

PROGRAM REPORT

PROGRAM:

GLOBAL OUTREACH PROGRAMME

SEOUL, KOREA 2012

3RD YEAR STUDENTS OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING,
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Global Outreach Program to Korea is a program under Departments of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Built Environment Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. The program has two (2) main objectives which are:

- i) to give exposure for the participants to observe developments in urbanized Korean cities, experienced their nature and rural cultures, and establish networking with academic and urban planning related entities in South Korea, namely the Sungkyunkwan University and the Seoul City Council,
- ii) **to conduct comparative study on 'Uniqueness and Peculiarities in Neighbourhoods Area of Johor Bahru and Seoul'**

The program was held for 7 days in Korea and participated by 21 students lead by 1 lecturer from Urban and Regional Planning Department.

1.1 Date and duration

The program was conducted from 4th April 2012 to 11th April 2012. The participants spent six days in Seoul, Korea. Two day for formal academic visit to Sungkyunkwan University, Cheong GyeCheon Museum and Bukchon Conserved Residential Area, while four days are for site visit around Mount Sorak Ancient Temple, Abai Rural Fishing Village, and Nami International Tourism Island.

1.2 Participants

The total of 22 people with participated by 21 students, from urban and regional planning students. The program followed by the 1 Lectures. The list of lecturers and students of urban and regional planning course is as follows:

Lecturers:

| No | Name |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | En. Jamal Aimi Bin Jamaluddin |

Students:

| No | Name |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | AfiqMuzakkir Bin Abdullah |
| 2 | Ahmad Afif Bin AbSamad |
| 3 | FakhrulRidzuan Bin Mokhtar |
| 4 | Koay Mei Hoon |
| 5 | LiewTze Ming |
| 6 | MohamadAkmal Bin MohamadToha |
| 7 | MohamadYaazed Bin Yaakub |
| 8 | MohdAmzar Bin Saidi |
| 9 | Muhammad Khairol Anwar Bin Alias |
| 10 | Muhammad Rafeq Bin AbdRazak |
| 11 | NadianaAnakNading |
| 12 | Nor AnisBintiAhzan @ Azizan |
| 13 | NorliyanaBintiNasir |
| 14 | Nor SuhaileeBinti Wahid |
| 15 | NurulAsyikinBintiSahed |
| 16 | NurulYatinaBinti Salman |
| 17 | RosmariatiBintiHashim |
| 18 | SharliniBintiSperi |
| 19 | Tan Lay Yen |
| 20 | Tan Li Zhen |
| 21 | Yap ZhengChuan |

1.3 Area of Visits

Seoul, officially the Seoul Special City, is the capital and largest metropolis of South Korea. Seoul is in the northwest of South Korea. Seoul proper comprises 605.25 km², with a radius of approximately 15 km, roughly bisected into northern and southern halves by the Han River. The Han River and its surrounding area played an important role in Korean history. A megacity with a population of over 10 million, it is the largest city proper in the OECD developed world. The Seoul National Capital Area is the world's second largest metropolitan area with over 25 million inhabitants, which includes the surrounding Incheon metropolis and Gyeonggi province. Almost a quarter of South Koreans live in Seoul along with over 275,000 international residents. In 2008, Seoul was named the world's sixth most economically powerful city by *Forbes*. Seoul has a highly technologically advanced infrastructure.



