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WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR A WET MARKET AT PASAR AWAM, BOTA PERAK

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ABSTRACT

Waste management is systematic collection, transportation and disposal or treatment waste material that generate by human activities. Proper waste management is crucial for wet markets to avoid unpleasant smells, maintain cleanliness, and satisfy users. To ensure continued community satisfaction and support for wet markets, a study on consumer preferences and waste management is essential. The utilization of descriptive statistics to analyse the collected data allowed for a comprehensive overview of the satisfaction levels among wet market occupants. The findings revealed the varying degrees of satisfaction concerning different factors, such as the effectiveness of the dump place, the management of unpleasant smells, the efficiency of garbage collection, the functionality of the floor flow system, the presence of insects, and the performance of drainage systems. By employing a quantitative research approach and analysing the data using descriptive statistics, this study comprehensively evaluates the waste management practices at Pasar Awam, Bota Perak, with a specific focus on aspects.

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Keywords: Satisfaction, Waste Management, Wet Market, Occupancy

INTRODUCTION

The wet market is well recognised as a location where consumers can buy any fresh foods, including fruits, vegetables, meats, and other items. The "wet" in "wet market" relates to the continuously moist floors brought on by the melting of ice used to prevent food from deteriorating, washing of meat and seafood stalls, and watering of the floors. (barinmalaysia, 2012). Wet market usually provides a traditional and genuine shopping experience. (The Wet Market in Malaysia - 859 Words | Internet Public Library, n.d.)

These day, poor waste management has now overtaken pollution as worst environment issues. The characteristics of solid wastes created must be taken into consideration in all facets of the solid waste management system. Solid waste should be classified according to its generation rates, composition, sources, and categories of waste created. (Dinie et al., 2013).

Wasting and cleaning might be familiar to us because there will always need to be manage or discard daily. This solid waste is generated mostly from household and marketplace. One of the key contributing elements to the deterioration of environmental quality is unquestionably insufficient municipal solid waste management. The rapid development has given the country a positive image, which will be a significant factor in generating revenue and assessing the slow-growing sector but at the same time the rapid of development including internal and external sectors affect the solid waste management increase day by day.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Waste Management

Waste is described as undesired and useless resources and is considered a non- useful substance. Garbage can also refer to waste that is visible in our immediate environment. Wastes from our homes will call it a domestic waste while wastes from workplaces, schools, and other public places it calls as a municipal waste, and lastly wastes from businesses and factories are all regarded to be mostly called as a solid waste's industrial wastes.

Rusthon, 2003 state that waste is divided into controlled and non-controlled categories by the UK Environment Agency. Municipal solid waste, waste produced by businesses and industries, waste from building and demolition, and waste from households are all considered to be controlled waste. Agriculture, mining, quarrying, and dredging operations all produce waste that is not managed. Municipal solid waste (MSW) is composed of a variety of materials, including textiles, food scraps, yard debris, paper, cardboard, metals, and plastics. Despite the fact that depending on the industry, significant amounts of chemical and mineral waste are also produced, these are also produced by commercial and industrial companies.

Not to forget waste from construction industries also give the effect. The usual waste from construction is the material itself. And some of that come from demolition process. Beyond debris, there are further sorts of material waste that need be taken into account. Direct and indirect material waste are distinguished by Skoyles in 1976. Direct waste is the entire loss of materials as a result of their being destroyed, lost, or simply damaged beyond repair. The waste in this situation typically needs to be removed again from the location. In contrast, indirect waste happens when resources are not physically destroyed but instead only suffer a financial loss, as in the case of waste brought on by concrete slabs that are thicker than required by the structural design. (Formoso et al., 2002). Bulleted lists may be included and should look like this:

Definition of Wet Market

Based on Dictionary.com, definition of wet market is they sell the perishable commodities like meat, fish, fruits, and vegetables. Although they can be found elsewhere, wet market is most prevalent in China and Southeast Asia. A market is an open-air or private location where commodities and items are offered for sale. The term 'wet market' refers to the water that is used to clean their food or hose down a store, as well as the melting ice that is used to preserve fresh meats. Wet market also has a 'dry' area where different spices, grains, beans, and dried food items are offered for sale.

The phrase 'wet market' was first used by the Singaporean government in the 1970s to distinguish these specific marketplaces from the new, indoor supermarkets that were becoming more and more popular, even though actual wet markets existed long before the name for them. After the construction of public housing developments in the 1950s, there was a rise in street hawkers and sellers, which contributed to the growth of wet markets in Singapore.

Over the ensuing decades, wet markets were widespread in most of Southeast Asia, but the phrase wasn't well known outside of this region until 2020, when it was suggested that the COVID-19 virus's origins may have been connected to a wet market in Wuhan, China, where the illness was first noted.

Wet market is just a general name that use in all over Southeast Asia but it crucial to keep in mind that term refers to any market that offers foods that may go bad, rot or expired. It can be mistaken for other phrases for specific markets, such as a farmers' market or even a wildlife market which they sell the meat of wild other than a domesticated animal. (What Is a Wet Market, exactly? Probably Not What You Think, n.d.)

Impacted of Improper Waste Management at Wet Market

Improper waste management at the wet market can lead to negative impact towards the occupant. There are several factors of bad waste management at the wet market could be happened. First impact that can contribute to the improper waste management is poor hygiene. Based on Lin et al. (2021) state that, waste that has accumulated can act as a refuge for bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens that could taint food and spread diseases to both sellers and buyers. It also will increase the risk of a disease transmission.

