



FINAL REPORT
FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH GRANT SCHEME (FRGS)
Laporan Akhir Skim Geran Penyelidikan Fundamental (FRGS)
Pindaan 2/2013

KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA

RESEARCH TITLE: : EXAMINING 'COLOCALIZATION' : SUCCESSION, SEGREGATION AND CONTESTATION OF FOREIGN WORKERS AND LOCAL RESIDENTS WITHIN THE URBAN AND PERI-URBAN AREAS OF PENANG, MALAYSIA

PHASE & YEAR:

START DATE: 1 August 2011
END DATE: 31 July 2013
EXTENSION PERIOD (DATE): 6 month extension, to 31 January 2014

PROJECT LEADER: ASSOC. PROF. SURIATI GHAZALI

PROJECT MEMBERS: Dr. Jabil Mapjabil, Dr. Elaine Lynn-Ee Ho, Assoc. Prof. Hassan Naziri Khalid; Prof Dato Morshidi Sirat

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT (Prestasi Projek)

B

ACHIEVEMENT PERCENTAGE			
Project progress according to milestones achieved up to this period	0 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 - 100%
Percentage (please state #%)			100%
RESEARCH OUTPUT			
Number of articles/ manuscripts/ books <i>(Please attach the First Page of Publication)</i>	Indexed Journal	Chapter in book (international, refereed)	
		Suriati Ghazali (2013). Sense of Place and the Politics of "Insider-ness" in Villages Undergoing Transition: The Case of City Kampung on Penang Island. In T. Bunnell et al. (eds.), <i>Cleavage, Connection and Conflict in Rural, Urban and Contemporary Asia</i> , Dordrecht: Springer. pp. 117-142. ISBN: 978-94-007-5481-2.	
Conference Proceeding <i>(Please attach the First Page of Publication)</i>	International Proceeding, refereed	Chapter in book, national, refereed	
	Suriati Ghazali, Morshidi Sirat, E.L.E. Ho, H.N. Khalid, Jabil Mapjabil. (2012). 'Colocalization: Coexistence and integration of foreign workers with local communities in Penang, Malaysia'. <i>Sociality and Humanities: International Proceedings of Economics Development and Research</i> . Vol. 56: pp.104-109. Singapore: IACSIT Press. DOI:10.7763/IPEDR. 2012. V56. 21.	Suriati Ghazali, Nur Solehah Othman, Jabil Mapjabil (2013). Interaksi sosial antara pekerja asing dengan penduduk tempatan dan potensinya ke arah kelestarian komuniti bandar. In Zuliyadini A.Rahaman et al. <i>Geografi untuk kelestarian masyarakat, ruang dan alam sekitar</i> . Tanjung Malim: Penerbit UPSI: 2013, 1-16. ISBN: 978-967-0480-27-5.	

Intellectual Property (Please specify)		-			
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT					
Human Capital	Number				Others (please specify)
	On-going		Graduated		
Citizen	Malaysian	Non Malaysian	Malaysian	Non Malaysian	
PhD Student					
Master Student (MSc)			1		
Undergraduate Student			8		
Total		-	9	-	

EXPENDITURE (Perbelanjaan)

Budget Approved (Peruntukan diluluskan) : RM 40,000.00
Amount Spent (Jumlah Perbelanjaan) : RM 40,000.00
Balance (Baki) : RM 0.00
Percentage of Amount Spent : 100 %
 (Peratusan Belanja)

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS DEVELOPING SOFT AND HARD SKILLS (Aktiviti Penyelidikan Sampingan yang menyumbang kepada pembangunan kemahiran insani)

International	Activity	Date (Month, Year)	Organizer
	(e.g : Course/ Seminar/ Symposium/ Conference/ Workshop/ Site Visit)		
	International Conference on Sociality and Humanity, at Concorde Hotel, Kuala Lumpur. Paper presented titled "Colocalization: Coexistence and integration of foreign workers with local communities in Penang, Malaysia".	22-23 December 2012	IEDRC (Int. Economic Development & Research Centre).
	International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Emotional Geographies, 1-3 July 2013 at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands. Paper titled: "Malaysia's Mini Medan: Indonesian migrant workers making hometown in the everyday	1-2 July 2013	The Urban and Regional Studies Institute (URSI), Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen, Netherlands.

