

# Livable City and Mass Garbage in Growing of AEC Market

Yanakorn Torprayoon

Faculty of Arts, Rajapark Institute, Thailand.

Email: aunnyk1978@yahoo.co.th

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## Abstract

This research has objective to study current condition of problem and provide proposal strategies of disposal garbage format of Thailand consistency changing to AEC. This research has in-depth interview is tool, related person of disposal garbage of public and private sector on specific sampling for 30 person and collection data on analyzing essence. The research result found that AEC should be realized to 3 problems contains 1) In term of law found that is weaken enforcement, 2) In term of disposal found that lack of unity in work and no directly in charge agency and 3) In term of unite found that not operating in same direction and should be have 1) Law strategies found that shall be development and improvement as modern law, strictly enforcement for control and flexible protection to context of readiness of AEC, 2) Strategies of unite found that all countries must to be strictly corporate and sincere without only benefits, has same standard of development and 3) Strategies of disposal found that shall be establishing independent organization as clearly structure, educate in health should be follow up and assessment.

**Keywords:** City; Garbage; ASEAN Community; Strategy

## Introduction

To development city is happy city, livable city and people are happy living as well. To development livable city and community is base on promote life quality is living of people both rural and urban. There are elite, moderate people and less cost, less chance to have better life quality in residing at urban or livable community as equilibrium cover Quality of life. Must have convenient, sanitary and safety focus on take benefits of existence mechanism of organization and

improvement to allocate budget has maximum benefits to local people. Importantly, building conscious and soul of participate of people and all members of development and unite for development city and community is stability livable residence.

Currently, Thailand is under ASEAN Community free trade economics is become to market and same production base. Will be motivate to remove of any production between member countries and growth of production sector is increasing rate. Will be stimulate to make benefits of natural resource and environment of region such as changing of forest area utilize in farming, fishery in area of mangrove forest, survey and drilling petroleum and release pollution of industry sector and so on. Moreover, from different of development level and governance of Thailand in ASEAN countries, some area has lack of moral and responsible to impact of community and environment (Office of the National Economy social Development Board,2013)

The Kingdom of Thailand, one of the fast industrial growing countries in South East Asia, has faced increasingly serious environmental degradation as follows: Waste Generation: e-waste, medical waste, household waste, industrial waste, marine debris, river dumping, and landfill (Ping, 2015) to development as livable city and going to AEC the disposal of garbage in this region has considered from report of pollution situation of Thailand (Department of Pollution Control, 2015). Found that on 2014 volume of residual garbage all around the nation is 14.8 million tons. Such garbage the 4,422 of Local Administration Organization are service to transport and taking disposal to correct place about 7.88 million tons or 21,583 tons per day, as accounting for 53% of transport garbage and volume of community garbage about 6.91 million tons or 18,938 tons per day, as accounting for 46% of volume of transport garbage will be disposal at incorrect place. For example, outdoor burn, filling in old soil pond or neglected are. Especially, small Local Administration Organization in AEC region has similar carry out in many countries, leading to problem of excessive garbage, health and good health problem. These problems the AEC should be realized and directing as same strategies, is urgently problem. The researcher shall be study for prevent incurred problem to this region.

### **Objective of research**

1. To study current condition of problem and format of disposal garbage of Thailand going to AEC.
2. To finding strategy of disposal garbage consistency changing to AEC.

### Scope of research

Forwarding to study about disposal garbage of Thailand after integrated of ASEAN Economics. There are any agencies related with interested person in process of disposal, consists of official of public sector, technocrat, private organization group and communities.

### Scope of content

Problem consists of 1) Law, 2) Disposition and 3) Integration

Strategies consists of 1) Strategies of law, 2) Strategies of integration and 3) Strategies of disposal

### Scope of population

Related person on disposal garbage is factory of disposal garbage of public sector and private sector for 30 persons.

