

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**STUDY ON HOUSEHOLDER'S
AWARENESS AND WILLINGNESS
TO PARTICIPATE IN WASTE
REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN
MIDDLE COST APARTMENT IN
KAJANG SELANGOR**

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste has been a major global problem in recent years and needs to be resolved so that the safety of the earth and the environment can be maintained for future generations. Among the effects of this management failure, waste dumped will cause the eco-system to be disrupted and obstructed, thus resulting in health problems due to the presence of rodents and other pests. Due to these problems the awareness among people are needed to reducing the household solid waste generating. Apart from that, the socioeconomic characteristics also has been influencing the community by participating in sorting, recycling and composting activities. The purpose of this research is to study the level of awareness among householder on the solid waste management towards their willingness to participate in waste reduction programme (sorting, recycling, and composting) in middle cost apartment in Pangsapuri Kenanga, Kajang. This study will be determining the association of socio-demographic and influences factor of the willingness to participate in waste reduction programme. The survey method using questionnaire was conducted in middle cost apartment in Pangsapuri Kenanga, Bandar Teknologi Kajang. A total of 144 respondents were selected from among householder and sampling was done randomly. The results show that community's knowledge on waste reduction program is relatively high. However, the socio-economic characteristics in Pangsapuri Kenanga, Bandar Teknologi had less influence than supporting factors which more contribute in motivate the residents to participate in waste reduction programme. The success of a recycling programme and solid waste management is difficult to achieve, eventhough the knowledge and practices of sustainable wastemanagement among the community are very high. Therefore, recycling practices need to be strengthened and involving all parties in an integrated approach.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Study

Currently, about 2.01 billion metric tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) are produced annually in worldwide. According to Waste Dive article, the World Bank estimates overall waste generation will increase to 3.40 billion metric tons by 2050 and estimated 13.5% of today's waste is recycled and 5.5% is composted. The report estimates that between one-third and 40% of waste generated worldwide is not managed properly and instead dumped or openly burned (Cody Elis, 2018).

Specifically, the household waste generation in Peninsular Malaysia is about 18, zero metric tonnes per day (KPKT, 2013). With the population 22 million, the per capita waste generation is about 0.8 kg/capita/day. On average, the waste generation through city (0.83 kg/capita/day) is relatively higher than the waste generation via rural (0.73 kg/capita/day) (KPKT, 2013). The waste consists of garbage about (0.1-1.0 kg/capita), ash (0.05-1.5 kg/capita) and rubbish varies from (0.2-0.8 kg/capita) in a day (Kiruthika, A., 2012).

The using of land to dispose a lot of waste will become a problem to our country due to find another land to make it a new landfill when the life span of existing landfill can't be affording to accept a lot of waste that we generate. In previous study article also has stated that landfilling is the main method of waste disposal in Malaysia. This method is expected to reach down to 65% in 2020. In European countries, only people who can't be recycled are going to be taken to the landfill, whereas in many of developing Asian countries like Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, India and Indonesia, all types of wastes (e.g. municipal waste, industrial waste, construction waste) are