

**CENTRE OF STUDIES FOR BUILDING SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

STUDY OF DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN FLAT AREA

**MOHAMMAD SYAHMI BIN MOHD SABRI
(2012475094)**

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“I hereby declare that this academic project is the result of my own research except for the quotation and summary which have been acknowledged”

Student's Name : Mohammad Syahmi bin Mohd Sabri

Signature : 

UITM No. : 2012475094

Date : July 10th , 2015

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, generation of municipal solid wastes (MSW) in Malaysia has increased more than 91%. Municipal solid waste management in Malaysia can be considered relatively poor and disorganised. Many urban areas in Malaysia are experiencing waste management problems due to the enhancement of urbanization and industrialization. These are further escalated by urban growth, changing consumption habits as well as social lifestyles. This new growth has been accompanied with an ever increasing rural-urban migration which culminates in the proliferation of squatter areas due to the scarcity of land and resources.

Domestic waste issue has been quite critical issue in many countries although it's already 21st century. Not much country can really overcome or handle this problem even many technique or ways has been implemented. The increase of waste disposal has given rise to collection and disposal problems which could pose as a potential environmental pollution and health risk to the general public through disease transmission and effecting their daily activities. Thus, this dissertation true intention is to know the main reason why the residential area especially flat area, mostly, has the lowest level of cleanliness when it comes to bins or garbage and also to know what is the best waste management system that suitable to keep practising. Taking place in Malaysia, the area of case study of this dissertation is in flat area in Selangor. Most of the occupant who live in that particular area agree that the system need to be improve as well as the rule.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Nowadays, generation of municipal solid wastes (MSW) in Malaysia has increased more than 91%. A study by Muhaimin and Mashitah (2013) state that municipal solid waste management in Malaysia can be considered relatively poor and disorganised.

Many urban areas in Malaysia are experiencing waste management problems due to the enhancement of urbanization and industrialization. These are further escalated by urban growth, changing consumption habits as well as social lifestyles. This new growth has been accompanied with an ever increasing rural-urban migration which culminates in the proliferation of squatter areas due to the scarcity of land and resources.

Litter at the roadside, drains clogged up with rubbish and rivers filled with filthy garbage definitely indicate that solid waste is a major environmental problem in Malaysia. Rapid development, population increase and changes in consumption pattern directly (and indirectly) resulted in the generation of enormous amount of waste, ranging from biodegradable to synthetic waste.

As of the year of 2008, 23,000 tonnes of waste is produced each day in Malaysia, with less than 5% of the waste is being recycled. In Selangor alone, waste generated in 1997 was over 3000t/day and the amount of waste is expected to rise up to 5700t/day in the year 2017. An alarming 19% of waste ends up in our drains, which then causes flash floods and drainage blockage. This situation has been and will be reducing our environmental capacity to sustain life. (Muhd Noor & Muhd Yunus, 2000).

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