IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING FACTORS LEAD TO MALAYSIAN'S PORT DEVELOPMENT: TECHNOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

A thesis submitted to the Graduate School in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science (International Business) College of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia

by

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ABSTRAK (BAHASA MELAYU)


Hasil daripada analisis yang telah dijalankan, ianya terbukti bahawa ketiga-tiga pelabuhan di Malaysia menggunakan teknologi yang terkini dalam membangunkan dan mengembangkan pelabuhan masing-masing. Oleh hal demikian hasil daripada analisis ini juga menunjukkan bahawa ketiga-tiga pelabuhan tersebut menggunakan pemindahan data elektronik (EDI singkatannya). Namun begitu hanya pelabuhan Klang sahaja yang menggunakan dan mengaplikasikan EDI secara komprehensif berbanding pelabuhan Tanjung Pelepas (PTP) dan pelabuhan Pulau Penang. Selain daripada penggunaan EDI, terdapat juga pendekatan lain yang digunakan dalam pengendalian kargo.
ABSTRACT

The study that has been conducted basically is related to the three main ports in Malaysia particularly Port of Klang, Port of Tanjung Pelepas (PTP) and Port of Penang. The main objective of this study is researcher wanted to understanding the factors that lead to the development of Malaysian’s port whereby the technology perspective is addressed. In order to reach this objective, a comprehensive and intensive reading has been done and it’s followed by analyzing those sources in depth. This kind of method is also known as Content Analysis. Those data that have been analyzed is listed in the table in order to show and prove it is reliable.

From the analysis that has been done, it is proved that those three ports in Malaysia use the sophisticated technology in order to develop their ports. From the finding also showed, that those three ports applied and used the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). However, only Port of Klang use and applied the EDI comprehensively compared to the other ports which is Port of Tanjung Pelepas (PTP) and Port of Penang. Besides, this study also found that the other technology approaches are also being use and apply at those three ports along with the EDI system in order to ensure that the cargo handling can be done smoothly and properly.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude feeling to my supervisor, Professor Madya Dr. Muhammad Basir Saud for his ideas and advice to me which is has contributed substantially to the completeness of this study. I’m also would like to express my feeling to all College of Business (COB) staffs especially an International Business Departments’ staff.

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<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<td>CNS</td>
<td>Community Network Services</td>
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<td>CSI</td>
<td>Container Security Initiative</td>
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<td>DWT</td>
<td>Deadweight Tons</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>Electronic Commerce</td>
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<td>EDI</td>
<td>Electronic Data Interchange</td>
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<td>EDIFACT</td>
<td>Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transportation</td>
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<td>EFT</td>
<td>Electronic Fund Transfer</td>
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<td>et al.</td>
<td>At All</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FTP</td>
<td>File Transfers Protocol</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>ICDs</td>
<td>Inland Container Deports</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IEDI</td>
<td>Internet Electronic Data Interchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMT-GT</td>
<td>Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand – Growth Triangle</td>
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<td>IOS</td>
<td>Inter-Organizational System</td>
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<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
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<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<td>JIT</td>
<td>Just-In-Time</td>
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<td>LNG</td>
<td>Liquefied Natural Gas</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Gas</td>
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<td>MNC</td>
<td>Multinational Company</td>
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<td>MOMAF</td>
<td>Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries</td>
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<td>NAFTA</td>
<td>North America Free Trade Agreement</td>
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<td>PKCS</td>
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<td>PORT-MIS</td>
<td>Port Management Information System</td>
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<td>PPC</td>
<td>Penang Port Commission</td>
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<td>PTP</td>
<td>Port of Tanjung Pelepas</td>
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<td>SMK</td>
<td>Sistem Maklumat Kastam</td>
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<td>SMS</td>
<td>Short Messaging Service</td>
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<td>TDCC</td>
<td>Transportation Data Coordinating Committee</td>
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<td>TDI</td>
<td>Turkish Maritime Administrative</td>
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<td>TEU</td>
<td>Total Equivalent Unit</td>
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<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
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<td>U.S</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAN</td>
<td>Value Added Network</td>
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<td>XML</td>
<td>Extensible Mark-up Language</td>
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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, problem statements, research questions, objective of the research, scope of the study, significant of the study, and limitation of study.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The rapid growth of globalization phenomenal and the growth in trade have had a huge impact in the development of the port in Malaysia. It has spurred investment and development of ports and various other transport infrastructures to support its increasing trade with the world’s nations. The importance of ports to the country is underlined by the fact that an estimate about 99% of its international trade, the lifeblood of its economy, is being carried through the oceans via its international seaports (Branch, 1986; Razman and Khalid, 2000; Powell, 2001; Southall, 2005; Nazery, 2006).

Ports play a vital role in economic development of the country. Thus, Malaysia government continues undertaken several liberalization exercises (Nazery, 2006) to promote efficiency and competitiveness in transportation sector especially in term of the project investment. Those projects include enhancement in various development of port, highway, water supply, waste disposal and sewerage projects (Hooi, 2001).
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BOOKS


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