PERCEPTIONS OF LANGKAWI PEOPLE TOWARDS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM INDUSTRY

By

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Abstract

This study focuses on the effectiveness of local government from four areas which are; 1) cleanliness, 2) sustainable development, 3) law enforcement, 4) public facilities.

A quantitative approach with a survey method was used in this study. The survey was conducted in Langkawi using convenience sampling. In total, 200 respondents have answered the questionnaires.

The findings show two factors are significant which are; 1) cleanliness and 2) sustainable development. The other two give insignificant result; 1) law enforcement and 2) public facilities. It shows that the importance of local authority among the residents is still ambiguous. The residents do not fully understand the role of local authority in the communal development.

This study adds to further understanding of the role played by the local authority, an area which is under research in Malaysia.

Abstrak

Kajian ini member fokus kepada pihak berkuasa tempatan meliputi empat perkara berikut: 1) kebersihan, 2) pembangunan lestari, 3) penguatkuasaan undang-undang dan 4) kemudahan-kemudahan awam.

Pendekatan kuantitatif melalui kaedah soal selidik telah digunakan dalam kajian ini. Soal selidik telah dijalankan di Langkawi menggunakan pensampelan mudah. Secara keseluruhan, seramai 200 responden telah menjawab soalan-soalan soal selidik tersebut.

Hasil penemuan menunjukkan dua faktor penting iaitu: 1) kebersihan dan 2) pembangunan lestari. Dua lagi faktor memberi keputusan yang tidak penting: 1) penguatkuasaan undang-undang dan 2) kemudahan-kemudahan awam. Ini menunjukkan kepentingan pihak berkuasa tempatan kepada penduduk masih lagi kurang jelas. Penduduk tidak memahami sepenuhnya peranan pihak berkuasa tempatan dalam pembangunan komuniti.

Kajian ini menjelaskan kefahaman tentang peranan yang dimainkan oleh pihak berkuasa tempatan, suatu bidang yang masih lagi dalam penyelidikan di Malaysia.

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Chapter 1: Introduction and overview

1.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research problem, research questions, objectives of the research, context of the current study, potential contributions, research methodology and thesis outlines.

1.2 Research problem

Langkawi Island is one of the top tourist spots in Malaysia. Located in the state of Kedah, the island has managed to attract 3.4 million tourists in 2013 (http://www.lada.gov.my). The increase of the tourist arrival(domestic and international) has made the task of local government to be more challenging and complicated. The local government has to satisfy both, local people and tourists. To find balance, the local government is implementing sustainable tourism concept. Sustainable tourism is the result of growing awareness of the global links between mounting environmental problems, economic issues and social responsibilities.

Failure in achieving sustainable tourism will affect the services given to the local peopleand consequently will pose a bad image to the tourists in the long run. This study is looking at the perceptions of Langkawi residents towards the effectiveness of the current state of sustainable tourism implemented by local government.

1.3 Research questions

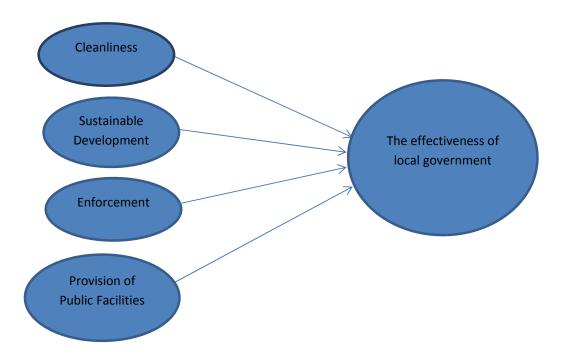
In particular, this study addresses the following research questions:

Q1: How people of Langkawi view the effectiveness of Langkawi Local Government in developing sustainable tourism industry?

Q2: What factors that are crucial in achieving sustainable tourism industry in Langkawi?

Figure 1 depicts conceptual framework eployed in this study. The detail explanations and theoretical justifications for the proposed relationships are discussed in Chapter 2.

Figure 1: Summarized conceptual framework



1.4 Objectives of the research

The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of Langkawi Local Government in developing sustainable tourism industry. In relation with this objective, this study also investigates the factors that are crucial in achieving sustainable tourism.

1.5 Contributions of the study

- 1. This study helps to enrich the understanding of sustainable tourism concept.
- 2. The outcome of this study could be used by Langkawi Local Government in crafting the sustainable development plan, specifically in the context of tourism.

Chapter 2: Literature review

2.1 Introduction

The following literature review provides the foundation for the conceptual framework and research hypotheses. Each construct is based on the context of the study. The constructs in the conceptual framework will be explained and four hypotheses are proposed.

2.2 Local Government in Malaysia

Local Government is the grass-root in the government hierarchy of Malaysia. There are three branches of government in Malaysia, namely Federal, State and Local. The position of local government in Malaysia is stated in the Federal Constitution. By virtue of items 4 and 5 of the Ninth Schedule of Federal Constitution, local government outside Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya is a subject under the State List. All local authorities outside the Federal Territories are directly under the exclusive jurisdiction of State Governments. This means that the State Governments have wide powers to control the local authorities and to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency.

In Malaysian context, report by the Royal Commission of Inquiry (1970) stated several characteristics of a local government as below:

- a) Representing the third tier in federal structure
- b) Administered by state nominated councilors
- c) Geographically encompassing a portion of the country
- d) It is infra-sovereign
- e) Subordinate and subject to the control of the state

- f) It is a separate legal entity or unit
- g) Has power to sue and be sued

The Malaysian government is divided into three levels-namely federal, state and local governments (Ahmad Atory 2002; Zahari 1991). The status and positions of local government or local authority are provided in the Malaysian Federal Constitution, whereby it states that the local government is under the power and control of the respective state governments. The local governments derive their power and autonomy through the process of decentralization from the state governments. Although they have little power and autonomy, they play an important role in providing public facilities and urban services, as well as implementing physical projects and maintaining infrastructures. They can find their own revenue as well as draft and enforce their own bylaws, rules and regulations.

According to Phang Siew Nooi (1989), there are several factors which will determine the characteristics of local government in Malaysia as stated below:

- a. Local government has its own special territory whereby the border is legally recognized by the law.
- b. Local government has its own population and is responsible to develop the area for the benefits of its people in that particular area.
- c. Local government is an institution which is established under special laws.
- d. Local governments carry out their functions and roles by following the law provided. It can sue and be sued, can own properties and can enter into agreement or commercial contracts with any party.

- e. It is infra-sovereign, i.e. a government without sovereignty yet has certain powers.
- f. It is a separate legal entity. Although it is part of the government but it is still an independent body and institution.
- g. Its representatives (i.e. council members) are appointed by higher authority (state governments) and not elected through any election.
- h. Yang Dipertua (or the President) is appointed by the state government and works together with council members.
- i. It carries out main functions including cleanliness service, health service and security.
- j. Local government has powers to impose tax, penalty to those who disobey their laws, appoint their own staff and has autonomy in terms of financial administration.

Traditionally, local authorities' roles are to provide municipal and maintenance services, planning and control of land use, approval and supervision of project development, besides manage and control financial budget and tax revenue in their administration areas. Normally, issues and challenges faced by local authorities are mostly related to these areas as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of such roles and functions (i.e. service delivery).

Nevertheless, lately, the Malaysian local authorities are experiencing and facing with various unending issues and challenging environment which collectively force them to be more efficient and effective. These include good governance, integrity, responsible public expenditure and key performance indicators (KPIs). The prime

objectives of every local authority are to provide excellent customer service and improve core business processes which are reflections and interpretations to how far can these issues be settled successfully and handled best in this millennium.

2.2.1 Langkawi – The Jewel of Kedah and Geopark

Historically, the Pekan Kuah service area was formerly known as the Sanitary Board area. After the World War II and during British Occupation, this Sanitary Board was replaced by the Town Board management beginning the year 1945. This Town Board was later known as the Langkawi District Council since 29th April 1987 with gazetted areas of administration totalling 47,848 hectares (478.48 sq.km) covering 104 islands all over Langkawi Island. Later on, the Langkawi Municipal Council, the City of Tourism was gazetted on 16th December 2000 and the special proclamation was done by His Royal Highness the Sultan of Kedah on 24th March 2001 (www.mplbp.gov.my).

Meanwhile, on 1st June 2007, Langkawi Island was accorded with a **World Geopark** status by the UNESCO. Three of its main conservation areas in Langkawi are Matchincang Cambrian Geoforest Park, Kilim Karst Geoforest Park and Dayang Bunting Marble Geoforest Park. These three parks are the most popular tourism areas within Langkawi Geopark.

According to the standards set forth by UNESCO, in order for a place to be considered as a geopark, the site must (i) have a plan to manage and foster sustainable socio-economic development, (ii) demonstrate ways of conserving and enhancing geological heritage and able to teach geo-scientific disciplines and environmental issues, and (iii) submit proposals that demonstrate the best practices towards earth heritage conservation and sustainable development strategies.

Realizing the specialty and uniqueness of Langkawi, on 15th July 2008, His Royal Highness the Sultan of Kedah had consented to the change of name to **Langkawi Permata Kedah** (*Langkawi the Jewel of Kedah*) in conjunction with his Golden Jubilee Celebration.

As a proactive strategy by the Federal Government, the Langkawi Tourism Blueprint 2011-2015 was launched by the Prime Minister on 8th December 2011 to further boost the tourism industry and promote tourist spending. This Blueprint provides framework for the redevelopment and rebranding of Langkawi Island to be among the top ten islands and eco-destinations globally by 2015. In this regard, RM111 million was allocated under the 2012 Budget for various projects including upgrading the Kuah Jetty and improvement of Laman Padi and Makam Mahsuri as living museums (www.lada.gov.my).

Langkawi continues to get serious attention by the Federal Government. On 31st October 2012, the Prime Minister unveiled rebranding of Langkawi as "*Naturally Langkawi*" which marks Langkawi's new initiative to make Langkawi a top ten island destination in the world by 2015. "*Naturally Langkawi*" was chosen because of the flora and fauna surrounds Langkawi such as its 550 million year old rock formations, 99 islands forming region's first Geopark, its natural complement of rainforests, beaches, waterfall, mangroves, unique wildlife and insects as well as the genuinely friendly people of Langkawi.

2.3 Cleanliness

The population growth, changing consumption patterns and rapid urbanization contribute significantly to the growing volumes of solid waste that are generated in urban settings (Shamshiry et. al, 2011). The natural and special characteristics of Langkawi ecosystem with coral reefs, sand beaches, hills and mangroves in Geopark are affected under threat by poorly waste management and cause other environmental problems. Knowledge of the nature of the wastes is very important for the waste management process since it can help waste managers to deal with the different types of wastes in appropriate ways as well as reduce the potential negative impacts attendant to its waste handling and handlers (Agumuthu, 2001).

The tourism industry can have both positive and negative impacts on tourist destinations, such as Bali, Indonesia and Thailand (Tribe, 2000).Benefits of tourism industry includes economic opportunities and job creation, whereas, negative impacts include natural resources deterioration and issues of increasing solid waste quantities and its management.

Improper solid waste management can lead to contaminant and deterioration of the aesthetic appeal of tourist destinations. Generally, integrated solid waste management may be defined as selection and implementation of appropriate techniques, technologies and management programmes to realize certain waste management goals and objectives. The hierarchy integrated solid waste management of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) follows the priority order: source reduction, recycling, waste combustion or waste transformation and land filling (Tchobanoglous, 2007).

The Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171) empowers the local governments to establish, maintain and carry out sanitary services with regard to solid waste and public cleansing for areas within their jurisdiction (Section 72[1]). Another piece of legislation empowering the local governments in regards to solid waste management is the Street, Drainage and Building Act 1974 (Act 133) which relates to the provision, maintenance, repair and provision of ash pits, dustbins and the like receptacles (Section 133).

The management of solid waste as well as public cleansing by the Local Governments have given rise to increasing criticisms and scientism from the public, due to poor quality in some places. The quality of the service is very unequal and different among the Local Governments, to a large degree depending on their financial resources. In addition to that, lack of human resources also handicapped the Local Governments in handling the latest technologies for disposal and treatment of solid waste, contributing to the deterioration of the quality of the environment, in particular on land surrounding the landfill sites.

In its effort to ensure a coordinated, effective and efficient solid waste management, the Federal Government in mid 1990s embarked on a process of federalization of solid waste management for Peninsular Malaysia and privatization of collecting and transporting of the household solid waste so as to reduce the financial pressure on the Local Governments.

Thus, in 2007, the Government of Malaysia passed a new Act on Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management, transferring executive authority on solid waste management and public cleansing in Peninsular Malaysia from the local governments to the Federal Government. At present, new federal institutions have been established to manage these new tasks. These institutions include the Department of National Solid Waste Management and the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Corporation, the latter being the operational arm with offices being established throughout peninsular Malaysia. The Act brings solid waste management (SWM) legislation in Malaysia to the world-wide state-of-the-art level, including strong regulations and enforcement tools and at the same time introducing new tools whereby imposing higher responsibilities on the stakeholders. The Act enables privatization of solid waste management and public cleansing. Several concessionaires are appointed for these purposes including E-Idaman (Northern Region), Alam Flora (Central Region) and Southern Waste Management (Southern Region).

For Langkawi, solid waste collection and public cleansing are done by E Idaman. Solid waste collection is the process of collecting domestic waste, bulk waste or recyclable materials in bins which are from residential, industrial, commercial and institutional premises. Meanwhile, public cleansing includes cleaning public streets, public places, public toilets, drains, public markets/hawker centres, illegally dump waste and beaches as well as cutting grass and removing animal carcasses according to the schedules agreed upon in the concessionaire agreement between the local government and the company.

A massive influx of tourists can cause adverse and great environmental impact due to increase in consumption of natural resources, consumerism and waste generation. An unsustainable tourism could lead increase in solid waste, degradation of heritage and cultural sites, reduction in biological diversity, destruction of wildlife and subsequently leads to river, lakes and sea pollution (APEC, 2002).

Besides that, marine or coastal littering is also a long overdue problem which requires urgent and focused attention. Plastics have been identified as the major component of litter found on the beaches and sea. It is recommended that there must be proper identification of the sources of litter, consistent clean-ups, frequent monitoring, improving the general public's awareness, promoting the 3R principle and adopting a socio-economic policy by turning waste into resources. Thus, as long term action, the Marine Institute of Malaysia (MIMA) in 2011suggested the application of a Clean Coast Index for Coastal Cleanliness in Malaysia for these purposes (http://www.mima.gov.my).

The aspect of cleanliness needs to be considered in determining the level of tourist satisfaction. Research by Mrkic et al. (2010) on visitors at Laguna Grande, Puerto Rico has proposed facilities cleanliness as one of the aspect that requires to be improved immediately by the related agencies. This scenario shows that tourists have taken into account the cleanliness aspect as one of the factor which influenced their level of satisfaction.

Cleanliness is the key to preserving our beautiful country and islands. It seems that no matter how many cleanliness campaigns are organized, Malaysians still cannot kick their bad habits of littering and not maintaining a good level of cleanliness. Cleanliness or the lack of it remains a thorn in the flesh which can adversely affect the country's tourism industry, if not given serious attention by everybody, especially the local government since it affects much to its many stakeholders. For Langkawi, this includes town areas, tourist spots, public beaches, food stalls/outlets, shopping malls and public toilets. Foreign and local tourists may not keen to visit Malaysia and Langkawi if the issue of cleanliness is not tackled seriously and will eventually result in a loss to the industry.

Hypothesis 1: Cleanliness is positively related to the effectiveness of Local Government.

2.4 Sustainable Development

The processes of urbanisation and rapid development have resulted in major effects towards land use patterns and population. At the same time, the massive economic and population growth have given enormous impact towards environment. This phenomenon causes new problems and issues. Traditional urban management is considered obsolete and irrelevant. The new era of urban management needs new approaches, practical strategies and comprehensive solutions which are more effective towards future issues.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (TCPA) originally recognised three tiers of authority over land and development, all of them at the state level. The *State Authority* is the *highest* planning authority in the state, responsible for general policies in respect of the planning of the development and use of all land and buildings. It may issue directives and policies which must be adhered to by the local authorities. At the *second tier* is the *State Planning Committee (SPC)*, also with power to issue directives which the local authorities must comply. It advises the State Government on planning matters and is the approving authority for Structure Plan and Local Plans. The SPC can direct the local planning authority to prepare local

plans and could modify the plan or insert additional policies and contents and thereafter direct the implementation of the plan as amended. The Head of the State Government (Chief Minister or Menteri Besar) is automatically the Chairman of the SPC which comprises 14 other members. The SPC does not directly participate in planning control and have no reserved power to call-in applications for planning permission submitted to the local planning authority for approval. At the *lowest tier* is the *Local Planning Authority*. Its powers to prepare structure plan have now been taken away. It has also now been compelled to prepare a local plan for its entire area and submit it to the SPC for approval. This is a tacit and clear reminder that the State Government is the dominant player in planning. The local planning authority's powers in matters concerning land development are constrained in that they cannot approve developments contrary to the approved development plan. An amendment in 2001 now requires the local planning authority to take into consideration "the *direction given by the Committee (i.e.SPC), if any*" when the local planning authority considers an application for planning permission.

In Malaysia, land use planning or commonly called town and country planning matters are the concurrent responsibilities of Federal and State Governments under the Federal Constitution. In Peninsular Malaysia, land use planning is formally undertaken within the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1976 (Act 172) which has been amended several times to accommodate the evolutionary needs of the rapidly changing environment for more comprehensive and integrated development planning (Khir, 2008).

Yeo (2008) acknowledged that it is important to improve the quality of life based on the principle of sustainable development (SD) so that "*development meets the needs* of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs" (Brundtland, 1987; WCED, 1987). Sustainable development is a social responsibility that demands interplay between the economy and the environment with the aim of managing both to ensure intra and inter-generational equity. Land use planning has been acknowledged as an effective instrument for implementing sustainable development (WCED, 1987). Among international agreements on the environment which were ratified by Malaysia in relation to land use (Halimaton Saadiah Hashim, 2008) include: the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985; the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992; the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCC Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC), 1997 and the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage, 1989.

The National Physical Plan (NPP) serves as the framework to achieve integrated and sustainable land use planning in the country. According to Bruton (2007), the NPP fills the gap between higher order socio-economic plans and policies and the more detailed plans (structure and local plans) that are closer to the implementation mechanism.

At the local level, the local plan, serves as an important instrument in shaping the development of an area and acts as the basis for planning control. The local plan translates all policies outlined in the NPP and the state structure plan to the local level. This is considered a crucial stage where actual interpretations of policies and the agenda for sustainability in the form of spatial planning take place.

The Langkawi Municipal Council has its own local plan namely Rancangan Tempatan Daerah Langkawi 2001-2015. Besides, it also has two Special Area Plans (Rancangan Kawasan Khas) namely Rancangan Kawasan Khas Pantai Cenang and Rancangan Kawasan Khas Pulau Tuba. These plans envisage the present guidelines and future directions of Langkawi in years to come.

Development Plans can make a significant contribution towards creating a sustainable local environment. In fact, environmental problems would not have reached such an alarming stage in developed areas, if such plans had been properly prepared and seriously implemented (Halimaton Saadiah Hashim, 1994). Environmental planning and management of local resources must be carefully formulated and based on a good environmental understanding, environmental appraisals, and social and physical land use characteristics of the local planning area. Any changes projected are likely to have great effects on the development of the planning area.

In order to implement effective planning and management strategies for protected areas, an integrated and comprehensive environmental management policy within the Development Plans is vital (Noor, 1999). Such a system will definitely help in the decision-making process during processing planning applications for change of land use, preparing Development Plans, and in development control and planning decisions made by State and Local Planning Authorities (LPAs).

Among the great planning challenges is the need to put the principle of good governance into practice, which as noted by Ibrahim (2007), is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. In terms of public participation alone, there are many issues that need to be addressed. *Firstly*, it is essential to be able to assess the effectiveness of each public participation exercise so that there can be a more systematic way of improving such involvement. *Secondly*, there is the need to educate the public. *Thirdly*, there is a need to understand the complexity of the underlying interactive processes in a community and to bring together the diverse views of different groups of people. And *finally*, the greatest challenge is to make planning a collaborative effort by all involved in development.

2.4.1 Sustainable Tourism in Malaysia

Given the significant role of tourism in the economy and the potential benefits from it, there is a need to ensure that the tourism industry remains both environmentally and economically sustainable. In ensuring the sustainability of the industry, protection of the environment is of utmost importance. Furthermore, sustainable tourism development has become an important criterion in attracting tourists.

Sustainable tourism development has three inter-related major components, i.e., the environmental, economic and social cultural. It is defined by UNEP(2001) as follows:

"Sustainable tourism development meets the needs of the present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing the opportunity for the future. It is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social aesthetic need can be fulfilled, while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems". The current use of the term "*sustainable tourism*" is the result of growing awareness of the global links between mounting environmental problems, economic issues and social responsibilities. The concept of "sustainable tourism" should be seen as an adaptive paradigm, a part of the main concept of development and sustainable development, and it must focus at contributing to objectives of sustainable development in general.

Blancas et al. (2010) and Day &Cai (2012), describes basic sustainable development should:

- Providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders and local communities, and reduce inequality and absolute poverty in local tourist destinations by providing stable employment and income earnings opportunities and social services to local people;
- Protect and conserve socio-cultural authenticity of local communities, respect and preserve their culture heritage, built and living traditions; and
- Helping to conserve local environment and bio-diversity. Maintaining ecological processes and makes use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development.

The local authorities need to play an active part in setting vision, mission of sustainable tourism in particular the ecotourism itself. The community should be informed and invited to play an active role in maintaining control of tourism development that they want for the community at all stages of the implementation. The community should have local ownership of the product they are offering.

Sustainable tourism development requires changes in personal attitudes and behaviours among tourism stakeholders, as well as changes in management behaviours within tourism businesses. Implementing such changes require detailed understanding of individual behaviours of tourists' tourism actors and organizations within specific cultural contexts. Therefore, one major challenge for Langkawi tourism industry is to increase the intellectual capital required and educate local people to address the new changes in tourism development. Nevertheless, improving the overall sustainability of the tourism system in developing country like Malaysia will provide significant benefits to the country in term of economic, environment and welfare of local community.

The success of achieving sustainable tourism depends very much on how we define each issue, their scope and seriousness and the full support and commitment from all stakeholders. The planning design of sustainable tourism must be made and presented at every level (federal, state and local) to ensure consistent understanding of the concept. By brainstorming the idea of sustainable tourism, the local community needs will be identified and thus, can be properly addressed.

2.4.2 Sustainable Tourism Development and Local Agenda 21

Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) is a local level translation of Agenda 21, which is an action plan for the implementation of sustainable development as agreed by 178 member countries of the United Nations at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. This requires every local authority to draw up its own Local Agenda 21, a strategy and programme for implementing sustainable development towards ensuring a better quality of life for the people in its area. This follows from the argument that the

achievement of sustainable development must start from the local level. Like Agenda 21, LA 21 should focus on an economic, social and environmental agenda, and develop solutions to problems through encouraging better, more efficient practices.

In the context of eco-tourism, local authorities are the main players in the implementation stage of sustainable tourism development agenda. They are also responsible in providing proper maintenance as the tourism destinations fall under their area of jurisdiction. Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 clearly binds them to take lead in the implementation of the sustainable development at a local level. It is an approach through which a local community defines their strategy and the action program to be implemented. The whole process of the implementation of Agenda 21 can be summarized into three components of strategy and action plan. The three components are as follows:

- Establishing effective structures for multi-stakeholder participation, both in setting the direction for tourism in the community and working together to develop and manage it;
- Identifying a strategy for sustainable tourism within the context of a wider sustainable development strategy that reflects stakeholders views and that allows tourism management to integrated with other management functions in the destination; and
- Identifying and implementing a set of actions, in line with the strategy, that address the economic, social and environmental sustainability of tourism in the area.

(Cited from Tourism and Local Agenda 21,

UNEP,2003)

In conclusion, it is stressed that Local Governments play important role to achieve sustainable development as it is the closest to the people (to change the mind-set and attitude) and where implementation of strategies, rules and regulations as well as enforcement are materialized. Malaysia as one of the signatories of the Agenda 21 is therefore expected to oblige with the concept of sustainable development. Based on the argument, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Hypothesis 2: Sustainable development is positively related to the effectiveness of Local Government.

