

**THE CONDUCTIVE LEVEL OF LEARNING AND LIVING  
ENVIRONMENT OF OFF-CAMPUS STUDENTS:  
CASE STUDY UiTM SHAH ALAM**



**RESEARCH MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (RMI)  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA  
40450 SHAH ALAM MALAYSIA**

**BY :**

**PROF. DR. DASIMAH BT OMAR  
TUAN HAJI FAIZUL BIN ABDULLAH  
ASSOC. PROF. DR. HJH. FATIMAH BT YUSOF  
ASSOC. PROF. DR. HAZLINA BT HAMDAN  
PN. NAASAH BT NASRUDIN  
EN. ISHAK BIN CHE ABDULLAH  
SR. MOHD HANAFI BIN MOGHNI  
SR MOHD SHAHARUDIN BIN SAUD  
MOHD SHAFIE BIN BASRI**

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**En Faizul Abdullah**  
Fakulti Senibina, Perancangan dan Ukur  
Universiti Teknologi MARA  
40450 SHAH ALAM

Tuan

**KELULUSAN PERMOHONAN GERAN PENYELIDIKAN DI BAWAH  
PEMBIAYAAN PEJABAT PEMBANGUNAN**

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Dengan hormatnya perkara di atas adalah dirujuk.

2. Sukacita dimaklumkan pihak Universiti telah meluluskan cadangan penyelidikan tuan untuk membiayai projek penyelidikan di bawah pembiayaan Pejabat Pembangunan. Sehubungan dengan ini, surat kelulusan yang bertarikh 02 September 2009 yang dikeluarkan oleh Institut Pengurusan Penyelidikan (RMI) berkenaan projek penyelidikan di atas adalah dibatalkan.

3. Bagi pihak Universiti kami mengucapkan tahniah kepada tuan kerana kejayaan ini dan seterusnya diharapkan berjaya menyiapkan projek ini dengan cemerlang.

4. Untuk tujuan mengemaskini, pihak tuan adalah diminta untuk melengkapkan semula kertas cadangan penyelidikan sekiranya perlu, surat setuju terima serta bajet yang baru seperti yang diluluskan. Pihak tuan juga boleh menukar tarikh yang dicadangkan sekiranya tidak bersesuaian. Sila lihat lampiran bagi tatacara tambahan untuk pengurusan projek.

Sekian, harap maklum.

**“SELAMAT MENJALANKAN PENYELIDIKAN DENGAN JAYANYA”**

Yang benar



**MUSTAFAR KAMAL HAMZAH**  
Ketua Penyelidikan (Sains dan Teknologi)

s.k.:

1. Dekan, Fakulti Senibina, Perancangan dan Ukur, **UiTM Shah Alam**
2. Puan Rosnani Abdul Razak  
Penolong Bendahari, Unit Kewangan Zon 17 (Penyelidikan)

## 5.2 Enhanced Executive Summary

The impact of near-campus students housing, or off-campus students accommodation cannot be ignored by the universities and as well as the community officials. Numerous scholarly studies have highlighted the substantial economic impacts either direct, indirect or induced, and cumulatively the roles of the universities have significantly contributed to the local economies. The issue of the impacts of off-campus student rental housing on neighbourhoods is one that has been of long-standing but increasing concern in Malaysia. Statistically, in Malaysia, there was approximately a total of 1.2 - 1.5 million students in 2009. By the year 2015, it is expected that 50 per cent of 18 to 30 year old active population should gain access to university education, amounting to 120,000 yearly. The objectives of the research are to obtain information on the living and learning conditions of off-campus students prevalent in the tertiary institutions in Malaysia and to isolate those factors that may impede the successful learning so that priority can be given to them in subsequent policy implementations and actions by government and the higher education institutions. The research will establish a deliberated review on the capability to interact (social empowerment); the accessibility to local institutional and structural context (social inclusion); the resources that facilitate interaction (socio-economic security); and the necessary collective accepted values and norms, such as trust, that enable community building (social cohesion).

*Key- words: off-campus students, neighbourhood, economic impacts, living and learning condition*

### 5.3 Introduction

The impact of near-campus student housing, or off-campus students accommodation cannot be ignored. Besides the monetary returns, studies with special reference on social tolerance, which relates to the relationship between the off-campus students housing in the neighborhood is nonetheless, vaguely explored. Although, reiterated that with appropriate planning strategies, student identification may not necessary hypothesize the adversarial housing-related phenomenon. However, as observed, the propensity to inciting the negativity is higher, trends are contested and the deprived relations between the community and the off-campus students are obvious. These unexplored trends are endemic to the whole meaning of conduciveness. Many local residents may be employed by the university – and could be the largest employer in the community, where local businesses cater primarily to the university, and the students' population may outnumber the local population.

The provisions of adequate and safe student housing are equally important, especially in the aspect to regions sustainable planning. This is when the definition of conduciveness of the dwelled students in off-campus living environment should be reconstructed. Thus, this research intends not to delimit the definition of conduciveness that exhibit exclusively to the conditions of the living environments, but the most pertinent is to equate the whole meaning of conduciveness by framing the living environment that is tolerable to the local neighbourhood.

To off-campus students, the sense of community among students dwelled off-campus is precluding in local neighbourhood. The absence of sense of community, as noted by has been found to engender feelings of alienation, isolation and loneliness. On the contrary, a strong sense of community has been linked to a range of positive outcomes including improved wellbeing, empowerment, sense of efficacy, life satisfaction, and happiness, and abound literatures by and could justified these characteristics. Social deprivation and disorder in residential areas contribute to create a climate of tolerance within the neighbourhood, which in turn may widen the incidence of acceptability within these communities. As noted by the 'moment of tolerance' within the community contexts seem to shape what can be termed cognitive landscapes or ecologically structured norms (normative ecologies) regarding appropriate standards and expectations of conduct. There has been little research in the context of off-campus students living environment living in community settings.