Next, improper waste disposal may be led to environmental pollution including soil, water and air pollution. The drainage system should be in a good condition, or nothing will block the water flow. Other than that, it also can spread the disease such as disease transmission. The microorganism can breed which also could spread the disease to the occupants at the wet market. For example, the waste collection system is lacking will lead to the accumulation and will remain the unpleasant smell at the wet market area.

According to the research Al-Gheethi et al. (2021) unpleasant odours may come from the wet market area as a result of improper waste management. Customers' purchasing experiences may be harmed as a result, and they may decide not to attend the market again. So, it will lead to the negative perception to the community. The seller's income also will be affected because customer will not come to the wet market.

Lastly, wet markets may minimise environmental degradation, prevent the spread of diseases, and preserve an excellent reputation with customers by placing a high priority on waste management.

METHODOLOGY

The research has opted for quantitative approach, with the data analysis cantered with the result discussion. The chosen methodology that involves conducting a questionnaire at the case study, focussing on waste management at wet market. The data collection process will involve getting response from a well-defined sample of 80 respondents.

Methodology Used

The research was conducted using quantitative method collected by questionnaire survey form such as google form that convert to QR code and distributed among occupants at the wet market. This research revealed the satisfaction level among wet market occupancy at Pasar Awam, Bota Perak.

For a secondary data, the data was collected from other sources such as articles, journals, research paper, published book and website. These resources will be developed, and information will be summarized in the literature review.

Case Study



Figure 1 Pasar Awam, Bota Perak

Pasar Awam, Bota Perak was chosen as the case study for observation study. In addition, the questionnaire will be distributed to the occupancy of this wet market by Google Form from their own smartphone. The questionnaire will be fill the survey is around 80 respondents.

Pasar Awam, Bota Perak is a local wet market in Bota, Perak. It is commonly traditional markets that sell various goods such as fresh produce, meat, seafood and household item that are sold from the local vendors.

Finding and Analysis

The first section is a respondent background that will be briefly explain about the respondents' information that answered the questionnaire survey. In this section the question is including gender, age and reason at the wet market.

Table 1 : Respondent's profiles

		Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid	Male	50	62.5
	Female	30	37.5
	Total	80	100.0

Based on data, it shown the respondent's profiles that consist of 80 respondents. For the percentage, there are 62.5% represent of 50 male respondents and 37.5% represent of 30 female respondents and that's the total of 100% respondents.

Table 2: Respondent's ages

		Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid	18-25	34	42.5
	26-30	11	13.8
	31-40	15	18.8
	41 and above	20	25.0
	Total	80	100.0

At Pasar Awam, Bota Perak, the average age that answer the questionnaire is 18 – 25 years old which is 42.5% that consist of 34 respondents. The second highest age is 41 and above which is 25% that consist of 20 respondents.

Table 3: Respondent's reason to wet market

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Seller	22	27.5
	Supplier	5	6.3
	Buyer	50	62.5
	Maintenance	3	3.8
	Total	80	100.0

Based on the data above, it shown that the number of the respondent's reason at the wet market. The average respondent that answers the questionnaire is buyer which is 62.5% that consist of 50 respondents. The second highest score is seller which is 27.5% that consist of 22 respondents and follow by the supplier which is 6.3% that consist of 5 respondents and lastly is maintenance 3.8% that consist of 3 respondents

Table 4 User Satisfaction on Waste Management at Wet Market

MEAN		
	N	Mean
Pleasant smell at wet market area	80	3.08
Pleasant smell at the waste disposal area	80	2.98
Insects (incl. fly, mosquito, cockroach)	80	3.15
Rubbish is often swept and clean	80	2.66
Floor flow system are smooth	80	2.60
Drainage systems are smooth	80	2.59
Less pests and wild animals (exp. mouse cat, wild dog)	80	2.26
Garbage collects on time by garbage trucks	80	3.32
Public toilets are properly supervised	80	2.44
A dump place is clean	80	2.29
Plenty of a dump place	80	2.65
Sufficient of waste washing place	80	2.45

The objective of this paper is to analysis the satisfaction level among wet market occupancy. According to the table 4, the satisfaction level regarding the waste management at the wet market is presented. The table displayed the mean scores and standard deviations of the respondents' evaluation, based on the sample of 80 individuals. The result indicates all the evaluate the conditions at the wet market receive mean score below the standard deviation threshold of 3.00. This suggest that occupancies are not satisfied with the wet market.

The data collected from the respondents at Pasar Awam, Bota Perak provides valuable insight into the satisfaction levels and there is need to improve in order to preserve the quality standard of the wet market. By addressing the specific concern raised by the respondents, such as dump place is clean, sufficient of waste washing place, pleasant smell at the waste disposal area, the wet market can strive towards creating a more awareness for the occupancy of the wet market. This effort will contribute to ensure that the wet market always clean and hygienic and more and more people come to buy at the market.

CONCLUSION

The waste management at Pasar Awam, Bota Perak indicate both positive and negative experience among the occupants. These findings can be summarized that the waste management are very important in a daily life due to reduce the unpleasant smell will occur at the wet market are and the nearest neighbourhood area. The author is recommended to extend the findings about the condition on wet market so that the consumers are satisficed to go to that wet market. For recommendation to the local authority, they really need to take the serios action about the waste disposal.

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