2.5 Enforcement of Laws and Regulations

The major advantage of local government is that it allows laws and regulations to be formulated to suit the tastes and the preferences of local residents. As pointed out by Alex de Tocqueville (1945), this variation in local provision contrasts with the uniformity likely to arise from centralized provision. According to him, "In great centralized nations, the legislator is obliged to give a character of uniformity to the laws, which does not always suit the diversity of customs and of districts" (Tocqueville, [1838] 1945, p.163).

John Stuart Mill argued : "The very object of having local representation is in order that those who have any interest in common, which they do not share with the general body of their countrymen, may manage that joint interest by themselves" (Mill [1861] 1991, p.415).

The implication for design of local government structures is that local government jurisdictions should be based on the benefit areas of local public goods (Oates, 2005).According to Bhuiyan et al. (2013), the government in Malaysia has played a

crucial role in the adoption and formulation of various laws while providing the appropriate institutional and legal framework to ensure sustainable tourism.

The local authorities perform a wide range of functions and activities from that of control of public health to the development of commercial and residential buildings. There are three main pieces of legislation that form the basis of the powers and functions of local government administration today. These are the Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171), the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (or TCPA) (Act 172) and the Street, Drainage and Building Act 1974 (Act 133).

The Local Government Act 1976 empowers the local authorities to carry out development activities for commercial and industrial purposes as well as to acquire and develop land which will benefit the local authority.

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1976, the local authorities are designated as the local planning authority with powers to control and plan the development and use of all lands and buildings within its area. Instrumental to the institution and exercise of these powers are the structure and local plans.

The Street, Drainage and Building Act 1974 prescribes the procedures required for the development and construction of buildings in any area within the jurisdiction of a local authority. It deals essentially with the controls of buildings and infrastructure facilities that should nominally be provided with such development, namely proper access to buildings, service roads and lanes where necessary, a modern sanitation system for disposal of sewerage and waste water and a proper drainage system for such premises. Under **Section 5** of the Town and Country Planning Act 1976, a local authority is the local planning authority and thus the authority that approves and controls all planning and development applications in its areas.

The term "*development*' as defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 includes practically any action carried out on (over or under) land. This includes construction activities, change of use of land or building, and even the subdivision or amalgamation of land. The Act further provides that it is an offence to undertake development without the permission of the local planning authority. This is the basis for planning control.

In the Malaysian context, there is in fact another layer of authority over land as provided for under the National Land Code (NLC) 1960. The NLC declares that land is a state matter which effectively means that the State Government has ultimate control over all matters concerning land. This is also recognised in the Town and Country Planning Act 1976. The implication is that the treatment of applications for planning permission (as well as all planning matters) is subservient to a higher authority. In particular, the National Land Code provides for the categorisation of land into agriculture, building and industry with a detailed list of permissible uses under each category. The local planning authority in practice will not entertain application for urban development if the category of land use in the land title is agriculture because the National Land Code does not permit the development of such property into either residential, commercial or industrial purposes. Typically, the developer or landowner must seek approval for change of the category of land use (commonly referred to as conversion) prior to submission of application for planning permission even if the proposed development is shown or indicated as permitted for urban development in the structure or local plan or some other land use policy document (which may have also been approved by the State Authority).

The Town and Country Planning Act 1976 imposes certain statutory obligations on the local planning authority as well as the public in general. The Act places the following obligations on the everybody (except the local planning authority)(Section 18):

- a. To use land and building only in conformity with the local plan;
- b. Not to undertake development without the prior permission of the local planning authority; and
- c. To undertake development in conformity with the permission granted.

On the part of the local planning authority, the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 places the following obligations:

- a. To decide on the application "as soon as possible";
- b. To hear and consider objections of neighbours where applicable (that is, when there are not approved local plan for the area);
- c. To take into consideration the structure and local plans whether approved or under preparation;
- d. Not to approve the application if it contravenes the development plan;
- e. Not to approve the application if development charges have not been paid.

Meanwhile, the Street, Drainage and Building Act 1974 is a federal law that prescribes the procedure for controlling building development and ensuring the building complies to several requirements as follows:

a. Proper access to the building

- b. Possess roads and lanes where necessary
- c. Traffic circulation and car parks
- d. Proper system for sewerage and wastewater disposal
- e. Proper drainage system

Under the **National Land Code 1965** ('the Code') which is based on the Torrens system, registration is everything. Mere occupation of land without proper registration would not be recognised even though such occupation is occurred since time immemorial. It is clearly stated in the **Section 425**of the National Land Code 1965 that it is an offence to occupy or to erect any building or run any activities on state land, reserved land or mining land without lawful authorisation. The Code does not provide the requirement of notice before evicting the occupier or demolishing the building or destroying of any crops on the said land. **Section 426A(1)(c)** of the same Code provides that the person squatting on the land also can be arrested without warrant of arrest while **Section 426A(1)(b)** justifies that any property seized from illegal occupiers shall belonged to the state.

There is no direct provision under the Street, Drainage and Building Act 1974 that prevent the establishment of squatter huts. However, such prevention is understood from the provisions in Part V of the Act. Section 70(1) provides that no person shall erect any building without the prior written consent of the local authority and any person who intends to erect any building, according to Section 70(2) must submit plan and specifications to the local authority for approval. Further, the local authority is given a power under Section 72 to demolish or remove any unauthorized building.

There is another important piece of legislation for local authorities namely Uniform Building By-Laws, 1984 (UBBL). Among its objectives include:

- a. Set a standardized building regulations for the whole of Malaysia and applicable to all Local Authorities and building professionals;
- b. Clarify line of legal responsibilities for buildings with clear definitions on the Principal Submitting Persons (PSP);
- c. Regulate architectural, structural, health and safety, fire protection capabilities and constructional requirements of buildings; with clear references to the approved standards; and
- d. Expedite the processing and building approvals and occupation of buildings.

Local authority can also formulate and enforce its own bylaws, rules and regulations after approval by the State Government through its State Legislative Assembly.

For instance, at present, the Langkawi Municipal Council has 26 bylaws enforced as follows:

- a. Uniformed Building Bylaws 1984
- b. Advertisement (Local Authorities) Kedah State Bylaws 1982
- c. Kedah Local Authorities (Compounding of Offences) Bylaws 1983
- d. Kedah (Local Authorities (Park) Bylaws 1983
- e. Kedah Hawker (Local Authorities) Bylaws 1983
- f. Anti Littering Bylaws (Local Authorities) Kedah State 1983
- g. Kedah Local Authorities (Levy, Waste Removal and Disposal) Bylaws 1983
- h. (Kedah Local Authorities) Trade, Business and Enterprise Licensing Bylaws 1985
- Langkawi District Council Local Government (Election Advertisement)
 Bylaws 1990

- j. Langkawi District Council Public Toilet Bylaws 1991
- k. Langkawi District Council Building (Fees) Bylaws 1991
- 1. Langkawi District Council (Compounding of Offences) Bylaws 1992
- m. Barber Shop and Hairdresser (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1992
- n. Market (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1992
- o. Eartworks (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1993
- p. Guest House Control and Supervision (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1993
- q. Building (Parking Facilities For Cinema, Theatre and Other Large Buildings)
 Langkawi District Council Bylaws 1992
- r. Private Car Parks Licensing (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1995
- s. Vandalism (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1995
- t. Jet Ski and Water Scooters (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1996
- u. Night Market/Day Market (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1995
- v. Food Establishment Licensing (Langkawi District Council) Bylaws 1990
- w. Rules of Langkawi District Council Officer (Conduct and Discipline) 1995
- x. Stray Animals (Langkawi Municipal Council) Bylaws 2002

Consequently, the following hypothesis is suggested:

Hypothesis 3: Enforcement of laws and regulations is positively related to the effectiveness of Local Government.

2.6 Provision of Public Facilities and Infrastructures

Provision of public facilities and infrastructures is one of the core functions of local government. For local governments in the state of Kedah, funds for project developments come from three sources namely the Federal Government (through Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government, the state government (through Local Government Division, Kedah State Economic Planning Unit) and by the own funds of every local government in Kedah.

Among physical projects implemented are public roads, street lightings, drain, food courts, bus station, landscape, public toilets and business premises. Beside new projects, local governments also have to maintain the existing public facilities and infrastructures. Most local governments are facing problems in providing and maintaining these public facilities because of limited funds and sources. Langkawi Municipal Council is quite fortunate since Lembaga Pembangunan Langkawi (LADA) always channel the funds for these purposes. Being as a well-known tourism island causes Langkawi Municipal Council to face great challenges to satisfy the needs and expectations of local people and tourists.

Public facilities and infrastructures need to be managed effectively in ensuring them to be always in good conditions and can be used optimally. According to Rozana and Halim (2005), a well-managed facility will be able to produce a convenience to users in implementing their activities respectively. Nawangwulan et al. (2012) has studied either the conditions of buildings and facilities have the significant impact in order to improve the customer satisfaction particularly for tenants and visitors. From the tourists' perspective, that such of convenience will make their satisfaction at the best level. Further, this kind of satisfaction would be able to generate a good image and reputation to the related tourism destination.

Many studies and literature have indicated that several positive outcomes derived from the economic impacts of tourism are generating more employment opportunities, attracting more investment and **improving development and infrastructure** (Belisle and Hoy, 1980; Hin, 2010; Ibrahim, 2010).

A study by Haslina et al. (2006) suggested that on the selection of tourist destination, they are searching for these characteristics; beautiful beaches, easy and convenient for a picnic and a stroll, **availabilities of facilities** such as accommodation, food stalls, recreational activities, public toilets, shower and dressing rooms and parking. All these indicate that besides the nature itself, other supporting factors such as facilities, accommodation and transportation are essential in attracting tourists.

Wong (2012) maintained that the success of tourism depends on the following factors: political stability, availability of multiple natural and man-made areas of attractions, **well-developed tourism infrastructures**, existence of harmonious ethnic groups, common use of English language, advancement with global trends in many areas including technology, good position of the currency and pleasant and worm weather.

Number of facilities available must be enough and always in proper manner and relevant with the number of tourist and expected user. Shortage of facilities will create imbalance condition and may affect the facilities hardly used and also improper used and the lifespan of the facilities cannot be predicted. Shortage and not relevant facilities will create dissatisfaction to the tourists (Moscardo, 2001).

Based on the argument, the following hypothesis is proposed:

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Hypothesis 4: Provision of public facilities and infrastructures is positively related to the effectiveness of Local Government.

2.7 Performance in Malaysian Local Government

Performance has been seen in terms of the various dimensions leading to organizational effectiveness. Some people refer to the performance as the basic measure of agency and accountability to assess whether workers are making effective use of limited public resources (Boschken, 1994). Others argue that performance is an expanding concept that spans financial elements through to the quality of the end product and services in terms of effectiveness, cost efficiency, service quality and customer satisfaction (Pollit, 2005; Sanger, 2008).

In public organizations, performance measurement has been the key target of public sector reforms since the 1980s (Andrews et. al.,2005). The primary method has been used by many governments to evaluate the performance of local authorities which are (1) performance indicators, (2) audit, and (3) inspection (Andrews, Boyne, Law & Walker, 2005).

Performance management is a strategy to improve service delivery to achieve greater efficiency and this has become a central part of daily activities in local government.

In Western Europe, the emphasis is on performance measurement reinforced by introduction of Local Public Service Agreements and Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) (Andrews et. al., 2005; Andrews, 2004). Meanwhile, performance in Malaysian local governments' measurement is using a star rating system was introduced in 2008 (Malaysian Local Government Department, 2008). The results give local residents an opportunity to identify standard measurement service delivery in their area and give councils a focus for improvements. These judgments give rise to a star rating system which may have a material impact on funding (Malaysian Local Government Department, 2008).

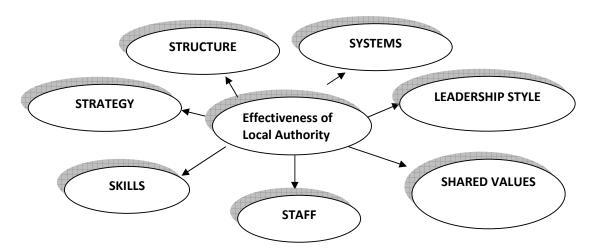


Figure 2: Strategies for Enhancing Local Authority Effectiveness (The Supply Side)

Source: Peters T.J. and Waterman, Jr. R.H. 1982, p 10

The Star Rating System is the mechanism of performance measurement in public sector organisations, particularly local governments. (Fisher & Downes, 2008). The star ratings awarded depend on the existing performance assessment through inspections, indicators and monitoring information (Russell, 2008). The inspection involves a set of performance indicators that provide benchmarks and map of evidence to judge performance for services, at current performance level with prospects for improvement.

In Malaysian local governments, a star rating system was introduced to evaluate the overall performance of local governments in April, 2008. The best performing councils will be awarded five stars and the weaker ones will be rewarded one star.

Top performers will be rewarded incentives in the form of monetary reward and acknowledgement incentives. Meanwhile, the one-star councils will be monitored by the state governments and the Housing and Local Government Ministry to evaluate their weaknesses and increase their performance (Malaysian Local Government Department, 2008).

An inspectorate bodies will be grading the local authorities based on a marking system for various categories. A five-star rating will be given to those achieving 90 to 100 marks, followed by four stars for those with 75 to 89 marks, three stars for 60 to 74, two stars for 46 to 59 and one star for 45 marks and below (Malaysian Local Government Department, 2008). The Star Rating System focuses on four core components encompasses organizational management, core management, customer services and community involvement. These are divided into 30% for organizational management that place emphasis on leadership effectiveness and local government financial management and 70% for service delivery involve community or customers directly. All local governments have opportunities to increase their performance in the year following the inspections (Malaysian Local Government Department, 2008).

Langkawi Municipal Council City of Tourism recently has been awarded with <u>two-</u> <u>star</u> for the evaluation of the year **2013**. The marks and percentage are as below:

No.	Criteria/sub-criteria	Percentage	Achievement
1.	Management	30.00	13.75
2.	Core Services	35.00	21.75
3	Client Management	15.00	8.00
4.	Community Participation and People's View	20.00	9.87
	Total	100.00	53.37

Table 2-1: Star Rating System Evaluation for Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi

Source: Laporan Lawatan Penggredan Sistem Penarafan Bintang Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan, Kedah Pada 10 September 2013

2.7.1 The effectiveness of local government from the context of this study

The effectiveness of local government in this study refers to cleanliness, sustainable development, enforcement and public facilities. The ability of the Langkawi local authority in handling these issues would be the basis of their performance in the eyes of the resident.

The next chapter will present the research methodology employed in this study.

Chapter 3: Research methodology

3.1 Introduction

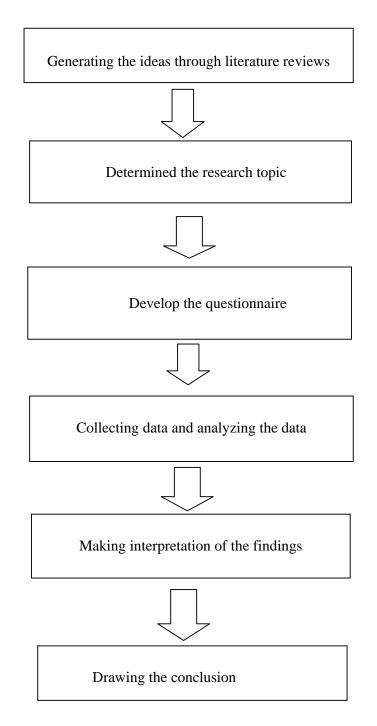
Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study, or the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. It, typically, encompasses concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques (Oxford Dictionary 2012).

The previous chapter provided an explanation of the literature review and leads to four research hypotheses. Therefore, in this chapter, the further discussion on research methodology by the researcher to test the hypotheses will be done. The first part of this chapter begins by describing the research design and clarifying the unit of analysis. Second part will further discuss on research instrument, data collection questionnaire design and data analysis. The final part will end up with brief explanation on the current study.

3.2 Research design

Based on research objectives, this study is classified as relationship study. It is about to identify the relationship between roles of local government and its effectiveness according to perceptions of Langkawi people. This study is trying to examine whether the issues of cleanliness, sustainable development, enforcement of laws and regulations and provision of public facilities and infrastructures will determine the effectiveness of local government in developing sustainable tourism industry. The design of this research as follows:-

Figure 3: Research design



3.3 Survey method

Convenience sampling was chosen in collecting data from Langkawi people. The target samples are of those Langkawi people from all walks of life with different type of backgrounds. The types of sampling used for this study is a convenient sampling. Sample size targeted is about 200 Langkawi people selected randomly from public society and government servants. The questionnaires were distributed by using drop and collect method. About 200 responded to the survey giving a response rate of 100%. The duration for the data collection is about three weeks, because this study is only an exploratory study. The limitations of the study are time and financial constraints. In brief, this study was conducted at the office of Langkawi Municipal Council.

Quantitative methods are employed to analyze the data gathered from the survey. The use of a quantitative regression design provided the opportunity to analyze the relationship between the independent variable of roles of local government with the dependent variables of its effectiveness.

3.4 Questionnaire design

Questionnaires are often the best way to gather the information. However, if the design of the questionnaire is bad, so the finding of information also affected. The questionnaire for this study about the performance measurement was adapted from <u>www.sagepub.com</u> for independent variables (cleanliness, sustainable development, enforcement and provision of public facilities). The measurement for effectiveness was adapted from Baird et al. (2012). 5point Likert scale was employed in this study.

3.5 Questionnaire content

The questionnaire was developed to collect information and data based on research study. The questionnaire was developed to examine the several variables such as roles of local government and correlation to its effectiveness.

3.6 Questionnaire structure and sequencing

The cover page of questionnaire was printed with UUM logo, address, phone number, fax number and the title of the project paper. The questionnaire consist of four (5) parts.

Section A: Cleanliness

The questionnaire asked about cleanliness and respondents may choose the answers based on the Likert Scale which consists of 1 until 5 answer. Respondents must choose only one answer on one statement about cleanliness.

Section B: Sustainable Development

The questionnaire asked about the sustainable development and respondents may choose the answers based on the Likert Scale which consists of 1 until 5 answer. Respondents must choose only one answer on one statement about sustainable development.

Section C: Enforcement of Laws and Regulations

The questionnaire asked about the enforcement of laws and regulations and respondents may choose the answers based on the Likert Scale which consists of 1

until 5 answer. Respondents must choose only one answer on one statement about enforcement of laws and regulations.

Section D: Provision of Public Facilities and Infrastructures

The questionnaire asked about provision of public facilities and infrastructures. Respondents may choose the answers based on Likert Scale which consists of 1 until 5 options. The respondents must choose only one answer on one statement about provision of public facilities and infrastructures.

Section E: The Demography Information

This section is about the respondent's personal information such as age, gender, salary, and education level.

3.7 Data analysis procedures

There are two types of data, primary and secondary data. The primary data refers to data which is collected from original source. While the secondary data has been collected from previous researchers for certain purposes.

3.8 Chapter summary

This chapter has presented the relevant methodology of research done in order to meet the target. The research design and research instrument have been defined clearly.

4.1 Introduction

For this study, scales that reflect the theoretical prerequisite, as well as item relevancy to the leadership style, are presented in this chapter, which consists of two sections. Section I explains the procedures for testing reliability and validity of the constructs. Coefficient alpha and Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) were used in this study. Section II shows the results for hypotheses testing proposed earlier in chapter 2.

4.2 Section I: Operationalization, reliability and validity

The measures utilized for this study are indicated in table 4-1.

Source	Constructs	Items
Newly developed measurement	Cleanliness	10
Newly developed measurement	Sustainable development	9
Newly developed measurement	Enforcement of laws and regulations	9
Newly developed measurement	Public facilities and infrastructures	7
Baird <i>et al.</i> (2012)	Effectiveness of local government	8

Table 4-1: Measures for constructs used in this study

Note: Final items were based on the pre-test results

4.2.1 Exploratory Factor Analysis

Technically, factor analysis is a statistical technique that marketers employ to condense the information from a large number of items into a number of information packets (Hair, Lukas, Miller, Bush & Ortinau, 2008). The methods generally attempt

to determine which sets of observed variables sharing common variance-covariance characteristics define constructs (Schumacker & Lomax, 1996). The primary purpose of conducting factor analysis procedures are for data reduction and summarization (Malhotra, 2004). By performing factor analysis, a researcher is able to define the underlying structure of items under analysis (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2010).

A suitable number of respondents to perform factor analysis are still debated by many scholars. Earlier scholars such as Guilford (1954) suggested a minimum sample size of 200 for consistent factor recovery. Cattell (1978) proposed that in most scenarios 250 or 200 is acceptable. Hair et al. (1998) suggest that to perform factor analysis, at least 100 respondents are needed. This study has managed to obtain 200 respondents therefore is deemed adequate for data analysis.

Concerning the assumptions in factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO), which is the Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) and the Bartlett test of sphericity were employed. According to Hair et al.'s (2010, p. 104) MSA guidelines, the scores were .80 "meritorious", .70 "middling", .60 "mediocre", .50 "miserable" and below .50 "unacceptable".

4.2.2 Cronbach alpha

The coefficient alpha or Cronbach alpha is the most notable measure for reliability (Cortina, 1993) for studies in social sciences. Basically, Cronbach alpha is the means of all possible split coefficients (Cronbach, 1951). According to Churchill (1979), Cronbach alpha is the first measure one should calculate to evaluate the quality of the

instrument. This measure is a function of the extent to which items in a test have high communalities and thus low uniqueness (Cortina, 1993, p. 100).

The use of coefficient alpha is more meaningful if used to assess measurement scales in marketing research, therefore improving the quality of marketing research and theory (Peter, 1979). Cortina (1993) recommended that a reliable measurement should have an alpha score of at least .70 or above, however 0.6 is acceptable. As shown in the table 4-2, all measurement scored 0.6 and above for Cronbach alpha and KMO therefore deemed reliable.

Constructs	Items	Cronbach	Tests
		Alpha	
Cleanliness	A1, A2, A3,	0.862	KMO=.845
	A4, A5, A6,		Bartlett Test of Sphericity=839.722
	A7, A8, A9,		Significance=.000
	A10		
Sustainable	B1, B2, B3,	0.700	KMO=.700
development	B4, B5, B6,		Bartlett Test of Sphericity=489.217
	B7, B8, B9		Significance=.000
Enforcement of	C1, C2, C3,	0.632	KMO=.655
laws and	C4, C5, C7,		Bartlett Test of Sphericity=275.490
regulations	C8, C9		Significance=.000
Public facilities	D1, D2, D3,	0.724	KMO=.757
and	D4, D5, D6		Bartlett Test of Sphericity=261.626
infrastructures			Significance=.000
Effectiveness	E1, E2, E3,	0.867	KMO=.803
of local	E4, E5, E6,		Bartlett Test of Sphericity=961.756
government	E7, E8		Significance=.000

 Table 4-2: Factor analysis and reliability

4.3 Validity

As discussed previously, a measure is considered valid when the differences in observed scores reflect true differences on the characteristics one is attempting to measure and nothing else (Churchill, 1979). According to Hogan (2003), "It is imprecise to refer to the validity of a test. What we need to establish is the validity of a test score when used for a particular purpose" (p. 173). Therefore, it is important to

establish a case for validity prior to data analysis and hypothesis testing. Validity is established when the following conditions are fulfilled: (1) a measure correlates with other measures designed to evaluate similar phenomenon and (2) a measure behaves as expected (Churchill, 1979). In this study, the validity is achieved through face validity. 20 customers who visited the local council were consulted to establish face validity.

4.4 Section II: Hypotheses testing

In this section, all hypotheses presented in chapter 2 are tested and the results are revealed.

Hypothesis 1: Cleanliness is positively related to the effectiveness of local government

 Table 4-3: Model Summary for Hypothesis 1

Model	R	R	Adjusted	Std. Error of the		Change S	Statistics		
		Square	R Square	Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.631 ª	.398	.395	4.13974	.398	129.572	1	196	.000

R Square indicates that 63% of the dependent variable (effectiveness of local government) can be explained by independent variable (cleanliness).