### Conceptual framework

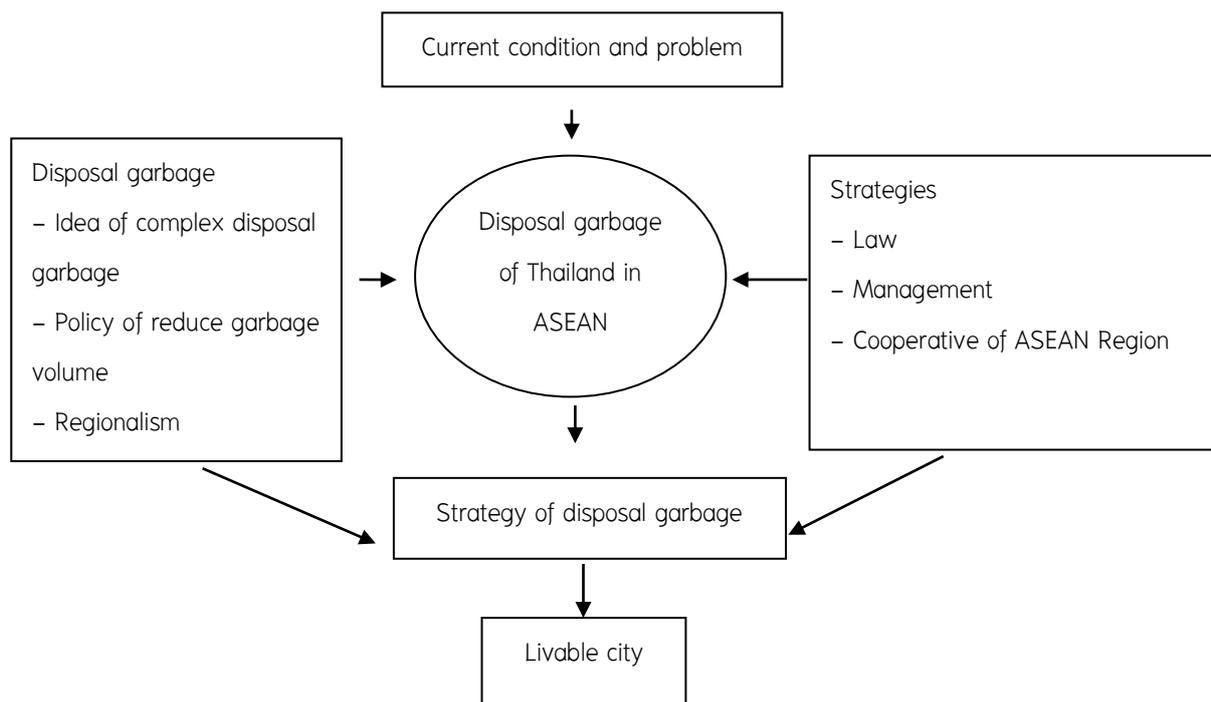


Figure 1: Conceptual

### Benefits from research

1) To known current condition of problem and format of disposal garbage of Thailand going to AEC.

2) To proposal strategy of disposal garbage consistency changing to AEC present to related agency.

### Literature review

Problem of disposal garbage consists of

1) The legal principle of production (and consumption) generated of waste should be responsible for managing the product become the carcass of the not want. Instead allow of the functions of local government such as the ever ago. Since the production is authorized can solve simulate product design and the distribution of the goods has favorable treatment of the water resources used benefit. New the more Thomas Lindhqvist (2000) legislation rules that with the product design and distribution system restricted substances responsibility of production consists with responsibility for four (Lindhqvist, 2000; Tojo, 2004) as (1) liability means liability of the production to compensate damage caused by the actions or the remains of the product. (2) Financial responsibility means being responsible use (3) physical responsibility means responsibility in number of managed physical machine is the producer responsibility to continue screen management remains the product. Or to reduce the impact caused by the wreck of the product such as collecting waste collection, treatment and / or disposal of residual products treatment of contaminated soil in the air or water pollution caused by the wreck of the product and (4) informative responsibility. Refers to the responsibility to display information to various related with products that may affect the health and environmental together to create the awareness with consumption in the rules of waste management. Both editions of the new point of push countries worldwide legislation in the same way as well. Especially, the regulatory requirements of the ROHS Directive become standard environmental with the manufacture of electrical and electronic CAT worldwide. The WEEE regulations have Directive also treatment model legislation of various countries. In the product development management system remains based on the concept of extended producer responsibility: EPR".

2) The lack of unity in the operation of the city garbage was fighting issue close to everyone's face. And the end of problem is that all men everywhere on.

Every communities and the whole country including the ASEAN partnership has addition of a new discipline and awareness to manage household waste and community. Although community and every family of the waste management together less than good is. The absence management system for the good of the state, it would not have happened waste management, integrated yet.

The operation of countries will not be extended to the ASEAN has every state will be turned unto fix major waste oil sustainable and not allow garbage crisis is a problem if before is too late to remedy the community must work together.

