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**IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE VILLAGE SETTLEMENT IN
URBAN FRINGE AREA
CASE STUDY: KAMPUNG SUNGAI PUSU, GOMBAK, SELANGOR**

**The year final project submitted for the partial fulfillment of the award
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ABSTARCT

Urban fringe is a part of area that has received the impact while urban has been experiencing development growth to achieve the sustainable development. The experience helped this area to develop the contents to reach their goal and objective of existence of the settlement. In this case, especially for village settlements that located in urban fringe area are being hemmed by the urban overspill. Many characteristic and factors will be influenced and affected when involve this situation. In developing countries, a substantial and growing proportion lives in or around metropolitan areas and mega cities, including the zone termed the 'urban fringe', where their livelihoods depend to some extent on natural resources such as land for food, water and fuel and space for living. This study would be identified the deepness and wideness of impact and through these approaches it can be used for the future to make it balance between urban and suburban development. In order this study reach the objective, there are 150 respondents and involving around 50 variables in questionnaire form. In this case, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 16 is used to generate the analysis and meets the result. More detail findings indicated that the urban overspill in the urban outskirts has given some impact on the physical and socio-economic aspect. Location is a main factor contributing the changes of traditional entities at village in urban fringe area. The consequence of urban development is some of the development project has replaced the agricultural land to the residential land. That will increase its population and make the area be crowded. It is because, the residential developed is still circulated in the same existed area. In conclusion, overall of physical and socio-economic impact for this area is not aggressively even though this area is located edge of city center

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
	Title Page	i
	Student's Declaration	ii
	Supervisor's Declaration	iii
	Acknowledgement	iv
	Abstract	v
	Table of Contents	vi
	List of Tables	x
	List of Figures	xi
	List of Abbreviations	xiii
	List of Appendices	xiv
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	7
	1.2.1 Urban population growth and urbanization	7
	1.2.2 The development form in urban fringe area	7
	1.2.3 The expansion of urban areas	8
	1.2.4 Land-use conflicts	9
	1.3 Objectives	9
	1.4 Methodology	10
	1.5 Scope/Limitation of the research	11
	1.6 Significance of the research	12
	1.7 Arrangement of chapter	12

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Throughout the world there is an increasing movement of population into urban areas and cities. As a result, the demographic, economic, social, and cultural characteristics of urban areas are changing, particularly in countries undergoing rapid development. Over the last 50 years, the world has experienced that 29 per cent of the world population in 1950 was increased to 48 per cent by 2003. Recently United Nation information indicated that from 2000 to 2030 the world's urban population will grow at an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent, nearly double the rate expected for the total population of the world, and that the 50 per cent mark would be crossed in 2007. While, the timing and speed of urbanization in Asia have varied and are varying between countries, regions, and continents; the urbanization process has taken hold everywhere. It has proven to be an unstoppable and a mostly desirable phenomenon. Cities are the foundation of modern civilization; they are the engine room of economic growth and the centers of culture, entertainment, innovation, education, knowledge, and political power. Urbanization in Asia involves around 44 million people being added to the population of cities every year. To put this in perspective, each day a further 120,000 people are added to the populations of Asian cities, requiring the construction of more than 20,000 new dwellings, 250 kilometers (km) of new roads, and additional infrastructure to supply more than six mega liters of potable water.