

**CENTRE OF STUDIES FOR BUILDING SURVEYING
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**A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL
OPEN DUMPING AT RESIDENTIAL AREA IN MALAYSIA**

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“In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate’

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ABSTRACT

This report explained about the effectiveness prevention of illegal open dumping at residential area in Malaysia. Nowadays, the rapid development of Malaysia contributed to increase in the amount of waste. The waste management in Malaysia displays a variety of problems, including low collection coverage on average due to some factors such as the inaccessibility by vehicles of some areas, irregular collection services, lacking equipment used for waste collection, crude open dumping and burning without air and water pollution control, insufficient legal provisions and resources constraints. These problems are caused by various factors which have an impact on the development of effective waste management systems in Malaysia (Lau, 2004). Besides that, this report also identify some guidelines for prevention of illegal open dumping. The effective illegal dumping prevention program also involves government, industry and community working together to identify the problem in a defined area. There are several ways can be approached to prevent the illegal open dumping which are cleanup efforts, community program and ordinance for targeted enforcement. The Local Authority and public play main role in waste management. The local government should realize their role to assure there are effective waste programs to improve the environment in Malaysia. Meanwhile, the public also should realize the awareness to the environment. By this roles, the illegal dumping problem can be overcome.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Malaysia is currently in development process and rapid industrialisation due to pursuit of national mission and economic growth. However, according to the rapid development, with no environmental considerations, it will contribute to the failure of waste management and pollutions. It also will produce serious effects to the human health and environment. Besides, the rises of population in Malaysia also may contribute to the waste management problem.

According to Gregory (1996), the increasing of quality of life will also effect to the increasing of uses of disposal products. It also can cause to the adding in growing of disposals. Waste materials can be produce from many sources in the form of solid waste, sewage, industrial wastewater and agricultural waste. In the past, solid waste management is merely considered as transporting waste from distant places. While, today, the increase of the value of land and space, as well as the limited capacity of nature enhance the unwanted threat to people. Nowadays, management of the solid waste became the important thing that must be concern.

According to Saguna (1986) waste is the solid disposal that produced from the activity of human being that useless and can be thrown. Waste also can be defined as the things that are not useful to human and has no value in the economic aspect. According to the Environmental Quality Act 1974, the waste is defined as a waste, including all of the material that has been designated as scheduled wastes, or all materials either in solid, liquid or a gas or vapor emitted, discharged or deposited in the environment which will cause pollution (Law of Malaysia 1998).

Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. According to Lau (2004) the waste management is a problem of worldwide. It becomes a main problem due to the rapid urbanization and economic development increase foremost to the larger quantities of waste materials in this country.