Location Map of Seoul, Korea

Tentative of program:-

| DATE/TIME | | ACTIVITY |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 4th April 2012 (WEDNESDAY) | 11.30 pm | Departure from UTM to KLIA(Kuala Lumpur) |
| 5th April 2012 (THURSDAY) | 6.00 am 9.00 am 2.00 pm | Arrived at Incheon airport Depart to Seoul Sungkyunkwan University <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To present and exchange idea regarding of research studies in Johor. Cheong GyeCheon River Revitalization Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visiting the renowned downtown river revitalization project in Seoul. Visiting the museum and the river to observe and learn on the project nature and its impact and urban activities along the river. |
| 6th April 2012 (FRIDAY) | 7.00 am 2.00 pm | Housing estate in Seoul (Bukchon Residential Area) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purpose of to compare housing in South Korea and Johor. Everland Theme Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To compare the tourism sector which can be implemented in Malaysia for development of Iskandar Region. |
| 7th April 2012 (SATURDAY) | 7.00 am | Mt. Sorak National Park (Kwongumsong Fortress, Shinheunsa Temple, Daepo Wharf and Abai Village) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental preservation and first class experience in culture. |
| 8th April 2012 (SUNDAY) | 7.00 am | Chungju Lake, andNami Island Is a tourist attraction island (in art and culture) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to study its impact in tourism sector Chungju Lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates a manmade lake with a vast body of water. Nami Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The island declared its cultural and artistic tourist attractions in Korea |
| 9th April 2012 | 7.00 am | Gyeongbok Palace and National Folk Museum |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| (MONDAY) | <p>2.00 pm</p> <p>4.00 pm</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To study main historical district area morphology and downtown seoul activities Royal palace located in northern To observe the illustration the history of traditional life of Korean People To observe the Korean architectural style with some modern elements. <p>Seoul Tower, Namsan Traditional House Village, and Insa-dong Antique & Arts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To observe form and pattern of seoul city from bird view of seoul tower and learn on formal and informal activities in main business district in downtown seoul. <p>Namsan Traditional House Village Get the opportunity to experience a wide cross-section of Joseon-era citizenry and activities, from royalty to commoners.</p> |
| 10th April 2012 (TUESDAY) | <p>7.00 am</p> <p>2.00 pm</p> | <p>Dongdaemun Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To observe the informal activity in the urban area and relation to urban design. <p>Transit System Subway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have an experience of transportation in Korea that can be implemented in Malaysia transportation system. |
| 11th April 2012 (WEDNESDAY) | <p>7.00 am</p> <p>8.00 am</p> <p>11.30 am</p> <p>4.30 pm</p> | <p>Check out Hotel</p> <p>Arrive at Incheon Airport.</p> <p>Departure from Incheon Airport to KLIA</p> <p>Arrive at KLIA</p> |

2.0 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

2.1 First Day (Date: 5th April 2012)

2.1.1 Summary



Figure 2.1: Arrive at Incheon Airport Seoul, Korea

The main locations that visited by the students upon arriving in South Korea were Incheon Airport and depart to Seoul. We are just arriving at 6 a.m. The journey has taking about 5 to 6 hours from Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA). The background of this area has been described by the tour guides along the way to Sungkyunkwan University. Seoul is the capital and largest metropolis of South Korea with a population of over 10 million. Located in the Han River, Seoul has been a major settlement for over 2,000 years, with its foundation dating back to 18 B.C. when Baekje, one of the Three Kingdoms of Korea, established its capital in what is now south-east Seoul. During the journey to Sungkyunkwan University, we can see the development intensity in Seoul at present. Major modern landmarks in Seoul included the Korea Finance Building, N Seoul Tower, the World Trade Center and the seven-skyscraper residence Tower Palace. The students also see various museum and shopping complex along the road.

2.1.2 Visiting Sungkyunkwan University

Upon arrival in Sungkyunkwan University, the tour guide describe to student about background of this place. Sungkyunkwan University which is also known as SKKU or simply Seongdae is a private university in Seoul. The core field in this university is humanity and social science, natural science and technology as well. According to Professor Kim KwangSik, who is one of the professors, Sungkyunkwanuniversity was established in 1398 to offer prayers and memorials to Confucius and his disciples, and to promote the study of the Confucian canon. It was located in the capital Hanseong, modern-day Seoul. Now, the university has two campuses which is the Humanities and Social Sciences campus in Myeongnyun Dong, Jongno-gu in central Seoul, and the Natural Sciences Campus in Cheoncheon Dong, JanganGu, Suwon. The students also have an opportunity to visit the library in that campus.



Figure 2.2: Visiting in Sungkyunkwan University and meet with Professor Kim.

By the year 2000, the 600th Anniversary Building is constructed as symbolic to tell the world, over 600 years Sungkyunkwan University had built. In Sungkyunkwan University, the student also presented and exchanged idea regarding of research studies in Johor about the uniqueness and peculiarities in Malaysia neighborhood. The student also experienced to visit this building.

2.1.3 Visiting Cheong GyeCheon Museum

After visiting the Sungkyunwan University, the student went to theCheonggyecheon Museum to see the Project Restoration Cheonggyecheonriver. The Cheonggyecheon Museum not only commemorates the restoration of Cheonggyecheon (Stream), but also