	ANOVA								
Mo	del	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.			
	Regression	2220.521	1	2220.521	129.572	.000 ^b			
1	Residual	3358.933	196	17.137					
	Total	5579.455	197						

 Table 4-4: ANOVA for Hypothesis 1

b. Predictors: (Constant), CLEANLINESS

The next table is the **ANOVA** table. This table indicates that the regression model predicts the outcome variable significantly well. Here, p < 0.0005, which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the model applied can statistically significantly predict the outcome variable. Hypothesis 1 is accepted.

Hypothesis 2: Sustainable development is positively related to the effectiveness of local government

Table 4-5: Model Summary for Hypothesis 2

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted	Std. Error of		Change Sta	atistics		
			R Square	the Estimate	R Square	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F
					Change				Change
1	.306 ^a	.094	.089	5.04756	.094	20.253	1	196	.000

R Square indicates that 94% of the dependent variable (effectiveness of local government) can be explained by independent variable (sustainable development). This is very high.

ANOVAª								
el	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.			
Regression	515.999	1	515.999	20.253	.000 ^b			
Residual	4993.663	196	25.478					
Total	5509.662	197						
	Regression Residual	el Sum of Squares Regression 515.999 Residual 4993.663	el Sum of Squares df Regression 515.999 1 Residual 4993.663 196	elSum of SquaresdfMean SquareRegression515.9991515.999Residual4993.66319625.478	elSum of SquaresdfMean SquareFRegression515.9991515.99920.253Residual4993.66319625.478			

Table 4-6: ANOVA for Hypothesis 2

b. Predictors: (Constant), SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This table indicates that the regression model predicts the outcome variable significantly well. Here, p < 0.0005, which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, overall, the model applied can statistically significantly predict the outcome variable. Thus, Hypothesis 2 is accepted.

Hypothesis 3: Enforcement is positively related to the effectiveness of local government

 Table 4-7: Model Summary for Hypothesis 3

Model	R	R	Adjusted R	Std. Error of		Ch	ange Statistic	28	
		Square	Square	the Estimate	R Square	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F
					Change				Change
1	.003 a	.000	005	5.34190	.000	.002	1	195	.964

R Square indicates that the dependent variable (effectiveness of local government) fail (0%) to explain the independent variable (enforcement).

_			ANOVA			
ſ	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
ľ	Regression	.059	1	.059	.002	.964 ^b
	1 Residual	5564.510	195	28.536		
	Total	5564.569	195			

 Table 4-8: ANOVA for Hypothesis 3

 ANOVA^a

b. Predictors: (Constant), ENFORCEMENT

This table indicates that the regression model does not predict the outcome variable. Here, p > 0.0005, which is more than 0.05. Therefore Hypothesis 3 is rejected. This is because maybe the Langkawi residents fail to understand the important of the laws that are passed by the local authority. Therefore, they are unable to assess the relationship between law enforcement and the effectiveness of local government.

Hypothesis 4: Facilities is positively related to the effectiveness of local government

Table 4-9: Model Summary for Hypothesis 4

Model	R	R	Adjusted R	Std. Error of		Change	Statistics		
		Square	Square	the Estimate	R Square	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F
					Change				Change
1	.094 ^a	.009	.004	5.31159	.009	1.762	1	196	.186

R Square indicates that 9% of the dependent variable (effectiveness of local government) can be explained by independent variable (facilities). This is extremely low.

_			ANOVA			
l	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Γ	Regression	49.714	1	49.714	1.762	.186 ^b
1	Residual	5529.741	196	28.213		
	Total	5579.455	197			

 Table 4-10: ANOVA for Hypothesis 4

 ANOVA®

b. Predictors: (Constant), FACILITIES

This table indicates that the regression model does not predict the outcome variable. Here, p > 0.0005, which is more than 0.05. Therefore Hypothesis 4 is rejected. This is because residents may feel that the facilities are part of the local authority responsibility, therefore should not be regarded as the performance.

4.5 Chapter summary

This chapter 4 has discussed the measurement issues relating to research methodology. Key aspects relating to the research reliability and validity have been discussed in detail. The results for hypotheses testing were presented. The subsequent chapter will discuss the conclusion and implications of this study.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Implication

5.1 Introduction and research questions

The first section of this chapter will explain the findings of the study based on Chapter 4. The main aim of this study is to investigate perceptions of the local people towards the effectiveness of local government in developing sustainable tourism industry. The researcher is trying to determine the factors which lead to and affect the effectiveness of a local government. Accordingly, the following research questions were addressed.

Q1: How people of Langkawi view the effectiveness of Langkawi Local Government in developing sustainable tourism industry?

Q2: What are the factors which are crucial in achieving sustainable tourism industry in Langkawi?

These research questions have been answered by four hypotheses which will be discussed further in next section.

The second section will briefly describe the implication of the research based on the findings and propose the recommendations for future research.

5.2 Summary of key findings

Based on objectives of the study, the researcher investigates the perceptions of local people towards the effectiveness of a local government. The researcher focuses on four main areas of local government which are cleanliness, sustainable development, enforcement of laws and regulations and provision of public facilities and infrastructures and were tested through four hypotheses. Performance measurements have been widely promoted by the Malaysian government for more than twenty years for the express purpose of increasing management focus on achieving results (Winston, 1999).

Over the last two decades, the idea of performance measurement has received a considerable amount of attention from both academics and practitioners (Neely, 1999). Originally, this type of research mainly considered performance measurement in the private sector (Kaplan, 1983). However, the number of studies addressing performance measurement in the public sector has been steadily increasing (Brignall & Modell, 2000).

The results of the hypotheses testing are shown below.

Table 5-1: Summary of hypotheses and results of the study

Hypotheses				
H1 Cleanliness	supported			
H2 Sustainable development	supported			
H3 Law enforcement	Not supported			
H4 Public facilities	Not supported			

5.3 Academic contribution

This research adds to the current research on perceptions of local people towards the effectiveness of local government. The research context focuses on Langkawi people and Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan (MPLBP). There are scarce studies on this subject in the literature. Most of the previous studies focus on other departments and local authorities. The findings in this research would help to add more understanding on the perceptions of local people towards their local government. This research will help top management of local government to identify

and achieve the expectations of the stakeholders because every local authority is answerable to their stakeholders, especially the ratepayers.

5.4 Managerial implication

This research provides useful insight for performance measurement of local government especially in the state of Kedah. Based on the research findings, it is clearly shown that the issues of cleanliness, sustainable development, enforcement of laws and regulations as well as provision of public facilities and infrastructures influence the perceptions of local people towards the effectiveness of local government. So, it is useful for the state and local government to take necessary measures and proactive actions to receive and achieve positive perceptions from the people. It may also assist the leadership and management of local government to take necessary to highest level and produce the best results to stakeholders.

5.5 Research limitation

This research is a quantitative research and may not arrive to the real issue. In order to earn better results, it is recommended that qualitative research method needs to be done. In addition, the research only focuses on four main areas which do not totally represent the overall functions and roles of local governments. The fact that the research done focuses only on Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan means that future research in other local governments in the state of Kedah must also be carried out as well in order to get better picture, results and understanding regarding the perceptions of people towards the effectiveness of local governments. Financial and time constraints contribute further to the limitation of this research.

5.6 Suggestions for future research

For future search, it is suggested that new areas of study and other related functions within local government to be explored in order to get a more comprehensive findings. In this research, the researcher only focuses on four main issues (cleanliness, sustainable development, enforcement of laws and regulations as well as provision of public facilities and infrastructures). The next researcher can explore into other core areas like organizational management, urban management, human resource management, financial management and project management. Hopefully, with more extensive research areas, the potential findings and results will be more accurate, realistic and comprehensive.

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APPENDIX 1: Questionnaires (English version)

*please thick in suitable box. (*MPLBP:Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan)

Section A – Cleanliness

The following statement relates to the cleanliness.

Strong	1 ly disagree D	2 isagree	3 Neutral	4 Agree	e	5 Strongly agree				
No		Statemer	nt		1	2	3	4	5	
A1	Langkawi is beaut performed its func		MPLBP has							
A2	Privatisation of so cleansing in Lang tremendously imp	kawi to E Id	aman has	-						
A3	Cleanliness is a co stakeholders.	ollective resp	oonsibility from	n all						
A4	Langkawi is at par with other famous international islands in terms of cleanliness.									
A5	MPLBP must revi environmental byl cleanliness in Lan	aws to impr		ain						
A6	MPLBP has taken populated and hig									
A7	MPLBP has done awareness program			noting						
A8	Rubbish collection well maintained.	n areas are ii	n good conditi	ons and						
A9	MPLBP has taken regarding public c			88.						
A10	Standards of clear food courts and st	liness in tou	ırist spots, bea							

Section B – Sustainable Development

The following statement relates to the sustainable development.

Strong	1 ly disagree			9	St	;			
No		1	2	3	4	5			
B1	Sustainable	development is i	mportant for m	e					
B2	Langkawi w developmer	er-							
B3	Primary reason for tourists come to Langkawi is to enjoy its natural beauty.								
B4	Government must give much priority to sustainable development for the future of Langkawi.								
B5	People in Langkawi do not concern and care about sustainable development.								
B6	The present laws and policies for development are sufficient enough to cater for sustainable development in Langkawi.								
B7		development is a bureaucracy and	• •						
B8	Sustainable survival of I	development is v Langkawi	very crucial for	the					
B9		s successfully imp at concept in Lan	-	inable					

#

Section C – Enforcement of Laws and Regulations

The following statement relates to the enforcement of laws and regulations.

1 Strongly disagree		2 3 4 Disagree Neutral Agro		4 Agree	2	5 Strongly agree				
No	,ry ansagree	Stateme			1	2	3	4	5	
C1	MPLBP has enforce.	sufficient laws a	and regulations	to						
C2	Langkawi po laws and reg	eople have little l gulations.	knowledge of N	IPLBP's						
C3	MPLBP pra and regulation	ctices double star ons.	ndard in enforc	ing laws						
C4	MPLBP must effectively promote legal awareness and understanding to Langkawi people.									
C5	MPLBP lack laws and reg	ks credibility and gulations.	l capability to e	nforce						
C6	Strict enforc Langkawi	ement will hamp	er developmen	t of						
C7	MPLBP praent	ctices selective le t	egal interpretati	on and						
C8	Political inter laws and reg	erference affects gulations	the enforcemen	t of						
С9		gulations are eas be applied and en	•	ted but						

Section D – Public facilities and infrastructures

The following statement relates to the public facilities and infrastructures.

1 Strongly disagree		2 Disagree			5 strongly :				agree	
No	Statement					2	3	4	5	
D1	MPLBP has managed to provide good public facilities and infrastructures for Langkawi people.									
D2	Lack of public facilities and infrastructures will affect the image of Langkawi as popular destination.									
D3	Langkawi is still lacking of best public facilities and infrastructures									
D4	Stakeholders must be consulted for planning and development of public facilities and infrastructures									
D5	Thorough project planning and proper implementation determine quality of public facilities and infrastructures									
D6		ties and infrastru class of world st	•	awi						
D7	Langkawi h infrastructu	as sufficient publices	lic facilities and							

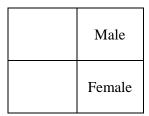
Section E – Effectiveness of Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan (MPLBP)

The following statement relates to the effectiveness of Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan.

Strong	1 Iy disagree	2 Disagree	3 Neutral	4 Agree	•	S	5 trongly	y agree	e
No		Statem	ent		1	2	3	4	5
E1	I have no co	mplaints to MPI	LBP.			-			•
E2	I get fast ser	vice from MPLI	BP.						
E3	MPLBP's st	affs are friendly	and willing to l	nelp.					
E4	I feel comfo	rtable dealing w	ith MPLBP.						
E5	MPLBP has environment	done good job i t.	n protecting the						
E6	MPLBP has people.	built sufficient j	public facilities	for the					
E7	MPLBP has environment	invested enough t	n in preserving t	he					
E8		essments,charge MPLBP are acce							

Section F – Profile demographic

F1: Gender:-



F2. Age:-

Below 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60

F3. Highest Education:-

() SRP/PMR/LCE	() SPM/MCE	() Certificate	() Diploma
() Bachelors	() Masters	() Doctorate	() Others

F4. Occupation:-

() Government	() Private	() Self-employed	() Unemployed
() Others						

F5. Monthly earning/salary:-

() less than RM1500.00	() RM1501.00-RM3000.0	00
() RM 3001.00 - RM5000.00	() above RM5000.000	

F6. Living in Langkawi:-

() less 5 years	() 6-10 years () 11-20 years	() 21-30 years
() above 30 years					

F.7. Frequency of Dealings With Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan(MPLBP)

() Never () Rare () Sometimes () Always

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaires (Malay version)

*sila tandakan jawapan anda di dalam kotak yang bersesuaian (*MPLBP: Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan)

Bahagian A – Kebersihan (Cleanliness)

Kenyataan di bawah adalah berkaitan dengan Kebersihan.

Sangat	1 2 345 tidak setuju tidak setuju tidak pasti se	tuju	sar	igat se	tuju				
#	# # #	- #		•	0				
No	Kenyataan		1	2	3	4	5		
A1	Langkawi sangat indah kerana MPLBP telah melaksanakan fungsinya dengan baik.								
A2	Penswastaan pengurusan sisa pepejal dan pembersihan awam di Langkawi oleh E Idaman telah meningkatkan dengan ketara tahap kebersihan di Langkawi.								
A3	Kebersihan adalah tanggungjawab bersama dari semua pihak berkepentingan								
A4	Langkawi setanding dengan lain-lain pulau pelancongan antarabangsa dari segi bebersihan.								
A5	MPLBP mesti mengkaji dan mengetatkan perundangan alam sekitarnya untuk meningkatkan dan mengekalkan tahap kebersihan di Langkawi.								
A6	MPLBP telah memberikan perhatian sewajarnya kawasan yang padat penduduk.	di							
A7	MPLBP telah memainkan peranannya dengan berkesan dalam mempromosi program dan aktivi kesedaran.	ti							
A8	Kawasan kutipan sampah adalah dalam keadan b dan terjaga.	aik							
A9	MPLBP telah mengambil tindakan dan penyelesa segera berhubung aduan awam tentang kebersiha								
A10	Tahap kebersihan di kawasan tumpuan pelancong pantai, medan selera dan gerai perniagaan adalah sangat memuaskan.								

Bahagian B – Pembangunan Lestari (Sustainable Development)

Kenyataan di bawah adalah berkaitan dengan Pembangunan Lestari.

	1	2	3	4 5					
Sangat	tidak setuju	tidak setuju	tidak pasti	setuju	S	angat	setuju		
No		Kenyata	an		1	2	3	4	5
B1	Pembangunar	n lestari sangan p	a.						
B2		an kehilangan ide laku pembangun							
B3		pelancong datan nati keindahan se		alah					
B4	•	ti memberi keuta 1 lestari demi ma	awi.						
B5		angkawi tidak p bangunan lestari							
B6		sedia ada dan po ntuk menampung							
B7	-	n lestari merupak trasi kerajaan	an satu lagi uns	ur					
B8	•	n lestari adalah sa kelangsungan La	• • •	emi					
B9		i berjaya melaksa n lestari di Lang							

Bahagian C – Penguatkuasaan Perundangan dan Peraturan (Enforcement of Laws and Regulations)

•

Kenyataan di bawah adalah berkaitan dengan Penguatkuasaan Perundangan dan Peraturan.

Sangat	1 tidak setuju	2 tidak setuju	4 setuju	san	gat set	5 uju			
No		Statemer	nt		1	2	3	4	5
C1		npunyai perundan kupi untuk dilaksa		ıran					
C2		Langkawi mempu tentang perundan							
C3		aksanakan pilih k n perundangan da							
C4		ti meningkatkan l erundangan untul							
C5		urangan kredibilit sanakan perundan							
C6	Penguatkuas pembanguna	aan yang tegas ak n Langkawi.	an membantut	kan					
C7		ngamalkan tafsiran aan yang terpilih	dan						
C8		an politik member aan perundangan	ap						
С9		i dan peraturan ad etapi sukar untuk o 1.		ituk					

Bahagian D – Kemudahan awam dan infrastruktur

Kenyataan berikut menjelaskan tentang kemudahan awam dan infrastruktur.

Sanga	1 t tidak setuju tida	4 setuju		sangat	1				
No		Statement							5
D1	MPLBP telah berja awam dan infrastru masyarakat Langka	ktur yang b		an					
D2	Kekurangan kemuc akan member kesar destinasi popular.								
D3	Langkawi masih la dan infrastruktur av	awam							
D4	Pihak-pihak berkep dalam perancangan awam dan infrastru	dan pemba							
D5	Perancangan projek yang baik akan mer awam dan infrastru	nentukan ku							
D6	Kemudahan awam mestilah bertaraf du		ruktur di Langk	awi					
D7	Langkawi mempun infrastruktur yang 1	•							

Bahagain E – Keberkesanan Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan (MPLBP)

Kenyataan berikut menjelaskan tentang keberkesanan Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan (MPLBP).

Sanga	1 t tidak setuju	1 2 3 at tidak setuju tidak pasti setu					5 setuju		
No		Stateme	nt		1	2	3	4	5
E1	Saya tidak m MPLBP.	empunyai sebara	ng aduan terhad	ар					-
E2	Saya mendap MPLBP.	oat perkhidmatan	yang pantas dar	i					
E3	Pegawai dan sanggup men	kakitangan MPL nbantu.	BP peramah dar	1					
E4	Saya berasa s	selesa berurusan (dengan MPLBP.						
E5		n melaksanakan t am memelihara a	0 0						
E6		n membina dan m wam yang menci							
E7	MPLBP telal memelihara a	n melabur dengar alam sekitar.	ı banyak dalam						
E8		n, caj –caj dan p can oleh MPLBP							

Bahagian F: Demografi Profil

F1: Jantina :-

Lelaki
Perempuan

F2. Umur :-

Below 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60

F3. Pendidikan tertinggi :-

() SRP/PMR/LCE	() SPM/MCE	() Certificate	() Diploma
() Bachelors	() Masters	() Doctorate	() Lain-lain

F4. Pekerjaan :-

() Kerajaan	() Swasta	() Sendiri	() Mengganggur
() Lain-lain						

F5. Pendapatan bulanan :-

() kurang RM1500.00	() RM1501.00-RM3000.00)0
() RM 3001.00 - RM5000.00	() melebihi RM5000.000	

F6. Tempoh menetap di Langkawi :-

() kurang 5 tahun	() 6-10 tahun	() 11-20 tahun	() 21-30 tahun
() melebihi 30 tahun						

F.7. Kekerapan Berurusan Dengan Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan(MPLBP)

() Tidak pernah () Jarang () Kadang-kadang () Selalu

APPENDIX 3: Laporan Lawatan Penggredan Sistem Penarafan Bintang Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan, Kedah Pada 10 September 2013 Oleh Bahagian Inspektorat, Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan



BAHAGIAN INSPEKTORAT KEMENTERIAN KESEJAHTERAAN BANDAR, PERUMAHAN DAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN

Laporan Lawatan Penggredan Sistem Penarafan Bintang Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan, Kedah Pada 10 September 2013

TUJUAN

Laporan ini bertujuan memaklumkan hasil penilaian Pasukan Inspektorat Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT) atas prestasi Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan (MPLBP) dalam Lawatan Penggredan Sistem Penarafan Bintang Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (SPB-PBT) Semenanjung Malaysia Tahun 2013.

LATAR BELAKANG

2. SPB-PBT yang dahulunya dikenali sebagai Sistem *Star Rating* Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (SSR-PBT) telah diperkenalkan oleh Kerajaan melalui Mesyuarat Majlis Negara, Kerajaan Tempatan (MNKT) ke-57 yang telah diadakan pada 2 Oktober 2007 untuk menilai tahap penyampaian Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) di seluruh negara. Melalui penilaian tersebut, PBT akan diletakkan pada suatu tahap kedudukan bintang yang sesuai berdasarkan markah yang diperoleh. Penilaian ini juga bertujuan untuk mewujudkan budaya kecemerlangan berteraskan prestasi melalui persaingan sihat dalam kalangan PBT. Selain itu, penilaian ini membantu PBT supaya sentiasa berusaha untuk memantapkan tadbir urus dan sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan yang terbaik kepada rakyat, pelanggan dan *stakeholders*.

3. Berdasarkan Pekeliling Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT) Bil. 1 Tahun 2008, penggredan SPB-PBT pada asasnya akan diadakan setiap dua (2) tahun sekali. Penggredan pertama dan kedua telah dilaksanakan pada tahun 2008 dan 2010/2011 ke atas kesemua PBT di Semenanjung Malaysia. Bagi tahun 2013, penggredan SPB-PBT ketiga dilaksanakan bermula pada 18 Februari 2013 sehingga Oktober 2013 yang melibatkan kesemua 99 PBT Semenanjung dan dua (2) *modified* PBT iaitu, Perbadanan Putrajaya dan Perbadanan Labuan atas permintaan daripada Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan dan Kesejahteraan Bandar.

 Indikator SPB-PBT bagi tahun 2013 telah diluluskan oleh Pengurusan Tertinggi KPKT melalui Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pemandu SSR-PBT Bil.
 1 Tahun 2012 pada 3 Disember 2012. Bagi membantu PBT dalam program penggredan ini, KPKT telah membuat penambahbaikan dengan mengemukakan kepada, PBT senarai dokumen dan rekod yang akan disemak semasa penggredan dilaksanakan.

KRITERIA DAN WAJARAN

5. Penilaian SPB-PBT 2013 ini masih berdasarkan empat (4) kriteria dengan wajaran yang sama seperti berikut:

- (a) Pengurusan (30%);
- (b) Perkhidmatan Teras (35%);
- (c) Pengurusan Pelanggan (15%); dan

60-74.9

46-59.9

45.9 dan ke bawah

(d) Penyertaan Komuniti dan Pandangan Penduduk (20%).

Walau bagaimanapun, hanya indikator-indikator yang terkandung dalam kriteria tersebut di atas telah dikaji semula dan diubah suai bersesuaian dengan kehendak semasa dan perkembangan terkini.

Markah	Bintang
90-100	****
75-89.9	***

**

*

6. Dari segi penarafan bintang, pemarkahannya adalah seperti	berikut:
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METODOLOGI PENILAIAN

7. Kaedah yang diguna pakai oleh Pasukan Inspektorat, KPKT bagi melaksanakan penggredan SPB-PBT adalah sama seperti yang telah dilaksanakan pada penggredan yang lepas iaitu:

- (a) Semakan secara online melalui laman web/portal PBT;
- (b) Temu bual dengan penjawat awam di PBT berkenaan;
- (c) Semakan ke atas fail, dokumen dan rekod berkaitan;
- (d) Pemerhatian dan pemeriksaan di pejabat PBT termasuk kaunter- kaunter dan persekitaran PBT; dan
- (e) Lawatan tapak dan premis-premis di bawah bidang kuasa PBT dan juga tempat perniagaan, kemudahan awam, pasar basah dan kemudahan-kemudahan lain yang disediakan oleh PBT.

PASUKAN INSPEKTORAT

8. Pasukan Inspektorat KPKT yang terlibat dalam lawatan ini terdiri daripada pegawai-pegawai seperti senarai di Lampiran 1.

KEPUTUSAN PENGGREDAN

 Hasil semakan dan penilaian SPB-PBT yang dijalankan, didapati bahawa MPLBP bagi penggredan tahun 2013 ini memperoleh penarafan Dua (2) Bintang dengan markah sebanyak 53.37%. Jadual prestasi mengikut kriteria dan subkriteria adalah seperti di Lampiran 2.