The social capital of a region that is blessed environment will accessible to ASEAN Community that is a result, the being moved the population of the region together at least freedom, especially in the capital of the country and in the community at large is filled with people. However, in each day has amount of solid waste going to amount both waste of digestible recycle general waste or garbage is toxic (Nuanmon, 2013). To realize the problems of cities in the region, particularly the management of waste smuggling and the waste and hazardous substances across the border even that the neighboring countries of Thailand have most be party to the Basel Convention. There are control movement of hazardous waste to border crossing and elimination but present requirements of gas to export hazardous waste are not effective. It may have been illegally dumped hazardous waste in Thailand. (Office of the National Economy social Development Board, 2013)

3) The inclusion of the group into ASEAN will need to create the relationship between the state government or the state government relationship between the local unit, relationship between the public with the public. Especially, more access to and access of mind during group people in the social and cultural differences vary is intensity to community doing together the peace. Particularly in the three pillars of the ASEAN has society and culture. (Dissaman, Rodraksa, Yothaboriban, Singi and Choonhaklai, 2014).

Strategies of disposal garbage consists of

1) Strategic legal strategies of educational development law to litter, to support economic growth. In the past to the present country was rules announced regulations to applicable various punish offenses to be long time, which properly and according with the culture of Thailand since enforcement law also set value of law does clear serious damage has offenses knowledge feel like. The offense has always been the law enforcement least the earnest so as post of importance to the result waste management that Phuket has success. The starting point is behavior change, waste management of the waste produced addition, Thailand cultural systematic sponsored. Compared with Singapore we may not use sanctions severe such as Singapore but there be applicable hybrid between the creation on science of the Waste Management Act with enforcement law coupled together (Sawangchai et., al. (2013).

2) Strategic of combination group has solution of solving the problem is determining strategies. How is the operation that is expected to lead to be success as objectives of the organization (Samuel & Paul, 1991) The priority of growing economic and social integration among of Community (AEC), what should plan and establish strategic science required to significant waste in the city that leads to the important for health and wellbeing, so this work. Interest in the study of current problems and forms of waste management, the impact of the economic integration of ASEAN group to prepare the proposed waste management strategies that fit the nature of the geographic, which now enters into ASEAN are a waste increased steadily.

3) Strategic the management of solid waste management with the necessary set with the relevant requirements of Management Agency administration local. Or even the general public will be knowledge management. Due to the current problem of solid waste becoming stronger version of the waste arising in the day than 40,000 tons of garbage produced per person on average 0.62 kg per day. And tends to rise in the future has concept of waste management, there are many scholars (Hamberg et al., 1997), considered that the in third world countries often encounter problems in the waste management majority look of centralized management are ordered from top to bottom by a lack of cooperation from the community in part of or a little less approach to investment the waste management using technology. The deal looks to be officially rejected by the system, not official with the number in the city of group. The Third World when problems is more knife with selection system or high efficiency, which problem has increase the burden on use (Conference Annual (2014) the waste from the consumer to enter into the ASEAN will make import goods to be more liberal than. Moreover, Thailand has a better economic position than the neighboring countries. Therefore, it is likely that imports goods of these will result waste is increasing. Meanwhile, the liberalization of services could result workers tends to work in Thailand, more due compensation is higher than value. They are specification population groups is important to increase the amount of waste also increasingly expected the sector's tourism of Thailand may be benefit from access to ASEAN community. This will be a true result, the number of tourists has increased, and thus a waste of tourism rose by a solid waste management plan less than peak efficiency. There are can reduce the amount of solid waste that will be required to destruction the other system at least. You can take waste used benefit both in part of repeated and processed for use new (reuse & recycle), including the disposal of products such keypad. In summary, composition or energy is following the guidelines of the Department of Environmental quality Promotion with the following (Fund for the construction Health, 2009)

## Methodology

This research is qualitative research on in-depth interview the key informants are personnel related to waste management 20 person, waste disposal factories, academics accredited in this area and state officials involved 10 person. Collection of data and verifying the reliability of the information adopts the Data Triangulation Methodology where the time period, the source of information and the way data is collected are all considered, a method totally different from normal research .key informant, Purposive sampling was conducted. Sources of information include both primary source and secondary source. Analysis of research is done through content analysis.

