

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA SARAWAK**  
**FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE AND POLICY STUDIES**  
**BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE (HONS)**



**SECURITY RELATION OF SARAWAK-WEST KALIMANTAN: AN  
ANALYSIS**

**MUHAMMAD KHAIRIL FAHMI BIN AB RAZAK**

**2011807492**

**WARICK ANAK MANDES**

**2012807264**

**JULY 2014**

## **Table of content**

The Declaration.....	ii
Acknowledgement.....	iii
Chapter 1	
1.0 Background of study.....	1-3
1.1 Problem of statement.....	3-6
1.2 Research objective.....	7
1.3 Scope of the study.....	7
1.4 Significant of study.....	9-10
1.5 Definition of terms.....	10-13
Chapter 2	
2.0 Introduction.....	14
2.1 Geographic.....	15-16
2.2 History of Kalimantan.....	17-18
2.3 Administration of Kalimantan.....	19-21
2.4 Economic.....	21-26
2.5 Ethnic.....	26-27
2.6 National Security.....	28-31
2.7 Border.....	32-33
2.8 Conceptual framework.....	34
Chapter 3	
3.0 Introduction.....	35
3.1 Research design.....	36-37
3.2 Location, population and sample.....	37
3.3 Research instrument.....	38
3.4 Content analysis.....	39-40
3.5 Data collection.....	40

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Background of Study**

What is security? Many define security as a defense from other threat. Security term has a various use for. It could be human security, environmental security, national security, international security and etc. Security is the important matter to everyone so that to ensure the person will be safe from any threat. Same goes to every country has its own security. Therefore each country has its own security policy to protect themselves from any threat from others. Security is an elusive subject for study, as some argue it cannot be defined in any objective way and that any problem can become a security issue once it

## 2.1 Geographic

### 2.1.1 West Kalimantan

West Kalimantan (Indonesian: Kalimantan Barat') is a province of Indonesia. It is one of five Indonesian provinces in Kalimantan, the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo. Its capital city is Pontianak. The province has an area of 147,307 km<sup>2</sup> with a recorded 2010 census population of 4,393,239.<sup>16</sup> Major ethnic groups include the Dayak, Malay, Chinese, which make up about 90% of the total population. Other groups include the Javanese, Bugis, and Madurese. The borders of West Kalimantan roughly trace the mountain ranges surrounding the watershed of the Kapuas River, which drains most of the province.

West Kalimantan, Indonesian (Kalimantan Barat), (propinsi) or province, western Borneo, Indonesia. It is bounded by the East Malaysia state to the north, by the Indonesia provinces of East Kalimantan (Kalimantan Timur) to the north east and Central Kalimantan (Kalimantan Tengah) to the southeast, and by the Java Sea to the south and the Karimata Straits to the west. It includes the individual islands of Pelapis, Maya, Laut, Temaja, Bawal, Pengiki and Padangtikar, as well as the Lemukutan Island and the Karimata Island in the Karimata Straits. The capital is Pontianak, in the north-central coastal region. Most of the province including the western coastal region, consists of

---

<sup>16</sup>Central Bureau of Statistics: *Census 2010*, retrieved 17 January 2011 (Indonesian)

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

A qualitative interpretive research approach has been adopted for this study. The qualitative approach breaks with traditional research methodology in that it does not focus on the production of objective and reproducible data but is concerned with meaning, and how it informs subjective understanding<sup>30</sup>. Where quantitative research primarily concerns itself with techniques and instruments of obtaining data in hypothesis testing, qualitative research is concerned with the meaning of experience, language and symbol<sup>31</sup>. Qualitative approaches aim at enriching our understanding of human experience<sup>32</sup>. In this chapter, the research methodology explained about how well the study will be carried out. Section 3.1 discuss on the research design. Section 3.2 explains in content analysis. In section 3.4 is discuss on data collection and 3.5 is data analysis which relate to this research.

---

<sup>30</sup> (Hollway and Jefferson, 2000; Banister, 1995)

<sup>31</sup> (Berg, 1995; Welman and Kruger, 2001)

<sup>32</sup> (De Koning, Ashworth and Giorgi, 1986; Elliot, Fischer and Rennie, 1999)