

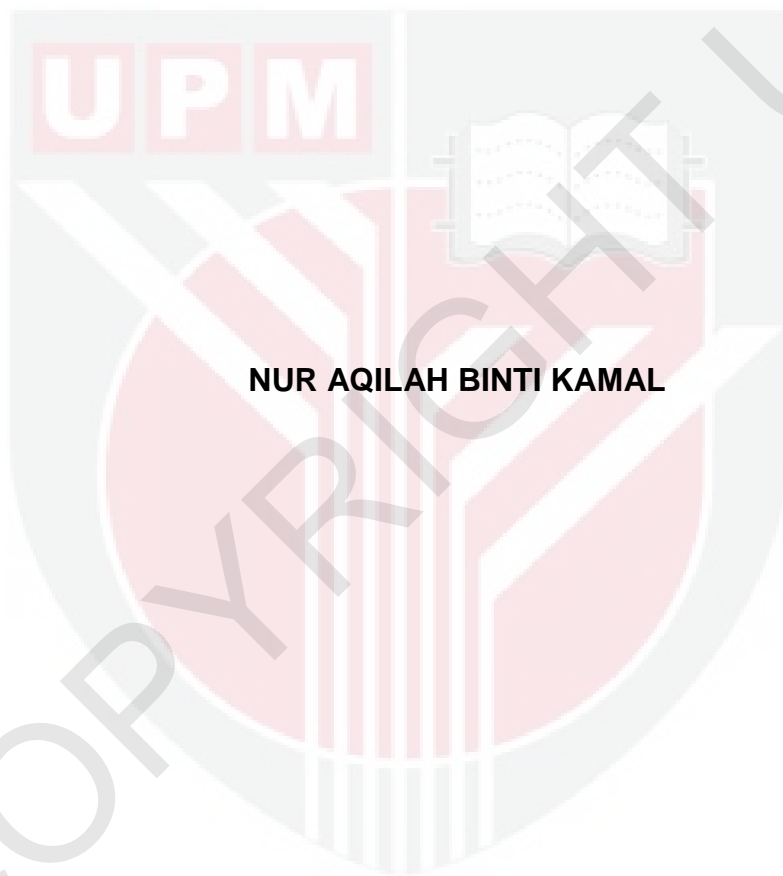


***COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO
ILLEGAL LOGGING AND LAND ENCROACHMENT IN KAMPUNG
JELAWANG, KELANTAN***

NUR AQILAH BINTI KAMAL

FH 2019 23

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**FACULTY OF FORESTRY
UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

2019

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By
NUR AQILAH BINTI KAMAL

**A Project Submitted In Partial Fulfilment of The Requirement for The
Degree in Bachelor of Forestry Science in The Faculty of Forestry
Universiti Putra Malaysia**

2019

DEDICATION

For my beloved parents:

Kamal bin Jalil

Zainab bt Abu

Greatest thanks to the
Interviewers and respondents that I had done my interview and given the
questionnaire.

Thank you again for courageous encouragement and willingness that you
have given in order to help me completing my task.

Last but not least,
I also want to dedicate to my fellow friends who have helped me a lot during
conducting this study.

My great dedications also credited to my supervisors who have been
supportive and spent his time with our group being together while conducting
this research in Kelantan.

Thank you for everything. May Allah bless your kindness.

ABSTRACT

Despite the systemic problems associated with illegal logging in Kelantan, minimal research has been taken to explore the reasons underlying these practices particularly in small region within the state. This study was conducted in Kampung Jelawang, Kelantan and the objectives were to determine the factors that contribute to illegal logging and land encroachment. A total of 104 respondents were interviewed through questionnaire survey. The information about socio-economic background, such as gender, age, race, education level, occupation and income were collected. The data were analysed using SPSS software to obtain descriptive data and correlation analysis. This study identified the underlying major factor for both illegal logging and land encroachment in Kampung Jelawang are weak law enforcement. The correlation analysis revealed that the relationship between the awareness of illegal logging activities in the studied area with respondent's age is positively but weakly correlated. This study also showed that the relationship between deforestation has an impact on flood risk with education level resulted have a weak negative relationship. Therefore, the related department should give more attention to strengthen the forest policy and enforcement division in minimizing the occurrence of illegal activities in forest sector.

ABSTRAK

Walaupun terdapat banyak masalah yang dikaitkan dengan masalah pembalakan haram di Kelantan, hanya sedikit penyelidikan yang telah dilakukan untuk mengkaji sebab dan punca di sebalik aktiviti ini terutamanya kawasan terpencil dalam negeri ini. Kajian ini dijalankan di Kampung Jelawang, Kelantan dan objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada pembalakan haram dan pencerobohan tanah. Seramai 104 responden telah ditemu bual melalui kajian soal selidik. Maklumat mengenai latar belakang sosio-ekonomi, seperti jantina, umur, bangsa, tahap pendidikan, pekerjaan dan pendapatan telah dikumpulkan. Data dianalisis menggunakan perisian SPSS untuk mendapatkan data deskriptif dan analisis korelasi. Kajian ini telah mengenal pasti faktor utama yang mendasari untuk kedua-dua pembalakan dan tanah haram pencerobohan di Kampung Jelawang adalah penguatkuasaan undang-undang yang lemah. Analisis korelasi menunjukkan bahawa hubungan antara kesedaran aktiviti pembalakan haram di kawasan dengan umur responden adalah positif tetapi lemah berkait rapat. Kajian ini juga menunjukkan bahawa hubungan antara pernyataan bahawa penebangan hutan mempunyai kesan ke atas risiko banjir dengan tahap pendidikan menunjukkan hasil hubungan yang lemah. Oleh itu, jabatan yang berkaitan perlu memberi perhatian yang lebih kepada memperkukuh dasar hutan dan bahagian penguatkuasaan dalam mengurangkan kegiatan aktiviti haram yang menyalahi undang-undang dalam sektor perhutanan.

