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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA PERAK BRANCH

THE CHALLENGES OF GREEN BUILDING IMPLEMENTATION IN KUALA TERENGGANU

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Abstract

One of the main industries responsible for high energy use, solid waste production, international greenhouse gas emissions, external and internal contamination, environmental damage and resource depletion is the construction industry. Green building is being established in Malaysia in order to overcome these problems, particularly the government has taken drastic action to encourage and emphasize green building. This study addresses the challenges of implementing green building in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia. The objectives of the studies are to identify the level of awareness among contractors regarding the implementation of Green Building in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia, to identify the challenges of implementing Green Building in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia, and to suggest further improvements in the implementation of Green Building in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia. Through the literature review, awareness rate concerns have been identified preventing green building development and the consequences of adopting green building. Questionnaires were prepared according to the studies objectives and were sent to contractor in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia. This research adopted quantitative method. Total 55 questionnaires were sent out via email and online to Gred 7 Contractor in Kuala Terengganu with 87% response rate. The research found that the important variable for driven factor contribute to successful of green building is economic factors. For the challenges in implementing Green Building most important challenges is perception of higher cost. The government should make a greater effort to promote green building in Kuala Terengganu, including providing financial incentives to encourage companies to adopt the green approach. The research can give and assist the state government and contractors in figuring out how to put the green building into the practice.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introductions

This chapter delivers the research background and overview the overall outline of the dissertation. It represents the research process, which contains problem statements, aim and objectives, the research question, the methodology used, the scope and limitations of the study being investigated, the significance of the investigation, chapter outline and the chapter's conclusion.

1.2 Background of Study

A green building is a building that eliminates or avoids environmental effects in its design, construction or service, and can have positive impacts on our society and natural environment. Green buildings help to protect natural resources while also improving our quality of life. Every building, whether it's a home, an office, a school, a hospital, a community centre, or any other type of structure, can be a green building if it has features like efficient energy, water, and other resource use, use of renewable energy such as solar energy, pollution and waste reduction measures, reuse and recycling, good indoor air quality, and use of non-toxic, ethical materials (Malaysia Green Building Index, 2016).

However, it is important to note that not all green buildings must be the same. Varied climates, cultures, and traditions, as well as different types of construction and ages, as well as unique ecological, economic, and social aims, all influence how different nations and regions approach green building (NIIG, 2016). A green building is a high-performance structure that incorporates complex design, construction, and