CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Malaysia country industry has revamped its employment of foreign worker beginning the third quarter 2002. Labour force and outside labour in Malaysia on 2012 it is 20,017.0 (‘000) and 2013 working population it is 20,335.4 (‘000). From that labour force on 2012 is 13,119.6 (‘000) and outsider labour force 6,897.4 (‘000) and it shows the labour participation rate 65.5%. The rate of participation increase to 67% on 2013 when labour force increase to 13,636.6 (‘000).

The data shows how Malaysia has growth up development in industry. Labor Force Participation Rate in Malaysia increased to 494 percent in February of 2015 from 457 percent in January of 2015. Labor Force Participation Rate in Malaysia averaged 92.78 percent from 2010 until 2015, reaching an all-time high of 506 percent in October of 2014 and a record low of 62.30 percent in November of 2010. Labor Force Participation Rate in Malaysia is reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia. (Malaysia Labor Force Participation Rate 2010-2015.
In Malaysia, construction industry can be known as major productive sector since the construction started in the early 1990s with the development of mammoth projects (Abdul Razak et al., 2010). Low and Tan (1994) stated that quality development unit (QDU) in Singapore has adopted ISO 8402 defines quality as “the totality of features and characteristics of a project or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs”. Quality of construction can be consider as poor or fail in construction content when the project objectives cannot be accomplished, customer’s needs are not satisfied and specification cannot met.

Malaysia construction industry as the “wet trade” construction approach at present relies heavily on the large number of foreign labour when manpower it need more in construction industry. Development of construction industry was increase when the immigration of foreign labour to fully the construction demands to recruitments for skilled and semiskilled workers. In construction Malaysia industry using two method of construction it is conventional method and Industrialised Building System (IBS). In Malaysia, conventional method is use wisely and directly need more manpower to perform construction work at site. So, the growth up population or immigration of foreign labour increased.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Malaysia will ban foreign workers from serving customers at all its airports in a bid to reduce migrant labour in the country, according to a report on Wednesday. The move comes after calls by unions to halt the hiring of foreign workers at airports, saying they could pose a security threat. "All airports, especially the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), are to only use local manpower in jobs involving interfacing with tourists," Deputy Prime Minister -The News Straits Times newspaper. Home Affairs Minister said the ban was part of plans to cut the nation's reliance on foreign labour. "This is... one of the steps towards reducing our dependency on foreign workers," he was quoted as saying by the paper.-(AGENCIES Jan 9, 2008).
A group of foreign nationals who were legally to work in another country where they can be call ‘foreign workers’ team. (Zehadul etc. al), 1999. Person come from a welter of nationality groups, living and working with diverse legal status in a particular country is called by term ‘foreign workers’ Miller (1991). To local, ‘foreign workers’ who are coming in their country with illegal way and don’t have right to stay in the country.

The rapidly growth of economic in Malaysia has caused an increasing demand on manpower to perform in each sector industries but the demand is high and the local labour cannot to fully the demand. It caused the developer, or employers choose easy way to solve their problem with import foreign labour as employees. Malaysia starts to import foreign workers into our country since 19th century for plantations and mines. Foreign workforce is needed in every sector of industries were mostly recruited from China, India, and Indonesia to work in mines, rubber estate, and plantation.

But on era 2002, Malaysia have the rapidly growth up with construction industry. So, the lacking participation from local labour plus the increase of demand, the manpower it is not enough to recover the demand. So, from that, the immigration from foreign labour increased in construction (19%) on May 2011 and the government plans to reduce the number of foreign workers to 1.5 million in three years. The trend on employment of foreign workers has keep going high and increases. (Minister of Home Affairs)

Singapore cannot shut its doors on foreign workers, who are a mainstay of the country's labour force, though it is assuring locals of first priority in employment- (Minister for Manpower and Minister for Social and Family Development). The government cannot to shut its doors to foreigners because to balancing the ratio between foreign and local workers was a "tricky issue" Acting. Singapore was used foreign labour their developed industry and the government has received complaints from local workers about being discriminated by companies favoring foreigners addressing issues related to increasing number of foreign workers in recent years. Singapore desire to help