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APPROVAL SHEET

I certify that this research project report entitle “Community Perception on Factors that Contribute to Illegal Logging and Land Encroachment in Kampung Jelawang, Kelantan” by Nur Aqilah Kamal has been examined and approved as a partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Forestry Science in the Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDPM	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
ha	Hectare
JPNK	Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Kelantan
Kg.	Kampung (village)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFTP	Non Timber Forest Products
PFR	Permanent Forest Reserve
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TI-M	Transparency International Malaysia

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Illegal logging

Two thirds of Malaysia's land area is covered with forest (FAO, 2015). However, this also includes significant areas of timber and pulp plantations, and lot of natural forest area has been cleared by logging activities (Chatham House, 2015). Deforestation is a major concern as the country is still rapidly developing. Malaysia has defined illegal logging as any activities that include offences relating to logging without permit, logging outside a licensed area and construction of infrastructure including unauthorized building of forest roads (FDPM, 2003). It refers to a range of illegal activities related to forest ecosystem, forest industries, and timber and non- timber products (NTFPs).

The illegal logging has become a major issues globally particularly are because of two factors. Firstly, the environmental Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) concerned about the ecological impacts of illegal loggings specifically in negative way. Secondly, the statistical data harvest volumes more accessible than information on forest management. Therefore, it is easier to estimates on the rate of illegal harvest than other types illegalities. Besides that, there are many types of illegal activities enclose by the term. Each of them may has different impact, cause and implication for policy-making(Tacconi,2007).

1.1.2 Land encroachment

Encroachment is serious problem in developing countries, particularly in regions that undergoing rapid economic development and urbanization. According to Flint (1994), besides illegal logging, encroachment activities also led to the forest degradation. Usually, forest are encroached by individuals, group of individuals and institution (Contreras-Hermosilla, 2000). In different South Asian countries, agriculture, population pressure, cash cropping, human settlement, pasture, road construction and shifting cultivation have been identified as the main causes of encroachment (Mather, 1990).

Present area, however, has been extensively cleared mainly for conversion into agricultural land, mining activities, recreational, and industrial development especially in the lowlands where only few patches of primary forest still remain. Mostly, the forest land of Kelantan are usually encroached by the people who living near the forest area. The reason underlying behind the encroachment are because of poverty, shortage of area and unclear about forest boundary (Jusoff & Majid, 1995).

1.1.3 Socio-economic

Socioeconomic status is usually measured by determining education, income, occupation or a composite of these components (Winkleby et al., 1992). It is a way of looking at how individuals or families fit into society using economic and social measures that have been shown to impact individual health and wellbeing. It also refers to society related economic factors. These factors relate to and influence one another. Some of the factors of socioeconomic are employment, education and income.

While, socioeconomic environment refers to a wide range of interrelated and diverse aspects and variables relating to or involving a combination of social and economic factors. These aspects can be categorized into several categories including economic, demographic, public services and social. The social aspects, for instance, involve community life as well as social and cultural attitudes and values. Demographic aspects may include population growth structures, distribution and density.

1.3 Problem of Statements

Over a few years, Kelantan experienced one of its worst floods since 1970s. The massive flooding has brought to displacement of people, especially indigenous community, loss of livelihood, damage to properties such as houses, building and plantations. This has become one of the most destructive phenomena all over the world as the worst case happened in the year of 2014.

Beside the factor of heavy rainfall, environmental degradation resulted by activities from deforestation and land clearing are also the main factors that contributed to the massive flood that hit the State of Kelantan, at the end of 2014. In addition to that, the Member of Parliament of Gua Musang, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah stated to the press that illegal land clearing was possibly one of the main reasons that contributed to the flood by making the water level rising faster than normal (Omran & Schwarz-Herion, 2018). The combination of natural and human factors has produced such a massive impact to the environment.

In addition to that, there are less study are made on illegal logging in Kelantan specifically in particular area that do not specifically address the reason underlying the causes. By gaining understanding to the root causes behind these activities, this may provide essential information for policy maker in proposing improvement and recommendation in good governance to save the community, property and environment from being affected by the result from illegal logging and land encroachment.

1.3 Objectives of Study

The primary objective of the study is to obtain an insight into the illegal logging and encroachment of forest by the local community. The specific objectives of the study are:

- 1) To determine the community perceptions on the factors of that contribute to illegal logging and land encroachment at Kg. Jelawang
- 2) To investigate the relationship between two variables:
 - i. The awareness of illegal logging activities with age
 - ii. Deforestation has an impact on flood risk with educational level

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