National		
Activity	Date (Month, Year)	Organizer
(e.g : Course/ Seminar/ Symposium/ Conference/ Workshop/ Site Visit) Persidangan Kebangsaan Masyarakat, Ruang dan Alam Sekitar. Paper titled: "Interaksi sosial antara pekerja asing dengan penduduk tempatan dan potensinya ke arah kelestarian komuniti bandar: Kajian kes di Pulau Pinang"	26-27 Oktober 2013	Bahagian Geografi, Pusat Pengajian Ilmu Kemanusiaan, USM.

PROBLEMS / CONSTRAINTS IF ANY (Masalah/ Kekangan sekiranya ada)

E
None.

RECOMMENDATION (Cadangan Perambahbaikan)

F
None.

RESEARCH ABSTRACT – Not More Than 200 Words (Abstrak Penyelidikan – Tidak Melebihi 200 patah perkataan)

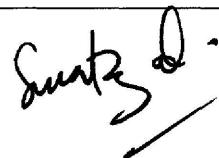
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Research abstract:

Studies on colocalization of industry firms and the benefits it derived to diversified economic regions have been made by many. However, the issues on colocalization – or coexistence and integration - of foreign workers with local residents in diversified economic regions, is less studied, particularly in Malaysia. This research poses question on the extent to which foreign workers in Malaysia integrate with local residents; and factors that encourage integration between them. The objective is to investigate the coexistence and integration of foreign workers with local residents, and their positive contributions to social, economic and cultural development. Residential areas in urban and peri-urban Penang were chosen as study sites. 108 local residents and 109 foreign workers were selected for a questionnaire survey, and 30 involved in detailed study. Respondents were chosen using stratified random, purposive and convenient sampling. Respondents of local residents were Malaysian Malay, Chinese and Indian, meanwhile respondents for foreign workers involved Indonesians, Bangladeshis, Nepalese, Burmese, Vietnamese, Pakistanis, etc. Frequency data was tabulated; however the understanding of colocalization patterns and processes were only achieved using qualitative information that were gathered from detailed, informal interviews and participant observation. There are 'silent' segregation, contestation and competition among the two groups. Genuine social integration between them is difficult to achieve, however, a relatively straightforward integration is evident between nationals that share similar social and cultural elements, such as belief and language. Belief or language led to similarities in everyday behavior, attitude and perception, thus promote better social interaction amongst them. Therefore such similarities offer the opportunities for integration, which advanced to healthy economic, social and cultural landscapes in urban and peri-urban regions of Penang, Malaysia.

Date : 6 Februari 2014
Tarikh

Project Leader's Signature:
Tandatangan Ketua Projek



COMMENTS, IF ANY/ ENDORSEMENT BY RESEARCH MANAGEMENT CENTER (RMC)

(Komen, sekiranya ada/ Pengesahan oleh Pusat Pengurusan Penyelidikan)

H

Name:

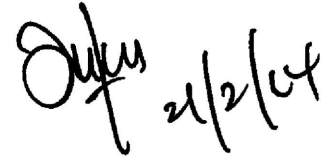
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Universiti Sains Malaysia

11800 USM, Pulau Pinang.

Chapter 8

Sense of Place and the Politics of “Insider-ness” in Villages Undergoing Transition: The Case of City *Kampung* on Penang Island

Suriati Ghazali

8.1 Introduction

This chapter considers the impact of village folks in surrounding expanding city regions in Penang, Malaysia on the urban environment and ways of life. These village folks have brought rural ways of life into extended urban regions, but these ways of life have been threatened by continuing urbanization. Rural-urban linkages and transitions in the case of Penang, Malaysia, as discussed in this chapter, are the consequences of an incorporation of the former village population into the city. As a result, there is an important vital spatial articulation of rural and urban activities and linkages that are found in city villages.

