non-Muslim society who was looking forward to resolve many issues pertaining to conversion and uneven policies felt joyous about the recent decision. Prime Minister laudable and remarkable decisions on conversion marks the dawn of a better and greater Malaysia for all. His recent policy surely has potential to encourage the confidence of the citizen toward his government.

Cabinet has made a ruling that a child must follow the religion practiced by the parents at the time of marriage in the event one of them opts to convert. The other important decision made by the cabinet is that a marriage formalize under

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

The 1Malaysia Concept

Since assuming the country's leadership on 3rd April, Prime Minister had introduced the 1Malaysia concept as the key thrust of his administration. From the time this concept was made public, it has sparked numerous discussions and debates amongst all levels of our society.

As he stated in his speech in conjunction with the birthday of Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong on June 6, 1Malaysia is not a new concept or formula. Rather, the ultimate goal of 1Malaysia, which is national unity, has been the main vision of our country's leaders before he hold this position, and has been interpreted in various shapes and forms over the span of five decades of Independence. If we truly study it, what has changed is the approach and implementation according to the ever-changing times and generations.

In other words, 1Malaysia is a concept to foster unity amongst the multi-ethnic citizen of Malaysia, substantiated by key values that every Malaysian should observe. The approach is not independent of the Government's policies; instead it complements them to further reinforce our solidarity in order to guarantee stability towards achieving higher growth and development for Malaysia and citizen. This means that 1Malaysia is a formula conceptualized as a precondition in ensuring the aspirations of the country to secure a developed status by 2020 are met, if it is inculcated in the minds of the citizen and practiced by the entire community. If the idea of "Bangsa Malaysia" which was engendered through Vision 2020 becomes the final destination, then 1Malaysia is the roadmap that

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research design

For the purpose of the study, the research designs are been cross-sectional survey. The research demands for information from the various departments, section, divisions and target groups within organizations. A type of approaches is questionnaire survey. A set of questionnaire are use for collecting data. It considered relevant and appropriate based on the objective of the study.

3.2 Unit of analysis

As this study had discussed the issue of the 1Malaysia and the unit of analysis was the public servant response towards the 1Malaysia awareness, creation and development, therefore, the unit of analysis been done in the public agencies.

3.3 Sampling Techniques

The type of sampling technique is unrestricted or simple random sampling, which is every element in the population, has known and equal chance of being selected as a subject. This sampling design has the least bias and offers the most generality. We randomly selected public servants in Kota Samarahan as our respondents.

3.4 Sample Size

The sample size for the purpose of this study is 120 of the public servant in Kota Samarahan Sarawak from four department/organization (Land & Survey Department, Samarahan District Council, Fire Brigade Department and Residence Office) and any gender as long they are capable.