

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM IN RELATION
TO ACT672 IN
SHAH ALAM AND JOHOR BAHRU**

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ABSTRACT

The Malaysian Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672) was introduced in order to provide a comprehensive, integrated, cost-effective and sustainable system of solid waste management. The Act has drawn criticisms from various stakeholders as it grants the Federal Government Corporation, the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Corporation (SWCorp Malaysia), an executive power over managing the urban solid waste and public cleanliness throughout Peninsular Malaysia with varying degree of implementation. The research has employed governance and urban planning theoretical framework to unpack governance, urban planning and participation issues within the Malaysian urban solid waste management system. The aim of this study investigates the implications of the differences in the implementation of the Malaysian Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672). This research conducted in three phases, involving urban solid waste management experts and urban residents. The first phases of the research focusing on the exploratory data collection to explore the current situation of solid waste management through review of literatures, archival and documents research, pilot study and expert's interview. The findings have indicated four (4) main themes of the research, i.e. governance structure, integration and partnerships management, mechanisms and management structure and public involvement and participation has significant impact on solid waste management services and system. The construction of survey questionnaire in the second phases of research are built based on findings of the exploratory data collection phases. Overall, 400 set of questionnaires were distributed among urban residents in selected case study with a return of 389 completed questionnaires. The quantitative data collected were analyses using Descriptive analysis, Cross-Tabulation analysis, Chi-square Test for Goodness of Fit analysis and Chi-square Test of Associations analysis. The findings and analyses both Chi-square Tests have indicated the significant association between selected variables of four (4) research themes ($p < 0.05$). The descriptive analysis of all selected variables of the research's themes has recorded low values of means, standard error and standard deviation thus indicated that there is a small deviation in the respondent's responses pattern. To date, there has been limited research on urban services delivery, especially in developing countries where factors of governance play a significant role in the urban planning practices and processes associated with urban solid waste management service delivery. The research has able to fill this gap as well as introducing practical recommendations for the adoption and implementation of the Federal waste management policy at state and local levels government. The findings also facilitate various stakeholder's cooperation and coordination in management of urban services delivery system.

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“In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful”

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINER	ii
AUTHOR DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xviii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xx
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Research Background	2
1.3 Problem Statement	5
1.4 Research Aim and Objectives	9
1.5 Research Questions and Research Objectives	9
1.6 Research Scopes	11
1.7 Research Methodology	14
1.8 Research Case Study	15
1.9 Research Significant	15
1.10 Research Limitation	16
1.11 Organisation of the Thesis	16
1.12 Research Framework	20
1.13 Definition of Terminology	23
1.13.1 Governance	23
1.13.2 Management	23
1.13.3 Solid Waste	24

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The primary objective of this research is to investigate the implications of the differences in the implementation of the Malaysian Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672) in two selected State governments across Peninsular Malaysia. Proposed as cost-effective and well-organised processes and procedures for the management of solid waste, Act 672 was deemed not sufficient in tackling the ever-growing issue of waste. The research process associated with the research undertaken covering from the initial stage to the later stage of critical analysis and assessment discussed in this chapter.

Based on the review of literatures, there is limited research on service delivery, particularly in middle-income countries, where factors such as politics and power relationships between stakeholders and governance play a significant role in the management processes and practices associated with solid waste management service delivery. The implications for these processes will create, increase or decrease the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery by relevant stakeholders. The research aim to bridge this gap and make practical recommendations for the adoption and implementation of federal waste management policy at state and local level in Malaysia.

The research will explore the solid waste management system in Malaysia with the objective of identifying and investigating the underlying factors that account for the various degrees to which Act 672 is implemented. To attain the objective of the research, a theoretical framework of governance and management will be used to uncover the governance and mechanisms structure in the solid waste management system in Malaysia.