The incorporation of the village population into cities has changed livelihoods and the use of village or “*kampung*” land in and surrounding urban areas. The livelihoods of *kampung* people have become increasingly dependent on nonagricultural activities in urban areas. To define what is rural and what is urban is problematic because in censuses, rural and urban populations are usually defined by residence in settlements above or below a certain size. Agriculture is assumed to be the principal activity of rural populations, whereas urban dwellers are thought to engage primarily in industrial production and services. In reality, things tend to be far more complex. A number of households in urban areas rely on rural resources, and rural populations are increasingly engaged in nonagricultural activities in rural or urban areas (Ghazali 1999, 2000; McGee 1989; Tacoli 1998). Especially in Southeast Asia, numerous studies have pointed out that there are rarely homogeneous and easily identifiable rural and urban economic centers (Rigg 1997). Here, metropolitan regions extend into areas with a radius as large as 100 km, where, in some key areas, there is a mass of interlocking activities. In such regions, agriculture, cottage indus-

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‘Colocalization’: Coexistence and Integration of Foreign Workers with Local Communities in Penang, Malaysia

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Abstract. Studies on colocalization of industry firms and the benefits it derived to diversified economic regions have been made by many. However, the issues on colocalization – or coexistence and integration - of foreign workers with local communities in diversified economic regions, is less studied, particularly in Malaysia. This paper questions on the extent to which foreign workers in diversified economic environment coexist and integrate with local communities, and factors and processes that encourage colocalization between these groups. Taking multi-racial residential areas of the fast urbanizing Bayan Lepas Free Industrial Zone in Penang, Malaysia, as a study site, this paper will discuss the coexistence and integration of foreign workers and local communities in this area.

Keywords: Migration, Integration, Foreign Workers, Local Communities, Penang, Malaysia.

1. Introduction

Studies on colocalization of industry firms and the benefits it derived to diversified economic regions have been made by many (see for example Jofre-Monseny 2009; Baldwin et. al 2008; Venables 1996). However, the issues on colocalization – or coexistence and integration - of foreign workers with local communities in diversified economic regions, is less studied, particularly in Malaysia. This research poses the following questions: to what extent foreign workers in diversified economic environment coexist and integrate with local communities? What are the factors and processes that encourage colocalization between these two groups? The objectives of the study are, firstly to extend theorizations of ‘colocalization’ by examining this concept with a focus on foreign workers living and working in an industrial region of Penang, Malaysia; and secondly to investigate the coexistence and integration of foreign workers with local communities and their positive contributions to social, economic and cultural development.

2. Literature Review

The concept ‘colocalization’ has been widely used in economic and industrial geographies, referring to the colocalization of industry firms (localization economies) in specific locations, and the benefits derived from large and diversified economic environments (Jofre-Monseny 2009; Venables 1996). This research will extend theorizations of ‘colocalization’ by examining this concept with a focus on foreign workers living and working in an industrial region of Malaysia. In this context, colocalization refers to the coexistence and integration of foreign workers with local communities and their positive contributions to social, economic and cultural development. Some studies have documented conflict and contestation, in which many highlights on the segregation and marginalization of foreign workers, especially those of low-skilled, and also female, in the host countries (Body-Gendrot and Schain 1992; Ho, 2006; Sassen 1998; Hewamane 2006). Others however view local residents as the marginalized group, being contested for economic, social and living space in their own country (Sirat & Ghazali 2011).

