

**THE PROS AND CONS OF THE DELINEATION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES  
IN JOHOR  
A STUDY FROM THE LICENSING DEPARTMENT PERSPECTIVE**

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## ABSTRACT

The local authority or PBT in Johor has gone through a re delineation. The re delineation is a change in the administrative area of a PBT, it involves 4 PBT in Johor which is Majlis Bandaraya Johor Bahru (MBJB), Majlis Perbandaran Johor Bahru Tengah (MPJBT), Majlis Perbandaran Pasir Gudang (MPPG) and Majlis Perbandaran Kulai (MPKu). The changes involve re delegate of administration area between the 4 PBT, resulting in MBJB expanded their territory by almost double. MBJB who previously manages a smaller area is now facing challenges when is given a large area in sudden. One of the departments that is heavily affected by the re delineation is the licensing and enforcement department. Thus this research is carried out to understand the situation in that particular department and to identify the difficulties that the department is facing. The results of this study is obtained through interviewing 3 respondents from different level of management. The main objective is to determine the difficulties they are facing in terms of management and work system in the office and also to discover several upper hand that they have obtained from the re delineation. The result collected is expect to aid the researcher in determining the pros and cons of the re delineation and providing a better understanding of MBJB's work system and procedures.

## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

In Malaysia, the structure of the country's administration consists of three stage, the first is the federal government. Under the federal government, each state acquires their own state government of which is in charge of the administration for the state. The state government, which is also called PBT (Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan) here in Malaysia. It is the lowest level of authority but also the closest to the public citizen in any country (Zahari Ab. Rashid, 1991). PBT is a unit or an administration institution with the lower level authority to administer certain area or small state with a certain authority and certain tasks (Ahmad Atory Hussain (1991). PBT is a divided into three categories which is called: Majlis/Dewan Bandaraya, Majlis perbandaran, and Majlis Daerah. The responsibilities of the PBT is to ensure the and manage the public area. Example of its responsibilities are providing wastage disposal service and also taking care of the public health by preventing diseases such as dengue.

Financial resource is needed by PBT to provide these services for the public. According to Act 171 Part V Section 39, PBT are allowed to obtain to obtain its resource through several acts such as tenancy, licensing, contribution, taxes and others. (Zahari Ab. Rashid, 1991).

For a public, or a group of organization to run a business, the premise or the location of the business is required to be notified to the PBT and be applied for license. Licenses are needed in order to obtain permission for a business to be run at a particular area. Licenses applied will be charged fees and the rate of the fees is depended on the type of business. The type of business is divided into two major categories, risky and un-risky business. Examples of risky business are restaurant, factory and workshops. On the other hand, a few of un-risky business are offices, boutiques and convenience store.