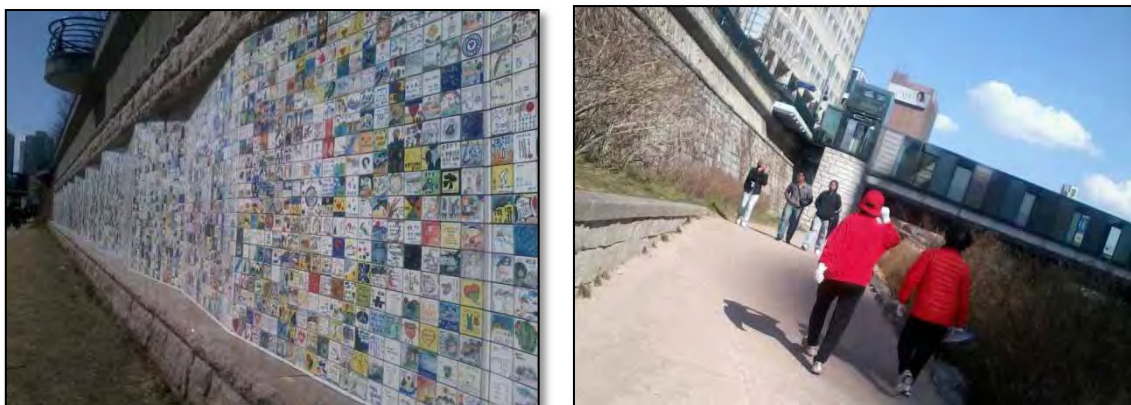
presents its history, culture, and restoration process as a part of Seoul's future vision of an environment-friendly, human-centered urban space. It was established as a specialized museum with the aim of collecting, preserving, and researching all materials related to Cheonggyecheon (Stream).

Cheong GyeCheon Museum located at 530 Cheonggyecheonno, downriver from Cheonggyecheon (Stream), Seongdong-gu, the museum opened in September 2005 to coincide with the completion of the restoration project. Subsequently, on first January, 2006 the museum officially joined with the Seoul Museum of History.

After seeing the exhibition, the students have the chance for walking along the river. Cheonggyecheon is a 5.8 km creek flowing west to east through downtown Seoul, and then meeting Jungnangcheon, which in turn connects to the Han River and empties into the Yellow Sea. During the 1948-1960 presidency of Syngman Rhee, Cheonggyecheon was covered with concrete for roads. In 1968, during the presidency of Park Chung-hee, an elevated highway was built over it.



*Figure 2.3: Left: Walking experience to Cheong Gye Cheon River with guidance by Professor Kim
Right: Across Cheong Gye Cheon River using pathway that have been provided*



*Figure 2.4: Left: Type of decoration that been applied to attract visitor at Cheong Gye Cheon River
Right: Most of visitor that enjoy to walk at this place are senior citizens*



Figure 2.5: Left: Briefing about implementation of Cheong Gye Cheon by the representative of CGC Museum
Right: Memories with Professor Kim (standing at second row at most left) at in front of Cheong Gye Cheon River

2.2 Second Day (Date: 6th April 2012)

2.2.1 Visiting Chung Poong Folk Village

At the second day, we had experienced to visit Chung Poong Folk Village. This village is the one of housing estate in Seoul. The purpose visits this area to compare housing in South Korea and Johor in context building design, facilities, type of housing and location. Many differences housing in this village and Johor, which is majority the type of housing in Korea are bungalow with using the brick as a material. The design characterize also shows the traditional housing design. On the other hand, in Malaysia many terrace houses was built which is apply the modern concept.



Figure 2.5: Self experience in Chung Poong Folk Village as some of us busy snap photos for research about housing in Korea



Figure 2.6: Left: Explanation about history by representative officer of Chung Poong Folk Village



Figure 2.7: Left: Video presentation about history by officer of Chung Poong Folk Village
Right: Overview of Chung Poong Folk Village that been preserved as compare to the high rise development at the back of photo

2.3 Third Day Date: (7th April 2012)

2.3.1 Visiting Mt. Sorak National Park (Kwongumsong Fortress, Shinheunsa Temple, Daepo Wharf and Abai Village)

By visit Mounting Sorak National Park (Seoraksan) there are three places for tourism visitor including Kwongumsong Fortress, Shinheunsa Temple, Daepo Wharf and Abai Village the student able to experience to visit the natural places for tourism sector.

On the Saturdays morning, the students have to chance to climb Mounting Sorak. Seoraksan or Mounting Sorak is the highest mountain in the Taebaek mountain range in the Gangwon province in eastern South Korea. It is located in a national park near the city of Sokcho. Seoraksan is the third highest mountain in South Korea which is reaches 1,708 meters (5,603 feet). The national park attracts many national and international tourists all year round. In November 1965, the Seorak Mountain district was designated as a Natural

Monument preservation area. Afterwards in December 1973, it was designated as a park preservation area, and in August 1982, as a Biosphere Preservation District by UNESCO.

