CENTRE OF STUDIES FOR QUANTITY SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING & SURVEYING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
CAWANGAN SARAWAK

A STUDY ON QUANTITY SURVEYING STUDENTS CAPABILITIES BASED ON THEIR LEARNING AID IN COPING WITH OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING (ODL) DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19 MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER (MCO) 2020

Final Project submitted in partial fulfilment

of the requirement for the award of

Bachelor of Quantity Surveying (Honours)

PREPARED BY : MUHAMMAD ALIFF AIMAN BIN NORNIZAM
(2019655586)
SEMESTER : MARCH – AUGUST 2021

ABSTRACT

The modern world appears to be influencing the educational world as well, as the way humans learn will be digitised. Though the transition has been slow, the recent spread of the Coronavirus, or COVID-19, has inevitably resulted in a drastic shift toward online classes, creating an urgent need for in-depth research on effective methods to organize and deliver online learning to the public. However, changes in student life have affected impaired attention, lack of concentration and motivation, and challenges encountered while studying online. Technology barrier also has become one of the major problems which relates to the capability of students during online learning. Hence, this research aims study the quantity surveying students capabilities based on their learning aid in coping with open and distance learning (ODL) during pandemic COVID-19 Movement Control Order (MCO) 2020. It will be focusing on the students of Bachelor of Quantity Surveying in UiTM Sarawak, and the data will be collected through the distribution of questionnaire. The most suitable learning platform and learning aid to elevate the level of understanding of students shall be obtained throughout this research.

Keywords: Quantity Surveying, Student, Open and Distance Learning (ODL), Capability, Sarawak

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah S.W.T on whom we ultimately depend for sustenance and guidance which helps me throughout this research process.

Next, my sincere appreciation to my dissertation supervisor, Miss Amira Shazlin binti Adnan who has been a great mentor to me. Her constructive comments and guidance helped me to be able to finish this research. I am honoured and grateful to be supervised by her.

Not to forget, unrestrained appreciation to both my parents who has been supporting me throughout this journey. I would not become who I am today without the support and guidance from them.

Lastly, I would also like to express my appreciation to my classmates. We have been through a lot, and the ride has finally come to an end. Thank you for all the good memories and knowledge that we have shared for the past years. It will surely be a good thing to be remember.

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION **1**

1.1 BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH 1

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT 3

1.3 AIM 5

1.4 OBJECTIVES 5

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS 5

1.6 RESEARCH SCOPE 6

1.7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 7

1.8 RESEARCH OUTLINE 8

1.9 SUMMARY OF CHAPTER 10

CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW **11**

2.1 INTRODUCTION 11

2.2 DEFINITION OF ONLINE DISTANCE LEARNING (ODL) 11

2.3 EVOLUTION OF ODL 13

2.3.2 Distance Learning Through Various Technologies (1960s) 13

2.3.3 Distance Learning Through Usage of Computers and Networks (1985) 14

2.3.4 Online Learning Using High-Bandwidth Computing Technologies (1995) 14

2.3.5 Interactive Online Learning (Current) 15

2.4 BENEFITS OF ODL 15

2.4.1 Economical Advantage 16

2.4.2 Time Effective 16

2.4.3 Flexibility 16

2.5 LIMITATION OF ODL 17

2.5.1 Lack of Social Interaction 17

2.5.3 Technology Barrier and Limitation 18

2.6 ODL AROUND THE WORLD DURING COVID-19 19

2.6.1 Reasons of Online Learning Become a Compulsory Learning Method 19

2.6.2 Online Learning Situation Worldwide 19

2.6.3 Online Teaching Platforms 20

2.7 ODL IN MALAYSIA 22

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

A novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that causes serious acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-like symptoms was published in Wuhan, China, in November 2019. The epidemic was soon declared a pandemic, infecting millions of people and causing national locks in more than 180 countries (Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center 2020, n.d.). Malaysia was among the affected countries by the pandemic; the first wave of infection began on 24 January 2020 and the second one a month later. On 18 March 2020, the government placed a Movement Control Order (MCO), which put the nation on a partial lockdown. According to Wing Shin et al., (2020), The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is first and foremost a human catastrophe in history, impacting hundreds of thousands of people across the globe.

Indirectly, it also has a growing influence on the global economy. Regulations forbid the boarding and disembarkation of passengers at all gateways, irrespective of ground, air or sea, except under some situations. Numerous transport hubs are seriously affected. It is of utmost importance that the government take the appropriate steps to slow down the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak, but this also ensures that students will miss classes worth at least a month. But Malaysians will not be the only ones affected by this global pandemic, as an estimated 1.25 billion students worldwide will suffer.

The Covid-19 epidemic affects all life sectors, including university classroom sessions worldwide. Therefore, the online learning approach is already an essential aspect for many universities to use. However not all educational institutions, particularly in under-resourced developed countries, have enough conditions, resources and expertise to conduct online learning (Lu et al., 2020). Thus, creating