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RACISM AMONG UITM STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study comprises of several sections in which the initial part of it involves that of describing the concept of the research such as that of its background, problem statement, research questions, research objectives, and other important subtopics to be included. Three objectives to be investigated in this study which are to identify students' awareness on racism by gender, to determine the factors that influence racism, and also to study the relationship between the factors of racism were also thoroughly explained in this study. Apart from that, the literature review that act as the root of this study was also described in details in chapter 2. In addition, conceptual framework also has been designed in which it comprises two dimensions of racism among UiTM students and the six factors of racism; discrimination, environmental factors, prejudice, selfishness, stereotypes, and unfamiliarity. This report also includes section discussing about the methodologies used in this study. It includes research design, sample size, sampling technique, measurement, type of data collection, data analysis and so forth. In chapter 4, the findings as obtained in the questionnaires were to be analyzed using the SPSS software. There were three types of tests used to analyze the data which are mean, t-test, and correlation analysis and later will be used to determine reliability of the objectives. The final section of this study comprises of the far discussion on the findings and to conclude the overall study. Some limitations of the study were included as to convey the challenges faced by researchers in conducting the study and finally, recommendations were to be suggested to improve the study in the future.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the issues that are often being taken for granted in public university settings is racism. Racism is the overarching societal paradigm that tolerates, accepts, and reinforces racial inequalities, and is associated with racially unequal opportunities for children to learn and thrive (NASP, 2012). Racism leads to violation of human and civil rights (Liza Lugo, 2012). In the University of California, the racism occurred in form of a situation in which the minor ethnicity is not welcomed on their campuses. According to Bob Samuels (2010), as many people have reported, less than 2% of the undergraduates at several of the University California campuses are African-American.

Even the well-known scholar: Abraham Lincoln in a debate said, "there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality" (Gould: 1993).

In the Malaysian history, one tragedy related to the issue of racism had happened long time ago. On May 13 1969, Racial Riot happened as the result of culmination of the problem of unity in which resulted in loss of many lives and property and is closely related to Election 1969. It can be simplified that the problem of racism can drive towards serious problems and the so called tragedy of racial riot must not be repeated again to avoid from any 'blood tragedy', chaos and violence in this peaceful country.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Racism

According to National Association of School Psychologies (NASP), racism is the overarching societal paradigm that tolerates, accepts, and reinforces racial inequalities, and is associated with racially unequal opportunities for children to learn and thrive. At the same time, children or communities from the majority culture are allowed to maintain their established privileged and valued status. This privilege can result in better treatment and opportunities than are afforded to others within educational systems and other social institutions. The presence of racism in educational settings, hams everyone, but has the most negative and lasting impact on racial minority groups (Pollock, 2008).

From the traditionally perspective, racism is a term that can be found commonly in psychology literature. It is an ideology of racial domination or exploitation that incorporates beliefs to justify and prescribe inferior or unequal treatment for that group (Wilson, 1973, in Ouellet, 2007, p.114).

Taguieff (1997) defines that the racism is a biological or essentialist racism denies to all human beings the possibility of sharing the same humanity. Consequently, the difference becomes a stigmatization or a symbolic exclusion that allow a group of people to consider itself as superior by looking down at another group and setting up negative stereotypes. As a result, racism is based on a hierarchy of physical differences. In fact, racism is