## Result

Problem of disposal garbage consists of

1) The legal principle of production (and consumed) generated of waste should be responsible waste management will be included as well (1) The legal liability (2) The reception like the aforementioned financial statements and (3 ) responsibility for the physical and (4 ) the responsibility information of the substance waste management in the region spanning with Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Lao. But countries such as Malaysia, Solid Waste & Public Cleansing management Act 2007 to increase the federal role in solid waste management. Both countries, especially more investment and systems management solutions to solve the problems that are different value and limited the capital of job local funds for waste management (has been allocated from the federal and local) is treatment. Singapore Environmental Public Health Act or garbage collection has sanitation approach to work with limited area thus prepared government. Waste-to-Energy since 1970 to 2014 as regard have forced hotel and department store there is targeting waste and penalties are regard of Thailand has issued rules announced regulations applicable various punish offenses to be long time, which properly and according to culture of Thailand. But enforcement law also set value of law does clear the serious damage. The offenses knowledge feel like no offense has always been the law enforcement earnest so as post of importance to the result. In addition, a waste management system in Thailand is sponsored. If we could not use sanctions severe such as Singapore but there be applicable hybrid between creation awareness in waste management act with law enforcement together, it can be administered.

2) The lack of unity in the management of work if every household in the community were partnership with waste management. The management system for the good of the state, it would be waste management, integrated entire operation of countries will not can be extended to the ASEAN has every state. In the contrary, was fix problems sustainable waste oil and partnership together. They are not allows the garbage crisis fighting problems if the international community will need to line up the healing process with current condition. The problems and forms of waste management in the situation at the present found on the prosperity of the city after ASEAN Community of the residents cause an influx of people who want comfort. They want to find shelters that can facilitate with an environmental good, transportation convenience to the desired value for looking new markets on the growth of the city. What followed, there was overcrowding and degradation of the natural environment with inevitable problem is the pollution, especially from garbage.

3) The inclusion of the group into ASEAN will need to create the relationship between state government or the state government relationship between the local unit, including the relationship between the public and public. Especially, more access to and access during the group people in the social and cultural differences vary intensity to community of together peace.

### **Strategies of disposal garbage consists of**

1) Strategic legal found the country's policy and strategy science. Thailand setting No More Open Dump National, Indonesia setting the Regional Landfills Legal Private Sector and Malaysia setting value consists with No More Open Dump National Waste, Singapore setting the Zero Landfill & Zero waste Recycling Program storage correct less 50% legal in the Act promote the reduction and the waste used benefits. Since the concept. Waste Recovery Center in Indonesia, each city must be the main center of waste disposal within five years (2013) and a monitoring and evaluation framework development process and the specification possible to be used group of countries in the region. The problems associated with the situation of waste management and the treatment of wastewater. When the news into ASEAN is the international standard dimensions. The legal of country's policy on the management of natural resources and environmental with the economic and social development plan book no. 7 (1992–1996) Act promote and maintain a high quality environment with National Authority Cleanliness Act 1992 and the regulations finished point of the 1992 Act, city were more shortfalls in 1942, National Park Act of 1961. All rights protection

and animal protection dry, 1992 for control and protection of rights such depreciation was flexibility regarding context of the group with the blessing ASEAN dimension in this messaging than ready to enforce. Waste management law will face problems regarding the enforcement agencies in enforcing, and more seriously contaminated present.

3) Strategic the combination group to solution of solving the problem is determining how the strategy subconsciously operation. Expected will lead to success by objective corporate the combination group of Community (AEC), what should plan and establish strategic science to problems related to waste city that leads to be serious health and wellbeing campaign concept supports the integration of elements administration local to create the solid waste disposal facility.

2) Strategic the management of solid waste management with the necessary determined that related to the administrative organization administration. Or even the general public will be knowledge management. Its often encounter problems in the process of waste management majority look of centralized management are ordered from top to bottom by a lack of cooperation from the community in part of or a little less selection system. Or is powerful tool as the solid waste used benefit both in part of the repeated and processed for use new (reuse & recycle) the disposal of products to drive out the provision for local segregation of garbage, pushing the Act. Promote the reduction and the waste used. Since the establishment ... Thailand Waste Recovery Center (TWRC) measures 3R has developed technology and design, the system offer strategies waste management in the agencies concerned should be define strategies and duty to be proactive by knowledge health. Health provides importance together should form the organization independent group. ASEAN has structure clearly is everywhere agencies work together on. The organization are assembly model in terms of the handling process of government and the private sector must be targeted to improve regulation in the same direction (Harmonization) with the standards and measures for waste management as same standard as ASEAN. Government is push and synchronization partnership countries in the region to use tool for managing performance together to solve problem. There are significant reduction in the disparity of management of natural resources and environmental with ASEAN including best practices in management.

