UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
FAKULTI SAINS PENTADBIRAN DAN PENGURUSAN POLISI

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE TOWARDS EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT: CASE STUDY AT TAMAN SAMARINDAH, KOTA SAMARAHAN

GALANA INTAN ANAK NGELAI

2021127769

SHAZNAAC CHERVILIAN ANAK MIJAR

2020470706

MARCH 2023-JANUARY 2024

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ABSTRACT

The elements and factors that contribute to the public perception of effective waste management are examined in this study. We have chosen this topic to be studied because this study is easier to understand and can be easier for other researchers and the public. The study found that waste management, solid waste collection services, and level of awareness are the factors that contributed to the public perception. We found that improving these elements may improve UiTM Kota Samarahan students' knowledge-sharing culture. This study expands our understanding of academic information sharing and has implications for educators and policymakers seeking to foster collaborative learning cultures. This research focuses on the relationship between the level of awareness and public perception. The outcome of this relationship is the solution for the solid collection service improvement. Our selected respondents are the residents of Taman Samarindah, Kota Samarahan. The questionnaire was distributed to the 378 respondents in Taman Samarindah, Kota Samarahan.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction to Chapter

The research studied how effective waste collection management is in Taman Samarindah, Kota Samarahan. Wasted collection management is the process of organizing, organizing, and coordinating the collection, transportation, and disposal of waste materials efficiently and sustainably. It involved various activities, including waste collection scheduling, route optimization, bin management, and monitoring waste disposal processes. It was important to have an effective waste management system that was crucial for maintaining public health, conserving resources, and protecting the environment. It requires collaboration between government bodies, waste management companies, businesses, and individuals to implement sustainable practices and promote a circular economic approach to waste. For our research, we had chosen to see the public perception of the solid waste collection services towards effective waste management in Taman Samarindah, Kota Samarahan. Besides, this research determined the public perception of solid waste collection services towards effective waste management. In addition, this research is to investigate the relationship between the level of waste collection awareness and public perception. The scope of this study focused on residents in Taman Samarindah, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak.

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Waste

Waste is defined as "a resource discarded by its processor or user (dweller, commerce, industry, and government) because it is no further use to the processor" (DEFRA, 2004). Waste was characterized by being deemed useless or having no further purpose by the processor or user. It implies that the item has reached the end of its intended lifespan or functionality and is now considered unwanted or surplus. Moreover, waste refers to materials or products that were intentionally or unintentionally disposed of or thrown away. It signified a deliberate action of disposing of or considering something as no longer needed or useful. Waste was a useless by-product of human activities that physically contained the same substance that was available in the useful product (White et al, 1995). Waste was universally acknowledged to be a direct result of human interaction and activity. Waste can take on many different forms, and there are various ways to characterize waste. The physical states, physical qualities, reusable potentials, biodegradable potentials, source of production, and level of environmental effect were some typical features utilized in the classification of garbage (Demirbas, 2011; Amasuomo & Baird, 2016).

Waste was one of the major contributors to the overall waste composition in different continents (Wang et al., 2016). Waste composition varies across continents due to factors such as population density, economic activities, cultural practices, and waste management infrastructure. However, waste is indeed a significant contributor to the overall waste composition in different continents. Efforts to address waste composition in different continents typically involved waste reduction strategies, recycling and recovery initiatives, waste segregation at source, and the implementation of appropriate waste management infrastructure. Additionally, raising awareness about sustainable waste management practices and promoting extended producer responsibility could contribute to reducing the overall waste composition and promoting a circular economy globally.

However, it appears that there are different viewpoints on what constitutes waste. Several academics concurred that waste was objecting whose owners no longer required them