PENEMUAN, ANALISIS PRESTASI DAN CADANGAN PENAMBAHBAIKAN MENGIKUT KRITERIA

10. Bagi **Kriteria Pengurusan**, MPLBP memperoleh markah sebanyak **13.75%** daripada wajaran 30%. Hasil penemuan daripada penggredan yang dijalankan dan cadangan penambahbaikan yang boleh dilaksanakan oleh MPLBP bagi Kriteria Pengurusan ini adalah seperti berikut:

		KRITER	ASUB	KRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
1.1	Pengu	rusar O	ganisa	si		
	1.1.1			Strategik		
		(i)		apat Pelan Strategik	Mempunyai Pelan Strategik MPLBP 2010 - 2015 yang didokumenkan dengan lengkap.	
		(ii)	Sister	m Pelaksanaan Pelan Strategik		
			(a)	Mempunyai Key Performance Indicator (KP) output dan outcome bagi semua dasar, program dan aktiviti utama PBT	Mempunyai KPI output bagi semua dasar, program dan aktiviti utama MPLBP.	Memastikan Pela Strategik tun mempunyai outcom bagi semua dasa program dan aktiv utama MPLBP.
			(b)	Mempunyai visi dan misi	Visi dan misi dipamerkan di setiap pintu masuk MPLBP.	
		(iii)	Peng	ukuran Impak Pelan Strategik		
			(a)	Forum/Jawatankuasa Penilaian Impak Pelan Strateçik	Tidak mempunyai Forum/ Jawatankuasa Penilaian Impak.	Perla mempunya Forum/Jawatankuasa Penlaian Impak da bermesyuarat.
			(b)	Pelaksanaan Penilaian Impak	Tidak melaksanakan penilaian impak.	Perlu melaksanaka penlaian impak.
		(iv)	Inisia	tif untuk menjenamakan PBT		
			(a)	Langkah-langkah yang diambil setakat ini	Mempunyai tukti untuk mengadakan penjenamaan Pantai Cenang melalui Draf Rancangan Khas Kawasan Pantai Cenang MPLBP.	Perlu membua penjenamaan MPLB secara fizikal.
			(b)	Tahap pelaksanaan inisiatif bagi menunjukkan komitmen	Draf Rancangan Khas Kawasan Pantai Cenang turut melibatkan agensi Kerajaan Pusat, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO dan orang awam.	
	1.1.2	Komit		embudayakan kualiti, inovasi dan kreativiti		
		0	Prog	gram-program kualiti yang dilaksanakan		
			(a)	ISO 9001:2008 bagi perkhidmatan teras	Lebih 90% prosedur perkhidmatan teras telah dilSOkan.	
			(b)	Penandaarasan	Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah ke MPLBP untuk mempelajari kawalan LILATI, anjing	1.40

Kriteria 1: Pengurusan

	KRITERI	NSUB	KRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
				liar, nyamuk dan kebersihan tandas. MP Kajang untuk mempelajari pengurusan sisa pepejal dan landskap.	
		(c)	Fail Meja (FM)	Fail meja kali terakhir dikemas kini pada tahun 2011.	Peru mengemas kini fai meja.
		(d)	Manual Prosedur Kerja (MPLBP)	Tiada Manual Prosedur Kerja.	Peru mengadakan Manual Prosedur Kerja dan memastikan ia ditandatangani oleh Ketua Jabatan.
		(e)	Kumpulan KIK	Mempunyai Kumpulan KIK iaitu, Kumpulan Permata tetapi tidak menyertai perlandingan.	Peru menyerta perlandingan dar berusaha memenang perlandingan dalam tahun penilaian.
		(f)	Inovasi dan kreativiti yang telah dihasilkan	Inovasi yang telah dihasilkan ialah, <i>Multipurpose Trap</i> dan masih dalam peringkat ujian.	Peru mengguna pakai mendapat pengiktirafar bag inovasi yang dihasilkan.
		(9)	Pelaksanaan Program 5S	Terdapat usaha ke arah melaksanakan Program 5S dengan mengadakan lawatan ke PTG Kedah pada 05.08.2012 dan mengadakan gotong- royong 5S MPLBP pada 04.09.2012.	Peru melaksanakan Program 5S secara menyeluruh dan mendapat sijil.
	(i)	Pen	giktirafan yang diterima		
	2	(a)	Pengiktirafan prestasi kerja dalam tahun penilaian (contoh: kewangan, ICT, landskap, pelan bangunan dan lain-lain)	Mendapat pengiktirafan di peringkat kebangsaan iaitu, Prestasi Cemerlang Malaysian Government Portals and Website Assessment (MGPWA) 2012.	
		(b)	Pengiktirafan selain prestasi kerja dalam tahun penilaian (contoh: sukan, perbarisan, koir dan lain-lain)	Mendapat pengiktirafan di peringkat daerah iaitu, Kejohanan Eola Sepak Jemputan 9 Sebelah Anjuran Kolej Komuniti 2012.	
1.1.3	Peman	tapan	Integriti		
	(i)		npunyai Pelan Integriti PBT	Tidak mempunyai Pelan Integriti.	Peru menyediakar Pelan Integriti yang didokumenkan dengar lengkap.
	(ii)	Jaw	yuarat Jawatankuasa Tadbir Urus (JKTU) atankuasa Keutuhan Pengurusan Kerajaan	Manadalar	Detri
		(a)	Mengadakan mesyuarat berkala (3 kali setahun)	Mengadakan mesyuarat sebanyak 1 kali iaitu, pada 30.12.2012.	Peru mengadakar mesyuarat JKTU sekurang-kurangnya 3 kali
Sec		(b)	Laporan JKTU dikemukakan kepada Pihak Berkuasa Negeri (PBN)	Semua laporan JKTU dikemukakan kepada SUK iaitu, pada 04.02.2013.	
	(iii)		viti-aktiviti meningkatkan tahap integriti di PBT: bil dalam GTP)		
		(a)	Berapakah program di bawah pelan integriti dilaksanakan (contoh: <i>Jcb Rotation</i> , Taklimat SPRM, Seminar Integriti, Pengedaran Risatan dan lain-lain)	Melaksanakan 2 program iaitu, Seminar Pengukuhan Integriti dan Karnival Integriti Negeri Kedah.	Perlu melaksanakar sekurang-kurangnya program.

		KRITERI	ASUE	KRITEFIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
			(b)	Semakan ke atas proses dan prosedur	Tiada semakan ke atas proses dan prosedur.	Perlu melakukar semakan ke atas sekurang-kurangnya 4 proses dan prosedul dar diguna pakai.
	1.1.4	Pengukuhan Semangat Berpasukan dan Peningkatan Motivasi				
	-	(i)		gram dan aktiviti meningkatkan semangat basukan dan motivasi		
			(a)	Bilangan program dilaksanakan untuk mewujudkan semangat berpasukan dan motivasi (contoh: Hari Keluarga, Hari Sukan, Hari Ferayaan, Majlis Makan Malam, aktiviti riadah, program bina semangat dan lain-lain)	Melaksanakan 2 program iaitu, Jamuan Hari Raya dan Hari Keluarga.	Perlu melaksanakar sekurang-kurangnya s program.
		(ii)	Ahli	anan PBT untuk menggalakkan kerjasama Ahi- Majlis dalam pasukan	Mempunyai inisiatif untuk menggalakkan kerjasama Ahli-Ahli Majlis seperti mengedarkan jemputan kepada Ahli Majlis untuk menghadiri program- program MPLBP.	
	1.1.5	ICT Da	lam P	engurusan Organisasi	+	
		(i)	ICT	Strategic Plan (ISP)	Tidak mempunyai Pelan Strategik ISP.	Perlu menyediakan Pelan Strategik ISP.
		(ii)	-	us pelaksanaan ISP	Tiada program dilaksanakan.	Perlu menyediakan Pelan Strategik ISP.
		(iii)		gurusan Laman Web		
	-		(a)	Ciri-ciri asas mandatori Laman Web	Mempunyai semua 23 ciri asas laman web.	
			(b)	Pengemaskinian Laman Web	Maklumat dalam laman web tidak dikemas kini.	Perlu mengemas kin maklumat dalam lamar web.
1.2				in dan Aset		
	1.2.1	Pengu		Kutipan Hasil Cukai/Bukan Cukai		
		(i)	Kuti	pan cukai secara online	Melaksanakan kutipan secara on-line melalui Maybank dan BIMB.	
		(ii)	Pen	gurusan kewangan berkomputer	Menguruskan kewangan secara berkomputer dengan mengguna pakai e-PBT tetapi data hasil belum lengkap.	Memastikan data has adalah lengkap.
		(ii)		stasi kutipan hasil (cukai dan bukan cukai) lasarkan anggaran	Prestasi kutipan hasil (cukai dan bukan cukai) adalah 59.15%.	Peru memastika kutipan hasil melebih 85% daripad anggaran.
		(v)		stasi kutipan tunggakan hasil cukai	Prestasi kutipan tunggakan hasil cukai adalah 17.04%.	Peru memastika prestasi kutipa tunggakan hasil cuka melebihi 50%.
		(v)	(con dep	ha-usaha mengawal keselamatan kutipan htoh: penurunan kuasa secara bertulis, cara osit ke bank, pegangan wang tunai, buku Vsistem dan lain-lain)	Mempunyai 1 usaha iaitu, surat penurunan kuasa.	Peru mempunyai atau lebih usaha.
		(vi)	sepi	ingkatan pendapatan daripada sumber lan erti lesen, bayaran dan kompaun (pendapatan il bukan cukai) berbanding dengan tahun elumnya	Peningkatan pendapatan sebanyak 8% berbanding tahun 2011.	Peru berusah meningkatkan has daripada sumber lai sekurang-kurangnya 20%.
		(vii)	Tind	ha-usaha bagi meningka:kan hasil (contoh: lakan undang-undang pemberian insentf, ipen, pelaburan dan lain-lain)	Mempunyai lebih 3 usaha iaitu, operasi sita untuk pegangan tertunggak, insentif pembayar cukai terawal, peringatan menjelaskan cukai taksiran dan tawaran bayaran cukai taksiran	

K	RITERIA	VSUE	KRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
				secara ansuran berjadual.	
	(viii)	Ked	udukan nilai aset	Kedudukan nilai aset adalah melebihi 2 tahun emolumen.	
	(ix)	Kred	dit dan pinjaman oleh PBT	Tiada pinjaman.	
1.2.2			Bajet dan Akaun		
	()		yediaan Bajet Tahunan	Ada Buku Bajet dan ada dibentangkan dalam Mesyuarat Bajet 2012 pada 07.09.2011 tetapi tiada rekod minit mesyuarat.	Perlu menyediaka minil mesyuarat bajet.
	(ii)		stasi Perbelanjaan Mengurus berdasarkan at yang diuluskan	Prestasi perbelanjaan mengurus adalah sebanyak 57.22% berdasarkan bajet yang diluluskan.	Perlu berusah menngkatkan prestas perbelanjaan menguru melebihi 95%.
	(üi)		stasi Perbelanjaan Pembangunan berdasarkan at yang diuluskan	Tiada mempunyai belanja pembangunan sendiri.	Perlu memperuntukka belanja pembanguna senciri dan memastika presiasi perbelanjaa melebihi 95%.
	(iv)	Baje	et tahunan yang diluluskan	Bajet tahunan yang diluluskan adalah bajet tahunan defisit	Perlu berusah merrastikan baje surpus.
	(v)	dan	yuarat Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Kewangan Akaun yang diadakan sekurang-kurangnya 4 setahun	Tidak mengadakan Mesyuarat JPKA atas alasan telah dibincangkan dalam Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Teknikal Kewangan.	Perlu mengadaka Mesyuarat JPK sekurang-kurangnya kali setahun.
	(vi)	• P (I • M A • M P S • L	nbentangkan: enyata Kewangan Tahunan dalam Mesyuarat enuh Majlis dan Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN); lengemukakan Penyata Kewangan ke Jabatan udit Negara sebelum 30 April; lengemukakan Laporan Jawatankuasa engurusan Kewangan dan Akaun kepada etiausaha Kerajaan Negeri; dan aporan Bulanan Prestasi ke Pegawai ewangan Negeri (PKN)	Menghantar kesemua laporan tersebut kecuali Laporan JPKA.	Perlu menghanta Lapcran JPKA.
	(vii)		ar bil/Bayaran bil/Tuntutan mengikut tempoh 7	Prestasi bil yang dapat dibayar dalam tempoh 7 hari (secara purata bagi 4 bulan iaitu, Julai, Ogos, September dan Oktober) adalah melebihi 25% iaitu, sebanyak 88.68% daripada keseluruhan bil yang perlu dibayar.	
	(viii)	Pen	yenggaraan Akaun Belum Terima (ABT)		
		(a)	Menyeenggara Daftar bagi mengawal ABT - Tunggakan Hasil, Tunggakan Bayaran Balik Pinjaman dan Tunggakan Hutang-Hutang Lain	Ada menyelenggara Daftar ABT dalam Laporan Tunggakan.	
		(b)	Tunggakan bayaran balik (kepada orang awam/kontraktor, cagarar dan lain-lain)	Ada menyelenggara tunggakan bayaran balik dalam Buku Daftar Cagaran.	
		(c)	Tunggakan hutang-hutang lain (pinjaman komputer, kenderaan dan lain-lain)	Ada menyelenggara tunggakan hutang-hutang seperti pinjaman komputer dan kenderaan.	
	(ix)		belanjaan peruntukan daripada Kementerian agensi-agensi lain	Prestasi perbelanjaan peruntukan Kementerian dan agensi-agensi lain	

H.	RITERI	A/SUE	SKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
				adalah 100%.	
	(x)	sec	ayment (EFT/e-SPKB atau kaedah bayaran ara elektronik kepada kontraktor atau nbekal)	Telah menandatangani Borang Aku Janji Pelaksanaan Bayaran menggunakan akaun BIMB.	Perlu melaksanakan e Pa <i>rment</i> pada kada segera.
	(xi)	ama (con	aksanakan inisiatif-inisiatif memantapkan alan belanja secara berhemat dilaksanakan ntoh: surat arahan dalaman, pekeliling, galis duan dan lain-lain)	Tiada inisiatif.	Perlu mempunya sekurang-kurangnya 3 inisiatif memantapkar amalan belanja berhemat.
	(xii)	Pen	gurusar pinjaman	Daftar pengurusan pinjaman dikemas kini setiap bulan mengikut jadual pemulangan pinjaman bulanan.	
	(xiii)	Pen	gurusan buku vot	Buku Vot dikemas kini dan ditandatangani setiap hari.	-
	(xiv)	Sijil	bersih audit	Mendapat Sijil Bersih Audit.	
1.2.3			Aset dan Pengurusan Stor		
	(i)		alan ke atas harta modal dan inventori Menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan	Telah menubuhkan	
		(a)	Aset Kerajaan (JKPAK), Unit Pengurusan Aset dan pelantikan pegawai aset	JKPAK, Bahagian Pengurusan Harta dan Kawalan Sewa serta melantik pegawai aset.	
		(b)	Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset Kerajaan (JKPAK) dan laporan dibentangkan dalam Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Kewangan dan Akaun (JPKA)	Mengadakan mesyuarat sebanyak 2 kali pada 06.03.2012 dan 29.07.2012 tetapi tidak membentangkan laporan kerana tiada Mesyuarat JPKA.	Perlu membentangkar kesemua laporar dalam Mesyuara JPKA.
	•	(c)	Kawalan ke atas harta modal dan inventori	Mempunyai daftar harta modal dan inventori yang kemas kini, melantlik Pegawai Asel tetapi tidak melakukan pemeriksaan ke atas harta modal dan inventori bagi tahun 2012.	Perlu melakukar pemeriksaan ke ata: harta modal dar inventori setahur sekali.
	(ii)		neriksaan mengejut dijalankan secara berkala tidak kurang dari sekali dalam tempoh 6 bulan	Tidak melaksanakan pemeriksaan mengejut pada tahun 2012.	Perlu melaksanakar peneriksaan mengeju secara berkala dalam tempoh 6 bulan ke atas pengurusan aset dar sto:
	. (iii)		dah pelupusan dan hapus kira harta modal dan ntori		
			Lembaga pemeriksa pelupusan	Telah menubuhkan Lembaga Pemeriksa Pelupusan yang dipengerusikan oleh YDP tetapi tidak melaksanakan pemeriksaan.	Perlu melakukar peneriksaan dalam tempoh satu bular selepas menerima arahan.
		(b)	Kaedah pelupusan dilakukan dalam tempoh 3 bulan	Tidak melakukan kaedah pelupusan.	Pelu melakukar kacdah pelupusan.
		(C)	Pengurusan kes kehilangan	Tiada kes kehilangan.	
-	(iv)		alan pengurusan kenderaan	Mamaunual consult da 0	Dedu marcus ti
		(a)	Daftar kenderaan	Mempunyai senarai daftar kenderaan tetapi tidak dikemas kini.	Pelu mengemas kin serarai dafta kerderaan.
		(b)	Pemantauan ke atas buku log nama dan tandatangan pegawai yang beri kuasa, butr- butir perjalanan yang kemas kini dan tandatangan pegawai yang menggunakan	Tiada rekod tandatangan oleh pegawai yang menggunakan kenderaan.	Pelu memastikar peçawai yang menggunakan kerderaan

	ŀ		VSUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
			kenderaan, kad inden minyak dan kad tout n' go/resit tol	h	menandatangani buku log kenderaan.
		(v)	Pengurusan stor	Mempunyai kad petak yang kemas kini tetapi tidak melantik pemverifikasi stor.	Petu melantik pemverifikasi stor dan melakukan verifikasi stor sekurang- kurangnya sekali setahun.
		(vi)	Pengurusan dan perolehan kontrak		
			(a) Pengurusan pembelian terus	Mempunyai rekod pembelian terus yang kemas kini.	
			(b) Pemaluhan kepada prosedur sebut harg dan tender	a Mempunyai daftar sebut harga dan tender, jenis perolehan atau kerja. Jawatankuasa Penilaian Sebut Harga/Tender ada diwujudkan dan pelantikan ahli adalah secara bertulis.	
			(c) Surat perjanjian kontrak dan kaeda penyimpanannya	h Mempunyai Daftar/ Senarai Kontrak/Surat Perjanjian Kontrak tetapi tidak disemak oleh PUU.	Petu memastikan surat perjanjian kontrak disemak oleh PUU sebelum ditandatangani.
1.3	Pengur		nber Manusia		
	1.3.1		Strategik Sumber Manusia		
		(i)	Ada perancangan Sumber Manusia	Mempunyai Pelan Strategik Sumber Manusia MPLBP 2010 - 2015.	
		(ii)	Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Personel da Perkhidmatan Majlis mengenai pengurusa sumber manusia		Petu menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Pesonel dan Pekhidmatan Majlis dan bermesyuarat sebanyak 3 kali sebanyak 3 kali
		(iii)	Panel Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (PPSM)	Tidak mengadakan mesyuarat PPSM.	Petu mengadakan mesyuarat PPSM sebelum Mac tahun semasa.
		(iv)	Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang (APC)	Tidak mengadakan APC.	Petu mengadakan APC dan berusaha mematuhi PKPA Bil. 2/2002.
		(v)	Pengendalian Buku Perkhidmatan	Lebih 90% Buku Perkhidmatan dikemas kini. (sampel yang disemak adalah sebanyak 5 buah Buku Perkhidmatar).	
		(vi)	Sistem perakam waktu dan analisis	Mengguna pakai sistem perakam waktu dan ada laporan bulanan tetapi tiada analisis.	Pelu membuat analisis terhadap laporan kehadiran kakitangan.
		(vii)	Sistem pergurusan maklumat sumber manus (ICT) (SISPEN/HRMIS)		Petu mengemas kin maklumat peribadi dan perkhidmatan dalam HFMIS.
	_	(viii)	Job Rotation/Cross Fertilisation	Job rotalion ada dilaksanakan.	
		(ix)	Urusan pengesahan, taraf berpencen da persaraan	n Semua urusan pengesahan, taraf berpencen dan persaraan	

K	RITERIA	VSUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
			dilaksanakan mengikut peraturan dan masa ditetapkan.	
	(x)	Pemantauan cuti sakit	Lebih 90% dilaksanakan mengikut peraturan dan masa ditetapkan.	
	(xi)	Pengurusan cuti rehat	Lebih 90% mematuhi proses permohonan cuti rehat.	
	(xii)	Pengisian jawatan kumpulan sokongan OSC selepas tawaran opsyen oleh KPKT	Semua 5 jawatan kumpulan sokongan bagi OSC telah penuh diisi.	
1.3.2		n Latihan		
	(i) (ii)	Mempunyai Pelan Operasi Latihan (POL) Jawatankuasa Latihan	Tidak mempunyai POL. Tidak mempunyai Jawatankuasa Latihan.	Perlu mewujudkan PO Perlu mempunya Jawatankuasa Latiha dan mengadaka mesyuarat sekurang kurangnya 2 ka setahun.
	(iii)	Peruntukan bajet latihan minimum bersamaan 1% daripada emolumen	Peruntukan bajet latihan adalah lebih 1% daripada emolumen.	
	(iv)	Pengendalian kursus secara dalaman (in-house)	Mengendalikan Kursus in- house sebanyak 4 daripada keseluruhan 86 kursus.	Perlu mengendalika sekurang-kurangnya 50% kursus in-house.
	(V)	Jumlah pegawai mematuhi 7 hari berkursus dalan setahun	Pegawai yang mematuhi 7 kursus setahun adalah sebanyak 51.36%.	Berusaha memastika kesemua anggot MPLBP mematuhi hari perkursus.
	(vi)	Proses penilaian ke atas pegawai yang mengikuti kursus	Proses penilaian ada dilaksanakan tetapi laporan penilaian tidak dibentangkan dalam Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Latihan.	Perlu membentangka lapoʻan penilaia dibentangkan dalar Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Latihan
1.3.3	Urusan	Tatatertib		
	(i)	Lembaga Tatatertib	Mempunyai Senarai Lembaga Tatatertib yang kemas kini.	
	(ii)	Peraturan-Peraturan Tatatertib	Mempunyai Kaedah- Kaedah Pegawai Majlis Daerah Langkawi (Kelakuan dan Tatatertib) 1995.	Peraturan Tataterti perlu dikemas ki selaras denga Peraturan-Peraturan Pegawai Awai (Kelakuan da Tatatertib) (Pindaar 2002.
	(iii)	Program kawalan/pencegahan kes-kes salah laku	Melaksanakan 1 program iaitu, memo kepada pegawai yang lewat.	Perlu melaksanaka sekurang-kurangnya program kawala pencegahan kes-ke salah laku.
	(iv)	Bilangan kes tatatertib yang telah diambil tindakan	Tiada kes tatatertib pada tahun 2012.	
	(v)	Pengisytiharan harta	Semua pegawai MPLBP telah mengisytiharkan harta.	
	(vi)	Pelaksanaan ujian air kencing	Ujian Air Kencing dilaksanakan 1 kali iaitu, pada 24.09.2012.	Perlu melaksanaka ujiar air kencir sekurang-kurangnya kali setahun.
1.3.4		at Kaunseling	Tiede	Dark
	(i)	Mekanisme khidmat kaunseling (contoh: pelantikan kaunselor, jadual khidmat kaunseling dan sebagainya)	Tiada mekanisme khidmat kaunseling.	Perlu mengadaka mekanisme khidm kaunseling.

K	RITERI	VSUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
	(ii)	Usaha-usaha meningkatkan kepatuhan kepada peraturan-peraturan pejabat dan perkhidmatan (contoh: sesi perhimpunan pagi di jabatan/ bahagian P3T/sistem merit demerit/sistem rewaid & punishment dan lain-lain)	Mempunyai 2 usaha untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan kepada peraturan-peraturan pejabat iaitu, surat arahan YDP mengenai kad perakam waktu dan surat pekeliling kehadiran waktu bekerja oleh Setiausaha.	
	(iii)	Sesi kaunseling	Tiada sesi kaunseling.	Peru mengadakan si kaunseling secara tet dan berjadual.
	(iv)	Rekod sesi kaunseling dan pemulihan	Tiada rekod sesi kaunseling.	Peru mengadak rekod sesi kaunseli yang kemas kini.
1.3.5	Kebajil	kan Kakitangan		
	(i)	Taman Asuhan Kanak-Kanak (TASKA)	Tiada rancangan untuk menyediakan kemudahan TASKA.	Peru berusa menyediakan TASKA
	(ii)	Kemudahan kesihatan (contoh: insurans, klink panel dan lain-lain)	Menyediakan kemudahan kesihatan iaitu, insurans kelompok dengan Takaful Malaysia dan mewujudkan Unit Pemantauan Kesihatan MPLBP.	
	(iii)	Kelab Sukan dan Kebajikan	Mempunyai Kelab Sukan MPLBP yang berdaftar dan aktif dan mengadakan mesyuarat agung pada 14.08.2012.	
	(iv)	Majlis Bersama Jabatan (MBJ)	Menubuhkan MBJ dan telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 1 kali pada tahun 2012 iaitu, pada 25.03.2012.	Peru mengadak mesyuarat M sekurang-kurangnya kalisetahun.
	(v)	Mengukur tahap kepuasan pegawai dan kakitangan dalam PBT setiap tahun (SSI)	Tidak menjalankan Kajian Soal Selidik Tentang Kepuasan Pekerja.	Peru menjalank Kajan Soal Seli Tertang Kepuas Pekerja dan memb tindakan susulan.
1.3.6	Rangk	aian dan Hubungan Kerja (Networking & Linkages)		
	(i)	Networking/linkages dengan badan antarabangsa/ bandar luar negara	Tiada networking/linkages dengan badan antarabangsa.	Perlu mewujudi networkingllinkages dergan bad antarabangsa.
	(ii)	Perkongsian pengetahuan di peringkat antarabangsa/kebangsaan (contoh: membentangkan kertas kerja di seminar dan lain- lain)	Tidak membentangkan kertas kerja di peringkat antarabangsa/ kebangsaan.	Perlu berusa membentangkan ker kerja di pering antarabangsaV kebangsaan.
	(iii)	Ahli kepada pertubuhan PBT antarabangsa/ kebangsaan	Tidak menjadi Ahli Pertubuhan PBT antarabangsa/ kebangsaan.	Perlu berusaha menj Ahl Pertubuhan P antarabangsa/ kebangsaan.
1.3.7	Pengu	rusan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Di Tempat Kerja		
	(i)	Latihan kebakaran (<i>fire drill</i>)	Tidak mengadakan latihan kebakaran.	Pelu mengadal latihan kebaka sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun.
	(ii)	Peralatan mengawal dan mencegah kebakaran	Ada fire extinguisher, hose reel system dan alat penggera kebakaran yang diletakkan di lokasi strategik.	