Shinheungsa is a head temple of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism. It is situated on the slopes of Seoraksan in Sokcho. Sinheungsa is located in Seoraksan National Park, and many tourists hiking Seoraksan up to Ulsanbawi (peak) pass by the temple on the way. Other temples with the name Sinheungsa are located in Seoul, Samcheok and Icheon. Students also recognize the culture and religion in South Korea.

After visited Mounting Sorak, the journey was continued with visit the Daepo Wharf which the place for market that sold fish and other seafood. From this place, the students known the informal activity are a one good example to give sense to tourist. After that, the students journey to Abai Village. The village of Cheongho-dong is now the hometown to many people of North Korean ancestry and is commonly referred to as 'Abai village.' The streets of Cheongho-dong are lined with small Korean houses reminding many of Seoul in the 1970s. The simple nature of the town and quietness of the sea make for a unique atmosphere in Cheongho-dong.



Figure 2.8: A group photo at two different plots which are Shinheungsa Temple at left and Top of Mount Sorak at right



Figure 2.9: Left: Type of donations that provided for visitor using roof materials to display the name of the donors as part of appreciation
Right: The design of Shinheungsa Temple that inspire on religious belief as the made up of rooftop is relate to the superstitious



Figure 2.10: Left: Type of fresh goods that been sold at market near Abai Village
Right: Overview of surrounding of the market which is crowded and noisy



Figure 2.11: Left: People particularly Korea citizens will prefer to buy and eat meal that been purchased on site rather than take away as they would like to feel the fresh of food
Right: Lifestyle of fisherman at Sokcho Market which can be only seen at this area only



Figure 2.12: Condition of environment near the market which is polluted

2.4 Forth Day Date: (8th April 2012)

2.4.1 Visiting Pyeongchang Olympics, Nami Island and Daegwallyeong Sheep Farm

For study of the tourism aspect, the student also visit lake, island and cave that most attraction tourist to come visit that place. The student come to looking what unique of art and culture at that place beside to study its impact in tourism sector in South Korea.

2.4.1.1 Visiting Pyeongchang Olympics

The 2018 Winter Olympics, officially known as the XXIII Olympic Winter Games, is a winter multi-sport event scheduled to take place in Pyeongchang, South Korea. Pyeongchang won on its third consecutive bid, having lost previously to Vancouver, Canada and Sochi, Russia. It will be the first Winter Olympic Games and second Olympic Games in South Korea. The 1988 Summer Olympics were held in Seoul. For the first time since the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, the Winter Olympics will return to a mountain resort area in 2018.



*Figure 2.13: Left: Overview of Pyeongchang Olympics that offer winter sports activities and resort
Right: People that enjoy the activities in that place as there are a lot of teenagers and winter sports hobbies play around in this area*

2.4.1.2 Visiting Nami Island

Nami Island or Namisum is a tiny half-moon shaped island. Namisum is located 3.8 km from Gapyeong County, but belongs to Chuncheon in Gangwon-do. It is 430,000 square meters in area and approximately 4 km in diameter. Nami Island is an oasis for culture and leisure in peaceful harmony with humanity and nature. In context tourism, the island declared its cultural and artistic tourist attractions in Korea and the island also declared its cultural independence and was reborn as Naminara Republic on 2006. The tourism was impact development of South Korea in aspect urban economy.



Figure 2.14: Left: One of daily activities session which is explanations session of Nami Island which is open for everyone
Right: A group photo at Republic of Naminara Island before departed

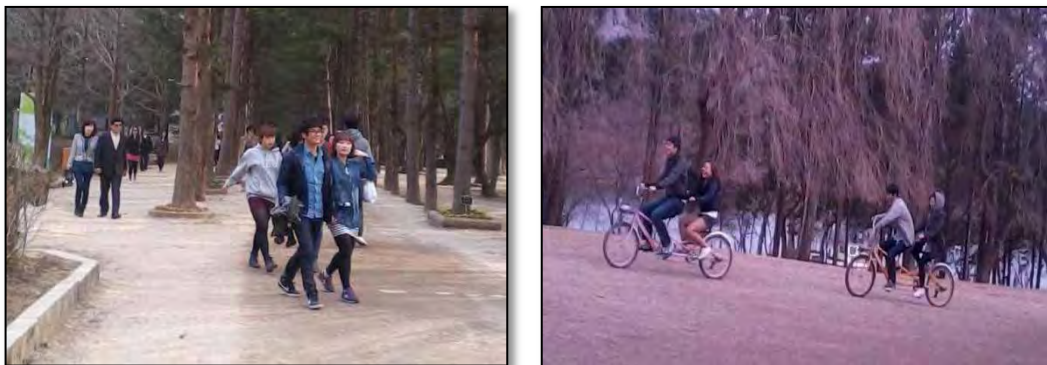


Figure 2.15: Left: Nami Island which is built up exclusively for couples as the place mostly display a romantic view and scenery
Right: A spotted activities by couple which is chasing bicycle by respective couples



