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**PERCEPTION OF USERS ABOUT THE
CONCEPT OF URBAN GREEN SPACE AREA**

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
Of the requirement for the award of
Bachelor of Quantity Surveying (Honours)

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SEMESTER : MARCH 2021 – AUGUST 2021**

ABSTRACT

The urban population in Malaysia has increased from 27% in the year to 74% in the year 2014 and it makes Malaysia one of the countries in Southeast Asia that are developing rapidly. Therefore, the concept of urban area green space has been introduced to curb the problems of environmental pollution continues, especially in the urban areas. This concept has been proven through a study which shows that urban green space area has an important role in preserving the environment and can to provide benefit and positive effects to the local population. The effect is, it can be seen with the existence of several urban green spaces area in Perak. A questionnaire will be distributed to the users and the outcome of this research will show the result about the concept of urban green space are, challenges faced by users to visit, and the perception of users about the concept for the urban green space area. All the information obtained will be able to assist in the improvement in future to the urban green space.

Keywords: *Concept, Challenges Faced by Users, Perception Urban Green Space Area*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I want to thank the Almighty Allah, S.W.T, for providing me with strength and good health during my research trip. It is a wonderful gift from Allah S.W.T that helps me to come up with new research ideas and make more informed decisions while performing the study.

Next, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my supervisor, Sr Dr. Asmah Alia Binti Mohamad Bohari for being such a good guider who has helped me a lot in completing this research just in time. She is very inspiring to me and never tired to share her experiences and knowledge to make sure I understand more about this research. I also want to thanks the parties who were involved directly and indirectly in helping me to gain the data required for the finding of this research.

Also, special thanks to all my lecturers for their concerns, advice, and professional comments throughout my research writing. Last but not least, I also want to great thanks to my family, friends, and seniors who tried their best to give support, and encouragement to me to keep up.

Thank you.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, urban green space or greenery space has succeeded in becoming the focus of various parties (Nouri et al., 2020). According to the Town and Country Planning Act of 1976, green urban space is an open space in any land either enclosed or designed wholly or partly as a public garden, park, sport, recreation ground, walks, or as a public place. Generally, the urban green space can bring many benefits to the country's social, environmental, and economic sectors.

The urban green space is the element that must be included in the planning of cities to reduce urban heat island effects (Sreetheran, 2017). based on the case study by Aram et al., (2019), stated that the result of the cooling impact to the urban heat island is depending on the number, size, shape, and dimension of green space include with the type of trees and vegetation cover. Furthermore, urban green space can be an affordable area that can produce fresh air and oxygen to the surrounding. It can be proven throughout research by Ghafari et al., (2020), that, urban green space can be defined as the lungs of cities.

Besides that, the landscaping and facilities in the urban greenery will benefit the citizens to improve their quality of life. According to a case study by Nath et al., (2018), there are about 98% of the respondents agreed that urban green spaces such as recreation and leisure parks could provide them with an opportunity to improve their lifestyle, especially for children and elders. As a result, all these factors will affect the number of visitors to the green parks. Thus, it will influence the user's perception (Malek and Nashar, 2018).