KRITERI	ASUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
	warga kerja PBT	telah diadakan sebanyak dibuat secara bulanan oleh Unit Pemantauan Kesihatan.	
(v)	Jawatankuasa Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan	Tiada JKKP.	Peilu mewujudkan JKKP dan bernesyuarat.

11. Secara keseluruhannya, prestasi pencapaian MPLBP dalam ketigatiga aspek pengurusan tersebut adalah kurang memuaskan. Oleh itu, untuk meningkatkan prestasi pencapaian MPLBP bagi ketiga-tiga pengurusan tersebut, MPLBP disaran untuk berusaha melipatgandakan langkah penambahbaikan seperti berikut:

- (a) Melaksanakan pengukuran impak pelan strategik;
- Mengadakan Manual Prosedur Kerja dan memastikan ada kelulusan serta tandatangan Jabatan serta mengemas kini Fail Meja;
- Menyertai pertandingan KIK dan berusaha memenanginya;
- (d) Menyediakan Pelan Integriti yang didokumenkan dengan lengkap;
- Mengadakan mesyuarat JKTU sekurang-kurangnya tiga (3) kali setahun;
- (f) Melakukan semakan ke atas sekurang-kurangnya empat (4) proses dan prosedur dan diguna pakai;
- (g) Menyediakan Pelan Strategik ISP dan memantau status pelaksanaannya;
- (h) Memastikan kutipan hasil melebihi 85% dan kutipan tunggakan hasil cukai melebihi 50% berbanding anggaran;

- Mempunyai 'empat (4) atau lebih usaha untuk mengawal keselamatan kutipan wang;
- Meningkatkan prestasi perbelanjaan mengurus dan pembangunan melebihi 95%;
- (k) Mendapatkan bajet tahunan yang surplus;
- Mengadakan Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Kewangan dan Akaun (JPKA) sekurang-kurangnya empat (4) kali setahun dan membentangkan kesemua laporan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset Kerajaan dalam mesyuarat JPKA;
- (m) Mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya tiga (3) inisiatif memantapkan amalan belanja berhemat;
- (n) Melaksanakan pemeriksaan mengejut secara berkala dalam tempoh enam (6) bulan ke atas pengurusan aset dan stor;
- Melakukan kaedah pelupusan dalam tempoh tiga (3) bulan dari tarikh kelulusan;
- (p) Merekodkan tandatangan pegawai yang menggunakan kenderaan pada buku log kenderaan;
- (q) Melantik Pemverifikasi Stor dan melakukan verifikasi stor sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun;
- (r) Memastikan surat perjanjian kontrak disemak oleh PUU sebelum ditandatangani;
- Menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Personel dan Perkhidmatan Majlis dan bermesyuarat sebanyak 3 kali setahun;
- (t) Mengadakan mesyuarat PPSM sebelum Mac tahun semasa
- (u) Mengadakan APC berdasarkan PKPA Bil 2/2002;
- (v) Mengemas kini maklumat peribadi dan perkhidmatan dalam HRMIS;

- (w) Mewujudkan Pelan Operasi Latihan;
- Mempunyai Jawatankuasa Latihan dan mengadakan mesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya 2 kali setahun;
- Memastikan kesemua anggota MPLBP mematuhi 7 hari berkursus;
- (z) Memantapkan pengurusan kaunseling;
- (aa) Menjalankan Kajian Soal Selidik Tentang Kepuasan Pekerja dan membuat tindakan susulan;
- (ab) Memantapkan rangkaian dan hubungan kerja antarabangsa/ kebangsaan secara keseluruhan;
- (ac) Mengadakan latihan kebakaran sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun; dan
- (ad) Mewujudkan JKKP dan bermesyuarat.

12. Bagi Kriteria Perkhidmatan Teras, MPLBP telah memperoleh markah sebanyak 21.75% daripada wajaran 35%. Hasil penemuan daripada penggredan yang dijalankan dan cadangan-cadangan penambahbaikan yang boleh dilaksanakan oleh MPLBP untuk Kriteria Perkhidmatan Teras ini adalah seperti berikut:

2.1	Pelak	sanaan Dasar Pelesenan dan Kawalan Perniagaan		CATATAN
	(i)	Mempunyai sistem pelesenan dan kawalan perniagaan	Mempunyai rekod-rekod pelesenan tetapi belum mempunyai Garis Panduan Pelesenan Induk.	Perlu ada Garis Panduan Pelesenan Induk.
	(ii)	Pengurusan pelesenan berkomputer	Mengguna sistem pelesenan berkomputer Comsys sejak tahun 1995 dan akan mengguna sistem berkomputer e-PBT tahun 2013. Borang boleh dimuat turun daripada	

Kriteria 2: Perkhidmatan Teras

KF	RITERIA	VSUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
and a second			laman web.	CATATAN
(iii)	Leser	n online	Belum laksana.	Perlu seger menyediakan kemudahan lesen or line.
(iv)	Pelaksanaan PekeliiIng KSU KPKT Bil. 6/2011		Mempunyai rekod senarai pemegang lesen sahaja.	Perlu ada jadual da tindakan pemantaua oleh penguatkuasa.
(V)				
	(a)	Pengeluaran lesen tidak berisiko secara serta- merta	Belum laksana.	Perlu terima paka pekeliling berkaitan.
	(b)	Tempoh sah laku lesen 1 hingga 3 tahun	Sedang dalam proses untuk pelaksanaan opsyen ini.	Perlu seger melaksanakan opsye ini dengan mewartaka pindaan ke ata undang-undang keo berkaitan.
	(c)	Pengeluaran lesen komposit	Telah melaksanakan pengeluaran lesen komposit sepenuhnya.	
	(d)	Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pelesenan	Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Tetap Pelesenan dan Kesihatan diadakan sebulan sekali.	
(vi)	(vii) Pelaksanaan Garis Panduan Papan Iklan Luar [Pekeliling KSU KPKT Bil. 2/2009] (viii) Perneriksaan yang terancang bagi premis makanan untuk pengeluaran lesen baharu dan membaharui lesen (viii) Penguatkuasaan perniagaan tidak berlesen (xi) Penguatkuasaan ke atas semua jenis papan iklan luar (berlesen dan tidak berlesen) (xi) Penguatkuasaan ke atas premis-premis hiburan		Tidak dapat mengeluarkan lesen peniagaan berisiko tinggi dalam tempoh 30 hari. Piagam pelanggan menetapkan tempoh 60 hari bagi semua pengeluaran lesen MPLBP.	Perla kaji semu Piagam Pelangga untuc pencapaian 3 hari.
(vii)			Mematuhi Garis Panduan Papan Iklan Luar Pekeliling KPKT Bil. 2/2009.	
(viii)			Pemeriksaan dibuat ke atas semua permohonan untuk lesen baharu premis makanan. Pengeluaran memperbaharui lesen sedia ada dibuat secara automatik tanpa melaksanakan pemeriksaan.	Perlu jug melaksanakan pemeriksaan ke ata pemohonan unti memperbaharui lese premis makanan sed ada.
(ix)			Mempunyai rekod pemantauan dan tindakan susulan mengeluarkan kompaun ke atas pemiagaan yang tidak berlesen.	
(x)			Mempunyai rekod papan iklan berlesen dan rekod tindakan.	
(xi)			Mempunyai rekod penguatkuasaan ke atas premis-premis hiburan yang tidak berlesen yang dikeluarkan kompaun.	
(xii)			Mengeluar lesen pasar lambak dan pemit pasar pagi serta permit sementara penjaja yang diluluskan serta-merta dan diberikan tempoh masa berniaga.	

KF	RITERIA/SUBKRITER A/INDIKATOR SFB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
(1)	Kekerapan mesyuarat jawatankuasa CSC	Menetapkan Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa OSC diadakan sekali sebulan dan telah dapat mengadakan 21 kali mesyuarat pada tahun 2012.	Perlu adakar mesyuarat 2 kal sebulan.
(ii)	Pelaksanaan Pekeliiing KSU KPKT Bil. 2/2011	Prosedur OSC dilSOkan di bawah PK Cadangan Pemajuan.	
(iii)	Tempoh pengedaran permohonan kepada jabatan teknikal luaran/dalaman untuk mendapatkan ulasan/perakuan	Dapat mengedar ulasan ke jabatan teknikal luaran dan dalaman dalam tempoh masa 2 hari mengguna perkhidmatan pos laju untuk agensi peringkat negeri dan penghantaran by hand kepada agensi dalam daerah.	-
(iv)	Melaksanakan OSC online (pelancaran, penerimaan, semakan dan pemakluman keputusan permohonan secara online	Telah melancarkan penggunaan CSC on-line tetapi belum dapat laksanakannya.	Perlu laksanakar sepenuhnya dengar menyelesaikan masalah server yang terbakar.
(v)	Nengemas kini portal OSC setiap kali ada maklumat baharu diterima	Mengemas kini portal OSC setiap kali ada maklumat baharu diterima.	
(vi)	Keputusan permohonan cadangan pemajuan mematuhi tempoh yang ditetapkan dalam garis panduan OSC	Pencapaian Piagam Pelanggan tahun 2012 untuk cadangan pemajuan adalah 56.31%.	Perlu meningkatkar pencapaian kepada lebih 95%.
(vii)	Senarai semak dokumen untuk semua jenis permohonan CSC	Telah memaparkan senarai semak dokumen di dalam laman web rasmi MPLBP (tetapi kurang lengkap).	Memaparkan senara semak dokumer dengan lengkap.
(viii)	Pematuhan kepada tempoh piagam baharu (37 hari) dalam kelulusan pelan bangunan	Sebanyak 74.36% kelulusan Pelan Bangunan Baru mematuhi tempoh masa kelulusan 37 hari.	Perlu tingkatkar pematuhan kepada lebin 85%.
(ix)	Pelaksanaan Pekeliling KSU KPKT Bil 3/2011 [<i>Template</i> Seragam Senarai Semak Dokumen dan Senarai Semak Terperinci Agensi Teknikal Luaran (Edisi Ke-2)]	Menggunapakai template senarai semak dokumen dan senarai semak terperinci agensi teknikal luaran.	
(x)	Edaran keputusan mesyuarat jawatankuasa OSC dalam 3 hari dan diedarkan dalam masa 7 hari dari tarikh mesyuarat diadakan	Tidak semua keputusan mesyuarat dapat diedarkan kepada pemohon dalam tempoh 3 hari dan tidak semua minit mesyuarat dapat diedarkan dalam masa 7 hari dari tarikh mesyuarat kepada ahli mesyuarat.	Peru tingkatkar percapaian edarar keputusan dan mini mesyuarat dalam tempoh ditetapkar kepada 85%.
(xi)	Tempoh masa untuk mengeluarkan kelulusan muktamad oleh PBT	Pengeluaran kelulusan muktamad melebihi tempoh masa 7 hari daripada penerimaan pelan-pelan yang lengkap kerana perlu mendapat tandatangan YDP.	Peru memastikar penatuhan mengiku tempoh yang ditetapkan.
(xii)	Penguatkuasaan perlanggaran syarat-syarat perancangan - notis peringatan dan denda	Mempunyai rekod-rekod tindakan penguatkuasaan perlanggaran syarat perancangan tetapi belum ada menyediakan SOP berkaitannya.	Peru menyediakar SOP penguatkuasaar peranggaran syara syarat perancangan.

	KF	RITERI	A/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
	(xiii)	perar 2012	erima pakai garis panduan piawaian dar ncangan JPBD yang diedarkan dari tempoh Januar sehingga Disember 2012	Menggunapakai GP JPBD.	
	(xiv)	Tempatan yang disediakan Proses mewartakan tanah lapang awam		Mempunyai Rancangan Tempatan Daerah Langkawi Destinasi Pelancongan Bertaraf Antarabangsa 2020 yang diwartakan pada tahun 2011.	
	(xv)			Mempunyai senarai kawasan tanah lapang yang terkini dan telah diambil tindakan untuk dikemukakan kepada Pentadbir Tanah Daerah bagi diwartakan.	
	(xvi)	Nem	punyai Jawatankuasa Bandar Selamat	Mempunyai Jawatankuasa Bandar Selamat.	-
	(xvii)	Meng (b) lig	akan-tindakan PBT bagi menyokong NKRA: jurangkan Jenayah Jalanan (contoh: (a) kempen, ghting di kawasan <i>hot spot</i> , (c) pemasangan CCTV, erjasama dengan PDRM dan lain-lain)	Melaksanakan program- program bagi menyokong NKRA Mengurangkan Jenayah: pemasangan cermin keselamatan, menyediakan tempat letak motosikal berkunci, pengcahayaan, pemasangan papan tanda peringatan tentang jenayah dan rel penghadang pengasingan laluan pejalan kaki.	
	(xviii)	Palaksanaan aplikasi Geographical Information System (GIS) dalam kawalan perancangan		Mengguna aplikasi GIS MapInfo dalam kawalan perancangan.	
	(xix)	Pencapaian MURNInets		Pencapaian kemampanan MURNInets sebanyak 65%.	Perlu meningkatkar kemampanan kepada sebanyak lebih 80%.
2.3	Kawala				
_	(i)		tuhan Undang-Undang/Garis Panduan		
		(a)	Pelan Bangunan mematuhi kehendak OKU dan dipastikan pematuhannya semasa pembinaan	Menetapkan dalam senarai semak dan dalam syarat kelulusan dan rekod lawatan tapak Pusat Penyelidikan UKM.	
		(b)	Pelaksanaan SPAH di PBT	Belum menetapkan SPAH sebagai syaral kelulusan pelan bangunan.	
		(c)	Pelaksanaan Energy Efficiency (EE) dan Renewal Energy (RE) di PBT	Belum menetapkan EE dan RE dalam senarai semak dan dalam syarat kelulusan.	
	(ii)	Pernantauan terhadap pengubahsuaian rumah/struktur haram		Mempunyai senarai penguatkuasaan rumah diubah suai secara haram tetapi tiada rekod tindakan penguatkuasaan.	Perlu ada rekoo tindakan penguatkuasaan.
	(iii)	Pematuhan CCC - ada lawatan tapak		Membuat lawatan tapak kepada kesemua 3 projek pengeluaran CCC.	
	(iv)	perse kerb, ruma	ediakan pelan piawai bagi kemudahan awam/ endirian berskala kecil (contoh: gerai, tandas, road perhentian bas, papan tanda, pengubahsuaian h dan sebagairya)	Mempunyai pelan piawai untuk tambah, ubah suai, rumah kediaman.	Perlu sedia lebih 5 jenis pelan piawai bag kemudahan awam.
	(v)	Bang tarikh	unan melebihi 5 tingkat yang berusia 10 tahun dari CFO/CCC dikeluarkan notis untuk diperiksa tahap amatan	Tiada rekod.	

	KF	RITERIA	VSUBKRITER A/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
	(vi)	khidn royon	unan lama/warisan (contoh: (a) mengecat, (b) nat nasihat, (c) peralatan kemudahan, (d) gotong- ng, (e) sumbangan kewangan dan lain-lain)	Tiada insentif atau inisiatif penambahbaikan bagi bangunan-bangunan lama.	Perlu mengadakar insentif/inisiatif penambahbaikan bangunan-bangunan lama/warisan.
	(vii)	bang	antauan permit/syarat dinding adang/jaring unan yang sedang dibina	Tiada rekod.	
	(viii)		inisme pemaritauan oleh PBT sebelum CCC Jarkan	Membuat lawatan tapak, maklum dalam Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa OSC dan mengeluarkan surat maklum keputusan mesyuarat.	
	(ix)	tapak meng perlar	uk kawalan perancangan terhadap projek - lawatan sebelum bina, lawatan tapak semasa bina dan jambil tindakan penguatkuasaan ke atas nggaraan syarat/pemantauan berjadual	Melaksanakan lawatan tapak sebelum kelulusan pembinaan, semasa pembinaan dan selepas pembinaan.	-
2.4			Penilaian dan Harta		
	(i)	CFO/	ah penilaian dibuat dalam tempoh 6 bulan selepas CCC dikeluarkan bagi bangunan/premis	Semua penilaian untuk bangunan baharu dapat dibuat dalam tempoh 6 bulan.	
	(ii)	maklu penge	mekanisme pengesanan untuk mendapatkan umat premis yang siap dan mempunyai mekanisme eluaran Notis Cukai Taksiran 2 minggu selepas upkan penilaian	Pengesanan dibuat dalam lawatan tapak selepas Pelan Bangunan diluluskan.	·
	(iii)	meng	tankuasa Bantahan Penilaian bermesyuarat jikut tempoh yang ditetapkan	Mengguna Jawatankuasa Bantahan sekiranya ada bantahan. Tiada bantahan pada tahun 2012.	14
	(iv)	Penil	aian semula (nilai tahunan) dibuat selepas 5 tahun	Telah kemukakan cadangan penilaian pada tahun 2005 kepada Pejabat SUK Negeri.	Perlu kemukakan semula.
	(V)		nilaian (digital dan <i>integrated</i>)	Sedang dalam proses menggunakannya melalui sistem e-PBT.	
	(vi)		urusan Harta		
		(a)	Daftar harta (bangunan milik Majlis)	Mempunyai senarai daftar harta bangunan milik MPLBP dengan nilai semasa yang kemas kini.	
		(b)	Jadual penyelenggaraan harta (bangunan milik Majlis)	Tidak mempunyai jadual pemantauan, rekod penyelenggaraan dan aduan.	
	(vii)		waan untuk bangunan dan kemudahan-kemudahan Majlis	Belum melaksanakan e- sewaan.	Berusaha melaksanakan e- sewaan.
	(viii)	11-	bangan Membantu Kadar (SMK)	Membuat tuntutan SMK sebelum 28 Februari.	
	(ix)		si Pesuruhjaya Bangunan (COB)		
		(a)	Mempunyai maklumat bangunan strata, jenis, senarai lengkap pemajuan berstrata (nama pemaju, JMB, MC)	Ada maklumat 9 kawasan pemajuan.	
		(b)	Daftar pembeli (unit syer, keluasan lantai petak, nama dan alamat setiap pembeli, nama dan alamat peguam dan bilangan petak yang belum dijual yang dikemukakan oleh pemaju/JMB)	Ada maklumat daftar pembeli.	
		(c)	Peringatan kepada pemaju/JMB/MC/agen pengurusan untuk mengemukakan akaun beraudit	Ada mengeluarkan peringatan dan ada daftar yang kemas kini.	
		(d)	Ada mengeluarkan peringatan kepada pemaju untuk mengadakan mesyuarat pertama dalam tempoh 1 tahun dari tarikh Vacant Possession dikeluarkan	Ada mengeluarkan peringatan untuk mengadakan mesyuarat pertama.	

	KF	RITERIA	SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
2.5	Penqu	rusan I	alu Lintas dan Tempat Letak Kereta		
2.0	(i)		Raya		
		(a)	Pemantauan kerosakan jalan raya di bawah penyeliaan oleh Majlis dan respon terhadap aduan dalam masa yang ditetapkan	Mempunyai senarai kontraktor.	Perlu mempunyai jadua dar rekod pemantauar seria rekod aduan yang diterima.
		(b)	Mekanisme respon dan rekod pembaikan kepada masalah kritikal seperti pokok tumbang, tanah runtuh, tanah mendap dan sebagainya yang menyebabkan gangguan lalu lintas	Tidak mempunyai mekanisme menangani masalah kritikal berkaitan pokok tumbang sahaja.	Perlu ada SOP lengkap berkaitan tindakan ke atas semua masalah kritikal yang menggangu lalu lintas.
		(C)	Senarai jalan raya di bawah pentadbiran Majlis termasuk jalan-jalan perumahan dan perancangan menurap semula jalan raya	Mempunyai senarai jalan tahun 2008.	Perlu kemas kin maklumat jalan.
		(d)	Senarai lampu jalan dan lokasi yang kemas kini panel kontraktor/pasukan pemantauan Majlis, rekod pemantauan dan aduan	Mempunyai senarai dan lokasi lampu jalan, Pasukan yang membuat rondaan serta mempunyai rekod aduan.	
	(ii)	Lalu L	intas		
		(a)	Kelancaran lalu lintas (contoh: (i) penggunaan teknologi (CCTV), (ii) lampu trafik digital, (iii) Integrated Traffic Information System (ITIS) dan mekanisme lain)	Memasang CCTV sebanyak 16 unit, menyediakan lampu trafik digital dan mengambil tindakan tunda kereta yang diletak di bahu jalan serta mendapatkan bantuan PDRM.	
		(b)	Kaedah/garis panduan pelaksanaan bonggo jalan/speed breakers	Tiada senarai dan rekod pemantauan serta penyelenggaraan bonggol.	
		(C)	Road Signages (contoh: (i) mempunyai kaedah garis panduan, (ii) senarai lokasi tanda-tanda jalan (<i>road signages</i>), (iii) mekanisme pemantauan dan (iv) rekod penyenggaraan yang kemas kini	Tiada garis panduan, senarai dan rekod pemantauan serta penyelenggaraan tanda- tanda jalan.	
		(d)	Rekod lokasi kemalangan jalar raya	Tidak mempunyai rekod lokasi kemalangan jalan raya.	
	(iii)	Pena	urusan Tempat Letak Kereta	1494.	
		(a)	Penyediaan tempat letak kereta dan hasil yang dijangka	Menyediakan tempat letak kereta berkupon sebanyak 2,601 petak dan mempunyai rekod hasil.	
		(b)	Tindakan terhadap kesalahan parkir (contoh kompaun, <i>clamp</i> atau penundaan)	Mengguna Akta Pengangkutan Jalan 1987 Perintah Tempat Letak Kereta Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi 2009.	
	(iv)		d kompaun bagi kesalahan lalu lintas dan tempat kereta	Mempunyai rekod kompaun dan hasil yang dikutip.	C.
	(v)	Perkh	iff membantu pencapaian NKRA: Meningkatkan idmatan Pengangkutan Awam (contoh: mempunyai ai pengusaha bas, rekod perjalanan pengangkutan a, menyediakan pondok bas dan lain-lain)	Membina tempat perhentian teksi di Pekan Kuah, menyedakan kereta sewa di jeti dan lapangan terbang dan mempunyai 2 pengusaha iaitu, Koperasi Teksi Langkawi dan PERTEKMA.	
2.6	Peran		dan Pengurusan Landskap		
	(i)		Induk Landskap	Tidak mempunyai Pelan Induk Landskap terkini. Hanya mempunyai Pelan Induk Landskap 2001- 2010.	Perlu berusah mengadakan Pela Induk Landskap yan terkini.

