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(AM 228)**

**TOPIC:
A STUDY ON THE INFLUNCE OF THE INFLOW OF FOREIGN
IMMIGRANTS TO KUCHING, SARAWAK**

**SUPERVISOR:
LT. COL. SAIFUL ANWAR MD. ALI (R)**

**PREPARED BY:
SITI ZUBAIDAH BINTI SABRI
2009389119
NURFAFITRAH BINTI ZAKARIA
2009706343**

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ABSTRACT

The study was done to investigate the influence of the inflow of foreign immigrant to Kuching. It was found that the number of foreign immigrant in Malaysia is increasingly every year. Malaysia fairly strong economic standing compared to neighbouring countries has forced external migration into Malaysia. Besides, most of respondent's are from countries such as Indonesia, Pakistan, China, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore. The foreign immigrants come here with their own purposes which are to find a job, marriage, traveling, education, and also doing their business. Most of them are being employed in various economic sectors in Malaysia. This circumstance has their own pros and cons outcome towards our Malaysia society.

The research questionnaire Section A, for Respondent's Profile and Section B, for Immigration Facility. In addition, lists of statements were also being included in the questionnaire set. Most of the statements were the inflow of foreign immigrant and the factors influence their influx in Kuching. Finally, for questionnaire Section D for comment was being forward to allow the respondents to voice out their opinion.

This study thus examines the most factors that could influence the inflow of foreign immigrant to Kuching, Sarawak. These factors are classified into five factors namely: (1) economic growth, (2) currency factor, (3) infrastructure/facilities, (4) culture and (5) political stability. This study also compares the impact of foreign immigrants to Kuching society.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Malaysia consists of thirteen states and divide into two similarly sized of regions which are Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo. Peninsular Malaysia are consists of eleven states which are Selangor, Johor, Pahang, Terengganu, Melaka, Perak, Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Pulau Pinang, Negeri Sembilan and Malaysian Borneo has consists of two states which are Sabah and Sarawak.

Sarawak is one of two Malaysian states on the island of Borneo and also known as Bumi Kenyalang ("Land of the Hornbills"). Sarawak is situated on the northwest of the island, bordering the Malaysian state of Sabah to the northeast, Indonesia to the south, and surrounding Brunei. It is the largest Malaysian state with 48,050 square miles of land.^[1] As of the 2010 census, the population of Sarawak was 2,399,839, making it the 4th most populous state in Malaysia.^[2] Due to the large area of Sarawak, it has the lowest population density in Malaysia. Kuching is the capital of Sarawak and formerly known as a city of Sarawak with population of 617,887 as of the 2012 census.^[3] Kuching city covers an area of 719 square miles (1,863 km²) of land in Sarawak.

1. "Laporan Kiraan Permulaan 2010". Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. p. 27

2. "Laporan Kiraan Permulaan 2010". Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. p. iv

3. "Negeri: Sarawak: Total population by ethnic group, sub-district and state, Malaysia, 2010". Statistics.gov.my

1. Definition of immigration by the Free Online Dictionary

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Literature review is the process of reading, analyzing, evaluating, and summarizing scholarly materials about a specific topic. The topic of our research are “ A Study of The Influence of The Inflow of Foreign Immigrant to Kuching”. In our research, sources of data being collected from books, dictionary, encyclopedia, related books, newspaper, magazine and internet. We have decided to divide this chapter into certain sub-topic which focuses to more specific areas of the study.

The sub-topic consist defining foreign immigrant origin; how foreign immigrant entering Kuching, Sarawak; factor of influence foreign immigrant entering Kuching; the benefit of foreign immigrant entering Kuching; and the impact of foreign immigrant in Kuching society.