

Thesis Title

A Study on the Law Enforcement of

the Community Waste Disposal Control

in Bangkok.

Name

Natarika Wayuparb

Degree

Master of Science (Technology of  
Environmental Management)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Pisit Sukreeyapongse M.Sc.

Chaiyos Hemarajata LL.M.

Sunee Mallikamarl Ph.D.

Date of Graduation

12 February 2536 B.E. (1992)

#### ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the enforcement of the Bangkok Metropolitan Ordinances and other legislations concerning the solid waste disposal control in public in Bangkok. This research study concerns the Bangkok Metropolitan Ordinance on the Disposition of Solid Waste, Night Soil and Unclean Matter 2521 B.E.; and on the Maintenance of Cleanliness and Good Order in Bangkok 2523 B.E.; The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Act 2528 B.E.; The Public Health Act 2535 B.E.; and the Penal Code. The author interviewed the officers of The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) which has jurisdiction over the Department of Public Cleansing, Department of Sewerage and Drainage, Department of Policy and planning, Department of City Police. The author randomly selected 200 samples residents in the Bangkok area to fill out a questionnair. The author processed the data using a PC application called Statistic Package for the Social Science(SPSS/PC<sup>+</sup>). The statistics parameters were the percentage distribution and the Chi-Square Test.

The results of study revealed the following:

1. The Bangkok Metropolitan Ordinances on The Disposition of Solid Waste, Night Soil and Unclean Matter 2521 B.E. was enforced under the authorization of The Public Health Act 2484 B.E. and The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Act 2518 B.E.. The Ordinance on the Maintenance of Cleanliness and Good Order in Bangkok 2523 B.E. was enforced under the authorization of The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Act 2518 B.E.. Thus, since The Public Health Act 2535 B.E. and The Maintenance of Cleanliness and Good Order of the city 2535 B.E. were enforced, the content of the Ordinances could not override the content of the Acts which were the authorization legislation.

2. For the study on the obstructions of the officers responsible, the research revealed the causes of the problem were the following: lack of the obviousness on the policy and planning, people's lack of respect for the laws, and insufficiency of the city police, and lack of cooperation between the BMA departments.

3. As for the issue concerning the implementation of the Maintenance of Cleanliness and Good Order of the City Act 2535 B.E., the research revealed that the officers and most residents agreed with the principles of this Act, with the exception of the form of punishment, which is a large fine, for violation of the law that prohibits a building filled of solid waste. Because the fine for this violation is large, the percentage of people who deny this offence is the highest. The idea of rewarding reports the offence was well-accepted by the officers and most of the residents.

4. In case of principals and accessories employment, the research revealed that both officers and resident believed that both the employers and the employees should be liable in violation of the law that prohibits solid waste dumping in public. The research also revealed that most

residents were aware that law, and believed that the causes of problem were negligence of people, insufficiency of sanctions, and insufficiencies of the officers responsible. Possible solutions of these problems which could change the behavior and the opinion of people, may be to increase the severity of the punishments, and to enforcing the law to its full capacity for a long period of time. However, other measures should be implemented at the same time: increasing both the amount of propaganda and the efficiency of public service.