K	RITERIA/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
	(minimum 1,000 pokok)	teduhan pada tahun 2012.	memastikan sekurang kurangnya 1,000 pokok teduhan ditanam dalam setahun.
(iii)	Mempunyai daftar dan jadual penyenggaraan pokok- pokok di bawah seliaan Majlis	Mempunyai jadual penyenggaraan pokok dan rekod yang kemas kini.	
(iv)	Mempunyai daftar dan jadual penyenggaraan taman- taman awam/padang awam/taman permainan kanak- kanak	Mempunyai daftar dan jadual penyenggaraan taman awam serta rekod yang kemas kini.	
(v)	Penyenggaraan padang awam/padang permainan kanak-kanak di taman perumahan/tanah lapang	Mempunyai senarai padang awam, tanah lapang dan perancangan serta peruntukan untuk penyelenggaraan landskap.	
(vi)	Mempunyai tapak semaian	Mempunyai tapak semaian di Kampung Bendang Baru, Jalan Penarak, Kuah, Langkawi. Inventori yang lengkap dan rekod keluar masuk yang kemas kini.	-
(vii)	Ada inventori pokok	Mempunyai inventori pokok tetapi tidak kemas kini dan teratur.	Perlu berusaha menastikan inventor pokok adalah kemas kini dan teratur (sepert menpunyai sijil yang mergandungi makluma seperti saiz pokok, usia nilai dan lokasi pokol ditanam).
(viii)	Insentif kepada penduduk bagi landskap persendirian atau perniagaan (contoh: sumbangan daripada Majlis seperti baja, anak pokok, benih, peralatan, penyenggaraan pokok termasuk pengurangan cukai pintu dan sebagainya)	Mempunyai 5 insentif iaitu, pemberian pokok teduhan, khidmat nasihat tanam pokok, pemberian anak pokok, pemberian benih pokok dan program tanam pokok di sekolah dan juga agensi Kerajaan.	
(ix)	Pertandingan landskap sebagai galakan mencantikkan kawasan	Tidak mengadakan pertandingan landskap atas sebab faktor kewangan. Kali terakhir pertandingan landskap diadakan adalah pada tahun 2006.	Perlu berusah mergadakan perlandingan landska sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun.
(x)	Kawasan-kawasan yang dipertanggungjawabkan kepada penduduk/syarikat tempatan untuk senggara	Tiada kawasan-kawasan yang dipertanggungjawabkan.	Perlu berusah: menpunyai sekurang kurengnya 5 kawasai yang dipertanggungjawabkar kepada penduduk syarikat tempatan untu disenggara.
(xi)	Kempen menanam pokok	Mengadakan 2 program kempen menanam pokok bersama SMK Langkawi (Pulau Tuba) pada 17.07.2012 dan kempen menanam pokok LA 21 di Hospital Langkawi pada 19.11.2012.	
(xii)	Taman Awam di bardar	Mempunyai Taman Poket Kuah yang mengandungi 5 komponen iaitu, Plaza	

	KF	RITERIA	VSUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
			5.6 *	Marina, Dataran Bunga Langkawi, Laman Kuah, Paradise Garden dan Night Scape Garden. Ada rekod, jadual penjagaan dan peruntukan kewangan.	
	(xiii)		atuhi Garis Panduan Pemangkasan Pokok	Mematuhi Garis Panduan Landskap Negara Edisi 2/2008.	
.7	Peran		dan Pelaksanaan Projek		
	(i)		ediaan brief project (kehendak-kehendak tapak, bentuk dan peruntukan)	Tidak menyediakan brif projek.	Perlu berusah meryediakan brif proje yang lengkap termasu projek MPLBP.
	(ii)	Memperuntukkan 25% daripada peruntukan		Mempunyai rekod jadual kemajuan pelaksanaan projek.	
	(iii)	pemb	peruntukkan 25% daripada peruntukan angunan PBT sendiri bagi projek pembangunan isuk penyenggaraan	Tidak ada memperuntukkan peruntukan sendiri bagi projek pembangunan termasuk penyenggaraan.	Perlu berusaha menperuntukkan sekurang-kurangnya 25% daripada keseluruhan peruntukan bagi pelaksanaan projek.
	(iv)	masa	amaan-keutamaan projek yang boleh mengatasi lah rakyat/kualiti hidup rakyat (baharu dan ggara)		
		(a)	Parit dan longkang	Ada peruntukan berjumlah sebanyak RM4,700.00 bagi kerja-kerja membaik pulih longkang di Tapak Pasar Ramadhan Kuah, Langkawi.	
		(b)	Pasar dan bazar	Tidak ada perancangan dan peruntukan untuk melaksanakan projek bagi pasar dan bazar pada tahun 2012.	
		(c)	Dewan orang ramai/dewan serba guna/kemudahan sukan	Ada peruntukan sebanyak RM47,800.00 untuk menaik taraf Dewan Orang Ramai Kampung Ewa, Ayer Hangat, Langkawi.	-
		(d)	Tempat menunggu bas dan teksi/stesen pengangkutan	Ada peruntukan berjumlah sebanyak RM2,500.00 bagi kerja-kerja menyelenggara pondok menunggu bas di Kampung Belanga Pecah.	
		(e)	Gerai/warung, medan selera dan kiosk	Ada peruntukan berjumlah sebanyak RM188,185.50 bagi cadangan membina 4 unit gerai di Kuah, Langkawi.	
		(f)	Tandas awam di bawah seliaan Majlis/PBT	Ada perancangan dan peruntukan berjumlah RM19,745.00 bagi kerja- kerja penyelenggaraan tandas awam Trimula 1, Trimula 2 dan tandas awam Pasir Hitam, Langkawi.	
	(v)		antauan projek-projek bagi mençenal pasti projek- k bermasalah	Mempunyai rekod yang kemas kini tenlang projek yang dilaksanakan, ada	

	KF	RITERIA	VSUBKRITER A/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
				projek lewat dan rekod yang kemas kini mengenai pemantauan yang dijalankan.	
	(vi)	apaka (conte	pemantauan projek-projek bermasalah dibuat, ah mekanisme pemantauan yang diguna pakai oh: lawatan tapak, mesyuarat tapak dan notis da kontraktor)	Mekanisme pemantauan yang diguna pakai adalah membuat lawatan tapak dan perbincangan dengan pihak kontraktor, mesyuarat pemantauan projek, penyediaan site diary, mengeluarkan surat peringatan, notis amaran dan pemantauan berterusan sehingga projek disiapkan.	
	(vii)	Sister	m pelaporan projek (memaklumkan dalam uarat, hantar laporan berkala dan sebagainya)	Ada sistem pelaporan projek secara berkala dalam Mesyuarat Projek Pembangunan PBT Negeri Kedah sebulan sekali dan kemukakan laporan prestasi kewangan dan fizikal pelaksanaan projek pembangunan sebulan sekali kepada KPKT.	-
	(viii)	Bilangan projek yang tidak dapat disiapkan daripada jumlah bilangan projek yang dirancang		Kesemua projek dapat disiapkan mengikut perancangan.	
	(ix)	projel	gunaan sistem e-mohon dalam pengurusan projek- k PBT yang menggunakan peruntukan BP1 Jabatan aan Tempatan	Tidak menggunakan Sistem e-mohon bagi permohonan projek pembangunan KPKT.	Perlu berusaha merggunakan Sistem e-mohon bag pernohonan projek perrbangunan KPKT.
2.8			ing dan Penguatkuasaan		
	(i)		gan UUK yang diguna pakai	27 UUK diguna pakai.	
	(ii)	Sistem pembatalan/pengurangan kompaun di bawah UUK		Mempunyai kriteria pengurangan dan pembatalan kompaun.	
	(iii)	Bilangan kes yang telah dirujuk kepada PUUN/PUU PBT		Mempunyai lebih 85% kes yang tertunggak dirujuk kepada PUU PBT.	
	(iv)	Pematuhan kepada standard perjanjian (kontrak)		Mematuhi standard perjanjian/rujuk PUU Negeri untuk semakan dan kelulusan draf perjanjian.	
	(V)	Latiha	an kepada pegawai-pegawai penguatkuasa		
		(a)	Latihan kawad/mempertahankan diri	Mengadakan latihan kawad pada setiap hari Khamis minggu pertama dan minggu keempat bagi tempoh 1 jam.	
		(b)	SOP bagi penguatkuasa	Draf SOP Penguatkuasaan dalam peringkat kelulusan SUK Negeri Kedah.	Perlu berusah menpunyai SOP bag penguat kuasa.
		(C)	Mengadakan/menghadiri latihan memahami Akta, UUK, peraturan mengenai penguatkuasaan yang berkaitan dan tatacara pendakwaan	Tidak mewajibkan latihan memahami Akta, UUK dan peraturan mengenai penguatkuasaan kepada pegawai penguat kuasa yang baru dan kurang 2 kali setahun diadakan latihan tersebut kepadan pegawai penguat kuasa	Perlu berusaha mewajibkan latihar menahami Akta, UU/ dan peraturar mengenai penguatkuasaan kepada pegawa penguat kuasa yang baharu dar

	KF	RITERIA	VSUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
	1.7	100		yang sedang berkhidmat.	mengadakan latihan tersebut sekurang kurangnya 2 kal setahun kepada pegawai penguat kuasa yang sedang berkhidmat.
	(vi)	150 נ	intuk penguatkuasaan undang-undang	Mempunyai 3 ISO iaitu, Prosedur Sitaan, Prosedur Penguatkuasaan Undang- Undang dan Prosedur Pengurusan Barang- Barang Sitaan.	
	(vii)	Peral	atan penguatkuasaan	Mempunyai rekod peralatan yang terperinci tetapi tidak kemas kini.	Perlu berusaha mempunyai rekoo peralatan yang terperinci dan kemas kini.
	(viii)	Decentralized Enforcement (Pejabat kecil/unit/zon penguatkuasaan)		Ada Zon Kuah, Zon Kawasan Padang Matsirat/Ayer Hangat dan Unit Kunci Tayar/Tempat Letak Kereta.	
	(ix)	Peng sita	urusan penyimpanan barang-barang rampasan dan	Mempunyai tempat dan rekod yang teratur bagi pengurusan simpanan barang-barang rampasan dan sita.	
	(x)	Pelup	busan barang-barang rampasan	Menggunakan Jawatankuasa Tetap, Pentadbiran dan Sumber Manusia bagi pelupusan barang-barang rampasan dan mempunyai kaedah bagi pelupusan barang- barang rampasan serta rekod pelupusan yang terkini.	
	(xi)		ti/kaedah usaha pendidikan kepada orang awam itan penguatkuasaan UUK	4 aktiviti dilaksanakan iaitu, hebahan maklumat di Radio Langkawi tentang tindakan membiarkan binatang temakan di kawasan awam dan di kawasan awam dan di masjid (sebelum khutbah Jumaat), pemasangan banner berkaitan haiwan merayau dan perjumpaan dengan JKKK (taklimat penguatkuasaan).	Mergadakan lebi banyak lag aktiviti/kaedah usah pendidikan kepada orarg awam berkaitar penguatkuasaan UUK.
2.9	Aktiviti	i Kawalan Persekitaran			
	(i)		kan pencegahan denggi		
		(a)	Laporan kes denggi	Mempunyai rekod dan data laporan kes denggi yang kemas kini pada setiap bulan.	
		(b)	Pemantauan kawasan berisiko denggi (locality, environment, size)	Mempunyai rekod aedes, laporan daripada Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah dan data kawasan yang diselia.	
		(c)	Tindakan pencegahan seperti fogging dan sebagainya	Ada perancangan, pemantauan dan tindakan pencegahan melalui aktiviti gotong-royong di taman-taman perumahan	

K	RITERIA	VSUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
			dan kawasan pusat bandar, kawalan jentik- jentik (Baytex) serta <i>spraycan</i> dan <i>abat</i> e bagi kawalan denggi.	
(ii)	Kawa	lan di premis makanan		
	(a)	Penggredan premis makanan	Tidak melaksanakan penggredan ke atas premis makanan yang dilesenkan.	Perlu berusaha melaksanakan penggredan ke ata: kesemua premis makanan yang berlesen.
	(0)	Penguatkuasaan ke atas premis/perniagaan makanan tidak berlesen	Tidak mempunyai senarai premis/perniagaan makanan yang tidak berlesen tetapi ada rekod penguatkuasaan (adhoc dan berdasarkan aduan).	Perlu berusaha mempunyai senara prenis/perniagaan makanan yang tidal berlesen dan rekoo penguatkuasaan (jadua dan laporan).
	(c)	Respon terhadap aduan premis makanan (kotor, kebersihan tandas, longkang berbau dan lain- lain)	Aduan bagi premis makanan diambil tindakan dalam 1-2 hari.	-
	(d)	Usaha-usaha untuk meningkatkan kebersihan premis makanan, pekerja, kawasan sekeliling, tandas dan lain-lain	Telah adakan 12 aktiviti iaitu, gotong-royong premis makanan, edar risalah kebersihan kepada premis makanan, kursus pengendali makanan, mewajibkan pemohon lesen untuk memiliki apron dan penutup kepala sebagai syarat mohon lesen, nasinat/taklimat Bazar Ramadhan, mewajibkan peniaga untuk membeli tong sampah, taklimat penggunaan perangkap minyak, pemeriksaan ke atas premis makanan (permohonan lesen), hebahan di Radio Langkawi supaya tingkatkan kebersihan, hebahan di Radio Langkawi mengenai langkah-langkah pembersihan pemakanan, pemeriksaan penggredan tandas awam di premis makanan dan kempen tanpa plastik.	
(iii)	Kawa terbia	lan anjing tidak berlesen/haiwan ternakan r/burung gagak/merpati/lebah/tebuan dan lain-lain	Ada rekod tindakan kawalan iaitu, operasi sebulan sekali. Kerjasama dengan Pasukan RELA, Jabatan Veterinar dan Pejabat PERHILITAN. Mempunyai peralatan seperti sangkar, ubat pelali dan senapang (RELA).	
(iv)	terma	lan terhadap pembiakan lipas, lalat dan tikus isuk kawalan vektor seperti di tempat-tempat ismbelihan/pasar/premis makanan (Akta isnahan Serangga Pembawa Peryakit 1975)	Ada rekod tindakan kawalan. Menggunakan racun (<i>Racumin Paste</i>) bagi tikus. Ada rekod 30 buah tandas	_

	KF	RITERIA/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN	
		bas/pusat pelancongan/food count/pejabat PBT) d kawasan PBT	awam yang menjadi tumpuan orang awam di kawasan milik MPLBP.		
	(vi)	Penggredan tandas awam (di pasar/dewan/terminal bas pusat pelancongan/focd court/pejabat PBT) di kawasan PBT	40% tandas awam (12 daripada 30 buah tandas awam) telah digredkan.	Perlu berusaha menggredkan kesemua tandas awam di kawasan MPLBP.	
	(vii)	Prestasi penggredan tandas awam (di pasar/ dewan terminal bas/pusat pelancongan/food court/pejabat PBT) di kawasan PBT	16.66% mendapat 3 bintang (2 daripada 12 buah tandas awam).	Perlu berusaha mempunyai sekurang- kurangnya lebih 75% tandas yang digredkan memperoleh 3 bintang ke atas.	
2.10		rusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (soalar a negeri yang menerima Akta 672)			
	(i)	P3T membuat bayaran bulanan ke atas perkhidmatan pengurusan sisa pepejal	Bayaran terakhir adalah bagi bulan Mac 2012 dan bayaran tersebut baru sahaja selesai dibayar pada awal tahun 2013.	Perlu berusaha membuat bayaran bulanan ke atas perkhidmatan pengurusan sisa pepejal.	
	(ii)	P3T membuat bayaran penuh ke atas perkhidmatan pengurusan sisa pepejal	Bayaran penuh dibuat tetapi lewat sehingga setahun tempohnya. Contohnya, bayaran bagi bulan Januari, Februari dan Mac 2012 diselesaikan pada awal tahun 2013.	Perlu berusaha membuat bayaran penuh setiap bulan seranjang tahun.	
	(iii)	Wakil tetap hadir ke Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Regional IMPLBPementation (RIC)	Mempunyai wakil tetap yang dilantik (Encik Azli bin Abd Rani, Penolong Pegawai Kesihatan Persekitaran Gred U42) dan hadir ke semua Mesyuarat RIC,		
	(iv)	Maklumat kepada Jabatan atau Perbadanan yang berkaitan dengan premis baharu di bawah kawal selia PBT	Mempunyai data/rekod lengkap mengenai premis yang baharu yang dikawal selia oleh MPLBP dan mengemukakannya kepada PPSPPA.		
	(v)	Penggunaan Sistem aduanSISA.my	Tidak menggunakan Sistem aduanSISA.my untuk salurkan aduan. Pegawai memaklumkan MPLBP menghadapi masalah teknikal dari segi mengakses kata kunci. Telah maklumkan kepada PPSPPA pada awal tahun tetapi sehingga kini tiada maklum balas.	Pelu berusaha menggunakan Sistem aduanSISA.my untuk menyalurkan semua aduan yang diterima pada hari yang sama.	

13. Secara keseluruhannya, MPLBP perlu melipatgandakan usaha untuk meningkatkan penyampaian perkhidmatan teras berkaitan dengan pelesenan, perancangan dan OSC, kawalan bangunan, pengurusan

penilaian dan harta serta pengurusan lalu lintas dan jalan raya dengan melaksanakan penambahbaikan seperti berikut:

- (a) Mengadakan Garis Panduan Pelesenan Induk;
- (b) Menyediakan kemudahan lesen on-line;
- Menyediakan kemudahan untuk borang permohonan lesen perniagaan dapat dimuat turun daripada laman web MPLBP;
- (d) Melaksanakan pemantauan ke atas premis pernagaan yang berisiko tinggi;
- Melaksanakan pengeluaran lesen tidak berisiko dengan sertamerta;
- (f) Melaksanakan pemeriksaan ke atas permohonan lesen untuk pembaharuan bagi premis perniagaan makanan sedia ada;
- Meningkatkan pencapaian Piagam Pelanggan bagi kelulusan permohonan cadangan pemajuan kepada 95%;
- (h) Memastikan lebih 95% kelulusan pelan bangunan baharu dapat mematuhi tempoh masa 37 hari;
- Mempunyai SOP untuk penguatkuasaan perlanggaran syarat perancangan;
- Memastikan surat kelulusan muktamad untuk permohonan cadangan pemajuan dikeluarkan dalam masa tujuh (7) hari daripada penerimaan pelan-pelan yang telah dilengkapkan;
- (k) Menetapkan syarat pelaksanaan SPAH dan EE dalam senarai semak dan surat kelulusan pelan bangunan;
- Mengadakan insentif bagi penambahbaikan bangunanbangunan lama;

- (m) Membuat permohonan penilaian semula nilaian tahunan kepada Kerajaan Negeri kerana yang terakhir dibuat adalah pada tahun 2005;
- (n) Melaksanakan penyelenggaraan harta bangunan milik MPLBP secara lebih terancang selain daripada mengambil tindakan berdasarkan aduan-aduan yang diterima;
- Melaksanakan kemudahan e-sewaan untuk orang awam;
- Menyediakan SOP tentang mekanisme untuk mengatasi semua masalah kritikal yang menyebabkan gangguan lalu lintas;
- (q) Mengemas kini senarai jalan raya tahun (kemasukan maklumat terakhir tahun 2008);
- (r) Mengadakan garis panduan tentang pelaksanaan bonggol yang dan garis panduan tentang pelaksanaan papan tanda jalan atau *road signages* serta menyelenggara rekod-rekod pemantauan dan penyenggaraan berkaitannya; dan
- (s) Mempunyai rekod lokasi kemalangan jalan raya yang boleh diperoleh daripada Polis Diraja Malaysia.

14. Prestasi pencapaian MPLBP bagi perkhidmatan undang-undang dan penguatkuasaan pula didapati memuaskan manakala perkhidmatan bagi perancangan dan pengurusan landskap, perancangan dan pelaksanaan projek, aktiviti kawalan persekitaran serta pengurusan sisa pepejal dan pembersihan awam didapati kurang memuaskan. Oleh itu, untuk meningkatkan pencapaian bagi perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan tersebut, MPLBP disaran untuk berusaha melipatgandakan langkah penambahbaikan seperti berikut:

- (a) Mempunyai Pelan Induk Landskap MPLBP;
- Menanam pokok teduhan sekurang-kurangnya 1,000 pokok setahun;
- (c) Mengadakan pertandingan landskap sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun;
- (d) Mempertanggungjawabkan lebih lima (5) kawasan kepada penduduk/syarikat tempatan untuk disenggara;
- (e) Menyediakan brif projek yang lengkap;
- (f) Memperuntukkan sekurang-kurangnya 25% daripada peruntukan pembangunan MPLBP sendiri bagi projek pembangunan termasuk penyenggaraan;
- (g) Mempunyai perancangan dan peruntukan untuk melaksanakan projek pasar dan bazar, dewan orang ramai/dewan serba guna/kemudahan sukan dan rekod pengubahsuaian serta penyelenggaraan;
- (h) Menggunakan Sistem e-Mohon untuk memohon peruntukan BP1 Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan;
- Mempunyai SOP bagi penguat kuasa;
- (j) Mewajibkan latihan memahami Akta, UUK dan peraturan mengenai penguatkuasaan kepada pegawai penguat kuasa yang baharu dan mengadakan latihan tersebut sekurangkurangnya dua (2) kali setahun kepada pegawai penguat kuasa yang sedang berkhidmat;
- (k) Melaksanakan penggredan ke atas premis makanan yang dilesenkan;
- Mempunyai senarai premis/perniagaan makanan yang tidak berlesen dan rekod penguatkuasaan;

- (m) Menggredkan kesemua tandas awam di kawasan seliaan MPLBP;
- (n) Mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 75% tandas yang digredkan memperoleh tiga (3) bintang dan ke atas;
- (o) Membuat bayaran bulanan kepada PPSPPA pada setiap bulan;
- (p) Membuat bayaran penuh setiap bulan sepanjang tahun; dan
- (q) Menggunakan Sistem aduanSISA.my untuk menyalurkan semua aduan yang diterima pada hari yang sama.