Rapid urbanization and globalization of economic activity in the developed and developing countries have led to international immigration by both skilled and semi/unskilled workers to cities in these countries. The mass inflow of foreign workers in global cities has brought new social and cultural landscapes within the city and its surrounding area. The result is that the city becomes a mosaic of social worlds, each supporting a

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INTERAKSI SOSIAL ANTARA PEKERJA ASING DENGAN PENDUDUK TEMPATAN DAN POTENSINYA KE ARAH KELESTARIAN KOMUNITI BANDAR: KAJIAN KES DI PULAU PINANG

Suriati Ghazali, Nur Solehah Othman & Jabil Mapjabil

PENGENALAN

Perbandaran yang pesat dan globalisasi dalam aktiviti ekonomi di negara-negara maju dan membangun telah membawa kepada migrasi antarabangsa oleh pekerja mahir, separa mahir dan tidak mahir ke bandar-bandar di negara-negara tersebut untuk memenuhi kekosongan pekerjaan bertaraf rendah yang tidak diisi oleh penduduk tempatan (Brydon & Chant, 1993; Morshidi Sirat & Suriati Ghazali, 2011; Azizah Kassim, 2009; Rahmah Ismail, et.al., 2003). Migrasi mempunyai kesan positif, negatif atau neutral, tetapi perbincangan umum cenderung melihat kepada kesan buruk akibat penghijrahan. Menurut Kanapathy (2006) kesan migrasi terhadap ekonomi agak seimbang atau pun positif, dan ianya sangat bergantung kepada magnitud dan jenis pekerja asing, seperti buruh mahir dan tidak mahir. Fenomena ini menunjukkan kemasukan pekerja asing secara beramai-ramai ke kebanyakan negara yang lebih maju daripada negara asalnya adalah untuk bekerja dalam sektor pekerjaan yang dikategorikan sebagai “3-D” iaitu “Dirty, Difficult and Dangerous” (kotor, sukar, dan berbahaya) dalam sektor pembinaan dan perkhidmatan (Azizah Kassim, 2009; Rahmah Ismail, et.al., 2003). Kebanyakan penduduk tempatan tidak mahu mengambil risiko untuk bekerja dalam sektor tersebut, di samping kadar upah yang tidak memuaskan. Oleh itu, untuk mengatasi masalah kekurangan buruh dalam sektor tersebut, pekerja asing telah diambil sebagai pekerja.

Di Amerika Syarikat, peluang pekerjaan yang tersedia dalam sektor yang tidak diminati oleh pekerja tempatan telah diambil alih oleh pekerja asing dari benua Eropah, Amerika Latin, Amerika Utara, dan Asia. Dengan menawarkan upah yang lebih rendah kepada pekerja asing, pengusaha mampu mengurangkan kos pengeluaran tetapi menghasilkan output pada kadar yang sama. Kos yang rendah memberi motivasi kepada pengeluar untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran mereka sekali gus meningkatkan output agregat (Rahmah Ismail, et.al., 2003). Kemasukan pekerja asing ke Malaysia juga memberikan sumbangan kepada pembangunan negara kerana dapat memberikan peluang pekerjaan, mengembangkan sektor yang berkaitan, dan meningkatkan kualiti hidup, sekali gus dapat meningkatkan ekonomi negara jika kemasukan mereka dipantau dengan baik (Usman Hj. Yaakob & Tarmiji Masron, 2007).

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304.2

GEOGRAFI UNTUK KELESTARIAN MASYARAKAT, RUANG DAN ALAM SEKITAR

PENYUNTING

ZULLYADINI A. RAHAMAN NORIZAN MD NOR SURIATI GHAZALI
ASYIRAH ABDUL RAHIM WAN RUSLAN ISMAIL



فكرية لوتريستي قنديديمن سلطان ادريس
PENERBIT UNIVERSITI PENDIDIKAN SULTAN IDRIS

**INTERAKSI SOSIAL ANTARA PEKERJA ASING DENGAN PENDUDUK
TEMPATAN DAN POTENSINYA KE ARAH KELESTARIAN KOMUNITI
BANDAR DI PULAU PINANG**

OLEH:

