



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**EFFECTIVE MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT BETWEEN  
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT FOOTBALL STADIUM**

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## TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENTS	PAGES
<b>LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>APPROVAL PAGE</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>VIII</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>IX</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Problem statement	4
1.3 Research questions	6
1.4 Research objectives	6
1.5 Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of study	8
1.7 Limitation of study	9
1.8 Delimitation of study	9
1.9 Definition of terms	10

### *Abstract*

The purpose of this study was to differentiate the effectiveness of maintenance management between private and government football stadium. Sample size for this study was 68 employees ( $n=68$ ) of age between 18-40 years old, were purposively assigned to two groups which is private football stadium and government football stadium. Pearson correlation was conducted among respondents in private football stadium which are the results supported almost medium relationship ( $r=0.445$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and human resource management, high correlation; large relationship ( $r=0.890$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and information management and computerised maintenance management systems (CMMs), high correlation; large relationship ( $r=0.500$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and maintenance approach, moderate correlation; medium relationship ( $r=0.453$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and task planning & scheduling, high correlation; large relationship ( $r=0.548$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and spare part management. Correlation among respondents in government football stadium, the results supported almost medium relationship ( $r = -0.400$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and human resource management, moderate correlation; large relationship ( $r = -0.472$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and information management and computerised maintenance management systems (CMMs), moderate correlation; medium relationship ( $r = -0.439$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and maintenance approach, high correlation; large relationship ( $r = -0.529$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and task planning & scheduling, moderate correlation; medium relationship ( $r = -0.423$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $p < .05$ ) between education and spare part management. The results from the maintenance effectiveness between private and government football stadium was found there is significant in both pilot study and actual study for maintenance management which is human resource management was  $t = -7.73$ ,  $p = 0.00$ , ( $p < 0.05$ ). Next, for information management and computerised maintenance management systems (CMMs) was  $t = -7.67$ ,  $p = 0.00$ , ( $p < 0.05$ ). Besides, for maintenance approach was  $t = -6.69$ ,  $p = 0.00$ , ( $p < 0.05$ ). Then, for task planning & scheduling was  $t = -6.97$ ,  $p = 0.00$ , ( $p < 0.05$ ) and lastly for spare part management was  $t = -6.99$ ,  $p = 0.00$ , ( $p < 0.05$ ). This shows that the improvements from both groups in Maintenance Effectiveness Questionnaire (MEQ) variables. Through these findings, it was proven that by applying the maintenance management model to different sector of organization private and government are effective to the efficiency of maintenance management.

**Key words:** Maintenance management, Private football stadium, Government football stadium, Maintenance effectiveness questionnaire (MEQ).

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of study

A sport facility is a place where the sporting activities carried out and viewed by spectators. Hallman et al. defined it as the physical form to facilitate sports participation. The new forms of sports facilities can revive decaying areas of old cities into 'new cities' where the sports facilities could bring together the people into one place either as sports participants or sports spectators. In addition, sports facilities define the quality of life for a city to be successful in the twenty first century. Barghchi (2010) had also stated that sports facilities play a few roles in the city, including urban development, economic growth, and as a catalyst for redevelopment, community generation and so forth.

Football stadium was placed in declining capacity order in Malaysia. Over 500 football stadiums including main stadium, mini stadium and sports complex and pitches in Malaysia. Football stadium in Malaysia was authorized by FIFA or FAM official football matches.

Private football stadium is usually owned by the clubs or the ownership group that bought them, and these are occasions that were designed for a specific event like the Olympics or the Commonwealth Games. In order to ensure that the stadium continues to be used regularly, a football team will often move in as a tenant. Recent examples include football

## **2.2 Maintenance management**

Maintenance management is all about managing the resources of the company so that production goes smoothly and efficiently. There are a few goals to be achieved by a maintenance manager. Such priorities are cost control, correct and effective scheduling of work and maintaining compliance with all regulations by the organization (Barghchi, 2011).

Maintenance management is very important in an organization. In fact, it defines the long-term success of the company in part because poorly maintained infrastructure can put an end to operations and can cause the company to lose money. Cholasuke (2004) stated that a Maintenance manager should have a deep understanding of the processes of the company and should know which processes are the most crucial to the company's success. Such information will allow the maintenance manager to prioritize things like repairs and will first allocate resources to the most critical maintenance activities.

A maintenance manager should do their job well when it comes to scheduling, costs, and regulatory compliance (Barghchi, 2011). Typically, the responsible person would work with fixed budgets that are provided by the organization. They need to find the most judicious way to allocate this budget to the various parts of the maintenance department's costs and find a way to make everything work.