15. Bagi Kriteria Pengurusan Pelanggan, MPLBP telah memperoleh sebanyak 8.00% markah daripada wajaran 15%. Hasil penemuan daripada penggredan yang dijalankan dan cadangan-cadangan penambahbaikan yang boleh dilaksanakan oleh MPLBP adalah seperti berikut:

	KRITERIA/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT				PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
3.1	Perkhi	dmatar	-Perk	hidmatan Barisan Hadapan (Frontline)		
	3.1.1			idmat Pelanggan		
		()		npunyai tempat menunggu yang teratur dan	Ada disediakan.	
		(ii)	Mer	npunyai sistem giliran	Tidak disediakan.	
		(iii)		nyediakan kemudahan pembayaran melalui kad lit atau kad debit	Ada disediakan.	
		(iv)	Mer foto	nyediakan kemudahan sokongan seperti mesin stat, televisyen dan bahan bacaan	Ada disediakan.	
	1	(V)		npunyai bilik konsultansi/ruang khas	Ada disediakan.	
	3.1.2	Kemu	Idaha	n untuk pelanggan		
		(i)	Mer	nyediakan kemudahan tempat letak kereta	Ada disediakan.	
		(ii)		nyediakan kaunter pandu bayar	Tidak disediakan.	
		(iii)	Men	npunyai papan tunjuk arah	Ada disediakan.	
		(iv)	Ken	nudahan kantin/vending machine	Tidak disediakan.	
-		(v)	Mer	yediakan kemudahan OKU seperti berikut:		
		-711	(a)	Ramp dan/atau lif khas	Ada disediakan.	
			(b)	Parkir khas	Ada disediakan.	
			(c)	Tandas khas	Tidak disediakan.	A STREET AS A STREET
1994			(d)	Kaunter khas untuk golongan OKU	Ada disediakan.	Construction of the second
		(vi)	Mer	npunyai "Helpdesk"	Ada disediakan.	
		(vii)		nudahan Bilik Solat (Surau)	Ada disediakan.	
	3.1.3		nidmat	an-perkhidmatan yang memudahkan urusan		
		()	(sep	nyediakan kemudahan bayaran bergerak perti: kaunter bergerak, petugas kutipan dan -lain)	Ada disediakan.	
		(ii)	Men	npunyai pejabat cawangan	Tidak mempunyai	

Kriteria 3: Pengurusan Pelanggan

к	RITER	ASU	BKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
		1		pejabat cawangan.	
	(iii)	Mer	nyediakan perkhidmatan di luar waktu pejabat	Tidak disediakan.	
	(iv)	Mer	mpunyai kaunter bersepadu	Ada disediakan.	
	(v)		edah pembayaran di pejabat pos/bank/PBT lain/ abat Daerah/kiosk	Ada disediakan 1 kaedah pembayaran iaitu, di bank sahaja.	Perlu memperbanyakkan kaedah pembayara seperti di pejabat po atas talian da sebagainya.
3.1.4	Melay	vani P	elanggan		ocoxguntyu.
	(i)		iyataan misi perkhidmatan pelanggan	Mempunyai kenyataan misi perkhidmatan pelanggan tetapi tidak dihebahkan kepada umum.	Perlu menghebahka kenyataan m perkhidmatan pelanggan kepad umum.
	(ii)	Mer Per	nyediakan Piagam Pelanggan bagi semua khidmatan Teras	Ada disediakan tetapi bukan untuk semua perkhidmatan teras.	Perlu menyediaka Piagam Pelanggan ba semua Perkhidmata teras.
	(iii)	Piag	gam Pelanggan dipamerkan di tempat yang uai	Tidak dipamerkan.	Perlu mempamerka Piagam Pelanggan tempat yang sesu seperti di kaunt utana.
	(iv)	Pen	ilaian prestasi perkhidmatan		
		(a)	Pemantauan pencapaian Piagam Pelanggan dan dibentangkan kepada jawatankuasa berkaitan	Tidak dilaksanakan.	Perlu melaksanaka pemantauan Piaga Pelanggan dan per dibentangkan kepad jawatankuasa yar berkaitan.
		(b)	Mekanisme pelaporan	Tiada mekanisme pelaporan. Membentangkan pencapaian Piagam Pelanggan dalam Mesyuarat Pengurusan setahun sekali.	Perlu mengadaka mekanisme pelapora yang sesuai.
		(c)	Tahap pencapaian Piagam Pelanggan	Tidak dilaksanakan.	Perlu melaksanaka peniaian ke ata prestasi perkhidmata dan memastikan taha pencapaian Piaga Pelanggan adalah 90 ke a:as.
	(v)		an semula dan penambahbaikan Piagan anggan	Tidak melaksanakan kajian semula dan penambahbaikan piagam pelanggan.	Perlu melaksanaka kajian semula da penambahbaikan piagam pelanggan.
	(vi)	men	aksanakan pemantauan secara menyamar baçi nantau kelemahan perkhidmatan kepada Inggan	Tiada melaksanakan pemantauan secara menyamar.	Perlu melaksanaka pemantauan seca menyamar ba memantau kelemaha perkhidmatan kepad pelanggan.
	(vii)	"No Wrong Door Policy" dilaksanakan		Melaksanakan "No Wrong Door Policy".	Poinigguit.
	(vii) Perkhidmatan penyediaa fotostat		khidmatan penyediaan borang permohonan dan stat	Tidak mengenakan caj perkhidmatan penyediaan borang permohonan fotostat.	
	(ix)	Ada	pegawai khidmat pelanggan	Tidak mempunyai Pegawai Khidmat Pelanggan.	Perlu mempuny Pegawai Khidm Pelanggan yang terlati
	(x)		menyediakan maklumat perkhidmatan yang kap seperti brosur, poster dan lain-lain	Ada disediakan tetapi untuk OSC on-line	Perlu menyediaka makumat lengkap ba

	K	RITERI	A/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
				sahaja.	pelbagai perkhidmatar yang disediakan oleh MPLBP.
		(xi)	Mempunyai peti cadangan pelanggan	Ada disediakan 1 peti cadangan dan terdapat tindakan susulan bagi cadangan-cadangan yang diterima.	
		(xii)	Soal selidik tahap kepuasan pelanggan		
			(a) Pelaksanaan dan keputusan soal selidik	Telah dilaksanakan pada tahun 2011. Tahap kepuasan pelanggan secara keseluruhannya adalah kurang daripada 50%.	Perlu berusaha meringkatkan tahaj kepuasan pelanggar melebihi 85% setiaj bulan.
		(xiii)	Pengurusan pelanggan melalui telefon (10 saat)	Pengurusan pelanggan melalui telefon adalah mengikut tempoh yang ditetapkan.	-
		(xiv)	Budaya mesra pelanggan	Tidak disediakan kaedah layanan terhadap pelanggan yang jelas.	Perlu menyediaka kaedah layana terhadap pelangga yang jelas.
		(xv)	Program turun padang untuk melayani masalah penduduk		
			(a) Program turun padang dan tindakan susular	Melaksanakan program dan mempunyai tindakan susulan.	
3.2	Pengu	irusan A			
	(i)	Sejauh mana Majlis respon kepada aduan (tempoh aduan)			
		(a)	Berapa lama tempoh yang diambil oleh PBT untuk memberi akuan penerimaan aduan	Akuan penerimaan dibuat pada hari yang sama.	
		(b)	Tempoh masa yang diambil untuk memulakan siasatan daripada penerimaan aduan	Siasatan dimulakan dalam tempoh 24 jam.	
		(c)	Makluman kepada pengadu mengenai status aduan	pengadu melalui surat.	
	(ii)		kan PBT untuk mengatasi dan mengesahkan ihan aduan berkaitan bau, bunyi dan lain-lain***	MPLBP akan mengambil tindakan bersama dengan Jabatan Ålam Sekitar Langkawi.	
	(iii)	Salur	an-saluran aduan		and the second
		(a)	Saluran-saluran penerimaan aduan (surat/e-mei/ laman web/portal/telefon/faks/hotline/SMS/urusan bersemuka)	Mempunyai 6 saluran penerimaan aduan iaitu, surat, e-mel, laman web, telefon, faks dan urusan bersemuka.	
		(b)	Pengurusan rekod aduan	Mengguna pakai kaedah manual. Terdapat rekod, tetapi catatan bagi tindakan yang telah diambil tidak lengkap dan tidak kemas kini.	adalah kemas kini dal tera:ur dan mudal
	(iv)	Pegawai pengurusan aduan		Mempunyai Pegawai Penyelaras Pengurusan Aduan dan ada wakil pegawai aduan di setiap Jabatan tetapi tiada surat lantikan bagi wakil-wakil tersebut.	Perlu mengeluarka surat lantikan bag setiap wakil Jabatan.
	(v)	Melal aduar	sanakan penilaian tahap kepuasan penyelesaian 1	Tidak melaksanakan tahap kepuasan penyelesaian aduan.	Perlu melaksanaka tahap kepuasa penyelesaian aduan.
	(vi)	Jawa	ankuasa pengurusan aduan		
		(a)	Ada menubuhkan jawatankuasa	Tidak mempunyai Jawatankuasa Aduan MPLBP dan isu aduan	Perlu menubuhka jawatankuasa adua atau menjadikan isi

K	RITERIA/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
	ý tra	tidak dibincangkan dalam mana-mana mesyuarat.	aduan sebagai agenda tetap dalam mesyuarat pengurusan.
	(b) Kekerapan bermesyuarat	Tidak mengadakan mesyuarat.	Perlu berusaha mengadakan mesyuarat secara tetap sekurang- kurangnya seminggu sekali.
(vii)	Bilangan aduan diselesaikan dalam tempoh 3 hari	Hanya 18 daripada 238 (7.56%) aduan yang diterima pada tahun 2012 dapat diselesaikan dalam tempoh 3 hari.	Peilu memastikan sekurang-kurangnya 75% daripada aduan yarg diterima dapat diselesaikan dalam tempoh 3 hari.
(viii)	Laporan bulanan disediakan untuk aduan	Menyediakan laporan bulanan bagi aduan tetapi tidak dibentangkan dalam mana-mana mesyuarat.	
(ix)	Komitmen pengurusan atasan menyelesaikan aduan	Tiada bukti untuk menunjukkan komitmen pengurusan atasan menyelesaikan aduan.	-
(x)	Mekanisme pemantauan aduan melalui media massa	Mempunyai mekanisme pemantauan yang teratur.	
(xi)	Maklum balas terhadap aduan melalui media massa	Memberi maklum balas bagi aduan yang diterima melalui media cetak/ elektronik.	
(xii)	Aduan berulang	Tidak ada mekanisme yang teratur dan kemas untuk menangani aduan berulang.	Perlu mengadakan mekanisme yang teratur dan kemas untuk menangani aduan berulang.

16. Prestasi pencapaian MPLBP dalam perkhidmatan barisan hadapan dan pengurusan aduan didapati kurang memuaskan. Oleh itu, MPLBP perlu memantapkan keseluruhan aspek perkhidmatan barisan hadapannya. Bagi pengurusan aduan, prestasi pencapaian dalam pengurusan aduan dapat dipertingkatkan antara lain, dengan menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aduan atau menjadikan urusan aduan sebagai agenda tetap dalam mesyuarat pengurusan dan memastikan sekurangkurangnya 75% daripada aduan yang diterima dapat diselesaikan dalam tempoh tiga (3) hari. 17. Bagi Kriteria Penyertaan Komuniti dan Pandangan Penduduk, MPLBP memperoleh 9.87% markah daripada wajaran 20%. Penemuan dan cadangan penambahbaikan adalah seperti berikut:

	KRITERI	A/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
4.1 Peng	libatan k	omuniti	· · ·	and the second sec
(i)	bagi :	buhan Jawatankuasa Penduduk/Jawatankuasa lain seluruh kawasan PBT	Tidak mempunyai Jawatankuasa Penduduk.	Perlu mempunyai Jawatankuasa Perduduk.
(ii)		wai perhubungan/Pegawai Kawasan dilantik daripada wai PBT	Tidak mempunyai Pegawai Kawasan.	Perlu berusaha mempunyai Pegawai Kawasan yang dilantik dalam kalangan anggota MPLBP, jadual lawatan dan laporan sebulan sekali.
(iii)		libatan Ahli Majiis/Lembaga Penasihat secara aktif n aktiviti-aktiviti Jawatankuasa Penduduk	Tiada pengibatan Ahli Majlis dalam aktiviti bersama penduduk.	Peru memastikan penglibatan Ahli Majlis adalah aktif dalam aktiviti JKP.
(iv)	Prest Jawa	asi perbelanjaan bagi peruntukan kepada tankuasa Penduduk	Tiada rekod prestasi perbelanjaan bagi peruntukan kepada JKP.	Peru berusaha memberikan peruntukan khusus kepada JKP dan memastikan peratus perbelanjaan peruntukan JKP adalah melebihi 90%.
(v)		mpaan PBT bersama-sama dengan Jawatankuasa uduk/Jawatankuasa lain yang setaraf dengannya	Tiada perjumpaan.	Peru berusaha mengadakan mesyuarat MPK bersama-sama dergan wakil semua JKP.
(vi)		uarat Jawatankuasa Penduduk/Jawatankuasa lain setaraf dengannya	Tiada mesyuarat.	Peru berusaha memastikan sekurang- kurangnya 80% JKP mengadakan mesyuarat sebanyak 4 kali setahun.
(vii)	Pend untuk	tif/bantuan kepada Jawatankuasa uduk/Jawatankuasa lain yang setaraf dengannya menggalakkan hubungan baik antara penduduk	Tiada insenti#bantuan.	Peru berusaha menyediakan Insentif/ bartuan kepada JKP.
(viii)	(a)	ram Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) Mempunyai struktur LA 21	Mempunyai Struktur LA 21 yang lengkap.	
	(b)	Mempunyai pelan tindakan dan pelaksanaan Program LA 21	Tiada pelan tindakan yang jelas.	Peru memastikan terdapat pelan tindakan bagi pelaksanaan program LA21.
	(C)	Pemantauan Program LA 21	Tidak mengadakan mesyuarat pemantauan Program LA 21. Mesyuarat hanya diadakan sekali sahaja iaitu Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Induk pada 17.04.2011.	Peru mengadakan mesyuarat pemantauan Program LA 21.
	(d)	Penilaian outcomelmid-term review Program LA 21	Tidak melaksanakan soal selidik bagi	Peru melaksanakan Perilaian outcome/mid-

Kriteria 4: Penyertaan Komuniti Dan Pandangan Penduduk

K	RITERI	A/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
			outcome/mid-term review.	term review.
	(e)	Promosi Program LA 21	Telah mengadakan Promosi Program LA 21 seperti pengedaran brosur, <i>bunting</i> dan risalah.	14
	(f)	Sumber kewangan/sumbangan swasta dalam menjalankan aktiviti LA 21	Mendapat sumbangan swasta melebihi RM10,000.00 dalam bentuk tajaan makan dan minum serta hadiah- hadiah bagi program yang dijalankan.	
(ix)	Progr pengu	am mesra rakyat oleh PBT/turun padang oleh urusan tertinggi PBT bagi menangani isu tempatan	Melaksanakan 1 program mesra rakyat iaitu, Gotong-Royong Pembersihan Pusat Bandar Kuah pada 30.01.2012.	-
(x)	(a) p komp	ediaan kemudahan ICT kepada penduduk (contoh: busat komputer setempat, (b) kelas bimbingan uter, (c) kemudahan wifi percuma, (d) pembekalan angan komputer kepada sekolah dan lain-lain)	Tidak dilaksanakan dengan alasan bahawa program ini adalah di bawah Kerajaan Negeri Kedah.	
(xi)	Dialo	g dengan komuniti perniagaan (<i>business community</i>)	Mengadakan 2 kali dialog dengan komuniti perniagaan iaitu, pada 21.05.2012 dan pada 18.09.2012.	Perlu berusal melaksanakan dialo dengan komur perriagaan melebihi kali setahun.
(xii)	Dialo	g dengan pelabur/pengusaha industri	Tidak dilaksanakan dengan alasan tiada kilang di Langkawi kecuali 1 kilang simen.	
(xiii)	Progr	am bersama Agensi-Agensi Kerajaan lain	Melaksanakan 3 program bersama Agensi Kerajaan lain.	
(xiv)	Bulet	in/Newsletter (sekurang-kurangnya 2 kali setahun)	Tidak menerbitkan buletin/news/etter pada tahun 2012.	Perlu berusal mererbitkan bulet newsletter 2 k setchun.
(xv)	Lapo	ran tahunan PBT	Laporan Tahunan MPLBP tidak disediakan dan tidak diterbitkan.	Perlu berusal menyediakan da menerbitkan Lapora Tahunan MPLBP.
(xvi)	Hubu	ngan NGO		
	(a)	Program komuniti bersama-sama dengan NGO	Mempunyai 2 program bersama-sama dengan NGO iaitu, Kempen Hari Tanpa Beg Plastik pada 31.03.2011 dan Program Gotong-Royong pada 30.01.2012.	
(xvii)	-	ngan Media	Mompupuni honusti	
	(a)	Mempunyai hubungan baik dengan pihak media	Mempunyai banyak program/aktiviti bersama-sama dengan pihak media. Media telah diundang untuk program/ aktiviti MPLBP.	
	(b)	Liputan terhadap program PBT	Mempunyai lebih daripada 5 program yang telah mendapat liputan media.	Parte
(xviii)	miski	tif PBT untuk meningkatkan kualiti hidup warga n (program motivasi, keusahawanan, kelas ingan dan lain-lain)	Tidak mempunyai inisiatif untuk meningkatkan kualiti	Peru mempuny inisiatif unt meningkatkan kua

	KRITER	IA/SUBKRITERIA/INDIKATOR SPB-PBT	PENEMUAN	CADANGAN/ CATATAN
			hidup warga miskin.	hidup warga miskin.
(xix)	belia	atif PBT untuk meningkatkan kualiti hidup golongan /pelajar (program motivasi, keusahawanan, kelas pingan dan lain-lain)	Tidak mempunyai inisiatif melibatkan warga belia/pelajar.	Perlu mempunya inisiatif melibatka warga belia/pelajar.
(xx)	golo dan	atif PBT bagi membantu meningkatkan kualiti hidup ngan OKU (motivasi, keusahawanan, kelas bimbingan lain-lain)	Tidak mempunyai inisiatif melibatkan warga OKU.	Perlu mengadaka inisiatif bagi membani meningkatkan kual hidup golongan OKU.
(xxi)	Capa bole	aian nombor lelefon pegawai-pegawai PBT yarg h diakses oleh penduduk termasuk YDP	Mempunyai 1 kaedah capaian nombor telefon yang boleh diakses iaitu, laman web.	Perlu mempunyai atau lebih kaeda hebahan.
(xxii)) Pusa	at kejiranan dan rekod aktiviti-aktiviti	Mempunyai pusat kejiranan tetapi tiada rekod aktiviti-aktiviti.	Perlu mendapatka salinan rekod aktivi yang lengkap da terkni daripada Jabata Perpaduan da Integrasi Nasional.
(xxiii		hbourhood walch/SRS/RT/Persatuan Penduduk dan ain yang bertujuan mengawal keselamatan penduduk	Tiada sebarang usaha untuk mendapatkan senarai dan maklumat asas pusat kejiranan yang lengkap.	- Perlu mendapatka maklumat asas pus: kejiranan yang lengkap
(xxiv) Peng	gurusan Bencara Alam		
	(a)	SOP untuk pengurusan bencana alam	Tidak mempunyai SOP bagi pengurusan bencana alam.	Perlu berusah mergadakan SOP bag pengurusan bencan alam.
	(5)	Penubuhan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Bencara Alam di perirgkat PBT	Tiada Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Bencana Alam MPLBP.	Perlu berusaha mewujudkan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Bencana Alan MPLBP.
	(0)	Tenaga kerja	Mempunyai direktori tenaga kerja yang boleh dikerah pada bila-bila masa.	
	(d)	Peralatan	Tidak mempunyai inventori peralatan/ jentera/kenderaan yang kemas kini.	Perlu mempunya inventori peralatan jentera/ kenderaar yang kemas kini.
4.2 Pano	langan F	Penduduk	7.32	

18. Bagi penglibatan komuniti, MPLBP perlu melipatgandakan usaha untuk memantapkan Jawatankuasa Penduduk dan pelaksanaan Program LA 21 secara keseluruhannya. Di samping itu, MPLBP juga perlu berusaha untuk menyediakan kemudahan ICT kepada penduduk dan mengadakan inisiatif bagi membantu meningkatkan kualiti hidup golongan OKU. MPLBP juga perlu berusaha mendapatkan maklumat asas pusat kejiranan yang lengkap serta berusaha mengadakan SOP bagi pengurusan bencana alam serta inventori peralatan/jentera/kenderaan yang kemas kini. 19. Bagi markah pandangan penduduk, satu kajian soal selidik pandangan penduduk telah dijalankan pada tahun 2012 ke atas 260 responden yang ditemu bual secara bersemuka yang meliputi keseluruhan kawasan pentadbiran MPLBP bertujuan untuk mengukur tahap kepuasan pelanggan terhadap perkhidmatan MPLBP. Daripada jumlah tersebut, 221 orang responden adalah daripada kumpulan penduduk dan Pertubuhan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) manakala 39 orang adalah daripada kumpulan peniaga. Markah yang diperoleh hasil daripada kajian soal selidik pandangan penduduk bagi MPLBP adalah sebanyak **7.32** markah daripada jumlah 10 markah. Laporan analisis terperinci hasil kajian soal selidik pandangan penduduk MPLBP adalah seperti di **Lampiran 3**.

PENUTUP

20. MPLBP disyor untuk mengambil maklum akan laporan hasil penilaian SPB-PBT oleh Pasukan Inspektorat, KPKT dan mengambil tindakan untuk melaksanakan cadangan-cadangan penambahbaikan yang dikemukakan.

Bahagian Inspektorat Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Tarikh: 18 September 2013

SENARAI PASUKAN INSPEKTORAT KEMENTERIAN KESEJAHTERAAN BANDAR, PERUMAHAN DAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN BAGI LAWATAN SPB-PBT KE MAJLIS PERBANDARAN LANGKAWI BANDARAYA PELANCONGAN, KEDAH PADA 10 SEPTEMBER 2013

- Puan Nor Hamidah binti Hamid@Abdul Hamid (Ketua Pasukan) Timbalan Setiausaha Bahagian Unit Kerajaan Tempatan Bahagian Inspektorat
- 2. Puan Nazzatul Dasyeema binti Bahar Ketua Penolong Setiausaha Unit Kerajaan Tempatan Bahagian Inspektorat
- Cik Dinesh Kaur a/p Karpal Singh Ketua Penolong Setiausaha Unit Kerajaan Tempatan Bahagian Inspektorat
- Encik Abdul Hanan bin Abdul Rahim Penolong Setiausaha Kanan Unit Kerajaan Tempatan Bahagian Inspektorat

JADUAL PRESTASI MAJLIS PERBANDARAN LANGKAWI BANDARAYA PELANCONGAN, KEDAH MENGIKUT KRITERIA DAN SUBKRITERIA BAGI SPB-PBT TAHUN 2013

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Bil.	Kriteria/Subkriteria	Wajaran	Pencapaian
1.	Pengurusan	30.00	13.75
	Pengurusan Organisasi	9.25	4.35
	Pengurusan Kewangan dan Aset	10.25	4.60
	Pengurusan Sumber Manusia	10.50	4.80
2.	Perkhidmatan-Perkhidmatan Teras	35.00	21.75
	Pelaksanaan Dasar Pelesenan dan Kawalan Perniagaan	4.75	2.70
	Perancangan	5.00	3.50
	Kawalan Bangunan	3.00	1.05
	Pengurusan Penilaian dan Harta	3.50	2.60
	Pengurusan Lalu Lintas dan Tempat Letak Kereta	3.25	1.60
	Penyenggaraan Landskap	3.25	2.10
	Perancangan dan Pelaksanaan Projek	3.75	2.50
	Undang-Undang dan Penguatkuasaan	3.50	2.70
	Aktiviti Kawalan Persekitaran	3.25	2.00
	Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam	1.75	1.00
3.	Pengurusan Pelanggan	15.00	8.00
	Perkhidmatan Barisan Hadapan	10.00	5.55
	Pengurusan Aduan	5.00	2.45
4.	Penyertaan Komuniti dan Pandangan Penduduk	20.00	9.87
	Penglibatan Komuniti	10.00	2.55
	Pandangan Penduduk	10.00	7.32
14. 11	Jumlah	100.00	53.37

Lampiran 3

LAPORAN KAJIAN SOAL SELIDIK PANDANGAN PENDUDUK TERHADAP PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN 2012 BAGI MAJLIS PERBANDARAN LANGKAWI BANDARAYA PELANCONGAN, KEDAH

Pengenalan

Kajian Soal Selidik Pandangan Penduduk telah dilaksanakan melalui soal selidik yang dibangunkan oleh Bahagian Inspektorat, Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan bertujuan untuk mengukur tahap kepuasan pelanggan terhadap penyampaian perkhidmatan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) tahun 2012. Hasil dapatan daripada kajian ini digunakan sebagai penilaian daripada aspek pihak luar untuk penggredan Sistem Penarafan Bintang Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (SPB-PBT) 2013.

2. Secara amnya, soal selidik ini telah dilaksanakan secara temu bual bersemuka ke atas dua (2) kumpulan utama iaitu, kumpulan penduduk dan NGO serta kumpulan peniaga. Soal selidik bagi penduduk dan NGO merangkumi empat (4) bahagian iaitu:

- i. Penyelenggaraan Persekitaran dan Kesihatan;
- ii. Pengurusan Lalu Lintas dan Tempat Letak Kereta;
- iii. Kemudahan-Kemudahan Sosial; dan
- iv. Khidmat Pengurusan Pelanggan.

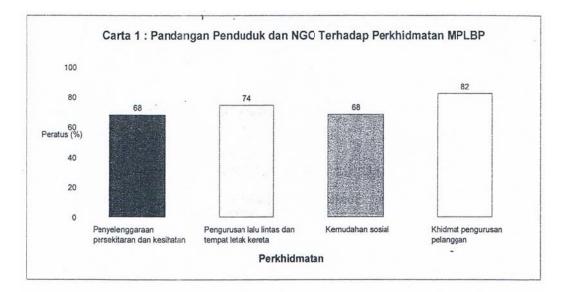
- 3. Soal selidik bagi peniaga pula merangkumi lima (5) bahagian iaitu:
 - i. Lesen dan Penguatkuasaan;
 - ii. Kemudahan Premis Perniagaan;
 - iii. Kebersihan;
 - iv. Kemudahan Untuk Pelanggan Yang Disediakan Oleh PBT; dan
 - v. Keselamatan Sekitar Kawasan Perniagaan.

