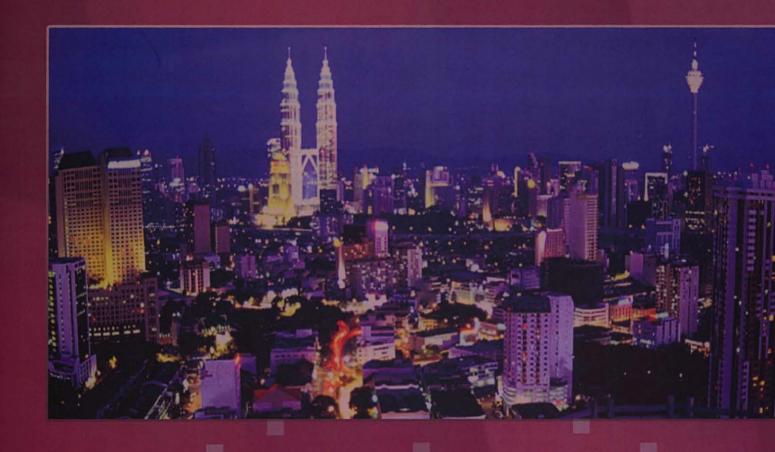
READERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING IN MALAYSIA



■ MARIANA MOHAMED OSMAN ■
■ ALIAS ABDULLAH ■ M. ZAINORA ASMAWI■



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INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

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CHAPTER 3

THE ROLES OF ECOLOGICAL DESIGN IN GREENING THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT IN UPM SERDANG CAMPUS

M. Zainora Asmawi¹ and Abdul Razak Abd Aziz²

INTRODUCTION

The pursuit for environmental value in architecture, for a harmonious balance between man and his surroundings, is not new. One of the most significant current discussions in environmental architecture is sustainable architecture. Environmental quality brings together human convenience and comfort, sustainable use of natural resources and materials. Applied to architecture discipline, the awareness on sustainable architecture requires the integration of construction business and materials, along with a shift in attitudes on the part of both professionals and public (Gauzin-Müller, 2002).

In Malaysia, currently the level of awareness of sustainable development in the field of construction activity is relatively low (Abdul Samad, Abdul Rahman and Wan Harun, 2008). Many key players and stakeholders, namely consultants, builders, developers, manufacturers and government authorities are lacking the positive attitude towards green effort. Very current movement on ecological design in Malaysia is the setting up of a rating system known as Green Building Index (GBI). Pertubuhan Arkitek Malaysia (PAM) with the cooperation of UPM had taken the initiatives to establish the rating system of ecological design which is equivalent to other rating systems worldwide.

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