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A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF LOCAL WORKER'S PARTICIPATION IN MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Workers shortage in Malaysian construction industry is due to certain causes such as inadequate and poor level of participation by local workers. The Malaysian construction industry has been forced to rely on foreign workers, mostly from neighboring countries for example Indonesia, Filipina and others. The Malaysian government aimed to reduce the number of foreign workers in the country from 1.84 million in 2005 to 1.5 million by 2010. This dissertation aimed to identify the factors that influenced the participation of local workers in the Malaysian construction industry. This study focused to the contractor organizations in Klang Selangor that registered under CIDB. The aim of this study was to identify the major factor that influenced the poor level of local workers participation in the Malaysian construction industry and strategies implemented in order to improve it. The method of the study involving literature review, data collection and percentage method was used for analysis and findings. The data were gathered through questionnaires that were sent out. Based on the study, majority of the respondents have agreed of all the variables and the most important factor is low monthly salary. However, there are many strategies that can be implemented in order to successfully overcome this problem. In conclusion, the government still has a long journey to apply many strategies which may help to increase the local workers participation level in local construction industry.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

The construction industry is a complicated environment sector, in which many parties from different perspectives, skills, and abilities work together to finish and complete one project at a time. The Malaysian economy has been generated wealth and improves the quality of life for many people and also develops continuously. Although the construction industry is one of the important sectors, it still plagued with the problems (George, 1994)

Malaysia is a late encounter in another time of thriving (Shiadri Salleh, 2008). The administration developed and put through a serial distribution of development projects and established a framework for the improvement in the territory (Shiadri Salleh, 2008). Thither is a quick development, particularly in a development division. As per investment division likewise, indicate that the development area helps around 3% to the development domesticated item. These acquire the popularity of the development work (Shiadri Salleh, 2008).