Figure 2.16: Winter Sonata, a film that been shooting at this plot of Nami Island has contributed to tourism sector as it generates a strong influence on global

2.4.1.3 Visited Daegwallyeong Sheep Farm

Established in 1988, the Daegwallyeong Sheep Farm raises sheep on an area of 195 k m², and is privately owned. There are many small to large animal farms in Pyeongchang, but the Sheep Farm is the only farm that raises sheep. The farm features more than 200 sheep in this farm.



*Figure 2.17: Left: The visitor given an opportunity to feed by themselves on sheep by purchase meal provided at the place only
Right: A group photo at in front of landmark of the Daegwallyeong Sheep Farm*

2.5 Fifth Day Date: (9th April 2012)

2.5.1 Visiting Gyeongbokgung Palace and National Folk Museum

Gyeongbokgung Palace is a royal palace located in northern Seoul. First constructed in 1394 and reconstructed in 1867, it was the main and largest palace of the Five Grand Palaces built by the Joseon Dynasty. The proposed student come to visit this place to study

main historical district area morphology and downtown Seoul activities royal palace located in northern.

The students also able to observe the illustration the history of traditional life of Korean people besides to observe the Korean architectural style with some modern elements in the Palace. As evidence, National Folk Museum displays diverse materials and artifacts related to the daily lives of the Korean people from traditional times to the present. Various scenes have been created to illustrate how life changed over time. The students also have experience vestiges of Korean folk culture that remain today.



Figure 2.18: Left: An activity such as marching to display the Korean ancient royalty culture for visitor
Right: A group photo at in front of Gyeongbokgung Palace



Figure 2.19: The exploration of traditional culture of Korean inside the National Folk Museum Korea

2.5.2 Visited Seoul Tower

The N Seoul Tower, officially the CJ Seoul Tower and commonly known as the Namsan Tower, is a communication and observation tower located on Namsan Mountain in central Seoul. The tower first was built in 1969 as a satellite tower to accommodate television and radio broadcast in the Seoul area. It was opened to the public in 1980. Since then, it has been popular place to relax for Seoul citizens. At the Seoul Tower, the student can observe form and pattern of Seoul city from bird view of Seoul tower.



Figure 2.20: Left: A group photo at in front of most remarkable landmark in Seoul, N Seoul Tower
Right: The facilities that offered at N Seoul Tower that display on footpath of visitor

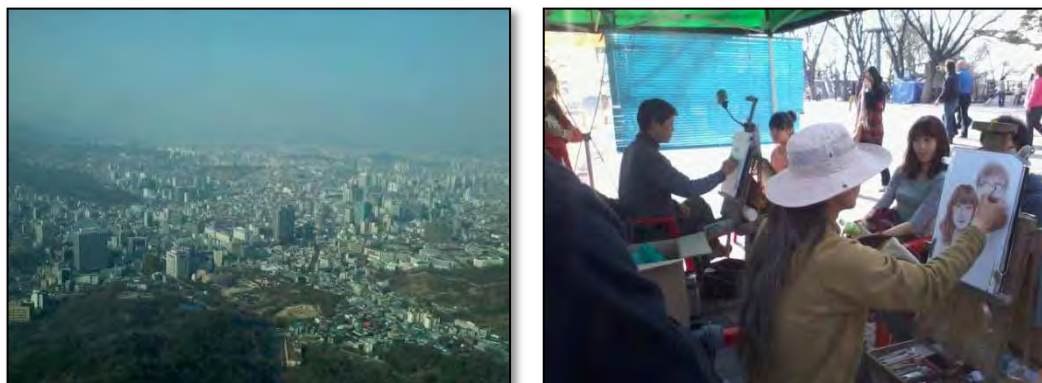


Figure 2.21: Left: A bird view from N Seoul Tower which can see overall distribution pattern development in Seoul
Right: Kind of informal activities of attraction at N Seoul Tower

