Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies
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A Study on Factors Contribute To Homelessness Issue in Malaysia: A Case Study at Anjung Singgah YKN in Jalan Hang Lekiu, Kuala Lumpur

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CLEARANCE FOR SUBMISSION OF THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL BY THE SUPERVISOR

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Title of Research Report: A Study on Factors Contribute to Homelessness Issue in Malaysia: A Case Study at Anjung Singgah, Jalan Hang Lekiu, Kuala Lumpur
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I have received the final and complete research proposal and approve the submission of this report for evaluation.

Remarks:

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DECLARATION

“We hereby declare that the work contained in this research report is original and our own except those duly identified and recognized. All materials used in this research, other than our own, have been appropriately acknowledged. If we are later found to have committed plagiarism or other forms of academic dishonesty, action can be taken against us under the Academic Regulations of UiTM’s”.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Homelessness describes the condition of people without a regular residence. People who are homeless are most often unable to acquire and maintain regular, safe, secure, and adequate housing, or lack fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence. Homelessness can be defined as having no land or shelter. It can be seen as a condition of detachment from society characterized by the lack of the affiliative bonds that link people into their social structures. Homelessness carries implications of belonging nowhere rather than simply having nowhere to sleep. Homelessness involves people who live overcrowded, insecure or substandard accommodation, those forced into involuntary sharing of shelter, or those subjected to high levels of noise pollution or infestation. Homeless including the persons who sleep in a public or private place not designed for use as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (Eugene Arthurs, 2008).

There are several characteristics of homeless people. Homeless people are characterized by poverty but they may not be poorer than the lower echelons of the housed population. Many homeless people live in households and there are also many children and youth. The number of such ‘throw-away’ and ‘run-away’ young people is increasing, often related to family strife, and caused by changes in family structure and unemployment (Nairobi, 2000). Many homeless people have dependencies on narcotics, inhalants and alcohol. People with physical and mental illness are over-represented in the homeless population, at least in industrial countries where information is available. In reality, the homeless often have no job, no