

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**LABOUR MIGRANT IN SOUTHEAST
ASIA AS NON-TRADITIONAL
THREAT AND EFFORTS TAKEN BY
ASEAN: AN ANALYSIS**

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This th has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Labour migration in Southeast Asia since the 1970s and 1980s must be understood as an integral part of the post-colonial new geographies of migration. The scope and scale of transnational movements have grown rapidly and major states like Malaysia and Thailand between them currently host about 70 percent migrant workers in the region. The phenomena characterize these labour movements legal and illegally within Southeast Asia countries. Like labour-importing Western democracies, the major Southeast Asian labour-importing countries rely on migrants to solve their labour shortage problems that locals refuse to fill. Hence, managing migration is a major problem facing these countries as the unemployment rate increase and it became a national threat for the countries. ASEAN strategies are very crucial to deal with this issue in minimizing the presence of migrants whether legal or illegal migrants. Therefore, this paper examines factors that contribute to labour migration in Southeast Asia and efforts taken by ASEAN to solve this problem.

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