



***NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS USED
BY TEMIAR COMMUNITY IN KAMPONG LATA JANGGUT,
JELI, KELANTAN***

MUHAMAD AZIM SYAHMI BIN ABD LATIF

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By

MUHAMAD AZIM SYAHMI BIN ABD LATIF

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DEDICATION

My humble effort I dedicate to my sweet and loving father & mother (Abdul Latif Shahbudin and Basirah Hasan), my sister (Aida Fairuza Abdul Latif), and brothers.

Thanks for underlying love, relentless support, and concerns to me.

This research I dedicated to beloved friend (Nur Najma Athirah Hasim), whose affection, love, encouragement and prayers of day and night make me able to get such success and honor.

Last but not least, I would like to dedicate this research to all my dear friends. In a nut shell, heartfelt gratitude towards individuals who are involved in the making of this thesis by sharing knowledge and experiences in related field.

ABSTRACT

Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) include foods (nuts, fruits, mushroom, honey), food additives (spices, herbs), fibers (furniture) plant and animal products with medicinal value. Deforestation means loss of forests or loss of vegetal cover in the forest. This forest issue contributes to increment of poverty and susceptible conditions of Temiar community in the region. This study was conducted in Kampong Lata Janggut, Jeli, Kelantan and the objectives were to determine the agroforestry by Temiar communities in Kg. Lata Janggut, Jeli and to examine the non-wood forest products produce from agroforestry activities by the communities. During this study, data were collected such as gender, age, education level, family numbers and occupation using questionnaire method. Among 90 of respondents were selected randomly and two data analysis were done. 68 % of the respondents are male and 28 % are female. Based on this study, there are five types of activities that carried out by Temiar community in Kampong Lata Janggut Jeli, Kelantan. The most recent activities that they conduct are forest product gathering, second is plantation sector, third is others activities, fourth is handicraft, and the last one is logging sector. The forest product that collected by Temiar community, it can be divided into three categories. The first category is flora, second is fauna, and last is other. Recommendations of the study were also highlighted.

ABSTRAK

Produk hutan bukan kayu termasuk seperti makanan (kekacang, buahan, cendawan, madu), makanan tambahan (rempah ratus, herba), serat (perabot), produk dari tumbuhan dan haiwan yang mengandungi nilai perubatan. Penebangan hutan bermaksud kehilanga sumber hutan atau kehilangan pokok pelindung di hutan. Isu hutan ini menyumbang kepada peningkatam kemiskinan dan memberi kesan kepada penduduk Temiar yang bergantung pada sumber hutan di sesuatu kawasan. Kajian ini telah dijalankan di Kampong Lata Janggut, Jeli, Kelantan dan objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti aktiviti agroforestry oleh Temiar komuniti di Kg. Lata Janggut, Jeli dan juga untuk mengkaji produk hutan bukan kayu yang diperoleh dari aktiviti agroforestry yang dijalankan oleh penduduk. Semasa kajian dijalnkan, data yang direkodkan adalah seperti jantina responden, umur, tahap pendidikan, bilangan ahli keluarga dan pekerjaan menggunakan kaedah borang soal selidik. Sebanyak 68 % dari responden adalah lelaki dan selebihnya 28 % adalah perempuan. Berdasarkan kajian ini, lima jenis aktiviti yang dijalankan adalah mengutip hasil hutan, kedua adalah sector perladangan, seterusnya adalah kraftangan, sector pembalakan dan lain-lain. Hasil hutan yang dikutip oleh komuniti Temiar boleh dikategorikan kepada tiga bahagian. Pertama ialah, kategori tumbuh-tumbuhan, haiwan dan lain-lain. cadangan kajian juga telah diketengahkan di dalam kajian ini.

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Thank you very much. May Allah bless us always.

APPROVAL SHEET

I certify that this research project report entitled “Non–Wood Forest Products Used by Temiar Community in Kampong Lata Janggut, Jeli, Kelantan” by Muhamad Azim Syahmi Abdul Latif has been examined and approved as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Forestry Science in the Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Prof. Madya Dr. Pakhriazad Hassan Zaki
Faculty of Forestry
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Supervisor)

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Zakaria Hussin
Dean
Faculty of Forestry
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: January 2019

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

A forest described as an ecosystem dominated by timber and different woody vegetation. Woods definitions give the applied, institutional, lawful, and operational reason for the strategies and observing frameworks that drive or empower deforestation, backwoods corruption, reforestation, and forest restoration (van Noordwijk and Minang 2009). A traditional wooded area is composed of the over story and the understory. The understory is in addition subdivided into a shrub layer, herb layer, and moss layer, and additionally soil microbes. In some complicated forests, there is additionally a well-defined decrease tree layers. Forest also can be describe by the land that is covered by trees that more than 0.5 ha with 5 meters height, and covered with 10 percent of the canopy (UN-CBD 2010).