NUR SOLEHAH BINTI OTHMAN

Desertasi ini diserahkan untuk memenuhi keperluan Ijazah Sarjana Sains Bandar Dan
Komuniti Lestari

OGOS 2013

PENGHARGAAN

Alhamdulillah, syukur ke hadrat Ilahi kerana dengan izin dan limpah kurnia-Nya, kajian ini dapat dijalankan dan disempurnakan dengan baik. Setinggi-tinggi ucapan penghargaan kepada Prof. Madya Suriati Ghazali selaku penyelia bagi kajian ini di atas kesudian beliau memberikan tunjuk ajar, bimbingan, nasihat dan sokongan yang amat membina dan bernilai dalam menyempurnakan kajian ini. Ucapan terima kasih juga kepada semua yang terlibat dalam Pusat Pengajian Ilmu Kemanusiaan, Universiti Sains Malaysia di atas bantuan yang diberikan. Jutaan terima kasih juga saya tujukan kepada Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi dan Majlis Amanah Rakyat Malaysia di atas bantuan kewangan yang diberikan sepanjang tempoh pengajian ini, serta Geran FRGS Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi bertajuk “Colocalization of Migrant Workers and Local Residents In Urban Areas of Penang Malaysia” yang telah membiayai kajian lapangan penyelidikan ini. Penghargaan dan ucapan terima kasih juga kepada sampel kajian iaitu Pekerja Indonesia dan Penduduk Tempatan yang sudi memberikan kerjasama sepenuhnya sepanjang penyelidikan ini dijalankan. Ucapan penghargaan ini juga ditujukan kepada rakan-rakan seperjuangan iaitu May, Farhana, Fiza, Adila, Marfoah, Ferdhaus, Syamil, dan Rasyid yang sentiasa memberi sokongan moral, ilmu dan nasihat sepanjang kajian ini dijalankan. Akhir sekali, jutaan terima kasih buat keluarga tercinta yang sentiasa memberikan sokongan, dorongan, dan doa bagi menjayakan pengajian ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

INTERAKSI SOSIAL ANTARA PEKERJA ASING DENGAN PENDUDUK TEMPATAN DAN POTENSINYA KE ARAH KELESTARIAN KOMUNITI BANDAR DI PULAU PINANG

ABSTRAK

Interaksi sosial antara pekerja asing dengan penduduk tempatan merupakan perkara penting dalam hidup bermasyarakat. Interaksi sosial yang erat antara pekerja asing dengan penduduk tempatan dapat mengarah kepada kelestarian komuniti bandar. Oleh itu, objektif pertama kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti bentuk-bentuk interaksi sosial antara pekerja asing dari Indonesia dengan penduduk tempatan dari etnik Melayu di Sungai Dua, Pulau Pinang. Objektif kedua adalah untuk mengkaji penglibatan pekerja Indonesia dalam aktiviti kemasyarakatan bersama penduduk Melayu dalam kawasan keijiranan di Pulau Pinang. Objektif ketiga pula adalah untuk menganalisis potensi kedua-dua kumpulan ini untuk hidup bekerjasama dan bermasyarakat, yang mana akan mengarah kepada kelestarian komuniti dalam bandar di Pulau Pinang. Pengumpulan data melalui soal selidik telah dijalankan ke atas seratus orang responden yang terdiri daripada lima puluh orang pekerja Indonesia dan lima puluh orang penduduk tempatan. Selain itu, temubual mendalam juga dijalankan ke atas sepuluh orang responden daripada kedua-dua kumpulan tersebut. Analisis deskriptif dan juga analisis statistik Khi Kuasa Dua telah digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Manakala analisis kandungan telah digunakan dalam menganalisis data kualitatif, seperti pandangan responden terhadap sesuatu perkara. Hasil kajian mendapati bentuk-bentuk interaksi sosial yang paling asas dan mudah terjalin antara dua kumpulan ini ialah senyum dan bertegur sapa