



اَوَّلُ عِلْمٍ رَيْبٌ
UNIVERSITI
TEKNOLOGI
MARA

**THE LAW AND THE CONTROL OF AEDES
IN SHAH ALAM**

By

Siti Khadijah Binti Mohamed Yunus
(2006146275)

Alif Ridhwan Bin Mohd Yusof
(2006146159)

Mohd Norfazli Bin Zakaria
(200614211)

Anas bin Zulkarnain
(2006146171)

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies (Hons)

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Faculty of Law

April 2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost we would like to show our deep gratitude to Allah SWT because of His blessing and guidance, we can finish our honors project paper on the time given. We also would like to show our special thanks to our beloved supervisor Prof. Madya. Norha Binti Abu Hanifah. Based on her guidance, instructions and advices, we successfully finish this honors project paper.

We would like to express our gratitude to the Law Faculty for the support to our project paper. We also would like to express our gratitude to our interviewee, Dr Ida Yanti Binti Mohd Sofian as the Medical Officer of Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (MBSA). She kindly shares her knowledge and experiences with us. All of the information is very useful and relevant with our research paper. We really appreciate her cooperation when she spent her limited time to entertain us.

We would like to take this opportunity to show our warmth appreciation to our beloved parents who always gave their full support to us to do our best in this research paper. We also take this opportunity to thank all our fellow colleagues who always give ideas and support to us until we finish this research paper.

ABSTRACT

This study concerns the law and the control of Aedes in Shah Alam. The method used for this study is qualitative in nature. In 2008 there are 3829 reported cases of dengue all over Malaysia and there is 1385 numbers of reported cases in Selangor. For the fourth week of 2009 there are 688 reported cases of dengue in the locality of Shah Alam alone. Shah Alam holds the highest record for reported dengue cases. The local authority of Shah Alam which is the MBSA, had applied many activities in order to control the outbreak. Among the activities are fogging, health education, public cleaning, distribution of abate, larvaeciding and monitoring. The Act used are the Destruction of Disease-Bearing Insect (Amendment) Act 2000 (Act A 1086), the Prevention and Control of Infectious Disease Act 1988 (Act 342), and Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171). The Act vested the local authority with the power to do anything to safe guard the public health and safety. Among the power vested to them are the powers to fine the offender as in Section 23 of Act A 1086. While Act 342 is used to assist Act A 1086. Act 171 stated the duties of a local government officer in doing their job to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic. Even though there are statutes for preventing the outbreak there is still loop holes in the law. Therefore a review of the Acts must be made in order to prevent this problem from recurring.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement	ii
Abstract	iii
List of Abbreviations	vii
List of Table	viii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Background of the Study	1
1.2	Research Questions	2
1.3	Objectives of the Study	3
1.4	Research Methodology	4
1.5	Scope and Limitations	5
1.6	Significance of the Study	5
1.7	Division of Chapters	6
1.8	Conclusion	6

CHAPTER TWO: RELEVANT ISSUES ON DENGUE OUTBREAK

2.0	Introduction	7
2.1	Case Definition: Dengue Fever, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and Dengue Shock Syndrome	7
2.1.1	Clinical Definition of Dengue Fever	8
2.1.2	Clinical Definition of Dengue Fever Haemorrhagic	8
2.1.3	Clinical Definition of Dengue Shock Syndrome	9
2.1.4	Dengue Fever Made Simple	9
2.1.5	Chikungunya	10
2.2	Types of Aedes Mosquito: Aedes Aegypti and Aedes Albopictus	10
2.2.1	Active Hours of the Aedes Mosquito	10
2.2.2	Breeding Ground of the Aedes Mosquito	11
2.3	An Overview of Dengue Outbreak Scenarios and Its Issues	11
2.3.1	Dengue Outbreak in Selangor	12
2.3.2	Cases in Other States	13
2.3.3	Pertinent Issues of the Outbreak	13
2.3.3.1	Issues of Cleanliness	13
2.3.3.2	Issues of Awareness	14
2.3.3.3	Issues of Enforcement	14
2.4	Enforcement of the Law and Its Implementation	15
2.4.1	Breeding of Mosquito	15
2.4.2	Closure of Premise	16
2.4.3	Action Taken by Ministry of Health	16
2.4.4	Action Taken by Local Authorities	17

2.5	Dengue Awareness Program	18
2.6	Conclusion	19

CHAPTER THREE: THE LAW ON AEDES

3.0	Introduction	20
3.1	Destruction of Disease-Bearing Insect (Amendment) Act 2000 (Act A 1086)	21
3.1.1	The Purpose	21
3.1.2	The Jurisdiction	22
3.1.3	The Application in Shah Alam	25
3.2	Prevention and Control of Infectious Disease Act 1988 (Act 342)	25
3.2.1	The Authority	25
3.2.2	The Purpose	26
3.2.3	The Jurisdiction	27
3.2.4	The Application in Shah Alam	28
3.3	Local Government Act 1976 (Act171)	29
3.3.1	The Authority	29
3.3.2	The Purpose	29
3.3.3	The Jurisdiction	30
3.3.4	The Application in Shah Alam	30
3.4	Conclusion	31

CHAPTER FOUR: THE ENFORCEMENT AND ITS PROBLEMS

4.0	Introduction	32
4.1	Enforcement of the law	32
4.1.1	Statistic of Notice Served in Shah Alam	33
4.2	Fogging Activities	34
4.3	Health Education Activities	35
4.4	Dengue Control Activities in Shah Alam	36
4.5	Weekly Report on Dengue Control	38
4.6	Conclusion	39

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

5.0	Introduction	41
5.1	Concluding Remarks	41
5.1.1	Chapter Two	41
5.1.2	Chapter Three	42
5.1.3	Chapter Four	42
5.2	Recommendation	43
5.2.1	Vector Surveillance and Control	43
5.2.2	Disease notification	44