## Discussion

1) The law with Thomas Lindhqvist (2000) said that legislation rules with the product design and distribution system restricted substances responsible. The production consists with

responsibility for four of (Lindhqvist, 2000; Tojo, 2004) (1) liability means liability of production to compensate damage caused by the actions or products of production (2) financial responsibility referring to the responsible use package (3) physical responsibility means responsibility in the management of the physical. The production responsibility is continues of various factors in the wreck of the product states. Or reduce the impact product is formed from the remains of such as collecting waste collection, treatment and / or disposal of residual products has treatment of contaminated soil in the air or water pollution caused by the wreck of the product and (4) informative responsibility refers to the responsibility to display information various related with products may affect health and environmental together to create awareness with consumer.

2) The lack of unity in the operation of the city's garbage was fighting problems and the end of problem is that every human of communities and the country. Includes the ASEAN partnership with the addition of a new discipline and awareness has manage household waste and the community. Although community and every family are waste management together less than good is. The absence management system for the good of the state, it would not have happened waste management was integrated yet. The operation of the countries will not be extended to the ASEAN will be turned unto fix major waste oil sustainable and not allow garbage crisis is a problem if too late to remedy community must work together.

3) The integration of the group into ASEAN will need to create the relationship between state government or relationship between the local unit and public. Especially, more access and access during group people in the social and cultural differences is intensity to community is doing together with peace. In particular, the three pillars of the ASEAN is the social and cultural. (Dissaman, Rodraksa, Yothaboriban, Choonhaklai, 2014).

Strategies consists of

3) Strategic laws of Thailand must define the waste in order to support economic growth, the fight of the ASEAN Community in line with Comte, (Auguste ,1966), the new society consist structure of treatment of several same as the human body is composed with various organs. But the structure of these acts is the different out of clearly. And harmonization has specification social system to maintain the peace or a balanced scorecard, which has seen consistent with Katrina R. Schoenberg and extended the structure of bottom of society will increase the complexity before even more damage diversity and differences between the structures of the original will continue to coordinate not separated. There are combined in a manner of integrating members of society increases the number is even higher cause a difference between social. However, lack of social

equilibrium member had to be adapted in various forms such as job sharing together the social order and in compliance with (Thosuwanjinda, 2013). for the unity of the administration and enforcement. Law that this approach has used in many countries such as the United States has legislation that called The Code of Federation so that all states be used in the research. The solid waste is the same approach such as the EU has measures environmental that Member States must take in practice. Danish legislation is The Environmental Protection Act, which prescribes measures on waste management, unified under a single law. And there should be a monitoring and evaluation framework development process and the specification possible to be used group of countries in the region. There are views and aware of problems associated with the situation of waste management and the treatment of wastewater when the going to ASEAN is the international standard.

2) Strategic integration among the country's ASEAN. After launch and operations were expansion of the city's high population growth, including the expansion and development economy, society and technology. But agency responsible for managing solid waste and public sector operations of the organization administration is also important as a group gently move.

3) Strategic management which majority lack both the budget Personnel, expertise with management. The result cause solid waste management not effective ib using performance evaluation criteria for the management of solid waste. Consideration through rules disposing for four performances from the six competencies include, 1) an action plan to manage solid waste, 2) activities to reduce isolation and use benefit from solid waste / hazardous waste community, 3) efficiency of service 4) management of solid waste in a centralized 5) efficiency in the disposal of solid waste 6) income of solid waste management. This match (Sawangchai, et., al. (2013). Developing waste management remains a dynamic carried to the time. The development of waste management in current has trend and in future focus priority to study the information and prepare Engineering Design of waste management systems and sewage or unified format Recycling Complex Center happens to developed countries than many countries. There is necessary treatment to support the garbage problem in the city with a development model that is standards. Leading to technologies and concepts are available to access to developing country in current and future of oil changed. Any country or countries are developing a number will not be implementing the guidelines because has limited in many respects.

### Academic Suggestion

Should be research and development (R&D) in complex disposal garbage, including development format of disposal garbage on sort our. Because easy to reduce garbage and saving cost, will be communicate to ASEAN countries comply with in same direction and efficiency disposal garbage. Moreover, related agencies in ASEAN shall be give information of training campaign/meeting for advise people as continuous to important of reduce garbage than current.

### Content suggestion

Should be participation research on ASEAN regional in order to participate in resolve problem and make benefits as truly.

### Further suggestion

Shall be study on follow up assessment to complex disposal garbage, including development format of garbage management and realization in sort out of garbage.

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