

The foreign workers in malaysia economics essay



Foreign workers are those who are in a foreign country, initially did not want to solve and there is no advantage in the host country of citizenship. Some employees who were added to the limited expression of the host country, or contract to provide skills to the host country. Others directly to private employers, which may indicate that you can not find workers, the people themselves. The host country has to import foreign workers for jobs people do not want. Large entry of foreign workers also realized xenophobia, especially if the host country and culture of ethnic homogeneous population of foreign workers and the appearance and culture differs significantly from, or if the economic slowdown increased the tendency to blame others.

First and foremost, Productivity per worker is defined as an output. Although most of them do not receive formal education or complete secondary school level, the productivity of similar or even higher than the locals, who finished in SPM (Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia). All good, and wanting to learn because the most important, do not complain that, unlike the locals. They are fast and efficient. They are able to endure long working hours, a minimum of 12 hours a day, seven times a week. It's very obvious guards in Nepal, Indian workers Mamak restaurant, Chinese restaurant workers in Myanmar and Indonesian maids.

Apart from that, due to economic growth, the foreign workers increases the need for facilities and services in new housing areas awam. However, transport and entertainment and business center will open their needs, develop plans for an economic life of Malaysia. And food, health, education and clothing, there are other requirements such as a request. As such, they will encourage more economic activity.

On the other hand, when we take foreign workers, employment is open to local residents is decreasing because they have to compete with foreigners. In fact, some companies prefer foreign workers because they are willing to accept lower pay than the local population, particularly in lower skilled jobs. As a result, more local people will be unemployed and unable to contribute to the national economy. In addition, the burden will be placed on the government, as social welfare spending will be higher.

Many crimes such as robbery, theft, breakage, or carried out by Indonesia. Construction workers into day and night can not do anything. In an effort to reduce costs, firms that employ them blindly without knowing the background. They could be criminals fled their own country. It also often battle among foreign workers in Malaysia. For example, in Bangladesh against the workers of Indonesia.

There is also an increase in local unemployment. Not all locals are not willing to work in lower paid jobs. In fact, there are many people who have been unemployed for a while, or even the lack of work experience at a restaurant. Thus, no bargaining power. Sometimes companies and restaurants that refused to choose one. Excuse frequently to reduce manufacturing costs. For example, if you can take two foreign workers and double the price for a single output, there is no economic sense to employ local people at all.

Social of migration can be complex only when workers pose or are professed by the host population to pose a threat to them. To understand how such troubles can arise it is necessary, firstly, to identify areas of competition and conflicts and, secondly, to examine the prevailing stereotypes and images of

the workers which can influence the awareness of the host people towards them.

In the place of foreign workers who work less than most, but usually, you have to pay, but the hotel, and free lunch and dinner. Thus, the wages, earned a save, or in their own country are usually released. Also, what was the driver of the economy, the local consumption does not contribute to the colonies

Push factors for migration include poverty level incomes, low wages in rural areas, and lack of employment opportunities in poor countries, coupled with higher wages and greater job opportunities in urban areas and rich nations. Despite its general economic benefits, globalization has created an ever-widening wealth gap between countries, between rural and urban areas within countries. Indeed, it is the lack of viable economic opportunities at home that often pushes workers to migrate in search of better options. Global economic policies, initiated through market liberalization and the structural adjustment policies (SAPs) of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, are major causes of the gap in income and employment opportunities, displacing workers from their local livelihoods.

The demand for cheap labor is a crucial pull factor for labor migration. Often, migrant workers fill positions that workers in the domestic workforce refuse to do because of low wages or harsh working conditions. When sectors employ primarily migrant workers, the employers profit potential is much higher than would be the case if local labor were employed, particularly in the case of trafficked persons. Migrant workers, especially those in the

informal economy, are invariably paid at a lower rate than local workers and usually do not receive benefits, such as healthcare or pensions, that would raise the costs to employers. Employers may prefer migrant workers over local workers because of their “ vulnerability and lack of choice that results from their foreign status.

In conclusion it's important to have some control over the use of foreign workers, and to make sure that using them does not disrupt the labor market for local workers. One way is to pay them higher salaries and give them full protection. Countries should seek to employ their own citizens first before turning outside and depending on foreign labor.