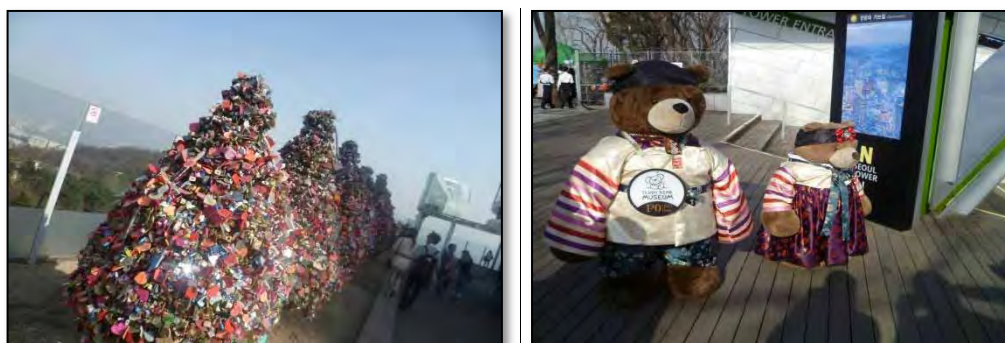


Figure 2.22: Left: Visual attraction through decoration which can see the artistic value of Korea
Right: Bear museum which part of facilities that provide souvenirs

2.5.3 Visited Namsan Traditional House Village

NamsangolHanok Village also known as "A Village of Traditional Houses in the Namsan Valley", is a Korean village located in the area of Pil-dong neighborhood in Jung-gu, a central district of Seoul, where hanok or Korean traditional houses have been restored to preserve the original atmosphere of the area. The students get the opportunity to experience a wide cross-section of Joseon-era citizenry and activities, from royalty to commoners. A great effort has been made to accurately furnish each dwelling with appropriate era and social status appointments. A traditional Korean style garden, complete with a flowing stream and pavilion was constructed on the site in order to revive the classical feel of the Joseon-era.



Figure 2.23: Visit traditional houses that located in the middle of Seoul Town

2.6 Sixth Day(Date: 10th April 2012)

2.6.1 Visited Dongdaemun Market

On the Tuesdays morning, we had to visit Dongdaemun Market which is located near Dongdaemun of which it takes its name. Students will be able to observe the informal activity in the urban area in relation to urban design. Within the ten blocks of the market area, various statues that are sold such as silks, clothes, shoes, sporting goods, plumbing and electrical supplies, electronics, office supplies, toys and just about everything else imaginable. According to the information center, Dongdaemun Market or Tongdaemun is the large commercial district comprising traditional markets and shopping centers in Jongno-gu, Seoul. A popular shopping and tourist destination, it has been designated a Special Tourism Zone since 2002.

2.6.2 Transit System Subway

The students also have an experience of transportation in Korea especially Transit System Subways. The system can be implemented in Malaysia transportation system. During the journey in subways, the tour guide was give description about subways system in Korea. All Korean cities and most towns with more than about 50,000 people have well developed a public transit system which is Seoul, Busan, Daegu, and Incheon all have subway systems.

The Seoul-Incheon subway system is one of the largest in the world, with over 300 stations. The Greater Seoul subway network extends well beyond the Seoul city limits, stretching about 80km from North to South, and about 40km from East to West, much as if the greater Los Angeles area actually had a proper subway system. Busan and Incheon each have a two line subway and Daegu's is one line, with a second under construction. Station names, instructions, and subway maps are well-posted in Korean and in English.



Figure 2.24: Left: Experience purchasing ticket pass for subways transit system
Right: The overpass to transit system which can see the behaviour of respective people



Figure 2.25: Left: Overview at subway waiting area which is crowded and people are rushing in and out
Right: Overview at inside the train as people only care on their personal life rather than care about surrounding people

3.0 CONCLUSION

As conclusion, this trip brings lot of benefit to the students as well as the university. All the programs that were conducted give experiences and knowledge to all participants in the planning field. They learn to understand and compare the rural settlements from the experience and observations of another country. The students also can generate their generic skills through this program. It is in line with the university mission to create a quality graduates with a good self attributes. There are five self attributes that the students obtained from this program:

- Better communication skills through the presentation in Sungkyunkwan University. It **enhances the student's ability to present information and express ideas clearly, effectively** and confidently through research. Besides that, it also trains students to make clear and confident presentation appropriate to the audience. The skills also can improve by communicate with other people who different background and language.
- Great team working through the making of this trip successful and their ability to establish good rapport interact with each other and work effectively to meet common objectives. **Besides that, make among student close each other's.**
- Adaptability skill of students to comprehend and adapt to the culture of South Korea communities and to be precise in writing.
- Insistent has allowed the spirit of students to act consistently. They will not easily give up, ready to face any mistake or obstacle in order to achieve their objectives.