Markah dan Analisis Hasil Kajian Soal Selidik

4. Markah yang diperoleh Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan (MPLBP) daripada Kajian Soal Selidik Pandangan Penduduk 2012 yang dilaksanakan meliputi keseluruhan kawasan pentadbiran MPLBP ke atas 260 responden adalah sebanyak **7.32** daripada 10 markah yang ditetapkan untuk penilaian SPB-PBT 2013. Analisis terperinci kajian ini terhadap kepuasan penduduk dan NGO serta peniaga ke atas penyampaian perkhidmatan MPLBP adalah seperti berikut:

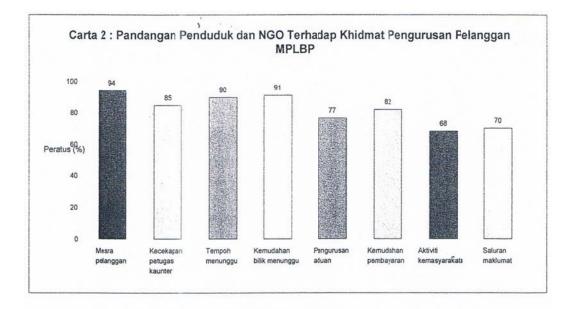
i. Penduduk dan NGO

5. Pandangan penduduk dan NGO terhadap prestasi keseluruhan MPLBP berdasarkan empat (4) bahagian utama perkhidmatan MPLBP seperti yang dinyatakan di atas adalah seperti di **Carta 1**.

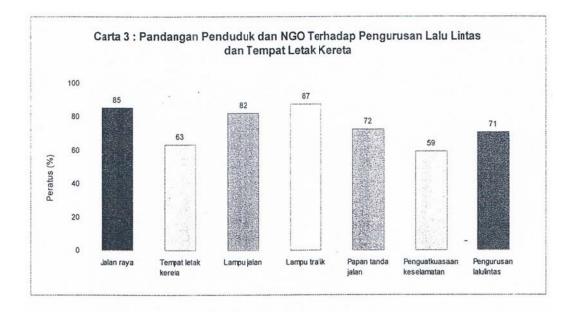


6. Berdasarkan **Carta 1**, secara umumnya responden yang mewakili penduduk dan NGO di kawasan pentadbiran berpuas hati terhadap perkhidmatan pengurusan pelanggan, pengurusan lalu lintas dan tempat letak kereta, penyelenggaraan persekitaran dan kesihatan serta kemudahan sosial. Maklumat terperinci berhubung pencapaian kepuasan penduduk dan NGO bagi setiap bidang tugas MPLBP di atas adalah seperti di **Carta 2** hingga **Carta 5**.

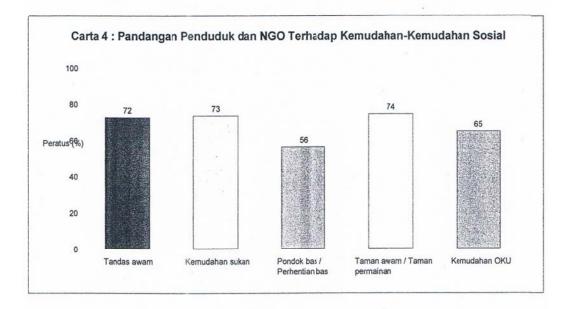




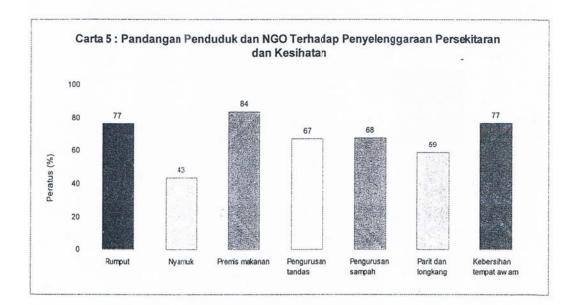
7. **Carta 2** di atas menunjukkan tahap kepuasan penduduk dan NGO terhadap perkhidmatan pengurusan pelanggan ketika berurusan di MPLBP. Majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 65% berpuas hati dengan semua perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh MPLBP seperti budaya mesra pelanggan yang diamalkan, kemudahan bilik menunggu dan tempoh menunggu yang singkat.



8. **Carta 3** pula menunjukkan tahap kepuasan penduduk dan NGO terhadap setiap elemen di bawah pengurusan lalu lintas dan tempat letak kereta. Majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 55% berpuas hati dengan penyediaan lampu trafik dan lampu jalan serta pengurusan jalan raya.



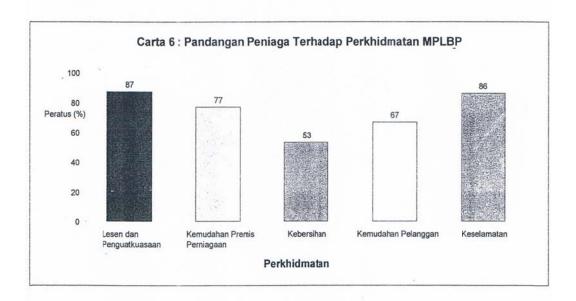
9. **Carta 4** menunjukkan tahap kepuasan penduduk dan NGO terhadap kesemua kemudahan-kemudahan sosial yang disediakan oleh MPLBP. Majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 55% berpuas hati dengan kemudahan yang disediakan seperti taman awam/taman permainan, kemudahan sukan dan tandas awam.



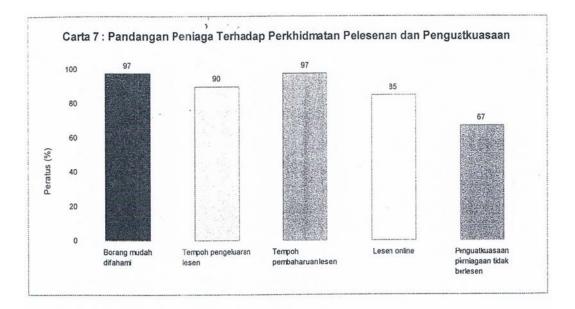
10. **Carta 5** menunjukkan tahap kepuasan penduduk dan NGO terhadap penyelenggaraan persekitaran dan kesihatan yang disediakan oleh MPLBP. Secara keseluruhan, majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 55% berpuas hati dengan penyelenggaraan premis makanan, rumput dan kebersihan tempat awam. Walau bagaimanapun, didapati hanya 43% responden berpuas hati dengan aspek kawalan nyamuk yang dilaksanakan oleh MPLBP.

ii. Peniaga

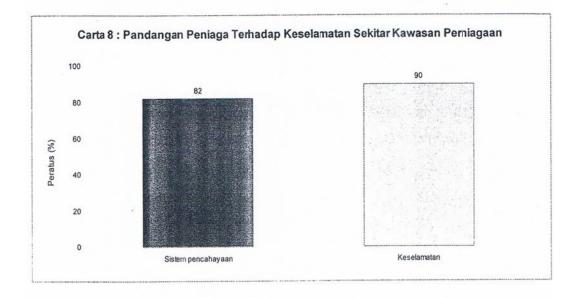
11. Pandangan peniaga terhadap prestasi keseluruhan MPLBP berdasarkan lima (5) bahagian utama perkhidmatan MPLBP kepada peniaga adalah seperti di **Carta 6**.



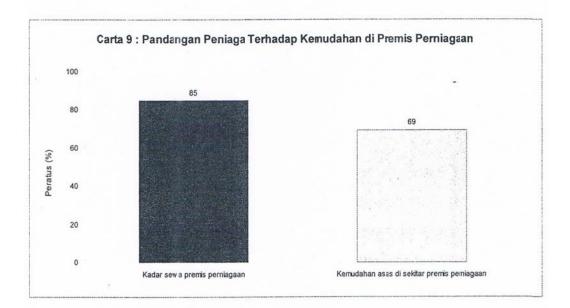
12. Secara keseluruhannya, majoriti responden yang mewakili peniaga berpuas hati terhadap perkhidmatan dan kemudahan yang disediakan oleh MPLBP kepada mereka. Pencapaian tahap kepuasan tertinggi adalah dalam aspek lesen dan penguatkuasaan, keselamatan dan kemudahan premis perniagaan. Maklumat terperinci berhubung tahap kepuasan peniaga dalam lima (5) kriteria perkhidmatan MPLBP adalah seperti **Carta** 7 hingga **Carta 11**.



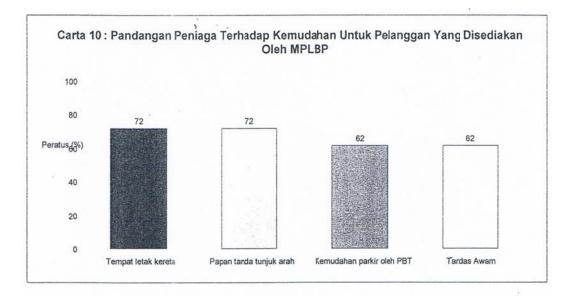
13. **Carta 7** menunjukkan pencapaian tahap kepuasan peniaga terhadap perkhidmatan pelesenanan dan penguatkuasaan MPLBP. Majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 65% berpuas hati dengan borang-borang yang mudah difahami serta tempoh pembaharuan dan pengeluaran lesen yang singkat.



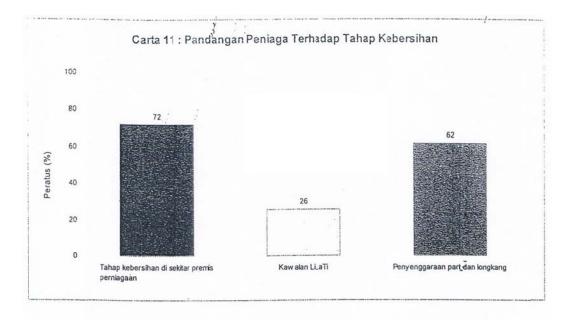
14. **Carta 8** menunjukkan tahap kepuasan peniaga terhadap keselamatan di sekitar kawasan perniagaan mereka. Majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 80% sangat berpuas hati terhadap aspek pencahayaan di kawasan premis dan berasa selamat dalam menjalankan perniagaan mereka di Langkawi.



15. **Carta 9** menunjukkan tahap kepuasan peniaga terhadap kemudahan yang disediakan oleh MPLBP kepada mereka. Majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 65% berpuas hati dengan kadar sewa premis perniagaan yang ditetapkan serta kemudahan asas seperti air, elektrik dan tandas yang disediakan oleh pihak MPLBP.



16. **Carta 10** menunjukkan pencapaian tahap kepuasan peniaga terhadap kemudahan yang disediakan untuk pelanggan di premis perniagaan mereka. Majoriti responden iaitu, lebih 60% berpuas hati dengan kempat-empat aspek kemudahan tersebut iaitu, kemudahan tempat letak kereta, papan tanda arah, kemudahan parkir dan tandas awam.



17. Carta 11 menunjukkan tahap kepuasan peniaga terhadap kebersihan di premis perniagaan mereka. Majoriti peniaga iaitu, lebih 60% berpuas hati dengan tahap kebersihan di sekitar premis perniagaan mereka serta penyenggaraan parit dan longkang. Walau bagaimanapun, didapati hanya 26% responden berpuas hati dengan kawalan lipas, lalat dan tikus dijalankan oleh pihak MPLBP.

Penutup

18. Laporan hasil Kajian Soal Selidik Pandangan Penduduk yang telah dilaksanakan ke atas MPLBP ini dikemukakan untuk perhatian dan tindakan MPLBP sewajarnya.

APPENDIX 4:ReportfromEnvironmentalHealthDepartment, Municipal Council (2011-2013)

REKOD PELUPUSAN SAMPAH TAHUN 2013

	JUMLAH SAMPAH	PURATA	JUMLAH TRIP	PURATA TRIP
BULAN	DILUPUS OLEH LORI	PELUPUSAN	PERJALANAN	PERJALANAN
	E-IDAMAN (TAN)	HARIAN (TAN)	LORI SEBULAN	LORI SEHARI
JANUARI	2, 301	74	869	28
FEBRUARI	2, 162	75	801	29
MAC	2, 171	70	824	27
APRIL	1, 918	64	719	24
MEI	1, 693	55	634	21
JUN	2, 629	88	794	27
JULAI	2, 616	84	827	27
OGOS	2, 461	79	781	25
SEPTEMBER	2, 580	86	810	27
OKTOBER	2, 373	77	870	28
NOVEMBER	2, 205	73	837	27
DISEMBER	1, 582	51	597	19
JUMLAH	26, 691	73*	9363	26*

	JUMLAH SAMPAH	PURATA	JUMLAH TRIP	PURATA TRIP
BULAN	DILUPUS OLEH LORI	PELUPUSAN	PERJALANAN	PERJALANAN
	SWASTA (TAN)	HARIAN (TAN)	LORI SEBULAN	LORI SEHARI
JANUARI	1, 439	46	718	23
FEBRUARI	675	23	520	19
MAC	888	29	663	21
APRIL	656	22	559	19
MEI	560	18	448	15
JUN	701	23	430	14
JULAI	999	32	624	20
OGOS	892	29	566	18
SEPTEMBER	1, 079	36	689	23
OKTOBER	826	27	626	20
NOVEMBER	1, 151	38	638	21
DISEMBER	653	21	615	20
JUMLAH	10, 519	29*	7,096	19*

* purata

REKOD PELUPUSAN SAMPAH TAHUN 2012

	JUMLAH SAMPAH	PURATA	JUMLAH TRIP	PURATA TRIP
BULAN	DILUPUS OLEH LORI	PELUPUSAN	PERJALANAN	PERJALANAN
	E-IDAMAN (TAN)	HARIAN (TAN)	LORI SEBULAN	LORI SEHARI
JANUARI	2, 362	76	884	28
FEBRUARI	2, 162	75	801	27
MAC	2, 161	70	820	26
APRIL	1, 754	55	656	22
MEI	1, 823	59	734	24
JUN	1, 725	57	688	23
JULAI	1, 866	60	756	24
OGOS	1, 463	47	623	20
SEPTEMBER	1, 827	61	700	23
OKTOBER	1, 541	50	606	20
NOVEMBER	1, 437	48	597	19
DISEMBER	2, 117	68	1, 146	36
JUMLAH	22, 238	61*	9, 011	24*

	JUMLAH SAMPAH	PURATA	JUMLAH TRIP	PURATA TRIP
BULAN	DILUPUS OLEH LORI	PELUPUSAN	PERJALANAN	PERJALANAN
	SWASTA (TAN)	HARIAN (TAN)	LORI SEBULAN	LORI SEHARI
JANUARI	677	21	568	18
FEBRUARI	675	23	520	18
MAC	536	17	498	16
APRIL	603	20	530	18
MEI	495	16	498	16
JUN	847	28	594	20
JULAI	778	25	575	19
OGOS	1, 075	35	505	16
SEPTEMBER	732	24	617	21
OKTOBER	600	19	631	20
NOVEMBER	534	18	530	18
DISEMBER	946	30	664	21
JUMLAH	8, 498	23*	6,730	18*

* purata

REKOD PELUPUSAN SAMPAH TAHUN 2011

	JUMLAH SAMPAH	PURATA	JUMLAH TRIP	PURATA TRIP
BULAN	DILUPUS OLEH LORI	PELUPUSAN	PERJALANAN	PERJALANAN
	E-IDAMAN (TAN)	HARIAN (TAN)	LORI SEBULAN	LORI SEHARI
JANUARI	2, 367	76	890	28
FEBRUARI	2, 029	81	775	27
MAC	2, 340	77	906	29
APRIL	2, 238	75	908	30
MEI	2, 155	70	83	28
JUN	2, 096	70	807	26
JULAI	2, 249	73	849	27
OGOS	2, 103	68	835	26
SEPTEMBER	1, 797	60	699	23
OKTOBER	1, 901	61	758	24
NOVEMBER	1, 975	66	748	24
DISEMBER	2, 359	70	953	30
JUMLAH	25, 609	71*	9211	29*

	JUMLAH SAMPAH	PURATA	JUMLAH TRIP	PURATA TRIP
BULAN	DILUPUS OLEH LORI	PELUPUSAN	PERJALANAN	PERJALANAN
	SWASTA (TAN)	HARIAN (TAN)	LORI SEBULAN	LORI SEHARI
JANUARI	591	19	549	17
FEBRUARI	588	21	472	16
MAC	654	21	495	15
APRIL	623	21	494	16
MEI	467	15	478	15
JUN	585	20	470	15
JULAI	631	20	459	14
OGOS	431	14	442	14
SEPTEMBER	592	20	467	15
OKTOBER	763	24	523	16
NOVEMBER	575	19	452	15
DISEMBER	588	19	475	15
JUMLAH	7088	19*	5,776	15*

* purata

LAPORAN KUTIPAN SAMPAH TERAPUNG TAHUN 2013

BIL	BULAN	BILANGAN HARI KUTIPAN	JUMLAH SAMPAH (KG)
1	September	19 hari	740
2	Oktober	25 hari	445
3	November	21 hari	445
4	Disember	26 hari	551

LAPORAN KUTIPAN SAMPAH TERAPUNG TAHUN 2014

BIL	BULAN	BILANGAN HARI KUTIPAN	JUMLAH SAMPAH (KG)
1	lonuori	21 hori	EOE
	Januari	21 hari	505
2	Februari	20 hari	540
3	Mac	20 hari	570
4	April	22 hari	585

APPENDIX 5: Report from One Stop Centre (OSC) Unit, Langkawi Municipal Council (13th April 2007-31st March 2014)

Bilangan Permohonan Di Unit OSC

Majlis Perbandaran Langkawi Bandaraya Pelancongan

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	4	0 (0.00%)	<u>4</u> (100.00%)
Kebenaran Merancang	14	0 (0.00%)	<u>14</u> (100.00%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	6	0 (0.00%)	<u>6(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Bangunan	4	0 (0.00%)	<u>4</u> (100.00%)
CFO	4	0 (0.00%)	<u>4</u> (100.00%)
Jumlah	32	0(0.00%)	32(100.00%)

1. 13 April 2007 – 31 Disember 2007

2. 01 Januari 2008 – 31 Disember 2008

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	5	0 (0.00%)	<u>5(</u> 100.00%)
Kebenaran Merancang	26	0 (0.00%)	<u>26(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	18	0 (0.00%)	<u>18(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Bangunan	22	0 (0.00%)	<u>22(</u> 100.00%)
CFO	5	0 (0.00%)	<u>5(</u> 100.00%)
Jumlah	76	0(0.00%)	76(100.00%)

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	8	0 (0.00%)	<u>8(100.00%)</u>
Kebenaran Merancang	20	0 (0.00%)	<u>20(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	14	0 (0.00%)	<u>14(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Bangunan	27	0 (0.00%)	<u>27(</u> 100.00%)
CFO	7	0 (0.00%)	<u>7</u> (100.00%)
Jumlah	76	0(0.00%)	76(100.00%)

3. 01 Januari 2009 – 31 Disember 2009

4. 01 Januari 2010 – 31 Disember 2010

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	22	0 (0.00%)	<u>22(</u> 100.00%)
Kebenaran Merancang	46	0 (0.00%)	<u>46(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	17	0 (0.00%)	<u>17(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Bangunan	62	0 (0.00%)	<u>62(</u> 100.00%)
CFO	4	0 (0.00%)	<u>4</u> (100.00%)
Jumlah	151	0(0.00%)	151(100.00%)

5. 01 Januari 2011 – 31 Disember 2011

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	13	0 (0.00%)	<u>13(</u> 100.00%)
Kebenaran Merancang	26	0 (0.00%)	<u>26(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	23	0 (0.00%)	<u>23(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Bangunan	24	0 (0.00%)	<u>24</u> (100.00%)
CFO	0	0 (0.00%)	0(0.00%)
Jumlah	86	0(0.00%)	86(100.00%)

6. 01 Januari 2012 – 31 Disember 2012

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	12	0 (0.00%)	<u>12(</u> 100.00%)
Kebenaran Merancang	26	0 (0.00%)	<u>26(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	32	0 (0.00%)	<u>32(</u> 100.00%)
Pelan Bangunan	39	0 (0.00%)	<u>39</u> (100.00%)
CFO	1	0 (0.00%)	<u>1</u> (100.00%)
Jumlah	110	0(0.00%)	110(100.00%)

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	4	0 (0.00%)	<u>4(</u> 100.00%)
Kebenaran Merancang	46	<u>2(</u> 4.35%)	<u>44(</u> 95.65%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	24	0 (0.00%)	<u>24</u> (100.00%)
Pelan Bangunan	44	0 (0.00%)	<u>44(</u> 100.00%)
CFO	0	0 (0.00%)	0(0.00%)
Jumlah	118	2(1.69%)	116(98.31%)

7. 01 Januari 2013 – 31 Disember 2013

8. 01 Januari 2014 – 31 Mac 2014

Jenis Permohonan	BilanganPermohonan	Permohonan Dalam Proses	Permohonan Selesai
Permohonan Serentak	2	<u>1</u> (50.00%)	<u>1(</u> 50.00%)
Kebenaran Merancang	9	<u>3(</u> 33.33%)	<u>6(</u> 66.67%)
Pelan Kejuruteraan	6	<u>2(</u> 33.33%)	<u>4(</u> 66.67%)
Pelan Bangunan	9	0 (0.00%)	<u>9</u> (100.00%)
CFO	0	0 (0.00%)	0(0.00%)
Jumlah	26	6(23.08%)	20(76.92%)

APPENDIX 6: Report from Enforcement Department, Langkawi Municipal Council (2011-2013)

					BIL KOM	PAUN TA	AHUN 201	L3					
UUK	JAN	FEB	MAC	APL	MEI	JUN	JUL	OGOS	SEPT	OKT	NOV	DEC	JUMLAH
Mencegah kekotoran													
Penjaja					8		45	1	7		1	5	59
Iklan			5		8	1		1	61	2	1	2	73
Est Makanan			8		10	3	1	8	31	3	2	7	63
Tred			11		31	1	2	12	158	17	25	13	239
Hotel		1			6	2			8	2	1		14
Rumah Urut			4			1		2800	8	1			14
PTLK					1	200	2668		1469	2050	1350	650	11187
Gunting Rambut					200				2				2
Pasar Awam									3				3
Taman										1	4		5
Ski Jet										1		8	9
Pasar Malam					1						36		36
Akta Kerajaan Tempatan					2							1	1
Akta Jalan, Parit & Bangunan												1	1
	0	1	28	0	267	208	2716	2822	1747	2077	1420	687	11706.00

BIL KOMPAUN TAHUN 2012													
UUK	JAN	FEB	MAC	APL	MEI	JUN	JUL	OGOS	SEPT	OKT	NOV	DEC	JUMLAH
Mencegah kekotoran													
Penjaja						1	3		7				11
Iklan		4		3	1				1	5	1		15
Est Makanan			2	6	1	1	2		1	7	5		25
Tred		10		6	4	2	11		22	28	11		94
Pasar awam	10			34									44
PTLK	600	550	850	1100	350	400	950	600	600	1550	1200	600	9350
Akta Kerajaan Tempatan	2			4			10						16
Hotel	1		26		2					1	1500		30
Akta Jalan, Parit & Bangunan		1											1
Rumah Tumpangan					1								1
Rumah Unit										3	2		5
	613	565	878	1153	359	404	976	600	631	1594	1219	600	9592

BIL KOMPAUN TAHUN 2011													
UUK	JAN	FEB	MAC	APL	MEI	JUN	JUL	OGOS	SEPT	OKT	NOV	DEC	JUMLAH
Mencegah kekotoran		1				2							3
Penjaja			7	4	8	4	1	13		1			38
Iklan		5	1	9	8	12	3			4			42
Est Makanan		22	3	12	10	14	3	2		7	10		83
Tred	2	6	14	10	31	21	1	2		23	7		117
Akta Kerajaan Tempatan	1		1		6			1					9
Akta Jalan, Parit & Bangunan				1			7	1					9
Pasar awam	2				1		6						
PTLK	400	400	0	950	200	650	600	1200	650	700	1500	250	
Gunting Rambut		1								1			
Rumah Tumpangan		1											
Ski Jet			11	3									
Rumah Unit				1	1	4				1			
Hotel					2	3	1	1		1			
Taman										1			
	405	436	37	990	267	710	622	1220	650	739	1517	250	