Woodlands are seen, characterized, evaluated, and esteemed through various focal points. From various vantage focuses, woodlands can be viewed as a wellspring of timber items, an environment made out of trees alongside horde types of organic decent variety, a home for indigenous individuals, a storehouse for carbon stockpiling, a wellspring of numerous biological community administrations, and as social-ecological systems (Wilson et al., 2016). Forests also act as a central to all human existence due to the fact they grant a diverse vary of resources: forest store carbon dioxide, resource in regulating climate, purify water and mitigate natural risks such as floods, landslide, and other (Wilson et al., 2016).

Other than that, there are also indigenous people in the forest. Indigenous people are really dependent on forest resources since time immemorial. For them, forest area is vicinity where they can discover food, gasoline wood, medicinal plants, and as a supply of income. Forest products can also be used for self-sufficient and for industrial too.

The way of life and methods for subsistence of the indigenous people groups changes. In Peninsular Malaysia, angling is the central control of beach front networks, for example, the Orang Laut, Orang Seletar and Mahmeri. Others, including some Temuan, Jakun and Semai people group, practice perpetual farming and deal with their very own elastic, oil palm or cocoa ranches. Another, around 40% of indigenous people groups live near or inside forested territories. These contain the Semai, Temiar, Che Wong, Jahut, Semelai and Semoq Beri people group which participate in swiddening (slope rice development) and in addition chasing and assembling. They exchange petai, durian, rattan and tars to gain money livelihoods. A modest number, particularly among the Negrito gatherings, are still semi-itinerant and rely upon the occasional bounties of the timberland. A reasonable number of them are to be found in urban regions making due on their pursued or salaried occupations.

1.2 Problem Statement

The main issues that related to Temiar community in Kampong Lata Janggut, Jeli Kelantan is deforestation and degradation which can caused loss of access to locally valued forest resources.

By the definition, deforestation means loss of forests or loss of vegetal cover in the forest. This forest issue contributes to increment of poverty and susceptible conditions of forest dependent community in the region.

Deforestation and forest degradation can enhance the soil erosion and land degradation, loss of biodiversity, the removal of livelihoods and homelands, and diminished environmental services. Usually, forest dependent community are the most affected by using these two important forest issues. In addition, deforestation will changes the lifestyle and source of income of Temiar community to another way of living. The community had to discover different forest areas to conduct their forest activities. Oil palm plantations was not suitable for them to carried out their forest activities as normal because oil palm plantations are does not have the identical feature as natural forest which is inherited by way of their ancestors. The lifestyles of Orang Asli community is interrupted because for them, the forest is the heart of life. When many forest areas being changed and degraded, their pattern of employments will be affected, and this situation directly influenced their socioeconomic activities. The live of Orang Asli community is associated with forest. In general, forest being a source of diverse material of plants and animals that successful to supply useful products. Other than that, Orang Asli community additionally makes forest as a region to get non-wood forest products, such as rattan, bamboo, palms, herbs and medicinal plants, and additionally range of fruits.

Traditionally, indigenous humans make a dwelling in the forest, such as they do a variety of activities to assist themselves and their families, e.g. hunting, amassing forest products, fishing and others. Although Temiar community life already quite modern as different communities however they nonetheless want the forest areas for source of their economies. The expanding charge of woods debasement area are the essential issues of the components that make commitments to loss of income to the woodland subordinate network. This thing may give opportunity to their life. Nevertheless, the information on how the forest serves the desires of community is nonetheless limited. This is because of the reality we are by the by do now not fathom how far the utilization of woodland assets for their living. The data from this investigation is extremely important to perceive how the woodland subordinate network produce their income and as the premise in making determination to protect backwoods for indigenous individuals networks.

The expression "Non-Wood Forest Products" has been authored to supplant the old term "Minor Forest Products". Since the term M.F.P. in the IV World Forestry Congress, 1954, it was recommended that M.F.P. be named as "Monetary Forest Produce other than wood". This term has again been as of late adjusted as "Non-Wood Forest Products" to cover all woodland create other than timber and fuel wood. The term "Non-Wood Forest Products" has been begat to supplant the old term "Minor Forest Products". Since the term M.F.P. in the IV World Forestry Congress, 1954, it was proposed that M.F.P. be named as "Financial Forest Produce other than wood". This term has again been as of late adjusted as "Non-Wood Forest Products" to cover all timberland create other than timber and fuel wood (Sharma 2013).

1.3 Objectives

There are two objectives for this study ;

1. To determine agroforestry practices of Temiar communities in Kg. Lata Janggut, Jeli.
2. To examine the non-wood forest products produce from the agroforestry activities by the communities.



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