Through this visit to South Korea, students of the Urban and Regional Planning Department **demonstrate the faculty's achievement in implementing all program and activities abroad and** enhancing further the continuous support of the staff and students. Various efforts should be made in order **to support the University's Internationalization objectives including increasing the number** of external education visits through active cooperation with foreign universities such as Sungkyunkwan University.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Uniqueness and Peculiarities in Malaysian and Korean Neighbourhood

PROGRAM:

GLOBAL OUTREACH PROGRAMME

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1.0 Introduction

The main purpose of this research is to investigate the uniqueness and peculiarities in neighborhood living in Malaysia and South Korea. In order to assess and evaluate the peculiarities and commonalities in neighborhood living, 6 residential areas around Skudai and random area in Seoul are selected. Data for the research were collected through interview, observation and other secondary sources. The final result may shows the uniqueness and peculiarities based on the study for all of the selected residential area. Hence, it may help to show the whole characteristics of Malaysia housing area towards South Korea.

2.0 Objectives

In this study, there are several objectives have been identified. Below are list of the objectives:

1. To identify the uniqueness and peculiarities in neighborhood living in Malaysia and South Korea.
2. To compare the strategies and urban development with real current situation in residential area.

3.0 Scope

The scope of the study includes the following items:

1. To identify numbers of colorful houses in the residential area.
2. Identify the numbers and location of stalls in the residential area.
3. To identify whether the residential area is dissected by highway or not
4. To determine the existing of extension of house
5. To identify the numbers of heavy vehicles in residential area.
6. To observe any informal activities in residential area
7. Search and identify any misuse of land by the residents.
8. To observe is there any provision of pedestrian pathway in residential area.
9. To identify and locate unoccupied houses in residential area.

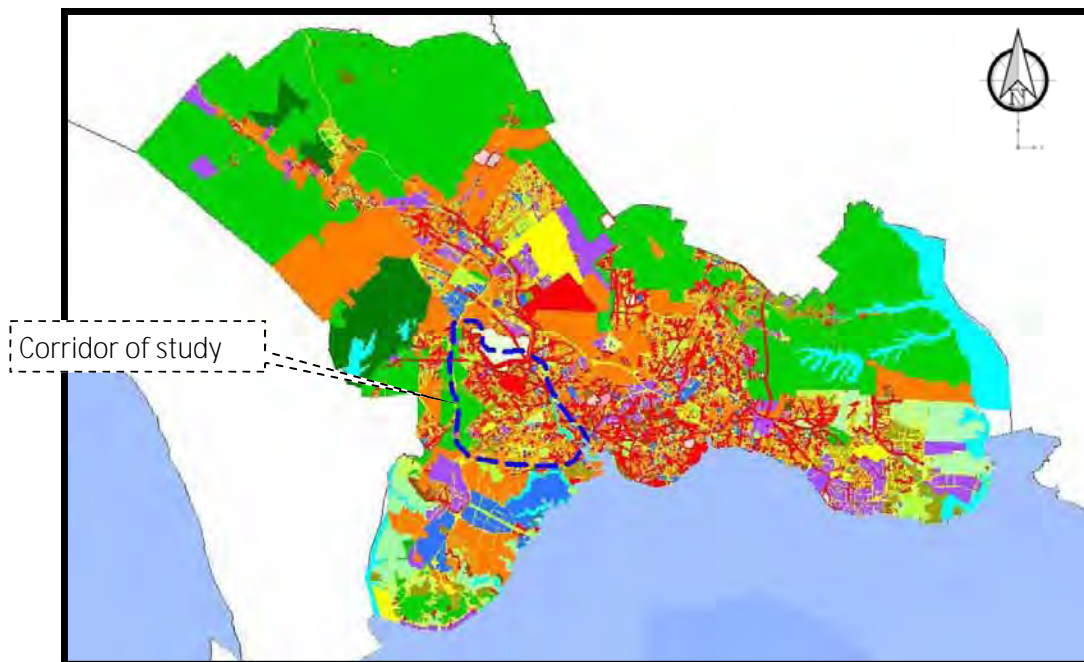
4.0 Study Area

4.1 Location of study area

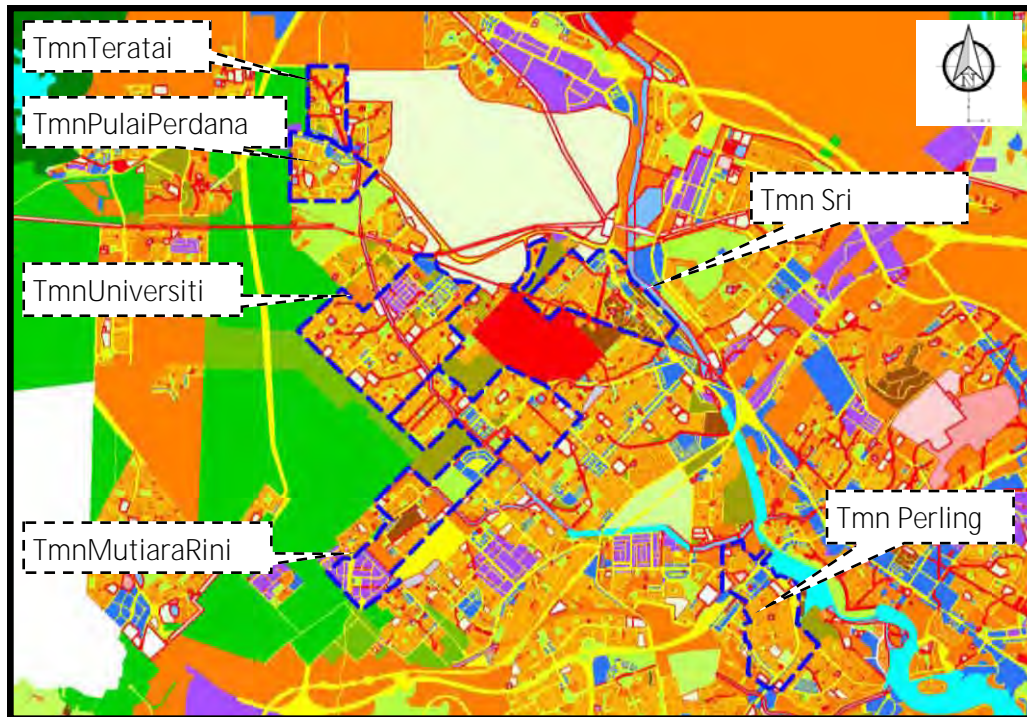
The study was conducted in Johor state which is in Skudaidistrict. There are 6 residential areas were chosen as our study areas which are Taman Perling, Taman Universiti, Taman PulauPerdana, Taman Teratai, Taman Sri Putri and Taman MutiaraRini. All the residential areas are administered by MajlisPerbandaran Johor Bahru Tengah (MPJBT).



Map 4.1: Study area in Malaysia, in context of state



Map 4.2: Study area in the context of Skudai District



Map 4.3: Location of study area



Map 4.4: Study area in South Korea, in context of state

5.0 Comparison between Malaysian and Korea Neighbourhood

| JOHOR BAHRU, MALAYSIA | SEOUL, KOREA |
|---|---|
| Colourful House | |
|  <p data-bbox="188 696 783 801">The colour is depends on owner of house on how to decorate it as there are a mix colour among the houses in residential area</p> |  <p data-bbox="815 696 1374 837">The colour is depends on owner of house but less painting been applied to the house as certain painted house is to be maintained due to preservation</p> |
| Eateries | |
|  <p data-bbox="188 1301 783 1373">The probability of stall is operating at in front of neighborhood area is high</p> |  <p data-bbox="815 1301 1401 1373">Stall is rarely operating in front of neighborhood area but operating at food junction corner</p> |
| Dissected by highways | |
|  <p data-bbox="188 1832 783 1904">Housing area is dissected into two parts by a six lanes highway</p> |  <p data-bbox="815 1832 1362 1904">Most of housing area is dissected by highway occurred in downtown area</p> |

Extension of houses



Extension of house is happened to fulfill personal need and satisfaction as well as factor of growth of family



Extension of house is happened due to growth of family and sometimes they make it for business purposes

Heavy Vehicles



Heavy vehicle park either at in front the house or at the edge of the road



The narrow road system in residential area caused no space for vehicle to park

Informal Activities



Night Market was operating in selective neighborhood area



There are no night market operating in neighbourhood area but they have booth to sell local goods around the housing area

Misuse of Land



The misuse of land where the space was been used for personal parking space or been not utilized well as the dumping site



The misuse of land in Korea is more to misuse development

Pedestrian Walkway



Pedestrian walkway is implemented in new housing scheme development and is well connected in neighborhood area



The pedestrian walkways in Korea connected the housing area with commercial area

Unoccupied House



Unoccupied house is leaved in abandoned that should be maintained



The unoccupied houses in Korea is well maintained as they have transform to other use of building such as restaurant and cafe

6.0 Conclusion

There is difference between the characteristics of housing in Malaysia and Korea. However, what we can see is Malaysia has its uniqueness as comparing to Korea. We can find the good and bad condition in Malaysia. Finally, from what we have observed in Korea as our study area, we can try or implement some of the good and suitable concept in Malaysian Housing area too.